

# **Appendix B.10**

---

## **Cultural Heritage Screening Report**



**REPORT**

**Cultural Heritage Screening Report**  
*Crawford Nickel Project*

Submitted to:

**Canada Nickel Company**

93 Arseneault Street, Suite 202  
Val d'Or, Québec  
J9P 0E9

Submitted by:

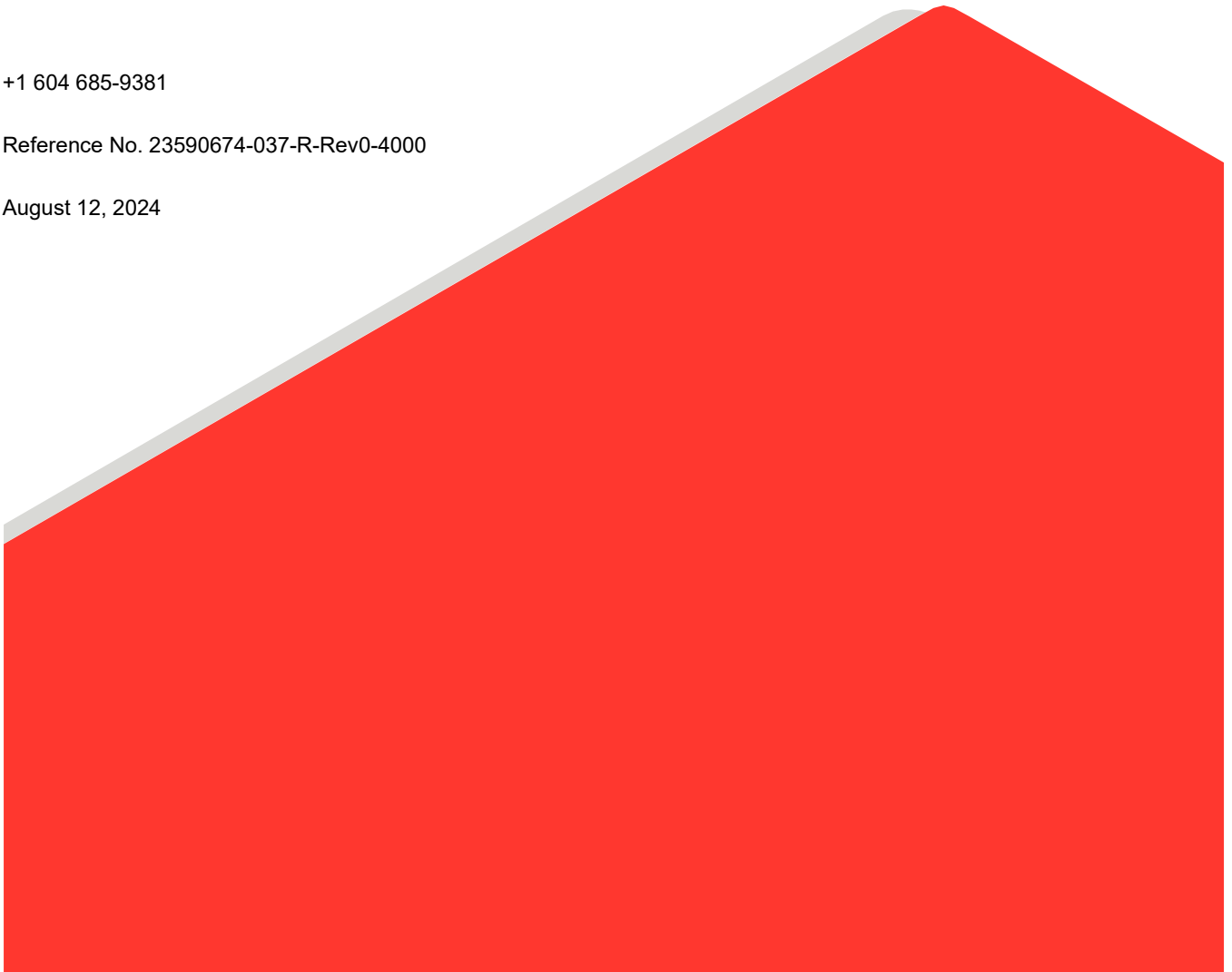
**WSP Canada Inc.**

840, Howe Street, Suite #1000, Vancouver, BC, V6Z 2M1 Canada

+1 604 685-9381

Reference No. 23590674-037-R-Rev0-4000

August 12, 2024



## Distribution List

Electronic Copy: Canada Nickel Company

Electronic Copy: WSP Canada Inc.

## Study Limitations

WSP Canada Inc. (“WSP”) prepared this report solely for the use of the intended recipient, Canada Nickel Company, in accordance with the professional services agreement between the parties. In the event a contract has not been executed, the parties agree that the WSP General Terms for Consultant shall govern their business relationship which was provided to you prior to the preparation of this report.

The report is intended to be used in its entirety. No excerpts may be taken to be representative of the findings in the assessment.

The conclusions presented in this report are based on work performed by trained, professional and technical staff, in accordance with their reasonable interpretation of current and accepted engineering and scientific practices at the time the work was performed.

The content and opinions contained in the present report are based on the observations and/or information available to WSP at the time of preparation, using investigation techniques and engineering analysis methods consistent with those ordinarily exercised by WSP and other engineering/scientific practitioners working under similar conditions, and subject to the same time, financial and physical constraints applicable to this project.

WSP disclaims any obligation to update this report if, after the date of this report, any conditions appear to differ significantly from those presented in this report; however, WSP reserves the right to amend or supplement this report based on additional information, documentation, or evidence.

WSP makes no other representations whatsoever concerning the legal significance of its findings.

The intended recipient is solely responsible for the disclosure of any information contained in this report. If a third party makes use of, relies on, or makes decisions in accordance with this report, said third party is solely responsible for such use, reliance, or decisions. WSP does not accept responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions taken by said third party based on this report.

WSP has provided services to the intended recipient in accordance with the professional services agreement between the parties and in a manner consistent with that degree of care, skill and diligence normally provided by members of the same profession performing the same or comparable services in respect of projects of a similar nature in similar circumstances. It is understood and agreed by WSP and the recipient of this report that WSP provides no warranty, express or implied, of any kind. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, it is agreed and understood by WSP and the recipient of this report that WSP makes no representation or warranty whatsoever as to the sufficiency of its scope of work for the purpose sought by the recipient of this report.

In preparing this report, WSP has relied in good faith on information provided by others, as noted in the report. WSP has reasonably assumed that the information provided is correct and WSP is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of such information.

Benchmark and elevations used in this report are primarily to establish relative elevation differences between the specific testing and/or sampling locations and should not be used for other purposes, such as grading, excavating, construction, planning, development, etc.

WSP disclaims any responsibility for consequential financial effects on transactions or property values, or requirements for follow-up actions /or costs.

The original of this digital file will be kept by WSP for a period of not less than 10 years. As the digital file transmitted to the intended recipient is no longer under the control of WSP, its integrity cannot be assured. As such, WSP does not guarantee any modifications made to this digital file subsequent to its transmission to the intended recipient.

This limitations statement is considered an integral part of this report.

## Executive Summary

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP), formerly Wood Environment & Infrastructure, was retained by Canada Nickel Company (“CNC”) to conduct a Cultural Heritage Screening Report (CHSR) as part of the proposed Crawford Nickel Project (the Project). The Project is located in parts of the Geographic Townships of Nesbitt, Beck, Mahaffy, Crawford, Lucas, Reid, Carnegie, and Prosser in the District of Cochrane, and partially within the City of Timmins (former Kidd and Wark Townships of District of Cochrane), Ontario (the “study area”) (Figure 1). The study area measures approximately 12, 926 hectares (“ha”) in size and is primarily located within private lands.

CNC intends to develop, operate, and eventually reclaim a new open pit nickel mine at the Crawford Project site. The mine will be developed in a greenfield location with no previous history of mining activity in the immediate area. It will consist of development of an open pit mine and associated processing and stockpiling facilities, as well as rerouting Provincial Highway 655, which bisects the property.

The objective of this report is to identify known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in the study area and determine if the Project will require further cultural heritage studies, such as a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (Cultural Heritage Report), or resource-specific Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHERs) or Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs).

The tasks completed to prepare this CHSR include:

- **Background Research:** Primary and secondary sources, including historical maps and aerial photographs, were consulted to gain a thorough understanding of the historical context of the study area and identify any relevant historical themes.
- **Information Gathering:** For this CHSR, the MCM, Ontario Heritage Trust, and the City of Timmins Museum were contacted directly via email to determine the presence of listed, designated, or other protected heritage properties within the study area.
- **MCM Checklist:** The MCM Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes: A Checklist for the Non-Specialist (the Checklist) was completed to identify known or potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in the study area and determine whether subsequent cultural heritage studies will be required for the Project.

The background research, information gathering, and Checklist did not identify any known or potential built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes in the study area.

Based on these results, this CHSR makes the following recommendations:

- 1) No further cultural heritage work is recommended. Should the Project footprint change, this CHSR should be updated to confirm whether this recommendation remains valid.
- 2) It is recognized that places with natural heritage resources are often of cultural importance to Indigenous communities and that Indigenous Engagement will be completed as part of this project. Should Indigenous Engagement identify other cultural heritage resources in the study area, further cultural heritage work may be required.

# Table of Contents

<b>STUDY LIMITATIONS.....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Objectives and Scope .....	1
<b>2.0 METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Legislative Requirements and Guidance Documents.....	4
2.2 Background Research.....	4
2.3 Desktop Data Collection.....	5
2.4 Information Gathering .....	6
2.5 Checklist.....	6
<b>3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 Physiography.....	7
3.2 Indigenous Land Use .....	7
3.3 Post-Contact Land Use.....	10
3.4 Review of Historical Mapping.....	11
<b>4.0 SCREENING RESULTS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1 Information Gathering .....	12
4.2 MCM Checklist Results .....	12
<b>5.0 SUMMARY STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>6.0 ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>SOURCES .....</b>	<b>16</b>
 <b>TABLES</b>	
Table 1: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Northern Ontario (based on Munson 2013:13).....	9
Table 2: Summary of Checklist Responses.....	12

**FIGURES**

Figure 1: Location of the Study Area .....2  
Figure 2: Development Plan .....3

**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A**

MCM Checklist

**APPENDIX B**

Assessor Qualifications



## Abbreviations

<b>CHER</b>	Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
<b>Cultural Heritage Report</b>	Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment
<b>CHSR</b>	Cultural Heritage Screening Report
<b>CHVI</b>	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
<b>HIA</b>	Heritage Impact Assessment
<b>MCM</b>	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
<b>OHA</b>	Ontario Heritage Act
<b>PHP</b>	Provincial Heritage Property
<b>PPS</b>	Provincial Policy Statement
<b>SCHV</b>	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

## Glossary

<b>Adjacent lands:</b>	Those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan (Government of Ontario 2020).
<b>Built Heritage Resource:</b>	Means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. Built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers (Government of Ontario 2020).
<b>Conserved:</b>	Means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted, or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments (Government of Ontario 2020).
<b>Cultural Heritage Landscape:</b>	Means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites, or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms (Government of Ontario 2020).
<b>Heritage Attributes:</b>	Means the principal features or elements that contribute to a protected heritage property's cultural heritage value or interest, and may include the property's built, constructed, or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (e.g., significant views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property) (Government of Ontario 2020).
<b>Protected Heritage Property:</b>	Means property designated under Parts IV, V or VI of the Ontario Heritage Act; property subject to a heritage conservation easement under Parts II or IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; property identified by the Province and prescribed public bodies as provincial heritage property under the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property protected under federal legislation, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites (Government of Ontario 2020).
<b>Significant:</b>	In regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 2020).

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP), formerly Wood Environment & Infrastructure, was retained by Canada Nickel Company (“CNC”) to conduct a Cultural Heritage Screening Report (CHSR) as part of the proposed Crawford Nickel Project (the Project). The Project is located in parts of the Geographic Townships of Nesbitt, Beck, Mahaffy, Crawford, Lucas, Reid, Carnegie, and Prosser in the District of Cochrane, and partially within the City of Timmins (former Kidd and Wark Townships of District of Cochrane), Ontario (the “study area”) (Figure 1). The study area measures approximately 12, 926 hectares (“ha”) in size and is primarily private lands.

CNC intends to develop, operate, and eventually reclaim a new open pit nickel mine at the Crawford Project site. The mine will be developed in a greenfield location with no previous history of mining activity in the immediate area. It will consist of development of an open pit mine and associated processing and stockpiling facilities, as well as rerouting Provincial Highway 655, which bisects the property. A draft development plan with preliminary project footprint is provided as Figure 2.

### 1.1 Objectives and Scope

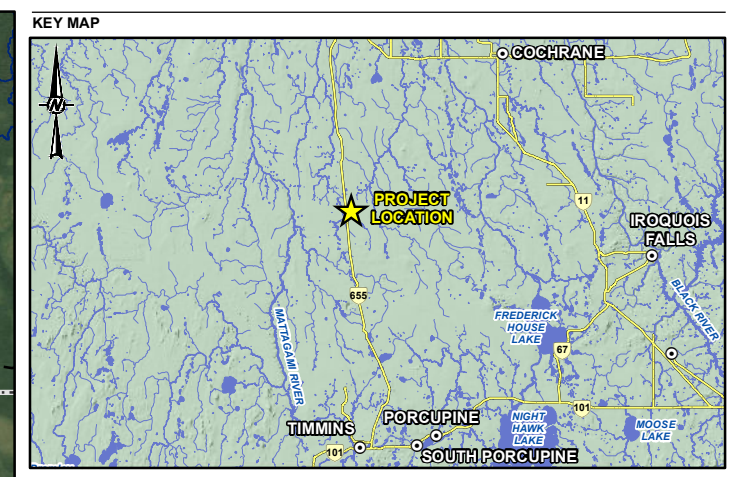
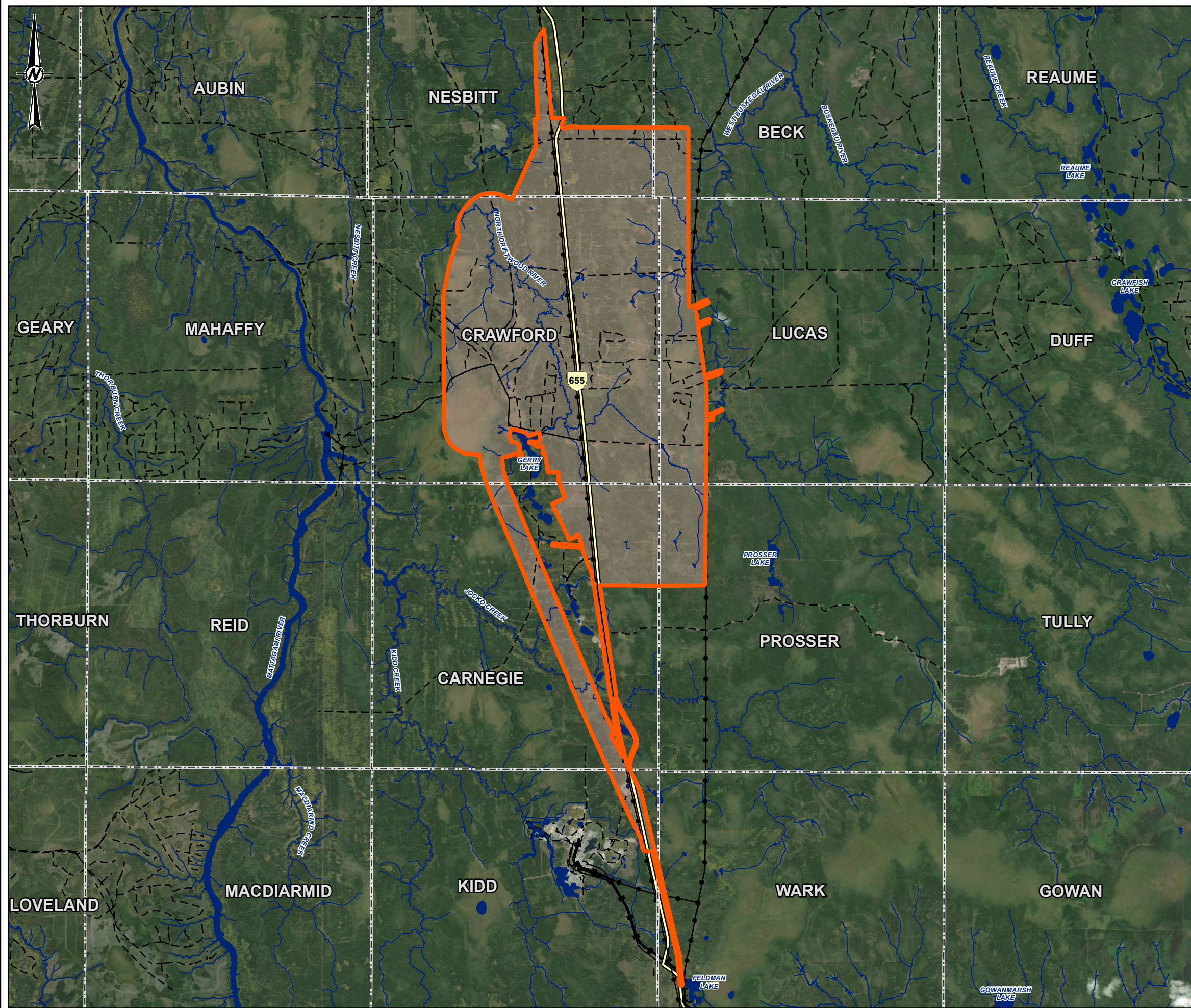
The objectives of this report are to identify known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in the study area and determine if the Project will require further cultural heritage studies, such as a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (CHR), resource-specific Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHERs), or Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs).

The tasks completed to prepare this CHSR included:

- **Background Research:** Primary and secondary sources, including historical maps and aerial photographs, were reviewed to understand the history of the study area and identify heritage themes.
- **Information Gathering:** Information gathering requests were sent to the MCM, Ontario Heritage Trust, and City of Timmins Museum to determine whether known or potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes have been previously identified in the study area.
- **MCM Checklist:** The MCM Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes: A Checklist for the Non-Specialist (the Checklist) (2016) was completed to identify known or potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in the study area determine whether subsequent cultural heritage studies will be required for the Project.

Due to the size of the study area and its remote location, fieldwork was not within the scope of this CHSR.

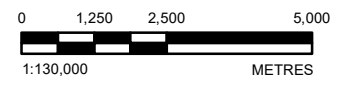
PATH: X:\CANCAN\300-CAKMS-FB1-Project\2020\Project\OEM\2020\_Canada\_Nickel\_Crawford\11\_GIS\Background\_CulturalHeritage\CH\_Screening\_Memo\_1672020\MapDoc\_of\_Study\_Area\_1.mxd PRINTED ON: 2024-07-05 AT: 12:08:13 PM



SCALE 1:1,250,000

**LEGEND**

- CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY AREA
- GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY (LABELLED WITH NAME)
- UTILITY LINE
- RAILWAY
- PRIMARY ROAD / HIGHWAY
- SECONDARY / LOCAL ROAD
- RESOURCE / RECREATION ROAD
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO  
 2. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

**CLIENT**  
 CANADA NICKEL COMPANY

---

**PROJECT**  
 CRAWFORD NICKEL PROJECT  
 DISTRICT OF COCHRANE AND CITY OF TIMMINS, ONTARIO

---

**TITLE**  
 LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

---

<b>CONSULTANT</b>	YYYY-MM-DD	2024-07-05
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	MD
	REVIEWED	---
	APPROVED	---

---

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
CA-GLD-23590674	0001	A	1



IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Legislative Requirements and Guidance Documents

Given the type and scale of the Project, it is expected to meet the conditions of the Physical Activities Regulations (SOR/2019-285) of the Government of Canada Impact Assessment Act (S.C. 2019, c. 28, s. 1) (IAA). Under Section 7 of the IAA, consideration of effects to “physical and cultural heritage” and “any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance” is specific to impacts “with respect to the Indigenous peoples of Canada.” The associated Practitioner’s Guide to Federal Impact Assessments under the Impact Assessment Act (“the Guide”; IAAC 2022) similarly references cultural heritage only in reference to Indigenous peoples, although Section 1.2.1, Subsection 17.5 of the Guide provides a more general statement that impact statements must: “assess potential effects to changes to structures, sites or things of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance and associated effects on other social and economic conditions.”

Under the Constitution Act, 1867-1982, cultural heritage on non-federal lands is subject to provincial and territorial legislation. In Ontario, the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, enables municipalities and the provincial government to protect heritage properties and archaeological sites, while the requirements to consider cultural heritage in land use planning are found in the Provincial Policy Statement 2020 (PPS 2020) (Government of Ontario 2020). Section 2.6 of the PPS gives direction on the consideration of cultural heritage and archaeology through the following policies:

*2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.*

*2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.*

*2.6.5 Planning authorities shall engage with Indigenous communities and consider their interests when identifying, protecting, and managing cultural heritage and archaeological resources.*

The MCM is responsible for the administration of the Ontario Heritage Act and has developed checklists, information bulletins, standards and guidelines, and policies to support the conservation of Ontario’s cultural heritage resources, including built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and archaeological sites. One of these is the Checklist, which the MCM developed to assist proponents to screen for known (or recognized) heritage properties and properties with potential cultural heritage value within their project area. The Checklist also includes other considerations such as local or Indigenous knowledge that may suggest a property acts as a landmark, have special historical associations, or is part of a cultural heritage landscape. Where properties with known or potential CHVI are identified, the Checklist advises whether further work, such as a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) or Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) may be required.

### 2.2 Background Research

Primary and secondary sources, including historical maps and aerial photographs, were consulted as appropriate to gain a thorough understanding of the historical context of the study area and identify any relevant historical themes. A review of historical mapping and aerial photographs was also conducted to identify settlements, structures, and landscape features within the study area. Additionally, Google Earth aerial imagery from 1984 to the present were reviewed to identify changes within the study area. The results of the background research are presented in Section 3.0 of this report.

## 2.3 Desktop Data Collection

The Checklist was completed through a combination of desktop data collection and information gathering conducted via email.

The desktop data collection followed the instructions provided on pages 4-8 of the Checklist. To identify known (or recognized) heritage properties, the following online sources were reviewed:

- Canadian Register of Historic Places ([www.historicplaces.ca](http://www.historicplaces.ca))
- Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada Directory of Federal Heritage Designations ([https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche\\_eng.aspx](https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche_eng.aspx)) and Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations in Ontario ([The Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations in Ontario - History and culture \(pc.gc.ca\)](http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/153001/153001.html))
- Ontario Heritage Trust An Inventory of Provincial Plaques Across Ontario ([2021-Provincial-plaques-Open-data-v02-FINAL-ENG.pdf \(heritagetrust.on.ca\)](https://www.ohtrust.on.ca/2021-Provincial-plaques-Open-data-v02-FINAL-ENG.pdf)) and Places of Worship Inventory ([Places of Worship Inventory - Ontario Heritage Trust](http://www.ohtrust.on.ca/places-of-worship))
- Bereavement Authority of Ontario Public Register ([The Bereavement Authority of Ontario - staging \(thebao.ca\)](http://www.thebao.ca/))
- Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRF) Abandoned Mine Information System (AMIS) Database ([Abandoned Mines Information System Description \(gov.on.ca\)](http://www.gov.on.ca/nr/abandoned_mines/))
- Canadian Heritage Rivers System ([Home | Canadian Heritage Rivers System \(chrs.ca\)](http://www.chrs.ca/))
- Ontario Trails (<https://www.ontariotrails.on.ca/>)
- UNESCO World Heritage Centre World Heritage List ([UNESCO World Heritage Centre - World Heritage List](http://whc.unesco.org/))
- City of Timmins Heritage Register Search ([City of Timmins - Document Center \(civicweb.net\)](http://www.civicweb.net/))

Three previous cultural heritage studies were also identified:

- *Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment, Highway 655 – From Junction with Hwy. 11 south for 27.5 km, Ontario Ministry of Transportation, MTO Agreement # PO 5005-A-000052 for W.P. 112-98-00, and W.P. 224-99-00.* Prepared for FRI Ecological Services by Woodland Heritage Services Limited and Settlement Surveys Ltd., January 11, 2000, Proj. No. 99-65 (CIF No.: 99-011-049).
- *Stage 1 Project Report: Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of the Sandy Falls and Lower Sturgeon Generating Stations Redevelopment Projects Located on the Upper Mattagami River.* Prepared for Ontario Power Generation Inc. by Woodland Heritage Services Ltd., December 21, 2006, Proj. No. J2006-02 (PIF# P016-109-2006).
- *Stage 1 Project Report: Post Development Assessment of the Kidd Creek Mine Impact on Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites.* Prepared for AMEC Earth & Environmental by Woodland Heritage Services Ltd., January 9, 2009, Proj. No. J2008-37 (PIF# P016-217-208).

## **2.4 Information Gathering**

Information gathering was carried out to identify known and protected heritage properties in the Study Area. For this CHSR, the MCM, Ontario Heritage Trust, and the City of Timmins Museum were contacted directly via email to determine the presence of listed, designated, or other protected heritage properties within the study area.

The results of information gathering are presented in Section 4.1 of this report.

## **2.5 Checklist**

From the results of the background research and information gathering, the Checklist was completed to identify known or potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in the study area and determine whether subsequent cultural heritage studies will be required for the Project. The completed Checklist is included in Appendix A with summary in Section 4.2.



## 3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

To gain a thorough understanding of the history of the study area, a review of its physiography, and historical survey and land use was completed. A review of historical mapping and aerial photographs was also conducted to identify structures and landscape features within the study area.

### 3.1 Physiography

The study area is situated in the south portion of the Canadian Shield, in the Abitibi Upland subregion of the James physiographic region (Dredge and Cowan 1989). On the north and west, the Abitibi Upland extends to the Hudson Bay Lowland while on the east it extends into Quebec and borders the Laurentian Highlands. The Abitibi Upland is underlain by Pre-Cambrian gneisses, granites, metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, with surface material in the study area of silty and clayey till or glacial lake deposits of mainly clay, as well as surface features such as eskers, moraines, and ice flow lineation (Dredge and Cowan 1989:217). These were formed as the glaciers and associated Glacial Lake Ojibway advanced and retreated, with ice-free areas appearing in the study area by around 10,000 years ago (Sims and Baldwin 1991:7).

The study area is primarily wooded with a low and undulating topography trending to higher elevation in the south. There are numerous creeks, ponds, and bogs throughout the study area, including the North Driftwood River, West Buskegau River, and Prosser Creek in the north and east, the Mattagami River in the northwest, Jocko Creek in the central portion, Kidd Creek in the southwest, and Martin Lake, Gerry Lake, Sutherland Lake, Davis Lake, Boundary Lake, Feldman Lake, and Duck Lake in the west central and south portions of the study area. Traversing the study area north-south is a transmission line corridor and the two-lane (one lane in each direction) Highway 655. From Highway 655 are accessed several east-west running graveled roadways and trails, one to access the Lower Sturgeon Generating Station in the northwest portion of the study area. In the south there is an Ontario Northland Railway line that travels northwest-southeast to its terminus at the Kidd Creek Mine.

### 3.2 Indigenous Land Use

In early syntheses, the Indigenous cultures of northern Ontario were often described as isolated and conservative, their ways of life a product of the harsh environment and limited resources. Today, however, archaeologists recognize northern Ontario's cultural history as dynamic, both influenced by and influencing developments to the south and west (Hamilton 2013:81; Fagan 2019:193). The following provides a brief overview of the Indigenous heritage in the boreal forests of the Canadian Shield from those following the receding glaciers to the fur trade at contact with Europeans. In this summary, the "periods" that archaeologists have defined from material culture found in a specific time or place is substituted with "way of life" to reflect the direct Indigenous lineage from those living in the earliest periods to the present day (Julien et al. 2010).

Around 9,500 years ago, Indigenous hunter-gatherers following the Plano way of life (Table 1) began moving into northern Ontario, following the foraging herds of bison, muskox, moose, elk, caribou, and deer as well as smaller mammals such as muskrat and beaver attracted to the freshwater lakes and tundra grasses left in the wake of the receding Laurentide Ice Sheet. To hunt these animals the Plano used lance-shaped stone projectile points hafted to wood spears, then used large stone scrapers and knives to cut the meat and bone and clean hides (Hamilton 2013:84). Plano-type tools are remarkably similar across large areas, although there are local variations identified in northern Ontario are called the Lakehead and Interlakes Composite complexes (Hamilton 2013:85; Langford 2018:28-29). The few known Plano sites suggest these people were highly mobile and favoured lakeshores or the high ground near rivers (Hamilton 2013:85).

As the Plano grew familiar with their surroundings, they developed local adaptations around 8,000 years ago known as the Archaic way of life (Table 1). In northern Ontario, the Archaic toolkit was originally thought to represent a unique “Shield Archaic” culture descended from Plano people moving south from present-day Nunavut, but today the Archaic way of life on the Canadian Shield is understood to have been influenced from developments to the south and may not be that different from other Archaic lifeways (Wright 1972a; Hamilton 2013:87, Langford 2018; Fagan 2019:195). However, Shield Archaic remains a useful label because it typifies the larger developments in the Archaic. Like their Plano ancestors, Shield Archaic people lived in widely dispersed bands of hunter-gatherers, but their local knowledge meant they could restrict their annual round to a smaller area and both their economy and material culture were more diverse (Fagan 2019:182). Archaic projectile points became shorter through time and made with distinctive side-notches, and there were a range of single- and double-bladed stone knives, end scrapers, and sidescrapers (Clark 1991:99). Whetstones and adzes suggest Archaic people were shaping bone and wood, respectively, and the presence of archaeological sites on islands and along waterways suggests people were using snowshoes and watercraft (McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004:104).

Another key development during the Archaic was copper mining and manufacture. As early as 6,000 years ago Archaic people had found copper sources in the upper Great Lakes and used it to create implements such as socketed lance heads and knives, adzes, and fishhooks, as well as decorative items such as bracelets and disc pendants (Hamilton 2013:88; Langford 2018:25; Wright 1972b: 20, 34). Copper was also widely traded, with some making their way to the Indian Knoll Archaic site in Kentucky (Fagan 2019:187).

People living north of Lake Huron and Lake Superior adopted ceramics around 2,200 years ago, during what is known in southern Ontario as the Middle Woodland Period (Table 1) (Hamilton 2013:89). Despite this marked shift in material culture, known as the Laurel tradition, archaeologists have not found evidence that pottery made a major impact to those continuing an Archaic way of life across most of the region (McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004:104). The same is true of the bow and arrow, which first appear on Laurel tradition sites. It is unclear whether archery was a distinctly Laurel hunting adaptation or practiced much earlier since the bone and wood used to make bows and arrows generally does not survive in the boreal forest conditions (Clark 1991:102-102,133). However, for those following a Laurel way of life immediately west of Lake Superior, adopting pottery does appear to have caused a significant shift in their economic and spiritual existence. In addition to greater reliance on foraging plants such as wild rice, the Laurel way of life as it developed into the Late Woodland Period west of Lake Superior included farming maize, establishing extensive trade networks, and building large ceremonial burial mounds that may have been influenced by the Hopewell culture far to the south (Hamilton 2013:92). Although farming and mound building was not pursued north and northeast of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, there is evidence in the form of copper, obsidian, exotic cherts, and other goods found on northern sites—as well as northern minerals and metals uncovered at southern Middle Woodland sites—that Laurel people living across the northern boreal forest were active participants in the Hopewell sphere (Brose, Fox, and Julig 2021:28).

The Late Woodland way of life (Table 1) in the western Canadian Shield is defined by changes in pottery types, which are assumed correspond to the linguistic and cultural diversity seen in the contact and post-contact periods (McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004:106; Hamilton 2013:94). Found across the Shield in Ontario and into Manitoba are Blackduck ceramics, thought to have developed from the Laurel way of life and used by the ancestors of the Anishinaabeg. Further north is Selkirk type pottery, used by people who would become known as Cree (McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004:106-107). However, these direct lineages are complicated by Sandy Lake pottery found overlapping the Blackduck area, which are thought to have been made by Siouan speaking people, and sites in northern Ontario found with both Blackduck and Selkirk wares, or ancestral Cree sites that lack pottery altogether (Hamilton 2013:94; McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004:107).

In contrast to earlier ways of life, far more material evidence survives from the Late Woodland and includes not only hunting tools such as barbed bone harpoons, but also stone pipes and amulets with imagery linked to religion (McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004:106). In the Blackduck (known at contact as Anishinaabeg) way of life, religious beliefs are also reflected in the low burial mounds found west of Lake Superior and the pictographs created in red ochre on numerous rock outcrops across northern Ontario (McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004:106-107; MCR 1980; Conway 1981).

At contact with Europeans in the 17th century, the Anishinaabeg had a varied diet of moose, deer, and bear, numerous fish species, and plant foods such as maple sap, berries, and wild rice (McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004:110-111). To access these resources Anishinaabe had to be seasonally mobile, which determined the form and materials of their lightweight “wigwam” housing and a reliance on birchbark canoes (McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004:112). As European commercial interests in northern Ontario expanded into the 18th century, the Anishinaabeg way of life pivoted to trapping, visiting fur trade posts, and adopting European material culture. Despite government efforts at assimilation and settlement through 19th and 20th centuries, many Anishinaabe in northwestern Ontario continue their traditional land use, cultural and belief systems, and artistic expression. As summarized by Pollock (WHS 2009:12), the study area may be within the traditional territories of the Mattagami, Matchewan, Taykwa Tagamou, and Washgoshig Anishnaabe First Nations.

**Table 1: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Northern Ontario (based on Munson 2013:13)**

Period	Way of Life
<b>Plano</b> (c. 9,500–8,000 Years B.P.)	Big game hunting over large areas. <b>Lakehead and Interlakes Composite complexes (c. 8,500-8,000 B.P.)</b> in upper Great Lakes.
<b>Shield Archaic</b> (c. 8,000-2,200 B.P.)	Greater knowledge of local resources allows for smaller area covered during seasonal round. Diverse hunted and foraged diet. Watercraft and snowshoes introduced. <b>Old Copper Complex (6,000 – 3,000 B.P.)</b> in upper Great Lakes that included long distance trade.
<b>Middle Woodland</b> (c. 2,200–1,300 B.P.)	<b>Laurel</b> based on introduction of pottery, but Archaic hunter-gatherer lifeway continues. Develops to include maize agriculture and mound building in the Late Woodland.
<b>Late Woodland</b> (A.D. 700-1650)	<b>Sandy Lake (A.D. 1200-17500)</b> in upper Great Lakes. <b>Blackduck (A.D. 700-1100)</b> generally north of Sandy Lake area. Ancestral Anishinaabeg. Burial mounds and pictographs. <b>Selkirk (A.D. 700-1750)</b> generally north of Blackduck area. Ancestral Cree.

### 3.3 Post-Contact Land Use

To French and British colonial governments from the 17th century onward, the study area was within Prince Rupert's Land, a vast region defined by the Hudson's Bay watershed that the British Crown had established in 1670 as part its charter for the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC). Although a monopoly fur trading enterprise, the HBC's key role was to challenge French hegemony in North America (Nassaney 2015:55). Nevertheless, a British presence in the area through the late 17th to early 18th centuries was limited to isolated trading posts situated near river mouths on the Hudson's Bay and James Bay coasts, and this peripheral influence continued in northeastern Ontario even after the fall of New France and 1763 Peace of Paris, when the HBC could expand their operations into the former French territories (Nassaney 2015:55). By the late 18th century however, depleted fur supplies and competition from other fur trading companies forced the HBC to establish new posts further inland (Arthurs 1980:38). This shift in policy was initially explored with the Albany and Moose-Missinainbi River systems, the latter of which includes the Mattagami River. Wapiscogamy House, approximately 290 km northwest of the study area, was the first inland post established on the Moose-Missinainbi system in 1776 and was followed by other posts on the Missinaibi River as far south as Missinaibi Lake, approximately 240 km east of the study area from the late 18th and into the early 19th century (Arthurs 1980:38). At the same time, the HBC established the Frederick House post on the Frederick House River, approximately 40 km east of the study area, in 1785 to counter the North-West Company's (NWC) presence on Lake Abitibi to the east and Flying Post to the west (OHT 2022). Competition between the HBC and NWC often escalated to violence—several people at the Frederick House post were murdered in 1813—but this ended in 1821 when the HBC acquired the NWC (Bishop 1994:293; OHT 2022). The same year, the HBC abandoned several posts, including Frederick House, but retained administration of the area as the "Moose" fur trade district through the 1830s (Rogers 1994:308).

Euro-Canadian incursions into the area were sporadic through the remainder of the 19th century and principally connected to the fur trade and forestry. However, with the transfer of Rupert's Land into the Dominion of Canada in 1870 and improved rail communications, prospectors and non-Indigenous traders were drawn to the area, a development viewed with concern by Cree (Omushkegowuk), Ojibwe (Anishinaabe), and Algonquin communities, who lobbied for formal land agreements to protect their territories and natural resources (MGCS 2015). However, when the James Bay Treaty (Treaty No. 9) was finally drafted in 1905, it was primarily an agreement between the Canadian and Ontario governments for mining, timber, rail and hydro-electric interests. None of the Treaty was translated into Indigenous languages and it was presented to the affected communities during the Treaty Expedition as a final document with no opportunity for further negotiation. Additionally, the Treaty commissioners made verbal promises that Indigenous interests would be protected even though this was clearly misleading as non-Indigenous development within the treaty lands continued apace (MGCS 2015).

One of these major incursions was the Porcupine Gold Rush, set off in 1909 by the discovery of large gold ore bodies at present-day Timmins by Jack Wilson (Dome Mine) and Benny Hollinger and Alec Gillies (Hollinger Gold Mine) (Torlone 1979:16-17). Despite a devastating fire in 1911 that destroyed the mine operations and may have killed as many as 200 people, by January 1, 1912, the town of Timmins had been incorporated with 600 residents (Torlone 1979:18-19). By this time, the initial surveys for Nesbitt, Beck, Mahaffy, Crawford, Lucas, Reid, Carnegie, Prosser, Kidd and Wark Townships were underway in what was initially the District of Sudbury, then District of Timiskaming, and now District of Cochrane (Stantec 2013:5). Kidd and Wark Townships were incorporated into the City of Timmins in 1973 (Rayburn 1997:344).

To power the extensive mining operations in Timmins, private companies built dams, storage lakes, and hydro-electric plants, with the first at Sandy Lake by the Hollinger Syndicate in 1911 and followed by Northern Canada Power's Lower Sturgeon Generating Station in the northwest portion of the study area in 1923 (Manore 1995:159). By 1927, Cochrane (northeast of the study area) was linked by road to North Bay, enabling further development in the area (MTO 1984:65). The transmission line through the study area had been erected by 1954 (Heritage Quest Inc. 2001:11).

In 1964, an Archean volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit containing over 150 million tons of copper and zinc ore, the largest such deposit in the world, was discovered on Kidd Creek in the southwest portion of the study area (Berger et al. 2011:1). Open pit excavations to access the deposit, known as the Kidd Creek Mine, began in 1966 and spurred infrastructure in the surrounding area, beginning with the southern section of Highway 655 between the mine and Highway 101 in 1966, and the Ontario Northland Railway and northern extension of Highway 655 through the study area and terminating at Highway 11 from 1975 to 1978 (Bever 2014). Forestry was also active throughout the study area during the second half of the 20th century and continuing into the 21st century.

### **3.4 Review of Historical Mapping**

Historical records and mapping were searched for to identify known or potential built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes within the study area. Like previous archaeological and cultural heritage studies, no maps could be identified of sufficient scale to identify historical features in the study area. An inquiry to the City of Timmins Museum also did not identify map sources that would be useful for analysis of the study area (Dubeau 2022: pers. comm). Maps of this area before 1870 were primarily focussed on Canada West, south of the Rupert's Land boundary, while those drafted in the late 19th century and early 20th century are large scale except for the major northern communities such as Timmins.

In addition to a review of historical maps, the Abandoned Mine Information System (AMIS) Database maintained by the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNR) was searched for indications of historical mining activities in the study area. No abandoned mining features are recorded within the study area apart from those associated with the Kidd Creek Mine in the south portion of the study area.

A review of Google Earth imagery collected between 1984 and 2020 was also completed to gain an understanding of 20th and 21st century land use in the study area. This indicates extensive logging activities within the northwest portion of the study area, which also involved laying numerous access roads.

## 4.0 SCREENING RESULTS

### 4.1 Information Gathering

On November 24, 2011, the MCM, Ontario Heritage Trust, and City of Timmins Museum were contacted to identify if there are known built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in the study area.

Karla Barboza, Acting Team Lead at the MCM confirmed via email on December 1, 2021, that to date no properties within or adjacent to the Study Area have been designated by the Minister. The MCM is not aware of any provincial heritage properties within or adjacent to the study area.

Lisa Christie, Easements Program Coordinator at the Ontario Heritage Trust confirmed via email on December 3, 2021, that the Ontario Heritage Trust does not have any conservation easements or Trust-owned properties within or adjacent to the study area.

Kaitlyn Dubeau, Assistant Curator at the City of Timmins Museum confirmed via email on January 11, 2022, that the Museum is not aware of any resources of cultural significance within the study area.

WSP recognizes that natural heritage resources are often of cultural importance to Indigenous Nations. An Indigenous Engagement strategy is being undertaken as part of the Project. Should the engagement determined that the study area contains known of potential cultural heritage resources that are of significance to Indigenous Nations, this CHSR will be updated as appropriate.

### 4.2 MCM Checklist Results

From the results of the background research and information requests, the Checklist was completed to determine whether there are known built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in the study area. The full Checklist is included in Appendix A with a summary provided as Table 2. Indigenous engagement should be completed as part of the Project. If any information is received that indicates there is cultural heritage potential in the study area, then further cultural heritage work may be required. The Checklist did not identify any potential built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes.

**Table 2: Summary of Checklist Responses**

Screening Questions	Response (Yes/No)
1) Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?	No
<b>Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value</b>	
2) Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and not found to be of cultural heritage value?	No
<b>Is the property (or project area):</b>	
a) Identified, designated or otherwise protected under the Ontario Heritage Act as being of cultural heritage value?	No
b) A National Historic Site (or part of)?	No
c) Designated under the Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act?	No
d) Designated under the Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act?	No
e) Identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO)?	No
f) Located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?	No

**Table 2: Summary of Checklist Responses**

Screening Questions	Response (Yes/No)
<b>Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value</b>	
3) Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that:	
a) Is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?	No
b) Has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?	No
c) Is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?	No
d) Contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?	No
<b>Part C: Other Considerations</b>	
4) Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area):	
a) Is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important in defining the character of the area?	To be determined from Indigenous Engagement
b) Has a special association with a community, person, or historical event?	No
c) Contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?	No

## 5.0 SUMMARY STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research, information gathering, and Checklist for the Project did not identify any potential built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes.

Based on these results, this CHSR makes the following recommendations:

- No further cultural heritage work is recommended. Should the Project footprint change, this CHSR should be updated to confirm whether this recommendation remains valid.
  - 1) It is recognized that places with natural heritage resources are often of cultural importance to Indigenous communities and that Indigenous Engagement will be completed as part of this project. Should Indigenous Engagement identify other cultural heritage resources in the study area, further cultural heritage work may be required.

## 6.0 ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared and reviewed by the undersigned, employees of WSP. The qualifications of the assessors involved in the preparation of this report are provided in Appendix B.



## Signature Page

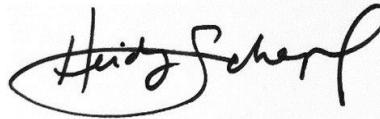
### WSP Canada Inc.



Robert Pinchin, B.A. Hons., CAHP Intern  
*Cultural Heritage Specialist*



Henry Cary, Ph.D., CAHP, RPA  
*Lead Archaeologist, Acting Team Lead*



Heidi Schopf, MES, CAHP  
*Cultural Heritage Team Lead*

[https://wsponlinecan.sharepoint.com/sites/ca-cnccrawford/6 deliverables/3.0 issued/23590674-037-r-r-rev0-4000-cultural heritage screening report/23590674-037-r-r-rev0-4000-cultural heritage screening report 12aug\\_24.docx](https://wsponlinecan.sharepoint.com/sites/ca-cnccrawford/6%20deliverables/3.0%20issued/23590674-037-r-r-rev0-4000-cultural%20heritage%20screening%20report/23590674-037-r-r-rev0-4000-cultural%20heritage%20screening%20report%2012aug_24.docx)

## SOURCES

- 1972a The Shield Archaic. National Museum of Man Publications in Archaeology, No. 3. National Museums of Canada, Ottawa.
- 1972b Ontario Prehistory: an eleven-thousand-year archaeological outline. Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.
- 1979 The Evolution of the City of Timmins: A Single-Industry Community. Master of Arts thesis, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo. Online: The Evolution of the City of Timmins: A Single-Industry Community (wlu.ca). Retrieved January 7, 2022.
- 1980 Fur Trade Sites on the Missinaibi River: A Preliminary Report of the 1976 Missinaibi River Archaeological Survey. In Northern Ontario Fur Trade Archaeology: Recent Research. C.S. Paddy Reid, ed. Pp. 37-50. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto.
- 1980 The Archaeology of Northwestern Ontario 2: Indian Rock Paintings and Carvings. Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto.
- 1981 Archaeology in Northeastern Ontario: Searching for Our Past. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Toronto.
- 1983a Prehistory of Northern Ontario. Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society, Thunder Bay.
- 1983b Prehistory of the Interior Forest of Northern Ontario. In Boreal Forest Adaptations: The Northern Algonquians. A. Theodore Steegmann, Jr., ed. Pp. 55-84. Plenum Press, New York.
- 1984 Footpaths to Freeways: The Story of Ontario's Roads. MTO, Toronto.
- 1989 Quaternary Geology of the Southwestern Canadian Shield. In Quaternary Geology of Canada and Greenland. R.J. Fulton, ed. Pp. 214-249. Geology of Canada, No. 1. Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.
- 1990 Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O.18. Last amendment: July 1, 2019. Electronic document: <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90o18>. Last accessed May 31, 2021.
- 1991 Landform Features in Northwestern Ontario. Canada-Ontario Forest Resource Development Agreement (COFRDA) Report 3312. Minister of Supply and Services, Ottawa. Online: 9148.pdf (nrcan.gc.ca). Retrieved October 29, 2021.
- 1991 Western Subarctic Prehistory. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull.
- 1994 Northern Algonquians and the Hudson's Bay Company, 1821-1890. In Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations. Edward S. Rogers & Donald B. Smith, eds. Pp. 307-343. Dundurn Press, Toronto.
- 1994 Northern Algonquians, 1760-1821. In Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations. Edward S. Rogers & Donald B. Smith, eds. Pp. 289-306. Dundurn Press, Toronto.

- 1995 Nature's Power and Native Persistence: The Influence of First Nations and the Environment is the Development of the Mattagami Hydro-Electric System During the Twentieth Century. *Journal of the Canadian Historical Association* 6(1):157-177.
- 1997 Place Names of Ontario. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.
- 2000 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment, Highway 655 – From Junction with Hwy. 11 south for 27.5 km, Ontario Ministry of Transportation, MTO Agreement # PO 5005-A-000052 for W.P. 112-98-00, and W.P. 224-99-00. Prepared for FRI Ecological Services by Woodland Heritage Services Limited and Settlement Surveys Ltd., January 11, 2000, Proj. No. 99-65 (CIF No.: 99-011-049)
- 2001 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Highway 655 Rehabilitation and of Improvements to Truck Lay-by Areas on Highway 655 and Highway 101, Cochrane District, Ontario (MTO W.P. 113-98-00 and W.P. 225-99-00). Prepared for Jacques Whitford Environment Limited by Heritage Quest Inc., July 27, 2001, Proj. No. HQ2001-05 (CIF No.: 2001-033-009).
- 2002 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Highway 655, Jocko Creek Crossing 30.4 km North of Highway 101, Carnegie Township, Ontario (MTO W.P. 113-98-00). Prepared for Stantec Consulting Ltd. by Jacques Whitford Environment Limited, April 7, 2003, Proj. No. ONT 50225 (CIF No.: 2002-022-007).
- 2004 First Peoples in Canada. Douglas & McIntyre, Vancouver.
- 2006 Stage 1 Project Report: Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of the Sandy Falls and Lower Sturgeon Generating Stations Redevelopment Projects Located on the Upper Mattagami River. Prepared for Ontario Power Generation Inc. by Woodland Heritage Services Ltd., December 21, 2006, Proj. No. J2006-02 (PIF# P016-109-2006).
- 2009 Stage 1 Project Report: Post Development Assessment of the Kidd Creek Mine Impact on Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites. Prepared for AMEC Earth & Environmental by Woodland Heritage Services Ltd., January 9, 2009, Proj. No. J2008-37 (PIF# P016-217-208).
- 2010 Paleo Is Not Our Word: Protecting and Growing a Mi'kmaw Place. In *Indigenous Archaeologies: A Reader in Decolonization*. Margaret Bruchac, Siobhan Hart, and H. Martin Wobst, eds. Pp. 163-170. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek California.
- 2010 The Eastern Archaic, Historicized. AltaMira Press, New York.
- 2010 Treaty No. 9: Making the Agreement to Share the Land in Far Northern Ontario in 1905. McGill Queen's University Press, Kingston.
- 2011 Results from the Targeted Geoscience Initiative III Kidd–Munro Project. Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 6258. Ontario Geological Survey, Toronto.
- 2013 A World Apart? Ontario's Canadian Shield. In *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*. Marit K. Munson and Susan M. Jamieson, eds. Pp. 77-98. McGill-Queen's University Press, Kingston.
- 2013 Archaeological Cultures and Time Periods. In *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*. Marit K. Munson and Susan M. Jamieson, eds. Pp. 12-13. McGill-Queen's University Press, Kingston.

- 2013 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Highway 655 Jocko Creek Crossing Rehabilitation, Lot 2, Concession 2, Carnegie Township, District of Cochrane, Ontario. Prepared for McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers by Stantec Consulting Ltd., January 22, 2013, Proj. No. 122510738 (PIF# P002-306-2012).
- 2014 History of Secondary Highway 655. Ontario Highway History. Online: Ontario Highway 655 History - The King's Highways of Ontario (thekingshighway.ca). Retrieved January 6, 2022.
- 2015 The Archaeology of the North American Fur Trade. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
- 2015 The James Bay Treaty (Treaty No. 9). Archives of Ontario online exhibit: The James Bay Treaty – Treaty No. 9 (gov.on.ca). Retrieved January 6, 2022.
- 2016 Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes: A Checklist for the Non-Specialist. Available online: <http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/tools.shtml>. Last accessed May 31, 2021.
- 2017a The Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations in Ontario. Available online: <https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/culture/clmhc-hsmbc/pat-her/gar-sta/on>. Last accessed May 31, 2021.
- 2017b National Historic Sites, Ontario. Available online: <https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/lhn-nhs/recherche-search>. Last accessed May 31, 2021.
- 2018 Abandoned Mine Information System (AMIS) Database. Current to November 15, 2018. Abandoned Mines Information System Description (gov.on.ca) Retrieved 29 October 2021.
- 2018 The Early Shield Archaic in Northwestern Ontario. Ontario Archaeology 98:24-34.
- 2019 Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent. Thames & Hudson, New York.
- 2019a First Nations and Treaties. Available online: [https://files.ontario.ca/iao\\_community\\_wall\\_map\\_en\\_2019-08.pdf](https://files.ontario.ca/iao_community_wall_map_en_2019-08.pdf). Last accessed May 31, 2021.
- 2019b Map of Ontario treaties and reserves. Available online: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves>. Last accessed May 31, 2021.
- 2020 National Historic Sites, Designated Lighthouses, Ontario. Available online: <https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/lhn-nhs/pp-hl/page01>. Last accessed May 31, 2021.
- 2020 Provincial Policy Statement, Section 2.6 Cultural heritage and archaeology. Electronic document: <https://files.ontario.ca/mmah-provincial-policy-statement-2020-accessible-final-en-2020-02-14.pdf> Last accessed May 31, 2021.
- 2021 Canada, Properties inscribed on the World Heritage List. Available online: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/ca>. Last accessed May 31, 2021.
- 2021 The Culture History of the Upper Great Lakes: An Overview. In Killarney Bay: The Archaeology of an Early Middle Woodland Aggregation Site in the Northern Great Lakes. David Brose, Patrick Julig, and John O'Shea, eds. Pp. 23-34. Memoirs of the Museum of Anthropology, No. 62. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

- 2022 Frederick House. Online Plaque Guide <https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/plaques/frederick-house>. Retrieved January 6, 2022.
- 2022 Personal communication (email). 11 January. Assistant Curator, City of Timmins Museum, Timmins.
- 2022 Practitioner's Guide to Federal Impact Assessments under the Impact Assessment Act. Government of Canada. Available online: <https://www.canada.ca/en/impact-assessment-agency/services/policy-guidance/practitioners-guide-impact-assessment-act.html>. Last accessed May 12, 2022.

Arthurs, David W.

Berger, B.R., Bleeker, W., van Breeman, O., Chapman, J.B., Peter, J.M., Layton-Matthews, D. and J.B. Gemmell.

Bevers, Cameron

Bishop, Charles A.

Brose, David, William Fox, and Patrick Julig

Clark, Donald W.

Conway, Thor

Dawson, Kenneth C.A.

Dredge, L.A. and W.R. Cowan

Dubeau, Kaitlyn

Fagan, Brian

Government of Ontario

Hamilton, Scott

Heritage Quest Inc.

Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC)

Jacques Whitford Environment Limited (JWEL)

Julien, Donald M., Bernard, Tim, and Leah Morine Rosenmeier, with review by the Mi'kmawey Debert Elders' Advisory Council

Langford, Dale

Long, John S.

Manore, Jean

McMillan, Alan D. and Eldon Yellowhorn

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)

Ministry of Culture and Recreation (MCR)

Ministry of Government and Consumer Services (MGCS)

Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNR)

Ministry of Transportation Ontario (MTO)

Munson, Marit K.

Nassaney, Michael S.

Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT)

Parks Canada

Rayburn, Alan

Rogers, Edward S.

Sassaman, Kenneth

Sims, R.A. and K.A. Baldwin

Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Torlone, Joe G.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Woodland Heritage Services Ltd. (WHS)

Wright James V.

**APPENDIX A**

**MCM Checklist**

Project or Property Name

Crawford Nickel

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

District of Cochrane

Proponent Name

Robert Pinchin

Proponent Contact Information

robert.pinchin@wsp.com

### Screening Questions

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

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

If No, continue to Question 2.

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

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

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

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

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

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

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

If No, continue to Question 3.

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

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

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

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

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

If No, continue to Question 4.



**Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value**

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

**Part C: Other Considerations**

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

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

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

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

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

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

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

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

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

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

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

**APPENDIX B**

**Assessor Qualifications**

**Heidy Schopf, MES, CAHP – Cultural Heritage Team Lead**

Ms. Schopf is a Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist at WSP and has worked in the field of Cultural Resource Management since 2007. She is a Professional Member of CAHP, RAQs certified in Cultural Heritage, and a subject matter expert (SME) in cultural heritage at WSP. She has worked on a wide variety of projects throughout Ontario, including cultural heritage resources assessments, heritage impact assessments, heritage documentation reports (photographic and 3D/LiDAR), cultural heritage evaluations, strategic conservation plans, HCD studies and plans, heritage feasibility studies, and archaeological assessments. Ms. Schopf has extensive experience applying local, Provincial, and Federal heritage guidelines and regulations to evaluate protected and potential cultural heritage properties. She is skilled at carrying out impact assessments and developing mitigation measures to conserve the heritage attributes of properties where changes are proposed. Ms. Schopf has completed hundreds of cultural heritage projects under a variety of processes, including Environmental Assessment Act, Planning Act, Ontario Heritage Act, Transit Project Assessment Process, Renewable Energy Approval, and Ontario Energy Board.

**Henry Cary, Ph.D., CAHP, RPA, Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist**

Dr. Henry Cary has over 20 years of public and private-sector experience directing archaeological and cultural heritage projects in urban, rural, Arctic and Sub-Arctic environments in Canada as well as the Republic of South Africa, Italy, and France. His career has included positions as project archaeologist and cultural resource management specialist for Parks Canada's Fort Henry National Historic Site Conservation Program and Western Arctic Field Unit, Heritage Manager for the Town of Lunenburg UNESCO World Heritage Site, and senior-level archaeologist and cultural heritage specialist for CH2M and Golder Associates. He holds a Professional Archaeology Licence (P327) issued by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, is Ministry of Transportation Ontario RAQs-approved in Archaeology/Heritage and is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) and Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). His education includes a B.A. (with distinction) in Prehistoric Archaeology and Anthropology from Wilfrid Laurier University, an MA in Historical Archaeology from Memorial University, and a Ph.D. in War Studies from the Royal Military College of Canada. Currently, Henry also holds academic positions as Adjunct Professor in the Anthropology Department at Saint Mary's University and as lecturer of archaeology in the Classics and Visual & Material Culture departments at Mount Allison University.

**Robert Pinchin, B.A. Hons, CAHP Intern, Cultural Heritage Specialist**

Mr. Pinchin holds an Honours, B.A. Degree in Canadian History from McMaster University and a Post-Graduate Certificate in Geographic Information Systems from Toronto Metropolitan University. Mr. Pinchin has experience working in cultural heritage preservation and conducting heritage assessments in a wide range of projects. He has experience conducting Environmental Assessments and authoring Cultural Heritage Resource Assessments, Archaeological Assessments, Heritage Impact Assessments, and Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports. Mr. Pinchin has experience with conducting cultural heritage work for public and private clients in support of infrastructure development, oil and gas projects, utility upgrades, residential development, and more. Mr. Pinchin has experience interpreting and applying municipal, provincial, and federal legislation within the heritage context. He is an intern member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP). Mr. Pinchin has experience as an archaeologist during which he conducted stage 1-4 archaeological assessments, identified, and catalogued artifacts, and worked with GIS technologies to map units and site boundaries. In these endeavours Mr. Pinchin has worked closely with First Nation community members across the country in order to develop heritage framework in a comprehensive and compassionate manner.

wsp

wsp.com