Appendix B –
Archaeological and Built / Cultural Heritage

exp.

Appendix B-1
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

exp.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Killarney Wharf Redesign and Reconstruction
(Killarney Village, Geographical Rutherford Township)
District of Sudbury

Original Report

Prepared for:

EXP.
80 Bancroft Street
Hamilton Ontario L8E 2W5

Archaeological Licence: P094 (Merritt)
PIF P094-0330-2022
Archaeological Services Inc. File: 22EA-204

20 March 2023

Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by EXP., on behalf of the Municipality of Killarney, to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Killarney Wharf Redesign and Reconstruction project in the District of Sudbury. This project involves the proposed redesign and reconstruction for the municipal wharf in the Killarney Channel off Georgian Bay in Killarney Village.

The Stage 1 Study Area involves the wharves at 11, 17, and 23 Channel Street and Killarney Harbour.

The Stage 1 background study determined no previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The property inspection determined that the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential and will not require further archaeological assessment.

1) The Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,

2) Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.

Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager**: Lisa Merritt, MSc. (P094) Partner, Director, Environmental Assessment Division

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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by EXP., on behalf of the Municipality of Killarney, to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Killarney Wharf Redesign and Reconstruction project in the District of Sudbury. This project involves the proposed redesign and reconstruction for the municipal wharf in the Killarney Channel off Georgian Bay in Killarney Village.

The Stage 1 Study Area involves the wharves at 11, 17, and 23 Channel Street and Killarney Harbour (Figure 1).

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, 1990, as amended in 2019) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI 2011).

1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act, RSO* (Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O., 1990 as amended 2020) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted in accordance with the Municipal Engineers' Association document *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, 2000, as amended 2015).

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment and property inspection was granted by EXP. on September 2, 2022.

1.1.1 Treaties

The Study Area is within the Robinson-Huron Treaty 61. In 1850, the Robinson-Huron treaty was signed in Baawating (Sault Ste. Marie) by the Lake Huron Chiefs and leaders of the Anishinaabeg signatory First Nations ceding the Lake

Huron shoreline, including the islands, from Matchedash Bay to Batchewans Bay, and inland as far as the height of land, for resource extraction and settlement (Surtees, 1986). One of the signatories was Anishinaabe Chief Shingwaukonse (Little Pine) (1773-1854), veteran of the War of 1812 who had helped establish Garden River First Nation. While settlement was restricted to the established reserves, "the full and free privilege to hunt over the territory [then] ceded by them and to fish in the waters thereof as they have heretofore been in the habit of doing" was retained in the Treaty for the first time in treaty making history, as well as cash payment for annuities (Surtees, 1971, 1986).

During the negotiations of the Robinson Treaty, the Métis lost much of their rights, particularly regarding their land, despite having strong support from Chief Shingwaukonse from Garden River. However, regardless of the Crown's treatment of the Métis, the Ojibwe continued to regard the Métis as having the same rights as them (Lytwyn, 1998; Préfontaine, 2003). It was also generally assumed that in spite of the Robinson Treaty, the Métis would continue to have the right to hunt and fish. This was evident in the nineteenth century census data which showed the occupation of many Métis as hunters, fishermen, trappers and traders.

1.2   Historical Context

1.2.1   Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Northern Ontario was occupied by human populations much later than the south. The Laurentide glacier would have retreated above the Study Area by approximately 10,500-10,000 before present (B.P.) (Karrow & Warner, 1990, p. Fig 2.9, 2.11). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis & Deller, 1990, pp. 62–63).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of

labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Brown, 1995, p. 13; Ellis et al., 1990, 2009). By approximately 3,500 B.P., copper implements become common in the areas surrounding Lake Superior, and there is evidence of the exchange of copper into southern Ontario (Wright 2001:261, 262).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 155, 164). As is clear in the detailed ethnographies of Anishinaabeg populations, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

Remains from Laurel-period (2,200–1,200 B.P.) archaeological sites show a strong riverine and lake adaptation. The subsistence strategies during this period involved, like the Archaic period, a wide range of faunal and floral resources. Seasonal gatherings of people for subsistence and social purposes began to occur during this period, resulting in the appearance of large settlements at prime fishing locations. A Middlesex burial mound occurs in the Killarney area northeast of Georgian Bay, and later Laurel mounds are known from the Rainy River area of northwestern Ontario, indicating a strongly developed mortuary practice influenced by the Hopewell groups of the Ohio valley. The grave offerings associated with these burials continued to place an

emphasis upon the exotic origin of raw materials. These developments suggest that changes first evidenced in the preceding Early Woodland period continued to develop and be expanded upon.

Before the European arrival, extensive exchange systems had already developed between the Anishinaabe and Cree of north-central and northeastern Ontario and the Huron-Wendat and other Iroquoian groups to the south. The end of the Late Woodland period in northern Ontario is marked by the appearance of European Trade goods circa 1600 C.E.

1.2.2   Post-Contact Settlement

Historically, the Study Area is located in the Geographical Rutherford Township, in Killarney Village.

The S & G stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those that are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be located in proximity to water. The development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these

occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006).

Rutherford Township

The Township of Rutherford and George Island was incorporated in 1929. On January 1, 1999, the Township of Rutherford and George Island amalgamated with the unorganized townships of Killarney, Hansen, Goshen, Sale, Attlee, Kilpatrick, Struthers, Allen and Travers, and portions of the unorganized townships of Bigwood, Humboldt and Carlyle, to become the Municipality of Killarney (Municipality of Killarney, 2022).

Village of Killarney

Killarney was originally known a Shebahonaning, an Ojibwe phrase for canoe passage (Shebahonaning Anishinabek, n.d.). A North West Company fur trading post was established in 1820 by Etienne Augustin Rocbert de la Morandiere and his wife Josephte Sai-sai-go-no-kwe ("woman of the falling snow") are the first settlers and founders of the village. Josephte Sai-sai-go-no-kwe was an adopted niece of Chief Kitchi Bashigigan (Big Gun) and a relative of Chief Tecumseh (Municipality of Killarney, 2015, 2022).

A small group of Indigenous people lived around the trading post. By the 1830s, Jesuit missionaries stationed at Holy Cross Mission in Wiikwemkoong were serving Shebahonaning. The village became an important stopping point on a main route of travel for explorers, mining and logging companies, government officials, business operators, and settlers. Shebahonaning was recognized as an Indigenous settlement with relatively few white settlers (Municipality of Killarney, 2015). Shebahonaning Anishinabek territory is situated west of Point Grondine, south of Atikameksheng and east of Whitefish River Reserves (Shebahonaning Anishinabek, n.d.). When the government signed the 1850 Robinson-Huron treaty with the Ojibwe groups located along Lake Huron, Shebahonaning was not included. The government often treated the community

as a reserve and the people of Shebahonaning were included in the paylists administered under the treaty (Municipality of Killarney, 2015).

A post office opened after some delay in 1854 under the name Killarney. Killarney developed its own economy in blueberries, commercial fishing, logging, and later in mining and tourism industries (Municipality of Killarney, 2015).

1.2.3   Map Review

The 1905 Fire Insurance Plans of Killarney (Goad, 1905), 1951 Topographic Map Little Current Sheet (Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1951), and the 1990 National Topographic Series Little Current Sheet (Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1990) were examined to determine the presence of historic features within the Study Area during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Figures 2-5).

The 1905 map (Figure 2) shows the Study Area south of Channel Street and St. Charles Street, on a wharf on the Killarney Channel. A laneway leads south to an oil house, a shop and post office. Also on the property is a net shed, freight shed, icehouse, fish warehouse, bake house, a storage building, and two unlabelled buildings. South of the buildings is a fish dock. A narrow dock is within the western portion of the Study Area.

The 1951 map (Figure 3) does not depict structures between Channel Street and Killarney Channel within the western portion of the Study Area. The eastern portion is shown to have structures and the wharf. The Study Area is shown to be within the village of Killarney, opposite the north bank of George Island and separated by Killarney Channel.

The 1990 map (Figure 4) shows density in development within the Study Area. The wharf area is labelled "marina."

1.2.4   Orthoimagery Review

A review of available Google satellite imagery shows the Study Area has remained relatively unchanged since 2009.

1.3   Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Study Area, and its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.). Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the MHSTCI through "Ontario's Past Portal"; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

1.3.1   Geography

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is a helpful indicator of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the physiography and soils are briefly discussed for the Study Area.

The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Ontario since 5,000 B.P. (Karrow & Warner, 1990, fig. 2.16), proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (S & G, Section 1.3.1).

The Study Area is within the Canadian Shield region, consisting of bedrock which dominates the landscape from the early Precambrian era. The region has low relief with numerous small lakes and locally abundant outcrops. Sparse forests comprised of black spruce, balsam fir and tamarack are typical of the Canadian Shield. Parts of the area is covered by drumlins and glacial till, with overburden from one to ten metres deep (Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation, 2012, p. 26).

The surficial geology demonstrates that the Study Area is underlain by clayey till (Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, 1962).

Soil within the Study Area consists of Class 7, soils unusable for cultivation or permanent pasture, including rockland and non-soil areas (Soil Research Institute, 1969).

The Study Area includes the Killarney Channel, which separates George Island from the village of Killarney off Georgian Bay. Channel Marina in Killarney Channel undergoes regular dredging to keep up with declining water levels (McKay, 2013). The Study Area is within the Lake Huron watershed.

The Lake Huron watershed has an area of 134,100 kilometres squared, and a shoreline length of 6,164 kilometres, the largest area and longest shoreline of the Great Lakes. The Lake Huron watershed is second in terms of surface area, coming in at 59,565 kilometres squared. The North Channel, Georgian Bay, Main Basin, and Saginaw Bay make up the four interacting bodies of water which make up Lake Huron. The lake receives its water from Lake Michigan through

the Straights of Mackinac, and form Lake Superior through the St. Marys River. The rocky shores associated with Precambrian shield cover the northern and eastern shores of Georgian Bay and the North Channel (Lake Huron Framework, 2002).

1.3.2   Previously Registered Archaeological Sites

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west, and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is located in Borden block *BIHj.*

According to the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, no previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area.

1.3.3   Previous Archaeological Assessments

According to the background research, no previous reports detail fieldwork within 50 metres of the Study Area.

2.0 Property Inspection

2.1   Field Methods

A Stage 1 property inspection must adhere to the S & G, Section 1.2, Standards 1-6, which are discussed below. The entire property and its periphery must be inspected. The inspection may be either systematic or random. Coverage must be sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential. The inspection must be conducted when weather conditions permit good visibility of land features. Natural landforms and watercourses are to be confirmed if previously identified. Additional features such as elevated topography, relic water channels, glacial shorelines, well-

drained soils within heavy soils and slightly elevated areas within low and wet areas should be identified and documented, if present. Features affecting assessment strategies should be identified and documented such as woodlots, bogs or other permanently wet areas, areas of steeper grade than indicated on topographic mapping, areas of overgrown vegetation, areas of heavy soil, and recent land disturbance such as grading, fill deposits and vegetation clearing. The inspection should also identify and document structures and built features that will affect assessment strategies, such as heritage structures or landscapes, cairns, monuments or plaques, and cemeteries.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment property inspection was conducted under the field direction of Martin S. Cooper, MA (P380) of ASI, on October 14, 2022, in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions and to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the Study Area. It was a systematic visual inspection from publicly accessible lands/public right-of-ways only and did not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources. Fieldwork was conducted when weather conditions were deemed clear with good visibility (overcast and seven degrees Celsius), per S & G Section 1.2., Standard 2. Field photography is presented in Section 7.0 (Image 1 to Image 8), and field observations are overlaid onto the existing conditions of the Study Area in Section 8.0 (Figure 5).

2.2   Current Land Use and Field Conditions

The Study Area is comprised of the existing wharf in the Killarney Channel at 11, 17, and 23 Channel Street. This area includes the Channel Marina, a seasonal business operating May to September with an ice cream parlour, convenience store, marine rentals, a retaining wall with launch stairs, and a dock system with space for 22 boats for seasonal and short-term docking. As well, commercial buildings including Herbert Fisheries restaurant and a LCBO. A large propane tank is on the property between the Herbert Fisheries restaurant and a small shed. The wharf allows for boats to dock west and south of the properties within the channel. The wharf includes a retaining crib with round timbers and concrete blocks, a slip deck with wire mesh, small stone fill, and concrete blocks, reinforced concrete beams, and concrete fender (Appendix A: Figure 6 to Figure

7). Dredging frequently occurs within the Killarney Channel to keep up with declining water levels.

3.0   Analysis of Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, lists criteria that are indicative of archaeological potential. The Study Area meets the following criteria indicative of archaeological potential:

- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (Georgian Bay, Killarney Channel);
- Proximity to early settlements (Killarney); and
- Early historic transportation routes (Channel Street, St. Charles Street)

According to the S & G, Section 1.4 Standard 1e, no areas within a property containing locations listed or designated by a municipality can be recommended for exemption from further assessment unless the area can be documented as disturbed. The Municipal Heritage Register was consulted and no property within the Study Area is Listed or Designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Part of the Study Area includes the Killarney Channel waterbody (Figure 5: area highlighted in blue). The potential for marine archaeological resources has not been evaluated as part of this land based archaeological assessment report. However, the *Criteria for Evaluation Marine Archaeological Potential: A Checklist for Non-Marine Archaeologists* was completed for the area of potential in-water impacts. The checklist determined the area of potential in-water impacts has low marine archaeological potential and therefore no marine assessment is required.

The property inspection confirmed that the Study Area has been subjected to deep soil disturbance events due to-construction of the wharf (Appendix A: Figure 6 to Figure 7) including retaining crib and slip deck, and construction of Channel Street right-of-way. According to the S & G Section 1.3.2 these areas do not retain archaeological potential (Images 1-15; Figure 5: areas highlighted in yellow) and do not require further survey.

3.1   Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study determined no previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The property inspection determined that the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential and will not require further archaeological assessment (Figure 5: areas highlighted in yellow).

4.0   Recommendations

The following recommendations are made:

1)   The Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance (Figure 5: areas highlighted in yellow). These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,

2)   Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Archaeology Programs Unit of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries should be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of MHSTCI approval has been received.

5.0 Legislation Compliance Advice

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 2005, 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation, and protection 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

- 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 field work 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

- 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*.

- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the

Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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7.0   Images

7.1   Field Photography

Image 1 Area is disturbed,no potential

Image 2 Existing wharf is disturbed, no potential

Image 3 Area is disturbed,no potential

Image 4 Existing wharf is disturbed, no potential

Image 5 Area is disturbed,no potential
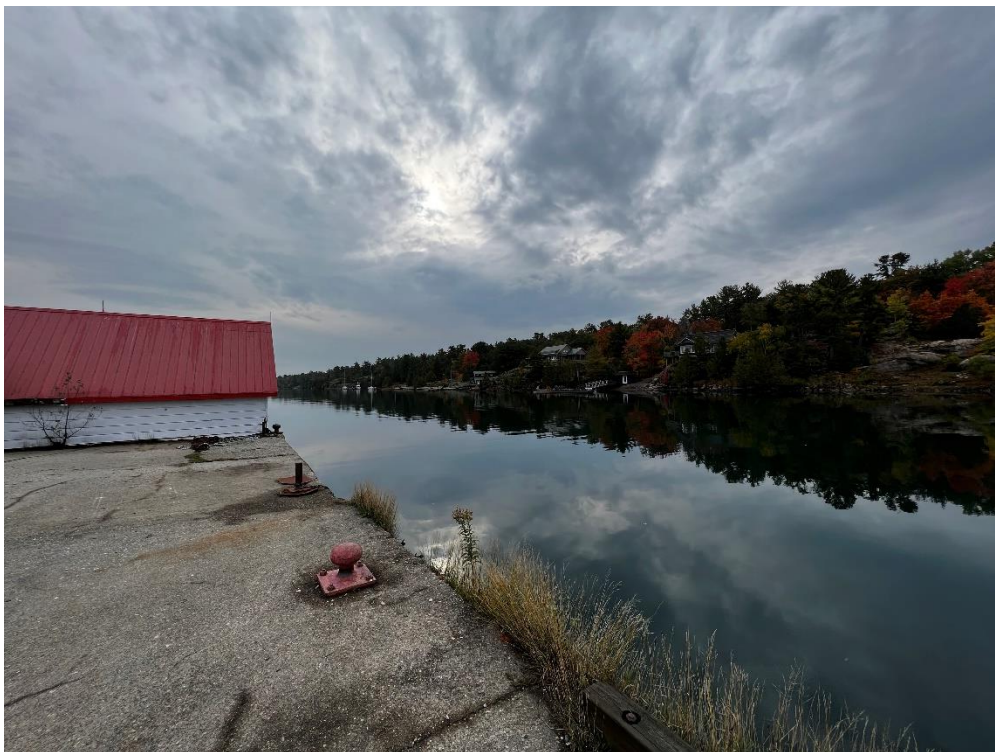
Image 6 Existing wharf is disturbed, no potential

Image 7 Area is disturbed,no potential

Image 8 Existing wharf is disturbed, no potential

8.0   Maps

Figure 1 Killarney Wharf Redesign and Reconstruction Study Area
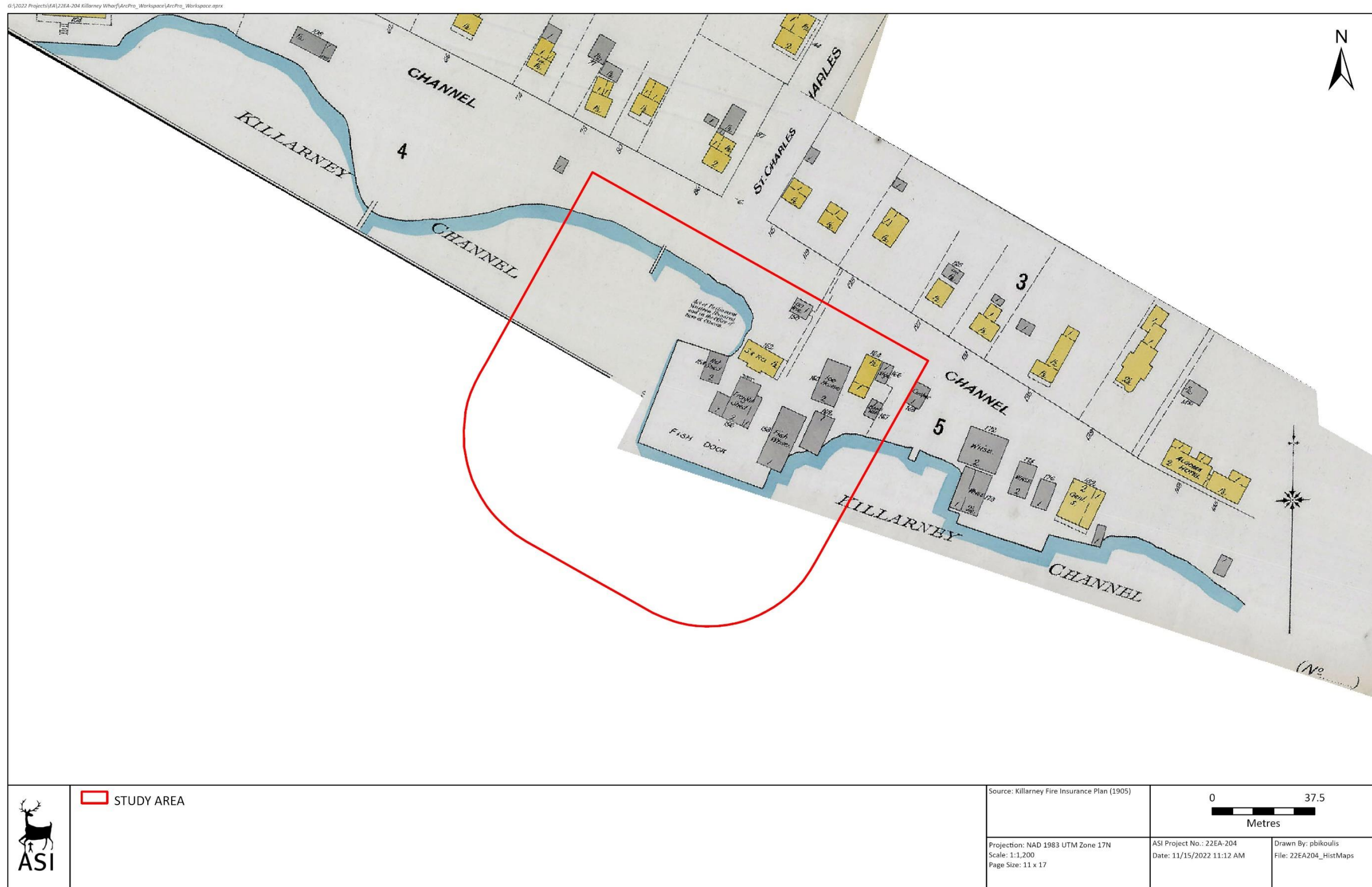
Figure 2 Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1905 Fire Insurance Plan of Killarney
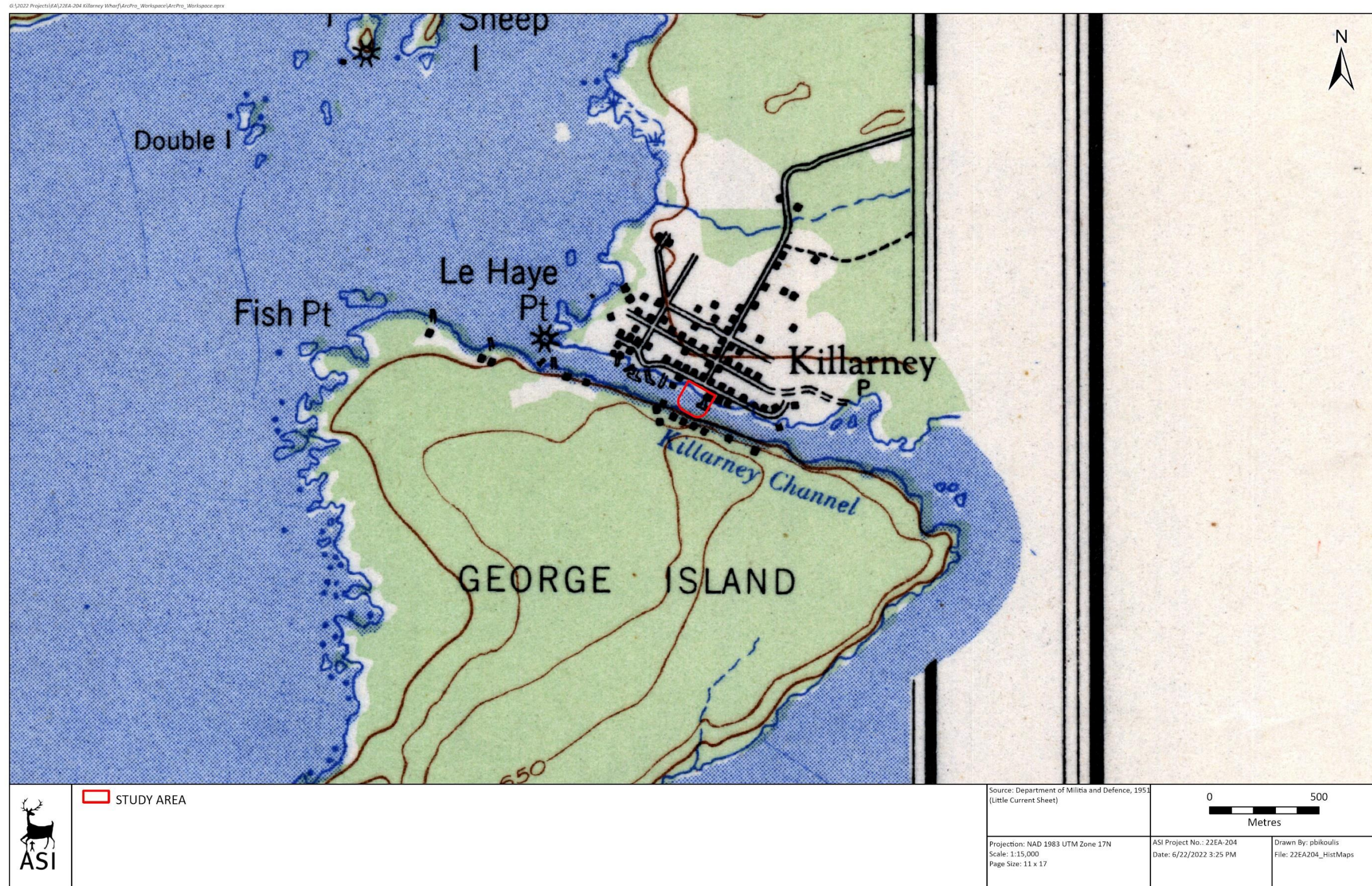
Figure 3 Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1951 Topographic Map Little Current Sheet

Figure 4 Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1990 National Topographic Series Little Current Sheet

Figure 5 Study Area – Stage 1 Results

Appendix A: Construction Drawings From 1951

Figure 6 Wharf and Warehouse – General Plan

Figure 7 Wharf and Warehouse - Details

Appendix B-2
Criteria for Evaluation Marine Archaeological Potential:
A Checklist for Non-Marine Archaeologists

exp.

Ontario ⟡

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Programs & Services Branch
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7

Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential
A Checklist for Non-Marine Archaeologists

Purpose

The **purpose of this checklist** is to help proponents determine:

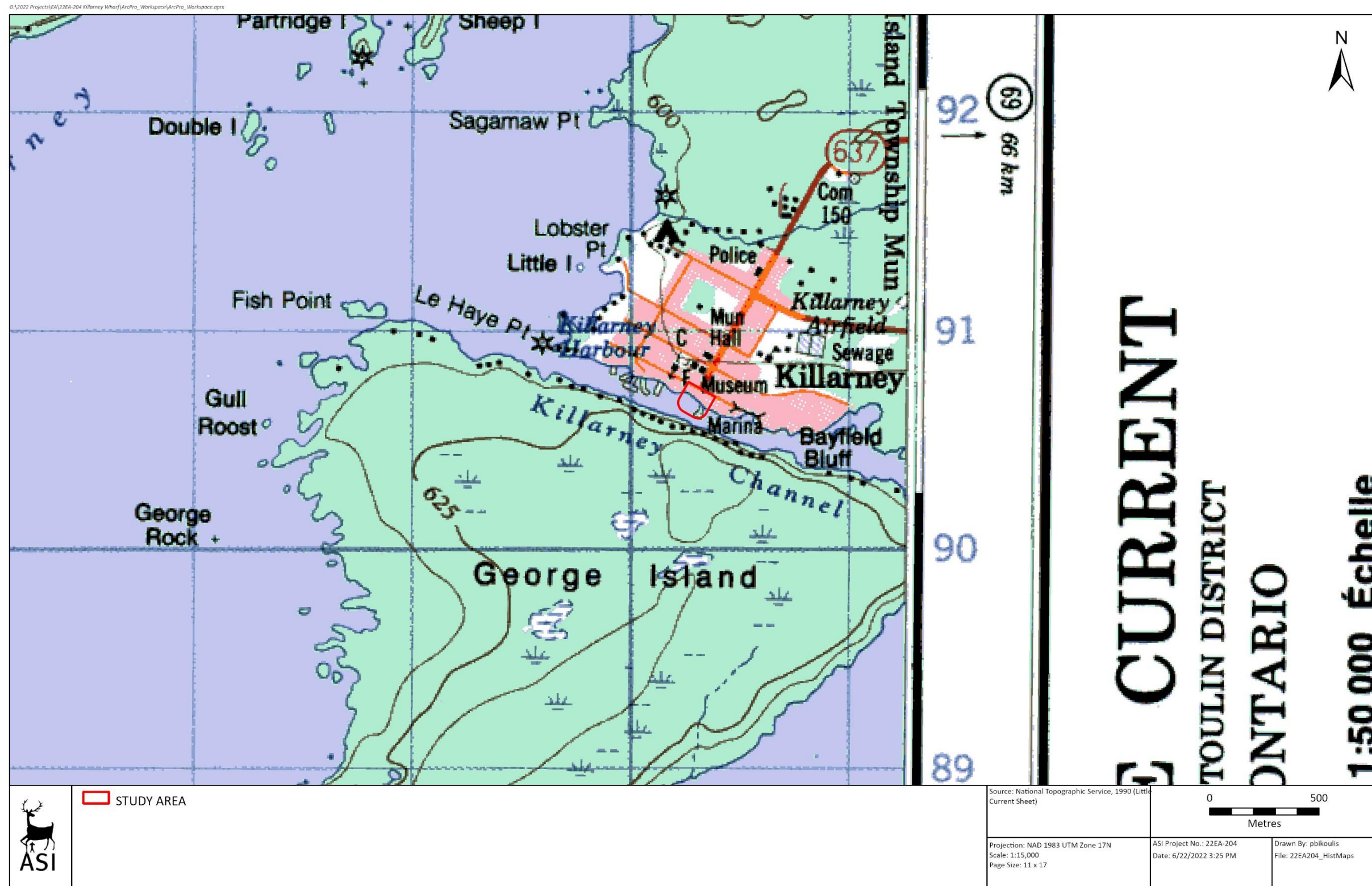- if a property or project area may contain marine archaeological resources or have marine archaeological potential

A marine archaeological site is fully or partially submerged, or lies below or partially below the high-water mark of any body of water.

The property or project area includes all submerged areas that may be impacted by project activities, including, but not limited to:

- the main project area
- temporary storage and stockpiling locations
- staging and work areas, such as docking platforms and dredging locations
- temporary features such as access routes, anchors, moorings and cofferdams.

Please refer to the **instructions** on pages 4 through 9 when completing this checklist

Processes covered

- *Planning Act*
- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Aggregate Resources Act*
- *Ontario Heritage Act*
  - Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties
- *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Canada Shipping Act*

Marine archaeological assessment

The assessment will help you:

- identify, evaluate and protect marine archaeological resources on your property or project area
- reduce potential delays and risks to your project

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a licensed marine archaeologist (defined on page 5) to undertake a marine archaeological assessment.

Note: Under Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, all marine archaeological assessments **must** be done by a licensed marine archaeologist. Only a licensed marine archaeologist can assess – or alter – a marine archaeological site.

Have you found a site?

If you find something you think may be of marine archaeological value during project work, you **must** – by law – stop all activities immediately and contact a licensed marine archaeologist. The marine archaeologist will carry out the fieldwork in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Have you found human remains?

If you find remains (e.g., bones) that could be of human origin, you **must** – by law - immediately notify the appropriate authorities (police, coroner's office, or Registrar of Cemeteries) and comply with the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*.

Other Checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project if:

- your Parent Class EA document has approved screening criteria
- your ministry's or prescribed public body's approved Identification and Evaluation Process includes approved screening criteria

Project or Property Name		
Killarney Municipal Wharf		

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)		
21 Channel Street South, Killarney		

Proponent Name		
Municipality of Killarney, Kelly Champaigne - Project Manager		

Proponent Contact Information

Telephone Number	Fax Number	Email Address
(705) 287-2424	(705) 287-2660	kchampaigne@municipalityofkillarney.ca

Screening Questions

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

   ☐ Yes   ☑ No

   > If **Yes**, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process. Do not complete the rest of this checklist.
   > If **No**, continue to Question 2.

2. Has a marine archaeological assessment been prepared for the property or project area and been entered by MTCS into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports?

   ☐ Yes   ☑ No

   > If **Yes**, do **not** complete the rest of the checklist. You are expected to follow the recommendations in the marine archaeological assessment report(s).
   >
   > The proponent and/or approval authority will:
   >
   > - summarize the previous marine archaeological assessment
   > - follow any recommendations for further marine archaeological assessment work, as applicable
   > - add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate a marine archaeological assessment was undertaken (e.g. MTCS letter that states that the report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports)
   >
   > The summary and appropriate documentation may be:
   >
   > - submitted as part of a report requirement, e.g. environmental assessment document
   > - maintained by the proponent or approval authority
   >
   > If **No**, continue to Question 3.

3. Are there known marine or land-based archaeological sites on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?

   ☐ Yes   ☑ No

4. Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge of marine or land-based archaeological sites on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?

   ☐ Yes   ☑ No

5. Is there Aboriginal knowledge or historically documented evidence of past Aboriginal use on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?

   ☐ Yes   ☑ No

6. Is there a known burial site or cemetery on the property or adjacent to the property or project area?

   ☐ Yes   ☑ No

7. Has the property or project area been recognized for its cultural heritage value?

   ☐ Yes   ☑ No

   > If **Yes** to any of questions 3 to 7, do **not** complete the checklist. Your property or project area could contain marine archaeological resources: please hire a licensed marine archaeologist to conduct a marine archaeological assessment.
   > If **No**, continue to Question 8.

8. Has the entire property or project area been subjected to recent, extensive and intensive disturbance?

   ☑ Yes   ☐ No

   > If **Yes**, do **not** complete the checklist. Instead, please keep and maintain a summary of documentation that provides evidence of the recent disturbance. A marine archaeological assessment is not required.
   > If **No**, continue to Question 9.

9. Are there two or more reported or registered ship wreck sites or reports of lost ships within a five kilometre radius of the property or project area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, a marine archaeological assessment is required.

If **No**, continue to Question 10.

10. Is the property or project area within one kilometre of an active or historic harbour, seaplane or floatplane base, tunnel, ferry route, marine terminal, or winter road?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, a marine archaeological assessment is required.

If **No**, continue to Question 11.

11. Where the project impacts fourth order or higher watercourses, are there existing narrows, rapids, waterfalls or does the watercourse enter or leave a body of water within 300 metres of the property or project area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, a marine archaeological assessment is required.

If **No**, continue to Question 12.

12. Are there potential built heritage or cultural heritage landscape resources that may be of cultural heritage value or interest adjacent to the watercourse or water body?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, a marine archaeological assessment is required.

If **No**, continue to Question 13.

13. Are there inundated beaches, bluffs, lakeshores, streams or river banks within 300 metres of the property or project area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, a marine archaeological assessment is required.

If **No**, continue to Question 14.

14. Are there inundated beaches, lakeshores or river/creek banks beyond 300 metres and at greater depth than the project area with evidence of two or more of the following in the project area?

- elevated bathymetric features such as drumlins, eskers, kames, ridges, etc.
- pockets of sandy lakebed
- distinctive bathymetric formations such as escarpments, shoals, promontories, reefs, etc.
- inundated resource extraction areas (quarry, fishery)
- inundated historical settlement including built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes
- inundated historical transportation routes

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, a marine archaeological assessment is required.

If **No**, there is low potential for marine archaeological resources at the property (or project area).

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

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

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

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

Instructions

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

- a clear map or chart showing the location and boundary of the property or project area
    - large scale and small scale maps/charts showing nearby islands or township names for context
- the municipal addresses of all properties or water lots within or adjacent to the project area, if any
- the lot, concession, parcel number or mining claims of any properties within the project area

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **licensed marine archaeologist** means an archaeologist who has a valid marine archaeology licence issued by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport to practice in Ontario. As a consultant, a licensed marine archaeologist enters into an agreement with a client to carry out or supervise marine archaeological work on behalf of the client, produce reports for or on behalf of the client and provide technical advice to the client.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

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

An existing checklist, methodology or process may be already in place to identify marine archaeological potential, including:

- one prepared and adopted by the municipality, such as an archaeological management plan
- an environmental assessment process, such as a screening checklist for municipal bridges
- projects being reviewed under the Canadian *Environmental Assessment Act*.
- one that is approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport under the Ontario government's Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties [s. B.2.]

2.	Has a marine archaeological assessment been prepared for the property or project area and been entered into the Ontario Public register of Archaeological Reports?

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

- a marine archaeological assessment report has been prepared and complies with MTCS requirements
    - a letter has been sent by MTCS to the licensed marine archaeologist confirming that MTCS has entered the report into to the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports (Register)
- the report contains a recommendation stating that there are no further concerns regarding impacts to marine archaeological sites

If a marine archaeological assessment report has been completed and deemed compliant by MTCS, and the report contains a recommendation that further marine archaeological assessment work be undertaken, this work will need to be completed.

For more information about previously conducted marine archaeological assessments, contact:

- approval authority (such as a municipality or conservation authority)
- proponent for whom the marine archaeological assessment was carried out
- consultant archaeologist qualified to hold a marine archaeology licence in Ontario
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport at archaeology@ontario.ca

3.	Are there known marine or land-based archaeological sites on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?

MTCS maintains a database of marine and land-based archaeological sites reported to the ministry. Land-based archaeological sites may extend into adjacent waterbodies.

For more information, contact MTCS Archaeological Data Coordinator at archaeology@ontario.ca.

4.	Is there Aboriginal or local knowledge of marine or land-based archaeological sites on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?

Check with:

- Aboriginal communities in your area
- local municipal staff

Aboriginal communities may have knowledge that can contribute to the identification of cultural heritage resources, and we suggest that any engagement with Aboriginal communities includes a discussion about known or potential cultural heritage resources that are of value to these communities. Aboriginal communities and local municipal staff may have information about marine archaeological sites that are not included in the MTCS database or reported to the ministry.

Other sources of local knowledge include the following:

- property owner
- local heritage organizations and historical societies, Association for Great Lakes Maritime History
- local and provincial dive organizations (Save Ontario Shipwrecks, Ontario Underwater Council), Preserve Our Wrecks, Ontario Marine Heritage Committee)
- local dive shops
- local amateur divers and diving associations
- local museums
- municipal heritage committees
- published local histories

5.	Is there Aboriginal knowledge or historically documented evidence of past Aboriginal use on or within 500 metres of the property or project area?

Check with:

- Aboriginal communities in your area
- local municipal staff

Other sources of local knowledge include the following:

- property owner
- local heritage organizations and historical societies
- local museums
- municipal heritage committees
- published local histories

6.	Is there a known burial site or cemetery on the property or adjacent to the property or project area?

For more information on known cemeteries or burial sites contact the following:

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

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

When wrecks are associated with a loss of life, the area in the vicinity of the wreck may be established as a cemetery.

7.	Has the property or project area been recognized for its cultural heritage value?

There is a strong chance there may be marine archaeological resources on the property or project area if it has been listed, designated or otherwise identified as being of cultural heritage value by:

- Municipal government
- Ontario government
- Canadian government

This includes a property that is:

- designated under *Ontario Heritage Act* (the OHA), including:
  - individual designation (Part IV)
  - part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)
  - a land or marine archaeological site (Part VI)
- subject to:
  - an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under the OHA (Parts II or IV)
  - a notice of intention to designate (Part IV)
  - a heritage conservation district study area by-law (Part V) of the OHA
- included on:
  - a municipal register or inventory of heritage properties
  - Ontario government's list of provincial heritage properties
  - Federal government's list of federal heritage buildings
- part of a:
  - National Historic Site
  - UNESCO World Heritage Site
- designated under:
  - *Heritage Railway Station Protection Act*
  - *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*
- subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque.

To determine if your property or project area is covered by any of the above, see:

- Part A of the MTCS Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Part VI – Archaeological Sites
Includes three marine archaeological sites prescribed under Ontario Regulation 11/06 and five terrestrial archaeological sites designated by the Minister under Regulation 875 of the Revised Regulation of Ontario, 1990.

For more information, refer to Regulation 875 and Ontario Regulation 11/06.

8.	Has the entire property or project area been subjected to recent, extensive and intensive disturbance?

Recent: after-1960

Extensive: over all or most of the area

Intensive: thorough or complete disturbance

Examples of ground disturbance include:

- quarrying
- dredging
- structural footprints and associated construction areas
    - where the structure has deep foundations or footings
- infrastructure development such as:
    - dams
    - pipelines, hydro lines or other utility trenches
    - causeways
    - bridges

    Note: this applies only to the excavated part of the right-of-way or corridor as the remainder may not be impacted

A ground disturbance does not include:

- aqua-cultural activities, such as a fish farm
- areas of traditional or commercial harvesting of fish, shellfish or water-based vegetation
- traditional agricultural areas that have been inundated

Property (Project Area) Inspection

Some documentation may provide evidence of prior disturbance, such as:

- photographs
- maps
- detailed descriptions and blueprints of prior projects

If complete disturbance isn't clear from documents available, an archaeologist licensed for marine archaeology can be hired to undertake an underwater and/or remote-sensing inspection of the study area to determine whether there is any remaining marine archaeological potential.

9.	Are there two or more reported or registered ship wreck sites or reports of lost ships within a five kilometre radius of the property or project area?

The presence of two or more ship wreck sites or reports of lost ships in the vicinity may indicate increased marine archaeological potential for additional marine wrecks.

10.	Is the property or project area within one kilometre of an active or historic harbour, seaplane or floatplane base, tunnel, ferry route, marine terminal, or winter road?

Focussed areas of marine activity on- and off-shore are indicators for potential marine archaeology due to:

- deliberate structures built in or on the water, such as:
    - mooring and anchoring structures
    - weirs, piers, docks, cribwork
    - groynes, breakwaters, artificial reefs
    - vessels scuttled for utilitarian or other purposes
    - infrastructure related to the construction or operation of a facility like marine railways
- incidental features, such as:
    - beached or sunken vessels or aircraft
    - dropped objects

As a result, there is potential for marine archaeological features or artifacts.

11.	Where the project impacts fourth order or higher watercourses, are there existing narrows, rapids, waterfalls or does the watercourse enter or leave a body of water within 300 metres of the property or project area?

Fourth order and higher watercourses (on the Strahler scale) have potential association with human activity around narrows, rapids, waterfalls and proximity to waterbodies such as lakes due to:

- fish harvesting and related dams or weirs
- portage locations for navigable waterways
- early historical fording locations
- early historical water power sources for mills

These activities may result in marine archaeological features or artifacts.

12.	Are there potential built heritage or cultural heritage landscape resources that may be of cultural heritage value or interest adjacent to the watercourse or water body?

Euro-Canadian settlement immediately adjacent to water bodies or watercourses may be focussed on the water for specific industrial, commercial or residential uses resulting in marine archaeological features or artifacts. For guidance, see the MTCS Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

13.	Are there inundated beaches, bluffs, lakeshores, streams or river banks within 300 metres of the property or project area?

The margins of water bodies are associated with past human occupations and use of the land. About 80-90% of archaeological sites are found within 300 metres of water bodies.

- water body types:
  - primary - lakes, rivers, streams, creeks
  - secondary - springs, marshes, swamps and intermittent streams and creeks
- water bodies can include constructed water bodies or watercourses, such as:
  - temporary channels for surface drainage
  - rock chutes and spillways
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines can also have archaeological potential, for example:
  - high bluffs or cliffs
  - sandbars

You can get information about inundated shoreline features through:

- a site visit
- aerial photographs
- bathymetric data
- geological and physiographic studies

14.	Are there inundated beaches, lakeshores or river/creek banks beyond 300 metres and at greater depth than the project area with evidence of two or more of the following in the project area?

- elevated bathymetric features such as drumlins, eskers, kames, ridges, etc.
- pockets of sandy lakebed
- distinctive bathymetric formations such as escarpments, shoals, promontories, reefs, etc.
- inundated resource extraction areas (quarry, fishery)
- inundated historical settlement including built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes
- inundated historical transportation routes

Landforms associated with past human occupations that have later been inundated, as historically documented or demonstrated through water-level chronologies, retain their archaeological potential.

- **Elevated bathymetric features**
  Higher ground and elevated positions, surrounded by low or level topography, often indicate past settlement and land use. Features such as eskers, drumlins, sizeable knolls, plateaus next to lowlands or other such features are a strong indication of archaeological potential.
  Find out if your property or project area had elevated topography prior to inundation through:
  - nautical charts
  - bathymetric data

- **Pockets of sandy lakebed**

  Areas of sandy soil, prior to being inundated, that would be well-drained and in areas characterized by heavy soil or rocky ground may indicate archaeological potential

  Find out if your property or project area had sandy soil through:
    - site visits
    - lakebed studies and sediment borehole data

- **Distinctive bathymetric formations**

  Distinctive land formations include – but are not limited to:
    - waterfalls
    - rock outcrops or faces
    - caverns
    - mounds

  Prior to inundation such features were often important to past inhabitants as special or sacred places. The following sites may be present at – or close to – these formations:
    - burials
    - structures
    - offerings
    - rock paintings or carvings

  Find out if your property or project area has a distinctive land formation through:
    - site visits
    - aerial photographs
    - bathymetric data

- **Inundated resource extraction areas**

  Prior to inundation, the following resources were collected in these extraction areas:
    - food or medicinal plants e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie
    - scarce raw materials e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert
    - resources associated with early historic industry e.g. fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining

  Aboriginal communities may hold traditional knowledge about their past use or resources in the area.

- **Inundated early historic settlement**

  Early Euro-Canadian settlements include – but are not limited to:
    - early military or pioneer settlement, e.g. pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes
    - early wharf or dock complexes
    - pioneers churches and early cemeteries

- **Inundated early historic transportation routes** - such as trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes, canals.

  For more information, see:
    - historical maps or atlases
      - for information on early settlement patterns such as trails (including Aboriginal trails), monuments, structures, fences, mills, historic roads, rail corridors, canals, etc.
      - Archives of Ontario holds a large collection of historical maps and atlases
      - digital versions of historical atlases are available on the Canadian County Atlas Digital Project
    - commemorative markers or plaques such as those posted by local, provincial or federal agencies
    - municipal heritage committees or other local heritage organizations

      - for information on early historic settlements or landscape features (e.g. fences, mill races)

      - for information on commemorative markers or plaques

Appendix B-3
Criteria for Evaluating Potential for
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (Checklist)

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

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

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

Processes covered under this checklist, such as:

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

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

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

The CHER will help you:

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

Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

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

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

Project or Property Name
Killarney Municipal Wharf Redesign Project

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)
21 Channel Street South, Village of Killarney, Municipality of Killarney

Proponent Name
Municipality of Killarney

Proponent Contact Information
Kelly Champaigne ,Project Manager. Municipality of Killarney. 32 Commissioner Street, Killarney, ON P0M 2A0

Screening Questions

	Yes	No
1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?	☐	☑

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

If No, continue to Question 2.

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

	Yes	No
2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found **not** to be of cultural heritage value?	☐	☑

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

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

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

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

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

If No, continue to Question 3.

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

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

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

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

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

If No, continue to Question 4.

Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value

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

Part C: Other Considerations

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

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

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

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

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

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

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

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

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

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

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

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

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

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

In this context, the following definitions apply:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i. designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*

- individual designation (Part IV)
- part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)

Individual Designation – Part IV

A property that is designated:

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

Heritage Conservation District – Part V

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

For more information on Parts IV and V, contact:

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

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

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

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

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

For more information, contact:

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

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

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

Registers include:

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

For more information, contact:

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

iv.   subject to a notice of:

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

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

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

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

For more information, contact:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more information, see the National Historic Sites website.

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

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

For more information, see the Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations.

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

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

For more information, see the Heritage Lighthouses of Canada website.

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

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

For more information, contact the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office.

See a directory of all federal heritage designations.

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

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

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

For more information, see Parks Canada – World Heritage Site website.

Part B: Screening for potential Cultural Heritage Value

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

Heritage resources are often recognized with formal plaques or markers.

Plaques are prepared by:

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

For more information, contact:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more information, contact the Canadian Heritage River System.

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

- your conservation authority
- municipal staff

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

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

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

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

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

A building or structure can include:

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

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

Part C: Other Considerations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An internet search may find helpful resources, including:

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

Information specific to trails may be obtained through Ontario Trails.