

ORIGINAL REPORT
WOODLAND HERITAGE NORTHEAST LIMITED

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED
CONSTRUCTION AREA OF A SCREENED-IN PORCH STRUCTURE ON CHIMO ISLAND,
IN PHYLLIS TOWNSHIP (UNSURVEYED), DISTRICT OF NIPISSING, ONTARIO**

Prepared for

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Submitted by

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Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Proposed Construction Area of a Screened-in Porch Structure on Chimo Island, in Phyllis Township (Unsurveyed), District of Nipissing, Ontario

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

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

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

Yours truly,
WOODLAND HERITAGE SERVICES LIMITED.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ryan Primrose', written over a horizontal line.

Ryan Primrose, M.A.
RP/jb, Enclosures

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cathy Dwyer, on behalf of Eve Lewis, retained Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited for the purpose of carrying out a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment prior to the construction of a screened patio on Chimo Island, in Phyllis Township, District of Nipissing (Map 1). The proposed project involves the construction of a screened patio on the north side of the pre-existing wood-frame cottage (Maps 2 and 3).

This Stage 1 assessment included a property inspection to evaluate the existing on-ground conditions and identify areas of archaeological potential. The study area itself was established as an approximately 16 metre by 16 metre area in order to accommodate any design modifications to the screened-in porch (see Map 7). At the conclusion of the Stage 1 assessment, the majority of the study area was confirmed to have archaeological potential. That said, given the variable ground and soil conditions as well as the limited past disturbances, this is better described as an area of complex archaeological potential.

During the Stage 2 fieldwork this 16 m. x 16 m. study area was subject to sub-surface testing during the Stage 2 portion of this assessment. All survey work was done in accordance with Section 2 of MHSTCI's *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. At the conclusion of the study, no archaeological resources were located.

All parts of this Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment were carried out with the MHSTCI *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and in advance of any development activities. At the conclusion of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment work, no archaeological resources were located during the Stage 2 sub-surface assessment. Please refer to Map 7 as well as Images 1 to 10.

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

1. As areas of archaeological potential were located during this Stage 1 assessment (Map 7), a Stage 2 archaeological resource assessment is recommended in advance of the proposed changes to the property. The Stage 2 assessment strategy should include a test pit survey, with test pits dug a minimum of 30 centimetres in diameter, every five metres in all areas of archaeological potential. Test pits should be excavated by hand and of a sufficient depth to penetrate and investigate the sterile mineral soils, with the soil screened through six-millimetre hardware mesh, and backfilled. The Stage 2 assessment strategy should be consistent with Sections 2.1.2 and 2.1.5 of the *MTCS 2011 Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

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

1. As no archaeological resources were located during the Stage 2 sub-surface survey of the areas of archaeological potential associated with the proposed construction area on the subject property, no further archaeological resource assessment work is recommended in advance of the proposed construction on Chimo Island, in Phyllis Township, District of Nipissing (Map 7).

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

Project Personnel

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- Principal, Licensee, Field Director, Report Author

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- Archaeological Assistant, Report Author

Acknowledgements

Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited would like to thank Temagami First Nation for participating in the fieldwork and their contributions to our overall understanding of the area.

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Limitations to this report

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

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

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

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

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

1.1 Development context

Eve Lewis has proposed the construction of a screened-in porch as an addition to their dwelling on Chimo Island, Phyllis Township, District of Nipissing, Ontario (Map 1). The proposed project consists of the construction of a new screened-in porch to be attached to the northern portion of the pre-existing wood frame cottage (Maps 2 and 3). As the current construction plans may be subject to change, a larger area was assessed (~16m. x 16m.) to meet the requirements set by the Planning Act (R.S.O. 1990) and any other conditions which may exist from the Municipality of Temagami.

1.1.1 Regulatory Context

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was completed as a condition of the Property Subdivision Application, prepared under the requirements of the Planning Act (R.S.O. 1990) and administered by the Municipality of Temagami.

1.1.2 Responsibilities Under the Ontario Heritage Act

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

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

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

- **Stage 4:** Stage 4 site-specific assessments generally involve mitigation through excavation, or avoidance and protection, if recommended.

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

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

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

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

1.2 Historical context

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

1.2.1 Archaeological Overview

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

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

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

Late Woodland (circa 800–350 B.P.)

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

Early post-contact (circa 350–85 B.P.)

Survey and Development (circa 85–10 B.P.)

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

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

In northern Ontario, this period represents about 6,000 years of occupation in an area stretching from Manitoba to Quebec. The Shield Archaic Period may have evolved directly out of the preceding Late Paleo-Indian period, although there are several key differences in material culture. Shield Archaic quarry/workshop and habitation sites demonstrate a shift from higher quality toolstone toward the exploitation of greater percentages of metasediments such as greywacke. Additionally, it is during the Shield Archaic Period where the first groundstone tools come into use. The flaking of the Shield Archaic tools appears to drop in quality as the period progresses, a change that can be seen from the highly-refined Kirk Corner Notched

points through to the smaller side notched points of the Late Shield Archaic Period. The changing projectile point technology yields to a wider variety of projectile point styles in contrast to the Late Paleo-Indian Period, including various forms of stemmed and notched points. Of interest in northern Ontario is the rise in the use of native copper in the production of tools and decorative items (Wright 1972a; Pollock 1975, 1976, 1984).

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

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

Early Woodland. Earlier interpretations of archaeology in the northeast suggested that a true Early Woodland period was absent, with the exception of some artifacts located sporadically and seldom featured at archaeological sites in the northeast. Recent excavations in northeastern Ontario and northwestern Quebec challenge this earlier interpretation and suggest that northern cultures formed part of the Meadowood Interaction Sphere (Woodland Heritage Services Limited 2011; Woodland Heritage Services Limited 2017; Taché 2008). It is now believed that an Early Woodland presence persisted in the north as evidenced by a number of Meadowood artifacts and habitation sites, one of the markers of the Early Woodland Period.

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

The Middle Woodland economy appears to have been similar to the Shield Archaic, with seasonal exploitation of a variety of subsistence resources the norm. Based on the distribution

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

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

Late Woodland (Blackduck and Selkirk). The Middle Woodland (Laurel) material culture appears to have gradually evolved into the late Woodland. This transition is not as evident in the lithic and copper artifacts, but the pottery makes a notable change to thin walled, globular pots with constricted necks and widened lips decorated using a combination of plain and 'cord-wrapped' object impressions. Two main pottery types are noted by archaeologists who have speculated that a more southerly type (Blackduck) represents early Ojibwe culture, while the more northerly type (Selkirk) represents a Cree culture (Wright 1972b; MacNeish 1958).

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

Early Post-Contact (Fur Trade). European contact in northern Ontario was disruptive to the natural evolution of material culture, traditional land use and subsistence practice among indigenous populations. It is understood that traditional material cultural items were supplanted quite rapidly by corresponding trade items imported from Europe. As the pursuit of furs became increasingly important to the purchase and replacement of trade items,

subsistence practices became displaced by exploitation of fur resources. Settlement patterns also changed, although more gradually, trading trips to fur trade posts were introduced, and in some cases settlement occurred at or near fur trade posts or, later, near the railways.

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

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

1.2.2 Land Use and Settlement History

Pre-Contact History

An examination of the Historical Map of Temagami showing the many *nastawgan* (traditional travel routes), of the Temagami area indicated that the island now referred to as Chimo Island was originally known as “Kaw-es-kak-waw M” (Macdonald 1985; Map 6). The historical mapping indicated that the broader area was used for summer canoe transportation (Macdonald 1985; Map 6). The Lake Temagami area has been historically extensively traveled and includes seasonal travel routes, surrounding portage routes, and a number of camps stationed along shorelines and on some of the numerous islands located on Lake Temagami (*ibid.*).

Municipality of Temagami

Within the overall municipality of Temagami (geographic extent), trade with Europeans began as early as the 17th century (Northwaters n.d.). A Hudson’s Bay trading post was first established on the south side of Temagami Island, and later relocated to Bear Island in 1876 (*ibid.*).

The town of Temagami became a tourist hub, and municipality as early as the 1890s and continued to expand after the Northern Ontario Railway was established in 1905 (the rail would later be called Ontario Northland), as well as with the creation of the Ferguson Highway (later Highway 11) in 1927 (Temagami Lakes Association n.d.). While the 20th century witnessed the rapid expansion of tourism in the area, it also saw the establishment of lumber and mining

companies (Temagami Lakes Association n.d.). The greater municipality of Temagami was formally established in 1998 (Bray 2012).

Previous Settlement

According to the proponent, the original cottage built on the property was constructed in the 1930s by George Small, who utilised the cottage in the summers. After his passing, his family was left to manage his estate. In exchange for assistance in the settlement of the estate, the Small family severed the property and sold the lot with the cottage to the current landowners in the mid-2000s.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

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

Table 1. Five registered archaeological sites are located within two kilometres of the study area.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Status
CfHa-32	Blueberry	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CfHa-22	Sand Narrows	Post-Contact	Aboriginal	Other; Camp/Campsite	N/A
CfHa-12	Seal Island Rock	Woodland	N/A	Other; Camp/Campsite	N/A
CfHa-11	Split Rock	Post-Contact, Woodland	Algonkian	Unknown	N/A
CfHa-10	Destroyed Temagami Pictograph	Woodland	Aboriginal	Other; Rock Art	N/A

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

In 1999, Settlement Surveys Ltd. was retained by the Erin District High School to conduct an archaeological and heritage impact assessment to inventory cultural heritage sites and features prior to the conversion of the crown land lease to a patent at Island 755 in Phyllis Township, on Lake Temagami, District of Nipissing (Pollock, CIF # 1999-011-045). The study concluded that no archaeological or historical sites, features or artifacts were found and that the study area had no archaeological resources, leading to the recommendation that no further cultural heritage or archaeological work be required prior to changes on the property title (Pollock 2000).

2.0 STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT

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

2.0.1 Permission to Enter

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

2.0.2 Fieldwork Dates

Fieldwork was carried out on November 20, 2020 with Ryan Primrose (P208) as the primary field director.

2.0.3 Weather Conditions and Fieldwork Constraints

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological fieldwork was undertaken under appropriate weather and lighting conditions. Weather during the assessment was overcast, with good visibility and temperatures between 0 to 10 degrees Celsius. Fieldwork would have been suspended when weather and lighting conditions reduced the ability to identify and document any part of the subject lands, although no adverse weather conditions impeded the fieldwork activities.

2.1 Stage 1 Background Assessment

2.1.1 Current Land Use

The lands directly associated with the study area are currently used for residential use and recreational activities.

2.1.2 Geologic Terrain and Landforms

According to Northern Ontario Engineering Geology Terrain Study (NOEGTS) Map 5001 of the Capreol area, the study area is situated on a jagged, high-relief bedrock knob with good draining conditions. The terrain also contains sections of ground morainic tills and peat organic terrain, with bedrock located below a drift veneer, all while featuring mixed drainage conditions (Map 4; Gartner 1978).

The study area is located within the James province of the Canadian Shield physiographic region, an expansive region of predominantly Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rock which forms the geological core of the North American continent (Map 4; Bostock 1967).

2.1.3 Vegetation

The proposed study area is located within the G011Tt/TI Ecosite, part of the 4E-4 Temagami Ecodistrict. This ecosite typically features shallow soils with varying substrate textures (< 15 cm), often with conifer litter, feathermoss, lichen and exposed bedrock making up the ground surface (Banton et al. 2009). The dominant tree species of this ecosite are eastern white and red pine but may also feature red maple, red oak, balsam fir, hemlock, and black spruce (Banton et al. 2009). This area has few inclusions of other vegetation such as shrubs and herbs but does include “low sweet blueberry, wintergreen, bush honeysuckle, wild lily-of-the-valley, bracken fern, wild sarsaparilla, Schreber's moss, and wavy-leaved moss” (Banton et al. 2009: 22). Refer to Map 6 for an example of the typical the profile and slope sequence of the above mentioned Ecosite.

2.1.4 Environmental Setting

The study area is located on the western portion of Chimo Island on Lake Temagami. Lake Temagami is a large lake which features multiple long arms extending to the northeast, north, southwest, and south as well as over a thousand islands. Lake Temagami drains primarily by way of the Temagami River which flows from the southeastern part of the lake and continues southwesterly eventually joining the Sturgeon River, which terminates to the south when it empties into Lake Nipissing.

The area has been heavily influenced by glacial activity during the Wisconsin glaciation. The Laurentide ice sheet covered the area in the vicinity of Lake Temagami until approximately 10,000 B.P. (Daigneault and Ochietti 2006). The project area is situated between the Obabika Moraine, a large belt of till ground moraines composed of sand and boulders located to the west of Lake Temagami (Card et al. 1973), and a known ice margin position in the Saguenay region of Quebec (Simard et al. 2003). The hypothetical extension of the known ice margin positions links the glacial ice front of the Lake Superior area to the Saguenay region, passing through the central portion of Lake Temagami. The correlation between the two suggests the Temagami area was deglaciated around 9,630 ¹⁴C B.P. (Simard et al. 2003). Human settlement in the Lake Temagami area may have begun soon after.

2.2 General Fieldwork Methods

2.2.1 General Approach for the Property Inspection

The archaeological potential of the property was assessed using criteria outlined in Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 of the MHSTCI *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. As Chimo Island is located on the Canadian Shield (Map 5), Section 1.3.3 was used to refine the archaeological potential of the study area. In northern Ontario, archaeological potential

generally exists in undisturbed, well-drained, low-sloping areas proximal to lakes and streams (both ancient and modern) of a sufficient width to allow the passage of watercraft. An analysis of the quaternary geology of the area did not suggest the potential of relict shorelines within the study area.

The Stage 1 fieldwork was undertaken according to the criteria outlined in Section 1.2 of the *MHSTCI 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The entire study area and its periphery was systematically inspected in order to identify any areas of archaeological potential and to determine the limits of the past disturbances associated with the construction of the wood-framed cottage, its wood deck and its surrounding area. This property inspection also served to determine the variety of landforms and characteristics of the landscapes, as well as to locate features that would affect assessment strategies such as rocky areas and steep slopes. Efforts were made to identify and document additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping such as isolated level areas along slopes.

2.2.2 Spatial Control

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

2.3 Stage 1 Property Assessment

2.3.1 Property Assessment

The study area is generally identified as being an area of archaeological potential due to its association with Lake Temagami, as well as the characteristic of the land having reasonably level terrain (save for some areas of exposed bedrock), and has fairly well-drained soils. The bedrock, within the study area, is located in the southwestern corner immediately adjacent to the existing structure (Images 1 to 10). This area of exposed bedrock was considered to have low archaeological potential.

2.3.2 Disturbances Observed

No evidence of intensive or extensive past disturbances were observed during the course of the archaeological assessment. That said, a retaining wall was established along part of the shore extending from the pathway to the former barge landing north. This retaining wall was used to create an artificially level area off of the north side of the building. The area between the section

of retaining wall and the building was found to have geotextile placed on the bedrock surface and infilled with allogenic granular material.

2.3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

During the Stage 1 property inspection of the screened-in porch study area on Chimo Island, the majority of the study area was identified as having archaeological potential and is considered a candidate for Stage 2 sub-surface testing (Map 7). Stage 2 archaeological survey work is warranted within those areas described as having archaeological potential.

3.0 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. As areas of archaeological potential were located during this Stage 1 assessment (Map 7), a Stage 2 archaeological survey is recommended in advance of the proposed changes to the property. This Stage 2 assessment strategy should include a test pit survey, with test pits dug a minimum of 30 centimetres in diameter, every five metres in all areas of archaeological potential. Test pits should be excavated by hand and of a sufficient depth to penetrate and investigate the sterile mineral soils, with the soil screened through six-millimetre hardware mesh, and backfilled. The Stage 2 assessment strategy should be consistent with Sections 2.1.2 and 2.1.5 of the *MTCS 2011 Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

4.0 STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT

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

4.1 Field Methods

As the study area is located on the Canadian Shield Standard 2.1.5 of the MHSTCI 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* was employed, which focusses the survey to the first 50 metres from features of archaeological potential. That said, in this case the entirety of the study area was surveyed using sub-surface means.

The Stage 2 sub-surface testing on the area of potential impact was carried out in conformance with the MHSTCI 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The test pits were dug to a minimum width of 30 centimetres and were placed approximately three metres apart, with minor deviations due to the presence of rocky areas. Test pits were dug to a sufficient depth to expose and intrude into sterile mineral soil with their profiles analysed in order to identify archaeological features, and determine the nature of the soils. All soil excavated was screened through six-millimetre hardware mesh and inspected for archaeological resources. Once excavated and analysed, all test pits were backfilled.

Members of Temagami First Nation were present for the fieldwork portion of this assessment, as well as representatives for the landowner.

4.2 Record of finds

4.2.1 Spatial Control

The spatial control for this assessment is detailed in sub-section 2.2.2.

4.2.2 Inventory of Field Documentation

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

Representative photographs were taken of the areas of potential, of the study area landforms and vegetation, of the areas to be impacted, the test pitting process, and the field conditions encountered at the time of the assessment (Images 1 to 9). Additionally, photographs in the report are referenced by site or locale, but also carry the photographic record number that is embedded in the digital file. Thus, an Image in this report may be indicated as “Image 1”, and

include a reference to “Photograph 389”, indicating both the position of the photograph in the report and the number designating the photograph (assigned by the camera), and maintained within the documentation generated during fieldwork and analysis.

The project record documentation includes photographs, maps, field notes, GPS location data, and this report (Table 2).

Table 2: Documentary records for this project.

<i>Documentation</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Photographs	61	Digital images	Digital storage
GPS readings (Waypoints)	9	Context, property survey	Digital storage
GPS readings (Tracks)	172	Context, property survey	Digital storage
Field notes	1	Pages of notes	Digital storage
Report	1	Copy (.pdf)	Digital storage

The digital records relating to this project are stored on trust at the Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited New Liskeard office and are backed up periodically from the source drive to ensure long term stability. Digital records will be maintained in contemporary software formats, updated as Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited updates software or storage media.

4.3 Stage 2 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 sub-surface testing program was carried out in all areas identified as having confirmed archaeological potential during the Stage 1 property inspection (Images 1 to 6). The test pitting survey revealed that most of the area was composed of approximately 10 to 40 centimetres of imported gravel on top geotextile fabric, which overlayed the original bedrock (Image 7). The gravel was used to build a retaining wall near the water and to create walking paths leading from the cottage to surrounding areas. The test pitting in the flower beds along the eastern portion of the study area revealed 5 to 30 centimetres of gardening soil over geotextile-covered bedrock (Image 8). Lastly, test pitting examined the soil deposited in the depressions found in the open bedrock (Image 9).

At the conclusion of the Stage 2 survey work, no archaeological resources were recovered during the Stage 2 sub-surface testing of the proposed screened-in porch construction area.

5.0 STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

2. As no archaeological resources were located during the Stage 2 sub-surface survey of the areas of archaeological potential associated with the proposed construction area on the subject property, no further archaeological resource assessment work is recommended in advance of the proposed construction on Chimo Island, in Phyllis Township, District of Nipissing (Map 7).

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

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

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

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

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

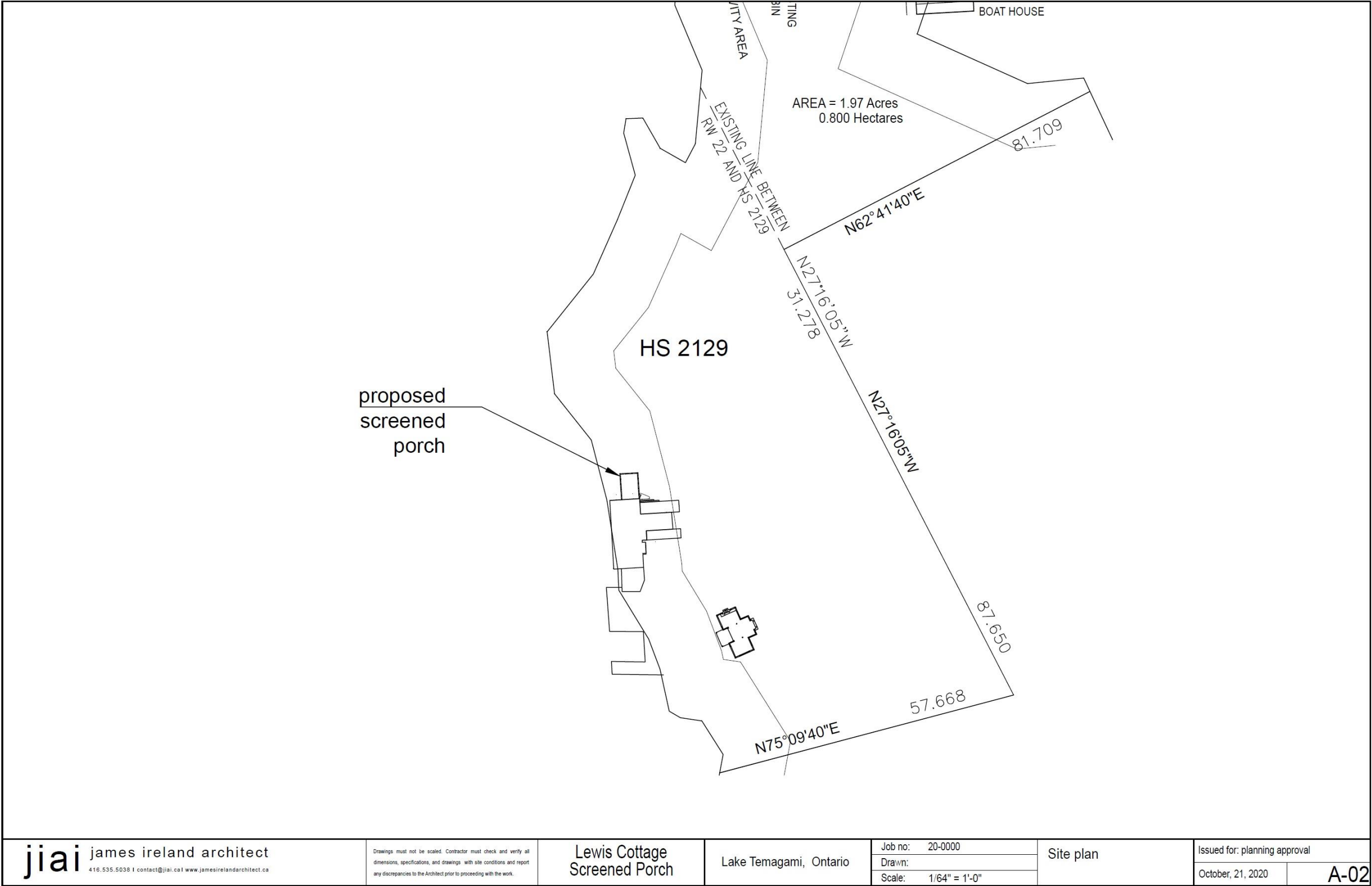
d. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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

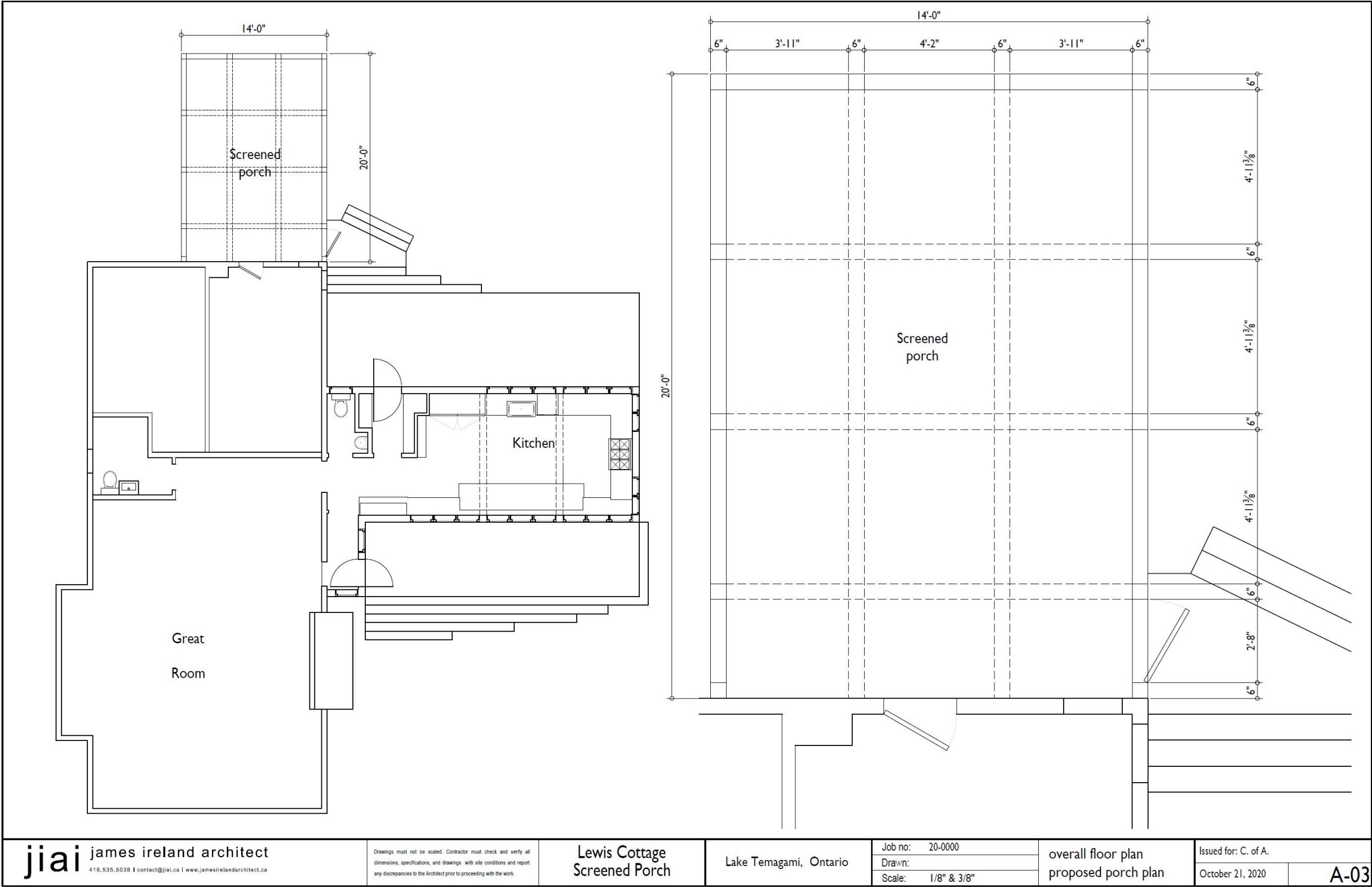
7.0 MAPS



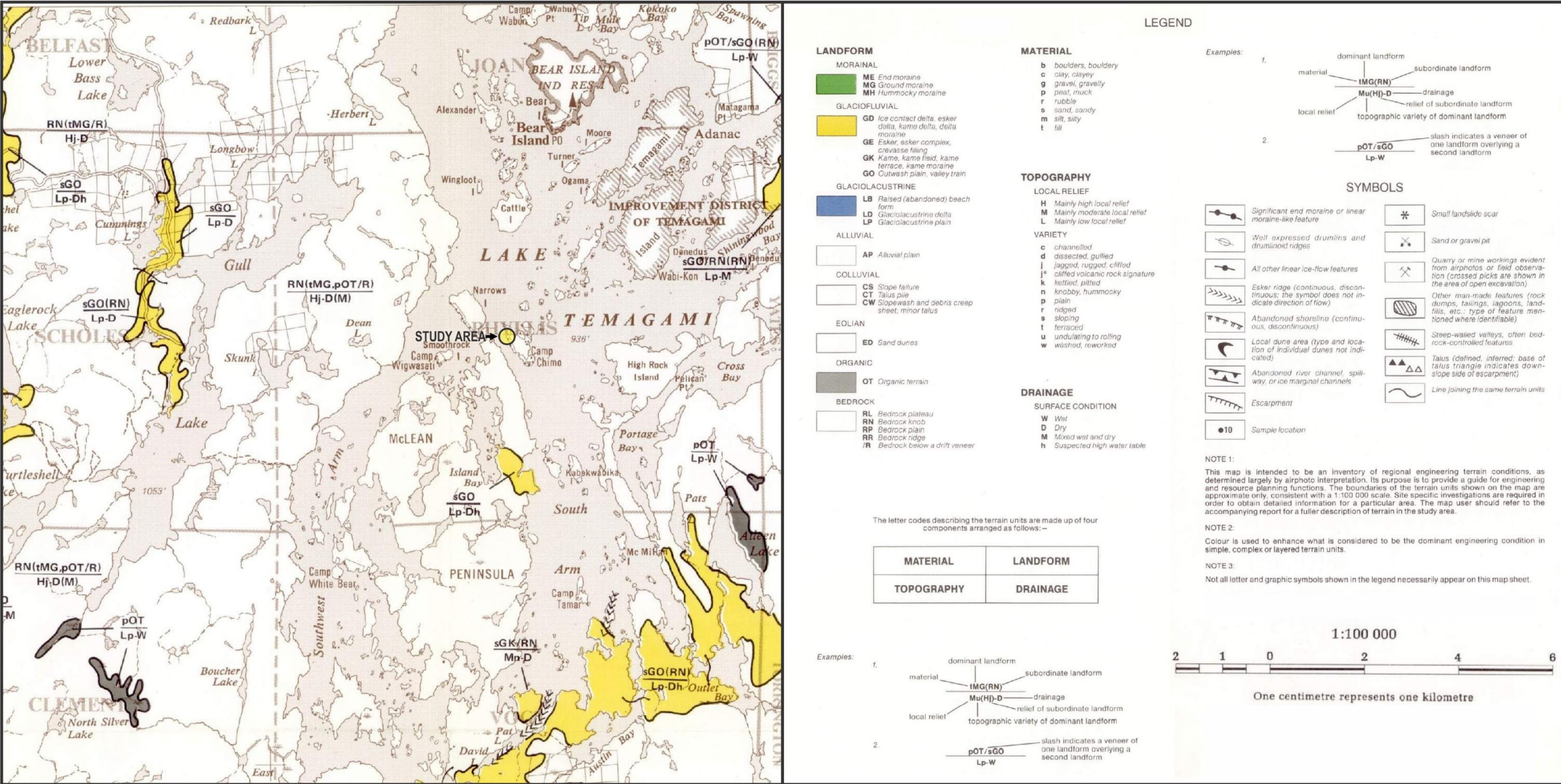
Map 1. Location of the study area on Chimo Island.



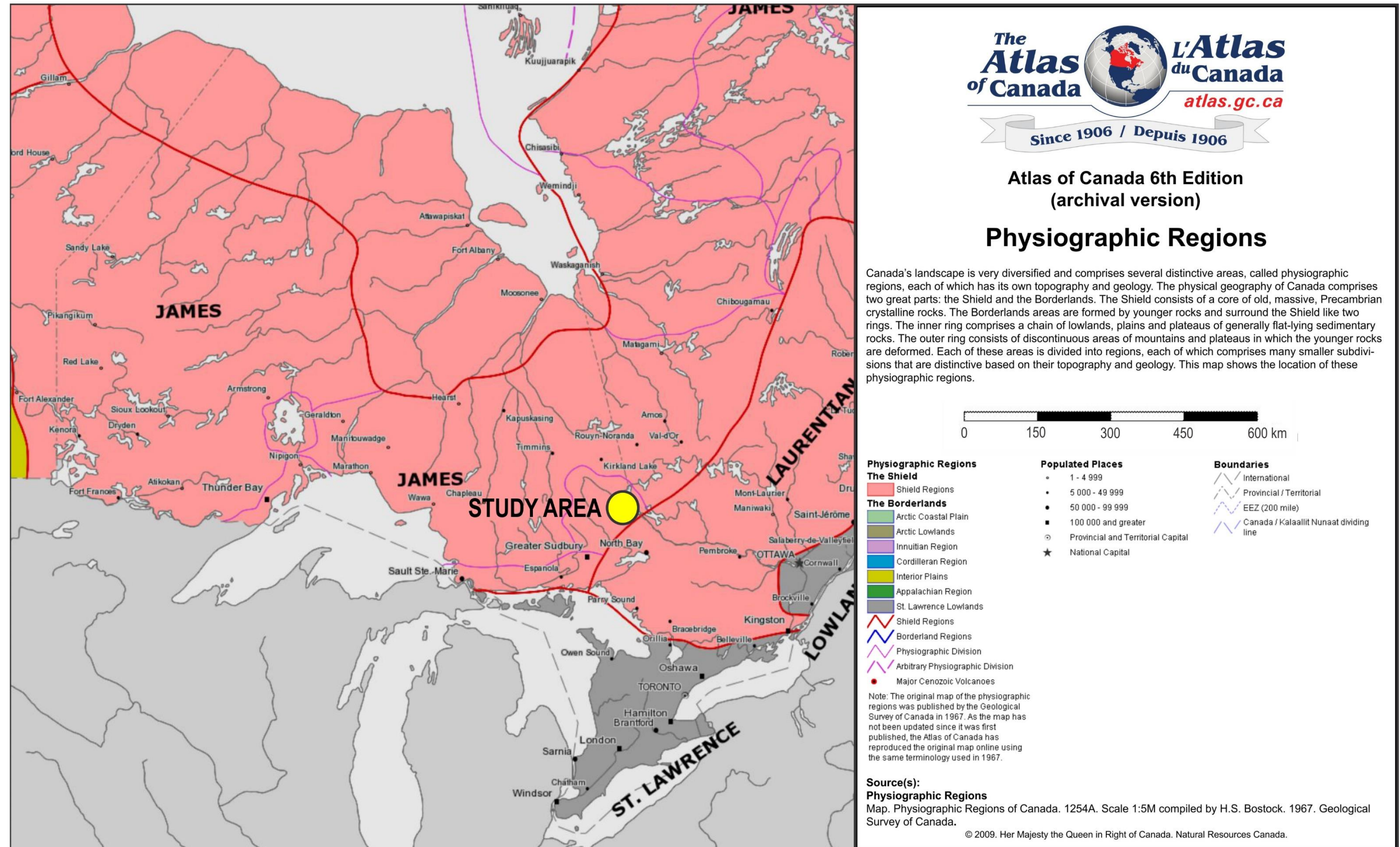
Map 2. Unmodified site plan showing the proposed construction of the screened porch.



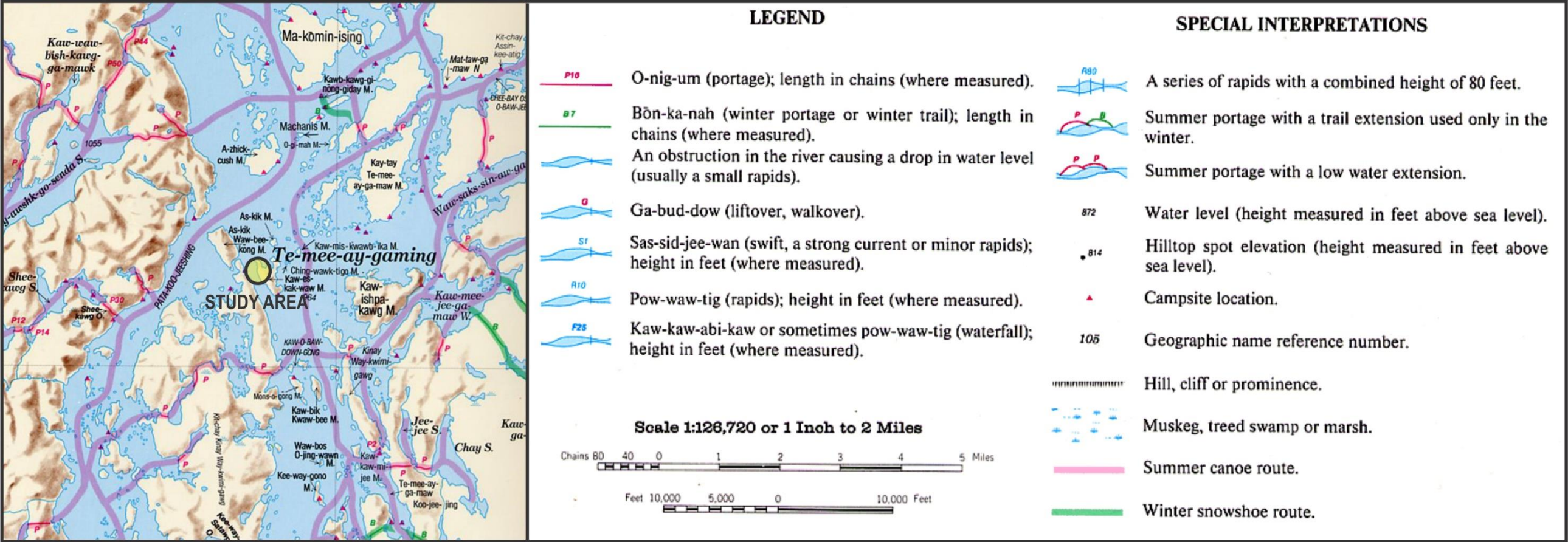
Map 3. Unmodified floor plan showing the current cottage footprint and details about the proposed screened porch.



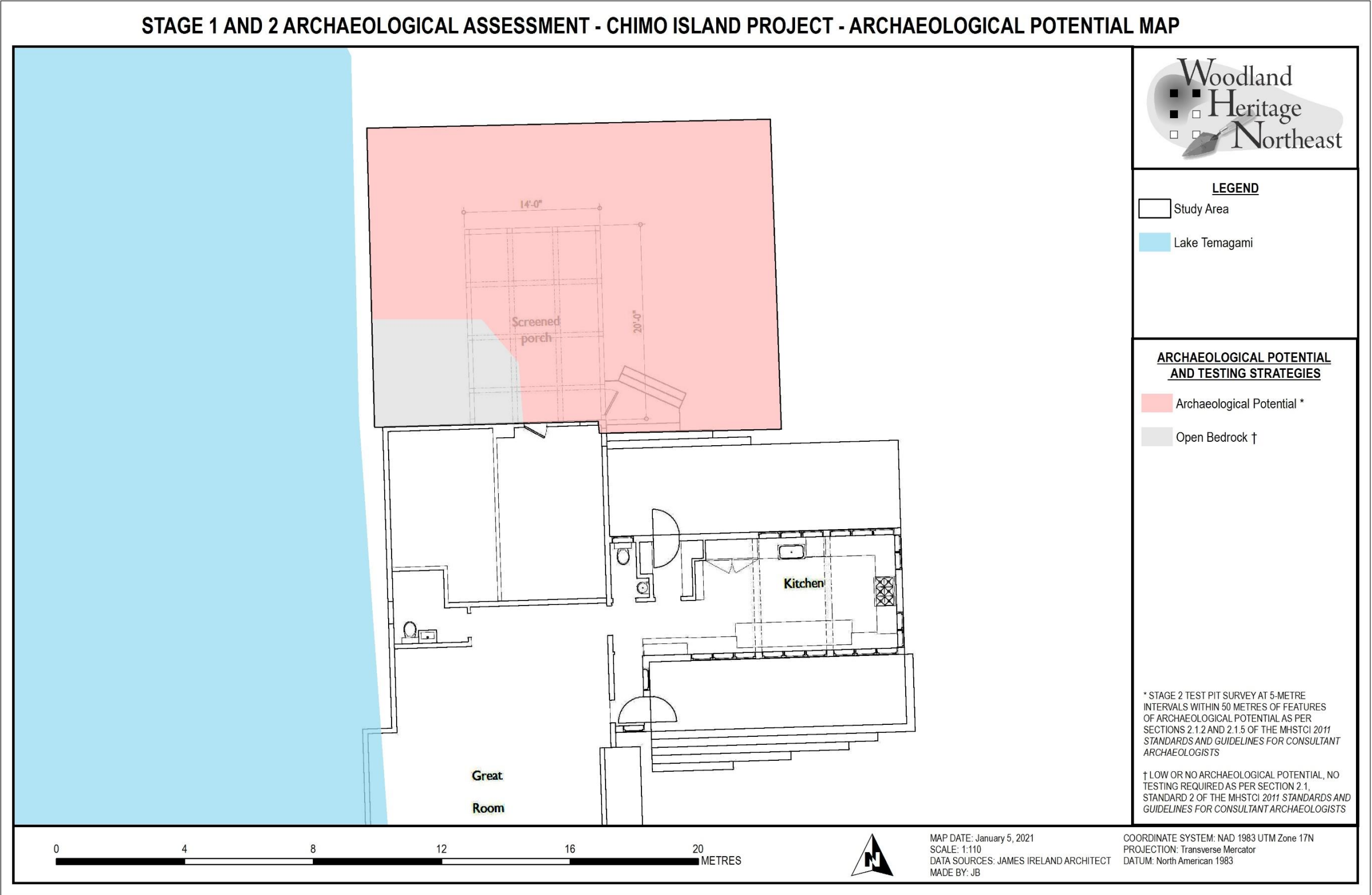
Map 4. NOEGTS map 5001 showing the surficial geology of the study area and its surroundings (Gartner 1978).



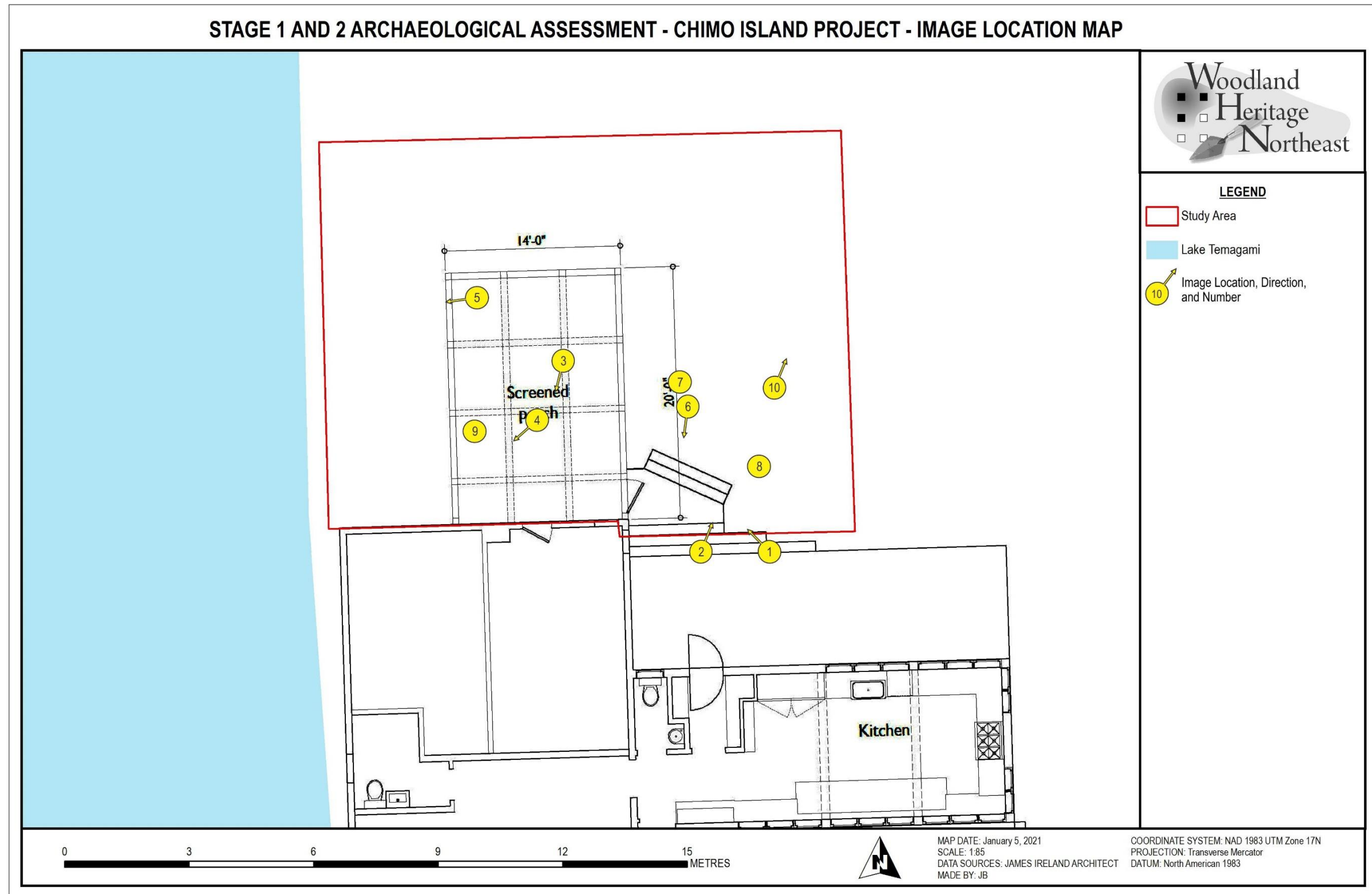
Map 5. Physiographic map showing the study area on the Canadian Shield (Bostock 1967).



Map 6. Excerpt from Macdonald's (1985) Historical Map of Temagami showing the traditional travel routes and campsites in the vicinity of the study area.



Map 7. Archaeological potential map showing the ground conditions and assessment strategies in the Chimo Island study area.



Map 8. Image location map showing the locations and directions of photographs used in this report.

8.0 IMAGES

Image 1. Photograph 2958 of the western portion of the general study area.



Image 2. Photograph 3009 of the eastern portion of the general study area.



Image 3. Photograph 2333 facing south, showing the southern part of the study area and the location of the proposed addition to the cottage.



Image 4. Photograph 2340 showing a section of open bedrock within the study area.



Image 5. Photograph 2426 of the western portion of the study area, showing a portion of the retaining wall and levelled area.



Image 6. Photograph 4241 test pit excavation and screening process.



Image 7. Photograph 3418 of a test pit dug in the centre of the study area, showing geotextile under allogenetic granular material, and over bedrock.



Image 8. Photograph 2557 of the test pit dug in the garden bed on the eastern portion of the study area, showing geotextile over bedrock.



Image 9. Photograph 1201 of the test pit dug in the exposed bedrock.



Image 10. Photograph 2614 of the backfilling process.

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