



Henvey Inlet Wind LP

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Henvey Inlet Wind Energy Centre

Heritage Assessment Report

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*HIFN First Nation Reserve No. 2 in the
District of Parry Sound, Ontario*

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Executive Summary

This Heritage Assessment Report has been prepared to provide information regarding cultural heritage to the Henvey Inlet First Nation (HIFN), public, other First Nation communities, and agencies regarding the Henvey Inlet Wind Energy Centre (HIWEC), a 300 megawatt (MW) wind energy generation centre on Henvey Inlet First Nation Reserve No. 2 (HIFN I.R. #2). The HIWEC is being jointly developed by Henvey Inlet Wind LP (HIW) which is a limited partnership between Nigig Power Corporation (NPC), incorporated by HIFN, and Pattern Renewable Holdings Canada, ULC (Pattern Development). The HIWEC is not subject to provincial regulations due its location entirely on Federal Reserve land; however, this heritage assessment has been conducted to meet the requirements of the HIFN Environmental Assessment (EA) Guidance document and follow the Criteria and Guidelines for Evaluating Subjects of Potential National and Historic Significance as amended and as described by the *Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada* (Government of Canada 2008). Additionally, the HIWEC is not subject to the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ontario Government 1990a) and related provincial legislation, yet the heritage assessment has been conducted to fulfill the requirements of these regulations.

The HIWEC study area is located on HIFN I.R. #2, which is a parcel of Federal Crown land on the east shore of Georgian Bay approximately 80 km north of Parry Sound, Ontario (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). It is held by the Crown subject to the Aboriginal title of and for the benefit of HIFN. HIFN has broad authority to manage and protect its Reserve lands. This authority comes from the *First Nations Land Management Act* (Canada Government 2015), related instruments, and the HIFN Land Code. HIFN I.R. #2 has been in active use by HIFN for habitation, hunting, fishing, cultural gathering, burial and, traditional use. In recent times, HIFN has used these lands for a variety of purposes including forestry, aggregate, waste management, and recreation. Overall, the HIWEC will include approximately 91 to 95 wind turbine generators with a footprint of approximately 758 ha within the 9,232.86 ha that constitutes HIFN I.R. #2. Access to the study area was granted by HIFN and HIW and a member of HIFN accompanied the specialists at all times.

No listed, designated or otherwise recognized heritage features are present within the study area. In addition there are no historic plaques, cemeteries, national historic sites or properties protected by an Ontario Heritage Trust Easement. A property survey was undertaken to evaluate built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes present in the study area, and an inventory was created to identify and evaluate potential heritage resources.

An inventory was undertaken to identify and evaluate potential heritage resources within the HIWEC study area. Through a windshield survey, 16 structures that were determined to be more than 40 years old and have potential cultural heritage value or interest. These structures include eight residences, six cottages, and two outbuildings. The cottages, residences and one of the outbuildings are considered typical of the area and when the criteria from O. Reg. 9/06 were applied (see Appendix A) it was determined that they did not have cultural heritage value or interest. The remaining structure, Milton's Camp (Property #9), was identified as being of cultural heritage importance. Potential direct or indirect impacts to this cultural heritage resource were evaluated according to the criteria outlined in InfoSheet #5 in *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement 2005*. Based on the location of project infrastructure, which was specifically sited to avoid cultural heritage features, no negative impacts to cultural heritage resources are anticipated by the HIWEC.

Landscapes present in the study area include typical transportation corridors and cottage areas, as well as areas identified, but not mapped, that have heritage significance to the HIFN community. The Nishshing Aki is considered to have cultural heritage value or interest in accordance to the criteria set out in the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada's *Criteria for Evaluating Subjects of Potential National Historic Significance* (Canadian Government 2008). Based on the location of project infrastructure, which was specifically sited to avoid cultural heritage features, no negative impacts to cultural heritage resources are anticipated by the HIWEC.

As there are no impacts to heritage resources anticipated as a result of the HIWEC, mitigation is not required.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Context

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1.2 Study Process

For the purposes of this CHAR, the “study area” consists of all lands that may be impacted by the proposed HIWEC infrastructure within the reserve as well as properties that abut reserve lands. Research was completed to investigate and document any and all cultural heritage resources within the study area. This document will provide:

- A review of the land use history of the study area based on a review of primary and secondary sources as well as historical mapping.
- Requests via email for information on abutting properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) as well as properties listed on municipal registers or heritage inventories from the Municipality of Killarney, the only incorporated municipality abutting the HIFN I.R. No. 2.
- Requests for information regarding the presence of any abutting sites with or having potential local heritage interest were made via e-mail to the Ontario Historical Society, and the Parry Sound District Museum (Museum on Tower Hill).
- Requests for information on abutting properties protected by an Ontario Heritage Trust easement agreement via email to Ontario Heritage trust.

Figure 1: HIWEC Study Area

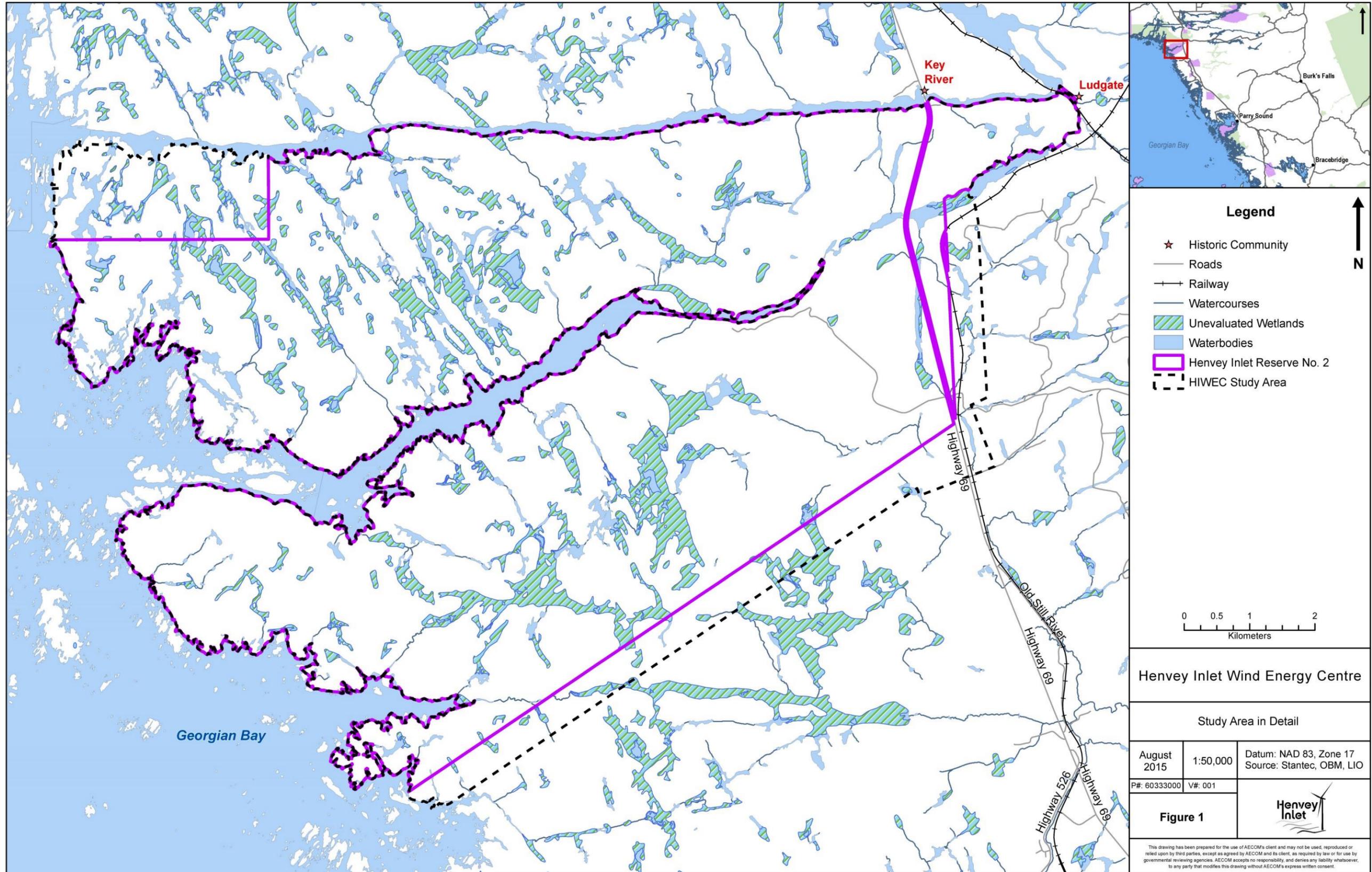
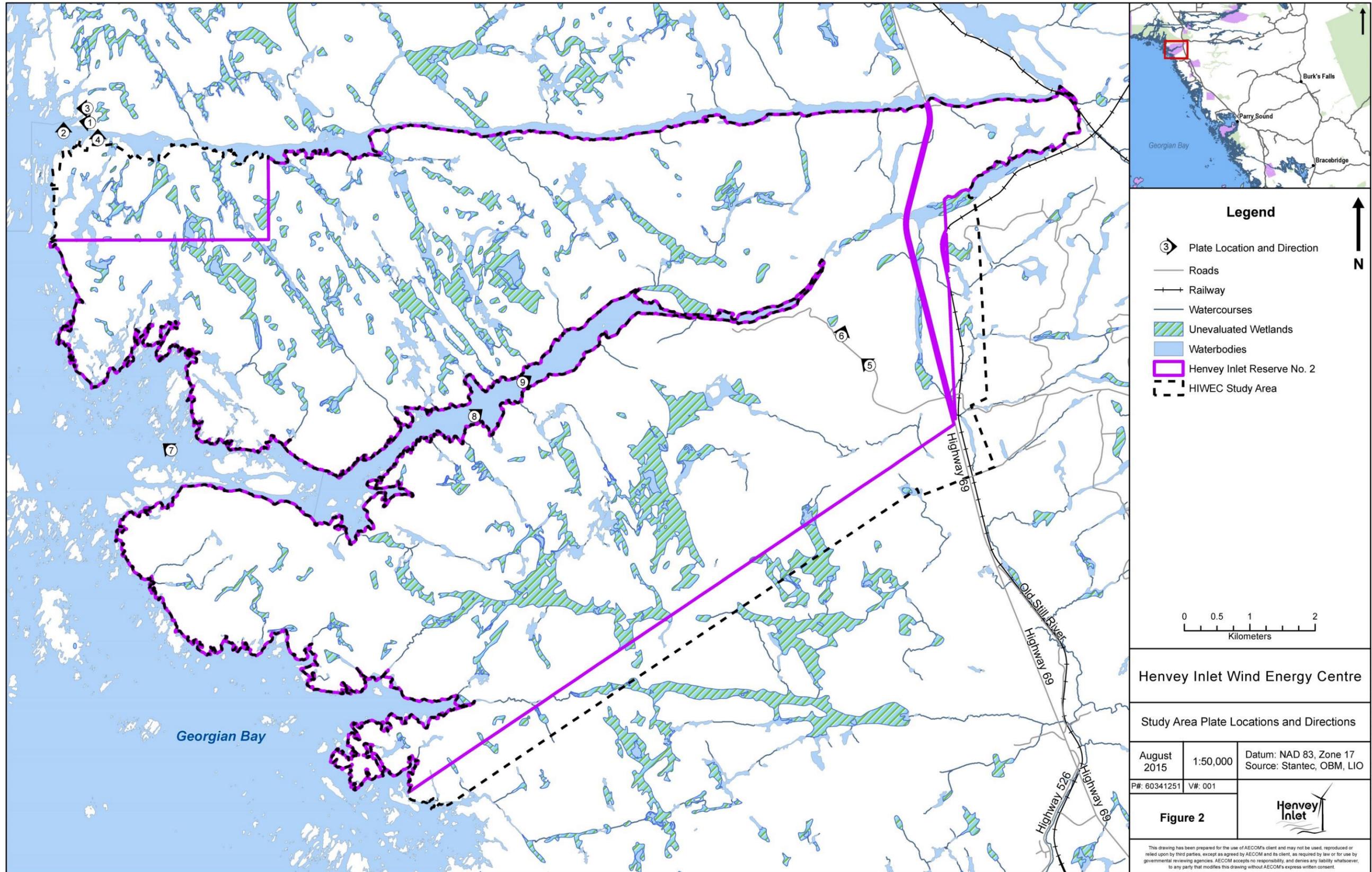


Figure 2: Study Area Photograph Locations and Directions



- Consultation with Rosi Zirger Heritage Planner at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCS) for information on abutting properties included on the List of Provincial Heritage Properties as well as any Notices of Intention to Designate issued in accordance with Section 34.6 of the *OHA*.
- Consultation with HIFN regarding criteria established by the community for identifying heritage resources.
- A review of the Traditional Land use study provided by HIFN to determine the presence of significant First Nation heritage resources and cultural landscapes within the study area.
- Results of searches of the Ontario Heritage Properties (OHP) database (2005), the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust's Online Plaques Guide, and the National Historic Sites database available through Parks Canada.
- Results of searches of the registered Cemeteries and Crematoriums Database and the Ontario Genealogical Society's (OGS) list of unregistered cemeteries by County/District to determine the presence of any historically or culturally significant landscapes such as cemeteries and/or unmarked burial grounds abutting the study area.
- A windshield survey was undertaken between June 17 and 19, 2015 to identify all structures dating to greater than 40 years of age, which will be used to create an inventory (Appendix A), as well as identify the presence of cultural landscapes. Photograph locations and directions are provided in **Figure 2**.

Analysis of the cultural heritage value or interest of identified potential heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes (Section 5), according to the Criteria and Guidelines for Evaluating Subjects of Potential National and Historic Significance as amended and as described by the *Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada* (Government of Canada 2008) as well as *Ontario Regulation 9/06 Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest*.

- Analysis of the potential adverse impacts (Section 5), according to guidelines set out in the MTCS' *Ontario Heritage Toolkit: Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process* (Appendix A).

1.3 Regulatory Framework

1.3.1 Introduction

In accordance with the HIFN EA Guidance document the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada's *Criteria and Guidelines for Evaluating Subjects of Potential National Historic Significance* were used to determine the presence or absence of heritage resources within the study area or abutting the study area. Where no applicable federal standards apply provincial regulations were followed.

The study area is located entirely on HIFN I.R. #2 and the lands are held by the Crown subject to the Aboriginal title of and for the benefit of HIFN. HIFN has broad authority to manage and protect its Reserve lands. This authority comes from the *First Nations Land Management Act* (Canada Government 2015), related instruments, and the HIFN Land Code. Therefore, HIFN has prepared the EA Guidance document which provides the requirements that HIW must complete to obtain the Environmental Permit to proceed to construction of the HIWEC. The HIFN EA Guidance document has required that the EA be completed to "the standards for avoidance and mitigation of adverse environmental effects applicable to the Energy Centre will be at least equivalent in effect to the federal and provincial standards applicable to similar wind energy generation facilities located in Ontario, not on Reserve lands." As such, this heritage assessment report has been completed to meet the requirements of the HIFN EA Guidance document and Ontario Regulation 359/09 (O.Reg. 359/09) which defines the requirements of a heritage assessment for renewable energy projects.

When considering built heritage resources in the context of the HIWEC, a threshold age value of 40-years is used as a general guiding principle when identifying cultural heritage resources. This threshold provides a means to collect information about resources within the study area that may retain heritage value. It should be noted that the identification of resources older than 40 years does not automatically confer definitive heritage value, nor does this preclude resources less than 40 years old from retaining heritage value.

The methods of analysis used in the heritage resource assessment process addresses cultural heritage resources under various pieces of legislation and their supporting documentation:

1.3.2 Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Criteria for Evaluating Subjects of Potential National Historic Significance

The criteria and guidelines referred to in this study reflect a compilation of Board decisions up to and including those recorded in the spring 2007 minutes. Any aspect of Canada’s human history may be considered for Ministerial designation of national historical significance if it is demonstrated that the place, person or event had a nationally significant impact on Canadian history or illustrates a nationally important aspect of Canadian human history. Subjects that qualify for national historical significance will meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. A **place** may be designated if a direct association with a nationally significant aspect of Canadian history and could include an archaeological site, structure, building, group of buildings, district or cultural landscape. To be considered to have potential national historic significance the place will:
 - a. Illustrate an exceptional creative achievement in concept and design, technology and/or planning, or a significant stage in the development of Canada; or
 - b. Symbolize in whole or in part a cultural tradition, a way of life, or ideas important in the development of Canada; or
 - c. Be most explicitly and meaningfully associated or identified with persons who are deemed of national historic importance; or
 - d. Be most explicitly and meaningfully associated or identified with events that are deemed of national historic importance.
2. A **person** (or persons) may be designated of national historic significance if that person individually or as the representative of a group made an outstanding and lasting contribution to Canadian history.
3. An **event** may be designated of national historic significance if it represents a defining actions, episode, movement or experience in Canadian history.

Considerations of national historic significance are made on a case-by-case basis in the context of the wide spectrum of Canada’s human history.

1.3.3 Ontario Regulation 359/09, Renewable Energy Act

O.Reg. 359/09 defines a heritage resource as a “real property that is of cultural heritage value or interest and may include a building, structure, landscape, or other feature of real property.” Section 19(1) requires a proponent of a proposed renewable energy project to determine if the study area is on a protected property, defined as:

1. A property that is subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under clause 10(1)(b) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
2. A property in respect of which a notice of intention to designate the property to be of cultural heritage value or interest has been given in accordance with section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

3. A property designated by a municipal by-law made under section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a property of cultural heritage value or interest.
4. A property designated by order of the Minister of Tourism, Culture, and Sport made under section 34.5 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a property of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance.
5. A property in respect of which a notice of intention to designate the property as a property of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance has been given in accordance with section 34.6 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
6. A property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant entered into under section 37 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
7. A property that is part of an area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 41 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a heritage conservation district.
8. A property designated as a historic site under Regulation 880 of the Revised Regulations of Ontario, 1990 (Historic Sites) made under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 20(1) requires a proponent of a proposed renewable energy project to determine if the project may impact a heritage resource at the property location not listed in Section 19(1), or a property listed in Section 19(1) that abuts the parcel of land on which the property locations is situated. If the proposed renewable energy project does impact on a heritage resource as documented in Sections 19(1) and 20(1) of O. Reg. 359/09, Section 23(1)(a) requires the proponent to conduct a heritage assessment consisting of:

1. An evaluation of whether there are any heritage resources at the project location, applying the criteria set out in Ontario Regulation 9/06, and;
2. An evaluation of any impact of the renewable energy project on the heritage resources and proposed measures to avoid, eliminate, or mitigate impact, which may include a heritage conservation plan.

1.3.4 Ontario Regulation 9/06, Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O.18)

The MTCS is responsible for the administration of the *OHA* and is responsible for determining the policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of Ontario's heritage, which includes both built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes. Section B.1.1 (4) also states that significant cultural heritage features should be avoided, where possible. In the event that they cannot be avoided, effects should be minimized where possible and every effort should be made to mitigate adverse impacts, in accordance with provincial and municipal policies and procedures. Cultural heritage features should be identified early in the assessment process in order to determine significant cultural features and potential impacts.

O. Reg. 9/06 provides criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest. If a property meets one or more of the following criteria it may be designated under Section 29 of the *OHA*:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:
 - Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;
 - Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit; or
 - Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

2. The property has historic value or associative value because it:
 - Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community;
 - Yields, or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture; or
 - Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community.

3. The property has contextual value because it:
 - Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;
 - Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; or
 - Is a landmark.

Should the potential heritage resource meet one or more of the above-mentioned criteria, and when there is no longer provincial ownership, the heritage property may be considered for designation under Section 34.5 of the *OHA*.

2. Land Use History

2.1 Physical Setting

The study area is located on the east side of Georgian Bay, north of Parry Sound and south of Sudbury and is characterized by forested area dotted with numerous lakes, streams and bedrock with outcrops of various minerals including quartz, mica and feldspar. The topography and drainage of the area is controlled entirely by the bedrock. It is located on the Georgian Bay Fringe as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984). The Georgian Bay Fringe area is approximately 334,000 ha in size and covers most of the District of Parry Sound. The area is characterized by very shallow soil with exposed rock knobs and ridges. The physiography of the area is described as Shallow Till and Rock Ridges (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). In addition to quartz outcrops, copper deposits at the surface level were also important sources of trade items for First Nations groups. The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines' Mineral Deposit Inventory (2012) illustrates the occurrence of a few copper deposits within the study area; however, these deposits are not identified specifically as "outcrops" in the inventory and, therefore, it is unlikely that these copper deposits appear on the surface. According to the Mineral Deposit Inventory surface copper outcrops only occur north of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. It is important to note that this inventory may not capture all copper outcrops in Ontario. The Canadian Shield had an abundance of dense forests dominated by white pine prior to European logging practices.

2.2 First Nation Pre-history and Settlement

The study area is situated within an area of Ontario that exhibits evidence of an extended period of human settlement dating back at least 10,500 years. The following section details the creation stories and pre-history of First Nation communities settled in the Parry Sound District.

2.2.1 Anishinabek Creation Story

There is more than one Creation Story for Indigenous peoples in North America, including more than one story for each nation, which are often similar versions generally adopted by the people in different areas. The version the Creation Story that the HIFN have chosen to adopt is told on the HIFN website (n.d.) as follows:

The birds, animals and fish were created before human beings. Human beings were created after the big flood. While the earth was flooded, the land animals floated upon a large wooden raft. The leader, the Great Hare "Michabous", knew there was land somewhere under the water, and the animals needed it if they were to survive. Michabous asks many animals to dive into the water to bring up only a little soil. He promises that if he can get but a small grain, he will be able to make enough land to support all the animals.

First, Beaver is asked to dive for the sand, after a long time, he comes up empty-handed. Next Otter is called upon. Otter is also unsuccessful. Finally, Muskrat volunteers to dive down for sand. Since Beaver and Otter are strong and failed, the other animals don't have much faith in Muskrat.

Muskrat dives, and stays under water for a whole day, and finally shows up at the edge of the raft, nearly drowned. The animals pull him onto the raft, and open all his tightly closed paws. In the last paw they find a grain of sand.

Good to his promise, Michabous, took the grain of sand, and let it fall on the raft, where it grew in size. Once it began to grow, the Great Hare took more grains from there, and scattered them about, which caused the mass of soil to grow larger and larger. It grew to the size of a mountain, and Michabous walked around it to enlarge it still. When he thought it large enough, he sent Wagosh (Fox) to inspect the work, with power to enlarge it more, Wagosh obeyed, and found the place was large enough for him to hunt his own prey, and told Michabous the place was large enough for all the animals. Upon hearing this, the Great Hare toured his own creation and found it incomplete, and since then he hasn't been able to trust any of the other animals, and to this day he continues to increase what he's made and is on constant move around the earth.

After Michabous' creation of the earth, the other animals found places most favoured by them for pasture or hunting prey. When the first ones died, Michabous caused the birth of men from their carcasses. Appropriately, those early men derived their origins from a bear, others from a moose and still others from various animals. Our Clans and historical connections to the land and each other [are] revealed in the study of the Clan system, and the threads it weaves through our Band and families to this day.

2.2.2 Pre-history of the Anishinabek (Ojibway)

The Anishinabek (Ojibway for "First People") were originally named for a group north of modern day Sault Ste. Marie. The term was then extended to include other groups in the Upper Great Lakes regions that shared the same culture and language. Congruent with Anishinabek legend, their initial origin appears to have been along the northern shores of Lakes Huron and Superior (McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004). Anishinabek history originates at the centre of their Creation Story, on Michilimakinac Island between Lakes Huron and Michigan. They continued to disperse and occupy a broad range of environments, utilizing different resources. When these people first encountered European fur traders, there were many similar but politically autonomous groups.

Anishinabek society was divided into clans, each identified by a clan symbol or totem. The clan symbols or totems reflect the Anishinabek Creation Story. Early documents from the Jesuits in 1640 make reference to totems, including Kinouchepirini (Pike People) who were located along the Ottawa River. Between the Hurons and French River were the Ousaouarini (possibly Birch Bark People), the Outchougai (Heron people) and the Atchiligouan (possibly Black Squirrel). The Amikouai (nation of the Beaver) were located north of the French River, the Oumisagaiat the Mississagi River and the Baouichtigouian, "the nation of the people of Sault", at Sault Ste. Marie (HIFN n.d.).

Anishinabek subsistence was based on the annual round of hunting, fishing and plant collecting. The winter was devoted to the pursuit of moose, deer, bear and other large game. In spring, families would return from their hunting camps to rejoin others at their major fishing sites. Pickerel, pike, and suckers would be fished throughout the summer, and autumn spawning brought whitefish, trout, and sturgeon close to shore. The Anishinabek netted or speared large quantities of fish and the fisheries became centres of community life and cultural interaction. From the Jesuit writings, it has been documented that during the mid-17th century that up to 2,000 individuals might converge at the rapids of Sault Ste. Marie (McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004).

2.2.3 Contact Period Settlement History

Etienne Brule and Samuel de Champlain were the first Europeans to come to this area of Ontario, travelling the French River into Georgian Bay from the Ottawa River between 1610 and 1613. At the time of European contact, the Jesuits recorded a number of tribes in the Canadian Shield who spoke the Algonquin language (Thwaites 1896-

1901). The first European to describe the Ojibway who were located near the mouth of the French River and Georgian Bay was Samuel de Champlain:

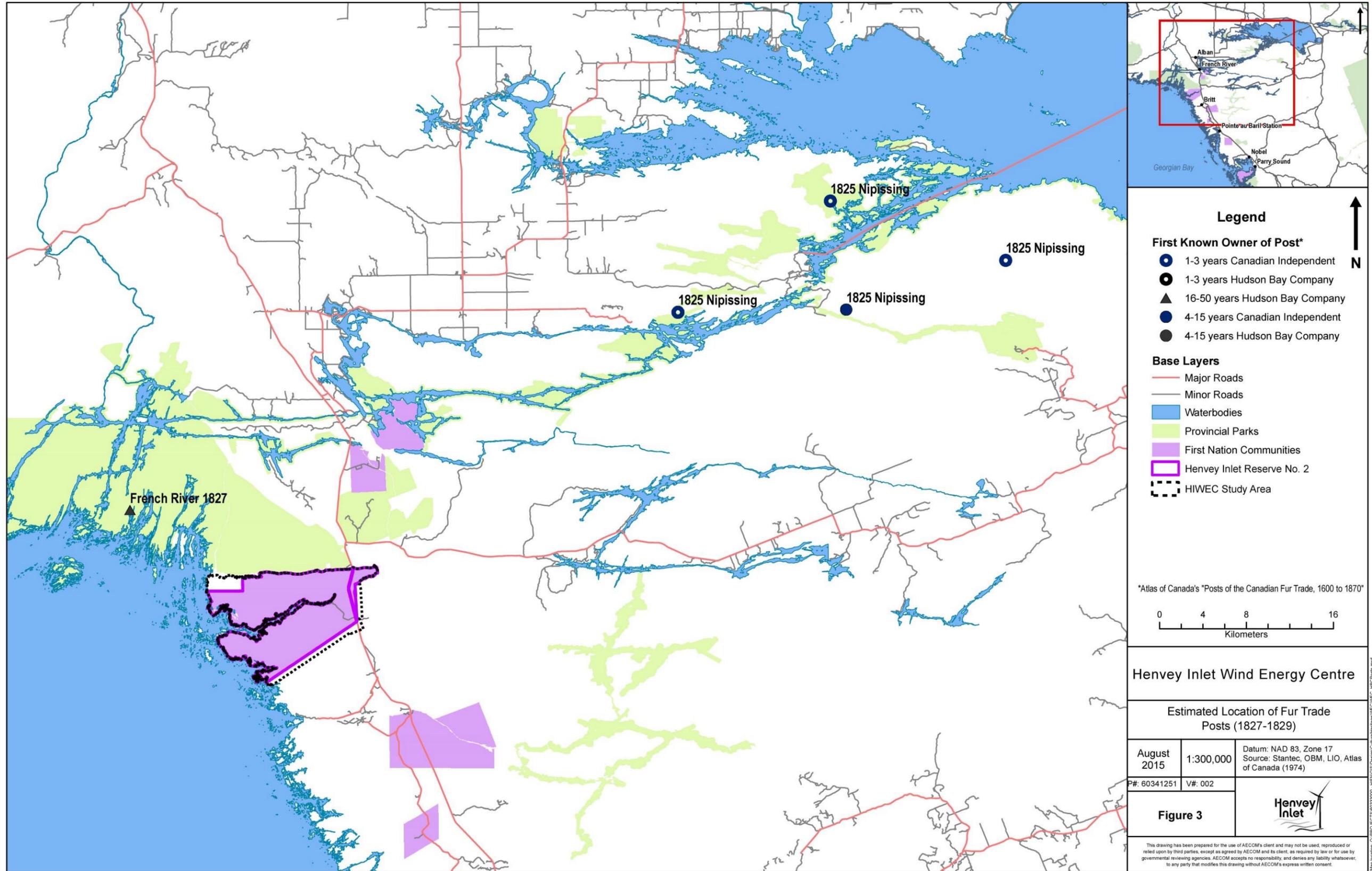
We met with three hundred men of a tribe named by us the Cheveau releves or 'High Hairs', (Ojibwa?) because they had them elevated and arranged very high and better combed than our courtiers, and there is no comparison in spite of the irons and methods these have at their disposal. This, seems to give them a fine appearance. They wear no breech cloths, and are much carved about the body in divisions of various patterns. They paint their faces with different colours and have their nostrils pierced and their ears fringed with beads. When they leave their homes, they carry a club. I visited them and gained some slight acquaintance and made friends with them. I gave a hatchet to their chief who was as happy and pleased with it as if I had made him some rich gift and, entering into conversation with him, I asked him about his country, which he drew for me with charcoal on a piece of tree-bark. He gave me to understand that they had come to this place to dry the fruit called blueberries to serve them as manna in the winter when they can no longer find anything. For arms they have only the bow and arrow.

Schmalz 1991: 14-15

The fur trade in Canada provided the principal motivation and economic base for the exploration by Europeans of the Canadian interior. During the period between 1670 and 1713, French traders began to leave established settlements and construct trading posts that enabled traders to make direct contact with the people living in the interior. The Nipissings, Odawa and Anishinabek in Northern Canada were referred to as the 'middlemen' of the trade all the way north to James Bay (Hunt 1940: 35, 45; Pollock 1999). An examination of the Atlas of Canada's map "Posts of the Canadian Fur Trade, 1600-1870" indicates the presence of three Fur Trade Posts in close proximity to HIFN I.R. #2 (**Figure 3**). The Hudson's Bay Co. (HBC) had a post at the mouth of the French River, and one south of the HIWEC study area called Shawinaga, near Pointe au Baril. There were multiple Independent Canadian posts in the surrounding area, but a large number of them were located around Lake Nipissing to the northeast. The French River post was occupied in 1827 for an unknown length of time, but was a major stop for 20 to 50 years because of the significance of the French River. The Shawinaga post was also occupied in 1827 for an unknown amount of time, but represents a lengthy occupation also. The Independent Canadian post located along the south shore of Lake Nipissing at the mouth of the French River was occupied in 1825, but appears to have only been operational for 1-3 years. This could have been the result of multiple posts operating around Lake Nipissing, which facilitated access to the Great Lakes from the Ottawa River.

French explorers allied with the Huron and Ojibway people and participated in raids on Iroquoian settlements. So by 1615 the French-Huron alliance was cemented, contact had been made with the Nipissing, Odawa and Petun, and the geography of the eastern Great Lakes was roughly known (Heidenreich 1990). After 1615 the fur trade gained momentum with the Hurons playing a major role, utilizing existing trade routes between the Huron agriculturalists in the south and Ojibway bands to the north. In 1649 the Hurons experienced an Iroquoian attack on the Huron town of St. Ignace, as intertribal Indian wars for control of the fur trade came to a head (Hunt 1940: 92; Pollock 1999). The Henvey Inlet ancestors in this area felt the repercussions of the collapse of the Huronia, and temporarily relocated to other areas due to the recurring raids of the Iroquois between 1650 and 1660 only to return after 1667 (Day 1978: 789; Pullock 1999). As a result, the northern coasts of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron may have served as a transition zone or buffer between the Anishinabek and Iroquois, as it was sparsely occupied until the return of the Ojibway along the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron in the 1700s (Pollock 1999). After this time, until the fall of New France in 1759, the Anishinabek found themselves in a position of relative control of the fur trade, as French and British encouraged the trade of the coveted furs from northern Ontario, for profit but also to secure First Nation allies (Schmalz 1991: 35; Pollock 1999).

Figure 3: Posts of the Canadian Fur Trade, 1600-1870



The post-contact Aboriginal occupation of Ontario was heavily influenced by European diseases and population movements. As Iroquoian speaking peoples, such as the Huron, Petun, and Neutral were dispersed by the New York State Confederacy of Iroquois, Algonquian speaking groups from Northern Ontario moved southerly into the land now abandoned. The Ojibwa of Southern Ontario date from about 1701 and occupied the territory between Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario (Schmalz 1991). This is also the period in which the Mississaugas are known to have moved back into Southern Ontario and the Great Lakes watersheds (Konrad 1981) while at the same time the members of the Three Fires Confederacy, the Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatomi were immigrating from Ohio and Michigan (Feest and Feest 1978). As European settlers encroached on their territory the nature of Aboriginal population distribution, settlement size and material culture changed. Despite these changes it is possible to correlate historically recorded villages with archaeological manifestations and the similarity of those sites to more ancient sites reveals an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a long historical continuity to systems of ideology and thought (Ferris 1009).

2.3 Early European Settlement and Crown Surveys

European settlement in the area along the eastern shore of Georgian Bay has its roots in timber and the lumbering business of the 1860s. The Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850 resulted in the conveyance to the Crown the title of the eastern and northern shores of Lake Huron. The First Nations who took part in the treaty included the Magnetawan, Henvey Inlet, French River, and Shawanaga First Nation and Reserve lands were surveyed in 1851-1852. In 1862, the Government of Ontario introduced the *Free Land Grant and Homestead Act* to encourage Euro-Canadian agricultural settlement in the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. Trunk roads were developed to improve access into the area; however, as soils in the District were shallow and generally poor with bedrock outcrops, the agricultural economy remained marginal (Unterman McPhail Associates 2007).

For some time, the area remained relatively untouched by Euro-Canadian settlement until the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts were surveyed between 1866 and 1870 (Campbell 2005). Despite the surveyors reporting that the land was unfit for farming, the wealth in timber was deemed highly profitable and settlement in the Parry Sound District began to increase with the first timber licenses being issued in the late 1860s. The lumber industry also provided employment for many settled farmers to supplement their income. With the booming lumber industry, improvements such as dams and log chutes were made to a number of rivers in the Parry Sound District including the Magnetawan, Still, Shawanaga, Naiscoot, and Key Rivers. These rivers were all suitable for driving logs from the inland logging camps to Georgian Bay. In 1898, a provincial regulation was passed requiring all lumber cut on Crown land be manufactured in Canada before export. As a result, there was a significant expansion in the number and size of milling centres around Georgian Bay (Unterman McPhail Associates 2007).

Early settlement of the Parry Sound District increased with improved access to the region as a result of the construction of two railway lines from Toronto to Sudbury through the District of Parry Sound in 1908. Stations were constructed in several small villages and towns including Point au Baril, Byng Inlet, and Britt. By the early 1900s, small-scale tourist camps, summer cottages, and hotels began to appear along the eastern shore of Georgian Bay and the area was promoted as a recreational destination (Unterman McPhail Associates 2007).

2.4 Agriculture and Drainage

In the early 20th century, the provincial government encouraged new immigrants to settle in the areas within and around the District of Parry sound by selling them land and sending aid to help get farms started. However, the Canadian Shield is mostly, although not entirely, unsuitable for agriculture. Although sufficient enough to support boreal forests, the podzolic soils in this region of the province are extremely shallow and low in fertility. There are very few areas in the District of Parry Sound where farming forms a part of the cultural landscape (Wood 1975).

2.5 Industry

Despite the marginal agricultural economy, booming industries in the area included the lumber and mining industries, which supported small scale settlement and supplemented the income of struggling farmers. Dense boreal forests surrounded by a number of large rivers leading to Georgian Bay provided ideal conditions for a wealthy lumber industry. The first timber licenses in the area were issued in the 1860s and a few large sawmills were established at various harbours along Georgian Bay, including a large mill at Byng Inlet. The majority of the logs were towed in booms by steam tugs to centres in Michigan until 1898 when provincial regulations required all raw logs cut on Crown lands be manufactured within Canada prior to export (Unterman McPhail Associates 2007).

The arrival of railways in the Parry Sound District in 1908 changed the lumber industry by making available timber transportation by rail. Some lumber companies continued to use river log drives to Georgian Bay while others constructed smaller sawmills closer to the forest limits and shipped timber products by rail. In 1914, a number of large mills were constructed to take advantage of the now booming lumber industry (Belanger 1985). The Lauder Spears and Howland Company built a mill at Lost Channel and the Ludgate Thompson Mill operated at the rail crossing at the Key River. Although much of the study area is identified as Georgian Bay Provincial forest, the lumber industry dies out in the District of Parry Sound in the 1940s.

The tourism and cottage industry was originally introduced in the early 20th century with several small tourist camps popping up with the opening of the railways. When the Ludgate Thompson Mill was closed, the Hurd family converted the site to the Ludgate Tourist Camp and the District of Parry Sound became known widely as a recreational destination. The 70-guest Skerryvore Hotel was opened in 1910 by Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, who purchased 200 acres in the Township of Archipelago, much of which now makes up the mainland portion of the Village of Skerryvore. Later, in the late 1960s, there was an increase in the promotion of the sale of mainland and island cottage lots under the banner name of "Ojibway Sands" (The History of Skerryvore *n.d.*).

In addition to lumbering, mineral discoveries from the late 1880s to the mid-20th century resulted in the development of a number of mining industries in the District of Parry Sound. One of the world's largest deposits of nickel and copper, along with lead, zinc, silver, and platinum were found in the Sudbury Basin in 1883. Throughout the 20th century, large deposits of gold, silver, copper, and uranium were discovered. Iron ore deposits were also mined in the Algoma district north of Lake Superior. Three mines are located within Henvey Township; Ambeau Mine, Besner Mine, and Britt Station Occurrence. The Ambeau Mine deposit was worked for feldspar in 1926-1927 by Wanup Feldspar Mines Limited, with shipments totalling 907 tons (Sabina 1986). The Besner Mine (Bessner; Henvey pegmatite) consisted of a granite pegmatite dike, which was worked for feldspar from 1926 to 1929 by Wanup Feldspar Mines Limited, totalling shipments of approximately 2,268 tons of feldspar. It was the largest feldspar operation in the district (Kuroda and Sherrill 1977). The Britt Station Occurrence was a smaller operation consisting of a granite pegmatite dike in folded quartz paragneiss and hornblende gneiss. (Rose 1960).

Mining remains an extremely important and active industry in the provincial economy today, although the late 20th century was significantly less prosperous as the international markets for metals took a downturn. Today, Ontario still produces more gold, nickel, copper, platinum metals, and copper than any other province in Canada.

2.6 Urban and Rural Communities

As the area was not suitable for agriculture, communities in the District of Parry Sound originally developed not as rural service centres for surrounding farmlands, which was the case in southern Ontario, but as isolated ports, railway stops, or company mill and mining towns (Campbell 2005). The following settlements are located within and/or adjacent to the study area.

2.6.1 Henvey Inlet First Nation Reserve No. 2 and French River Reserve No. 13

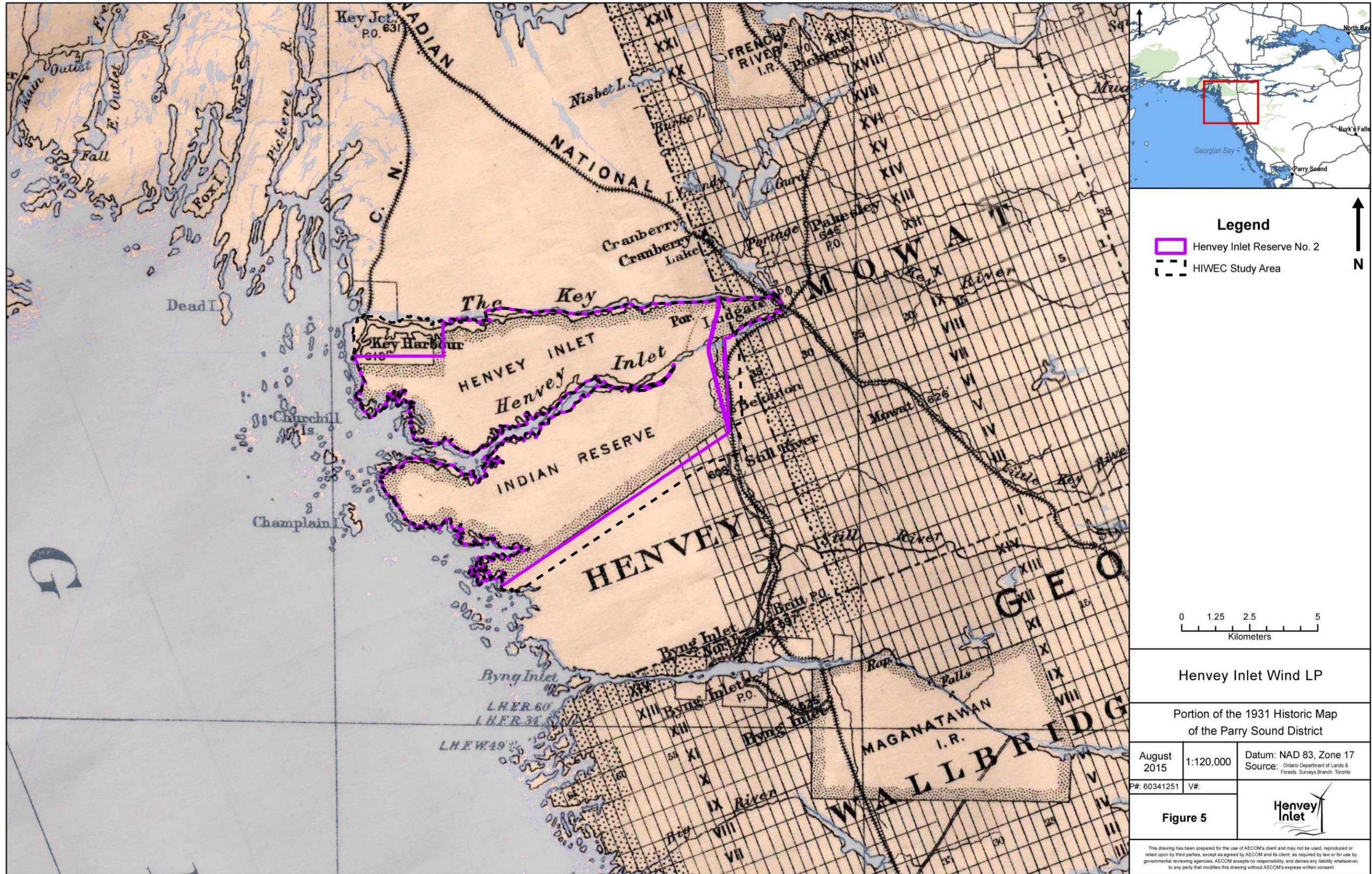
From the 1600s until the mid-1800s, the main settlement on the French River Reserve No. 13 experienced a growth in industry with the French River providing a main route of transportation between the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. The area prospered with active fur trading as well as commercial logging and fishing. Timber cutting, logging, and lumber mills were constructed in the area in 1873 and continued to prosper until the 1930s (HIFN n.d.).

In the fall of 1953, the HIFN community relocated near the newly completed Highway 69 and with the assistance of the Department of Indian Affairs, bunk houses were erected, as was a school. The main HIFN village and Band Office is located on the French River Reserve No. 13, along Pickerel River Road. HIFN had negotiated a land claim for HIFN I.R. #2 which included 1,112 acres at the northwest corner of the reserve south of the Key River. Those lands were expropriated by the crown in 1907 for railway purposes. After five years of non-use by the James Bay Railroad, the lands should have been returned to First Nations status; however, parcels were sold and/or leased out as private patent land. HIFN successfully won a land claim for these lands, but HIFN decided to leave the private lands in exchange for lands granted by the Crown in a different location (Ken Noble, pers comm. 2014).

The Pickerel River band is now part of HIFN, and was first surveyed in May of 1853 by John Stoughten Dennis (Dennis 1851). HIFN I.R. #2 was surveyed in October and November of 1851 by Dennis, who met Chief Wagemake on the reserve “at their village for the purposes of pointing out the limits of their reserve” (Dennis 1851). The Band had chosen to reserve this location because of the valuable fisheries, the presence of an existing village on the south shore of the Inlet, a productive cornfield, and a sugar bush on the portage between the Key River and Henvey Inlet (Pollock 1999). HIFN I.R. #2 had been described in the Robinson-Huron Treaty text as: “... a tract of Land to commence at a place called Nekickshegeshing [Ojibway for ‘place for otters’] six miles from east to west by three miles in depth” (Morrison 1995). Through discussions between Dennis and Chief Wagemake at the village site, it was evident the band wanted a reserve twelve miles by six miles, however Dennis could not authorize this extension (Dennis 1851). Dennis returned the following year, accompanied by J. William Keating, a former Assistant Indian Superintendent, to meet with Chief Wagemake and his band to try and resolve the boundary disagreement. The reason Chief Wagemake gave to J.W. Keating in the summer of 1852 for wanting more lands was in order to relocate his village because the rattlesnakes had rendered the log huts inhabitable. The adjustment was made to the reserve lands, and is so reflected in the Treaty text, from 18 square miles (11,520 ac) to 41 square miles (26,000 ac) (Morrison, 1995: 109). **Figure 4** illustrates the land surveyed by Dennis in 1851 and 1852 from his Field notebook and **Figure 5** illustrates the reserve lands on the 1931 historic map of the District of Parry Sound. The two reserves are currently described as follows:

- **HIFN I.R. #2** is located on the Northeast shore of Georgian Bay, approximately 90 km south of Sudbury on the west side of Highway 69 and 71 km north of Parry Sound, at approximately 40 degrees 50' North latitude and 80 degrees 40' west longitude.
- **French River Reserve No.13**, which is located 11 km north of the HIFN I.R. #2, is east of Highway 69 on Pickerel River, and approximately 45 degrees 58' North latitude and 80 degrees 30' West longitude. French River reserve No. 13 is the location for the community's main village. This village is located on Pickerel River Road. The community notes that Cantin Island is part of this Reserve, and the Island is located north of the mainland portion and separated by the Pickerel River and the French River on the north side.

Figure 5: Portion of the 1931 Historic Map of the District of Parry Sound



2.6.2 Ludgate

The Ludgate Thompson Mill operated where the CNR crossed the Key River. A settlement was established around the mill to supply surrounding lumber camps. The settlement later became known as Ludgate, named after one of the mill partners, James Ludgate (Charbonneau 2000). In 1917, as a result of the purchase of additional timber reserves in Mowat Township, the mill was moved 3 km from its original location to a small CNR station stop south of Portage Lake where the CPR and CNR lines intersect. A bridge was built over the Little Key River and a cookery, blacksmith shop, and eight dwellings were located south of the tracks. A small school operated out of one of these dwellings and an informal station was located east of the bridge. In the 1920s, the mill was closed as timber supplies in the area diminished. The buildings were then sold to Charles Harris who operated a store, post office, and tourist camp at the location. In 1935, the business was sold to the Hurd family, nephews of Charles Harris. The post office and store operated from 1927 until 1954 when operations were closed and shifted to lands adjacent to the new Highway 69. Present-day Ludgate can be found east of HIFN I.R. #2 in the Unincorporated Township of Mowat.

2.6.3 Key River

Located north of the HIFN I.R. #2 in the Municipality of Killarney, early settlement of the community of Key River was located along the rail lines; with the construction of Highway 69, the community grew around the highway. In the early 1950s, the Hurd Family relocated the Ludgate Tourist Camp to Highway 69 near Key River and renamed the camp Hurd's Landing. Hurd's Landing expanded to include seven cabins, a general store, gas pumps, and a marina. Today, this business operates as Key Marina. In addition to Hurd's Landing, the Sedore family also opened a tourist camp, Camp Dore, at the Key River in 1952. Using lumber from the property, nine log cottages were constructed to support the growing tourism industry in the area.

When the Moose Mountain Mine was opened in the early 1900s, there was no rail link or proper harbour to facilitate profitable shipping of ore from the mine to ore refining businesses. The owners of the Canadian Northern Railway (CNoR) anticipated a highly profitable ore refining business and in 1905, secured exclusive shipping rights and made plans for the development of a harbour at the mouth of the Key River. The Moose Mountain mine stockpiled their ore until the railway, linked to the CNoR, and harbour at Key River were completed in 1909. That same year, the harbour began to ship ore pellets by way of the rail line from Sellwood and ore was then transferred to the docks by way of conveyer and used to fill ships arriving at the harbour. The Key Harbour port consisted of a very long dock and buildings for shoots and ship loading. A cement powerhouse was completed in 1908 to provide electric power for the equipment at the harbour (Neilson n.d.).

The last shipments of ore pellets from the Key Harbour port left in 1916 when the loading was switched to Depot Harbour to the south in Parry Sound and other ports in Ontario that could accommodate larger ships. At this time, the ore dock was closed down and, in the 1920s and 1930s, the docks were dismantled (Neilson n.d.). The remnants of these docks and the powerhouse still exist at the mouth of the Key River today along with the development of cottage industry along its shores (Plates 1 to 4).



Plate 1: Remnants of the coal loading docks at Key Harbour, ca. 1908



Plate 2: Key Harbour powerhouse and dismantled loading docks in foreground



Plate 3: Current condition of the Key Harbour Powerhouse, ca. 1908



Plate 4: Cottage industry at the mouth of the Key River east of the former loading docks, ca. 1970s

2.7 Transportation

2.7.1 Roads

Throughout the 19th century, transportation was mainly by water and, in the winter, communications were maintained by rough forest trails from the Mill at Byng Inlet south to Parry Sound with a camp located midway near the Shawanaga River. Trunk roads were developed in the late 19th century to improve access for settlers in the area. One of these trunk roads, heading northwest from Gravenhurst up to Parry Sound and Pointe au Baril was assumed by the Department of Highways in 1937 and commissioned as Highway 69. In 1939, the highway was extended north from Pointe au Baril to Naiscoot River and on to Britt in the following year. Much of the highway work was carried out as part of an unemployment relief project during the Great Depression. At the outbreak of World War II, the increasing demand for resources halted the construction of Highway 69.

In 1949, the idea of establishing linkages and better communication between provinces to promote economic development across Canada resulted in the approval of the *TransCanada Highway Act*, signed on April 24, 1950. As part of this new initiative, the Department of Highways constructed Highway 69 between Sudbury and Parry Sound. Prior to this, there was no continuous north-south transportation route west of Highway 11. Road networks were extended north from Parry Sound as far as Britt and from Sudbury to Burwash. In 1951, the gap between Britt and Burwash was closed as part of the TransCanada Highway improvements. By 1952, the road reached the French River and temporary one-lane bridges were installed over the French and Pickerel Rivers until permanent structures could be built. The Parry Sound to Sudbury section of Highway 69 was completed and opened in 1955. The extension of Highway 69 north of Britt opened up new vacation areas, camps, and Grundy Lake Park, one of the first Government-owned campgrounds in the area. Highway 69 is located within the study area and transects a small portion of the eastern section of the study area. In addition to Highway 69, Bekanon Road is the only route of access to the inner portions of HIFN I.R. #2 (Plate 5).

Highway 522 was initially designed in 1956 as a route that travelled from Trout Creek as far west as Loring. It was predominantly a gravel road with some paved areas into Trout Creek and between Loring and Arnstein. The route was paved between Arnstein and Golden Valley by 1958, and to east of Commanda in 1961. In 1965, Highway 522 was extended west to the Pickerel River at Kawigamog Lake and the remainder of the highway was paved in April of 1965 as work continued to extend the highway west (Ontario Department of Highways 1970). The route was extended to Highway 69 between 1974 and 1976 and the entire highway was paved in 1978.



Plate 5: Bekanon Road- Access to lands on HIFN I.R. #2

2.8 Railways

The early 20th century saw an improvement in access to the region with the construction of two railway lines from Toronto to Sudbury through the District of Parry Sound. The railways benefited the lumbering and mining industries and supported the growing recreational development of the area. The Northern and Pacific Junction Railway was constructed in the 1880s to connect the railways of Southern Ontario to the new transcontinental line of the CPR. In June 1908, the CPR was opened from Parry Sound to Sudbury. Stations were constructed at Pointe au Baril, Byng Inlet, and Britt. The CNoR also provided a route to the remote north and followed an inland route from Parry Sound, north to Key River. No official CPR or CNoR stations are located within the study area.

2.9 Existing Conditions

The HIWEC project study area consists of a parcel of Federal Crown land on the east shore of Georgian Bay managed and protected by HIFN. These lands are typically comprised of extensive mixed forest, exposed Canadian Shield bedrock, and numerous lakes, rivers, and associated watersheds. This is a natural setting with a sparse number of small dwellings along Henvey Inlet and a small community of permanent dwellings concentrated along Bekanon Road west of Highway 69. Current industry includes forestry, hunting and fishing, and recreational activities.

Major roads in the area include Highway 69 which is part of the Trans-Canada Highway, linking Sudbury to Parry Sound. This highway is fairly modern, and does not represent a historic road route. Highway 69 and Bekanon Road are the only roads within the Study area. Bekanon Road begins west of Highway 69 and terminates at the Henvey Inlet boat launch. The existing CPR line is located to the east of the Study area. Plates 6-9 illustrate the current existing conditions within the study area.



Plate 6: Typical landscape within the study area



Plate 7: View of the landscape of the study area from Georgian Bay near the mouth of Henvey Inlet 3



Plate 8: Landscape within the study area from Henvey Inlet



Plate 9: View of study area landscape from Henvey Inlet

3. Description of Cultural Features

3.1 Protected Buildings and Properties

The *OHA* requires that municipalities keep a register of all properties that they consider to have cultural heritage value or interest. The register can contain World Heritage Sites, National Historic Sites, Provincially significant properties and any properties that the municipality decides to list as culturally significant or designate under the *OHA*. As the study area is located entirely within HIFN I.R. #2 property registers were not available for consultation. Culturally significant properties on HIFN I.R. #2 are not designated or listed in a manner consistent with provincial requirements as they are identified by the community and often this information is considered sensitive and private in nature.

Inventories of First Nation burial and heritage sites do not exist so as to avoid drawing attention to areas that ought not be brought to the attention of the larger public as this may put these areas at risk of exploitation. Inventories of these sites also have the illusory effect of putting a limit on the number of areas that First Nation communities consider of special importance. Traditional knowledge obtained through consultation with HIFN has provided information about the location and nature of First Nation burial and heritage sites currently in use or used in living memory. While the traditional knowledge and the location of areas with sacred or historical significance will not be disclosed in this report their location was considered during infrastructure siting.

Concerning properties abutting the study area and outside of the reserve lands, a search of the OHP database was conducted to determine the presence of any designated or listed heritage properties. The results of this search indicated that there are no designated or listed heritage structures on properties abutting the study area. As this database has not been updated since 2005, additional research was completed to confirm the presence of heritage properties and/or structures. This research included contacting the local municipal office for the Municipality of Killarney. Consultation attempts via email were made on May 20th and 22th, 2015 via email with Melissa Riou as well as Candy Beauvais, Municipal Clerk, respectively, to determine the presence of any listed or designated heritage buildings or properties abutting the study area. As of the date of completion of this report, no response has been received from Ms. Riou or Ms. Beauvais.

In addition to contacting the local municipal office, further consultation with Rosi Zirger Heritage Planner at the MTCS on May 20, 2015 confirmed that there are no Provincial Heritage Properties or Notices of Intention to Designate issued in accordance with section 34.6 of the *OHA* abutting the study area. The Ontario Heritage Trust was also contacted via email on May 21, 2015 regarding information on properties protected by an Ontario Heritage Trust easement agreement. At the time of completion of this review, no response has been received. Easement agreements offer property owners a means of preserving the heritage of private properties. It is a voluntary agreement between the heritage property owner and the Ontario Heritage Trust. The agreement establishes mutually accepted conditions that will ensure the preservation of a private heritage property in perpetuity.

Requests for information regarding the presence of any sites with or having potential local heritage interest were also made to the Ontario Historical Society, and the Parry Sound District Museum, or Museum on Tower Hill. At the time of completion of this review, no response has been received by any of these parties.

3.2 Cultural Heritage Features

3.2.1 Built Heritage

During field survey, a total of 16 sites within or abutting the study area were visually identified to be greater than 40 years old (Appendix A). Access to private properties was not available and all identifications were undertaken

from public road allowances and waterways. Each site was photographed and evaluated according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*. The 16 sites identified within the study area include 12 residential structures and 2 outbuildings. As is typical in rural cottage landscapes, the residential structures were located set-back from local roads and highways as well as along the areas waterways. One of the outbuildings was located in close proximity to a residential structure (Property #16); however, one appeared to be a stand-alone structure (Property #9). **Figure 6** illustrates the locations of the 16 identified sites.

Six of the residential structures are represented by single-storey vernacular cottage-style residences, five of which appear to be from the mid-20th century (Property #s 11-16, inclusive) and one of mid-late 20th century in date (Property # 10). These vernacular cottages contribute to the mid-20th century cottage landscape character and early industry of the study area and surrounding properties. The cottages provide typical examples of seasonally occupied recreational buildings, with styles and spatial arrangements that are common on the shores of Georgian Bay.

Eight single-storey mid-20th century vernacular bungalow style residential structures were identified within the study area, Property #s 1-8, inclusive. The vernacular bungalow structures are consistent with early rural housing in the area (1940-1960) and consist of simple, modest, rectangular floor plans. These homes appear to be products of mass production wherein houses were constructed of prefabricated components and put together on site. This type of housing was common during the Second World War to quell the growing housing demand and is typical for this region of Ontario.

The two outbuildings, Property #s 9 and 16 contribute to the early to mid-20th century hunting and fishing industry of the study area. One of the outbuildings has been identified by members of HIFN as “Milton’s Camp”. A hunting/fishing camp built in the 1940s (Property #9). Some members of the HIFN community consider this outbuilding, and surrounding landscape, as an important historic area with significant cultural heritage (Joe Herbert, pers comm). The second outbuilding has now been incorporated into the current cottage landscape and is associated with cottages of more recent construction. The original functions of these outbuildings are unknown, but are likely associated with early hunting/fishing camps in the area.

3.2.2 Additional Cultural Heritage Features

In addition to built heritage, a search of the Ontario Heritage Trust’s Online Plaques Guide, and the National Historic Sites database available through Parks Canada was conducted to determine if there were any provincial or federal historical plaques on properties abutting the study area. No historical plaques were identified during the course of this research.

A request was also made to Archaeology Data Co-ordinator Robert von Bitter of the MTCS on February 4, 2015 for information on registered archaeological sites surrounding the Study area from the provincial Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB). The database search resulted in the identification of three registered archaeological sites located on HIFN I.R. #2, and two located within 1 km of the study area, listed in **Table 1** below. Following Section 3.4 of the Criteria and Guidelines for Evaluating Subjects of Potential National and Historic Significance as amended and as described by the *Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada* (Government of Canada 2008), the archaeological sites identified do not meet the criteria for national recognition.

Finally, consultation with HIFN as well as reference to the Traditional Land use Study (URS 2013), determined that there are a number of significant cultural features that have been identified by HIFN as important cultural resources within the study area boundaries. The specific nature and location of these areas can be found in the Traditional Land use Study and will not be disclosed here due to the sensitivity of the information.

Figure 6. Location of Identified Potential Heritage Resources (Appendix A)

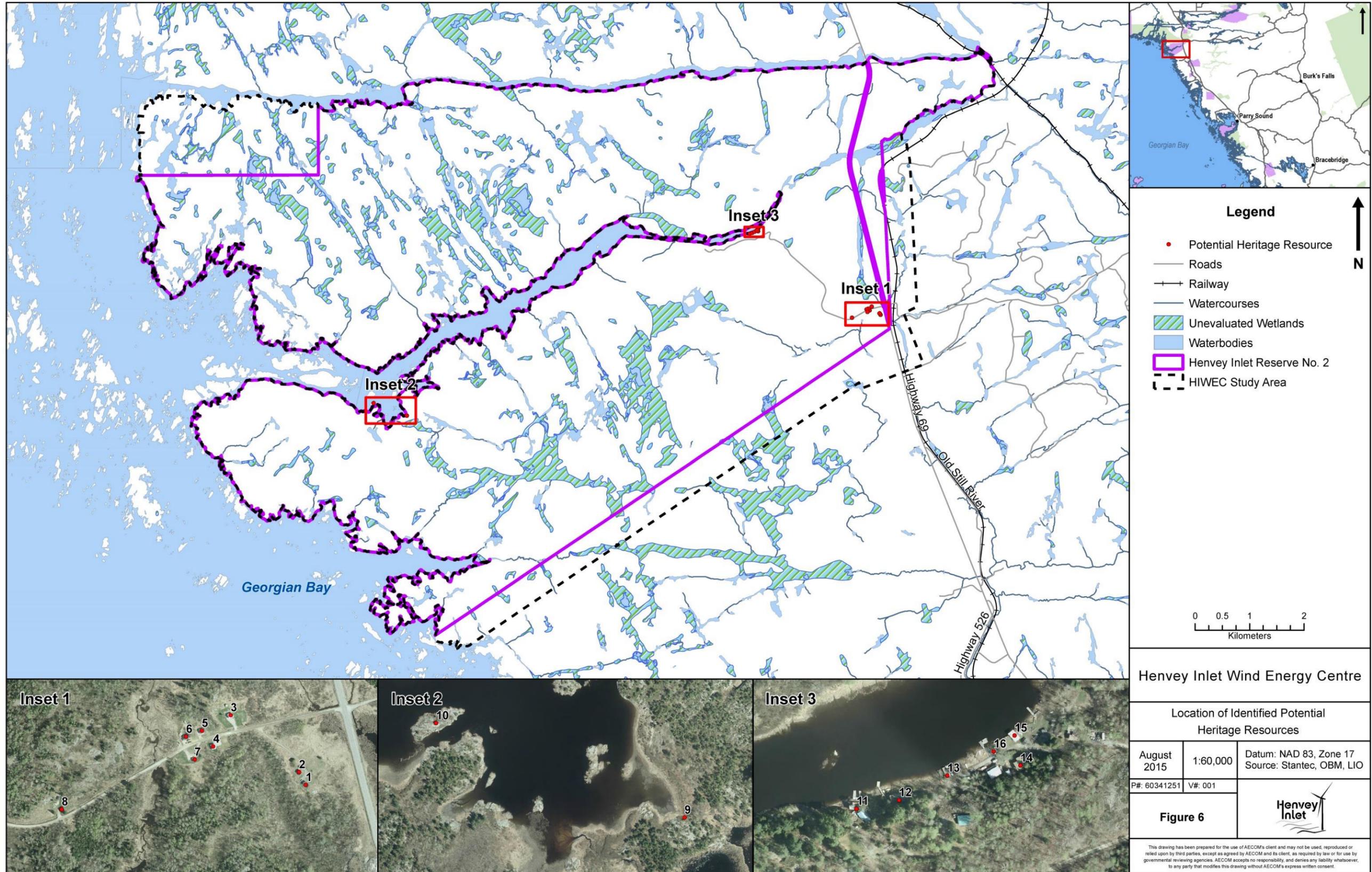


Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites Within 1 km of Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type/Feature	Researcher
BIHd-2	Wagamake	Historic	Rock Formations	URS 2013
BIHd-1	Percy Currie Site	First Nation	Campsite	ASI 1999, 2007
BIHd-3	Nekickshegeshine Wabanong	First Nation	Village	Allen 2008
BIHe-2	Nekickshegeshing	Contact First Nation	Village	Allen 2008
BIHe-3	Amikwa	Multi-Component	Campsite?	Allen 2008

Note: *Sites in bold are within HIFN I.R. #2

3.2.3 Summary of Cultural Heritage Features

Appendix A identifies 16 structures that were determined to be more than 40 years old and having potential cultural heritage value or interest. These structures include eight residences, six cottages, and two outbuildings. The cottages, residences and one of the outbuildings are considered typical of the area and when the criteria from O. Reg. 9/06 were applied (see Appendix A) it was determined that they did not have cultural heritage value or interest. The remaining structure, Milton’s Camp (Property #9), was identified as being of cultural heritage importance.

A number of cultural features within the study area were also identified by HIFN. The specific nature and location of these areas can be found in Traditional Land use Studies (URS 2013; Shared Value Solutions 2013) and will not be disclosed here. These areas, which are referred to as Nishshing Aki, were determined to retain cultural heritage value or interest as they have been identified as culturally significant areas by HIFN based on traditional knowledge of spirits, land, places, land uses, and ecology.

3.3 Cultural Heritage Landscapes

InfoSheet #2, Policy 2.6.1 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* defines cultural heritage landscapes as:

“...a defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. A landscape involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts under the Ontario Heritage Act; and villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.”

(PPS, 2005: InfoSheet #2, 1)

Based on this definition, cultural heritage landscapes can be comprised of entire communities and particular patterns of settlement, as well as other modified spaces such as areas of agricultural activity alongside urban developments.

A search of the registered Cemeteries and Crematoriums Database determined that there are no registered cemeteries within or in the vicinity of the study area. A search of the OGS list of unregistered cemeteries for the District of Parry Sound lists one unregistered cemetery in the Unorganized Township of Mowat; however, this cemetery is not located within or in close proximity to the study area. Sacred and burial locations within the study area, identified during the course of ongoing First Nation consultation, will not be identified in this report due to the sensitive nature of these locations.

3.3.1 Landscapes in the Study Area

The setting for the HIWEC is a typical boreal forest and includes transportation corridors and some sparse settlement. In fact the majority of the study area is comprised of a topographically variable forested landscape with minimal settlement and few forms of visible land use. Highways 69 and 522, and Bekanon Road present typical transportation corridors, as does the CNR line, and settlement includes small residences associated with the highways and cottages on the shorelines. The landscape is characteristic of rural northern Ontario, common throughout the region, and the road, railways and settlement patterns are typical for the area.

The Traditional Land Use Study has identified a number of areas of traditional and historic land use which are culturally significant as part of HIFN history and settlement in the area, referred to as Nishshing Aki. First Nation Cultural Landscapes can be defined as places valued by First Nation communities/groups as a result of a long and complex relationship with the land and expresses unity with the natural and physical environment. Material remains of the association may be prominent, but will often be minimal or absent. First Nation cultural landscapes include fishing and hunting-gathering locations, trails and former travel routes, former village site locations, sacred locations, and other significant community resources as identified by the First Nation community. The specific nature and location of these areas can be found in the Traditional Land use Study and will not be disclosed in this report.

3.3.2 Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of Landscapes

The majority of the study area remains a deeply forested landscape. The defining attributes of the forest landscape within the study area include areas of bedrock, forest, marshlands, rivers, and streams. This is quite typical of the Canadian Shield landscape throughout this region of Ontario. As such, it was determined that this landscape does not contain cultural heritage value or interest according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*.

Outside of the forest landscape, the study area includes rural northern Ontario transportation and settlement landscapes which are common in the region as the relationship of the highway and railway to the forest, and each other, is a typical spatial arrangement for northern Ontario. The settlement pattern of residences associated with the highways and roads and cottages along the shoreline is also typical for this region. In addition to the transportation, settlement and natural landscapes is the less visible Nishshing Aki as identified by HIFN community.

First Nation cultural landscapes can be designated as being of national significance if they meet the requirements of Section 3.18 of the Criteria and Guidelines for Evaluating Subjects of Potential National and Historic Significance as amended and as described by the *Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada* (Government of Canada 2008). In order for the HIFN IR No.2 land to be considered for designation of national significance the HIFN community would have to participate in the identification of the land as significant and support the designation. As there is no movement by the community to designate HIFN IR No.2 the HIWEC land would not be considered to have potential national historic significance.

The potential significance of these landscapes was also evaluated against *Ontario Regulation 9/06* as defined in Section 1.3 of this report. The results of this evaluation for the provincial criteria are listed in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest According to *O.Reg. 9/06*

Criteria O. Reg. 9/06	Nishshing Aki	Highway 69	Bekanon Road	Cottage Settlement
Design Value	None	None	None	None
Historic or Associative	Identified land use areas have direct associations with activities and beliefs significant to the First Nation Communities. These areas also have the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the First Nation community and/or culture.	None	None	None
Contextual	The landscape and identified traditional land use areas are physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to their surroundings.	Normal / Ordinary	Normal / Ordinary.	Normal / Ordinary

As per the criteria and guidelines listed by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, *Criteria for Evaluating Subjects of Potential National Historic Significance* (Government of Canada 2008), First Nation cultural landscapes are considered to have potential national historic significance if:

- Associated First Nation group(s) have participated in the identification of the place/site and its significance;
- The place/site embodies traditional knowledge of spirits, land, places, land uses, and ecology;
- The First Nation group(s) has spiritual, cultural, economic, social, and environmental associations with the landscape

Although there is no movement to designate the Nishshing Aki as being of national historic significance it has been demonstrated that these areas are culturally significant to the community therefore the Nishshing Aki are considered to contain cultural heritage value or interest.

The transportation corridors, both road and rail, are typical of the area they are not considered to retain cultural heritage value or interest. The few structures that do exist on the landscape within and abutting the study area are densely clustered in three areas with the exception of a small camp outbuilding and an island cottage. This is quite typical of rural cottage landscapes throughout this region of Central Ontario.

Of the landscapes identified in the study area only the First Nation cultural landscape, Nishshing Aki, is determined to have cultural heritage value or interest according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*.

4. Impact Assessment

4.1 Potential Impacts

Where potential cultural heritage value or interest was determined according to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada’s *Criteria for Evaluating Subjects of Potential National Historic Significance* (Government of Canada 2008) and *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, the anticipated direct and indirect impacts to cultural heritage were evaluated based on current understandings of the project boundaries and scope.

The impacts of the HIWEC on heritage features were evaluated according to the HIFN EA Guidance document using processes provided in the MTCS’ *Ontario Heritage Toolkit: Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process*. **Table 3** and **Table 4** outline the impacts and their relationship to the overall HIWEC project.

Table 3: Potential Direct Impacts and Relevance to the Project

Direct Impacts	Relevance to the Project
<i>Loss/Destruction:</i> of any, or part of any, significant heritage attribute or feature	None Anticipated: no heritage attribute or feature to be demolished
<i>Displacement/Alteration:</i> that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric or appearance	None Anticipated: no alterations anticipated

Table 4: Potential Indirect Impacts and Relevance to the Project

Indirect Impacts (Disruption)	Relevance to the Project
<i>Shadows:</i> created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the visibility of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden	None Anticipated: turbine locations have been established a substantial distance from identified Nishshing Aki and Milton’s Camp
<i>Isolation:</i> of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship	None Anticipated: nature of wind turbine operations will not isolate features.
<i>Land Disturbance:</i> such as a change in grade that alters historic patterns of topography or drainage	None Anticipated: no significant or permanent alteration to land in the area of heritage features.
<i>Changes in Land Use:</i> such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development of site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces	None Anticipated: Nishshing Aki were considered during project planning and avoided, no changes to heritage land anticipated
<i>Obstruction:</i> of significant views or vistas from, within, or to a built and natural feature	None Anticipated: no obstruction of views from heritage features is anticipated by the project

4.2 Cultural Heritage Features

One cultural heritage feature was identified in the study area, Milton's Camp. Since the HIWEC is being developed in part by NPC, incorporated by HIFN, all cultural features identified by HIFN were considered and avoided during project infrastructure siting. Areas of known past and present settlement were excluded from the HIWEC footprint. Since no project infrastructure will be placed in the vicinity of Milton's Camp no direct or indirect impacts to cultural heritage features are anticipated.

4.3 Cultural Heritage Landscapes

The Nishshing Aki was identified at project commencement by HIFN community, the areas were mapped and avoided during project infrastructure siting. Since the Nishshing Aki are being avoided by all project infrastructure no direct or indirect impacts to cultural heritage landscapes are anticipated.

5. Recommendations

No listed, designated or otherwise recognized heritage features are present within the study area. In addition there are no historic plaques, cemeteries, national historic sites or properties protected by an Ontario Heritage Trust Easement. A property survey was undertaken to evaluate built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes present in the study area, and an inventory was created to identify and evaluate potential heritage resources.

5.1 Built Heritage

An inventory was undertaken to identify and evaluate potential heritage resources within the HIWEC study area. Through a windshield survey, 16 structures that were determined to be more than 40 years old and have potential cultural heritage value or interest. These structures include eight residences, six cottages, and two outbuildings. The cottages, residences and one of the outbuildings are considered typical of the area and when the criteria from O. Reg. 9/06 were applied (see Appendix A) it was determined that they did not have cultural heritage value or interest. The remaining structure, Milton's Camp (Property #9), was identified as being of cultural heritage importance. Potential direct or indirect impacts to this cultural heritage resource were evaluated according to the criteria outlined in InfoSheet #5 in *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement 2005*. Based on the location of project infrastructure, which was specifically sited to avoid cultural heritage features, no negative impacts to cultural heritage resources are anticipated by the HIWEC.

5.2 Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Landscapes present in the study area include typical transportation corridors and cottage areas, as well as areas identified, but not mapped, that have heritage significance to the HIFN community. The Nishshing Aki is considered to have cultural heritage value or interest due to the community's identification of cultural significance. Based on the location of project infrastructure, which was specifically sited to avoid cultural heritage features, no negative impacts to cultural heritage resources are anticipated by the HIWEC.

5.3 Mitigation Measures

As there are no impacts to heritage resources anticipated as a result of the HIWEC, mitigation is not required.

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Appendix A

Inventory of Potential Heritage Resources

Appendix A

Inventory of Potential Heritage Resources

Property #1 – Bekanon Road, HIFN I.R. #2



Date: Mid-20th century

Description: 1 storey vernacular bungalow, wooden board siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, casement windows with main front room window, concrete foundation, central chimney.

Heritage Attributes: None

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

Historical or Associated Value: None

Contextual Value: None

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: CHVI not identified, therefore impacts not assessed

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Not required

Property #2 – Bekanon Road, HIFN I.R. #2



Date: Mid-20th century

Description: 1 storey vernacular bungalow, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, casement windows with main front room window, side-door entry, central chimney.

Heritage Attributes: None

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

Historical or Associated Value: None

Contextual Value: None

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: CHVI not identified, therefore impacts not assessed

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Not required

Property #3 – Bekanon Road, HIFN I.R. #2



Date: Mid-20th century

Description: 1 storey vernacular bungalow, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, casement windows, side chimney, recent wooden stairway, concrete foundation and basement, small storage outbuilding.

Heritage Attributes: None

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

Historical or Associated Value: None

Contextual Value: None

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: CHVI not identified, therefore impacts not assessed

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Not required

Property #4 – Bekanon Road, HIFN I.R. #2



Date: Mid- 20th century

Description: 1 storey vernacular bungalow, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, casement windows with main front room window, side-door entry, central chimney, concrete foundation and basement.

Heritage Attributes: None

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

Historical or Associated Value: None

Contextual Value: None

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: CHVI not identified, therefore impacts not assessed

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Not required

Property #5 – Bekanon Road, HIFN I.R. #2



Date: Mid-20th century

Description: 1 storey vernacular bungalow, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, casement windows with main front room window, concrete foundation, central chimney.

Heritage Attributes: None

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

Historical or Associated Value: None

Contextual Value: None

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: CHVI not identified, therefore impacts not assessed

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Not required

Property #6 – Bekanon Road, HIFN I.R. #2



Date: Mid-20th century

Description: 1 storey vernacular bungalow, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, casement windows with main front room window, side chimney.

Heritage Attributes: None

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

Historical or Associated Value: None

Contextual Value: None

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: CHVI not identified, therefore impacts not assessed

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Not required

Property #7 – Bekanon Road, HIFN I.R. #2



Date: Mid-20th century

Description: 1 storey vernacular bungalow, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, casement windows with main front room window, central chimney, concrete foundation, modern wooden deck addition, detached garage.

Heritage Attributes: None

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

Historical or Associated Value: None

Contextual Value: None

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: CHVI not identified, therefore impacts not assessed

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Not required

Property #8 – Bekanon Road, HIFN I.R. #2



Date: Mid-20th century

Description: 1 storey vernacular bungalow, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, casement windows with main front room window, central chimney, concrete foundation with basement.

Heritage Attributes: None

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

Historical or Associated Value: None

Contextual Value: None

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: CHVI not identified, therefore impacts not assessed

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Not required

Property #9 – “Milton’s Camp”, HIFN I.R. #2



Date: Early-mid-20th century

Description: 1 storey, small, wooden front gabled outbuilding, horizontal wood board siding with addition of vertical fibreboard to the front left, roofing type unknown, small casement windows. Early 20th century cottage/hunting camp

Heritage Attributes: Wood frame construction

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

Historical or Associated Value: Early hunting/fishing camp in the area considered of historic significance to some HIFN community members

Contextual Value: Contributes to the character of the hunting/fishing landscape in the area

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: Project Infrastructure specifically sited away from this cultural heritage feature.

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Impacts are not anticipated; therefore, mitigation is not recommended or necessary

Property #10 – Located on Island in Henvey Inlet



Date: Mid-late 20th century

Description: 1 storey, vernacular cottage, side-gabled roof with back facing gable, full-width shed-roof verandah, vinyl siding, asphalt shingles, casement windows, central brick chimney

Heritage Attributes: None

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

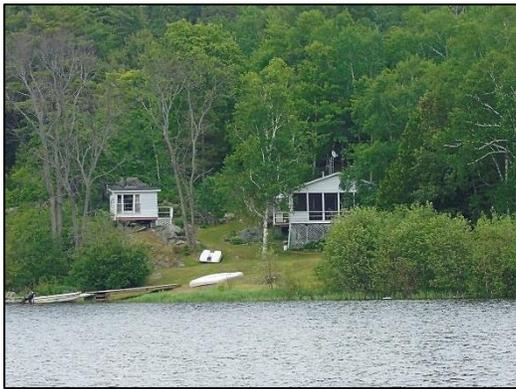
Historical or Associated Value: None

Contextual Value: None

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: CHVI not identified, therefore impacts not assessed

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Not required

Property #11 – HIFN I.R. #2, south shore of Henvey Inlet



Date: Mid-20th century

Description: 1 storey, vernacular cottage, side-gabled roof full-width shed-roof verandah at front, enclosed sun room on side with floor to ceiling screened windows, vinyl siding, asphalt shingles, raised wooden pole foundation. Small, vinyl siding, side-gabled outbuilding

Heritage Attributes: None

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

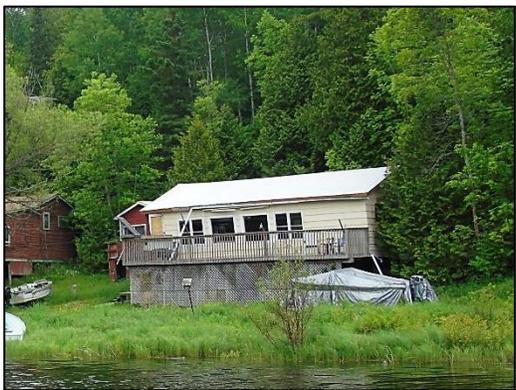
Historical or Associated Value: None

Contextual Value: None

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: CHVI not identified, therefore impacts not assessed

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Not required

Property #12 – HIFN I.R. #2, south shore of Henvey Inlet



Date: Mid-20th century

Description: 1 storey, side-gabled, vernacular cottage, vinyl siding, aluminum roofing, large main casement windows, raised wooden pole foundation, wooden deck and stairs.

Heritage Attributes: None

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

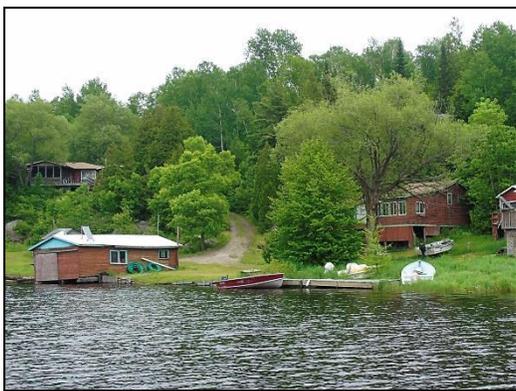
Historical or Associated Value: None

Contextual Value: None

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: CHVI not identified, therefore impacts not assessed

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Not required

Property #13 – HIFN I.R. #2, south shore of Henvey Inlet



Date: Mid-20th century

Description: 1 storey, vernacular cottage, side-gabled roof full-width enclosed verandah/sunroom at front, casement, wooden strip siding, asphalt shingles, raised wooden pole foundation. Outbuilding and associated boathouse of same building materials.

Heritage Attributes: None

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

Historical or Associated Value: None

Contextual Value: Typical

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: CHVI not identified, therefore impacts not assessed

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Not required

Property #14 – HIFN I.R. #2, south shore of Henvey Inlet



Date: Mid-20th century

Description: 1 storey, side-gabled, vernacular wood cottage, large casement windows from side-side, modern aluminum roofing, horizontal log siding, raised wooden pole foundation, large wooden deck at side.

Heritage Attributes: None

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

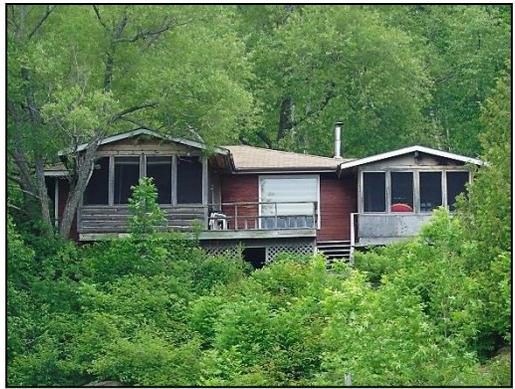
Historical or Associated Value: None

Contextual Value: Typical

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: CHVI not identified, therefore impacts not assessed

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Not required

Property #15 – HIFN I.R. #2, south shore of Henvey Inlet



Date: Mid-20th century

Description: 1 storey, hipped, vernacular wood cottage with two front-facing fully-windowed gables, main picture window, asphalt shingles, horizontal wood siding with horizontal log siding on gables, raised wooden pole foundation, small wooden deck at front.

Heritage Attributes: None

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

Historical or Associated Value: None

Contextual Value: Typical

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: CHVI not identified, therefore impacts not assessed

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Not required

Property #16 – HIFN I.R. #2, south shore of Henvey Inlet



Date: Early-mid-20th century

Description: 1 storey, small, wooden front gabled outbuilding, vertical wood board siding, asphalt shingles, small casement window. Possibly early 20th century cottage/hunting camp residence converted into a shed.

Heritage Attributes: None

Cultural Heritage Value/Interest (CHVI) According to O. Reg 9/06

Design or Physical Value: None

Historical or Associated Value: Potentially associated with early hunting/fishing camps in the area

Contextual Value: Typical

Potential Direct/Indirect Impacts to Identified Heritage Attributes: CHVI not identified, therefore impacts not assessed

Mitigation of Negative Impacts: Not required

Appendix B

Summary of Qualifications



Adria E. Grant, BA, CAHP Business Operations Manager, Cultural Resources

Professional Qualifications

Education

BA, Anthropology (Honors), University of Western Ontario, 2000

Master of Arts Candidate, University of Western Ontario, Canada (2010-current)

Registrations & Memberships

Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) Archaeological Research Associate, License # R131

Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP)

Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists (APA)

RAQS Certification

Canadian Archaeological Society

Ontario Archaeological Society

Years of Experience

With AECOM: 3

With Other Firms: 13

Ms. Grant has been active in the field of cultural resource management since 1999, specializing in Stages 1 through 4 archaeological assessments and cultural heritage assessments for both provincial government and private sector organizations. Ms. Grant is an experienced project manager, field supervisor, heritage researcher and Aboriginal engagement liaison with years of experience and a firm understanding of legislative requirements for archaeological and cultural heritage assessments in Ontario. Adria has a wealth of experience working with municipal heritage planners in the context of development activities and has the ability to provide sound technical advice to proponents on the heritage process in Ontario. Ms. Grant specializes in pre-contact Aboriginal and early Euro-Canadian occupations in Ontario and is the author of over 200 reports submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. She is experienced working as technical lead for large multi-disciplinary projects across a wide variety of sectors and has well-practiced capability communicating between legislative bodies, stakeholders, and proponents. Adria holds a Research Associate license issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals and is an Associate member with the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists. Ms. Grant currently acts as the Manager of Business Operations for the cultural resources group in Ontario.

Experience

City of London, 78-88 Oxford Street Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, London, Ontario. Project manager for the CHER of a row of six residential structures in the City of London that will be negatively impacted by proposed road widening. The CHER determined that the houses as a group had cultural heritage value and would be eligible for designation.

Union Gas, Stratford Reinforcement Project Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, Perth County, Ontario. Project manager for the CHER conducted as part of an Environmental Assessment for a natural gas pipeline twinning project. The study involved a windshield study, the identification of built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes, creation of a heritage inventory, and the assessment of impacts to identified cultural heritage resources. The report included the direct application of the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* and the *Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, 2005*.

MHBC Planning, Cobourg Heritage Master Plan, Cobourg, Ontario. Technical specialist providing information on archaeological heritage resources and archaeological management of resources for the background Heritage Report and Heritage Master Plan created for the Town of Cobourg. The document is intended to provide high level legal advice to Town staff on a variety of conservation matters.

York Region, Stouffville Road Improvements Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. Technical lead for the CHER conducted as part of an Environmental Assessment for the proposed realignment of Stouffville road east of Yonge Street. Research identified a cultural heritage conservation district, listed and designated heritage structures as well as cultural heritage landscapes that should be considered during project design. A Heritage Impact Assessment was recommended once project design was better understood to mitigate any negative impacts to the identified heritage resources.

City of Toronto, Heritage Impact Assessment - Downsview Secondary Area Plan, Toronto Ontario. Primary researcher and technical lead for the HIA conducted as part of the Downsview Secondary Area Plan redevelopment. Numerous built heritage features are present within the study area, impacts to heritage features were assessed and it was determined that there were no anticipated direct or indirect impacts as a result of the undertaking.

Metrolinx, Technical Cultural Resource Services - Eglinton Crosstown Light Rail Transit (ECLRT), Toronto, Ontario. Peer reviewer of cultural heritage evaluation, assessment and impact assessment reports for the project. Provided strategic advice to the greater project team in relation to heritage requirements and .

Varna Wind Inc., Bluewater Wind Energy Centre Heritage Assessment Addendum, Huron County, Ontario. Technical specialist for an addendum to the original Heritage Assessment Report, conducted as part of an Application for a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 made under the *Environmental Protection Act*. The additional participating properties were screened for potential heritage resources and if potential heritage resources were identified they were evaluated according to the criteria outlined in O. Reg. 09/06 under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as required by O. Reg. 359/09. A total of 49 structures were identified as as having cultural heritage value or interest according to O. Reg. 09/06. No further mitigation was recommended as it was determined that there were no anticipated direct or indirect impacts as a result of the undertaking.

Goshen Wind Inc., Goshen Wind Energy Centre Heritage Assessment Addendum, Huron County, Ontario. Technical specialist for an addendum to the original Heritage Assessment Report, conducted as part of an Application for a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 made under the *Environmental Protection Act*. The additional participating properties were screened for potential heritage resources. No features were identified as as having cultural heritage value or interest according to O. Reg. 09/06. No further mitigation was recommended as it was determined that there were no anticipated direct or indirect impacts as a result of the undertaking.

Jericho Wind Inc., Jericho Wind Energy Centre Heritage Assessment Addendum, Lambton and Middlesex Counties, Ontario. Technical specialist for an addendum to the original Heritage Assessment Report, conducted as part of an Application for a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 made under the *Environmental Protection Act*. The additional participating properties were screened for potential heritage resources and if potential heritage resources were identified they were evaluated according to the criteria outlined in O. Reg. 09/06 under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as required by O. Reg. 359/09. A total of 51 structures were identified as as having cultural heritage value or interest according to O. Reg. 09/06. No further mitigation was recommended as it was determined that there were no anticipated direct or indirect impacts as a result of the undertaking.

NextEra Energy Canada ULC, Northpoint Wind Energy Centre, Eastern Ontario. Project manager for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources within the proposed limits of a large wind energy centre. Research included searches of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, Parks Canada, municipal heritage planners, the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and unregistered and registered cemetery databases.

NextEra Energy Canada ULC, Northpoint Wind Energy Centre Transmission Line, Eastern Ontario. Project manager for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources for a proposed transmission line related to a wind energy centre. Research included searches of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, Parks Canada, municipal heritage planners, the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and unregistered and registered cemetery databases.

MHBC Planning, Toronto Garden Heritage Conservation District Technical specialist providing information on archaeological heritage resources and archaeological management of resources for Toronto Garden District HCD Report.

Trout Lake I Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Trout Lake I Solar Energy Centre. Technical lead for information gathering as part of the LRP process related to heritage and archaeology. Research included searches of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, the City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources, the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and unregistered and registered cemetery databases.

Battersea Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Battersea Solar Energy Centre. Technical lead for information gathering as part of the LRP process related to heritage and archaeology. Research included searches of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, the City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources, the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and unregistered and registered cemetery databases.

Cordukes Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Cordukes Solar Energy Centre. Technical lead for information gathering as part of the LRP process related to heritage and archaeology. Research included searches of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, the City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources, the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and unregistered and registered cemetery databases.

Trout Lake I Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Trout Lake I Solar Energy Centre. Technical lead for information gathering as part of the LRP process related to heritage and archaeology. Research included searches of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, the City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources, the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and unregistered and registered cemetery databases.

Clarabelle I Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Clarabelle I Solar Energy Centre. Technical lead for information gathering as part of the LRP process related to heritage and archaeology. Research included searches of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, the City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources, the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and unregistered and registered cemetery databases.

Clarabelle II Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Clarabelle II Solar Energy Centre. Technical lead for information gathering as part of the LRP process related to heritage and archaeology. Research included searches of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, the City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources, the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and unregistered and registered cemetery databases.

Clarabelle III Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Clarabelle III Solar Energy Centre. Technical lead for information gathering as part of the LRP process related to heritage and archaeology. Research included searches of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, the City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources, the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and unregistered and registered cemetery databases.

Northpoint I, LP, Northpoint I Wind Energy Project. Technical lead for information gathering as part of the LRP process related to heritage and archaeology. Research included searches of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, the City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources, the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and unregistered and registered cemetery databases.

Northpoint II, LP, Northpoint II Wind Energy Project. Technical lead for information gathering as part of the LRP process related to heritage and archaeology. Research included searches of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, the City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources, the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and unregistered and registered cemetery databases.



Jennifer A. Morgan, PhD Cultural Resources Specialist

Education

BSc, Anthropology, Trent University
(2006)

MA, Anthropology (Forensic).
University of Manitoba, (2009)

PhD., Bioarchaeology, University of
Western Ontario (2014)

Memberships

Canadian Association for Physical
Anthropology

Years of Experience

With AECOM: 3 years
With Other Firms: 1 year

Dr. Jennifer Morgan, PhD, is a cultural resource specialist with over three years of research experience in archaeological, heritage and cultural resource studies. Jennifer's experience includes research and report production for built heritage and cultural resource projects as well as Stage 1-4 archaeological assessments. Jennifer has produced dozens of archaeological reports and a number of heritage assessment reports for public and private sector clients and has directly applied the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* as well as the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*. In addition to her experience as an archaeologist, Jennifer Morgan has over 10 years of training and experience in the fields of bioarchaeology, medical imaging, and human skeletal biology. As a result of this extensive training, Jennifer has developed excellent research and writing skills that are applicable across disciplines.

Experience

Trout Lake I Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Trout Lake I Solar Energy Centre. Primary Researcher for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the proposed Trout Lake I Solar Energy Centre in the City of North Bay. Research included all consultation and research requirements for Large Renewable Energy Project application processes. Research and documentation included consultation with the Ontario Registrar Heritage Advisor, requests to the Ontario Heritage Trust for heritage easement property information, consultation with the City of North Bay Planning Department regarding the municipal heritage register, and searches of the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and the Directory of Federal Heritage Designations. [July 2015]

Battersea Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Battersea Solar Energy Centre. Primary Researcher for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the proposed Battersea Solar Energy Centre in Kingston, Ontario. Research included all consultation and research requirements for Large Renewable Energy Project application processes. Research and documentation included consultation with the Ontario Registrar Heritage Advisor, requests to the Ontario Heritage Trust for heritage easement property information, consultation with the City of Kingston Planning Department regarding a municipal heritage register, and searches of the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and the Directory of Federal Heritage Designations. [July 2015]

Cordukes Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Cordukes Solar Energy Centre. Primary Researcher for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the proposed Cordukes Solar Energy Centre in Kingston, Ontario. Research included all consultation and research requirements for Large Renewable Energy Project application processes. Research and documentation included consultation with the Ontario Registrar Heritage Advisor, requests to the Ontario Heritage Trust for heritage easement property information, consultation with the City of Kingston Planning Department regarding a municipal heritage register, and searches of the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and the Directory of Federal Heritage Designations. [July 2015]

Trout Lake I Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Trout Lake I Solar Energy Centre. Primary Researcher for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the proposed Trout Lake I Solar Energy Centre in the City of North Bay. Research included all consultation and research requirements for Large Renewable Energy Project application processes. Research and documentation included consultation with the Ontario Registrar Heritage Advisor, requests to the Ontario Heritage Trust for heritage easement property information, consultation with the City of North Bay Planning Department regarding the municipal heritage register, and searches of the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and the Directory of Federal Heritage Designations. [July 2015]

Battersea Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Battersea Solar Energy Centre. Primary Researcher for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the proposed Battersea Solar Energy Centre in Kingston, Ontario. Research included all consultation and research requirements for Large Renewable Energy Project application processes. Research and documentation included consultation with the Ontario Registrar Heritage Advisor, requests to the Ontario Heritage Trust for heritage easement property information, consultation with the City of Kingston Planning Department regarding a municipal heritage register, and searches of the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and the Directory of Federal Heritage Designations. [July 2015]

Cordukes Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Cordukes Solar Energy Centre. Primary Researcher for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the proposed Cordukes Solar Energy Centre in Kingston, Ontario. Research included all consultation and research requirements for Large Renewable Energy Project application processes. Research and documentation included consultation with the Ontario Registrar Heritage Advisor, requests to the Ontario Heritage Trust for heritage easement property information, consultation with the City of Kingston Planning Department regarding a municipal heritage register, and searches of the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and the Directory of Federal Heritage Designations. [July 2015]

Clarabelle I Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Clarabelle I Solar Energy Centre. Primary Researcher for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the proposed Clarabelle I Solar Energy Centre in the City of Greater Sudbury, Ontario. Research included all consultation and research requirements for Large Renewable Energy Project application processes. Research and documentation included consultation with the Ontario Registrar Heritage Advisor, requests to the Ontario Heritage Trust for heritage easement property information, consultation with the City of Greater Sudbury Planning Department regarding a municipal heritage register, and searches of the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and the Directory of Federal Heritage Designations. [July 2015]

Clarabelle II Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Clarabelle II Solar Energy Centre. Primary Researcher for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the proposed Clarabelle II Solar Energy Centre in the City of Greater Sudbury, Ontario. Research included all consultation and research requirements for Large Renewable Energy Project application processes. Research and documentation included consultation with the Ontario Registrar Heritage Advisor, requests to the Ontario Heritage Trust for heritage easement property information, consultation with the City of Greater Sudbury Planning Department regarding a municipal heritage register, and searches of the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and the Directory of Federal Heritage Designations. [July 2015]

Clarabelle III Solar, LP, LRP Cultural Heritage Resources Review, Clarabelle III Solar Energy Centre. Primary Researcher for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the proposed

Clarabelle III Solar Energy Centre in the City of Greater Sudbury, Ontario. Research included all consultation and research requirements for Large Renewable Energy Project application processes. Research and documentation included consultation with the Ontario Registrar Heritage Advisor, requests to the Ontario Heritage Trust for heritage easement property information, consultation with the City of Greater Sudbury Planning Department regarding a municipal heritage register, and searches of the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and the Directory of Federal Heritage Designations. [July 2015]

Northpoint I, LP, Northpoint I Wind Energy Project. Primary Researcher for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the proposed Northpoint 1 Wind Energy Project in Frontenac County, Ontario. Research included all consultation and research requirements for Large Renewable Energy Project application processes. Research and documentation included consultation with the Ontario Registrar Heritage Advisor, requests to the Ontario Heritage Trust for heritage easement property information, consultation with the Planning Clerk and Community Planner regarding a municipal heritage register for the Township of North Frontenac and Frontenac County, and searches of the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and the Directory of Federal Heritage Designations. [July 2015]

Northpoint II, LP, Northpoint II Wind Energy Project. Primary Researcher for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the proposed Northpoint II Wind Energy Project in Lennox and Addington County, Ontario. Research included all consultation and research requirements for Large Renewable Energy Project application processes. Research and documentation included consultation with the Ontario Registrar Heritage Advisor, requests to the Ontario Heritage Trust for heritage easement property information, consultation with the Community Planners regarding a municipal heritage register for several Townships in Lennox and Addington County, and searches of the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and the Directory of Federal Heritage Designations. [July 2015]

Henvey Inlet Wind, LP, Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Henvey Inlet Wind Energy Centre, Transmission Line-Route A. Primary report writer, field technician, and researcher for the cultural heritage evaluation of lands to be impacted by a proposed Transmission Line option for the Henvey Inlet Wind Energy Centre in various Townships and municipalities in the District of Parry Sound. The assessment included a windshield study, the identification of built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes, creation of a heritage inventory, and the assessment of impacts to identified cultural heritage resources. The report included the direct application of the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* and the *Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, 2005*. [June-July 2015]

Henvey Inlet Wind, LP, Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Henvey Inlet Wind Energy Centre, Transmission Line-Route B. Primary report writer, field technician, and researcher for the cultural heritage evaluation of lands to be impacted by a proposed Transmission Line option for the Henvey Inlet Wind Energy Centre in various Townships and municipalities in the District of Parry Sound. The assessment included a windshield study, the identification of built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes, creation of a heritage inventory, and the assessment of impacts to identified cultural heritage resources. The report included the direct application of the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* and the *Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, 2005*. [June-July 2015]

Henvey Inlet Wind, LP, Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Henvey Inlet Wind Energy Centre. Primary report writer, field technician, and researcher for the cultural heritage evaluation of lands to be impacted by the proposed Henvey Inlet Wind Energy Centre located on Henvey Inlet First Nation Reserve No. 2 in the District of Parry Sound. The assessment included a windshield study, the identification of built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes, creation of a heritage inventory, and the assessment of impacts to identified cultural heritage resources. The report included the direct application of the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* and the *Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, 2005*. [June-July 2015]

City of Toronto, Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment/ EA requirements, Billy Bishop Toronto City Airport (BBTCA). Primary Researcher for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources within and adjacent to the proposed runway expansion for the BBTCA. Research included searches of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties, the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, consultation with the MTCS Heritage Planner, requests to the Ontario

Heritage Trust for heritage easement property information, and searches of the unregistered and registered cemetery databases. A preliminary report was written and provided for inclusion in the overall environmental assessment report for the project [June 2015]

York Region, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report & Heritage Impact Assessment, Stouffville Road

Improvements. Primary report writer, field technician, and researcher for the cultural heritage evaluation of lands to be impacted by proposed road improvements to Stouffville Road in the Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. The assessment included a windshield study, the identification of built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes, creation of a heritage inventory, and the assessment of impacts to identified cultural heritage resources. The report included the direct application of the *Ontario Heritage Toolkit* and the *Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, 2005*. [April 2015]

City of London, Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment, Western Road Widening. Primary researcher and field technician for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources for the proposed widening of Western Road in London, Ontario. Research included searches of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, the City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources, the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and unregistered and registered cemetery databases. A preliminary report was written and provided for inclusion in the overall environmental assessment report for the project [April 2015]

City of London, Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment, Western/Sarnia Road/Philip Aziz Road

Improvements. Primary researcher and field technician for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources for the proposed improvements to Western Road, Sarnia Road, and Philip Aziz Avenue in London, Ontario. Research included searches of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database, the City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources, the Canadian Register of Historic Places, the Ontario Heritage Trust Plaques Database, and unregistered and registered cemetery databases. [April 2015]

Publications:

Morgan, J.A., N. Lynnerup and R.D. Hoppa, 2013:

The Lateral Angle Revisited: A Validation Study of the Lateral Angle Method for Sex Determination Using Computed Tomography. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 58(2): 442-447.

Morgan, J.A., 2014:

The Methodological and Diagnostic Applications of Micro-CT to Palaeopathology: A Quantitative Study of Porotic Hyperostosis. *University of Western Ontario, Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Repository*.