

Cultural Heritage Screening Report (final)

Part of the South Half of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township, Town of Iroquois Falls, District of Cochrane, Ontario

Prepared for: **The Corporation of the Town of Iroquois Falls c/o EXP Services Inc.**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Woodland Heritage Northeast Ltd. was retained by EXP Services Inc. to compile a cultural heritage screening report (CHSR) for a property (Map 1), located in the South ½ of Lot 2, Concession 4, Calvert Township, Cochrane District. This CHSR will evaluate the history and current use of the land proposed for an M2-zoned heavy industrial park north of Oil Tank Road. Specifically, this report will screen for the potential of Built Heritage, Archaeological Heritage, and Cultural Heritage Landscapes.

The basis for this screening was accomplished through various means including:

- Research into available mapping;
- The collection and analysis of historical documentary sources;
- Online historical databases, and land tenure records;
- The Ontario Heritage Trust, the City of Timmins, and the Timmins Museum;
- A search of available archaeological reports; and
- A site visit to locate and assess the relative condition of the property, and to determine if any elements of cultural heritage landscapes, or built structures were present on the property.

Conclusions reached through the collection and analysis of above sources include:

1. The Archaeological Heritage potential of the property is considered low, based on Stage 1 and 2 archaeological work carried out in 2023. Twentieth century cultural materials were recovered from a secondary depositional context and deemed to have low cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological work was recommended.
2. At the conclusion of the Built Heritage component of this study, it was determined that no standing or collapsed structures were present on the property. Various sources were contacted to inquire as to the property's heritage value and the responses received indicated that no previously identified cultural heritage values were present on the property. In addition, no evidence suggesting the current presence of any built structure on the property, either standing or in ruins, was identified through an examination of historical maps and satellite imagery. A former residence inhabited by the Shiko family between 1919 and 1928 was identified during a historical review of the property, although the documentary evidence indicates this residence was relocated off the property in 1928. This was confirmed by the 2023 archaeological work and property

inspection which did not locate any standing or ruined structural features on the property.

3. An analysis of the potential for Cultural Heritage Landscapes was undertaken based on guidance from the 0500E MCM Checklist, as well as the direction provided by UNESCO, and no evidence of cultural heritage landscapes was found to be associated with the property.
4. Finally, the property was subjected to the 0500E_Built_Heritage_Checklist and a result of low potential was reached at its conclusion (see Appendix 1).

In sum, through the compilation of this cultural heritage screening report, the potential for Built Heritage, Archaeological Heritage, and Cultural Heritage Landscapes on the property or in its immediate vicinity is considered low. No further Archaeological Heritage, Built Heritage, or Cultural Heritage Landscape work is recommended at this time.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

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Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the assistance of EXP Inc. in providing background information and project support through the development of this report. We would also like to thank the Town of Iroquois Falls (and their museum), the Ontario Heritage Trust, as well as EXP for their participation in the providing information essential to the production of this report.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following report was produced to provide a basis for future built heritage or cultural heritage reports (if required). It is designed to be a screening tool and is designed to provide the reader with initial considerations regarding the heritage potential of the property in question.

1.1 Purpose of this Report

The Cultural Heritage Screening Report (CHSR) component is prepared to investigate the potential of archaeological values, cultural landscape values, and built heritage values being present within the area required for the proposed heavy industrial park.

These criteria were developed to assist those pursuing development activities, such as municipalities, corporate entities, and Government Ministries, in the evaluation of properties which have the potential to be considered Heritage Properties, to have archaeological values, or to be a part of cultural heritage landscapes.

This document reviewed information collected through background research and through a field inspection, where access would permit. To better evaluate all areas which were not able to be accessed, high resolution satellite imagery and historical aerial photographs were used to evaluate the heritage potential of the land.

A set of recommendations has been provided to guide the proponent in the best way forward to adequately assess the overall Cultural Heritage of the study area.

1.2 Description of the Proposed Development

The proposed development will include the development of 24 hectares (18 hectares within setbacks) into an M2 zoned heavy industrial park (Map 1). The park will include an 800-metre-long industrial road, orientated in a north to south direction, along the east boundary of the development with lots extending to the west. The project will include road upgrades to Oil Tank Road and its intersection with Ambridge Drive, along with connection to the municipal water and sanitary services.

2.0 HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The overall history of the property can generally be divided into two broad categories, this history of First Nations prior to the continued contact with European populations, and the history of both the First Nations (and other Indigenous groups), and people of European descent after the contact period. An archaeological history of northeastern Ontario has been provided as an endnote¹. This archaeological history discusses some of the changing settlement and technological manifestations archaeologists have identified, and as such it has relevance to the archaeological heritage potential of the property, but as it is not specifically related to the project, it is not included in the body of this report.

The following descriptions are both from a post-contact perspective and are included to form a basis of the overall Cultural Heritage Screening Report.

2.1 Indigenous Land Use

Traditional knowledge regarding the historical use of the land by Indigenous people is often curated and passed down by Indigenous Elders and Knowledge Keepers. Areas of cultural and historical importance to Indigenous communities are best identified by the communities and members themselves.

2.1.1 The Effect of Early Post-Contact Period on Indigenous People

European contact in northern Ontario was disruptive to the natural evolution of material culture, traditional land use, and subsistence practice among indigenous populations. It is understood that traditional material cultural items were supplanted quite rapidly by corresponding trade items imported from Europe. As the pursuit of furs became increasingly important to the purchase and replacement of trade items, subsistence practices became displaced by exploitation of fur resources. Gradually, settlement patterns also changed, trading trips to fur trade posts were introduced, and in some cases settlement occurred at or near fur trade posts or, later, near the railways.

Historical documents also begin to name the indigenous occupants of the region. The northern interior shield areas were inhabited by Anishinaabeg (Ojibwe, Odawa, Mississauga, Nipissing, Algonquin, and Potawatomi), while farther north in Ontario was the traditional territory of the Néhinaw/Ililiw/Ininiw (Cree). Further south, the traditional Indigenous groups settled near Georgian Bay include the Wendat (Huron) and the Tionontati (Petun/Tobacco), with later additions of Haudenosaunee peoples (Iroquois). The first contact between Europeans and

Indigenous people in the area was with the Recollects and Jesuit missionaries and other French explorers and traders during the early and middle part of the 17th century (Lytwyn 2002).

2.1.2 Indigenous Land Use Specific to the Study Area

No specific Indigenous land use information was sought out prior to the development of this report. For additional information on Indigenous land use, local First Nation and Métis communities should be contacted.

2.1.3 Existing Treaties

It is not within the scope of this report to comment on the social implications, intent, or fulfillment of the conditions of the various treaties which have been established in the province. First Nations should be consulted directly should additional information be sought on the following commentary on the Treaties.

The study area is located in an area covered by Treaty 9, where in 1905 and 1906, treaty commissioners operating on behalf of the Canadian government visited various Anishinaabe and Cree communities located north of the height of land in northern Ontario. With the signature of Treaty 9, these communities ceded their traditional land and reserves were set aside. Additional adhesions to Treaty 9 were made in 1929 and 1930, extending the treaty area from the Albany River to Hudson's Bay.

2.1.4 Euro-Canadian Land Use Specific to the Study Area

Calvert Township was first surveyed in 1904 by a crew led by Ontario Land Surveyor Alexander Baird (Map 2). According to Baird, no settlers were present in the township, which was described as "comparatively level, except where traversed by small streams that have cut the land through which they flow into deep narrow ravines," (1904:3).

During the early decades of the 1900s, northeastern Ontario gained the attention of prospectors nationwide. The discovery of vast mineral reserves in northeastern Ontario, including gold in the Nighthawk Lake area in 1907 and the Porcupine area in 1909, caused a flood of settlers into the region. Especially during the early years of the Survey and Development Period, prospectors flocked to the area and rapidly staked hundreds of claims, closely followed by logging and agricultural ventures. By 1909, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway was constructed through the township, closely followed by the development of the planned town of Iroquois Falls.

Around 1912, the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company (later called the Abitibi Power and Paper Company) was founded by Frank Harris Anson, who commenced planning the construction several dams for pulp and paper milling as well as hydroelectric purposes, including one at Twin Falls and another at Iroquois Falls. A planned community influenced by the "New Towns

Movement” was built at Iroquois Falls, “reserved for the upper class, tradesmen, engineers and company executives of the Abitibi Company, who were mostly English”, paired with an unplanned community across the tracks, whose inhabitants were “a curious and interesting mix of cultures that included Chinese, French, Irish, Italian, Jewish, Polish, Russian, and Ukrainian” people (LeBelle 2010:35).

This area was initially known as “The Wye” as it was located at the head of the rail siding towards the mill, with its own complimentary rail stop named Jacinto (Map 3), built around 1916. Although the Jacinto station was shut down shortly before 1920 due to its proximity to the Iroquois Falls station (The Porcupine Advance, 20 July 1921), development continued at The Wye, later becoming known as the communities of Ansonville and Montrock:

Ansonville and Montrock developed haphazardly, with second-rate housing and tarpaper shacks around the more affluent and engineered community of Iroquois Falls. The company town boasted a huge Hudson Bay store, a police station, a restaurant, a mercantile building which housed shops, and a gymnasium to cater to the more privileged workers at Abitibi. However, it was in Ansonville that all the action really took place.

LeBelle 2010:35

In 1915, the family of Andro and Sophie Shisko moved to Ansonville, having initially emigrated to Canada from modern Belarus several years prior. Having previously worked along the railway during its construction northwards, Andro took a job with the Abitibi Power and Paper Company for the construction of its new newsprint mill and power plants around Iroquois Falls. He first worked as a carpenter at Twin Falls, several kilometres east of Iroquois Falls, followed by work as millwright-carpenter at the Abitibi newsprint mill (LeBelle 2010).

In 1919, the family purchased a farm on the south half of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township, and a house (Images 1 and 2) was designed and constructed by Andro on the south portion of the property:

Like a few homes in the old town of Iroquois Falls, it has some strong Queen Anne (1890-1910) Revival features. The octagonal turret, bay window and decorative columns in the verandah (and the verandah itself) are all very Victorian. The turrets were often circular in design, but octagonal ones are more common in later versions (post-1900), and especially in the ones around here. By the turn of the century (post-1900), much of the elaborate decoration was abandoned, and columns and turrets became simpler, and much more linear/box-like. This style is mostly in modified farm-house designs.

LeBelle 2010:18

An additional portion of land immediately adjacent to the property was purchased, making a total of 140 acres. Around 1924, the “Shisko subdivision” on the north part of the property was

surveyed and subdivided (Rorke 1926), and the house was moved to the north half of the property in 1928 “to obtain the utility services of Ansonville, where the house is now located [as of the early 2000s],” (LeBelle 2010:18). According to son Steve Shisko, Sophie’s expert farm management during the Great Depression helped the family keep food on the table. The family had three cows, a horse, pigs, hens, a veggie garden, and a large grain field (LeBelle 2010).

An air photo from 1951 shows no traces of the original homestead location on the south half of Lot 2, Concession 4, which appears to be used as agricultural land, although the relocated house is instead visible at its new location (Map 4).

No additional details are readily available for the settlement history of the study area.

2.2 Land Title Search and Communications with Heritage Groups

Several sources of information were searched as part of this Cultural Heritage Screening Report. These include the ONLAND property records, the local museums, the town records, and the Ontario Heritage Trust.

2.2.1 Land Title Search

A land title search was carried out using the Ontario Land Property Records Portal, although records pertaining to the initial patenting of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township are not readily available. The lack of listed records and the lack of settlement mapping for the study area suggests that this potential for both cultural heritage landscapes, as well as built heritage is low, based on this source of information.

2.2.2 Information from Local Sources

2.2.2.1 Iroquois Falls Museum and the Town of Iroquois Falls

The Iroquois Falls Museum was contacted and they replied that that they did not have any records indicating that the property was designated or had any heritage values contained therein. On our behalf, the museum also contacted the Towns of Iroquois Falls, and the town replied that they did not have any designated properties in the vicinity, and the property in question was not designated in any heritage manner. Based on the available information, municipally significant heritage concerns are not likely to be located in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

2.2.2.2. Ontario Heritage Trust

The Ontario Heritage Trust was contacted, and an inquiry was made as to whether the property or any properties in the vicinity had been designated. We received a reply that according to their records there were no designated properties (including the property in question).

2.2.2.3. Ontario's Historical Plaques

A search of Ontario's Historical Plaques database identified one historical plaque within the town limits of Iroquois Falls. The plaque, located 7.9 kilometres southwest of the Town of Iroquois Falls at the north end of the community of Porquis Junction, commemorates the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to Aubrey Cosens, a Second World War soldier from the Town of Latchford who grew up in Porquis Junction. Based on the available information, neither the plaque nor the historical event are associated with the property in question.

2.2.2.4 Cemeteries

No cemeteries were identified in the study area during a search of the Ontario Genealogical Society's cemetery index and the database of the Canada GenWeb Cemetery Map Project, a database of over 21,000 historical and active Canadian cemeteries. The nearest known

cemeteries are the Abitibi Old Cemetery and the Abitibi New Cemetery north of the Town of Iroquois Falls, nearly two kilometres northeast of the property.

3.0 STUDY RESULTS

3.1 Approach to the Screening

The assessment involved the examination of heritage reports of nearby areas, a historical review of the property, and fieldwork to assess the presence of still-standing structures. For evaluation purposes, this report utilized tools available from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). Among these was the checklist for assessing the Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources (Appendix 1), and the UNESCO definitions of Cultural Heritage Landscapes (Appendix 2). The MCM checklist provides a tool for screening for potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Of the criteria, the initial consideration is typically the age of the potential features on a property, namely those 40 years and older. Other considerations evaluated by way of the checklist include prior designation and whether the property is a known interest to Indigenous groups.

The definitions in Appendix 2 draw from two related sources, the more recent operational guidelines of the World Heritage Convention (2023), and the earlier, foundational document, the *2009 World Heritage Cultural Landscapes, a Handbook for Conservation and Management*. Specific to the MCM 0500E checklist, cultural landscapes are described in reference to the cultural heritage landscapes specifically associated with Aboriginal Knowledge.

Cultural Heritage Landscapes are divided into three separate categories with the most common, Category 1, being clearly defined landscapes. These landscapes generally involve the direct modification of the land by humans to create areas of beauty or function, such as gardens and parklands, or monumental structure complexes. These are typically clearly defined. Category 2 landscapes, or organically evolved landscapes, can be described as relict or fossil landscapes, or continuing landscapes which retain an active social role in contemporary society. The former, fossil or relict landscapes are not considered in the same way as cultural heritage landscapes, except insofar as they may be admired by human populations at various times and places. These may be natural features such as water falls, or other prominent geographical features. The Category 3 landscapes are known as associative cultural landscapes. These landscapes are those which gain importance to a community through the association of the area with an event of expression of more ephemeral values such as ceremony, historically significant events, or artistic expression.

3.2 Archaeological Heritage Screening

A review of available heritage reports was undertaken as part of the screening process. Four previous archaeological resource assessments have been carried out in the vicinity of the property, including one on the property itself.

Specific to the property in question, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment was carried out by WHNE in 2023 under MCM PIF # P208-0303-2023. Through the Stage 1 and 2 work, areas with archaeological potential were identified and surveyed on the property, resulting in the identification of non-archaeological cultural materials associated with the settlement of the property during the early-mid 20th century. Through additional archival research and the collection of additional cultural materials, it was determined that the property was the former location of the farmstead of the Shisko family, recent Belarussian emigrants who settled in Ansonville in the late 1910s. The property was purchased and developed into a farmstead in 1919, and in 1928 the farmstead structures were relocated off the property.

As a result of the augmented background research, the Stage 1 property inspection, and the Stage 2 survey, it was determined that all cultural materials were recovered from a secondary depositional context (hillside/ravine dump), and that there were no features, structural or otherwise, on the property. Due to the recent ages of the cultural materials, their secondary depositional contexts, and the lack of any other cultural features on the property, the collected materials were considered to have low cultural heritage value or interest, and no further archaeological work was recommended for the south half of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township, in the Town of Iroquois Falls (WHNE 2024).

In 2018, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Horizon Archaeology under Dayle Andrew Elder (P335), entitled “Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Mining Claim 4288336, Part Lots 8 & 9, Concession 4, Township of Calvert Town of Iroquois Falls District of Cochrane”. At the conclusion of the report, it was determined that no features of archaeological potential were present in the study area. They recommended that no further work be required within the proposed study area (Horizon Archaeology 2018).

In 2021, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Northwest Archaeological Assessments under Andrew Hinshelwood (P236), entitled “Circuit A8K/A9K Line, between Val Gagne and Kirkland Lake in Geographic Townships of Teck, Bernhardt and Maisonville, District of Timiskaming, and Geographic Townships of Benoit, Cook, Playfair, Hislop, Bowman, Carr and Taylor, District of Cochrane, Ontario”. While features of archaeological potential were identified in the study area during the Stage 1 assessment, the Stage 2 sub-surface did not confirm any areas of potential. They recommended that, as no archaeological resources were

identified, no further work be required prior to the proposed project development (Northwest Archaeological Assessments 2022).

In 2022, a second Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Northwest Archaeological Assessments, entitled “Circuit A8K/A9K Line, between Iroquois Falls and Val Gagne in the Town of Iroquois Falls, Geographic Townships of Calvert, Teefy, Clergue, Walker and Taylor, District of Cochrane, Ontario. Stage 1 – 2 archaeological assessment”. At the conclusion of the report, it was determined that features of archaeological potential were present in the study area, but were found to be largely disturbed, saturated, or had overall poor soil conditions. They recommended that no further archaeological assessment work be required for the areas assessed for the proposed development (Northwest Archaeological Assessments 2023).

According to the available information, no additional archaeological assessments have been carried out within three kilometres of the study area.

3.3 Built Heritage Screening

Woodland Heritage Northeast examined the available sources in advance of preparing the Checklist of the Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and found no registered built heritage resources within or adjacent to the study area.

It is worth noting that one item on the checklist was challenging to answer, and that was Question 5 on the 0500E checklist (“Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area): (b) has a special association with a community, person or historical event”). The challenge in answering this question, which was answered “no”, was that although the Shisko residence once was present on the property for a period of nine years, it was moved to a different location. Additionally, no structural remains, whether standing or in varying states of ruin, or any other vestige of landscape modification, were observed on the property during an on-ground property inspection in 2023. In conclusion, although the Shisko family was present on the property for a period of nine years, the farmstead was entirely relocated off the property in 1928. As such, any potential heritage value associated with the family has not been present on the subject lands since 1928.

3.4 Cultural Heritage Landscape Screening

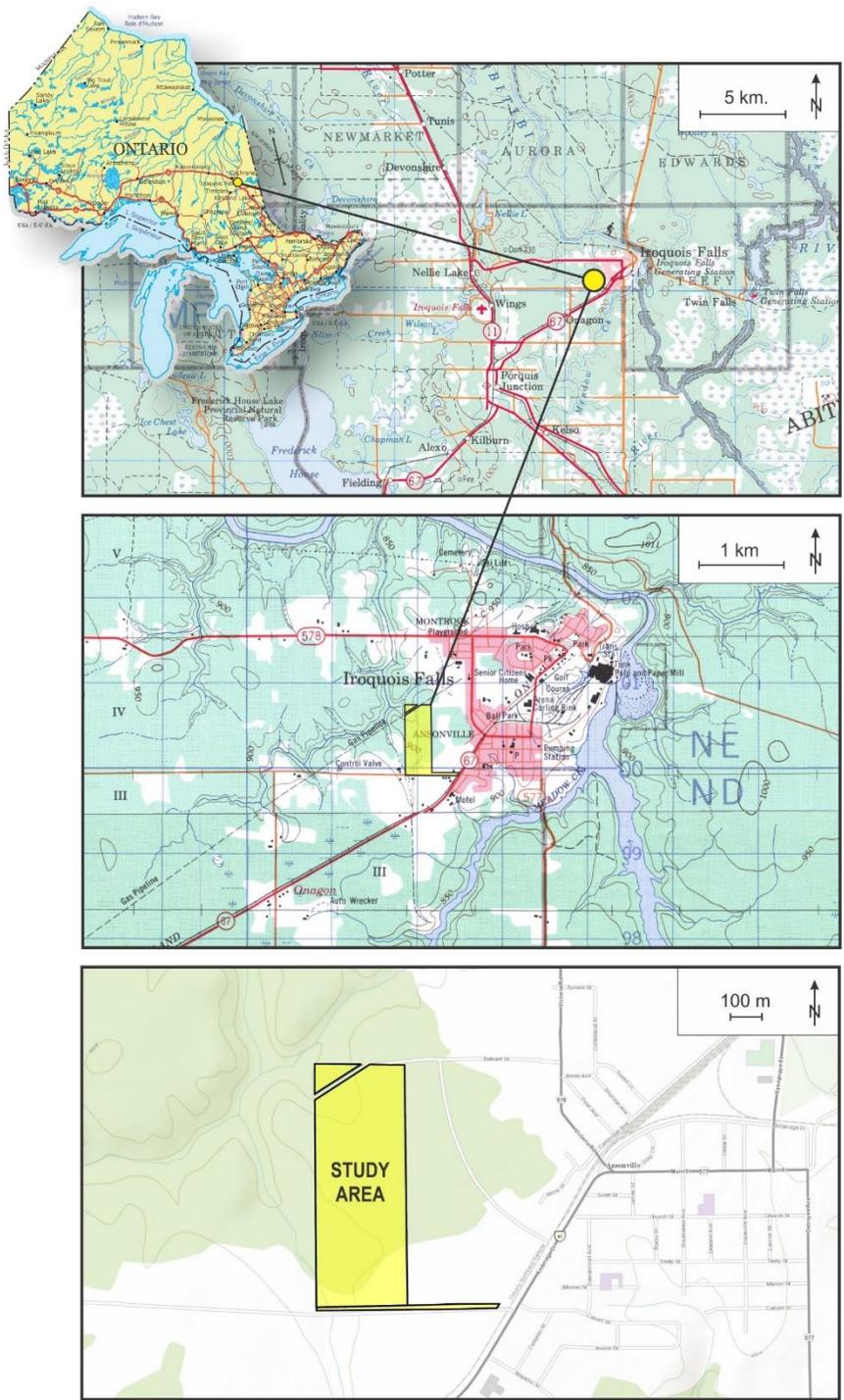
No cultural heritage landscapes identified as UNESCO defined Category 1-3 Cultural Heritage Landscapes (Appendix 2) were identified in or around the property during the screening process.

3.5 Conclusions

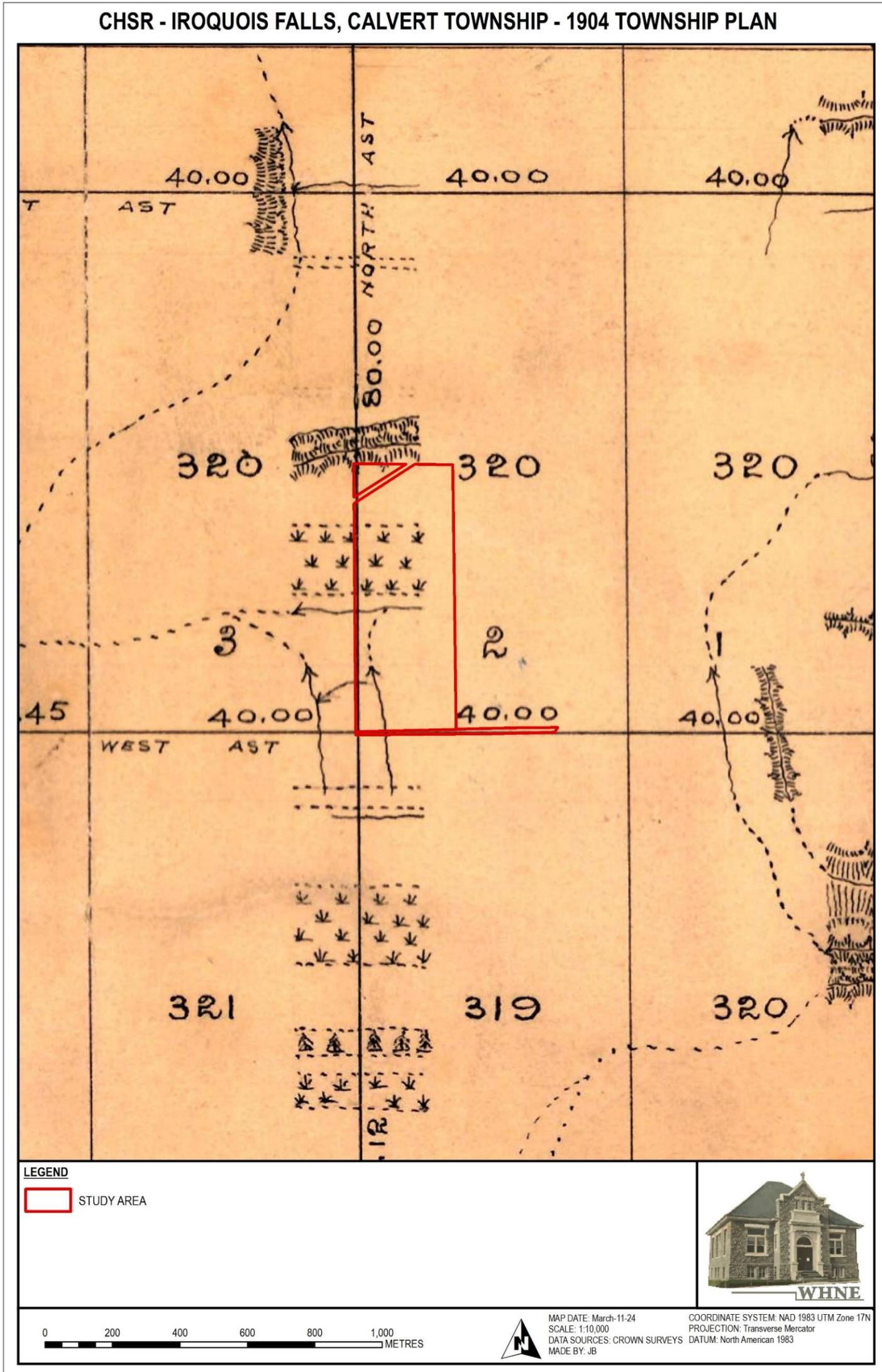
At the conclusion of the screening process, it has been determined that the property has low potential for Archaeological Heritage, Built Heritage, or Cultural Landscape Heritage. Recent archaeological work in the study area in 2023 recovered 20th century cultural materials which were deemed to have low cultural heritage value or interest, and no further archaeological work was recommended. No built structures, either standing or in a state of ruin, were observed during a property inspection, and the background research indicates that the former Shisko homestead built in 1919 was entirely removed and relocated from the property in 1928. The lands do not appear to be part of a cultural landscape, and no modifications to the lands were noted in the two days of fieldwork. Lastly, no sources consulted during the screening process indicated any outstanding heritage concerns for the property.

In sum, through the compilation of this cultural heritage screening report, the potential for Built Heritage, Archaeological Heritage, and Cultural Heritage Landscapes on the property or in its immediate vicinity is considered low. No further Archaeological Heritage, Built Heritage, or Cultural Heritage Landscape work is recommended at this time.

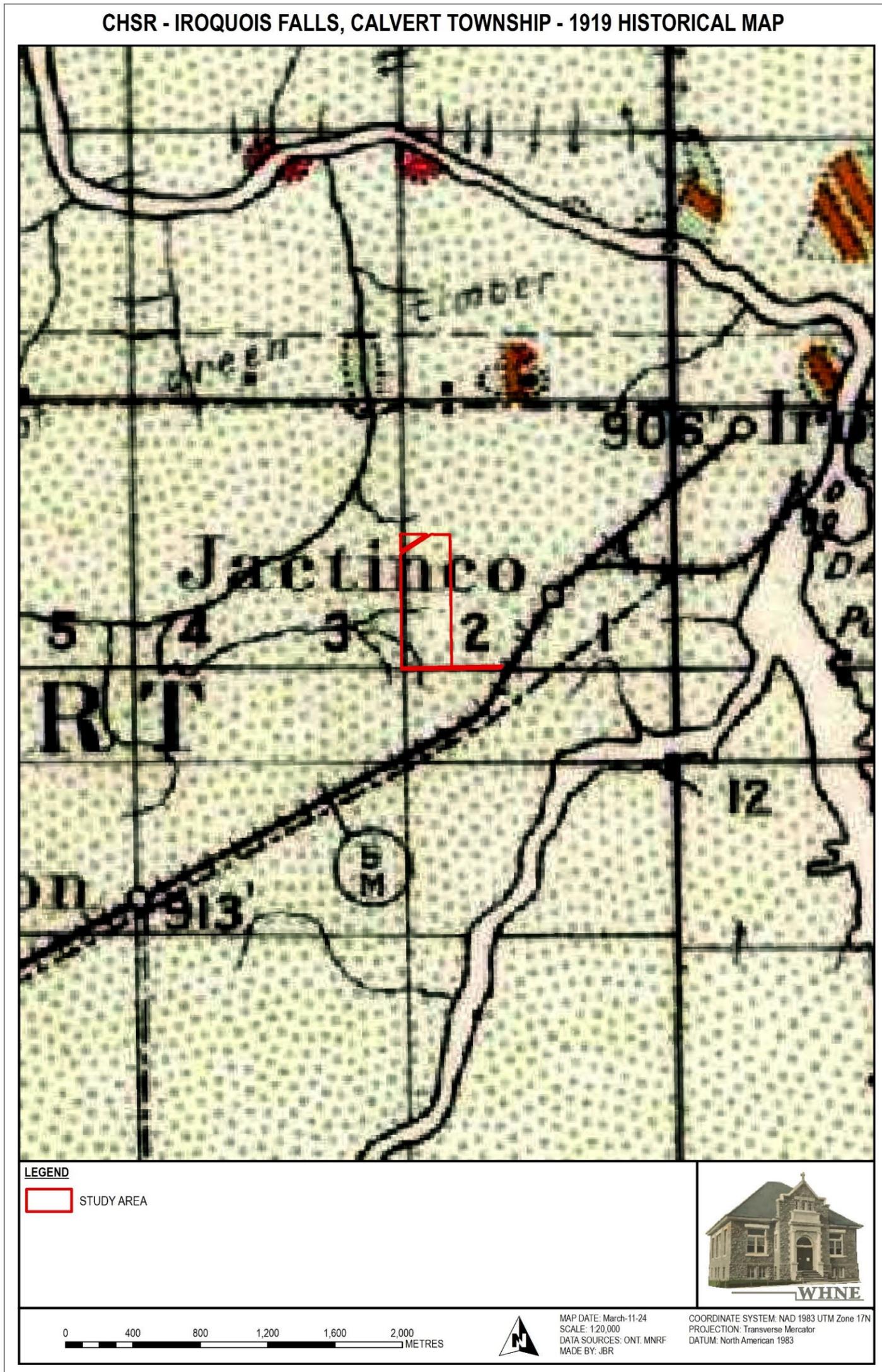
4.0 MAPS



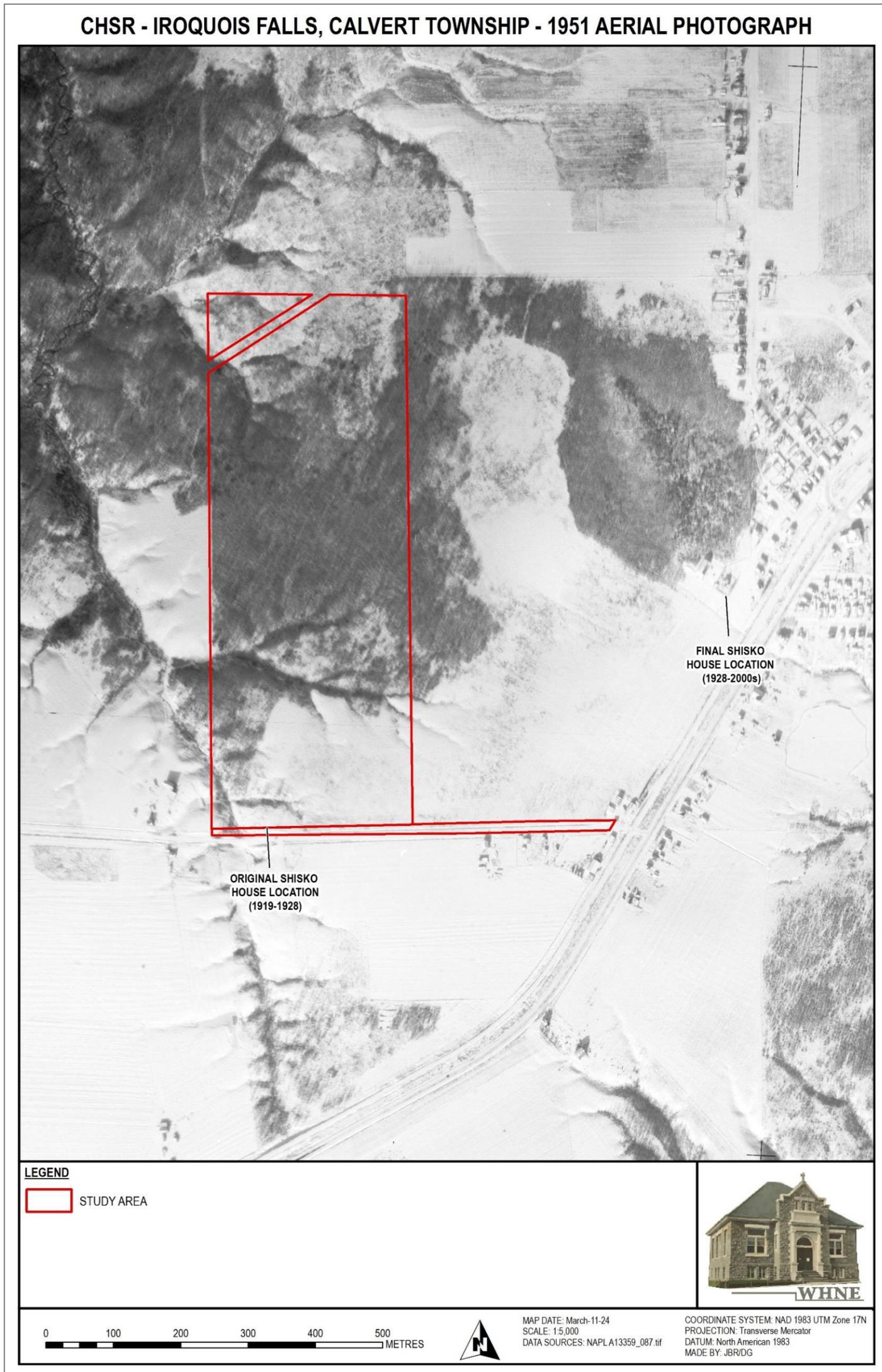
Map 1. Project location map.



Map 2. Historical township plan from 1904 showing the terrain conditions in the vicinity of the study area.



Map 3. Historical map from 1919 showing the study area located near the Jacinto rail station (here misspelled as Jactinco), one of the first names of Ansonville. While structures are indicated on the concession road to the north, none are noted along modern Oil Tank Road at this time.



Map 4. Aerial photograph taken in 1951 showing the extent of development in the study area. At this time, the Shisko house had been moved from the southwestern corner of the study area to its final location on Mons Street.

5.0 IMAGES

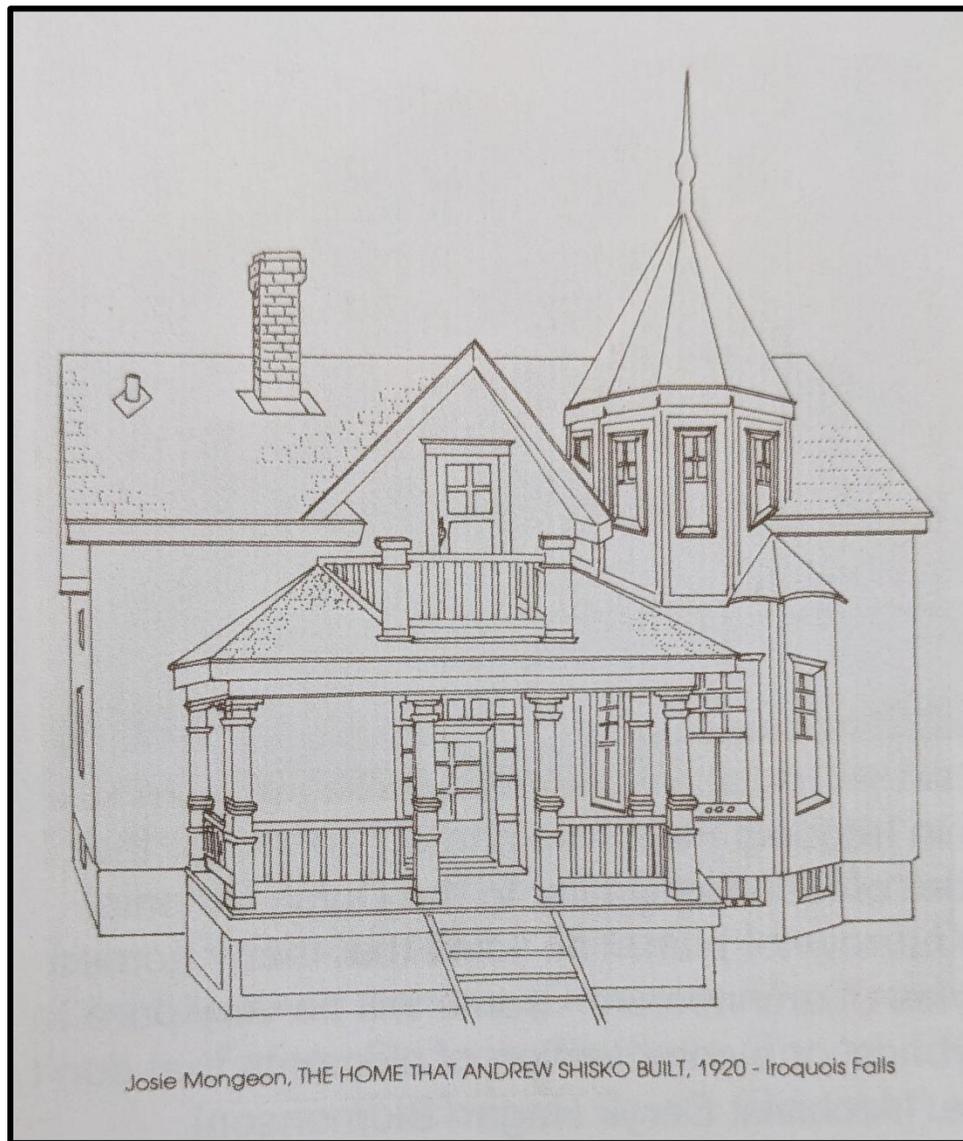


Image 1. Excerpt from LeBelle (2010:18) showing the Shisko house.



Image 2. Excerpt from LeBelle (2010:18) showing the Shisko house several decades after it was moved from its original position on Oil Tank Road.

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Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited

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Woodland Heritage Services Ltd.

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7.0 APPENDICES

Appendix 1. MCM checklist for evaluating potential for built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.



Ministry of Tourism,
Culture and Sport
Programs & Services Branch
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7

Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes A Checklist for the Non-Specialist

The **purpose of the checklist** is to determine:

- if a property(ies) or project area:
 - is a recognized heritage property
 - may be of cultural heritage value
- it includes all areas that may be impacted by project activities, including – but not limited to:
 - the main project area
 - temporary storage
 - staging and working areas
 - temporary roads and detours

Processes covered under this checklist, such as:

- *Planning Act*
- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Aggregates Resources Act*
- *Ontario Heritage Act* – Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a qualified person(s) (see page 5 for definitions) to undertake a cultural heritage evaluation report (CHER).

The CHER will help you:

- identify, evaluate and protect cultural heritage resources on your property or project area
- reduce potential delays and risks to a project

Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

- you are seeking a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 – [separate checklist](#)
- your Parent Class EA document has an approved screening criteria (as referenced in Question 1)

Please refer to the Instructions pages for more detailed information and when completing this form.

Project or Property Name

Iroquois Falls Industrial Park

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)

Part of the South Half of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township, Town of Iroquois Falls, District of Cochrane, Onta

Proponent Name

Town of Iroquois Falls, c/o EXP New Liskeard

Proponent Contact Information

David Lang, 310 Whitewood Ave., New Liskeard, ON, P0J 1P0 Tel:705-647-4311

Screening Questions

	Yes	No
1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If Yes, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process.

If No, continue to Question 2.

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If Yes, do **not** complete the rest of the checklist.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the previous evaluation and
- add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate a cultural heritage evaluation was undertaken

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

If No, continue to Question 3.

	Yes	No
3. Is the property (or project area):		
a. identified, designated or otherwise protected under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> as being of cultural heritage value?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. a National Historic Site (or part of)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. designated under the <i>Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. designated under the <i>Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If Yes to any of the above questions, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, if a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has not previously been prepared or the statement needs to be updated

If a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has been prepared previously and if alterations or development are proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No, continue to Question 4.

Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
4. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that:		
a. is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Part C: Other Considerations

	Yes	No
5. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area):		
a. is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important in defining the character of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. has a special association with a community, person or historical event?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If Yes to one or more of the above questions (Part B and C), there is potential for cultural heritage resources on the property or within the project area.

You need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If the property is determined to be of cultural heritage value and alterations or development is proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No to all of the above questions, there is low potential for built heritage or cultural heritage landscape on the property.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the conclusion
- add this checklist with the appropriate documentation to the project file

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement e.g. under the *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Planning Act* processes
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

Instructions

Please have the following available, when requesting information related to the screening questions below:

- a clear map showing the location and boundary of the property or project area
 - large scale and small scale showing nearby township names for context purposes
- the municipal addresses of all properties within the project area
- the lot(s), concession(s), and parcel number(s) of all properties within a project area

For more information, see the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's [Ontario Heritage Toolkit](#) or [Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#).

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **qualified person(s)** means individuals – professional engineers, architects, archaeologists, etc. – having relevant, recent experience in the conservation of cultural heritage resources.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?

An existing checklist, methodology or process may already be in place for identifying potential cultural heritage resources, including:

- one endorsed by a municipality
- an environmental assessment process e.g. screening checklist for municipal bridges
- one that is approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) under the Ontario government's [Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#) [s.B.2.]

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value?

Respond 'yes' to this question, if all of the following are true:

A property can be considered not to be of cultural heritage value if:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) - or equivalent - has been prepared for the property with the advice of a qualified person and it has been determined not to be of cultural heritage value and/or
- the municipal heritage committee has evaluated the property for its cultural heritage value or interest and determined that the property is not of cultural heritage value or interest

A property may need to be re-evaluated, if:

- there is evidence that its heritage attributes may have changed
- new information is available
- the existing Statement of Cultural Heritage Value does not provide the information necessary to manage the property
- the evaluation took place after 2005 and did not use the criteria in Regulations 9/06 and 10/06

Note: Ontario government ministries and public bodies [prescribed under Regulation 157/10] may continue to use their existing evaluation processes, until the evaluation process required under section B.2 of the Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties has been developed and approved by MTCS.

To determine if your property or project area has been evaluated, contact:

- the approval authority
- the proponent
- the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

3a. Is the property (or project area) identified, designated or otherwise protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as being of cultural heritage value e.g.:

- i. designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*
 - individual designation (Part IV)
 - part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)

Individual Designation – Part IV

A property that is designated:

- by a municipal by-law as being of cultural heritage value or interest [s.29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- by order of the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as being of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance [s.34.5]. **Note:** To date, no properties have been designated by the Minister.

Heritage Conservation District – Part V

A property or project area that is located within an area designated by a municipal by-law as a heritage conservation district [s. 41 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*].

For more information on Parts IV and V, contact:

- municipal clerk
- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)
- local land registry office (for a title search)

ii. subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under Parts II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

An agreement, covenant or easement is usually between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government. It is usually registered on title.

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

- preserve, conserve, and maintain a cultural heritage resource
- prevent its destruction, demolition or loss

For more information, contact:

- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#) - for an agreement, covenant or easement [clause 10 (1) (c) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant [s.37 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- local land registry office (for a title search)

iii. listed on a register of heritage properties maintained by the municipality

Municipal registers are the official lists - or record - of cultural heritage properties identified as being important to the community.

Registers include:

- all properties that are designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Part IV or V)
- properties that have not been formally designated, but have been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest to the community

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk
- municipal heritage planning staff
- municipal heritage committee

iv. subject to a notice of:

- intention to designate (under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)
- a Heritage Conservation District study area bylaw (under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)

A property that is subject to a **notice of intention to designate** as a property of cultural heritage value or interest and the notice is in accordance with:

- section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- section 34.6 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. **Note:** To date, the only applicable property is Meldrum Bay Inn, Manitoulin Island. [s.34.6]

An area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 40.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a **heritage conservation district study area**.

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of notice of intention [s. 29 and s. 40.1]
- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)

v. included in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's list of provincial heritage properties

Provincial heritage properties are properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) maintains a list of all provincial heritage properties based on information provided by ministries and prescribed public bodies. As they are identified, MTCS adds properties to the list of provincial heritage properties.

For more information, contact the MTCS Registrar at registrar@ontario.ca.

3b. Is the property (or project area) a National Historic Site (or part of)?

National Historic Sites are properties or districts of national historic significance that are designated by the Federal Minister of the Environment, under the *Canada National Parks Act*, based on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

For more information, see the [National Historic Sites website](#).

3c. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act* protects heritage railway stations that are owned by a railway company under federal jurisdiction. Designated railway stations that pass from federal ownership may continue to have cultural heritage value.

For more information, see the [Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations](#).

3d. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act* helps preserve historically significant Canadian lighthouses. The Act sets up a public nomination process and includes heritage building conservation standards for lighthouses which are officially designated.

For more information, see the [Heritage Lighthouses of Canada website](#).

3e. Is the property (or project area) identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office?

The role of the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) is to help the federal government protect the heritage buildings it owns. The policy applies to all federal government departments that administer real property, but not to federal Crown Corporations.

For more information, contact the [Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office](#).

See a [directory of all federal heritage designations](#).

3f. Is the property (or project area) located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?

A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a place listed by UNESCO as having outstanding universal value to humanity under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In order to retain the status of a World Heritage Site, each site must maintain its character defining features.

Currently, the Rideau Canal is the only World Heritage Site in Ontario.

For more information, see Parks Canada – [World Heritage Site website](#).

Part B: Screening for potential Cultural Heritage Value

4a. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?

Heritage resources are often recognized with formal plaques or markers.

Plaques are prepared by:

- municipalities
- provincial ministries or agencies
- federal ministries or agencies
- local non-government or non-profit organizations

For more information, contact:

- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations – for information on the location of plaques in their community
- Ontario Historical Society's [Heritage directory](#) – for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations
- Ontario Heritage Trust – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Ontario's history
- Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Canada's history

4b. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?

For more information on known cemeteries and/or burial sites, see:

- Cemeteries Regulations, Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services – for a [database of registered cemeteries](#)
- Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) – to [locate records of Ontario cemeteries](#), both currently and no longer in existence; cairns, family plots and burial registers
- Canadian County Atlas Digital Project – to [locate early cemeteries](#)

In this context, adjacent means contiguous or as otherwise defined in a municipal official plan.

4c. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?

The Canadian Heritage River System is a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage.

Canadian Heritage Rivers must have, and maintain, outstanding natural, cultural and/or recreational values, and a high level of public support.

For more information, contact the [Canadian Heritage River System](#).

If you have questions regarding the boundaries of a watershed, please contact:

- your conservation authority
- municipal staff

4d. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?

A 40 year 'rule of thumb' is typically used to indicate the potential of a site to be of cultural heritage value. The approximate age of buildings and/or structures may be estimated based on:

- history of the development of the area
- fire insurance maps
- architectural style
- building methods

Property owners may have information on the age of any buildings or structures on their property. The municipality, local land registry office or library may also have background information on the property.

Note: 40+ year old buildings or structure do not necessarily hold cultural heritage value or interest; their age simply indicates a higher potential.

A building or structure can include:

- residential structure
- farm building or outbuilding
- industrial, commercial, or institutional building
- remnant or ruin
- engineering work such as a bridge, canal, dams, etc.

For more information on researching the age of buildings or properties, see the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit Guide [Heritage Property Evaluation](#).

Part C: Other Considerations

5a. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important to defining the character of the area?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has potential landmarks or defining structures and sites, for instance:

- buildings or landscape features accessible to the public or readily noticeable and widely known
- complexes of buildings
- monuments
- ruins

5b. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) has a special association with a community, person or historical event?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has a special association with a community, person or event of historic interest, for instance:

- Aboriginal sacred site
- traditional-use area
- battlefield
- birthplace of an individual of importance to the community

5c. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?

Landscapes (which may include a combination of archaeological resources, built heritage resources and landscape elements) may be of cultural heritage value or interest to a community.

For example, an Aboriginal trail, historic road or rail corridor may have been established as a key transportation or trade route and may have been important to the early settlement of an area. Parks, designed gardens or unique landforms such as waterfalls, rock faces, caverns, or mounds are areas that may have connections to a particular event, group or belief.

For more information on Questions 5.a., 5.b. and 5.c., contact:

- Elders in Aboriginal Communities or community researchers who may have information on potential cultural heritage resources. Please note that Aboriginal traditional knowledge may be considered sensitive.
- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations
- Ontario Historical Society's "[Heritage Directory](#)" - for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations in the province

An internet search may find helpful resources, including:

- historical maps
- historical walking tours
- municipal heritage management plans
- cultural heritage landscape studies
- municipal cultural plans

Information specific to trails may be obtained through [Ontario Trails](#).

Appendix 2. UNESCO Description of Cultural Heritage Landscapes

UNESCO Cultural Landscapes	Descriptions: [World Heritage Convention pages 22-23]	Cultural Landscapes Definition:
Cultural Landscape Category 'i':	<p>"The most easily identifiable is the clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by man. This embraces garden and parkland landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles."</p>	<p>This is a landscape that was intentionally designed or created by humans in which its value is a representation of human creativity or 'genius' (UNESCO 2009:20, 121). Examples of this includes human-made landscapes like aesthetically designed parks or gardens, and monumental buildings.</p>
Cultural Landscape Category ii: Organically Evolved Landscape	<p>"The second category is the organically evolved landscape. This results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features. They fall into two sub-categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a relict (or fossil) landscape is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form. - a continuing landscape is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time." 	<p>This category is a reflection of the evolution of the relationship between human-based actions (social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperatives) has evolved into its current state, or were affected by, the natural environment/environmental processes. Where cultural or traditional peoples/groups and the environment coexist may have resulted in unique developments of architecture, technology, arts or landscape design. This category may also represent architectural or technological designs demonstrating important stages in human history. In sum, this category depicts the interconnection between humans and their environment, and how they adapted to either suit the environment, or modified the environment to suit their needs (UNESCO 2009:20, 121). There are two subcategories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relict (or Fossil) Landscape: This subcategory reflects the end of an evolutionary process, including the disappearance of a cultural group or civilization, of which the remnants are visible and identifiable in the landscape. - A Continuing Landscape: Rather than reflecting the end of an evolutionary process, this subcategory represents a living and possibly still-evolving landscape. This subcategory is a living reflection of a traditional way of life, persisting in the present-day.
Cultural Landscape Category iii: Associative Cultural Landscape	<p>"the final category is the associative cultural landscape. The inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent."</p>	<p>This category of landscape is given its value based on its living/significant association where the natural landscape is closely tied to historical events, traditions, religion, art, or culture. Rather than being a landscape based on visual or material culture (that may or may not be present in the landscape), it is assigned importance based on the value given to it by living peoples.</p>

Archaeological History of Northeastern Ontario

The historical division of the various early periods of the Aboriginal populations of northeastern Ontario is generally divided along the various technological manifestations which can be more or less sequenced into discrete, but general categories which describe pre-European contact and post-European contact periods. The pre-contact historical sequence is further subdivided into temporal/cultural periods based on material culture traits and settlement patterns derived from archaeological data, and historical records. The pre-contact sequence is divided as follows and is provided to establish a context for the considerations of Archaeological Heritage, Built Heritage, and Cultural Landscape Heritage:

- Terminal Pleistocene and Initial Holocene Cultural Periods (before 8,500 B.P.ⁱ)
- Mid-Holocene Cultural Periods (circa 8,500–2,500 B.P.)
- Early and Middle Ceramic Periods (circa 2,500–800 B.P.)
- Late Ceramic Period (circa 800–350 B.P.)

Terminal Pleistocene and Initial Holocene Cultural Periods

As a result of recent archaeological work in the shield regions of Ontario, it is suspected that there is an Initial Holocene Cultural (>8,500 B.P.) component of human occupation in this part of Ontario. This contrasts with earlier interpretations, which seemed to suggest that it was not until the mid-Holocene which recorded the first peopling of the area. At this time, very little is known about the details of the Initial Holocene Cultural Period of the shield area of Ontario, although if similar to those reports outside of the region, the period may be characterised by finely worked projectile point forms (e.g. Agate Basin), and the predation of large game such as Barren Land Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*). Elsewhere, Initial Holocene people preyed on the ancient Bison (*Bison antiquus*), though its presence in Ontario has yet to be confirmed.

Initial Holocene peoples may have also supplemented their diets with locally-available boreal subsistence resources such as woodland caribou, moose, beaver, hare, fish, and waterfowl. Faunal data from archaeological sites in the upper Great Lakes region suggests that Early- to Mid-Holocene populations had already developed a generalized foraging strategy, employing a broad variety of faunal resources from a range of ecological settings, including large and small mammals, waterfowl, and fish (Kuehn 1988, Jackson and Hinshelwood 2004, Fidel 2007).

Mid-Holocene Cultural Periods

Formerly believed to be the earliest known inhabitants of Northeastern Ontario some 2,500–8,500 years ago were the Early/Mid-Holocene Cultures. Up until recently, archaeological material dating to the Early-Holocene was seen to be “largely restricted to the northwest, suggest[ing] that the major penetration into Ontario and eastward took place after the transition from an Agate Basin culture to a Shield Archaic culture [Mid-Holocene],” (Wright 1981:88).

In the shield areas of Ontario, this period represents about 6,000 years of occupation in an area stretching from Manitoba to Quebec. The Mid-Holocene cultural expressions may have evolved directly out of the preceding initial Holocene cultural period, although there are several key differences in material culture. Mid-Holocene quarry/workshop and habitation sites demonstrate a shift from higher quality toolstone toward the exploitation of greater percentages of metasediments such as greywacke. Additionally, it is considered that during the mid-Holocene Cultural Period the first groundstone tools were produced. During this time, the flaking of the tools

appears to drop in quality as the period progresses, a change that can be seen from the highly-refined corner notched points through to the smaller side notched points of the later part of the Period. That said, this changing projectile point technology yielded a wider variety of projectile point styles in contrast to the terminal Pleistocene and initial Holocene, including various forms of stemmed and notched points. Of interest in the shield areas of Ontario is the rise in the use of native copper in the production of tools and decorative items, and its distribution throughout North America (Wright 1972a; Pollock 1975, 1976, 1984).

Similar to the earlier cultural expressions, the mid-Holocene groups appear to have been wide ranging big game hunters. As the environment stabilised following the glacial retreat, these people shifted to an economy of smaller game and fishing which required smaller tools and a more local, territorial seasonal round to exploit resources at different times of the year. This trend from big game to more diverse, local resources appears to have continued through the Mid-Holocene period to about 2,000-2500 years ago.

Depending on the location, some Mid-Holocene sites may be more closely associated with post glacial landscape features such as relict shorelines. Several Lake Ojibway shorelines have been identified as intersecting with the proposed transmission line. That said, all but one are somewhat ephemeral, but one which intersects the proposed transmission line at approximately 90 degrees was identified clearly by the satellite imagery, in spite of the area being difficult to access. As the environment stabilised, sites became more widely distributed, and associated with suitable occupation locations on modern lakes and rivers.

Early Ceramic Period

Earlier interpretations of archaeology in the northeast suggested that a true early Ceramic period was absent, with the exception of some artifacts located sporadically and seldom featured at archaeological sites in the northeast. Recent excavations in northeastern Ontario and northwestern Quebec challenge this earlier interpretation and suggest that cultures in the Canadian Shield formed part of the Meadowood Interaction Sphere (WHS 2011; WHS 2017; Taché 2008). It is now believed that an early Ceramic Period presence persisted in the shield areas and areas to the north as evidenced by a number of Meadowood artifacts and habitation sites, one of the markers of this period. Vinette 1 ceramics are strongly associated with this period, but not all sites with Meadowood points or cache blades feature ceramics. Generally, ceramics are less commonly found on the Canadian Shield than in more southerly areas.

Middle Ceramic (Laurel) Period

In terms of material culture, the Middle Ceramic Period was similar to the preceding Mid- Holocene, but with the addition of fired clay pottery. As clay is a more plastic and malleable material than stone, distinct surface variations in decoration and structural variations in vessel construction allow archaeologists to develop refined distinctions between different ceramic types. Middle Ceramic vessels are characteristically thin-walled, with straight sided rims and pointed bases and decorations made using plain tool impressions (Wright 1967).

The Middle Ceramic Period economy appears to have been similar to the preceding period, with seasonal exploitation of a variety of subsistence resources the norm. Based on the distribution of sites, it is understood that extended family groups traversed hunting, fishing or gathering territories in pursuit of large and small game, and fish for subsistence during most of the year. In the summer, these groups may have come together into larger bands on larger lakes or rivers. The presence of a series of large ceremonial mounds containing burials, centred on the Rainy River in northwestern Ontario, also suggests that during some years, larger ceremony based gatherings also occurred (Arthurs 1986; Reid and Rajnovich 1991).

Other than the summer group campsites, Laurel sites are generally small, possibly reflecting the establishment of a seasonal round which saw the Laurel people break up into individual families during the fall, winter and spring periods of the year to more effectively exploit available resources. Laurel site distribution and settlement patterns differ from the inland site pattern noted for the mid-Holocene cultural period and set the pattern for settlement in the following late ceramic period. Laurel peoples showed a preference for large lakes and rivers with

preferred campsites on sandy bays, portage ends, points, peninsulas, and locations near waterfalls, below rapids and at river mouths. These locations served for the establishment of small, seasonal hunting and fishing camps.

Late Ceramic Period (Blackduck and Selkirk) Period

The Middle Ceramic (Laurel) material culture appears to have gradually evolved into the late Ceramic. This transition is not as evident in the lithic and copper artifacts, but the pottery makes a notable change to thin walled, globular pots with constricted necks and widened lips decorated using a combination of plain and 'cord-wrapped' object impressions. Two main pottery types are noted by archaeologists who have speculated that a more southerly type (Blackduck) represents early Ojibwe culture, while the more northerly type (Selkirk) represents a Cree culture (Wright 1972b; MacNeish 1958).

Data from the Canadian shield areas of Ontario suggests a trend toward a growth in population during the late Ceramic period reflected in an increased frequency of sites recovered during archaeological surveys. Archaeological evidence suggests that a seasonal cycle of travelling to resource exploitation areas may have been well established during this era. Site locations follow an established pattern with preference given to level places on islands, peninsulas, narrow parts of lakes, sandy beaches and portage ends, as well as rapids and waterfalls on rivers. These people were the ancestors of present day regional cultural/social groups.

Post-Contact Historical Environment

Archaeologists' understanding of the post-European contact period is based in both archaeological and documentary research. The post-contact historical sequence can be described in terms of significant themes relating to the consecutive waves of influence from, primarily, eastern Canada. The post-contact historic sequence is generally subdivided according to the main Euro-Canadian economic or political trends. The major post-contact periods in northeastern Ontario are divided as follows:

- Early post-contact (circa 350–85 B.P.)
- Survey and Development (circa 85–10 B.P.)