

**ORIGINAL REPORT**  
**WOODLAND HERITAGE NORTHEAST LIMITED**

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**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED  
SEVERANCE OF PROPERTIES 0102, 0103, AND 0104 ON ISLAND 992 AS WELL AS  
THE PROPOSED SEVERANCE OF PROPERTY 0108 ON ISLAND 970, LAKE  
TEMAGAMI, JOAN TOWNSHIP, NIPISSING DISTRICT, ONTARIO**

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MTCS PIFs # P208-0151-2017 and P208-0153-2017  
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**February 21, 2018**

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Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Proposed Severance of Properties 0102, 0103, And 0104 On Island 992 as well as the Proposed Severance of Property 0108 on Island 970, Lake Temagami, Joan Township, Nipissing District, Ontario

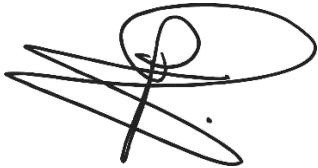
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Please find attached a copy of the Archaeological Resource Assessment Report for the above captioned project.

As required by archaeological licence regulations, we will file a digital copy in the specified format via the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) Past Portal for review on your behalf.

We were pleased to have assisted you with this project and hope to be of continuing service with your future undertakings.

Yours truly,  
WOODLAND HERITAGE NORTHEAST LIMITED.



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Ryan Primrose, P208  
RP/kl, Enclosures

## Executive Summary

The owner of Temagami Islands 970 and 992 retained Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited for the purpose of carrying out a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment prior to severing the properties on Islands 992 and 970 in Joan Township, Nipissing District, Ontario. The study area includes properties 0102, 0103, and 0104 on Island 992 and property 0108 on Island 970 (Map 1 to 3).

The Stage 1 portion of the assessment included a property inspection to evaluate the existing ground conditions, identify areas of archaeological potential, and to recommend appropriate Stage 2 assessment strategies. At the conclusion of the Stage 1 assessment, a total of five areas of confirmed archaeological potential were identified on Islands 992 and 970. The remainder of the study area is considered to have complex archaeological potential, with small level and well-drained areas interspersed among steep slopes, rocky areas, and permanently saturated areas (Map 9, Map 11 and 12 and Image 1 to 69).

All areas of archaeological potential were subject to a Stage 2 sub-surface survey in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The survey involved sub-surface test pits excavated on a five-metre grid with all soils examined for the presence of archeological materials. No archaeological resources were located during the sub-surface assessment. Please see Maps 10-12 and Image 1 to 69.

### The following has been excerpted from Section 3.0 – Stage 1 Recommendations:

As a result of the Stage 1 background and field assessments, the following recommendations have been made:

1. A total of five areas of confirmed archaeological potential were identified on Islands 992 and 970 (Map 9). As such, a Stage 2 archaeological resource assessment is recommended in advance of the severance of Properties 0102, 0103, 0104 and 0108. The Stage 2 assessment strategy should include a test pit survey, with test pits dug a minimum of 30 centimetres in diameter, every five metres in all five areas of archaeological potential. Test pits should be excavated by hand and of a sufficient depth to penetrate and investigate the sterile mineral soils, with the soil screened through six-millimetre hardware mesh, and backfilled. The Stage 2 assessment strategy should be consistent with Sections 2.1.2 and 2.1.5 of the MTCS *2011 Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
2. The remainder of the study area is considered to be areas of complex archaeological potential (Map 9). As such, a Stage 2 archaeological resource assessment is recommended in advance of the severance of Properties 0102, 0103, 0104 and 0108. The Stage 2 assessment strategy should include a test pit survey, with test pits dug a minimum of 30 centimetres in diameter, every five metres in level and well-drained areas within the area of complex archaeological potential. Test pits should be excavated by hand and of a sufficient depth to penetrate and investigate the sterile mineral soils, with the soil screened through six-millimetre hardware mesh, and backfilled. The Stage 2 assessment strategy should be consistent with Sections 2.1.2, 2.1.5, and 2.1.6 of the MTCS *2011 Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

*The following has been excerpted from Section 5.0 – Stage 2 Recommendations:*

1. As no archaeological resources were recovered during the Stage 2 sub-surface survey of the areas of archaeological potential associated with the properties on Island 992 and Island 970 on Lake Temagami, no further archaeological resource assessment work is recommended in advance of the proposed severance of properties 0102, 0103, 0104 and 0108 in Joan Township, Nipissing District (Map 10).

Readers are advised to examine the limitations to this report following the Table of Contents.



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## Table of Contents

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT .....	1
1.1 Development context .....	1
1.1.1 Regulatory Context .....	1
1.1.2 Responsibilities Under the Ontario Heritage Act.....	2
1.2 Historical context .....	3
1.2.1 Archaeological Overview .....	3
1.2.2 Land Use and Settlement History .....	6
1.3 Archaeological Context .....	7
1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites.....	7
1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork .....	8
2.0 STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT.....	10
2.0.1 Permission to Enter.....	10
2.0.2 Fieldwork Dates .....	10
2.0.3 Weather Conditions and Fieldwork Constraints.....	10
2.1 Stage 1 Background Assessment .....	10
2.1.1 Current Land Use .....	10
2.1.2 Geologic Terrain and Landforms.....	10
2.1.3 Vegetation.....	11
2.1.4 Environmental Setting .....	11
2.2 General Fieldwork Methods .....	12
2.2.1 General Approach for the Property Inspection .....	12
2.2.2 Spatial Control.....	12
2.3 Stage 1 Property Assessment .....	13
2.3.1 Property Assessment .....	13
2.3.2 Disturbances Observed .....	13
2.3.3 Analysis and Conclusions .....	13
3.0 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS .....	15
4.0 STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT.....	16
4.1 Field Methods .....	16
4.2 Record of finds .....	16
4.2.2 Inventory of Field Documentation.....	16
4.3 Stage 2 Analysis and Conclusions .....	17
5.0 STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	19
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION .....	20
7.0 MAPS.....	21

8.0 IMAGES .....	33
Island 970 .....	33
Island 992 .....	48
9.0 REFERENCES .....	68

### **List of Tables**

Table 1. Legal descriptions for the properties on Island 992. ....	1
Table 2. Legal descriptions for the property on Island 970. ....	1
Table 3. Registered archaeological sites located in or near Island 970 and Island 992. ....	8
Table 4: Documentary records for this project.....	17

### **List of Maps**

Map 1. Location of Island 970 and Island 992 on Lake Temagami in Joan Township. ....	21
Map 2. Unmodified development map provided by the proponent showing the properties to be severed on Island 970. ....	22
Map 5. Legend for the previous map (legend adapted from Gartner 1978). ....	25
Map 6. Physiographic map of Canada showing the Canadian Shield (pink) (Bostock 1967). See next map for an excerpt showing the project area. ....	26
Map 7. Project location in relation to its immediate physiographic regions (excerpt from Bostock 1967). ....	27
Map 8. Legend for the previous map (excerpt from Bostock 1967). ....	28
Map 9. Archaeological potential map showing the ground conditions and recommended assessment strategies following the Stage 1 assessment on Island 970 and Island 992. ....	29
Map 11. Photograph location map showing the locations and directions of photographs used in this report for Island 970. ....	31
Map 12. Photograph location map showing the locations and directions of photographs used in this report for Island 992. ....	32

## List of Images

Image 1. Photograph 423 looking at the rocky shoreline of property 0107. ....	33
Image 2. Photograph 428 showing the rocky shoreline of property 0107. ....	33
Image 3. Photograph 434 showing an “Application for Land Severance” sign on the shore of property 0107. ....	34
Image 4. Photograph 450 looking at the shoreline on the southeast of property 0107. ....	34
Image 5. Photograph 460 looking towards the shoreline of property 0108. ....	35
Image 6. Photograph 464 looking at the northeast shoreline of Island 970. ....	35
Image 7. Photograph 477 looking at an area of archaeological potential in property 0107. ....	36
Image 8. Photograph 478 looking at an area of archaeological potential in property 0107. ....	36
Image 9. Photograph 486 looking at an area of archaeological potential in property 0107. ....	37
Image 10. Photograph 490 showing a level and well-drained area in property 0107. ....	37
Image 11. Photograph 494 showing a level and well-drained area in property 0107. ....	38
Image 12. Photograph 502 showing a level and well-drained area in property 0107. ....	38
Image 13. Photograph 506 showing the uneven ground conditions in property 0107. ....	39
Image 14. Photograph 513 looking at rocky ground conditions in property 0107. ....	39
Image 15. Photograph 515 looking at the undulating ground conditions in property 0107. The dense concentration of cedar in the low area is suggestive of poorly-drained soil. ....	40
Image 16. Photograph 516 of an Ontario Crown Lands Survey marker in property 0107. ....	40
Image 17. Photograph 521 looking at undulating, though generally level ground conditions in property 0108. ....	41
Image 18. Photograph 524 showing the rocky ground conditions in property 0108. ....	41
Image 19. Photograph 525 showing rocky and sloping ground conditions in property 0108. ....	42
Image 20. Photograph 535 looking at an area of complex archaeological potential in property 0108. ....	42
Image 21. Photograph 550 showing a second Ontario Crown Lands Survey marker in property 0108. ....	43
Image 22. Photograph 552 showing rocky, sloping terrain in property 0108. ....	43
Image 23. Photograph 557 showing an area of archaeological potential in property 0108. ....	44
Image 24. Photograph 559 looking at an area of archaeological potential. ....	44
Image 25. Photograph 567 showing an area of archaeological potential. ....	45
Image 26. Photograph 351 showing the Stage 2 sub-surface test pitting. ....	45
Image 27. Photograph 358 showing an area that underwent sub-surface test pitting. ....	46
Image 28. Photograph 366 showing the sub-surface testing in progress on property 0108. ....	46
Image 29. Photograph 370 showing the Stage 2 test pit survey. ....	47
Image 30. Photograph 372 looking at an area tested during the Stage 2 assessment. ....	47
Image 31. Photograph 376 showing an excavated test pit on property 0108. ....	48
Image 32. Photograph 122 showing a trail in property 0105. ....	48
Image 33. Photograph 130 showing steep and rocky shoreline in property 0105. ....	49
Image 34. Photograph 142 showing steep ground conditions in property 0105. ....	49
Image 35. Photograph 149 looking at steep slope in property 0104. ....	50
Image 36. Photograph 152 showing steep slope in property 0104. ....	50
Image 37. Photograph 174 showing an area of complex archaeological potential in property 0103. ....	51

Image 38. Photograph 185 looking at prohibitively rocky ground conditions in property 0103. .	51
Image 39. Photograph 191 showing an area of archaeological potential in property 0102. ....	52
Image 40. Photograph 203 showing an area of archaeological potential in property 0102. ....	52
Image 41. Photograph 205 showing an area of archaeological potential in property 0102. ....	53
Image 42. Photograph 211 looking at rocky ground conditions in an overall area of complex archaeological potential in property 0102. ....	53
Image 43. Photograph 217 showing undulating lands and moss-covered rocks in property 0102. ....	54
Image 44. Photograph 224 looking at rocky, uneven ground conditions in property 0102. ....	54
Image 45. Photograph 240 showing rocky ground conditions in property 0103. ....	55
Image 46. Photograph 261 looking at a rocky area of complex archaeological potential in property 0103. ....	55
Image 47. Photograph 303 showing an area of complex archaeological potential in property 0104. ....	56
Image 48. Photograph 307 looking at uneven, rocky ground conditions (right) adjacent an area of archaeological potential (left) in property 0104. ....	56
Image 49. Photograph 316 looking at an area of archaeological potential. ....	57
Image 50. Photograph 321 looking at an area of archaeological potential. ....	57
Image 51. Photograph 324 showing an area of complex archaeological potential in property 0105. ....	58
Image 52. Photograph 332 showing rocky, uneven ground conditions in property 0105. ....	58
Image 53. Photograph 333 showing uneven ground conditions and rocks overlain by moss in property 0105. ....	59
Image 54. Photograph 341 looking at the rocky shoreline south of property 0104. ....	59
Image 55. Photograph 347 looking at the rocky shoreline of property 0105. ....	60
Image 56. Photograph 351 showing the rocky shoreline of property 0105. ....	60
Image 57. Photograph 357 looking at the rocky shoreline of property 0105. ....	61
Image 58. Photograph 367 looking at the property 0102 shoreline. ....	61
Image 59. Photograph 374 showing the shoreline in property 0103. ....	62
Image 60. Photograph 387 looking towards the shoreline in properties 0104 and 0105. ....	62
Image 61. Photograph 406 showing the property 0105 shoreline. ....	63
Image 62. Photograph 413 looking at the property 0105 shoreline. ....	63
Image 63. Photograph 280 showing the screening process as part of the Stage 2 assessment. ..	64
Image 64. Photograph 291 showing thin soils common throughout the project area. ....	64
Image 65. Photograph 300 showing a backfilled test pit in property 0102. ....	65
Image 66. Photograph 319 showing the screening process of the Stage 2 assessment in property 0102. ....	65
Image 67. Photograph 331 looking at a sandy test pit in property 0104/0105. ....	66
Image 68. Photograph 336 showing a test pit in an area of archaeological potential in property 0104. ....	66
Image 69. Photograph 342 showing the screening process for the Stage 2 assessment in property 0104. ....	67

## **Limitations to this report**

Some information in this report may be confidential, including any photos, maps, texts of narrative information concerning First Nation communities and / or private informants. The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act requires that this information be kept secure and not be distributed to unauthorized parties. Further, the *MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 7.3.3 requires that such information is not contained in reports which may be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports. As such, this information, although available to the report author, may not be transmitted as part of the report package except as required for Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport review.

Some information in this report may be sensitive, including the location of registered archaeological sites. Policy developed under the Ontario Heritage Act requires that this information be kept secure and not be distributed to unauthorized parties. Further, the *MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 7.6.1, standard 1 requires that any information that identifies the location of an archaeological site be presented only in the supplementary documentation to the report. The supplementary documentation is excluded from the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports. As such, this information, although available to the report author, may not be transmitted as part of the report package except as required for Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport review.

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As set out in the Ontario Heritage Act and associated Regulations, archaeological assessment has as its focus only material remains of past human use and occupation of landscapes. Archaeological assessments completed under the terms and conditions of a licence issued under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act do not directly involve documenting Native values, traditional land use, traditional ecological knowledge or traditional territories. While this information is at times valuable in evaluating archaeological potential or interpreting archaeological sites, the use of such information does not render it part of the archaeological record. Control over the recording and use of this information rests solely with the individuals and communities wherein the knowledge resides.

## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section briefly describes three main topics critical to the Stage 1 assessment: the context of the development project including the related legislation triggering the archaeological work, the historical context and land-use history of the area, and the archaeological context and history of archaeological fieldwork undertaken on the property.

### 1.1 Development context

Clearwater Planning Inc., after being retained by the landowners, has proposed the severance of multiple properties [term used *as per* legend on development map], on Island 992 and Island 970 located roughly centrally on Lake Temagami. The islands are located approximately one kilometre west of Bear Island in Joan Township (unsurveyed), Nipissing District, Ontario (Map 1 to 3). The properties include Lot 1 (property 0102), Lot 2 (property 0103), and Lot 3 (property 0104) on Island 992 as well as Lot 2 (property 0108) on Island 970 (Table 1 and 2).

All of the archaeological assessment work was performed in advance of any new ground-disturbing activities.

Table 1. Legal descriptions for the properties on Island 992.

Lot	PIN	Area +/-	Frontage +/-	Depth +/-	Parcel	Description	Legal Description
Lot 1	49010-0102 LT	3.28 AC 1.3ha	661' 201.5m	379' 116m	PCL 6-2 SEC 36M414	Lots 6, 7 & 8 Plan M414 Part 6 Plan 36R 10937	PCL 6-2 SEC 36M414; SUMMER RESORT LT 6 PL M414 JOAN; SUMMER RESORT LT 7 PL M414 JOAN; SUMMER RESORT LT 8 PL M414 JOAN; PT LOCATION CL11578 JOAN BEING PT ISLAND 992 DESIGNATED AS PT 6 36R10937; TEMAGAMI; DISTRICT OF NIPISSING
Lot 2	49010-0103 LT	2.59 AC 1.0 ha	725' 221m	322' 98m	PCL 3-2 SEC 36M414	Lots 3, 4 & 5 Plan M414 Part 5 Plan 36R 10937	PCL 3-2 SEC 36M414; SUMMER RESORT LT 3-5 M414 JOAN; TEMAGAMI; DISTRICT OF NIPISSING Brigid will confirm amended PIN
Lot 3	49010-0104 LT	3.53 AC 1.4 ha	East 344' East 105m West 194' West 59m	515' 157m	PCL 1-3 SEC 36M414	Lot 2 Plan M414 Parts 4 & 5 Plan 36R 4720 Parts 2 & 4 Plan 36R 10937	PCL 1-3 SEC 36M414; PT ISLAND 992 IN LAKE TEMAGAMI JOAN; PT SUMMER RESORT LOCATION WB63 JOAN PT 4 36R4720; SUMMER RESORT LT 1 PL M414 JOAN PT 5 36R4720; SUMMER RESORT LT 2 PL M414 JOAN; PT LOCATION CL11578 JOAN BEING PT ISLAND 992 DESIGNATED AS PT 2&4 36R10937; TEMAGAMI; DISTRICT OF NIPISSING

Table 2. Legal descriptions for the property on Island 970.

Lot	PIN	AREA	FRONTAGE +/-	DEPTH +/-	PARCEL	DESCRIPTION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Lot 2	40010-0108 LT	3.05 AC 1.2 HA	West 395' West 120m East 315' East 96 m	365' 111m	PCL 3-3 SEC 36M418	Parts 4, 5 & 6 Plan 36R 5957 Parts 1 & 2 Plan 36R 10875	PCL 3-3 SEC 36M418; FIRSTLY: PT LT 3 PL M418 JOAN PT 4 36R5957; SECONDLY: LT 4 PL M418 JOAN PT 5 36R5957; THIRDLY: LT 5 PLAN M418 JOAN PT 6 36R5957; PT LOCATION CL 11370 JOAN BEING PT ISLAND 970 IN LAKE TEMAGAMI DESIGNATED AS PT 1 & 2 36R10875; TEMAGAMI; DISTRICT

Typo PIN is 49010-0108

#### 1.1.1 Regulatory Context

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments are being completed under the due diligence of the landowner. Although an archaeological assessment was not required by decision of the Ontario Municipal Board hearing (OMB), the landowner decided to conduct an archaeological assessment to ensure that no potential archaeological values would be affected by future development activities within the properties to be severed.

### 1.1.2 Responsibilities Under the Ontario Heritage Act

Four stages of archaeological assessment exist in the Province and are administered under the Ontario Heritage Act.

Generally, archaeological resource assessment studies are classified as Stage 1 through Stage 4, as follows:

- **Stage 1:** Stage 1 archaeological assessments define areas of archaeological potential within the subject property and evaluate whether additional archaeological work is required.
- **Stage 2:** Stage 2 archaeological resource assessments test those areas of archaeological potential identified during the Stage 1 assessment using sub-surface or pedestrian surveys.
- **Stage 3:** Stage 3 site-specific assessments aim to determine the physical characteristics of an archaeological site and to evaluate its relative cultural heritage value or interest.
- **Stage 4:** Stage 4 site-specific assessments generally involve mitigation through excavation, or avoidance and protection, if recommended.

Under the Ontario Heritage Act, (R.S.O. 1990) anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario must meet the following criteria:

- Have a licence from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.
- File a report with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project.
- File information about the archaeological site with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport for each project.

Under Ontario Regulation 8/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act, “consultant archaeologist” means “an archaeologist who enters into an agreement with a client to carry out or supervise archaeological fieldwork on behalf of the client, produce reports for or on behalf of the client and provide technical advice to the client”.

Refer to Section 6.0 of this report titled “Advice on compliance with legislation” for more information.



## 1.2 Historical context

In pre-contact and early post-contact times prior to the arrival of Europeans, First Nations Peoples were active in the study area. Evidence of human activity in northeastern Ontario can be traced back to the retreat of the last series of glaciers. Below is an overview of the relevant archaeological periods in northeastern Ontario.

### 1.2.1 Archaeological Overview

Archaeologists generally divide the historic sequence in Ontario into pre-European contact and post-European contact. The pre-contact historical sequence is further subdivided into temporal/cultural periods based on material culture traits and settlement patterns derived from archaeological data. The pre-contact sequence is divided as follows:

- Late Paleo-Indian (before 8,500 B.P.<sup>1</sup>)
- Shield Archaic (circa 8,500–2,500 B.P.)
- Early and Middle Woodland (circa 2,500–800 B.P.)
- Late Woodland (circa 800–350 B.P.)

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

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

*Late Paleo-Indian.* As a result of recent work carried out in northeastern Ontario, it is suspected that there is a Late Paleo-Indian Period (>8,500 B.P.) component of human occupation in this part of Ontario (Woodland Heritage Services Limited 2017). This is in contrast to earlier efforts, which seemed to suggest that the Shield Archaic Period represented the first peopling of the area. At this time, very little is known about the details of the Late Paleo-Indian Period of Northeastern Ontario, although if similar to those reports outside of the region, the period may be characterised by finely worked projectile point forms (e.g. Agate Basin), and the predation of large game such as Barren Land Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*). Elsewhere, Late

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<sup>1</sup> Before Present (B.P.) refers to the years before A.D. 1950.

Paleo-Indian people predated the ancient Bison (*Bison antiquus*), though its presence in Northeastern Ontario has yet to be confirmed.

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

In northern Ontario, this period represents about 6,000 years of occupation in an area stretching from Manitoba to Quebec. The Shield Archaic Period may have evolved directly out of the preceding Late Paleo-Indian period, although there are several key differences in material culture. Shield Archaic quarry/workshop and habitation sites demonstrate a shift from higher quality toolstone toward the exploitation of greater percentages of metasediments such as greywacke. Additionally, it is during the Shield Archaic Period where the first groundstone tools come into use. The flaking of the Shield Archaic tools appears to drop in quality as the period progresses, a change that can be seen from the highly-refined Kirk Corner Notched points through to the smaller side notched points of the Late Shield Archaic Period. The changing projectile point technology yields to a wider variety of projectile point styles in contrast to the Late Paleo-Indian Period, including various forms of stemmed and notched points. Of interest in northern Ontario is the rise in the use of native copper in the production of tools and decorative items (Wright 1972a; Pollock 1975, 1976, 1984).

The initial Shield Archaic peoples appear to have been wide ranging big game hunters. As the environment stabilised following the glacial retreat, these people shifted to an economy of smaller game and fishing which required smaller tools and a more local, territorial seasonal round to exploit resources at different times of the year. This trend from big game to more diverse, local resources appears to have continued through the Shield Archaic period to about 2,000 years ago.

Early Shield Archaic sites may be more closely associated with post glacial landscape features such as relict shorelines. As the environment stabilised, sites became more widely distributed, and associated with suitable occupation locations on modern lakes and rivers.

*Early Woodland.* Earlier interpretations of archaeology in the northeast suggested that a true Early Woodland period was absent, with the exception of some artifacts located sporadically and seldom featured at archaeological sites in the northeast. Recent excavations in

northeastern Ontario and northwestern Quebec challenge this earlier interpretation and suggest that northern cultures formed part of the Meadowood Interaction Sphere (Woodland Heritage Services Limited 2011; Woodland Heritage Services Limited 2017; Taché 2008). It is now believed that an Early Woodland presence persisted in the north as evidenced by a number of Meadowood artifacts and habitation sites, one of the markers of the Early Woodland Period.

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

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

Other than the summer group campsites, Laurel sites are generally small, possibly reflecting the establishment of a seasonal round which saw the Laurel people break up into individual families during the fall, winter and spring periods of the year to more effectively exploit available resources. Laurel site distribution and settlement patterns differ from the inland site pattern noted for the Archaic period and set the pattern for settlement in the following Terminal Woodland period. Laurel peoples showed a preference for large lakes and rivers with preferred campsites on sandy bays, portage ends, points, peninsulas, and locations near waterfalls, below rapids and at river mouths. These locations served for the establishment of small, seasonal hunting and fishing camps.

*Late Woodland (Blackduck and Selkirk).* The Middle Woodland (Laurel) material culture appears to have gradually evolved into the late Woodland. This transition is not as evident in the lithic and copper artifacts, but the pottery makes a notable change to thin walled, globular pots with

constricted necks and widened lips decorated using a combination of plain and ‘cord-wrapped’ object impressions. Two main pottery types are noted by archaeologists who have speculated that a more southerly type (Blackduck) represents early Ojibwe culture, while the more northerly type (Selkirk) represents a Cree culture (Wright 1972b; MacNeish 1958).

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

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

Historical documents also begin to name the indigenous occupants of the region. The northern interior shield area, were inhabited by Anishnabeg Peoples (Ojibwa and Algonquin). Farther north in Ontario was the traditional territory of the Cree. Their first contact with Europeans was with the Recollects and Jesuit missionaries and other French explorers and traders during the period 1616 to 1649 (Lytwyn 2002).

It should be noted that one or more First Nation or Métis populations live and use the land in, and around the study area. It is not within the scope of a technical archaeological report to comment on the various First Nations and their respective involvement, land-use and traditional territories. Recent and modern First Nation histories are best addressed by the First Nations themselves.

### 1.2.2 Land Use and Settlement History

It is likely that the islands have been used in the past by the pre- and post-contact indigenous peoples of the Temagami area for traditional activities such as hunting and gathering, trapping,

fishing, camping, as well as recreational activities. Prior to 1977 and 1980, respectively, Island 992 and Island 970 were classified as Crown land, public land owned by the federal or provincial government and managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (Public Lands Act 1990).

The properties on Island 992 were classified as a Crown land subdivision consisting of Lots 1-8 on Plan of Subdivision M-414 with lots than 0.4 hectares (one acre) in area while the properties on Island 970 were classified as a Crown lot subdivision consisting of Lots 1-5 on Plan of Subdivision M-418 with lots between 0.2 hectares (0.58 acres) and 0.43 hectares (1.07 acres). In 1980, these lots were purchased by the current property owners “with the intention of saving the island from what they thought was over development similar to the Crown lot subdivision on Narrows Island,” (Clearwater Planning Inc. 2017). The lots were reorganized into four large lots on Island 992 and two large lots on Island 970. In 2002, the property owners purchased the crown reserve along the waterfront and joined it to the lots.

An examination of the Historical Map of Temagami showing the many *nastawgan*, or the traditional travel routes and sites, of the Temagami area did not indicate the presence of any known trails or sites within the study area (Macdonald 1985). Additional information on the land use and settlement history for the specific properties on Island 992 and Island 970 is unavailable.

## **1.3 Archaeological Context**

### 1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

The site files and catalogued reports at Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited and the offices of the Archaeological Data Coordinator, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport were checked to determine if any pre-contact or historic archaeological sites had been previously recorded either in or near the project area.

Twelve archaeological sites have been registered within two kilometres of Island 970 and Island 992 on Lake Temagami (Table 3).

Table 3. Registered archaeological sites located in or near Island 970 and Island 992.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
CgHa-1	Sand Point			
CfHa-5	Little Bear Pictograph	Woodland		
CfHa-49	Rufus	Pre-Contact		
CfHa-41	Many Moose	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact		
CfHa-40	Mathias	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Other camp/campsite, cabin
CfHa-4	Fissure Pictograph	Post-Contact		
CfHa-33	Daily			
CfHa-31	Argillite			
CfHa-3	Bear Island Pictographs	Post-Contact		
CfHa-2	Bear Island Hudson's Bay Post	Post-Contact		
CfHa-15				
CfHa-14	Wabun	Woodland		

### 1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Previous fieldwork has been completed by Woodland Heritage Services Limited within five kilometres of the proposed aggregate expansion area.

In 1999, Woodland Heritage Services Limited undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the Ket-Chun-Eny Lodge on Lake Temagami on Island 1022 on Lake Temagami (CIF # 1999-011-042). This work was done to inventory any archaeological sites or features prior to the Proposed Amendments to the Official Plan and Zoning By-law. No archaeological resources or features were located within the proposed project area on Island 1022 and recommendations were made that no further archaeological work was required prior to future development (Woodland Heritage Services Limited 1999).

In 2003, Woodland Heritage Services Limited undertook a Stage Two assessment prior to the sale of Crown Land (CIF/PIF # P016-019). The proposed crown shore reserve purchase and LUP Site LTE-1094 assessment was completed on Garden Island #981 in Joan Township on Lake Temagami. No archaeological resources were recovered on the crown shoreline reserve and no further work within the study area was recommended. A site (CfHa-14) was found near the

subject area and recommendations were made that if any future work is done on this location, further archaeological would be required (Woodland Heritage Services Limited 2003).

In 2013, Woodland Heritage Services Limited undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of 228 Lake Temagami Island 1091, legally described as Joan Pt. Island 1091 RF21; Pt. location CL12908 and RP 36R11646 in Joan Township (MTCS PIF # P208-0089-2013). No archaeological resources were located during the Stage 1 and 2 assessment and recommendations were made for the proponent to proceed with their plans to sever the property without any further archaeological work (Woodland Heritage Services Limited 2014).

## **2.0 STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT**

*This section provides information on the Stage 1 background assessment, the general field methods, assessment strategies, data management procedures, and the results of the Stage 1 property inspection of the study area.*

### 2.0.1 Permission to Enter

Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited received permission to enter onto the properties to carry out all activities related to archaeological assessments.

### 2.0.2 Fieldwork Dates

Fieldwork for the Stage 1 portion of the assessment was carried out October 2, 2017, while the Stage 2 fieldwork was carried out on November 3, 2017.

### 2.0.3 Weather Conditions and Fieldwork Constraints

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological fieldwork was undertaken under appropriate weather and lighting conditions. Weather during the Stage 1 assessment was sunny with good visibility and temperatures between 15 and 20 degrees Celsius. Weather during the Stage 2 field assessment was overcast, but with good visibility and temperatures between 1 and 8 degrees Celsius. Fieldwork would have been suspended when weather and lighting conditions reduced the ability to identify and document any part of the subject lands, although no adverse weather impeded the fieldwork activities.

## **2.1 Stage 1 Background Assessment**

### 2.1.1 Current Land Use

The lands directly associated with the project area are privately owned and are used for cottaging and other recreational activities.

### 2.1.2 Geologic Terrain and Landforms

According to the Northern Ontario Engineering Geology Terrain Study (NOEGTS) data base map 5001, both Island 970 and Island 992 are situated on a high-relief, jagged rock knob overlain by a drift veneer, isolated pockets of till ground moraine, or organic terrain. The drainage conditions within the area are generally mixed, featuring poorly-drained soils to well-drained soils depending on the local topography (Gartner 1978) (Map 4 and 5).



The study area is located within the James province of the Canadian Shield physiographic region, an expansive region of predominantly Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rock which forms the geological core of the North American continent (Bostock 1967). The representative maps are shown in Map 6 to 8.

### 2.1.3 Vegetation

The study area is located within Ecodistrict 4E-4, known as the Temagami Ecodistrict, found in the Boreal Shield ecozone (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry 2012). This ecodistrict is a transitional area between the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest typical of the southerly regions of the Canadian Shield and the Boreal Forest of the northerly regions. Ecodistrict 4E-4 is characterised by stands of jack pine, poplar, white birch, and black spruce interspersed with white and red pine. Hardwoods such as sugar maple and yellow birch are occasionally scattered throughout the region. In the peat bogs and other poorly-drained areas, black spruce is the predominant species while pines occupy the well-drained areas. In upland areas, soils are typically Humo-Ferric Podzols, mineral-rich soils occurring primarily on well-drained sites, while in lower, poorly-drained areas, Gleysols and organic soil types are common (Nipissing Forest Resource Management Inc. 2009).

### 2.1.4 Environmental Setting

Island 970 and Island 992 are located approximately one kilometre west of Bear Island roughly central in Lake Temagami. Lake Temagami is a large lake with over a thousand irregularly-shaped islands, and features multiple long arms extending to the northeast, north, southwest, and south. Lake Temagami drains primarily by way of the Temagami River which flows out of the southeastern part of the lake and continues south and west eventually meeting the Sturgeon River, which flows south to Lake Nipissing. Since pre-contact times, the lake has been traversed by a number of water-based travel routes used during the spring, summer, and fall, in addition to land- and ice-based routes along marshes, swamps, and beaver meadows during the winter. These travel routes have been used well into post-contact times in association with the fur trade, hunting and trapping activities, and recreational activities.

The area has been heavily influenced by glacial activity during the Wisconsin glaciation. The Laurentide ice sheet covered the area in the vicinity of Lake Temagami until approximately 10,000 B.P. (Daigneault and Ochietti 2006). The project area is situated between the Obabika Moraine, a large belt of till ground moraines composed of sand and boulders located to the west of Lake Temagami (Card et al. 1973), and a known ice margin position in the Saguenay region of Quebec (Simard et al. 2003). The hypothetical extension of the known ice margin

positions links the glacial ice front of the Lake Superior area to the Saguenay region, passing through the central portion of Lake Temagami. The correlation between the two suggests the Temagami area was deglaciated around 9,630 <sup>14</sup>C B.P. (Simard et al. 2003). Human settlement in the Lake Temagami area may have begun soon after.

## **2.2 General Fieldwork Methods**

### 2.2.1 General Approach for the Property Inspection

The Stage 1 fieldwork was undertaken according to the criteria outlined in Section 1.2, 1.3.1, and 1.3.2 of the MTCS *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. As the study area is located on the Canadian Shield (Map 6 to 8), Section 1.3.3 was also used to refine the pre-contact archaeological potential of the project area. In northern Ontario, pre-contact archaeological potential generally exists in undisturbed, well-drained, low-sloping areas proximal to lakes and streams (both ancient and modern), of a sufficient width to allow the passage of watercraft. An analysis of the quaternary geology of the area did not suggest the potential of relict shorelines within the study area.

The entirety of the study area and its periphery was inspected by conducting a water-based shoreline inspection and a land-based systematic transect survey of the properties to be developed. The Stage 1 fieldwork also documented features that would affect assessment strategies such as rocky areas, steep slopes, undulating terrain, and permanently saturated areas. Efforts were made to identify and document additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping such as isolated level areas within the undulating rocky landscape as well as vertical rock faces on the water's edge.

### 2.2.2 Spatial Control

For the purposes of ensuring spatial control through data collection, GPS coordinates were obtained to document the locations of the crossings and other on-ground features located during the assessment. GPS coordinates were taken using two Garmin GPSmap 64s GPS and GLONASS receivers, with an error rated (with WAAS) to  $\pm$  five metres on average. All coordinates are in UTM 17T NAD 83.

## **2.3 Stage 1 Property Assessment**

### 2.3.1 Property Assessment

The property assessment began by conducting a water-based shoreline inspection in order to examine the near shore environment of the island and to identify any potential canoe landing areas, areas suitable for encampment, as well as rock ledges suitable for pictographs. A number of small cliffs and rock ledges were identified (Image 1 to 3, and Image 54 to 55), although their small sizes and rough faces are unlikely to host pictographs. However, due to the presence of multiple pictographs on Lake Temagami, including three registered pictograph sites within two kilometres of the project area, these cliffs and ledges were examined for pictographs, although none were readily identified.

Prior to the Stage 1 assessment, it was unknown which lots/properties were to be severed. As such, all six of the lots were assessed during the Stage 1 assessment. Upon completion of the Stage 1 assessment it was decided that property 0105 on Island 992 and property 0107 on Island 970 were to be retained. The photographs of these properties remain within the report to show the full extent of the Stage 1 assessment.

During the Stage 1 assessment, it was noted that the properties on Island 992 and Island 970 were very similar in character. Both islands generally have complex combinations of archaeological potential primarily composed of rocky (Image 14 ,17-19, 22, 37-38, 42-48, and 52-53) and sloping ground (Image 20, 33-36 and 51) depending on the local topography of the underlying bedrock. Interspersed amongst these low potential areas are small, discrete areas of level and well-drained ground which are considered to have archaeological potential (Map 9 and Image 7-12, 23-25, 39-41 and 49-50). In particular, four comparatively larger areas of level and well-drained ground were identified on Island 992 while one was identified on Island 970, in the lots to be severed. These five areas are considered to have confirmed archaeological potential (Map 9).

### 2.3.2 Disturbances Observed

No intensive and extensive disturbances were encountered during the Stage 1 field assessment of properties 0102, 0103, and 0104 on Island 992 and property 0108 on Island 970.

### 2.3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

During the Stage 1 property assessment, four areas of confirmed archaeological potential were identified on Island 992 and one area of confirmed archaeological potential was identified on Island 970, in the lots to be severed. Additionally, all properties (properties 0102, 0103, 0104

and 0108) represent areas of complex archaeological potential as the ground conditions are generally rocky, sloping, and occasionally permanently saturated and are interspersed with discrete level and well-drained areas (Map 9).

The property inspection determined that the areas of complex archaeological potential are composed primarily of rocky areas (55%), sloping areas (35%), saturated areas (7%), and level and well-drained areas (3%).

The level and well-drained areas of archaeological potential, within the overall landscape of complex archaeological potential, are considered to be candidates for a sub-surface testing programme. Please see Map 9 and Image 7-12, 23-25, 39-41 and 49-50.

### 3.0 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the Stage 1 background and field assessments, the following recommendations have been made:

1. Five areas of confirmed archaeological potential were identified on Island 992 and Island 970 (Map 9). As such, a Stage 2 archaeological resource assessment is recommended in advance of the severance of properties 0102, 0103, 0104 and 0108. The Stage 2 assessment strategy should include a test pit survey, with test pits dug a minimum of 30 centimetres in diameter, every five metres in all five areas of archaeological potential. Test pits should be excavated by hand and of a sufficient depth to penetrate and investigate the sterile mineral soils, with the soil screened through six-millimetre hardware mesh, and backfilled. The Stage 2 assessment strategy should be consistent with Sections 2.1.2 and 2.1.5 of the *MTCS 2011 Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
2. The remainder of the properties are considered to be areas of complex archaeological potential (Map 9). As such, a Stage 2 archaeological resource assessment is recommended in advance of the severance of properties 0102, 0103, 0104 and 0108. The Stage 2 assessment strategy should include a test pit survey, with test pits dug a minimum of 30 centimetres in diameter, every five metres in all eight areas of archaeological potential. Test pits should be excavated by hand and of a sufficient depth to penetrate and investigate the sterile mineral soils, with the soil screened through six-millimetre hardware mesh, and backfilled. The Stage 2 assessment strategy should be consistent with Sections 2.1.2, 2.1.5, and 2.1.6 of the *MTCS 2011 Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Additional comments are made concerning compliance with legislation, and the limitations that apply to this report are made in the section following.

## **4.0 STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT**

*This section of the project report provides the details of the archaeological fieldwork. The Stage 2 section covers three topics: field methods, record of finds, and the analysis and conclusions.*

### **4.1 Field Methods**

The Stage 2 fieldwork portion of this archaeological resource assessment surveyed the areas of archaeological potential identified during the Stage 1 portion of this assessment. This sub-surface testing was carried out in conformance with the *MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The test pits were dug to a minimum width of 30 centimetres and were placed approximately five metres apart, with minor deviations due to the presence of rocky ground or permanently saturated soil. Additionally, test pits were dug to a sufficient depth to expose and intrude into sterile mineral soil. All soil was screened through six-millimetre hardware mesh. Once excavated and screened, all test pits were backfilled.

As the project area is situated on the Canadian Shield (refer to Section 2.1.2 and Map 6 to 8), this Stage 2 assessment was carried out using the Northern Ontario alternative strategy outlined in Standard 2.1.5 of the *MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, which generally focusses the survey to the first 50 metres from features of archaeological potential.

### **4.2 Record of finds**

#### 4.2.1 Spatial Control

The spatial control for both the Stage 1 and Stage 2 portions of this archaeological resource assessment is detailed in sub-section 2.2.2.

#### 4.2.2 Inventory of Field Documentation

The bulk of the field documentation collected was in the form of photographs, GPS waypoints and tracks, as well as field notes.

Field maps were drawn on-site and subsequently digitised. Field notes were collected to record the assessment process, to document the archaeological potential of the area, and to record photographic information.

Representative photographs were taken of the project area, of the study area landforms and vegetation, of the areas to be impacted, and the field conditions encountered at the time of the assessment (Image 1 to 69). Additionally, photographs in the report are referenced by site or locale, but also carry the photographic record number that is embedded in the digital file. Thus, an Image in this report may be indicated as “Image 1”, and include a reference to “Photograph 688”, indicating both the position of the photograph in the report and the number designating the photograph (assigned by the camera), and maintained within the documentation generated during fieldwork and analysis.

The record created includes photographs, maps, field notes, GPS waypoints, and this report as part of the Stage 1 assessment. The documentation includes the following:

Table 4: Documentary records for this project.

<i><b>Documentation</b></i>	<i><b>N</b></i>	<i><b>Description</b></i>	<i><b>Location</b></i>
Photographs	1001	Digital images	Digital storage
GPS readings (Waypoints)	94	Context, property survey	Digital storage
GPS readings (Tracks)	1835(2)	Context, property survey	Digital storage
Field notes	2	Pages of notes	Digital storage
Report	1	Copy (.pdf)	Digital storage

The digital records relating to this project are stored on a source hard drive, and on an archival DVD. Digital records are backed up periodically from the source drive to ensure long term stability. Digital records will be maintained in contemporary software formats, updated as Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited update software or storage media. All documentation is stored in trust at the Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited storage facility in New Liskeard.

### **4.3 Stage 2 Analysis and Conclusions**

Following the Stage 1 assessment of the lots to be severed on Islands 992 and 970 on Lake Temagami, it was determined that there were four areas of archaeological potential on Island 992 and one area of archaeological potential on Island 970, as well as small pockets of suitable ground in an overall landscape of complex archaeological potential which largely features areas less-than-suitable, or preclusive to past human settlement.

Upon further review of the areas of archaeological potential during the Stage 2 assessment, on Island 992, one area of potential on property 0103 was no longer thought to have high

potential. The area on property 0103 had prohibitively rocky ground conditions and was not tested. The size of the large area on property 0102 was refined slightly during the Stage 2 assessment and the sub-surface testing focussed primarily on the level and well-drained areas on the point and the area south of the point. The sub-surface testing on the edges of the area of archaeological potential revealed dense concentrations of stones and was reclassified as having low archaeological potential due to the prohibitively rocky ground conditions. The area of potential on property 0104 extended onto property 0105 and even though property 0105 is to be retained, test pits were excavated throughout the small section of archaeological potential in order to fully assess the periphery of the study area. Additional small, isolated pockets of level ground in otherwise low potential areas were also tested during the Stage 2 assessment. Overall, the Stage 2 sub-surface testing in the well-drained areas of confirmed archaeological potential revealed primarily sandy cobble soil matrix (Image 63 to 69). No archaeological resources were located during the Stage 2 assessment of Island 992.

On Island 970, the area of archaeological potential was refined to encompass a larger testing area during the Stage 2 assessment. The area of archaeological potential was extended further north onto property 0108 as well as southwards into the lot to be retained. The entirety of this area of overall complex archaeological potential, including the area in the lot to be retained, was tested in order to fully assess the study area and its periphery. Additional testing was undertaken in small, isolated pockets of level ground on property 0108. The soils on Island 970 were mostly sandy, although the occasional test pit encountered dense, rocky soils (Image 26 to 31). No archaeological resources were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Island 970.



## 5.0 STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. As no archaeological resources were recovered during the Stage 2 sub-surface survey of the areas of archaeological potential associated with the properties on Island 992 and Island 970 on Lake Temagami, no further archaeological resource assessment work is recommended in advance of the proposed severance of properties 0102, 0103, 0104 and 0108 in Joan Township, Nipissing District (Map 10).

Additional comments are made concerning compliance with legislation, and the limitations that apply to this report are made in the section following.

## **6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

1. Advice on compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

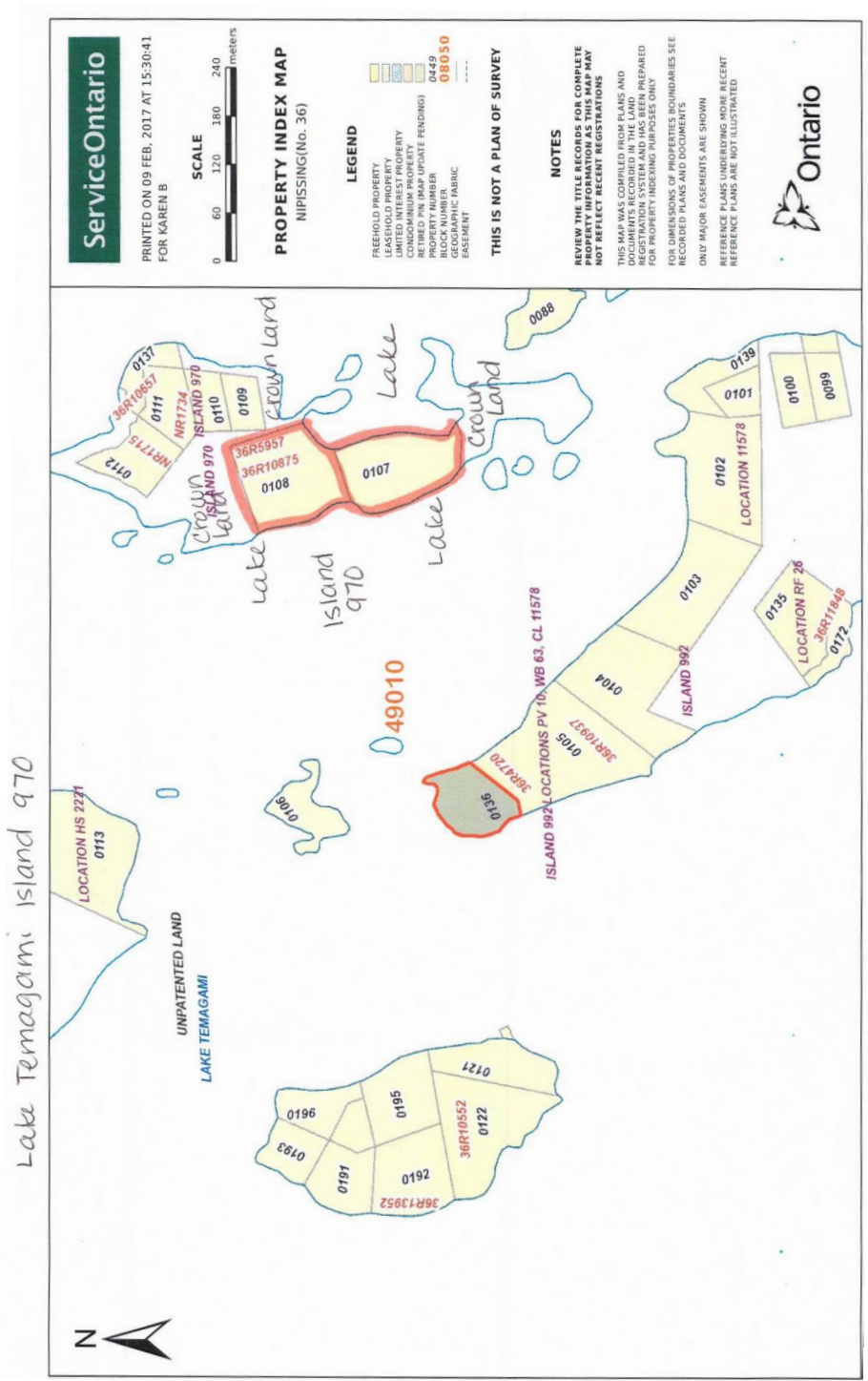
d. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario, at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

2. Reports recommending further archaeological fieldwork or protection for one or more archaeological sites must include the following standard statement: "Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence."

7.0 MAPS



Map 1. Location of Island 970 and Island 992 on Lake Temagami in Joan Township.



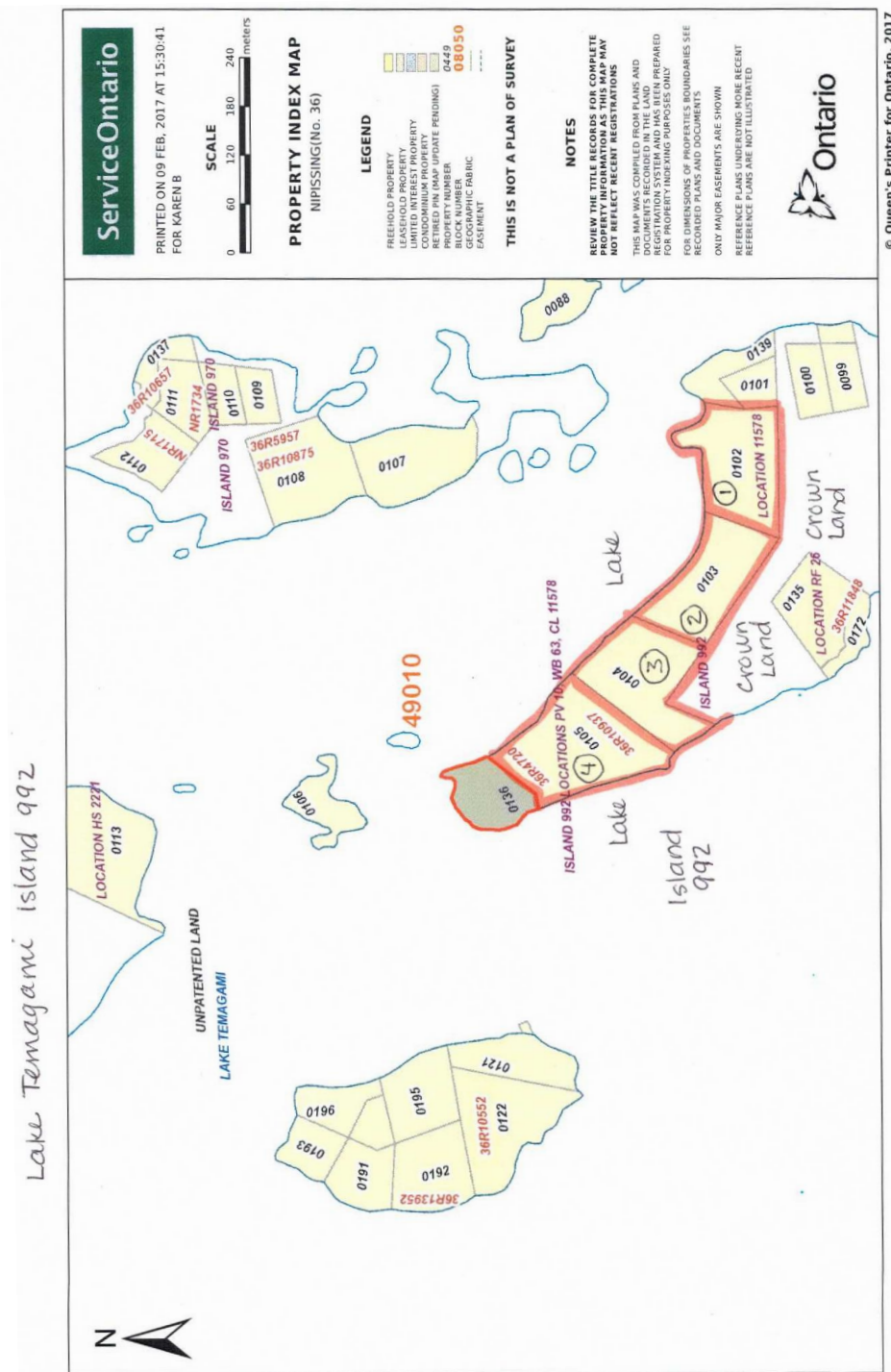
© Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2017

Map 2. Unmodified development map provided by the proponent showing the properties to be severed on Island 970.

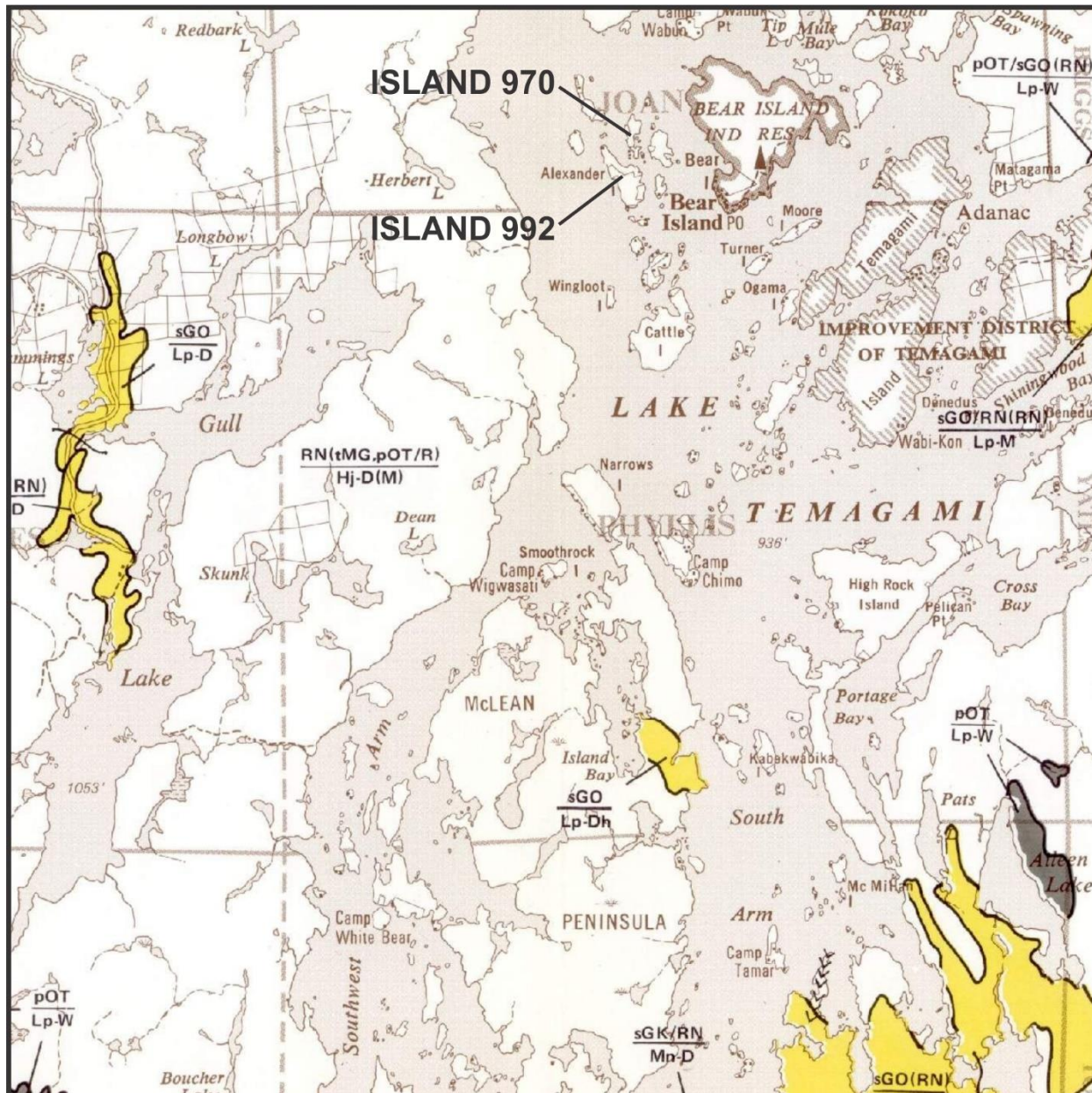


Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Proposed Severance of Properties 0102, 0103, and 0104 on Island 992, and Property 0108 on Island 970, Lake Temagami, in Joan Township, Nipissing District, Ontario. MTCS PIF # P208-0151-2017 and P208-0153-2017.

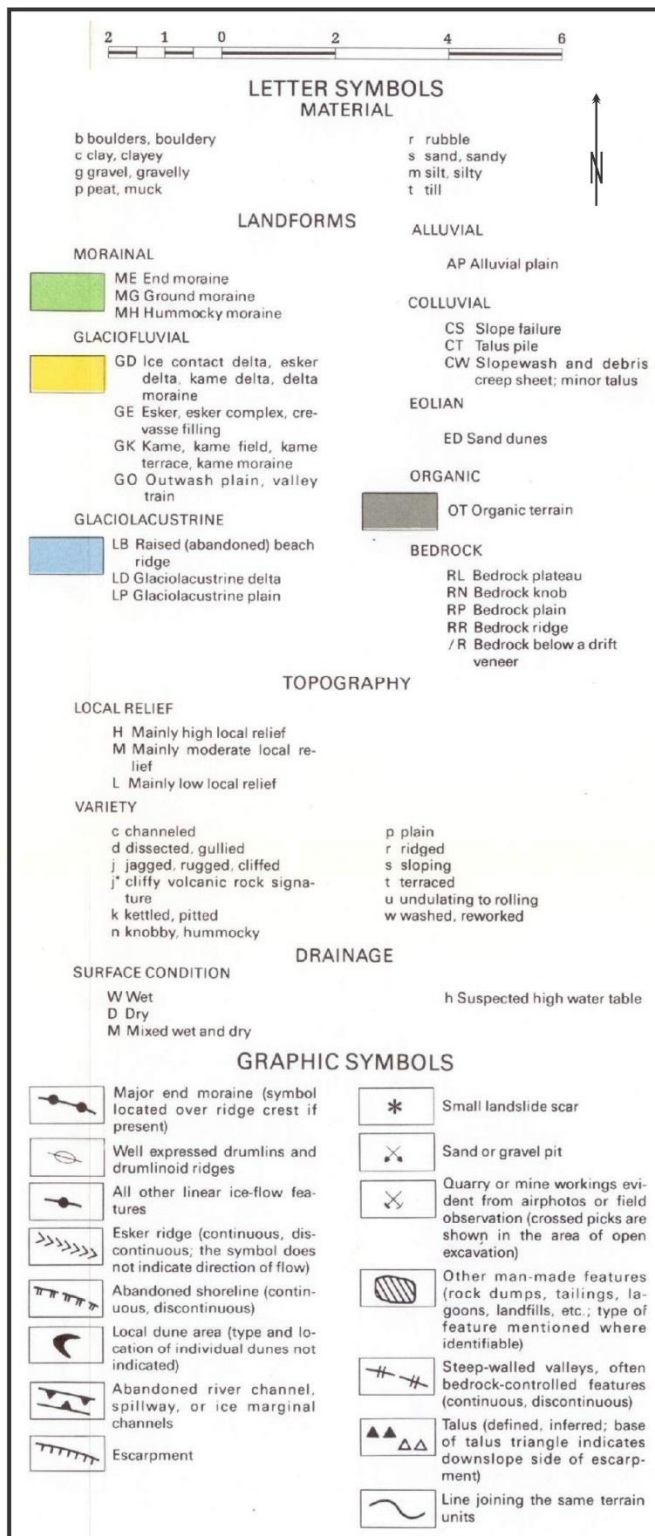




Map 3. Unmodified development map provided by the proponent showing the properties to be severed on Island 992.

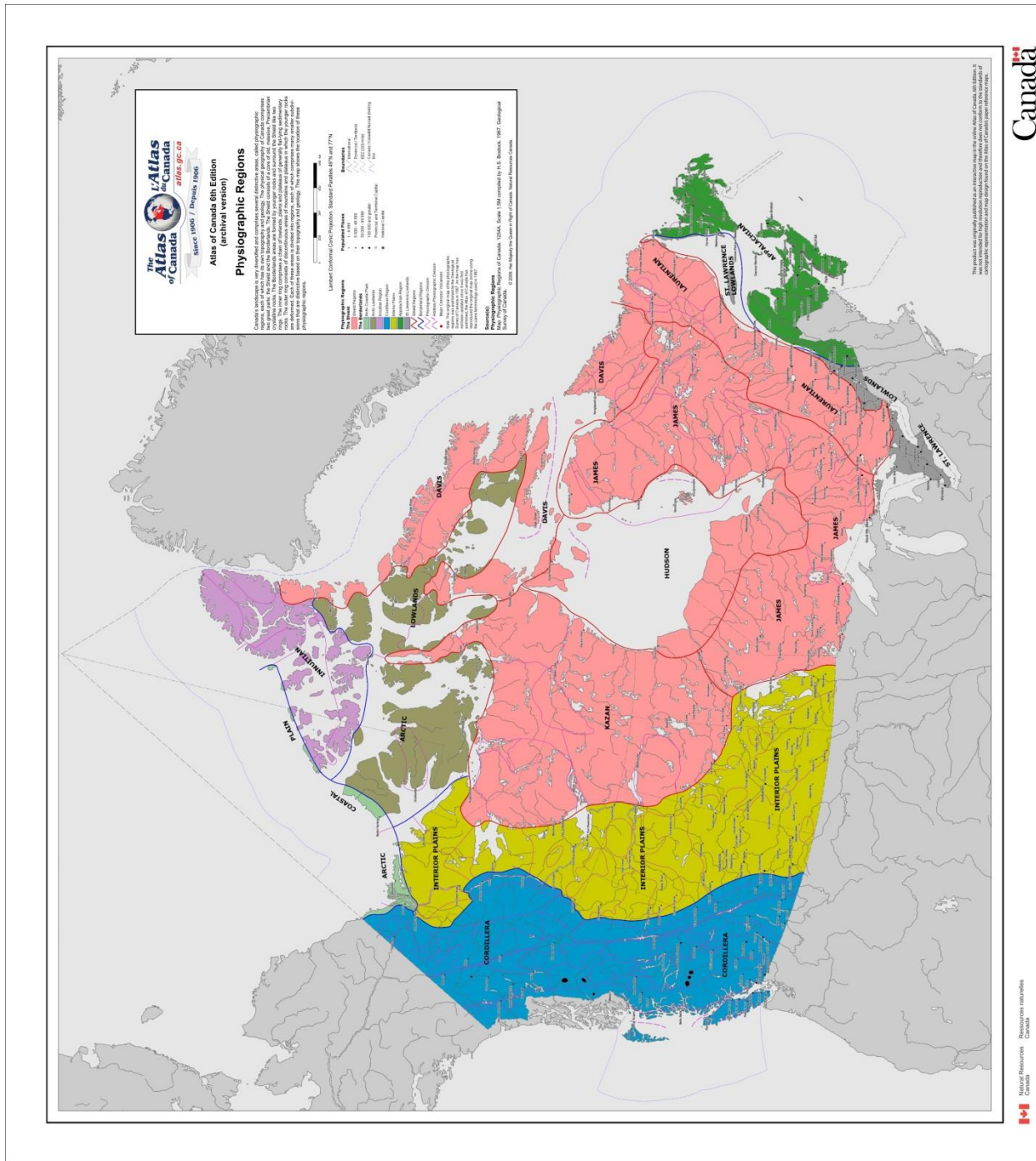


Map 4. Northern Ontario Engineering and Geological Terrain Study Map #5001 (excerpted from Gartner 1978).



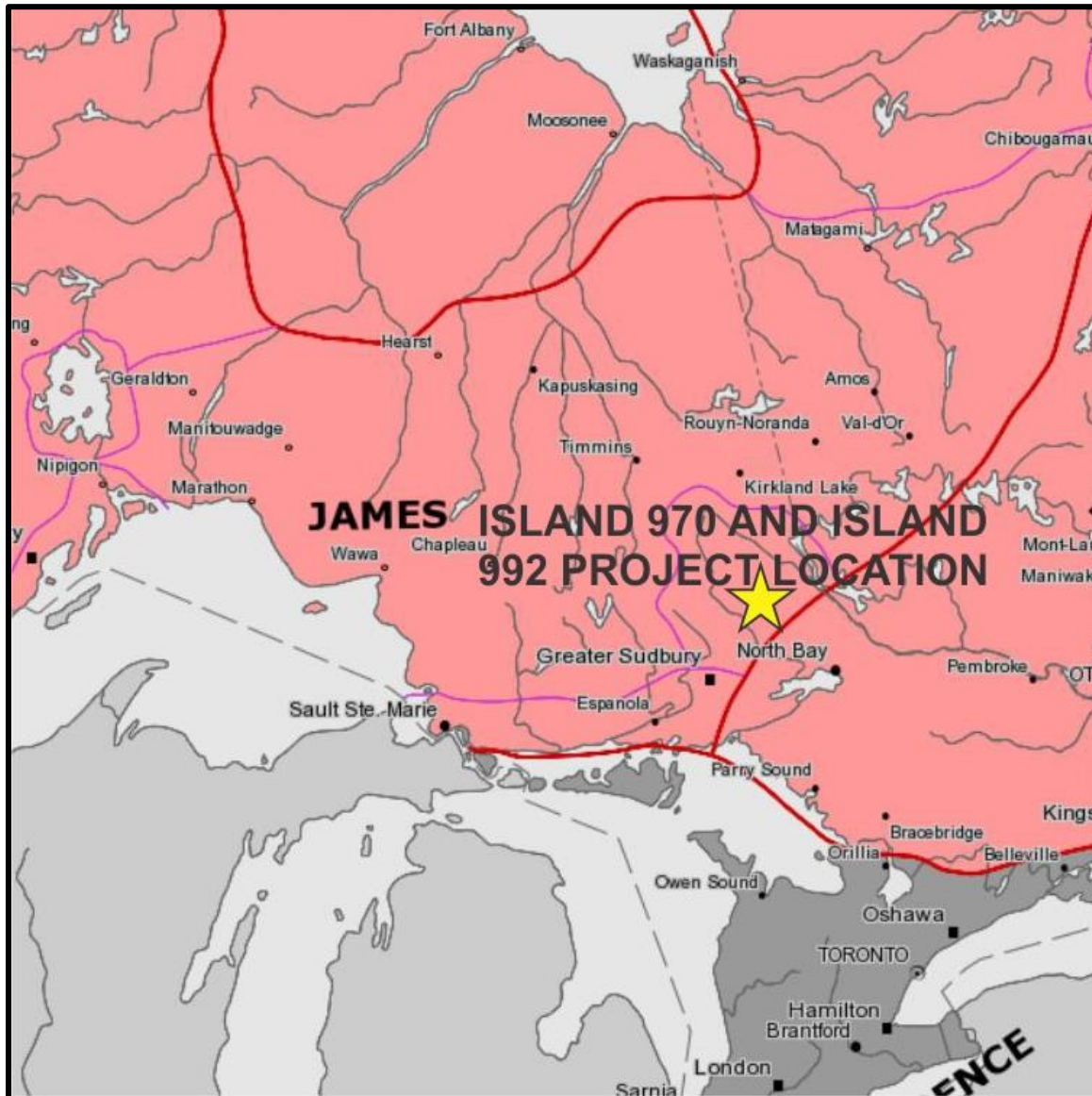
Map 5. Legend for the previous map (legend adapted from Gartner 1978).



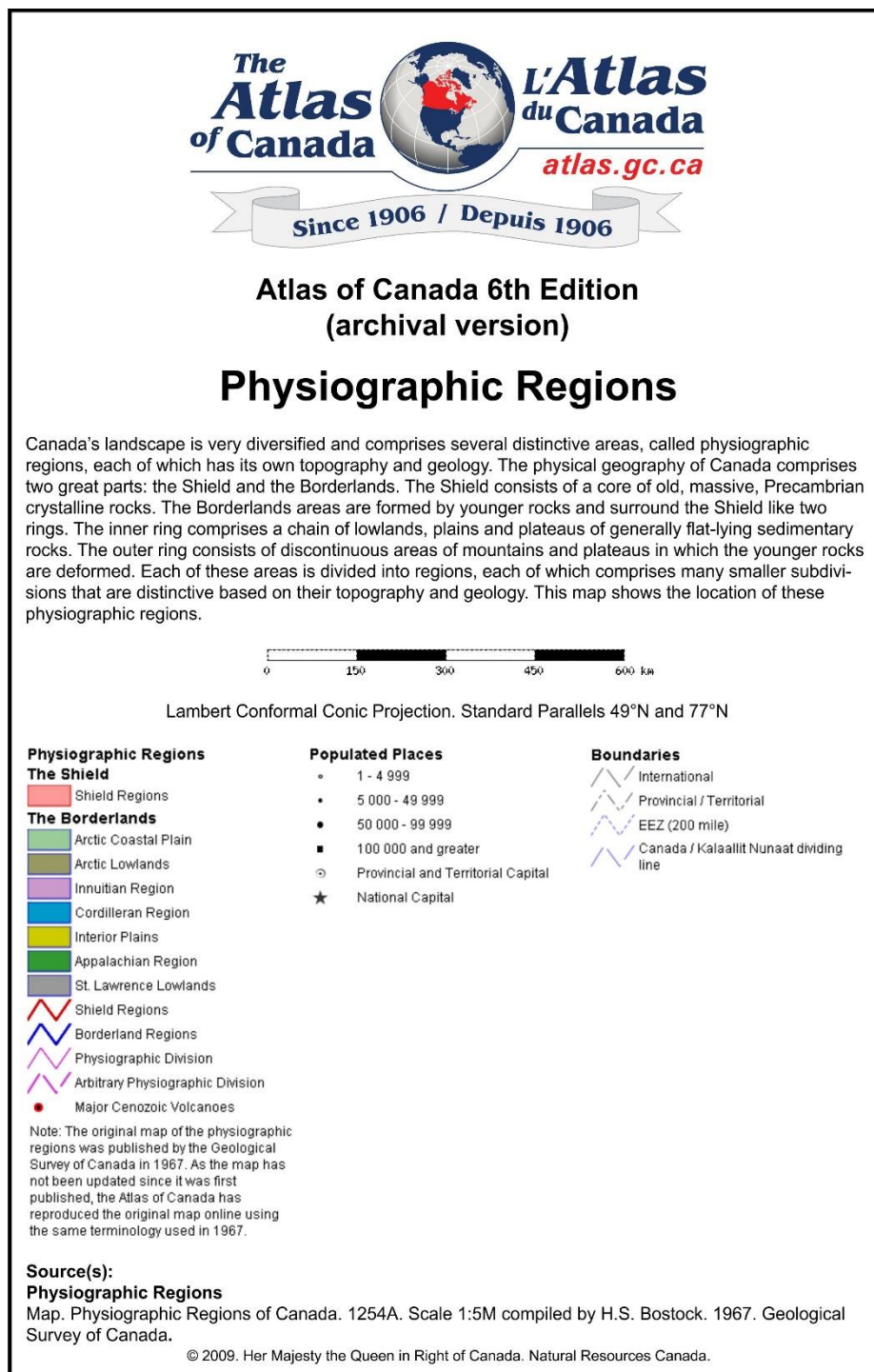


Map 6. Physiographic map of Canada showing the Canadian Shield (pink) (Bostock 1967). See next map for an excerpt showing the project area.

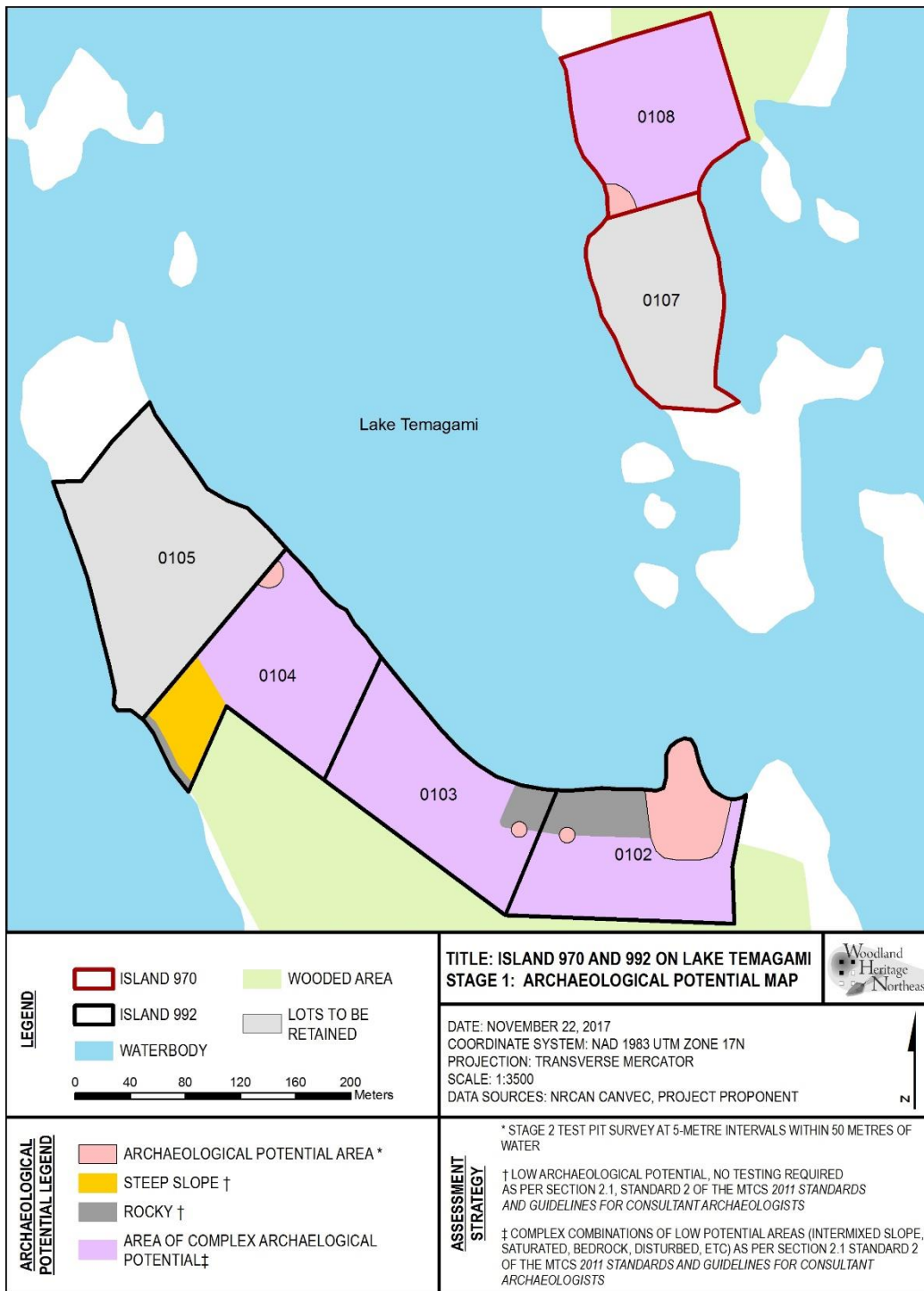




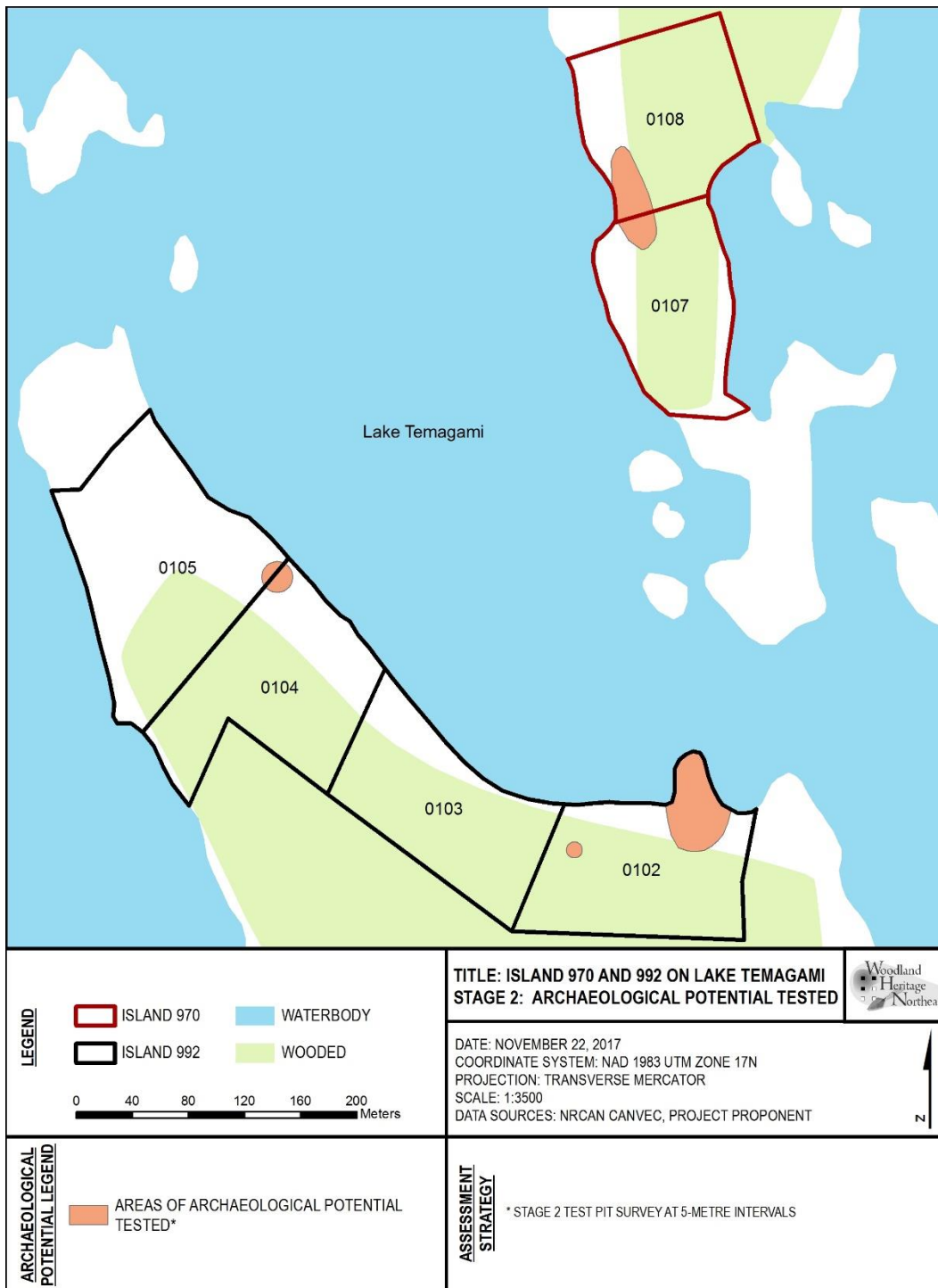
Map 7. Project location in relation to its immediate physiographic regions (excerpt from Bostock 1967).



Map 8. Legend for the previous map (excerpt from Bostock 1967).

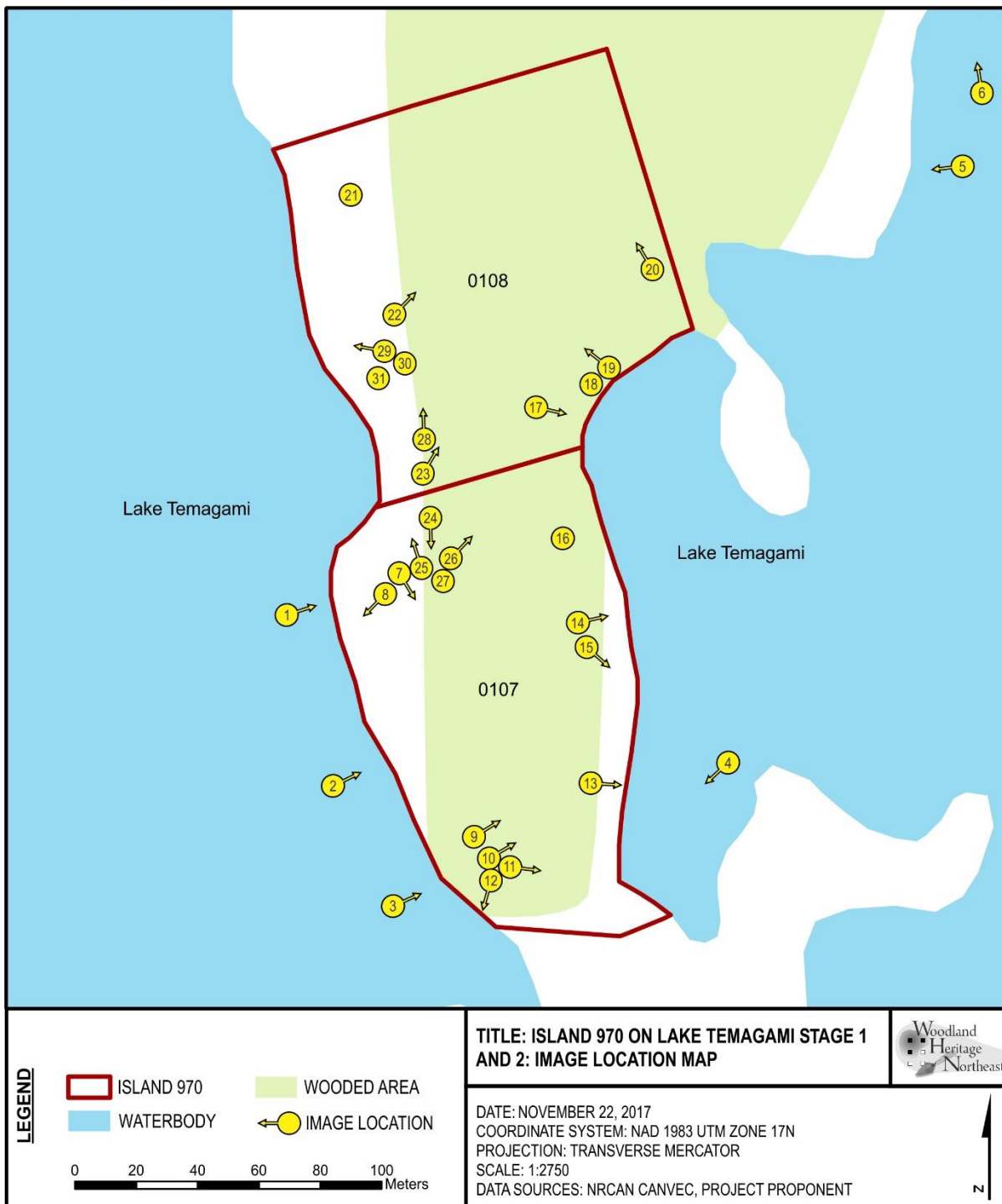


Map 9. Archaeological potential map showing the ground conditions and recommended assessment strategies following the Stage 1 assessment on Island 970 and Island 992.

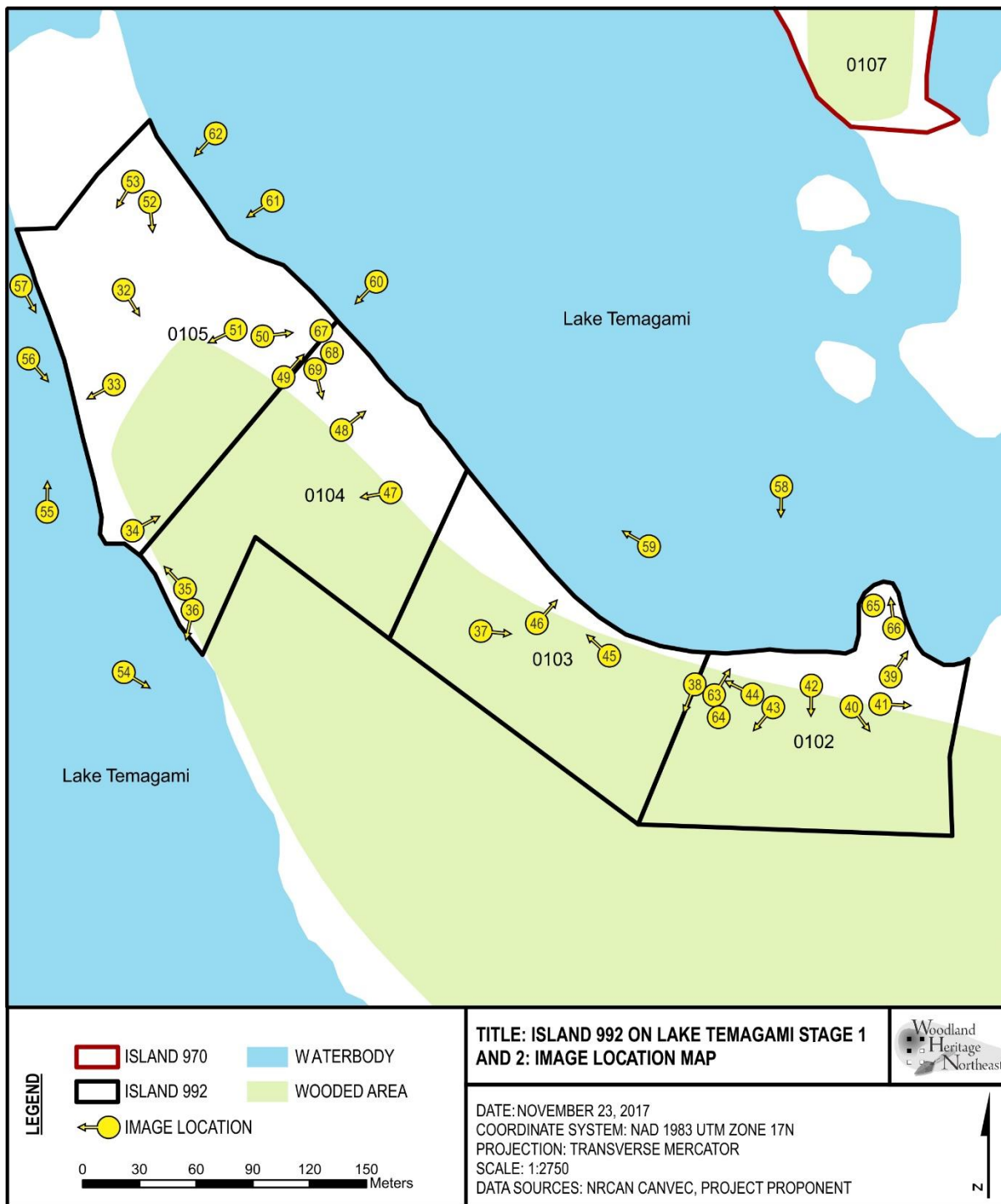


Map 10. A map showing the areas of archaeological potential which were tested during the Stage 2 assessment on Island 970 and Island 992.





Map 11. Photograph location map showing the locations and directions of photographs used in this report for Island 970.



Map 12. Photograph location map showing the locations and directions of photographs used in this report for Island 992.

**8.0 IMAGES**Island 970

Image 1. Photograph 423 looking at the rocky shoreline of property 0107.



Image 2. Photograph 428 showing the rocky shoreline of property 0107.





Image 3. Photograph 434 showing an “Application for Land Severance” sign on the shore of property 0107.



Image 4. Photograph 450 looking at the shoreline on the southeast of property 0107.





Image 5. Photograph 460 looking towards the shoreline of property 0108.



Image 6. Photograph 464 looking at the northeast shoreline of Island 970.





Image 7. Photograph 477 looking at an area of archaeological potential in property 0107.



Image 8. Photograph 478 looking at an area of archaeological potential in property 0107.



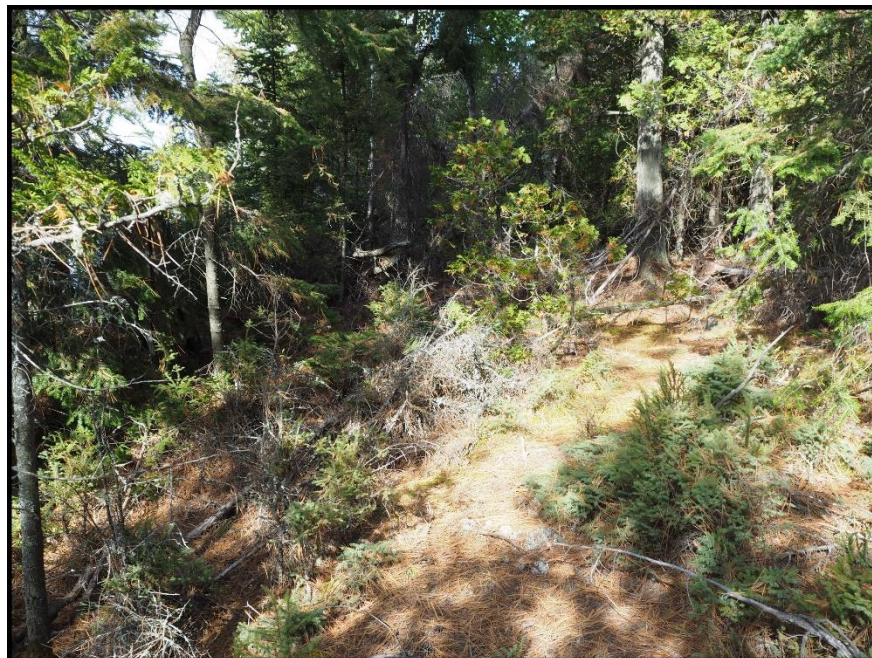


Image 9. Photograph 486 looking at an area of archaeological potential in property 0107.



Image 10. Photograph 490 showing a level and well-drained area in property 0107.





Image 11. Photograph 494 showing a level and well-drained area in property 0107.



Image 12. Photograph 502 showing a level and well-drained area in property 0107.





Image 13. Photograph 506 showing the uneven ground conditions in property 0107.



Image 14. Photograph 513 looking at rocky ground conditions in property 0107.





Image 15. Photograph 515 looking at the undulating ground conditions in property 0107. The dense concentration of cedar in the low area is suggestive of poorly-drained soil.



Image 16. Photograph 516 of an Ontario Crown Lands Survey marker in property 0107.





Image 17. Photograph 521 looking at undulating, though generally level ground conditions in property 0108.



Image 18. Photograph 524 showing the rocky ground conditions in property 0108.





Image 19. Photograph 525 showing rocky and sloping ground conditions in property 0108.



Image 20. Photograph 535 looking at an area of complex archaeological potential in property 0108.





Image 21. Photograph 550 showing a second Ontario Crown Lands Survey marker in property 0108.

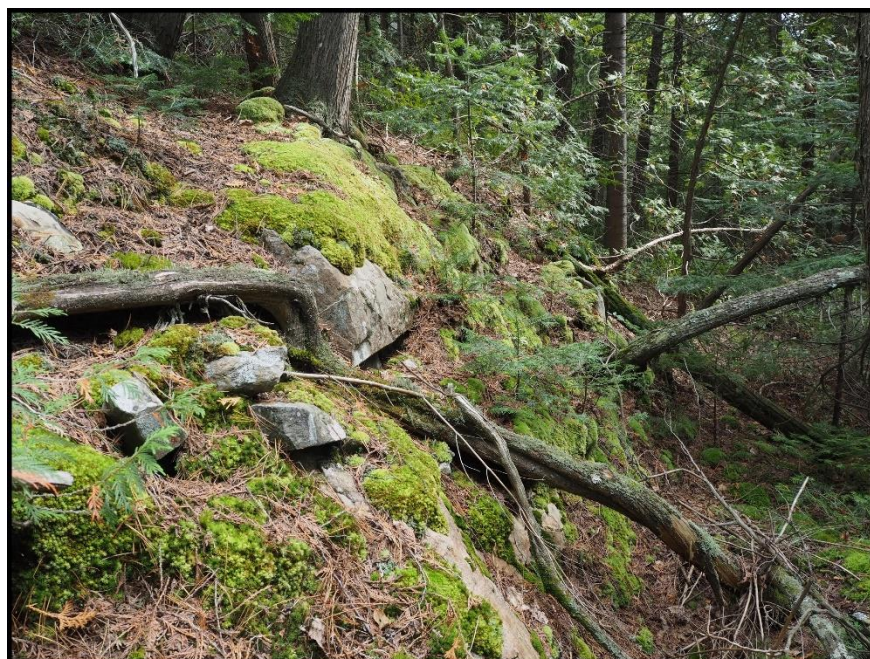


Image 22. Photograph 552 showing rocky, sloping terrain in property 0108.





Image 23. Photograph 557 showing an area of archaeological potential in property 0108.



Image 24. Photograph 559 looking at an area of archaeological potential.





Image 25. Photograph 567 showing an area of archaeological potential.



Image 26. Photograph 351 showing the Stage 2 sub-surface test pitting.





Image 27. Photograph 358 showing an area that underwent sub-surface test pitting.



Image 28. Photograph 366 showing the sub-surface testing in progress on property 0108.





Image 29. Photograph 370 showing the Stage 2 test pit survey.



Image 30. Photograph 372 looking at an area tested during the Stage 2 assessment.





Image 31. Photograph 376 showing an excavated test pit on property 0108.

### Island 992



Image 32. Photograph 122 showing a trail in property 0105.





Image 33. Photograph 130 showing steep and rocky shoreline in property 0105.



Image 34. Photograph 142 showing steep ground conditions in property 0105.





Image 35. Photograph 149 looking at steep slope in property 0104.



Image 36. Photograph 152 showing steep slope in property 0104.





Image 37. Photograph 174 showing an area of complex archaeological potential in property 0103.



Image 38. Photograph 185 looking at prohibitively rocky ground conditions in property 0103.





Image 39. Photograph 191 showing an area of archaeological potential in property 0102.



Image 40. Photograph 203 showing an area of archaeological potential in property 0102.





Image 41. Photograph 205 showing an area of archaeological potential in property 0102.



Image 42. Photograph 211 looking at rocky ground conditions in an overall area of complex archaeological potential in property 0102.





Image 43. Photograph 217 showing undulating lands and moss-covered rocks in property 0102.



Image 44. Photograph 224 looking at rocky, uneven ground conditions in property 0102.





Image 45. Photograph 240 showing rocky ground conditions in property 0103.



Image 46. Photograph 261 looking at a rocky area of complex archaeological potential in property 0103.





Image 47. Photograph 303 showing an area of complex archaeological potential in property 0104.



Image 48. Photograph 307 looking at uneven, rocky ground conditions (right) adjacent an area of archaeological potential (left) in property 0104.





Image 49. Photograph 316 looking at an area of archaeological potential.



Image 50. Photograph 321 looking at an area of archaeological potential.





Image 51. Photograph 324 showing an area of complex archaeological potential in property 0105.



Image 52. Photograph 332 showing rocky, uneven ground conditions in property 0105.





Image 53. Photograph 333 showing uneven ground conditions and rocks overlain by moss in property 0105.



Image 54. Photograph 341 looking at the rocky shoreline south of property 0104.



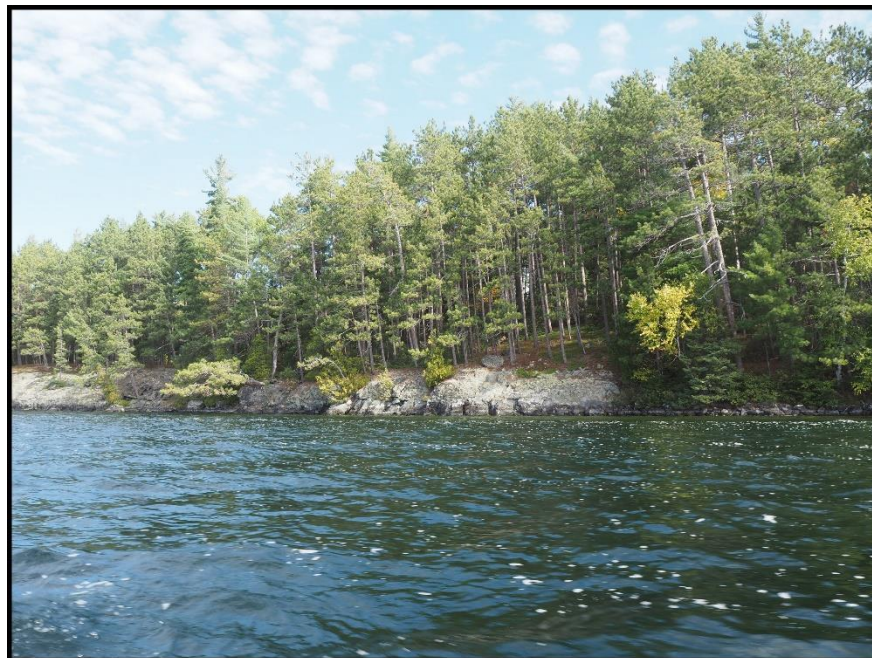


Image 55. Photograph 347 looking at the rocky shoreline of property 0105.



Image 56. Photograph 351 showing the rocky shoreline of property 0105.



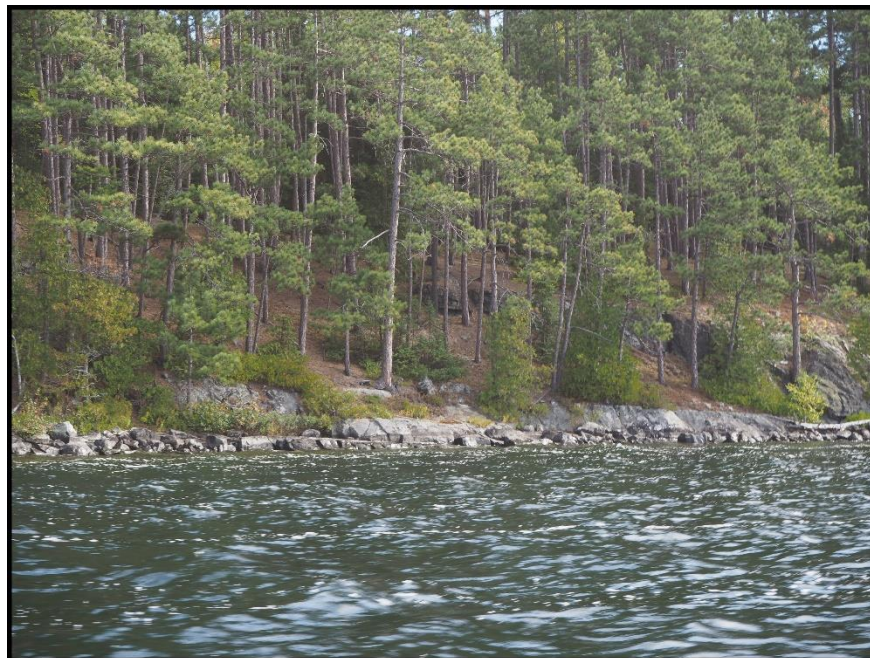


Image 57. Photograph 357 looking at the rocky shoreline of property 0105.



Image 58. Photograph 367 looking at the property 0102 shoreline.





Image 59. Photograph 374 showing the shoreline in property 0103.



Image 60. Photograph 387 looking towards the shoreline in properties 0104 and 0105.



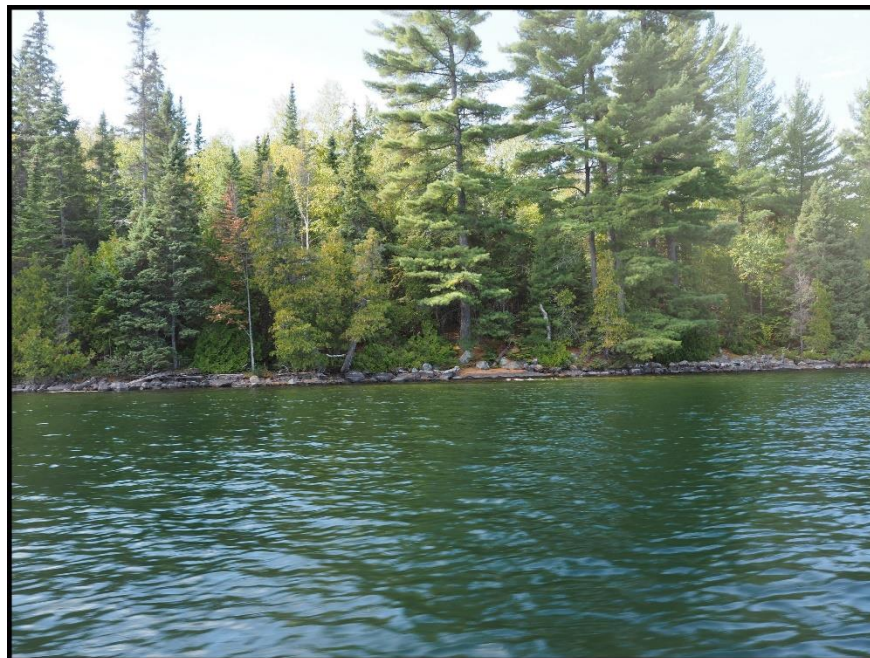


Image 61. Photograph 406 showing the property 0105 shoreline.

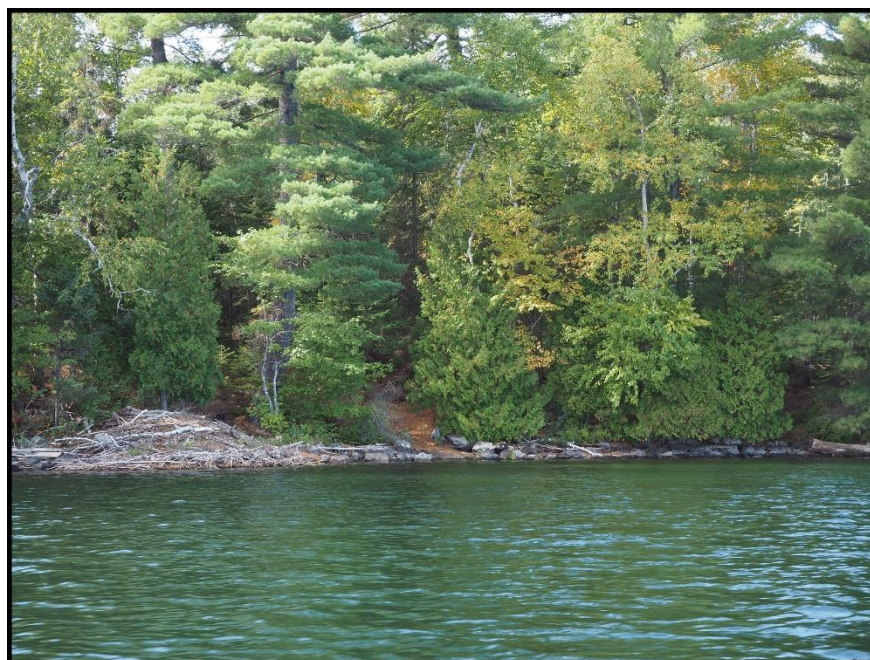


Image 62. Photograph 413 looking at the property 0105 shoreline.





Image 63. Photograph 280 showing the screening process as part of the Stage 2 assessment.



Image 64. Photograph 291 showing thin soils common throughout the project area.





Image 65. Photograph 300 showing a backfilled test pit in property 0102.



Image 66. Photograph 319 showing the screening process of the Stage 2 assessment in property 0102.





Image 67. Photograph 331 looking at a sandy test pit in property 0104/0105.



Image 68. Photograph 336 showing a test pit in an area of archaeological potential in property 0104.





Image 69. Photograph 342 showing the screening process for the Stage 2 assessment in property 0104.

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