

WOODLAND HERITAGE SERVICES LIMITED

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR A PROPOSED
NEW POST CREEK HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, IN PINARD,
PARLIAMENT AND MEWHINNEY TOWNSHIPS, DISTRICT OF COCHRANE.**

Prepared for

ONTARIO POWER GENERATION INC. (OPG), AND CORAL RAPIDS POWER (CRP)

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Some information in this report has been redacted as being confidential and may have been classified as sensitive information such as the location of registered archaeological sites including photos and maps and information concerning First Nation communities and / or private informants. The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Ontario Heritage Act require that this information be kept secure and not be distributed to unauthorized parties. Under 2012 regulations there is a requirement to remove all sensitive / confidential information so it does not enter the Provincial Report Registry (public accessible). In addition it is a requirement of the Ontario Heritage Act, Section 65.1(2) that information related to site locations is not released to the public.

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It should be noted that this report and the information presented is in a format prescribed by the MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines for consulting archaeologists.

Archaeology through the consulting archaeologist licence system involves the study of artifacts and features. Under the Standards and Guidelines archaeologists are not directly involved in documenting native values, traditional land use, traditional ecological knowledge or traditional territories. This information rests solely with the First Nations, MNO and other Peoples and is not a required part of an archaeological licence report.

Executive Summary

During June 2011 and August 2012 Woodland Heritage Services undertook a ground based Stage 1 and 2 field assessment of the proposed New Post Creek hydroelectric generation facility study area (see Figures 1, 2). The primary purpose of this assessment was to determine if the proposed New Post Creek hydroelectric project would impact any archaeological or cultural heritage resources. Proposed areas that may be impacted directly or indirectly were inspected and tested using pedestrian, visual and sub-surface methods (see Figure 7). GPS coordinates and photographs were used to document the assessed areas and any heritage values.

However, no archaeological or cultural heritage resources or sites were located that will be directly impacted by the current limits of the proposed development. One historic camp was located, likely dating to the early to mid part of the 20th Century (Figures 21-24). It has been registered with MTCS as Borden number DIHi-1, and entered into the Provincial site database.

A supplementary inspection to the proposed hydroelectric project was carried out on the HBC “New Post” site (Figures 26-35). This was because a historic First Nations trail led from this site due south with a branch east to New Post Creek. The proposed penstock would cross this former trail. A portion of the historic portage from the HBC New Post was located with maps and field assistance from members of the Taykwa Tagamou Nation (TTN) by way of identifying blazes on standing dead trees (chicots). Interestingly, despite being a protected area all of the living trees were too young to have blazes, they were only detected on those standing dead trees (see Figures 35-37). Approximately one kilometre of the north / south route of this portage has been securely identified, the portion of the portage that travels from the HBC New Post site to the New Post Creek has also been identified (see Figures 36-38). In the area of the proposed development will occur, all evidence of the portage has been eliminated through logging undertaken within the last 50 years. Therefore there is no impact or mitigative measures to the former trail as part of the proposed hydroelectric project.

As part of the efforts to locate the overland trail, a brief inspection of the current state of artifacts eroding from the HBC post site was undertaken. The details of this possible secondary impacts inspection are included in this report, together with some recommendations.

Recommendations have been made in this report to allow OPG/CRP to proceed with their plans to construct the proposed New Post Creek hydroelectric facility and associated infrastructure. A recommendation has been made to undertake further Stage 3 mitigative assessments if the pre-diversion historic camp site, CMT's and portage located upstream on New Post Creek is within the final reservoir inundation limits.

1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This section of the project report provides the context for the archaeological fieldwork. The project background section covers three areas: development context, historical context, and archaeological context.

1.1 Development context

The archaeological and cultural heritage field work was required by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MCTS) in advance of the future development of a proposed New Post Creek hydroelectric development project in Pinard, Parliament and Mewhinney Townships. The archaeological field work was performed in advance of any new ground-disturbing activities.

The following information was taken from:

http://www.newpostcreek.com/project_information.html and accessed December 2012.

The proposed generating station will include a dam with a water intake and penstock, powerhouse and tailrace channel. Associated activities include improvements to existing access roads, establishment of a construction site and installation of an approximately 7 km long transmission line that would connect to an existing transmission line on the west side of the Abitibi River.

The proposed New Post Creek Project is subject to a provincial environmental assessment under the Class EA for Waterpower Projects. The Class EA planning process requires CRP and OPG/CRP to evaluate the positive and negative environmental effects of the Proposed Undertaking and prepare an Environmental Report on both the construction and operation phases of the Project.

To carry out the Proposed Undertaking, the deregulation of a small portion of Little Abitibi Provincial Park is necessary to align with requirements of the Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006. Replacement lands adjacent to the park boundary have been identified resulting in a larger park and enhanced ecological integrity. TTN and OPG/CRP were involved in

the process to determine these replacement lands. The Class EA for Waterpower Projects process will be coordinated with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' Crown land use amendment and Class EA processes to amend of the park boundary for the Proposed Undertaking.

The Proposed Undertaking is also expected to require changes to the Abitibi River System Water Management Plan (WMP), which will be pursued in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' planning requirements. The Proposed Undertaking will be screened under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act. Over the next year, CRP and OPG will use the Class EA process as a basis for coordinating all future consultation required for the planning stage of the Proposed Undertaking. If the Project proceeds as per the schedule, construction could begin in 2014.

Woodland Heritage Services received permissions to perform all activities related to the archaeological and cultural heritage assessments.

Permission to undertake research work in Little Abitibi Provincial Park was obtained by means of a June 1, 2011 letter from Ontario Parks authorizing the archaeological work between July 1, 2011 and November 30, 2012.

1.1.1 Regulatory Context

This Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment Study was undertaken within the context of the Environmental Assessment Process, under the Environmental Assessment Act - R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER E.18. The role of cultural heritage and archaeology within this Act is indicated through the definition of "Environment" in Section 1(c) and (d):

- (c) the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of humans or a community,
- (d) any building, structure, machine or other device or thing made by humans,

Given this inclusion of cultural heritage and archaeology within the definition of “Environment,” it follows that archaeological and cultural heritage assessments are part of a suite of studies that must be carried out to fulfil the conditions of the Environment Assessment.

Archaeological and cultural heritage resource assessment studies are classified as Stage 1 through Stage 4, as follows:

- **Stage 1:** Preliminary assessment to determine if there are any known significant archaeological resources in the immediate vicinity of or on the subject property and the potential of the site to have heritage resources.
- **Stage 2:** Completion of a property inspection by a licensed archaeologist if the Stage 1 assessment identified known resources or the presence of archaeological potential areas, if recommended.
- **Stages 3 and 4:** Advanced site-specific archaeological mitigation through excavation, documentation or avoidance, 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 all newly discovered or revisited archaeological sites 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 Sub-section 2.7 of this report titled, “Advice on compliance with legislation” for more information.

1.2 Historical context

First Nation people have been active in the study area since the retreat of the last series of glaciers, approximately 9000-9500 years ago.

Cultural Prehistory

Archaeologists generally divide northeastern Ontario's Aboriginal cultural history into the following temporal sequences:

- Late Palaeo (circa 6000 BC)
- Shield Archaic (circa 6000 BC - 500 BC)
- Laurel Middle Woodland (circa 500 BC - AD 1200)
- Late Woodland (circa AD 1200 - AD 1600)
- Historic (circa AD 1600 – 1900 AD)

Archaeologists created the various phases listed above primarily on the basis of the human habitation, technological traits and material culture changes identified through archaeological work. Accordingly, archaeological groupings of pre-contact Aboriginal Peoples are identified by the artifacts they left behind.

Due to the wet climate of northern Ontario, virtually the only materials that have survived to the present day are those made of stone, bone or fired clay. The way in which the stone tools or clay pots were made was strongly governed by the cultural traditions of the Aboriginal

Peoples. This allows for some separation of past groups based on technology. The main technological / temporal divisions present in the project area are outlined below.

- Shield Archaic Peoples (6000 BC - 500 BC)

The record of Aboriginal Peoples' habitation and use of the land goes back a minimum of 7000 years. The entire area was utilized, including many inland areas and small creeks. Shield Archaic peoples are represented by technological and stylistic differences and variations in raw materials as well as the geographic distribution of technology, style, etc. The Shield Archaic Peoples (which may involve one or more separate cultural phases or groups) were widespread across northern Ontario and may have evolved their culture and technology from the preceding Plano peoples who lived in the Thunder Bay and Manitoulin Island areas. These people used large spear points and cutting / scraping tools.

- Laurel Middle Woodland Peoples (500 BC - 1200 AD)

The Laurel Middle Woodland phase represents the first appearance of pottery in the French River / northern Lake Huron region. Laurel sites tend to be found along major lakes and rivers. Moose and beaver were important food sources as were fish. Stone tools are generally smaller, and atlatl and arrowhead projectile points are common.

- Late Woodland Peoples (AD 1200 - 1600 AD)

The Late Woodland Peoples comprised the groups who lived in northeastern Ontario just prior to the arrival of Europeans and European trade goods in what is now Canada. Many of these groups are known on the basis of their pottery vessels and the distinctive decorations found on them. Some of the pottery traditions found in the study area are Blackduck, Selkirk and Ontario Iroquois. These peoples were the direct ancestors of the present day Cree, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Nipissing and Algonquin Peoples, all of whom speak various Algonquian languages.

- Historic (AD 1600 - 1900 AD)

Aboriginal Peoples have shared this area for more than four hundred years with European settlers. After European contact in the seventeenth century, Aboriginal Peoples became known to Europeans by names such as Algonquin, Ojibway and Cree.

Aboriginal sites in this time period are associated with the First Nation and Métis Peoples who continue to inhabit and use the land.

In the Mushkegowuk Tribal Council area, Aboriginal Peoples currently form an absolute majority of the population, and they also constitute a majority in certain sub-regions such as the areas north and east of Lake Abitibi. The Cree and Ojibway people are the only residents of the Moose River basin with Treaty and Aboriginal Rights to lands and resources. Those rights are constitutionally protected.

NB: As provided for in the S&G Section 1.1, guideline1 "a background study may include Aboriginal community information." However, issues of traditional use and the spiritual value of a place, as well as matters regarding traditional land use, graves, spiritual sites etc., are not within the required scope of an archaeological licence or a Stage 1 to 4 technical report undertaken under that licence. The purpose of an archaeological technical report is not to provide a comprehensive or a definitive history of the study area or of any particular First Nation, MNO or other people. A discussion of Traditional Land Use and Occupancy is beyond the means or intent of this archaeological technical paper.

1.3 Archaeological context

1.3.1 Before initiation of fieldwork, the site files and catalogued reports at Woodland Heritage Services Ltd. and/or 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 study area.

One site is registered within the project area. A former Hudson Bay Company post named New Post (Borden number DIHj-1) is located at the end of a former portage linking New Post Creek and the Abitibi River. No other registered archaeological sites are located within 10 kilometres of the proposed site.

Table 1. Description of Registered Archaeological Sites.

BORDEN #	LOCATION	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
DIHj-1	New Post HBC post, Abitibi River	Historic Trading Post Site with Cemetery, Pre-Contact component	Former Hudson's Bay Company trading post on the Abitibi River dating from the late 19 th Century to the early 20 th Century. Graveyard contains marked and unmarked graves. Pre-contact stone tool made from jasper nodule.

1.3.2 Current Land Use(s), Field Conditions, Soils and Topography

The project area is located largely within Little Abitibi Provincial Park and is used for a variety of recreational purposes. The land and rivers in the project area are also used for hydroelectric power generation associated with Abitibi Canyon and Otter Rapids.

According to the Northern Ontario Engineering Geology Terrain Study, the study area is located at the convergence of an alluvial plain, an outwash plain, and organic terrain. The soils are mostly composed of gravel and sand in the alluvial and outwash plains and peat and muck in the organic terrain. The area of study is located on a moderately well-drained moderate-relief plain.

Figures 25-34 show the HBC trading post site as it is today.

1.3.3 Field Work Schedule

In June and September of 2011 and August 2012, field inspections were carried out for the Stage 1 and 2 Assessments by Woodland Heritage Services Ltd.

1.3.4 Past Fieldwork

Previous field work had been conducted on the Abitibi River many years ago, including the HBC New Post site.

1.3.5 Physical features affecting fieldwork strategy, decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

Industrial logging in the later part of the 20th Century caused the loss of evidence of much of the lengthy old overland trail/portage that ran south from the HBC post to the Lobstick portage landing south of Abitibi Canyon (personal communication). This logging with the associated scarification and numerous aggregate pits has caused the loss of other cultural heritage features that may once have been present in the area.

The diversion of the Little Abitibi River through New Post Creek to supply additional water to the Abitibi River caused substantial erosion of the original banks of the creek (see Figure 39) some re-routing of the creek has occurred with the erosion/deposition (Figures 17, 18). This also caused the loss of almost all cultural heritage features that may once have been present along New Post Creek.

Due to the amount of erosion on the banks of the Abitibi River (Figures 5 and 35), a significant section of the original HBC Post has been lost. A substantial portion of the bank where the post was located has collapsed into the river, allowing many artifacts to settle on the riverbed. Artifacts were exposed by lowering the water in the Abitibi River between Abitibi Canyon and Otter Rapids and revealing a maximum of 6-10 metres of the river channel.

2.0 Stage 2 Background and Assessment

2.1 Stage 2 Field methods

2.1.1 Assessment Methodology

All areas of high archaeological potential were assessed using sub-surface techniques with the exception of those areas at the New Post HBC location, where a pedestrian survey took place on the exposed river bed.

Photographs and GPS coordinates were used to document the work and the general ground conditions throughout the study area.

All areas that are to be impacted by the proposed hydroelectric facility were examined and those areas with archaeological potential were tested using sub-surface means (see Figures 2 and 7). The pits were all a minimum of 30 cm. dug to a depth where sterile mineral soils could be exposed and tested with all soil screened through 6 mm. hardware mesh.

For the adjunct inspection on the HBC New Post site Stage 2 assessment, the Abitibi River was temporarily lowered between Abitibi Canyon and Otter Rapids and artifacts on the riverbed in front of the New Post site were exposed, allowing for a pedestrian survey. Approximately 6-8 metres of the riverbed were exposed (see Figure 26-35). This work was undertaken in order to locate archaeological or cultural heritage resources which eroded into the river. No artifacts were collected in 2011 from the HBC New Post.

In 2012 a return visit to undertake follow up work resulted in the rescue of some surface exposed artifacts from the HBC New Post site. The impetus for the recovery was new information that person(s) were removing artifacts from New Post during very low Abitibi River water levels in the summer of 2012. A MTCS artifact collection transfer form will be completed and submitted to MTCS to have the artifacts transferred to the care of TTN.

The areas behind the post were examined for evidence of an old portage linking New Post Creek to the Abitibi River. The entire portage was located, photographed, and documented using GPS waypoints (Figure 36-38).

The cemetery associated with New Post HBC post was also photographed and documented (Figures 27-29).

Photographs and GPS waypoints were used to document the ground conditions, the areas tested, and the location of any findings.

2.1.2 Areas of Disturbance

The shoreline along the Abitibi River and New Post Creek in particular has suffered extensive and extreme erosional damage and flooding (Figures 17 and 18). Some of the original HBC post has eroded into the Abitibi River. Also, particularly in sections where the New Post Creek is bedrock controlled, there are strata of recently deposited alluvium up to 2 – 3 metres deep (see Figure 15). This is likely the result of the periodic slowing of certain parts of the water allowing for the sediments to settle out into alluvial beds. It could also be related to the extensive lateral migration of the creek channel.

2.1.3 Delimitation of the Study Area

i. a map depicting the exact limits of the area

Figures 1 and 2 provide clear illustration of the study area limits and physiographic features.

ii. documentation describing how the limit of the area was determined during the survey and confirming that the area included enough overlap to ensure that all adjacent impacted lands were surveyed.

Communication with Senes Consultants Limited provided the exact locations of those areas to be impacted.

2.2 Stage 2 Property Survey – As relevant, provide detailed and explicit descriptions:

a. of how each standard was addressed for property survey generally

All of the standards referring to property survey were carried out in full for the area to be impacted.

b. of how each standard was addressed for pedestrian survey and test pit survey

The standards for pedestrian survey were carried out in full for the areas felt to have some archaeological potential.

Figure 5 shows the areas where the sub-surface testing was carried out. A 5 metre grid was dug in all areas of well drained level ground. Due to the erosion, the exposure of soils was perfect along the New Post Creek. A modified pedestrian survey was carried out on the exposed creek banks and the eroded scarps were carefully inspected for any archaeological or cultural heritage resources. The high level of exposure allowed for a detailed examination of the soils (Figures 17, 18).

The adjunct part of the assessment focussed on the temporarily exposed riverbed area due to a planned draw down of water levels next to the Hudson's Bay Company post. Due to possible marine archaeology concerns, instead of collecting any artifacts, they were left in place and documented using photographs and GPS waypoints.

c. to address any differences in approach for areas possessing different conditions

The exposed scarps of the New Post Creek and Abitibi River presented a unique opportunity to carry out a pedestrian survey along these watercourses by examining the exposed soils for any heritage resources.

The lowering of the Abitibi River exposed many artifacts. Due to potentially conflicting regulations between land-based and marine archaeology, no artifacts were collected during the 2011 work.

In 2012, reports of unauthorized collection of artifacts during extreme low water levels prevalent in the summer of 2012 resulted in the rescue of some surface exposed artifacts from the riverbed in front of the HBC New Post site.

d. of how each standard was addressed where alternative methods acceptable through Guidelines or Special Conditions were used.

Not applicable.

2.3 Stage 2 Property Assessment – Provide estimates of the percentage of each of the following:

2.3.1 the property surveyed, by coverage and survey interval

Many areas were sub-surface tested to account for the variety of impacts the study area may face. For example, areas facing inundation were sub-surface tested and accessed by land and water to locate areas of high archaeological potential, with some areas accessed by vehicle and foot transects. A visual inspection was carried out to locate areas of archaeological potential. These were then tested using sub-surface techniques as prescribed by the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists (MTCS).

During 2011, by special arrangement with OPG/CRP the water was lowered between Otter Rapids and Abitibi Canyon to expose the riverbed and assess if any artifacts were present. Pedestrian survey techniques at minimum 5 metre transect intervals were used to locate and photograph any exposed artifacts which were not collected due to possible marine archaeology jurisdiction (Figures 30-35). The MTCS Marine archaeologist was supposed to attend the field trip but cancelled after extensive water draw-down arrangements were made.

2.3.2 the property not surveyed because there were areas of no archaeological potential

Since the diversion dam and canal was built on the Little Abitibi River and the canal dug to the west to the New Post Creek, increased volumes of water washed down this previously narrow creek. The extensive flows caused severe erosion and the substantial widening of the creek. So great was the scouring of the land that most of the cultural resources associated with the New Post Creek banks were in all likelihood destroyed (see Figures 17-18). To confirm this, where the land was level and dry, sub-surface testing was carried out. The only cultural resources (pre-diversion) located along the New Post Creek were associated with a remnant of a former portage used before the diversion to bypass a formerly un-navigable section of New Post Creek, some distance upstream from the proposed new GS. Besides the portage treadway, there are food containers and Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs) are present. These features and especially the distinctive First Nations CMTs indicate the presence of an historic campsite dating to the early 1900's well before the diversion of the Little Abitibi River into New Post Creek (see Figures 21 to 24).

2.4 Record of Finds

Inventory of field documentation.

- Photographs were taken of the study area landforms and vegetation.
- Photographs were taken of the areas to be impacted and of the Stage 2 testing areas.
- Photographs were taken of artifacts made visible by the temporary lowering of the Abitibi River (Figures 25-34).
- All of the areas to be impacted were noted on maps.
- GPS coordinates were taken using a Garmin 60 CSX with an error rated (with WAAS) to +/- 5 metres on average. All coordinates are in UTM 17T NAD 83.

2.5 Stage 2 Analysis and Conclusions

A variety of archaeological/cultural heritage potential impacts are associated with the development of the New Post Creek hydroelectric project. The greatest of these impacts is the inundation of the creek itself. However, New Post Creek has already been severely altered due to the Little Abitibi River being diverted in the 1960's through the creek to the Abitibi River.

Historic air photo analysis as compared to modern satellite coverage (Figure 39) shows the expansion of the creek bed to a width up to 10 times its original, as well as, the re-routing/lateral movement of the creek channel in many places. The diversion caused the potential destruction of almost all former evidence of human habitation along the New Post Creek within the study area with the exception of the remnant portages located. It is felt that the portages were built to bypass sections of the watercourse that were un-navigable during pre-diversion times. Today with the diversion waters flowing, a canoe with a motor can travel the creek as far upstream as the bridge on the Otter Rapids road during normal water levels.

The dam, penstock and generating station areas were extensively assessed during the field work documented in this report. A steep slope presents itself from the valley rim to the Abitibi River (see Figure 13). As such, level but narrow terrace areas near to the river and creek were intensively sub-surface tested and visually inspected. All the testing followed the MTCS S&Gs 2011.

Besides the ancient overland trail from the HBC post, the historic CMT's, campsite and portage located some distance upstream on New Post Creek (DIHi-1), represents the only new archaeological or cultural heritage resource located.

As the HBC New Post site currently faces continual erosion, it is recommended that measures be taken to curb this erosion. Erosion at the HBC New Post site is not the result of the proposed New Post Creek hydro generation and is separate from the current environmental assessment.

2.6 Stage 2 Recommendations

If the flood limits for the reservoir are expanded or there are factors such as erosion that might potentially affect the historic CMTs, campsite and portage (see Figures 3, 19, 21-24 and photo locations 379, 397, 402 and 415 on Figure 8), it is recommended that Stage 3 mitigative work be

undertaken. Borden number DIHi-1 has been registered with MTCS and entered into the Provincial site data base.

If the above does not apply then no archaeological or cultural heritage resources will be impacted and it is recommended that OPG/CRP be allowed to proceed with their plans to develop the New Post Creek hydroelectric project without any further archaeological work.

2.7 Advice on compliance with legislation

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 will be submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological licence, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.
- 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 artefact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeological 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 sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d) The *Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4* and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremations 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, Ministry of Small Business 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, except by a person holding an archaeological licence'.

3.0 Figures (Maps and Images)

On following pages.

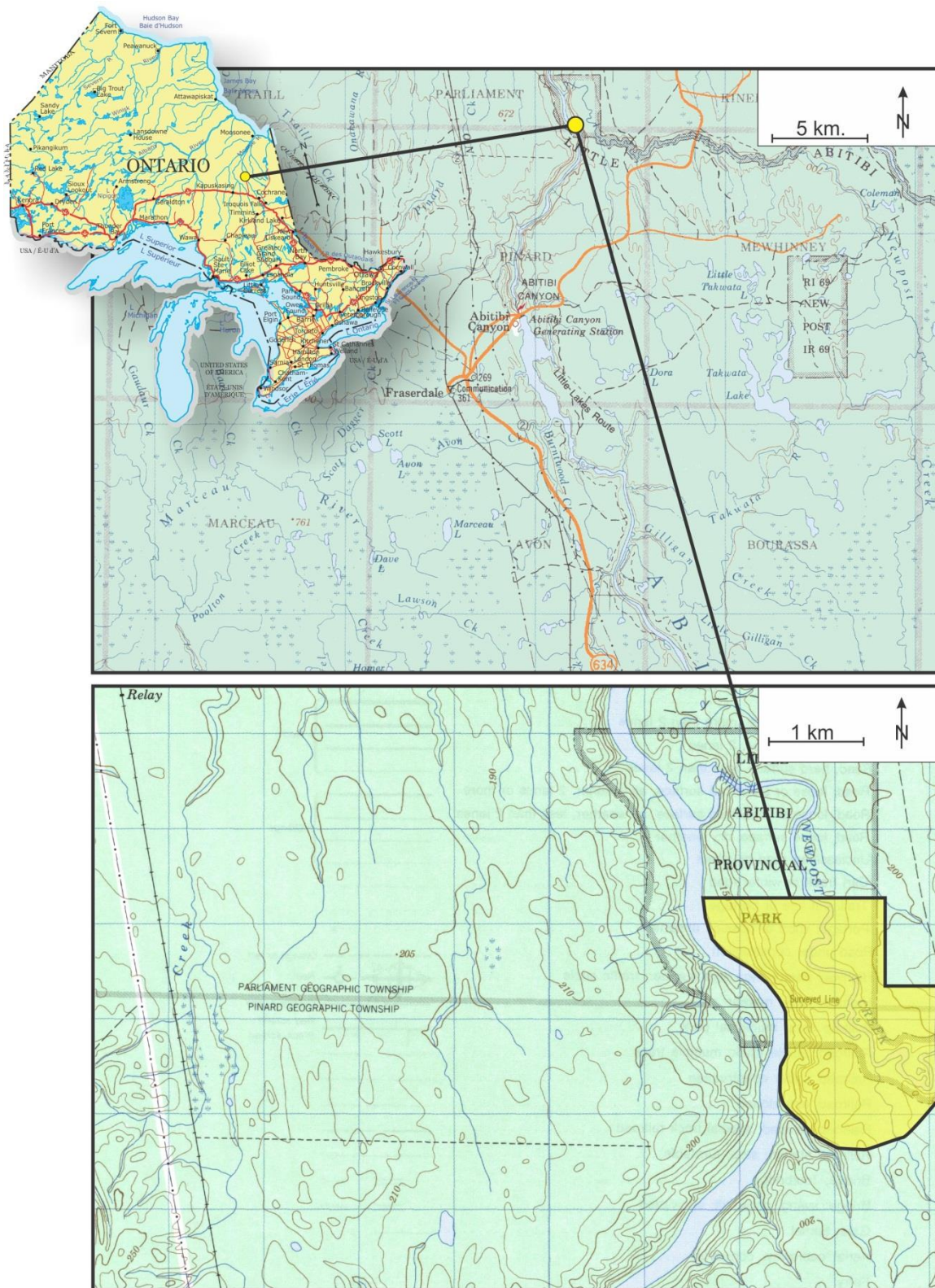


Figure 1. Project location map.

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Proposed New Post Creek Hydroelectric Development Project, Pinard Township.



Figure 4. Map of the transmission line location. Archaeological assessment of the transmission line is in a separate report for PIF P016-327-2011.



Figure 5. Photograph showing eroding banks on the Abitibi River.

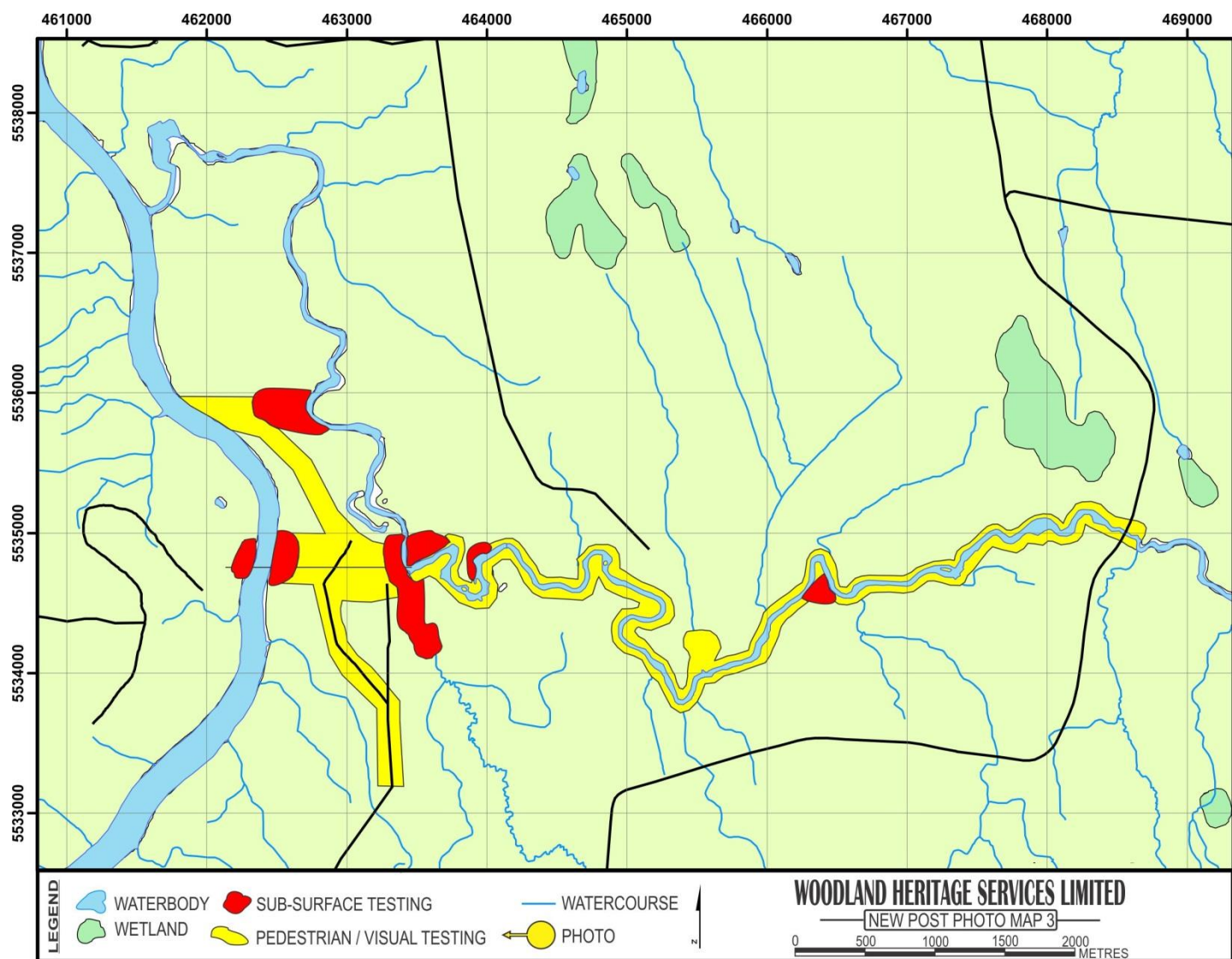


Figure 7. Map of the archaeological inspection areas.



Figure 9. Photograph 518 looking upstream on New Post Creek.



Figure 10. Photograph 530 of an area tested along New Post Creek.



Figure 11. Photograph 567 showing the location of the proposed generating station.



Figure 12. Photograph 568 showing an area tested at the proposed generating station.



Figure 13. Photograph 570 of a typical sub-surface test pit at the proposed GS site.



Figure 14. Photograph 559 showing the steep Abitibi River valley near the proposed penstock.



Figure 15. Photograph 583 of the recent alluvial deposits on the bank of New Post Creek.



Figure 16. Photograph 499 of a tested area of original forest (in area to be flooded).



Figure 17. Photograph 499 of the severe and ongoing erosion along New Post Creek.



Figure 18. Photograph 405 of erosion along New Post Creek. Pre-contact and historic archaeological sites would not survive under these conditions.



Figure 20. Photograph 367 of typical rapids and erosion along New Post Creek.



Figure 21. Photograph 379 of a lard tin located near the former portage landing.



Figure 22. Photograph 397 of a portage campsite area tested along New Post Creek.



Figure 23. Photograph 402 of a classic CMT at a portage landing upstream on New Post Creek.



Figure 24. Photograph 415 of a jar located in moss near the portage landing.



Figure 25. Photograph 465 of a portage located where the Otter Rapids road crosses the creek.



Figure 27. Photograph 393 of a grave at New Post.



Figure 28. Photograph 394 of a headstone plaque.



Figure 29. Photograph 400 of a cemetery at New Post.



Figure 30. Photograph 369 of a fur trade axe head.



Figure 31. Photograph 371 of a variety of fur trade artifacts.



Figure 32. Photograph 385 of a jasper chipped stone artifact.



Figure 33. Photograph 388 of fur trade vessels.



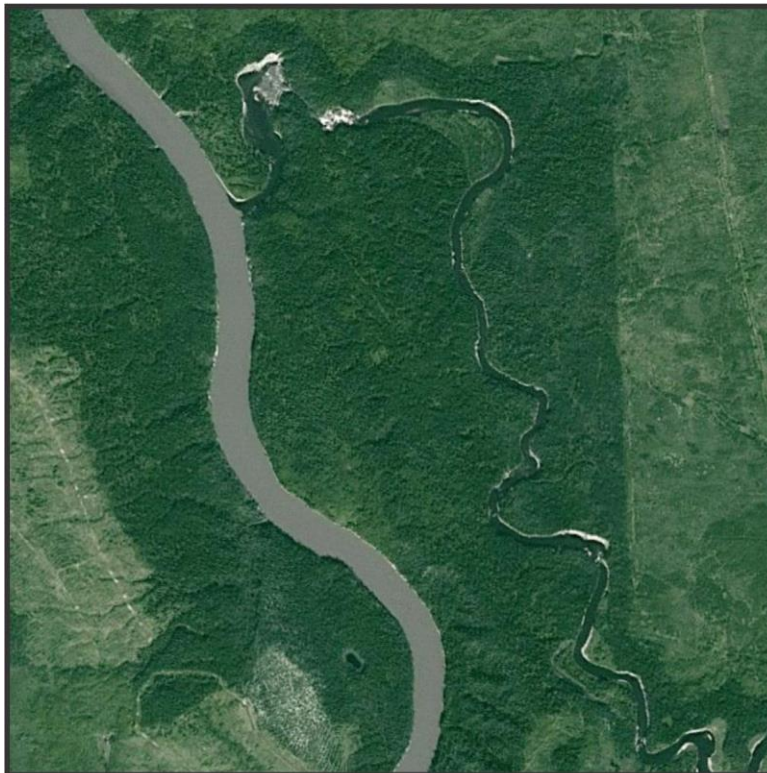
Figure 37. Blaze on chicot marking the old portage.



Figure 38. Blaze on chicot marking the old portage.



BEFORE DIVERSION



AFTER DIVERSION

Figure 39. A before diversion / after diversion comparison of the New Post Creek.

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