



## **APPENDIX S**

### **ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENTS**

- S-1 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Mine Site)
- S-2 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Mine Site)
- S-3 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Transmission)
- S-4 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Pipeline/Road)
- S-5 Archaeology Chance Find Procedure
- S-6 Cultural Heritage Research Report: Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes
- S-7 Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report Baseline**
- S-8 Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report CHR1 Travel Route
- S-9 Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report CHR3 Cabin
- S-10 Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report CHR4 Cabin
- S-11 Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report CHR5 Cabin



# **Cultural Heritage: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment**

Springpole Gold Project  
First Mining Gold Corp.

ONS2104

**Prepared by:**  
**Wood Environment & Infrastructure Americas**  
**a Division of Wood Canada Limited**

**April 2022**

# **Cultural Heritage: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment Springpole Gold Project**

Red Lake District, Northwest Ontario  
Project #ONS2104

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

First Mining Gold Corp. (FMG) proposes to develop, operate and eventually decommission / close an open pit mine and ore process plant with supporting infrastructure known as the Springpole Gold Project (Project). The Project is located in a remote area of northwestern Ontario, approximately 110 kilometres (km) northeast of the Municipality of Red Lake and 145 km north of the Municipality of Sioux Lookout.

An environmental assessment (EA) pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* and the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act* is required to be completed for the Project. This report contains the Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment Report (Cultural Heritage Report) and is one of a series of Technical Support Documents prepared by Wood Environment & Infrastructure Americas, a division of Wood Canada Limited on behalf of FMG to describe the predicted environmental effects of the Project.

For the purpose of this Cultural Heritage Report the Study Area is defined as the Project Development Area and Investigation Area and was prepared in accordance with the applicable guidance documents and legislation.

Following the completion of background research it was determined that there are ten potential protected heritage properties within the Study Area. Based on the above, the following recommendations are made:

- 1) Direct and indirect impacts are anticipated to four potential heritage properties (CHR 1, CHR 3, CHR 4 and CHR 5) as a result of the Project.
  - a. These properties should be evaluated for cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in standalone Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHERs) during the EA phase of the Project (four CHERs). If a CHER determines that the property has CHVI, then a Heritage Impact Assessment must also be prepared prior to construction.
- 2) Direct and indirect impacts are anticipated to one potential heritage property (CHR 2) as a result of the Project.
  - a. This property should be screened during a site visit to determine if the property has potential CHVI. If it is determined that the resource has potential CHVI, then the property should be evaluated for CHVI in a CHER during the EA phase of the Project. If no potential CHVI is identified during the site visit, then no further work from a cultural heritage perspective is required.
- 3) While no indirect or direct impacts are anticipated to the potential heritage properties of CHR 6 to CHR 10, these properties will be identified to Project construction personnel to ensure awareness of the presence of potential heritage properties.
- 4) Cultural heritage resources are often of importance to Indigenous communities. Consultation is ongoing as part of the EA for the Project. Information received will be incorporated as necessary.
- 5) This report should be submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries for review and comment.

The above findings were prepared using drawings of the proposed work contained in Appendix B. Should the proposed work be updated or changed, then the impact assessment should be revised to confirm impacts and recommended mitigation measures.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
1.1 Purpose and Objective of the Report .....	1-1
1.2 Project Overview.....	1-2
1.3 Study Area.....	1-2
<b>2.0 METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>2-1</b>
2.1 Regulatory Requirements .....	2-1
2.1.1 <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .....	2-1
2.2 Guidance Documents .....	2-1
2.3 Background Research.....	2-1
2.4 Information Gathering .....	2-1
2.5 Inventory of Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes.....	2-2
2.6 Preliminary Impact Assessment.....	2-2
<b>3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>3-1</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	3-1
3.2 Physiography .....	3-1
3.3 Indigenous Land Use.....	3-1
3.4 18th and 19th Century Land Use .....	3-4
3.5 20th Century Land Use .....	3-5
3.6 Historic Plaques .....	3-6
<b>4.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS .....</b>	<b>4-1</b>
4.1 Detailed Review and Identification of Developed Sites by Gold Canyon Resources.....	4-1
4.2 Trout Lake Forest Management Plan (Domtar Inc. 2021).....	4-1
4.3 Cultural Heritage Research Report and Field Assessment (Northwest Archaeological Assessments 2021) .....	4-1
<b>5.0 RESULTS .....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
5.1 Information Gathering Results.....	5-1
5.2 Inventory of Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes.....	5-1
<b>6.0 PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....</b>	<b>6-1</b>
6.1 Description of Proposed Work .....	6-1
6.2 Assessment of Potential Impacts.....	6-1
<b>7.0 SUMMARY AND FINDINGS.....</b>	<b>7-1</b>
<b>8.0 ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS .....</b>	<b>8-1</b>
<b>9.0 CLOSING.....</b>	<b>9-1</b>
<b>10.0 REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>10-1</b>



### LIST OF TABLES

Table 3-1: Review of 20th Century Historical Mapping.....	3-5
Table 5-1: Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources.....	5-2
Table 6-1: Potential Interactions of Project Components/Activities.....	6-2
Table 6-2: Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures.....	6-3

### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Project Location .....	1-3
Figure 1-2: Location of the Study Area.....	1-4
Figure 1-3: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Study Area.....	1-5
Figure 1-4: Topographic Map Showing the Location of the Study Area.....	1-6
Figure 3-1: 1902 New Ontario Map Showing the Location of the Study Area .....	3-7
Figure 3-2: Historic Mineral Maps Showing the Location of the Study Area .....	3-8
Figure 3-3: 1936 Birch-Springpole Lake Area Map Showing the Location of the Study Area.....	3-9
Figure 4-1: Springpole Project EA Identified Cabins .....	4-3
Figure 5-1: Identified Cultural Heritage Resources.....	5-1
Figure 6-1: Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within the Local Study Area.....	6-7

### LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Hudson Bay Company Mapping Records
Appendix B: Proposed Work
Appendix C: Assessor Qualifications



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CDF	Co-disposal facility
CEAA	<i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</i>
CHER	Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report
CHSR	Cultural Heritage Screening Report
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
EA	Environmental Assessment
FMG	First Mining Gold Corp.
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
km	Kilometre
LSA	Local Study Area
m	Metre
MHSTCI	Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
NDMNRF	Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry
OHA	<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>
OHT	Ontario Heritage Trust
PDA	Project Development Area
PHP	Provincial Heritage Property
Project	Springpole Gold Project
SCHV	Statement of Cultural Heritage Value
Wood	Wood Environment & Infrastructure Americas, a division of Wood Canada Limited



## GLOSSARY

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



Significant: In regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 2020).



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

First Mining Gold Corp. (FMG) proposes to develop, operate and eventually decommission / close an open pit mine and ore process plant with supporting infrastructure known as the Springpole Gold Project (Project). The Project is located in a remote area of northwestern Ontario, approximately 110 kilometres (km) northeast of the Municipality of Red Lake and 145 km north of the Municipality of Sioux Lookout (Figure 1-1).

An environmental assessment (EA) pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CEAA) and the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act* is required to be completed for the Project. This report contains the Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (Cultural Heritage Report) and is one of a series of Technical Support Documents prepared by Wood Environment & Infrastructure Americas, a division of Wood Canada Limited (Wood) on behalf of FMG to support in determining the predicted environmental effects of the Project.

### 1.1 Purpose and Objective of the Report

This Cultural Heritage Report was prepared to assess the potential effects of the construction, operation, and decommissioning / closure phases of the Project on built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. To evaluate these effects of the Project, the following tasks have been completed:

- Background research, including consultation of primary and secondary sources and review historical maps / aerial imagery to gain an understanding of the historical evolution of the Study Area;
- Online data collection and submission of agency information requests to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI), Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT), and the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNR) to determine the presence of protected and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the Study Area;
- Inventorying built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, drafting statements of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and list of heritage attributes for protected properties (if applicable); and
- Completing a preliminary impact assessment to identify potential impacts to identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes that may result from the Project and prepare mitigation measures where impacts are anticipated.

This Cultural Heritage Report has been prepared in accordance with the following guidance documents:

- *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*, S.C. 2012, c.19, s.52 (Government of Canada 2012);
- *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012, Springpole Gold Project* (CEA Agency 2018);
- *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18 (Government of Ontario 2021a);
- *Approved Terms of Reference* (Wood 2021);
- *Technical Guidance for Assessing Physical and Cultural Heritage or any Structure, Site or Thing* (Government of Canada 2015); and
- *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Canada's Historic Places 2010).

This Cultural Heritage Report was prepared in collaboration with Northwest Archeological Assessments. Background research completed for the *Cultural Heritage Research Report: Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* prepared for the Project in 2021 by Northwest Archaeological Assessments was used to inform the historical background presented in this report. In addition, the inventory of built



heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes was developed in consultation with Northwest Archaeological Assessments, who completed the cultural heritage field review of the study area in 2021.

## 1.2 Project Overview

The ore body is located under a small portion of Springpole Lake. To allow for the development and safe operation of the open pit mine, cofferdams will be established to facilitate controlled dewatering of the mining area. Ore from the open pit will be processed in an onsite process plant at approximately 30,000 tonnes per day. Tailings resulting from the processing of ore will be stored in a co-disposal facility (CDF).

The main components of the Project include:

- Open pit;
- Cofferdams;
- CDF for mine rock and tailings;
- Surficial soil stockpile;
- Ore stockpiles;
- Process plant complex;
- Buildings and supporting infrastructure;
- Water management and treatment facilities;
- Fish habitat development area;
- Accommodations complex;
- Aggregate operation(s);
- 230 kilovolts (kV) transmission line; and
- Mine access road.

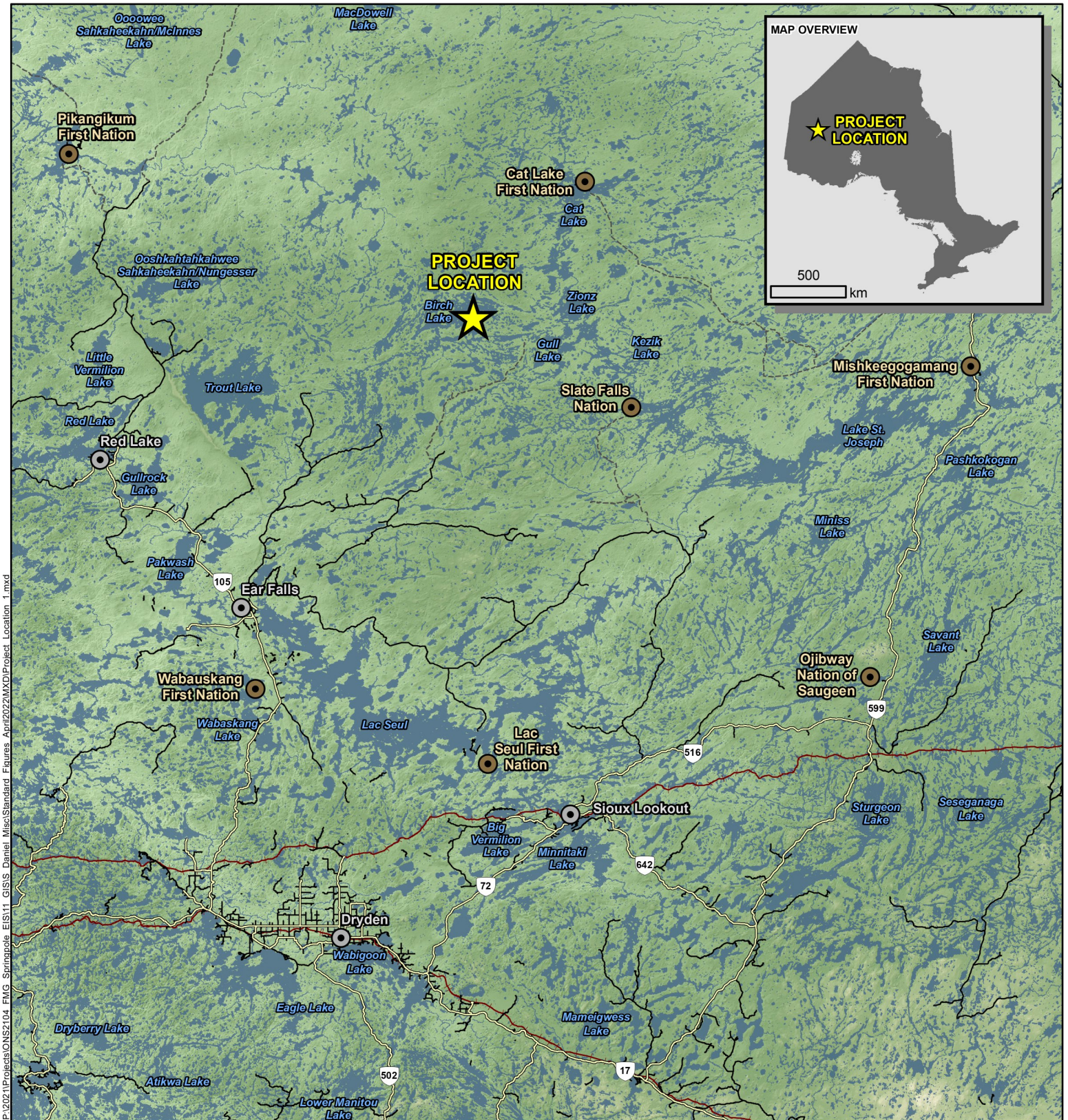
The Project is expected to be developed over a three-year period in which the installation of the cofferdams will be established to support the dewatering of an isolated area of Springpole Lake for open pit mining. The mine will be operated for a period of approximately 12 years. Decommissioning and closure of the site is expected to be five years in length and will be followed by a period of environmental monitoring.

## 1.3 Study Area

The Terms of Reference for the provincial environmental assessment has generated preliminary study areas to guide the spatial extent of the baseline studies including:

- **Project Development Area (PDA):** Encompasses the anticipated footprint of the Project within the care and control of FMG and includes the mine site area, the mine site access road corridor and the transmission line corridor. The mine site area includes but is not limited to, the footprint of the process plant, shops and other buildings, CDF, mine rock storage, ore stockpile and crusher, open pit, haul roads and other supporting infrastructure. The mine site access road corridor includes an access road from the process plant to the existing Wenasaga Road. The transmission line corridor includes the 230 kV transmission line from the process plant to the Wataynikaneyap 230 kV transmission line (Wood 2021). Direct impacts to built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes may occur within the PDA.
- **Investigation Area (or Local Study Area; LSA):** This investigation area extends beyond the PDA and was defined at a preliminary level by applying a 2 km buffer around the anticipated footprint and a 1 km footprint around the proposed mine site access road and transmission line (Wood 2021). Indirect impacts to built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes may occur within this area.

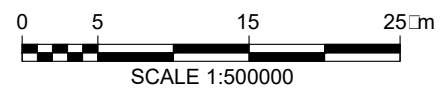
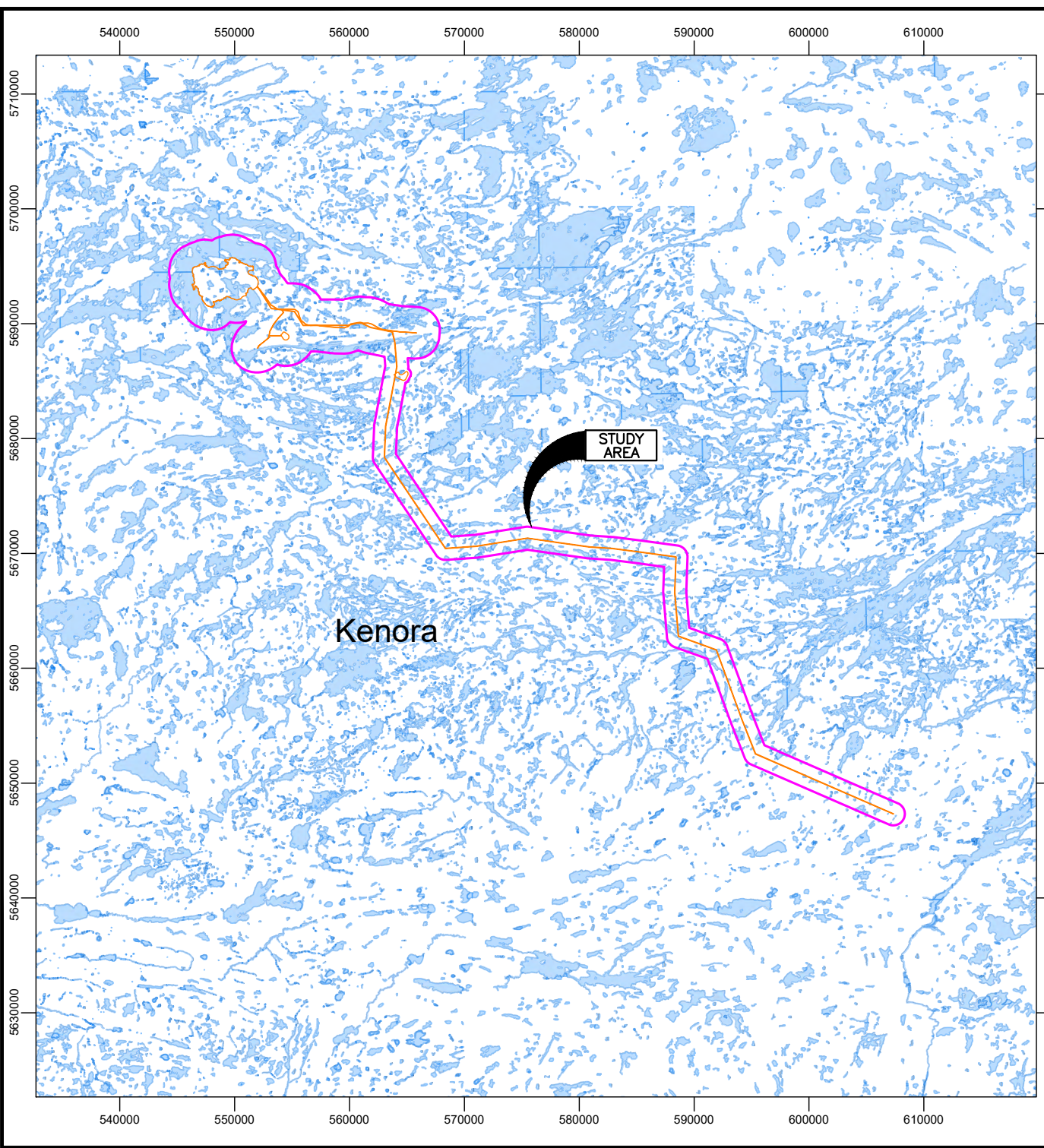




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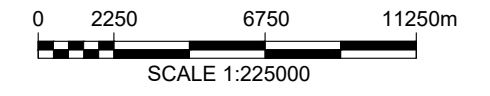
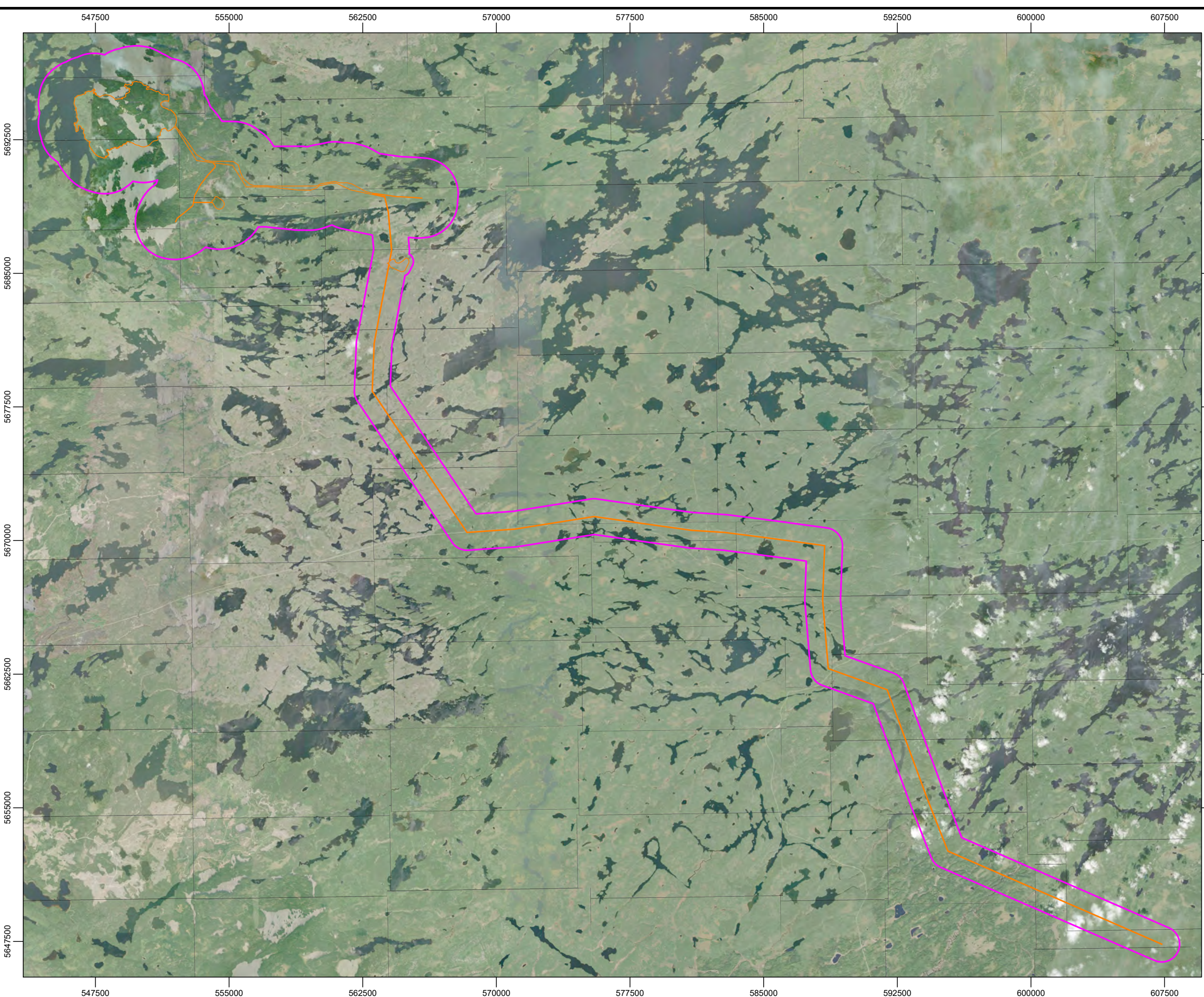
<p><b>LEGEND</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Project Location</li> <li> Town</li> <li> First Nation Reserve</li> <li> Highway</li> <li> Secondary Road</li> <li> Resource / Winter Road</li> <li> Railway</li> </ul>	<p><b>NOTES:</b></p> <p>- Topographic information extracted from LIO, MNRF.</p>	<p><b>FIRST MINING GOLD wood.</b></p> <p><b>SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT</b></p> <p><b>Project Location</b></p>
	<p>Datum: NAD83 Projection: UTM Zone 18N</p>	<p>PROJECT N<sup>o</sup>: ONS2104     <b>FIGURE: 1-1</b></p> <p>SCALE: 1:1,500,000     DATE: April 2022</p>

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<b>LEGEND:</b>		<b>Study Area</b>	
			Project Development Area (PDA)
			Local Study Area for Cultural Heritage (LSA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Wood Environment &amp; Infrastructure Solutions report no. ONS2104.</li> <li>- All locations are approximate.</li> <li>- Original paper size: 8-1/2 x 11.</li> <li>- ESRI Canada, "Ontario Basic Mapping (OBM)"; Canmap Streetfiles V2008.4.</li> </ul>			
Datum: NAD83 Projection: UTM Zone 15N			
<b>SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT</b>			
<b>Location of the Study Area</b>			
PROJECT No: ONS2104		FIGURE: 1-2	
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**NOTES:**  
 - This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions report no. ONS2104.  
 - All locations are approximate.  
 - Original paper size: 11 x 17.  
 - Aerial photographs by the city of Kenora; Canmap Streetfiles V2008.4.



**SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT**

**Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Study Area**

**LEGEND:**  
 Study Area  
 Project Development Area (PDA)  
 Local Study Area for Cultural Heritage (LSA)

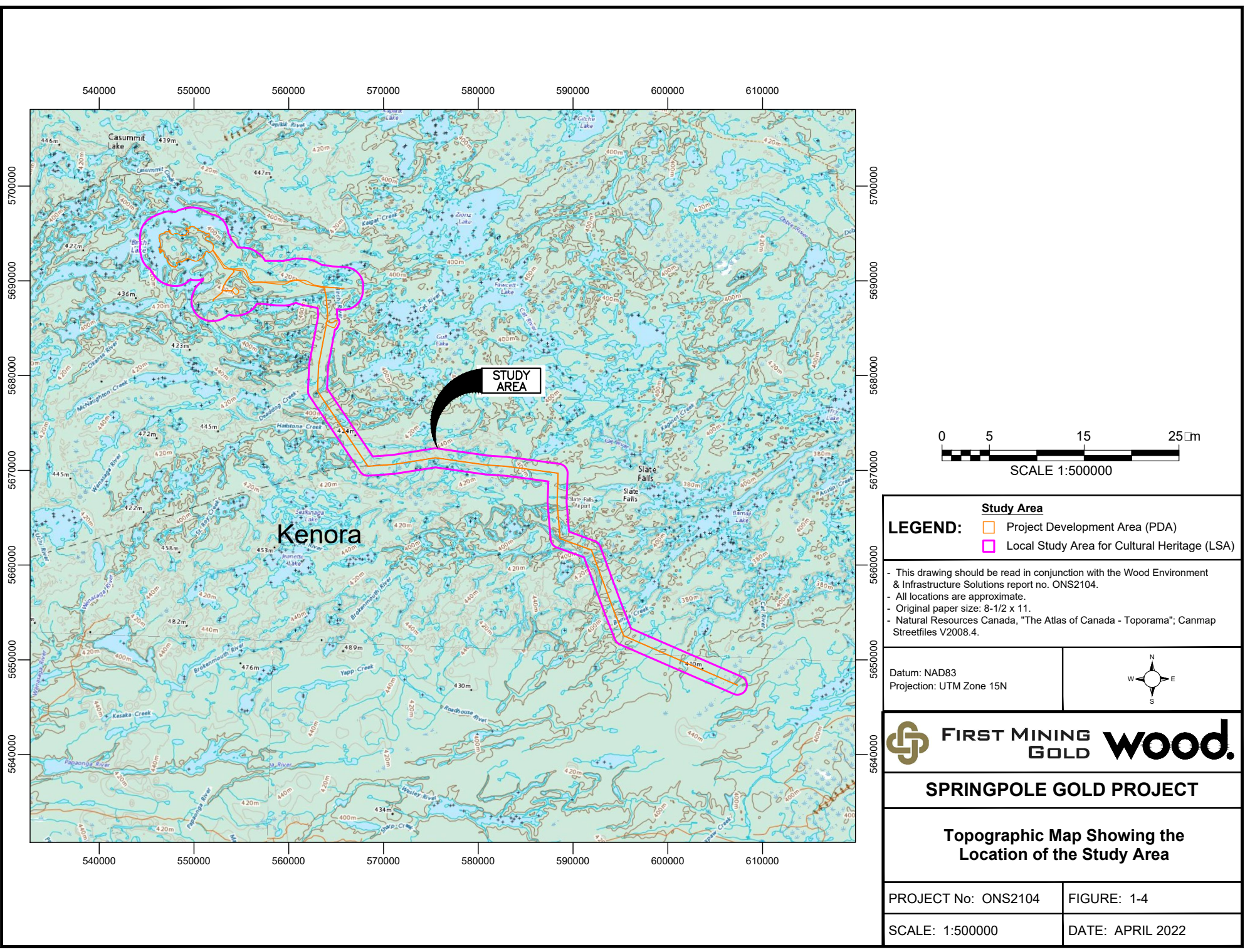
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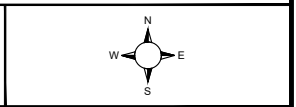
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<b>LEGEND:</b>	Project Development Area (PDA)
	Local Study Area for Cultural Heritage (LSA)

- This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions report no. ONS2104.  
 - All locations are approximate.  
 - Original paper size: 8-1/2 x 11.  
 - Natural Resources Canada, "The Atlas of Canada - Toporama"; Canmap Streetfiles V2008.4.

Datum: NAD83  
 Projection: UTM Zone 15N



**SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT**

**Topographic Map Showing the Location of the Study Area**

PROJECT No: ONS2104	FIGURE: 1-4
SCALE: 1:500000	DATE: APRIL 2022

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Regulatory Requirements**

The requirements to consider environmental effects to physical and cultural heritage under CEAA are outlined in Section 5(1)(c)(ii) and any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance under Section 5(1)(c)(iv). The requirement to address environmental effects to cultural heritage is also addressed under Sections 5(2)(b)(ii) and (iii) of the CEAA with Section 19(1) of the CEAA outlining the factors that must be considered in an environmental assessment, including potential environmental effects (Government of Canada 2012).

#### **2.1.1 Ontario Heritage Act**

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.018, provides a framework for the protection of cultural heritage resources in the Province. It gives municipalities and the provincial government powers to protect heritage properties and archaeological sites. The *Ontario Heritage Act* includes two regulations for determining CHVI: O. Reg. 9/06 and O. Reg. 10/06. O. Reg. 9/06 provides criteria to determine the CHVI of a property at a local level while O. Reg. 10/06 provides criteria to determine if a property has CHVI of provincial significance (Government of Ontario 2019).

### **2.2 Guidance Documents**

The CEAA *Technical Guidance for Assessing Physical and Cultural Heritage or any Structure, Site or Thing* provides preliminary guidance to address Sections 5(1)(c)(ii)(iv) and 5(2)(b)(ii)(iii) of the CEAA (Government of Canada 2015).

The MHSTCI is responsible for the administration of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and has developed checklists, information bulletins, standards and guidelines and policies to support the conservation of Ontario's cultural heritage resources, including built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and archaeological sites. The MHSTCI *Criteria for Evaluating for Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (2016) was used and considered Parks Canada's *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (2011) to guide the assessment of potential impacts resulting from the Project.

### **2.3 Background Research**

Background research was carried out during the preparation of this Cultural Heritage Report to gain a thorough understanding of the historical context of the Study Area. Primary sources, secondary sources, historical maps, and aerial photographs were consulted, as appropriate, to identify historical themes relevant to the Study Area. Specifically, research was completed regarding the physiography, survey and settlement, and 19th and 20th century land use of the Study Area. The results of the background research are presented in Section 3.0 of this report.

### **2.4 Information Gathering**

Information gathering was carried out to identify known and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in the Study Area. For this Cultural Heritage Report, the MHSTCI, OHT, NDMNRF and Northwest Archaeological Assessments were contacted directly via email or telephone to determine the presence of listed, designated, or protected heritage properties within, and adjacent to, the Study Area. The results of information gathering activities are presented in Section 5.1 of this report.



## **2.5 Inventory of Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes**

Following the completion of the background research, information gathering, and review of field review results, an inventory of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the Study Area was created.

To assist in the creation of the inventory, a 40-year threshold (rule of thumb) was used to identify properties and landscapes with the potential to have CHVI. The 40-year rule is generally accepted by federal and provincial agencies as a preliminary screening measure for CHVI. It should be noted, however, that the 40-year threshold is a guide only and does not imply that all properties of 40 years of age have CHVI. Nor does it exclude properties that are less than 40 years of age and exhibit CHVI. The professional judgement of Wood's Cultural Heritage Specialist was used during the creation of the inventory to apply the 40-year rule and identify properties with potential CHVI. The inventory is presented in Section 5.2 of this report.

## **2.6 Preliminary Impact Assessment**

An assessment was completed to identify direct or indirect impacts to identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes resulting from the Project. The impact assessment for this Cultural Heritage Report was prepared using MHSTCI (2006) InfoSheet #5. The following impact examples were considered:

- Destruction of any, or part of any, significant heritage attributes or features;
- Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance;
- Shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or plantings, such as a garden;
- Isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
- Direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within, from, or of built and natural features;
- A change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly open spaces; and
- Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect and archaeological resource.

In addition, mitigation measures outlined in MHSTCI InfoSheet #5 were used to guide the preparation of considered alternatives, mitigation and conservation methods. These include methods of minimizing or avoiding a negative impact to cultural heritage resources, such as:

- Alternative development approaches;
- Isolating development and site alteration from significant built and natural features and vistas;
- Design guidelines that harmonize mass, setbacks, settings, and materials;
- Limiting height and density;
- Allowing only compatible infill and additions;
- Reversible alterations; and
- Buffer zones, site plan control, and other planning mechanisms.

The results of the impact assessment and recommended mitigation measures are contained in Section 6 of this report.



### **3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

To gain a thorough understanding of the history of the Study Area, a review of its physiography, Indigenous land use and 19th century and 20th century land use was completed. A review of historical mapping and aerial photographs was also conducted to identify settlements, structures, and landscape features within, and adjacent to, the Study Area. Historically, the Study Area is located within an unorganized territory within the District of Kenora.

#### **3.2 Physiography**

The Study Area is situated within the Canadian Shield which consists of a large mass of crystalline Precambrian rock that covers 48 percent of Canada's land surface, extending south from the Northwest Territories and Nunavut into the northern portions of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. Most of the Canadian Shield is forested, with 16% covered by freshwater lakes and Arctic islands. Approximately half of the Canadian Shield is classified as upland, defined by its relative elevation to the Hudson Bay lowlands and interior plains (The Canadian Encyclopedia 2012).

The Study Area is located within the Canadian pre-Cambrian peneplain of the Patricia portion of Kenora District and is characterized as an extensive belt of pre-Cambrian Keewatin greenstones and sediments in the Ontario Department of Mines 1936 Birch-Springpole Lakes Area, District of Kenora (Patricia Portion), Ontario (Map No. 45c) and accompanying annual report (Harding 1936:1). Furthermore, the topography of the Study Area was described by Northwest Archaeological Assessments as variable, ranging between moderately to steeply sloped bedrock to low, moist sites (2021:5).

The Study Area is surrounded by bodies of water, of which the most prominent are Birch Lake and Springpole Lake. Historically the drainage of the area flowed through Birch Lake to Springpole Lake, to the Cat River and finally to Lake St. Joseph (Harding 1936:1). On April 9, 1958, however a tri-party agreement between Canada, Manitoba and Ontario was enacted that authorized the diversion of water from Lake St. Joseph by way of the Root River into Lac Seul in order to provide additional waterpower to hydro-electric facilities on the Winnipeg River (LWCB 1958).

#### **3.3 Indigenous Land Use**

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

Around 9,500 years ago, hunter-gatherers following the Plano way of life began moving into northern Ontario, following the foraging herds of bison, muskox, moose, elk, caribou, and deer as well as smaller mammals such as muskrat and beaver attracted to the freshwater lakes and tundra grasses left in the wake of the receding Laurentide Ice Sheet. To hunt these animals the Plano used lance-shaped stone projectile points hafted to wood spears, then used large stone scrapers and knives to cut the meat and bone and clean hides (Hamilton 2013:84). Plano-type tools are remarkably similar across large areas, although there are local variations identified in northern Ontario called the Lakehead and Interlakes Composite complexes



(Hamilton 2013:85; Langford 2018:28-29). The few known Plano sites suggest these people were highly mobile and favoured lakeshores or the high ground near rivers (Hamilton 2013:85).

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

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

People living in northern Ontario adopted ceramics around 2,200 years ago, during what is known in southern Ontario as the Middle Woodland Period (Hamilton 2013:89). Despite this marked shift in material culture, known as the Laurel tradition, archaeologists have not found evidence that pottery made a major impact to those continuing an Archaic way of life across most of the region (McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004:104). The same is true of the bow and arrow, which first appear on Laurel tradition sites; it is unclear however whether archery was a distinctly Laurel hunting adaptation or practiced much earlier but the bone and wood used to make bows and arrows has fully decomposed in the boreal forest conditions (Clark 1991:102-102;133).

Yet for those living immediately west of Lake Superior, adopting pottery does appear to have caused a significant shift in their economic and spiritual existence. In addition to greater reliance on foraging plants such as wild rice, the Laurel way of life as it developed into the Late Woodland Period included farming maize, establishing extensive trade networks, and building large ceremonial burial mounds that may have been influenced by the Hopewell culture far to the south (Hamilton 2013:92).

The Late Woodland way of life in the Canadian Shield of northern Ontario is defined by changes in pottery types, which are assumed correspond to the linguistic and cultural diversity seen in the contact and post-contact periods (McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004:106; Hamilton 2013:94). Found across the Shield in the upper Great Lakes and into Manitoba are Blackduck ceramics, thought to have developed from the Laurel way of life and used by the ancestors of the Anishinaabeg. Further north is Selkirk type pottery, used by people who would become known as Cree (McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004:106-107). However, these direct lineages are complicated by Sandy Lake pottery found overlapping the Blackduck area, which are thought to have been made by Siouan speaking people, sites in northern Ontario found with both Blackduck and Selkirk wares, sites in the northeast with Huron and other Iroquoian pottery, or ancestral Cree sites that lack pottery altogether (Hamilton 2013:94; Conway 1981:28; McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004:107).



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

At contact with Europeans in the 17th century, the Anishinaabeg had a varied diet of moose, deer, and bear, numerous fish species, and plant foods such as maple sap, berries, and wild rice (McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004:110-111). To access these resources Anishinaabe were seasonally mobile, and this mobility influenced the form and materials of their lightweight wigwam housing and development of birchbark canoes (McMillan and Yellowhorn 2004:112). As European commercial interests in northern Ontario expanded into the 18th century, the Anishinaabeg way of life pivoted to trapping, visiting fur trade posts, and adopting European material culture. The fur trade marks a beginning of a significant shift in the economy of Indigenous communities. Further details regarding the fur trade and travel routes of the Springpole Birch area are discussed in Section 3.4.

Beginning in the 18th century, the British colonial government and later the Government of Canada negotiated a series of treaties with Ontario's Indigenous Nations. For the Crown, these treaties were intended as formal binding agreements setting out the rights, responsibilities and relationships between the First Nations and the federal and provincial governments but were deeply rooted in the British legal systems (Government of Ontario 2021b; Historical Canada 2021). The Project lies within the Traditional territories of Cat Lake First Nation, Slate Falls Nation, Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation and Lac Seul First Nation, within the Treaty No. 9 area. Other Indigenous communities that may hold historic connection to the area include Ojibway Nation of Saugeen, Pikangikum First Nation, Wabauskang First Nation and members of the Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1 (MNO; Northwest Archaeological Assessments 2021). Treaty No. 9, also known as the James Bay Treaty, was an agreement signed in 1905 and 1906 between representatives of certain Ojibway (Anishinaabe), Cree (including the Omushkegowuk) and other Indigenous communities (Algonquin) and the Crown (Long 2010; Ministry of Government and Consumer Services 2015).

Between 1905 and 1906 the following nations signed the Treaty No. 9: Osnaburgh Post (Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation), Fort Hope Post (Eabemetoong First Nation), Marten Falls Post (Ogoki First Nation), Fort Albany Post (Kashechewan First Nation), Moose Factory Post (Moose Cree First Nation), New Post (Taykwa Tagamou First Nation), Abitibi Post (Abitiwinni First Nation, Wahgoshig First Nation), Matachewan Post (Matachewan First Nation), Mattagami Post (Mattagami First Nation), Flying Post (Flying Post First Nation), New Brunswick House Post (New Brunswick House First Nation) and Long Lake Post (Ginoogaming First Nation). The treaty commissioners (Duncan Campbell Scott, Samuel Stewart and Daniel G. MacMartin) spent only a few days requested the Nations to select representatives to sign the document. The treaty was only written in English and was explained to the representatives via interpreters. No negotiations took place, and no copies of the document were left with the Nations for review. Treaty No. 9 covers most of present-day Ontario north of the height of land dividing the Great Lakes watershed from the Hudson and James Bay drainage basins (Long 2010; Ministry of Government and Consumer Services 2015).

Despite government efforts at assimilation and settlement through 19th and 20th centuries, many Anishinaabe in northern Ontario continue their traditional land use, cultural and belief practices and artistic expression.



### 3.4 18th and 19th Century Land Use

The Study Area is situated in what was known to early French Traders as Le Petit Nord or the Little North and encompasses the fur trade routes to the north and west of Lake Superior. The Little North was bounded on the southwest by the fur trade trunk lines that linked the Lakehead with Lake Winnipeg and to the northwest by the main transport line to Lake Winnipeg from Hudson Bay (Lytwyn 1981:18).

Traders from the Hudson Bay Company came to the Little North by expanding inland from the Albany Fort on James Bay and from Severn House / York Factory on Hudson Bay while the St. Lawrence traders entered via Lake Nipigon. Fur trade competition in the area increased during the 1790s and early 1800s resulting in settlements along the Albany and Severn that later facilitated trade route expansion into the westward flowing rivers of the East Winnipeg Country (Lytwyn 1981: 8-9; Plate 1).

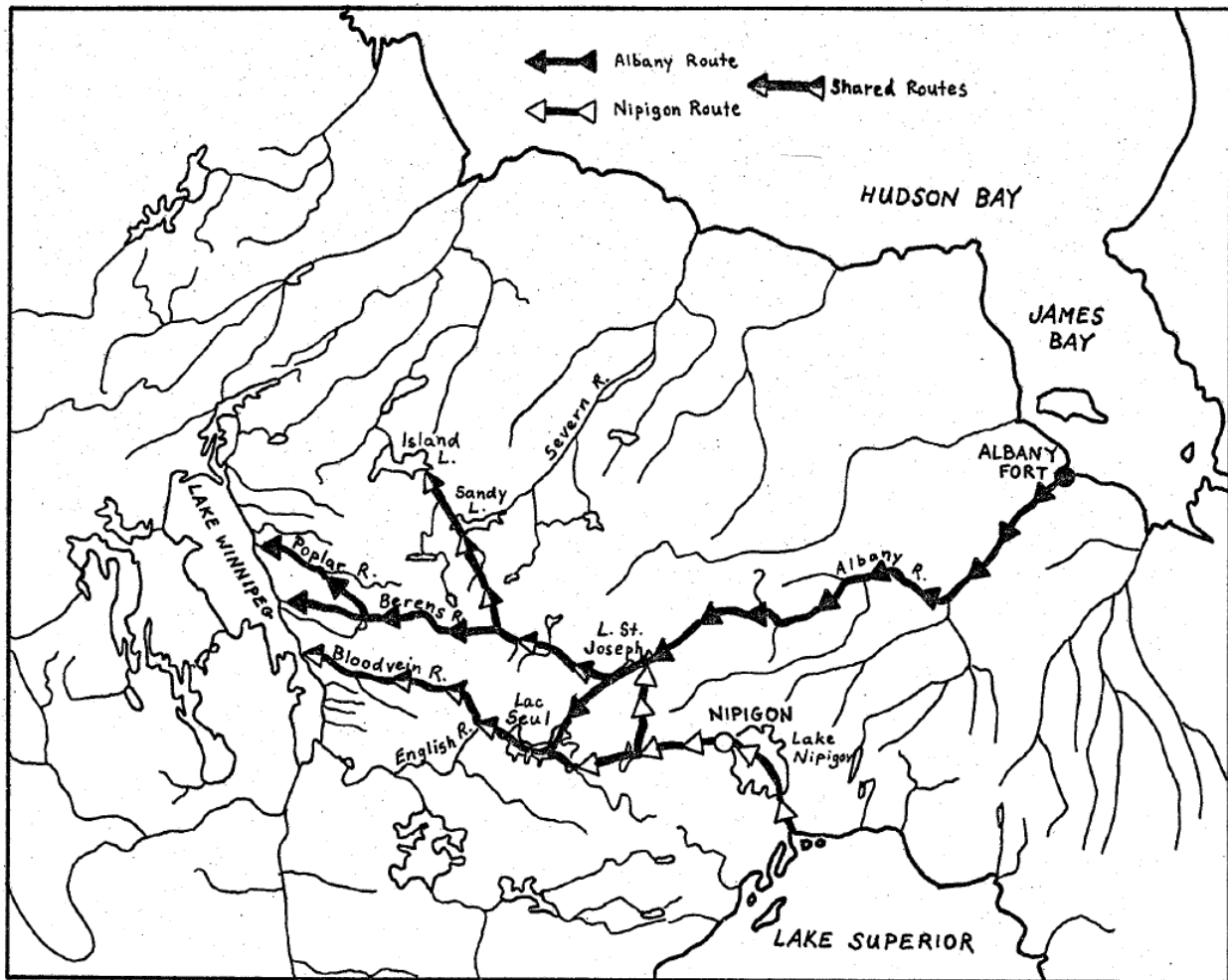


Plate 1: Albany and Nipigon trade routes to East Winnipeg as defined by Lytwyn (1981: 10)

Note: Trade / travel routes specific to the Springpole / Birch landscape are discussed in further detail in Section 5.2.



### 3.5 20th Century Land Use

Mineral exploration of the Study Area and surrounding lands in the Birch-Springpole area began in the 1920s as a direct result of initial exploration in the Red Lake area, which by 1926 was directed to the areas near Woman Lake, Narrow Lake, and Birch Lake (Harding 1936: 3).

The Northern Aerial Mineral Exploration Ltd. did some initial prospecting in 1928 at the Dunkin holdings in the Springpole area. The Dunkin holdings consisted of eight claims situated on the north bay of Springpole Lake. This land was surveyed by Tom Dunkin who also completed some stripping and trenching that same year on the northwestward edge of the surveyed area. During this time, he discovered Keewatin greenstones in the area. A review of historical mapping from 1936 places the Dunkin holdings at the current location of the Springpole Exploration Camp (CHR 2) (Harding 1936; 21, Map No. 45c).

In May 1935, the Dole brothers explored an area on north shore of the east arm of Springpole Lake. The Dole brothers' holdings consisted of nine claims. A cabin is located on the southern edge of the holdings within the 1936 historical mapping (Harding 1936; 21, Map No. 45c).

Additional records from the Ontario Mineral Inventory of Springpole Lake indicated that further trenching / prospecting was completed within the Study Area. First by Windigokan Sturgeon Mining Syndicate between 1933 to 1936 and later in 1945 by Springpole Mines Limited. Mining work in the Birch Springpole Area appears to have ceased until the 1980s at which time the area underwent a variety of activities including airborne geophysics, mapping, geochemistry, and ground geophysics. Between 1995 to 2013 diamond drilling commenced at the Springpole Lake property (Ontario Mineral Inventory 2022).

In 2015, FMG acquired the property from Gold Canyon, and has continued mineral exploration activities at the property. A Preliminary Economic Assessment report for the Project was filed in 2017 (Ontario Mineral Inventory 2022) and a Preliminary Feasibility Study was published in 2021.

Historical mapping was examined to gain a thorough understanding of 20th century land use in the Study Area and surrounding landscape. A summary of the 20th century historical mapping is presented below in Table 3-1.

**Table 3-1: Review of 20th Century Historical Mapping**

Year	Map Title	Historical Feature(s)
1902 (Figure 3-1)	1902 New Ontario Map (Rand McNally and Company 1902)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No features are depicted within the Study Area</li> <li>The Study Area is surrounded by large lake bodies</li> </ul>
1906 (Figure 3-2)	1906 Atlas of Canada, no. 7, Minerals (Department of the Interior 1906)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neither the Springpole or Birch Lake areas are depicted on these maps however illustrated nearby portage routes and fur trade sites in relative proximity to the Study Area (i.e., Lac Seul, Lake St. Joseph) suggest that the Study Area may have been utilized as a trade / travel route</li> </ul>
1908 (Figure 3-2)	1908 Mineral Map (Department of Mines 1908)	
1911 (Figure 3-2)	1911 Mineral Map (Department of the Interior 1911)	
1924 (Figure 3-2)	1924 Mineral Map of the Dominion of Canada (Department of Mines 1924)	
1933 (Figure 3-2)	1933 Mineral Map of the Dominion of Canada (Department of Mines 1933)	
1936 (Figure 3-3)	1934 Map No. 45c Birch-Springpole Lakes Area (Harding 1936)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five Portage locations are depicted within the Study Area</li> <li>Three cabins are identified within the Study Area</li> <li>Dunkin and Dole survey areas depicted within the Study Area</li> </ul>

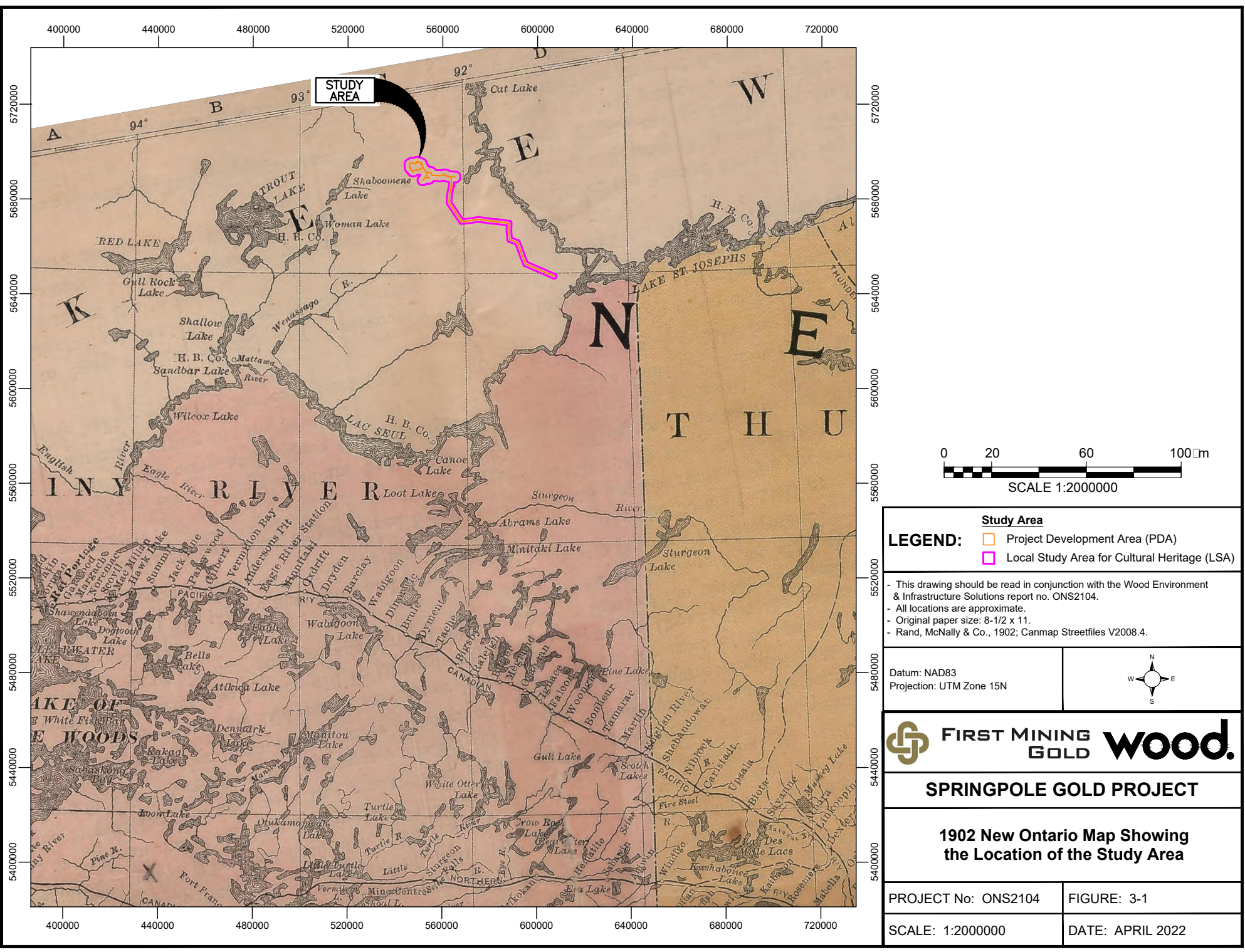


### **3.6 Historic Plaques**

The OHT plaque database was reviewed to determine if there are any commemorative markers documenting federal, provincial or municipal historic landmarks sites or and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible CHVI. Presently there are no known historical plaques located within the Study Area or adjacent properties on the OHT provincial plaque database (OHT 2021).



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**LEGEND:**

- Project Development Area (PDA)
- Local Study Area for Cultural Heritage (LSA)

- This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions report no. ONS2104.
- All locations are approximate.
- Original paper size: 8-1/2 x 11.
- Rand, McNally & Co., 1902; Canmap Streetfiles V2008.4.

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 Projection: UTM Zone 15N

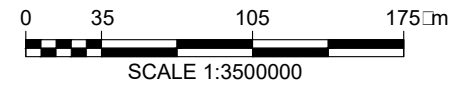
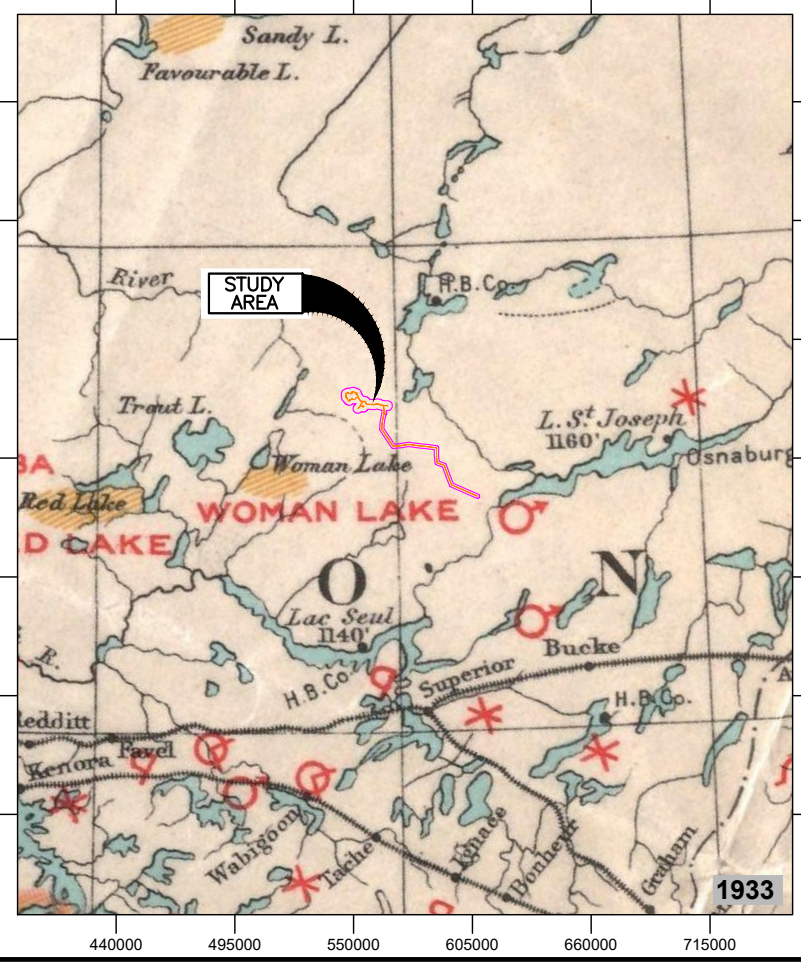
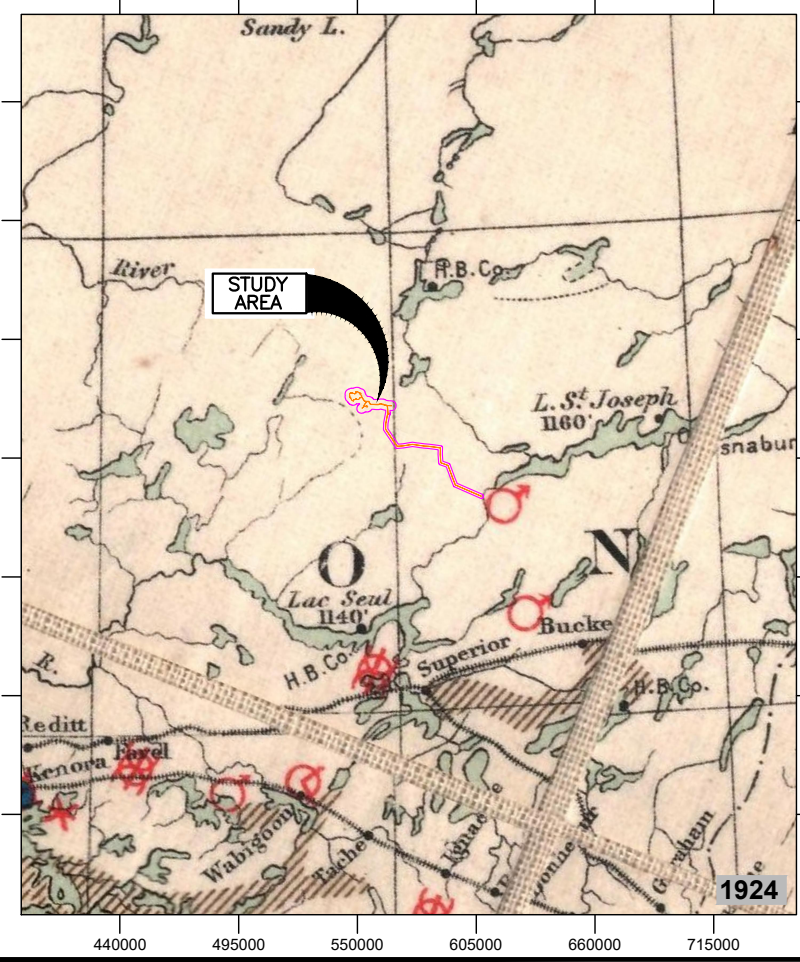
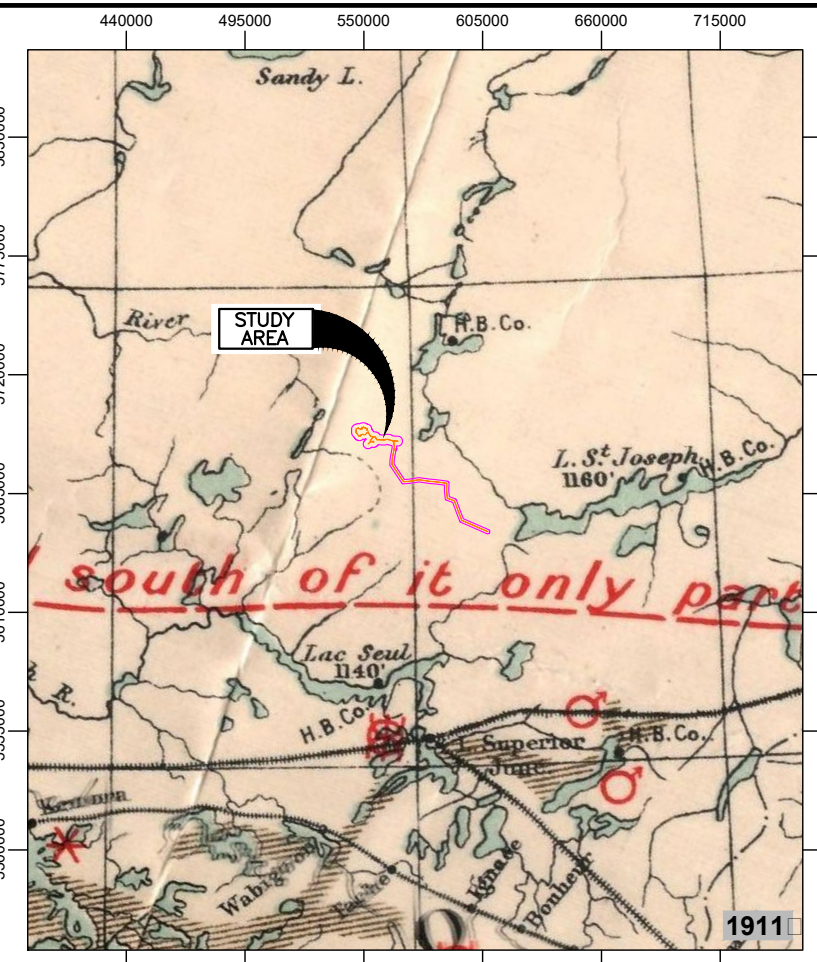
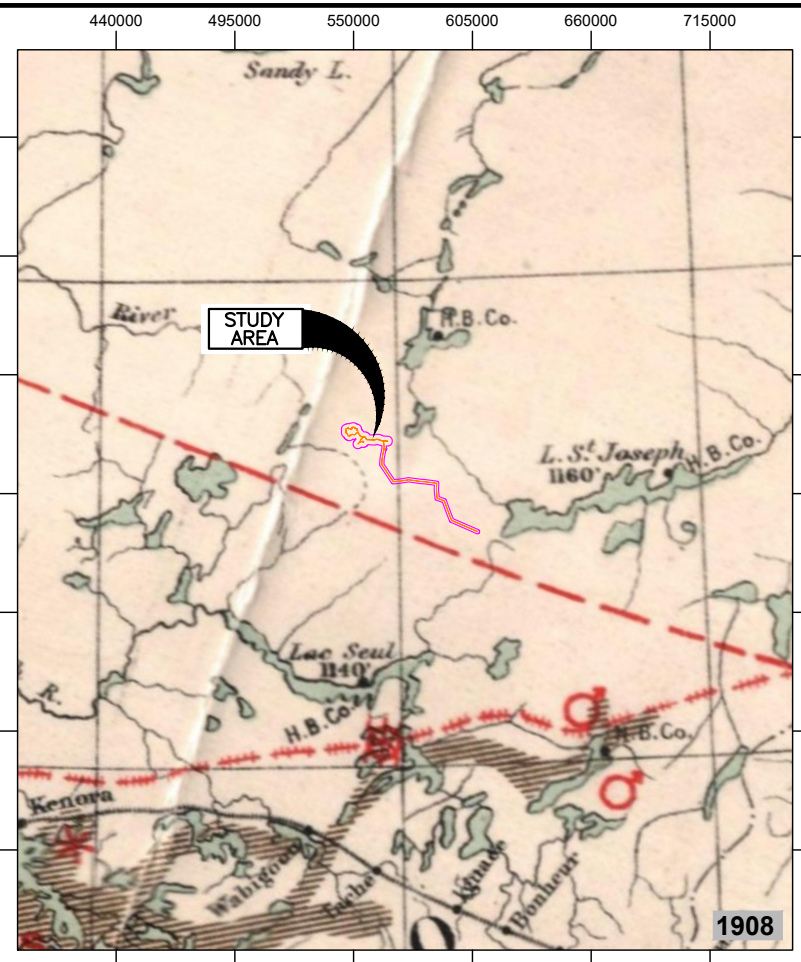
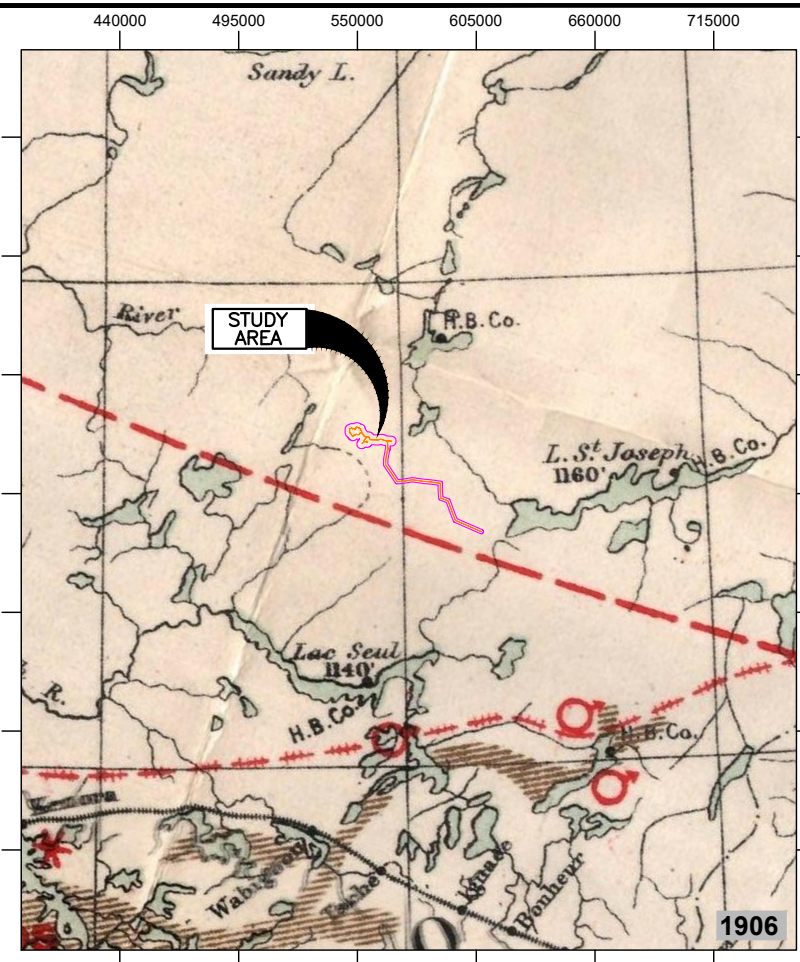


**SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT**

**1902 New Ontario Map Showing the Location of the Study Area**

PROJECT No: ONS2104	FIGURE: 3-1
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**NOTES:**

- This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions report no. ONS2104.
- All locations are approximate.
- Original paper size: 11 x 17.
- Department of the Interior, Railway Lands Branch, "Atlas of Canada, no. 7, Minerals", 1906;
- Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch, "Minerals", 1908; Department of the Interior, "Mineral Map", 1911; Department of Mines, Mines Branch, "Mineral Map of the Dominion of Canada", 1924; Department of Mines, Mines Branch, "Mineral Map of the Dominion of Canada", 1933; Canmap Streetfiles v2008.4.

**LEGEND:**

- Study Area
- Project Development Area (PDA)
- Local Study Area for Cultural Heritage (LSA)

Datum: NAD83  
 Projection: UTM Zone 15N



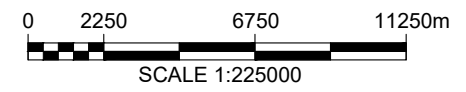
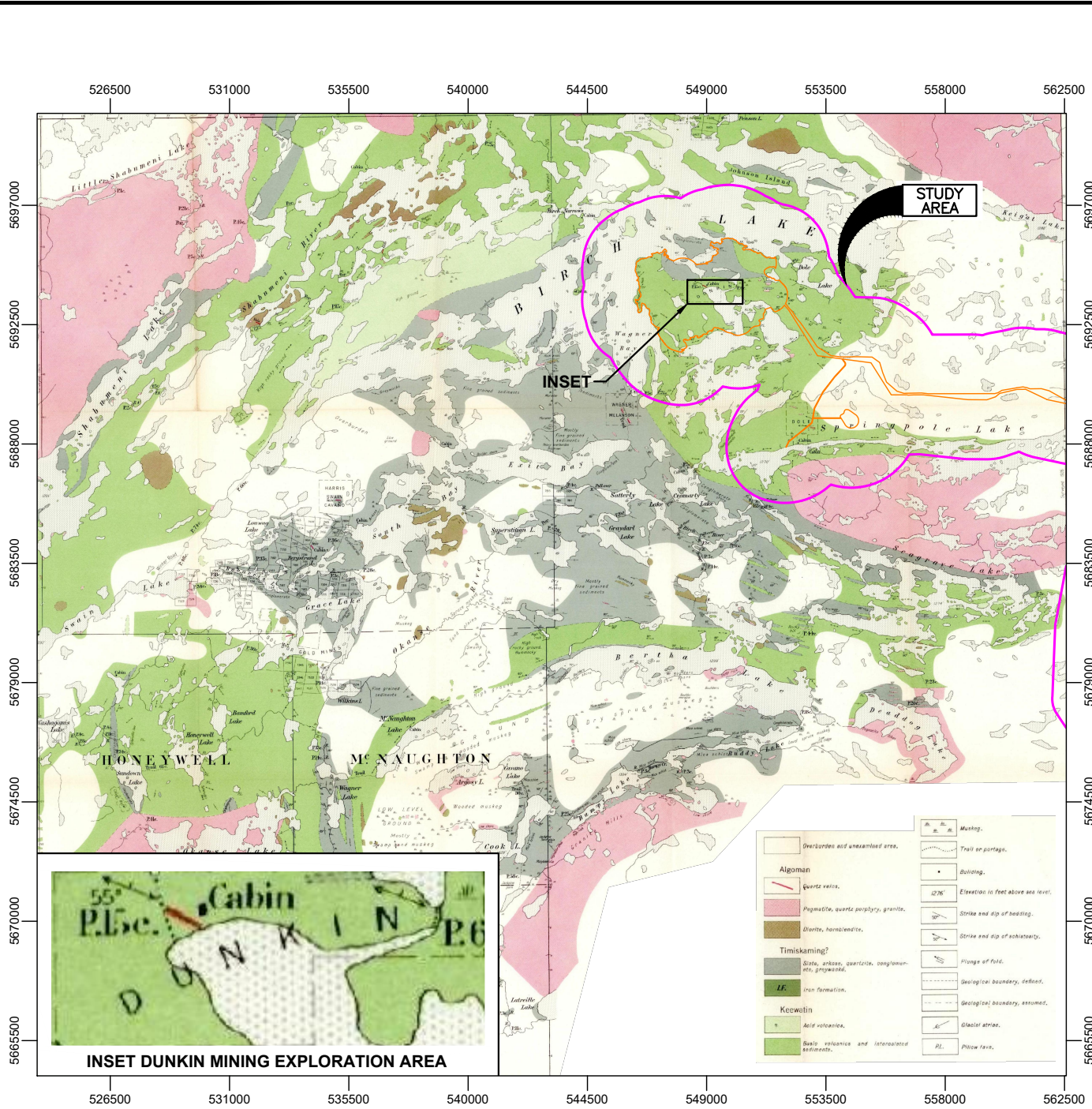
**FIRST MINING GOLD wood.**

**SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT**

**Historic Mineral Maps Showing the Location of the Study Area**

PROJECT No: ONS2104	FIGURE: 3-2
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**Study Area**

**LEGEND:**

- Project Development Area (PDA)
- Local Study Area for Cultural Heritage (LSA)

- This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions report no. ONS2104.  
 - All locations are approximate.  
 - Original paper size: 8-1/2 x 11.  
 - Department of Mines, "Birch-Springpole Lakes Area", Map no. 45c, 1936; Canmap Streetfiles V2008.4.

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**SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT**

**1936 Birch-Springpole Lake Area Map  
 Showing the Location of the Study Area**

PROJECT No: ONS2104	FIGURE: 3-3
SCALE: 1:225000	DATE: APRIL 2022

## **4.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS**

### **4.1 Detailed Review and Identification of Developed Sites by Gold Canyon Resources**

In 2012, Gold Canyon Resources Inc. generated a list of all developed sites near the Springpole Lake property. The review identified 18 privately and commercially owned properties. Of the 18 listed properties located within the Study Area, 10 are located within the Investigation Area and four are located within the PDA (Figure 4-1). These properties are defined within the present EA as follows:

- EA Site ID: 1;
- EA Site ID: 2;
- EA Site ID: 3;
- EA Site ID: 4;
- EA Site ID: 5;
- EA Site ID: 8;
- EA Site ID: 9;
- EA Site ID: 10;
- EA Site ID: 16; and
- EA Site ID: 19.

Of the ten located within the Study Area, eight were identified with potential CHVI. Further background research and review of aerial imagery indicated that Site 5 and Site 19 contained recent structures and are unlikely have CHVI. Accordingly, these sites are not considered further within this report.

### **4.2 Trout Lake Forest Management Plan (Domtar Inc. 2021)**

In Ontario, the NDMNRF is responsible for the long-term health of Crown forests otherwise identified as public land and as part of this process and before any forestry activities can take place, a forest management plan must be in place (Government of Ontario 2021c). The *2021-2031 Forest Management Plan for the Trout Lake Forest* (Domtar 2021) appendices describe a cultural heritage value map which identifies confirmed / potential cultural heritage values as defined within the forest management cultural heritage guide including: archaeological sites, archaeological potential areas, cultural heritage landscapes, historical Indigenous values, and cemeteries (Domtar 2021; Government of Ontario 2021d). To date, the associated Cultural Heritage Value map is not publicly accessible. Inquiries have been placed with the NDMNRF for further information regarding the Study Area, the results of which are discussed further in Section 5.1.

### **4.3 Cultural Heritage Research Report and Field Assessment (Northwest Archaeological Assessments 2021)**

Between 2020 to 2021, Northwest Archaeological Assessments was retained by FMG to conduct a Cultural Heritage Research Report as part of the Pre-Feasibility Study for the proposed Project. Northwest Archaeological Assessments noted several heritage attributes within the Study Area including outpost camps present in or near the Project area that appear to be over 40 years of age, pictographs, and portages / travel routes. The 40-year rule is generally accepted by federal and provincial agencies as a preliminary screening measure for CHVI. It should be noted, however, that the 40-year threshold is a guide only and does not imply that all properties of 40 years of age have CHVI. Nor does it exclude properties that are less than 40 years of age and exhibit CHVI.



Archaeological and cultural heritage resource fieldwork was carried out concurrently in 2021 to develop an inventory of cultural heritage resources in the current Study Area. Fieldwork identified the following known and potential heritage resources and landscapes:

- Inferred travel route / portage route (Northwest Archaeological Assessments 2021: Map 12);
- Mineral exploration activities located within the investigation area;
- Three pictographs located within the investigation area; and
- Six outpost camps / cabins located within the investigation area.

Of the above identified resources, the following resources were determined to have potential CHVI and considered further within this report:

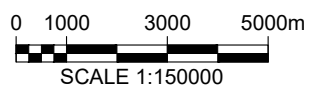
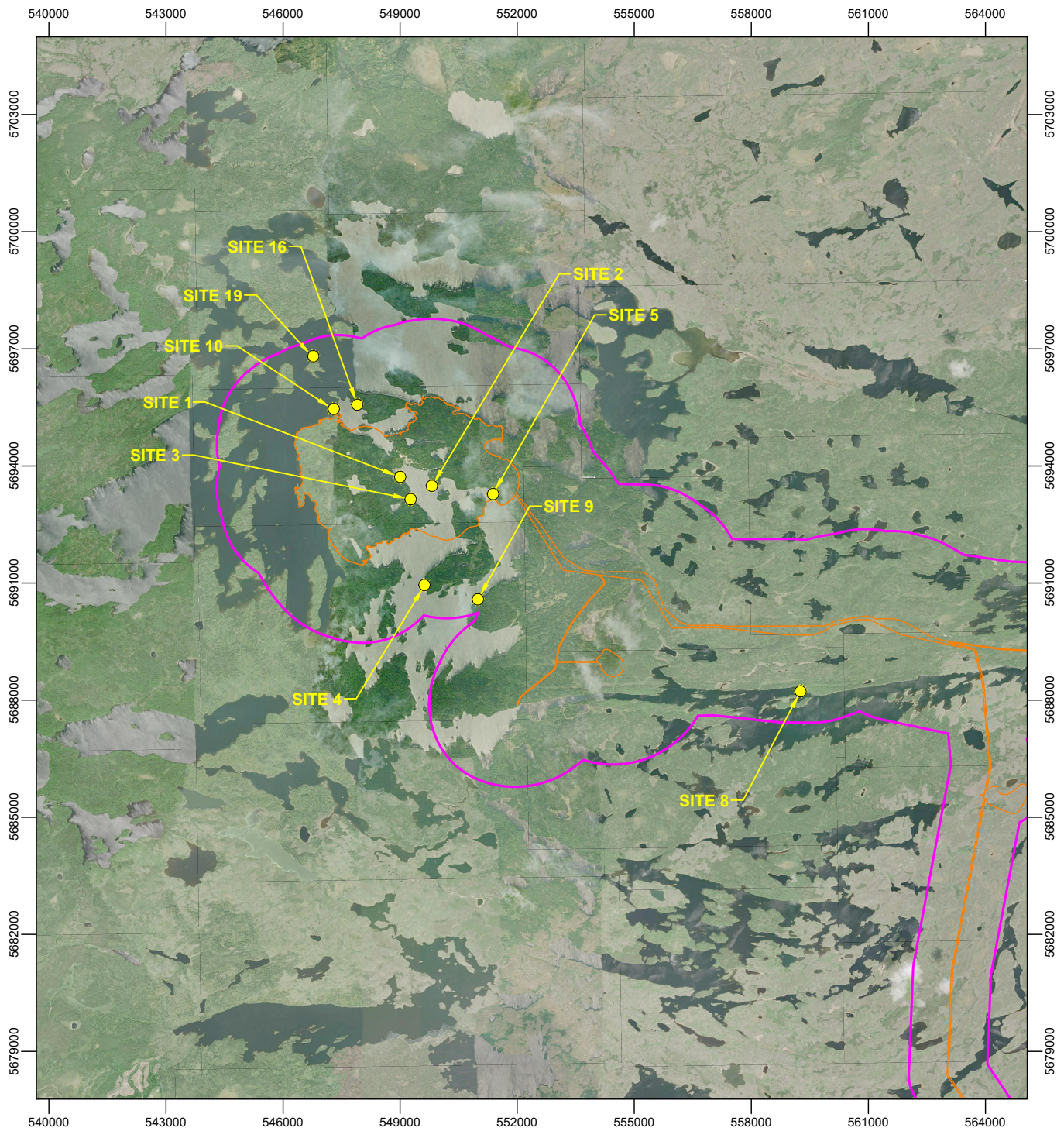
- Springpole / Birch Lake Portage / Travel Route cultural heritage landscape (CHR 1);
- Springpole Exploration Camp (CHR 2); and
- Five of the six previously identified outpost camps / cabins located within the LSA.

The sixth property, identified within the EA as Site No. 18, is located outside the current Study Area and therefore not considered further within this report.

An archaeological site is defined under O. Reg. 170/04 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as any property that contains an artifact or any other physical evidence of past human use or activity that is of cultural heritage value or interest (Government of Ontario 2004). As a result, it was determined that impacts to these resources should be addressed as part of the archaeological assessment of the study area. This recommendation is made in compliance with guidance provided from MHSTCI and discussed in further detail in Section 5.1. Accordingly, the archaeological sites and pictographs identified by Northwest Archaeological Assessments in 2021 are not considered further in this Cultural Heritage Report.



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<p><b>LEGEND:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: yellow;">●</span> Cabin</li> <li><b>Study Area</b></li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid orange; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Project Development Area (PDA)</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid magenta; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Local Study Area for Cultural Heritage (LSA)</li> </ul>	
<p>- This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Wood Environment &amp; Infrastructure Solutions report no. ONS2104.          - All locations are approximate.          - Original paper size: 8-1/2 x 11.          - Aerial photographs by the city of Kenora; Canmap Streetfiles V2008.4.</p>	
<p>Datum: NAD83          Projection: UTM Zone 15N</p>	
<p><b>SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT</b></p>	
<p><b>Springpole Project EA Identified Cabins</b></p>	
<p>PROJECT No: ONS2104</p>	<p>FIGURE: 4-1</p>
<p>SCALE: 1:150000</p>	<p>DATE: APRIL 2022</p>

## **5.0 RESULTS**

### **5.1 Information Gathering Results**

The OHT, MHSTCI and NDMNRF were contacted to gather information on known heritage properties within, and adjacent to, the Study Area.

MHSTCI reported that there are no properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* within, or adjacent to, the Study Area. MHSTCI did confirm the presence of pictographs within in the LSA but acknowledged that impacts to these resources have been addressed as part of the archaeological assessment of the Study Area.



At the time of this writing, no response was received from either the OHT or NDMNRF.

### **5.2 Inventory of Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes**

Following the completion of the background research and information gathering, an inventory of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the Study Area was compiled. The inventory is provided in Table 5-1. The locations of identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in relation to the Study Area are depicted in Figure 5-1.




**Table 5-1: Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources**

CHR No.	Type	EA Site ID	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI)	Photographs / Digital Image
CHR 1	CHL	n/a	Springpole/Birch Lake Portage/Travel Route	Previously identified by Northwest Archaeological Assessments	<p>This landscape was identified during background research and the property description provided below is based on review of background information and field observations supplied by Northwest Archaeological Assessments.</p> <p><u>Property Description</u>                      The landscape is situated in what was known to early French Traders as Le Petit Nord or the Little North and encompasses the fur trade routes to the north and west of Lake Superior (Lytwyn 1981:18). Fur trade competition in the area increased during the 1790s and early 1800s resulting in settlements along the Albany and Severn that later facilitated trade route expansion into the westward flowing rivers of the East Winnipeg Country (Lytwyn 1981: 8-9; Plate 1).</p> <p>A 1786 map from the HBC Gloucester House Post Journal depicts a trade route between Lake St. Joseph to Lac Seul and depicts the mouth of a river called Crows Nest Lake Appendix A: Plate A1). The name Crows Nest River appears again in subsequent mapping in 1792 and 1816. The 1792 map entitled <i>Draught between Osnaburg to Red Lake</i>, which illustrates routes from Lake St. Joseph to Red Lake and Cat Lake, depicts a Crows Nest Lake from Gull Lake (Appendix A: Plate A2). Finally, a map from 1816 depicts a 'Canadian House' on Crow's Nest Lake between Birchrind Lake and Gull Lake (Appendix A: Plate A3). Utilizing these maps Lytwyn theorizes that Crow's Nest Lake is actually Springpole Lake and provides direct evidence that this was a significant trade route within the Little North (1981). This notion of active trade routes in the area is further supported by 20th century mapping which illustrate nearby trading posts and portage routes. Harding also notes that the location of Springpole suggests that it may have been travelled by the early Canadian explorers and notes that Birch Lake has long been recognized as a travel route between Cat Lake and the English River (Harding 1936:1). Based on personal communication with Andrew Hinshelwood of Northwest Archaeological Assessments, it is understood that these travel routes are still utilized today (Hinshelwood 2022). Utilizing the known portage locations from Harding (1936), historical records and personal communication with Hinshelwood, a map of inferred travel routes has been compiled (Figure 5-1 CHR 1).</p> <p>Based on the above and given the continual use of the landscape to the present day and documented records from the 1700s, it was determined that this landscape may have historical / associative and/or contextual value.</p>	 <p>Springpole Lake, southeast arm, looking west (Wood 2022)</p>  <p>Birch River crossing at the Springpole Lake outlet (Wood 2022)</p>





**Table 5-1: Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources (continued)**

CHR No.	Type	EA Site ID	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI)	Photographs / Digital Image
CHR 2	CHL	n/a	Springpole Exploration Camp	Identified during background review	<p>This landscape was identified during background research and the property description provided below is based on review of background information.</p> <p><u>Property Description</u>                      The property landscape features a mining exploration camp with multiple structures and circulation routes.</p> <p>A review of historical records indicate that this area was first explored in 1928 when the Northern Aerial Mineral Exploration Ltd. carried out prospecting at what was known as the Dunkin holdings in the Springpole area. The Dunkin holdings consisted of eight claims situated on the north bay of Springpole Lake. This land was surveyed by Tom Dunkin who also completed some stripping and trenching that same year on the north-westward edge of the surveyed area.</p> <p>Additional records from the Ontario Mineral Inventory Record of Springpole Lake indicate that further trenching / prospecting was completed within the Springpole area. First by Windigokan Sturgeon Mining Syndicate between 1933-1936 and later in 1945 by Springpole Mines Limited. Mining work in the Birch Springpole Area appears to have ceased until the 1980s, at which time the area underwent a variety of activities including airborne geophysics, mapping, geochemistry, ground geophysics. Between 1995 to 2013 diamond drilling commenced at the Springpole Lake property (Ontario Mineral Inventory 2022). In 2015, FMG acquired the property from Gold Canyon and has continued mineral exploration on the property, including additional drilling. A Preliminary Economic Assessment report was filed in 2017 (Ontario Mineral Inventory 2022).</p> <p>FMG is not aware of any buildings within the exploration camp that date back to 1928. Furthermore, FMG has indicated that the oldest built structures date to 2010. These structures include camp buildings established by Gold Canyon for their exploration programs, around 2010.</p> <p>Given the continual use of the site it is recommended that the above information be confirmed during a site inspection. The purpose of the site inspection will be to determine if there are any remaining built or landscape components that date to the early 20th century or if only buildings related to recent mining activities are present.</p>	 <p>Springpole Gold Project - Existing exploration camp (fall) (Wood 2022)</p>






**Table 5-1: Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources (continued)**

CHR No.	Type	EA Site ID	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI)	Photographs / Digital Image
CHR 3	BHR	Site 2	Latitude: 51.390449 Longitude: -92.284062	Previously identified by Northwest Archaeological Assessments	<p>This property was identified during background research and the property description provided below is based on review of background information and field observations supplied by Northwest Archaeological Assessments.</p> <p><u>Property Description</u>                      Photographs supplied by Northwest Archaeological Assessments in 2021 depict structure as a simple one-storey structure with a cross gable roof clad in plywood and verges with exposed purlins. The front façade features an offset (left) entrance with a flat hood trim without braces and two covered windows. A hanging rack is located to the right to the main structure suggesting this outpost camp was in use for summer fishing and autumn moose hunt. An open covered structure supported by columns is documented as an eating / fish cleaning station (Northwest Archaeological Assessments 2021). Based on architectural style and material this residence / cabin was likely constructed in the mid- to late 20th century.</p> <p>The property is functional in nature and acts as a seasonal fly-in fishing / hunting camp as indicated by the presence of the fish cleaning station and hanging rack. Based on its proximity to the inferred historical Springpole / Birch Lake Portage / Travel Route (CHR 1) and use for fishing / hunting activities this property was identified as a built heritage resource with potential historical / associative and/or contextual value.</p>	 <p>Photo provided by Northwest Archaeological Assessments (2021)</p>
CHR 4	BHR	Site 1	Latitude: 51.392579 Longitude: -92.295699	Previously identified by Northwest Archaeological Assessments	<p>This property was identified during background research and the property description provided below is based on review of background information and field observations supplied by Northwest Archaeological Assessments.</p> <p><u>Property Description</u>                      Photographs supplied by Northwest Archaeological Assessments in 2021 depict structure as a simple one-storey structure with a gable roof clad in plywood. The front façade features an offset (left) covered entrance and verges with exposed purlins. The fenestration includes two horizontal sliding windows (Northwest Archaeological Assessments 2021). Based on architectural style and material this residence / cabin was likely constructed in the mid- to late 20th century. Based on its proximity to the inferred historical Springpole / Birch Lake Portage / Travel Route (CHR 1) and potential use for fishing / hunting activities this property was identified as a built heritage resource with potential historical / associative and/or contextual value.</p>	 <p>Photo provided by Northwest Archaeological Assessments (2021)</p>






**Table 5-1: Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources (continued)**

CHR No.	Type	EA Site ID	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI)	Photographs / Digital Image
CHR 5	BHR	Site 3	Latitude: 51.387413 Longitude: -92.291913	Previously identified by Northwest Archaeological Assessments	<p>This property was identified during background research and the property description provided below is based on review of background information and field observations supplied by Northwest Archaeological Assessments in 2021.</p> <p><u>Property Description</u>                      Photographs taken by Northwest Archaeological Assessments in 2021 depict the main residence / cabin as a simple one-and a half structure with low gable roof clad in vertical logs and projecting verges. The front façade features an elevated balcony supported by wooden posts with diagonal supports set on concrete pads (Northwest Archaeological Assessments 2021). Based on architectural style and material this residence / cabin was likely constructed in the mid- to late 20th century. Based on its proximity to the inferred historical Springpole / Birch Lake Portage / Travel Route (CHR 1) and potential use for fishing / hunting activities this property was identified as a built heritage resource with potential historical/associative, and/or contextual value.</p>	 <p>Photo provided by Northwest Archaeological Assessments (2021)</p>
CHR 6	CHL	Site 4	Latitude: 51.367637 Longitude: -92.287147	Previously identified by Northwest Archaeological Assessments	<p>This property was identified during background research and the property description provided below is based on review of background information.</p> <p><u>Property Description</u>                      A review of aerial imagery indicates that this property appears to have at least two structures and a dock. Based on its proximity to the inferred historical Springpole / Birch Lake Portage / Travel Route (CHR 1) and potential use for fishing / hunting activities this property was identified as a cultural heritage landscape with potential historical / associative, and/or contextual value.</p>	 <p>(Equator Studios 2022).</p>
CHR 7	BHR	Site 9	Latitude: 51.364198 Longitude: -92.267507	Previously identified by Northwest Archaeological Assessments	<p>This property was identified during background research and the property description provided below is based on review of background information.</p> <p><u>Property Description</u>                      A review of aerial imagery indicates that this property appears to have at least one structure and a dock. Based on its proximity to the inferred historical Springpole / Birch Lake Portage / Travel Route (CHR 1) and potential use for fishing / hunting activities this property was identified as a built heritage resource with potential historical / associative and/or contextual value.</p>	 <p>(Equator Studios 2022).</p>

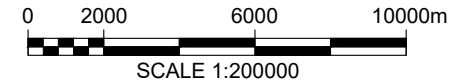
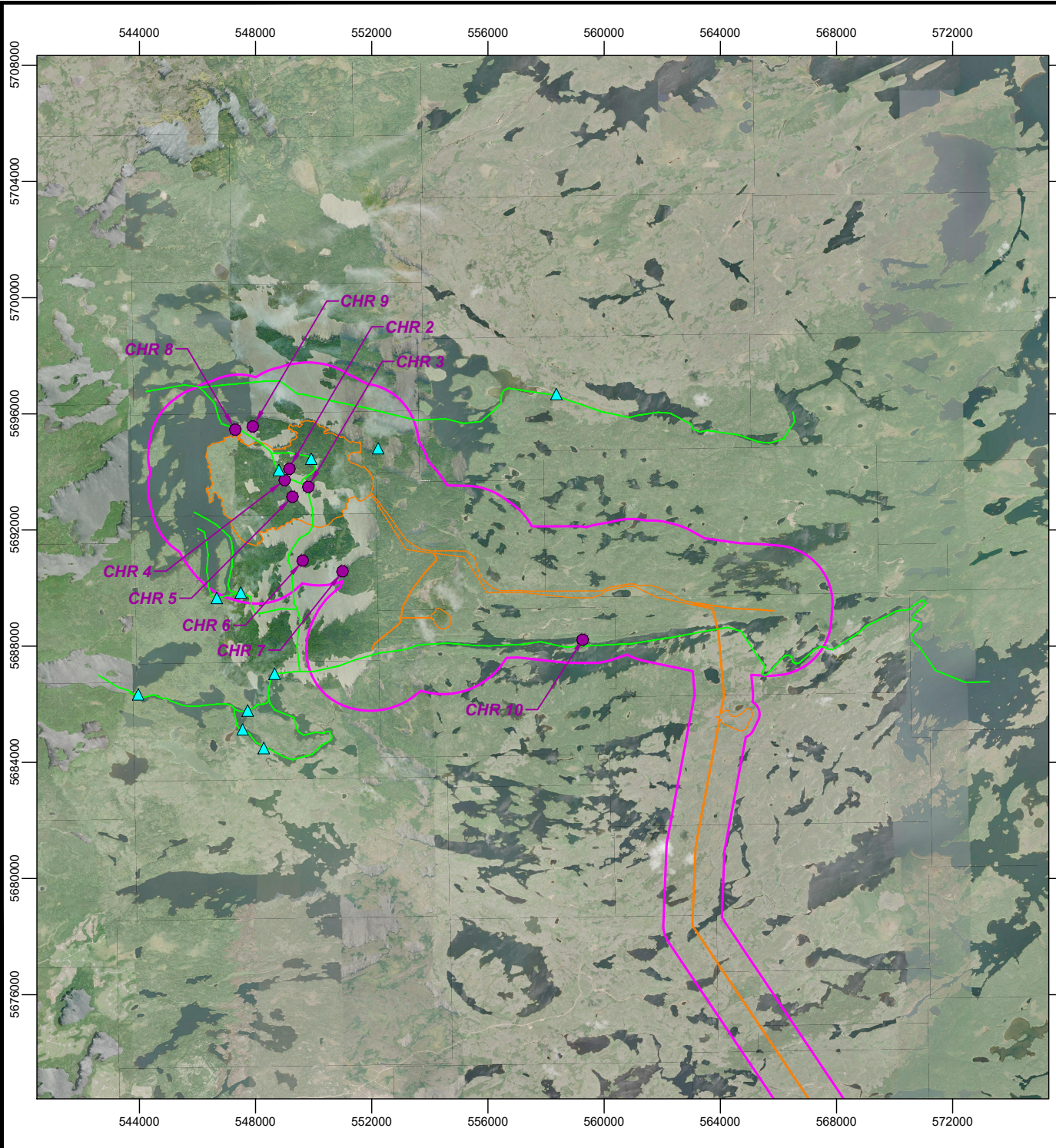


**Table 5-1: Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources (continued)**

CHR No.	Type	EA Site ID	Location	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI)	Photographs / Digital Image
CHR 8	CHL	Site 10	Latitude: 51.408359 Longitude: -92.319928	Identified during background research	<p>This property was identified during background research and the property description provided below is based on review of background information.</p> <p><u>Property Description</u>                      A review of aerial imagery indicates that this property appears to have at least three structures. Based on its proximity to the inferred historical Springpole / Birch Lake Portage / Travel Route (CHR 1) and potential use for fishing / hunting activities this property was identified as a cultural heritage landscape with potential historical / associative and/or contextual value.</p>	 <p>(Equator Studios 2022).</p>
CHR 9	CHL	Site 16	Latitude: 51.409298 Longitude: -92.31123	Identified during background research	<p>This property was identified during background research and the property description provided below is based on review of background information.</p> <p><u>Property Description</u>                      A review of aerial imagery indicates that this property appears to have at least two structures and two docks. Based on its proximity to the inferred historical Springpole / Birch Lake Portage / Travel Route (CHR 1) and potential use for fishing / hunting activities this property was identified as a cultural heritage landscape with potential historical / associative and/or contextual value.</p>	 <p>(Equator Studios 2022).</p>
CHR 10	CHL	Site 8	Latitude: 51.342195 Longitude: -92.14918	Identified during background review	<p>This property was identified during background research and the property description provided below is based on review of background information.</p> <p><u>Property Description</u>                      A review of aerial imagery indicates that this property appears to have at least one structure and a dock. Based on its proximity to the inferred historical Springpole / Birch Lake Portage / Travel Route (CHR 1) and potential use for fishing / hunting activities this property was identified as a cultural heritage landscape with potential historical / associative and/or contextual value.</p>	 <p>(Equator Studios 2022).</p>



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 FILE LOCATION: P:\2021\Archaeology\Projects\Other Offices\ONS2104\101.3 - First Mining Gold - Cultural Heritage, Springpole Gold Project, Kenora\Drafting\AutoCAD files\ONS2104.101.3-F010005-1.dwg



**LEGEND:**

- Travel Route (CHR 1)
- Inventoried Property
- ▲ Portage (Harding 1936)
- Project Development Area (PDA)
- Local Study Area for Cultural Heritage (LSA)

- This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions report no. ONS2104.  
 - All locations are approximate.  
 - Original paper size: 8-1/2 x 11.  
 - Aerial photographs by the city of Kenora; Canmap Streetfiles V2008.4.

Datum: NAD83 Projection: UTM Zone 15N	
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	<b>FIRST MINING GOLD wood.</b>
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SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT

Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

PROJECT No: ONS2104	FIGURE: 5-1
SCALE: 1:200000	DATE: APRIL 2022

## 6.0 PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The MHSTCI (2006) InfoSheet #5 gives guidance on how to complete impact assessments for cultural heritage resources in the land use planning process. As discussed, the purpose of an impact assessment is to determine if identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes will be impacted by the proposed work. This assessment considers two categories of impacts:

- Direct Impact: A permanent or irreversible negative affect on the CHVI of a property that results in the loss of a heritage attribute. Direct impacts include destruction or alteration.
- Indirect Impact: An impact that is the result of an activity on or near a cultural heritage resource that may adversely affect the CHVI and/or heritage attributes of a property. Indirect impacts include shadows, isolation, direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas, a change in land use, or land disturbances.

It should be noted that land disturbances, as defined in MHSTCI InfoSheet #5, and described above, also apply to archaeological resources. An archaeological assessment is beyond the scope of this study since recommendations regarding archaeological resources must be made by a professional archaeologist licensed by the MHSCTI. An archaeological assessment for the Project has been undertaken under separate cover by Northwest Archaeological Assessments.

### 6.1 Description of Proposed Work

The proposed work for the Project includes the development, operation and and eventual closure of an open pit gold mine and ore processing plant and supporting infrastructure. The main components of the Project include:

- Open pit;
- Cofferdams;
- CDF for mine rock and tailings;
- Surficial soil stockpile;
- Ore stockpiles;
- Process plant complex;
- Buildings and supporting infrastructure;
- Water management and treatment facilities;
- Fish habitat development area;
- Accommodations complex;
- Aggregate operation(s);
- Transmission line; and
- Mine access road.

The site plans for the Project are provided in Appendix B.

### 6.2 Assessment of Potential Impacts

For the purposes of this report, impacts to the Study Area were based on known potential interactions of the Project components defined in Table 6-1 and site plans depicted in Appendix B.

An impact assessment to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed work on built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in the Study Area is contained in Table 6-2. Based on the above, the preliminary impact assessment determined that direct impacts are anticipated to five potential heritage properties (CHR 1 to CHR 5). Properties within the PDA where direct impacts are anticipated are depicted in Figure 6-1.



**Table 6-1: Potential Interactions of Project Components/Activities**

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Activities</b>
Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site preparation activities including clearing, grubbing and bulk earthworks</li> <li>• Development of aggregate resource and operation</li> <li>• Construction of the mine site access road</li> <li>• Development of temporary construction camp and staging areas (primarily on site, but potentially off site)</li> <li>• Construction of the fish habitat development area</li> <li>• Construction of the transmission line to the Project site</li> <li>• Construction of the onsite haul and access roads</li> <li>• Construction of the cofferdams in north basin of Springpole Lake</li> <li>• Construction of buildings and onsite infrastructure</li> <li>• Construction of the water storage pond</li> <li>• Controlled dewatering of a portion of the north basin of Springpole Lake</li> <li>• Construction of the starter embankments for the CDF</li> <li>• Stripping of lakebed sediment and overburden at the open pit</li> <li>• Development of the surficial soil stockpile</li> <li>• Initiation of pit development in rock</li> <li>• Initiation of stockpiling of ore</li> <li>• Establishment and operation of water management and treatment facilities</li> </ul>
Operations Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commissioning and operation of the process plant</li> <li>• Operation of open pit mine</li> <li>• Management of overburden, mine rock, tailings and ore in designated facilities</li> <li>• Operation of water management and treatment facilities</li> <li>• Accommodations complex operations</li> <li>• Operation and maintenance of mine site infrastructure, including fuel farm</li> <li>• Progressive reclamation activities</li> </ul>
Decommissioning / Closure Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of assets that can be salvaged</li> <li>• Demolition and recycling and/or disposal of remaining materials</li> <li>• Removal and disposal of demolition-related wastes in approved facilities</li> <li>• Reclamation of impacted areas, such as by re-grading, placement of cover and revegetation</li> <li>• Filling of the open pit with water</li> <li>• Monitoring and maintenance</li> </ul>



**Table 6-2: Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures**

<b>CHR No.</b>	<b>Property Type</b>	<b>EA Site ID</b>	<b>Name / Location</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Anticipated Impacts</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
CHR 1	CHL	n/a	Springpole / Birch Lake Portage / Travel Route	Previously identified by Northwest Archaeological Assessments	<p><b>Anticipated Impact:</b> Impacts to this resource are anticipated during the Site Preparation and Construction Phase</p> <p><b>Type of Impact:</b>  <i>Direct and Indirect Adverse Impacts:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Destruction</li> <li>2. Alteration</li> <li>3. Land Disturbance</li> <li>4. Change in land use</li> </ol>	<p><b>Discussion:</b>                      A section of this CHL within the PDA will be directly impacted, and that avoidance is not a feasible option. Accordingly, further cultural heritage study is required.</p> <p><i>Additional Study:</i>                      Should direct impacts to this property be required and no other technically feasible options are available, then this property should be evaluated for CHVI in a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) during the EA phase of the Project. If the CHER determines that the property has CHVI, then a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) must also be prepared prior to construction.</p>
CHR 2	CHL	n/a	Springpole Exploration Camp	Identified during background review	<p><b>Anticipated Impact:</b> Impacts to this resource are anticipated during the Site Preparation and Construction Phase</p> <p><b>Type of Impact:</b>  <i>Direct and Indirect Adverse Impacts:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Destruction</li> <li>2. Alteration</li> <li>3. Land Disturbance</li> <li>4. Change in land use</li> </ol>	<p><b>Discussion:</b>                      Since direct impacts to this property are required and avoidance is not feasible, this property is recommended this property be screened during a site visit to determine whether there are structures / landscape features that date to the early mining exploration period. Should it be determined during field review that this resource has potential CHVI a CHER should be prepared during the EA phase of the Project. If the CHER determines that the property has CHVI, then a HIA must also be prepared prior to construction.</p>



**Table 6-2: Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

CHR No.	Property Type	EA Site ID	Name / Location	Heritage Recognition	Anticipated Impacts	Mitigation Measures
CHR 3	BHR	Site 2	Latitude: 51.390449 Longitude: - 92.284062	Previously identified by Northwest Archaeological Assessments	<p><b>Anticipated Impact:</b> Impacts to this resource are anticipated during the Site Preparation and Construction Phase.</p> <p><b>Type of Impact:</b>  <i>Direct and Indirect Adverse Impacts:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Destruction</li> <li>2. Alteration</li> <li>3. Land Disturbance</li> <li>4. Change in land use</li> </ol>	<p><b>Discussion:</b>                      This BHR falls within the PDA and will be directly impacted and avoidance is not a feasible option. Accordingly, further cultural heritage study is required.</p> <p><i>Additional Study:</i>                      Should direct impacts to this property be required and no other technically feasible options are available, then this property should be evaluated for CHVI in a CHER during the EA phase of the Project. If the CHER determines that the property has CHVI, then a HIA must also be prepared prior to construction.</p>
CHR 4	BHR	Site 1	Latitude: 51.392579 Longitude: - 92.295699	Previously identified by Northwest Archaeological Assessments	<p><b>Anticipated Impact:</b> Impacts to this resource are anticipated during the Site Preparation and Construction Phase.</p> <p><b>Type of Impact:</b>  <i>Direct and Indirect Adverse Impacts:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Destruction</li> <li>2. Alteration</li> <li>3. Land Disturbance</li> <li>4. Change in land use</li> </ol>	<p><b>Discussion:</b>                      This BHR falls within the PDA and will be directly impacted and avoidance is not a feasible option. Accordingly, further cultural heritage study is required.</p> <p><i>Additional Study:</i>                      Should direct impacts to this property be required and no other technically feasible options are available, then this property should be evaluated for CHVI in a CHER during the EA phase of the Project. If the CHER determines that the property has CHVI, then a HIA must also be prepared prior to construction.</p>



**Table 6-2: Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

CHR No.	Property Type	EA Site ID	Name / Location	Heritage Recognition	Anticipated Impacts	Mitigation Measures
CHR 5	BHR	Site 3	Latitude: 51.387413 Longitude: - 92.291913	Previously identified by Northwest Archaeological Assessments	<p><b>Anticipated Impact:</b> Impacts to this resource are anticipated during the Site Preparation and Construction Phase.</p> <p><b>Type of Impact:</b>  <i>Direct and Indirect Adverse Impacts:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Destruction</li> <li>2. Alteration</li> <li>3. Land Disturbance</li> <li>4. Change in land use</li> </ol>	<p><b>Discussion:</b>                      This BHR falls within the PDA and will be directly impacted and avoidance is not a feasible option. Accordingly, further cultural heritage study is required.</p> <p><i>Additional Study:</i>                      Should direct impacts to this property be required and no other technically feasible options are available, then this property should be evaluated for CHVI in a CHER during the EA phase of the Project. If the CHER determines that the property has CHVI, then a HIA must also be prepared prior to construction.</p>
CHR 6	CHL	Site 4	Latitude: 51.367637 Longitude: - 92.287147	Previously identified by Northwest Archaeological Assessments	Site construction / operation and closure is anticipated at a distance greater than 1.3 km from the property therefore no direct or indirect impacts to this property are anticipated from a cultural heritage perspective.	<p>This property should be noted on Project drawings as a 'potential heritage property' to identify the heritage status of the property to Project personnel.</p> <p>As no impacts to the heritage attributes of the property are anticipated no further mitigation measures are proposed.</p>
CHR 7	BHR	Site 9	Latitude: 51.364198 Longitude: - 92.267507	Previously identified by Northwest Archaeological Assessments	Site construction / operation and closure is anticipated at a distance greater than 1.7 km from the property therefore no direct or indirect impacts to this property are anticipated from a cultural heritage perspective.	<p>This property should be noted on Project drawings as a 'potential heritage property' to identify the heritage status of the property to Project personnel.</p> <p>As no impacts to the heritage attributes of the property are anticipated no further mitigation measures are proposed.</p>



**Table 6-2: Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures (continued)**

<b>CHR No.</b>	<b>Property Type</b>	<b>EA Site ID</b>	<b>Name / Location</b>	<b>Heritage Recognition</b>	<b>Anticipated Impacts</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
CHR 8	CHL	Site 10	Latitude: 51.408359 Longitude: - 92.319928	Identified during background research	Site construction / operation and closure is anticipated at a distance greater than 180 m from the property therefore no direct or indirect impacts to this property are anticipated from a cultural heritage perspective.	This property should be noted on Project drawings as a 'potential heritage property' to identify the heritage status of the property to Project personnel. As no impacts to the heritage attributes of the property are anticipated no further mitigation measures are proposed.
CHR 9	CHL	Site 16	Latitude: 51.409298 Longitude: - 92.31123	Identified during background research	Site construction / operation and closure is anticipated at a distance greater than 530 m from the property therefore no direct or indirect impacts to this property are anticipated from a cultural heritage perspective.	This property should be noted on Project drawings as a 'potential heritage property' to identify the heritage status of the property to Project personnel.  As no impacts to the heritage attributes of the property are anticipated no further mitigation measures are proposed.
CHR 10	CHL	Site 8	Latitude: 51.342195 Longitude: - 92.14918	Identified during background review	Site construction / operation and closure is anticipated at a distance greater than 1.2 km from the property therefore no direct or indirect impacts to this property are anticipated from a cultural heritage perspective.	This property should be noted on Project drawings as a 'potential heritage property' to identify the heritage status of the property to Project personnel.  As no impacts to the heritage attributes of the property are anticipated no further mitigation measures are proposed.



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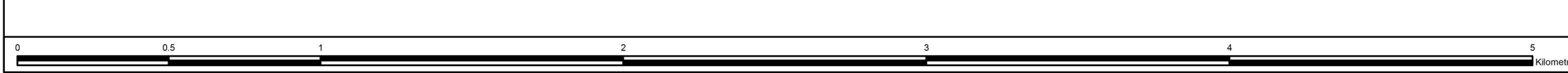
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LEGEND			
	Inventoried Property		Open Pit
	Portage (Harding 1936)		Ore Stockpile
	Travel Route (CHR 1)		Surficial Soil Stockpile
	Watercourse		Pond
	Waterbody		Co-Disposal Facility
			Co-Disposed Filtered Tailings and Mine Rock
			Process Plant Area
			Cofferdam
			Mine Access Road
			Haul Road
			Explosives Storage
			230 kV Transmission Line
			Distribution Line
			Fresh Water Intake Pipeline
			Effluent Discharge Pipeline
			Tailings Pipeline
			Fish Habitat Development Area

NOTES:  
 - Contours extracted from 2020 LiDAR survey.  
 - Aerial imagery provided by First Mining Gold, 2020.  
 - Proposed site plan provided by Ausenco, drawing number 105877-0000-G-001, Rev C. 29 July 2021.  
 - Co-Disposal Facility provided by Knight Piésold Ltd., 27 September 2021.



**SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT**  
 Location of Cultural Heritage Resources within the Site Plan



Datum: NAD83  
 Projection: UTM Zone 15N

PROJECT N°: ONS2104    FIGURE: 6-1  
 SCALE: 1:17,000    DATE: April 2022

## 7.0 SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

Following the completion of background research, and consultation, it was determined that there are ten potential protected heritage properties within the Study Area.

Based on the above, the following recommendations are made:

- 1) Direct and indirect impacts are anticipated to four potential heritage properties (CHR 1, CHR 3, CHR 4 and CHR 5) as a result of the Project.
  - a. These properties should be evaluated for CHVI in a standalone CHERs during the EA phase of the Project (four CHERs). If a CHER determines that the property has CHVI, then a HIA must also be prepared prior to construction.
- 2) Direct and indirect impacts are anticipated to one potential heritage property (CHR 2) as a result of the Project.
  - a. This property should be screened during a site visit to determine if the property has potential CHVI. If it is determined that the resource has potential CHVI, then the property should be evaluated for CHVI in a CHER during the EA phase of the Project. If no potential CHVI is identified during the site visit, then no further work from a cultural heritage perspective is required.
- 3) While no indirect or direct impacts are anticipated to the potential heritage properties of CHR 6 to CHR 10, these properties will be identified to Project construction personnel to ensure awareness of the presence of potential heritage properties.
- 4) Cultural heritage resources are often of importance to Indigenous communities. Consultation is ongoing as part of the EA for the Project. Information received will be incorporated as necessary.
- 5) This report should be submitted to the MHSTCI for review and comment.

The above findings were prepared using drawings of the proposed work contained in Appendix B. Should the proposed work be updated or changed, then the impact assessment should be revised to confirm impacts and recommended mitigation measures.



## **8.0 ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS**

This report was prepared and reviewed by the undersigned, employees of Wood. Wood is one of North America's leading engineering firms, with more than 50 years of experience in the earth and environmental consulting industry. The qualifications of the assessors involved in the preparation of this report are provided in Appendix C.



## 9.0 CLOSING

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of FMG and is intended to provide Cultural Heritage: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment of the Study Area. We trust that the information presented in this report meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

**Wood Environment & Infrastructure Americas**  
**a Division of Wood Canada Limited**

**Prepared by:**

**Reviewed by:**

*Original signed*

*Original signed*

Chelsea Dickinson, B.A. Hons. (R1194)  
Cultural Heritage Specialist

Henry Cary, PhD, CAHP, RPA  
Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist

*Original signed*

Heidy Schopf, MES, CAHP  
Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Team Lead



## 10.0 REFERENCES

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**Appendix A**  
**Hudson Bay Company Mapping Records**



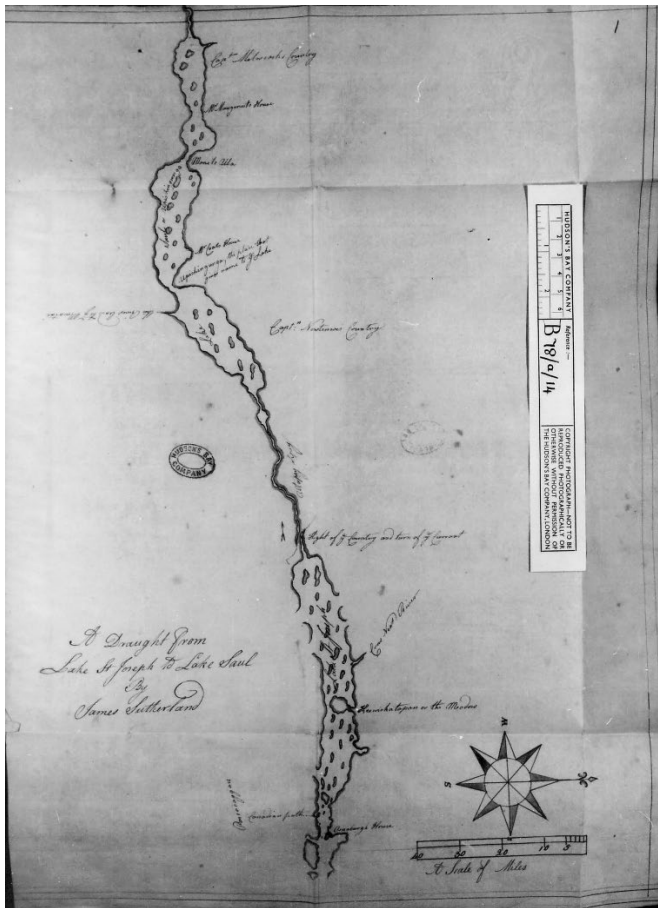


Plate A1: 1787 Map from the HBC Gloucheter House Post Journal showing travel route between Lac Seul and Lake St. Joseph noting Crow's Nest River (Hudson Bay Company 1786)

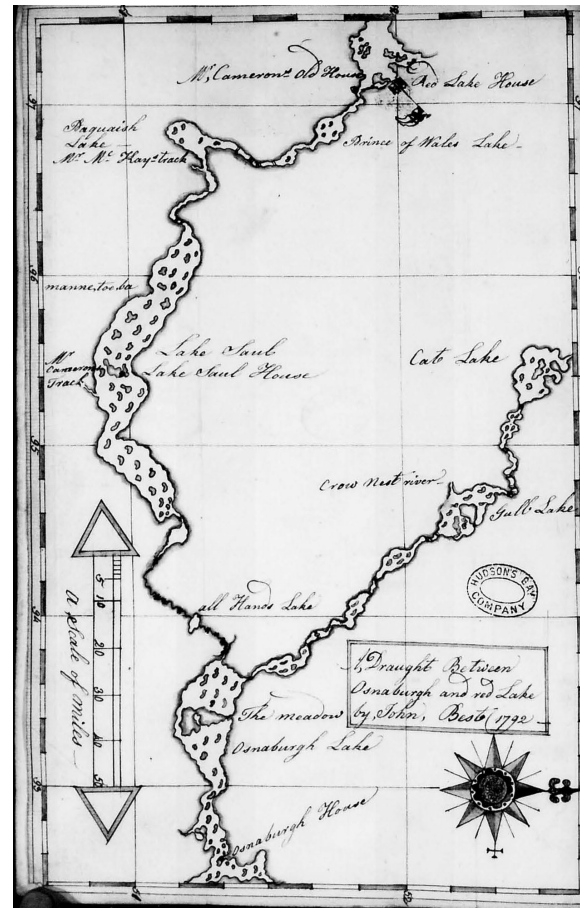


Plate A2: 1792 Map from the HBC Red Lake Post Journal showing Crow's Nest River, the modern Birch River, leading to Springpole Lake (Hudson Bay Company 1792)



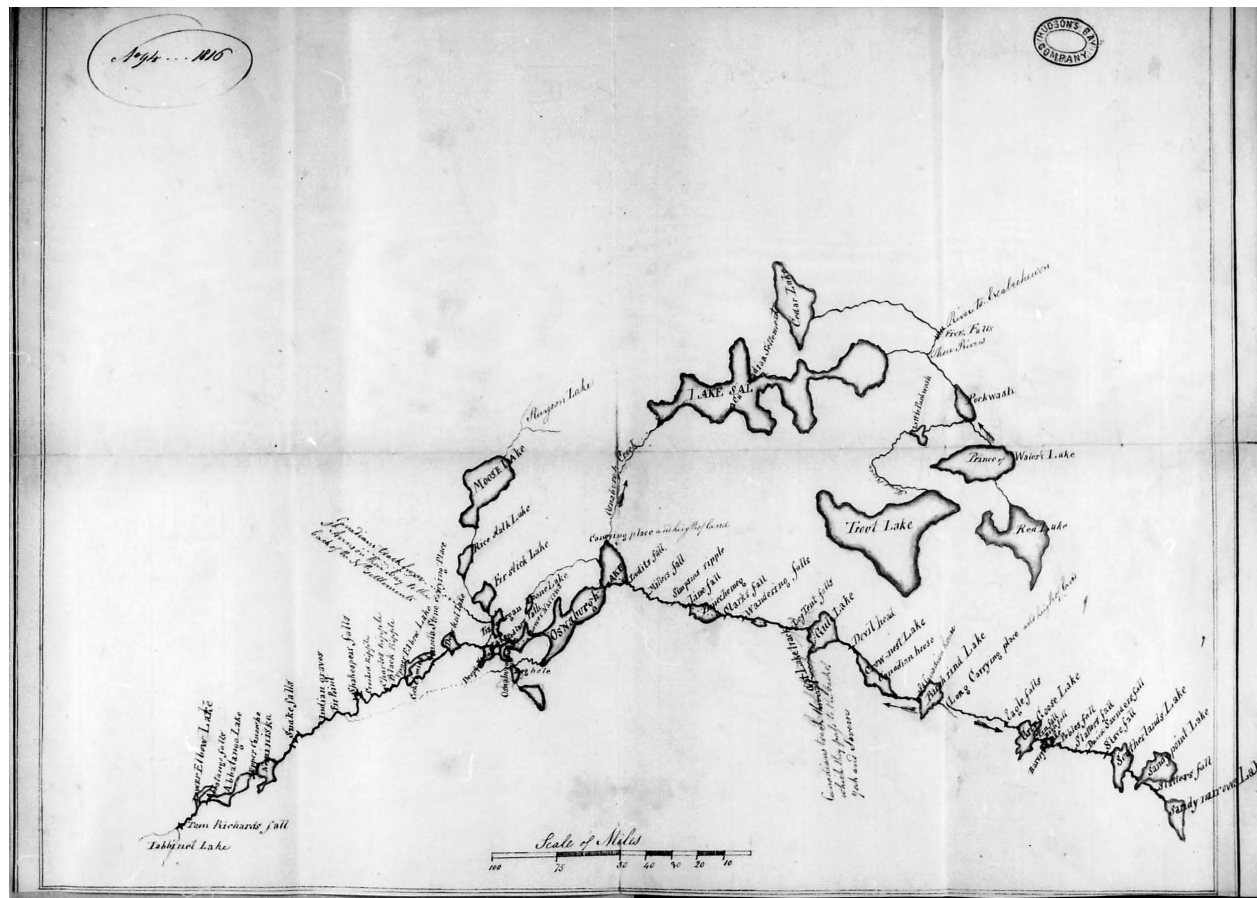


Plate A3: 1816 Map from HBC Osnaburg House report on the district showing 'Canadian House' at Crow's Nest Lake (Hudson Bay Company 1816)

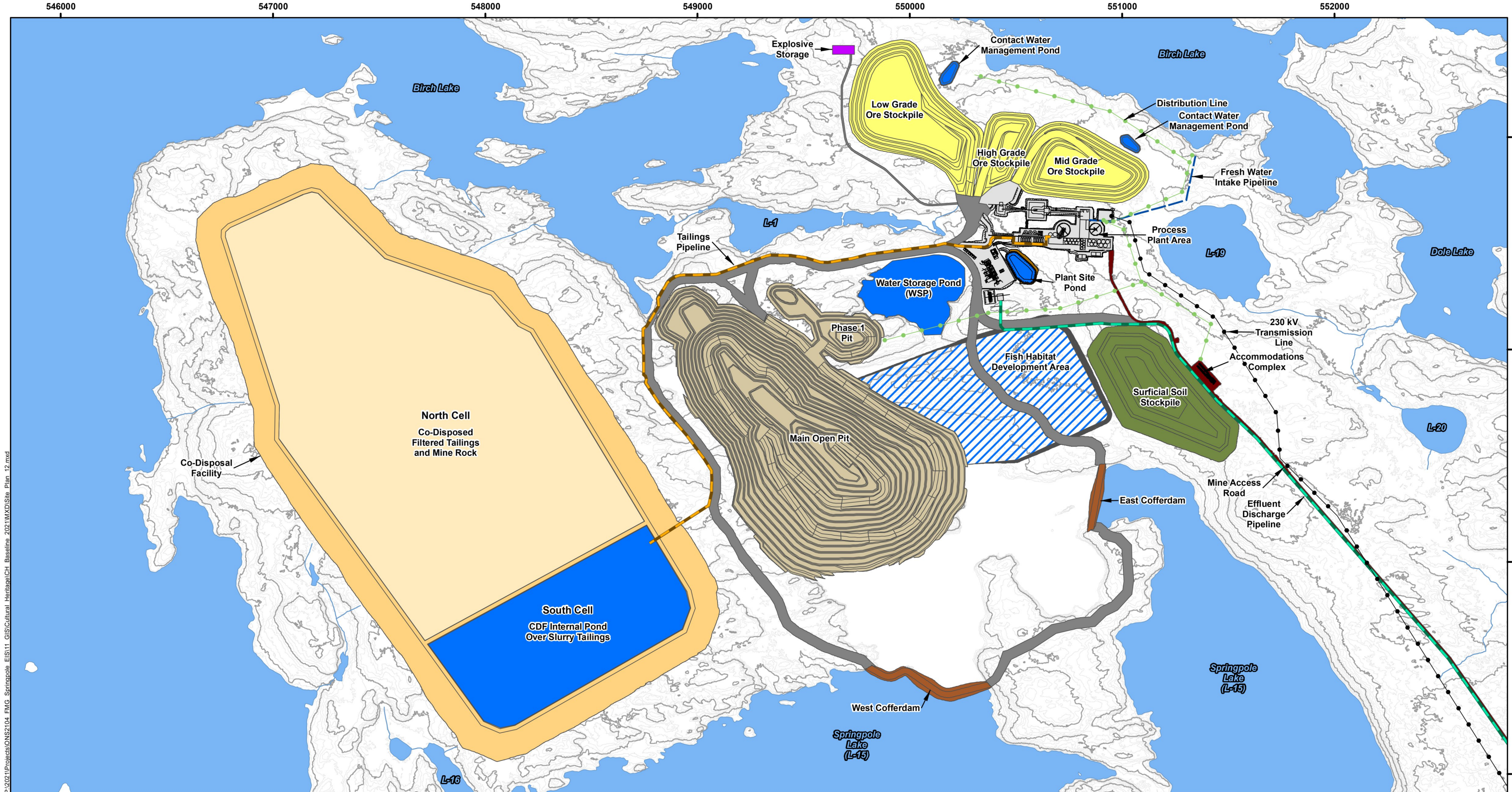




# **Appendix B**

## **Proposed Work**





P:\2021\Projects\ONS2104\_FMG\_Springpole\_EIS\11\_GIS\Cultural\_Heritage\CH\_Baseline\_2021\MXD\Site\_Plan\_12.mxd

**LEGEND**

Watercourse	<b>Proposed Mine Features</b>	Process Plant Area	230 kV Transmission Line	Fish Habitat Development Area
Waterbody	Open Pit	Cofferdam	Distribution Line	
Major Contours (5 m interval)	Ore Stockpile	Pond	Fresh Water Intake Pipeline	
Minor Contours (1 m interval)	Surficial Soil Stockpile	Mine Access Road	Effluent Discharge Pipeline	
	Co-Disposal Facility	Haul Road	Tailings Pipeline	
	Co-Disposed Filtered Tailings and Mine Rock	Explosives Storage		

**NOTES:**  
 - Contours extracted from 2020 LiDAR survey.  
 - Proposed site plan provided by Ausenco, drawing number 105877-0000-G-001, Rev C. 29 July 2021.  
 - Co-Disposal Facility provided by Knight Piésold Ltd., 27 September 2021.

Datum: NAD83  
 Projection: UTM Zone 15N

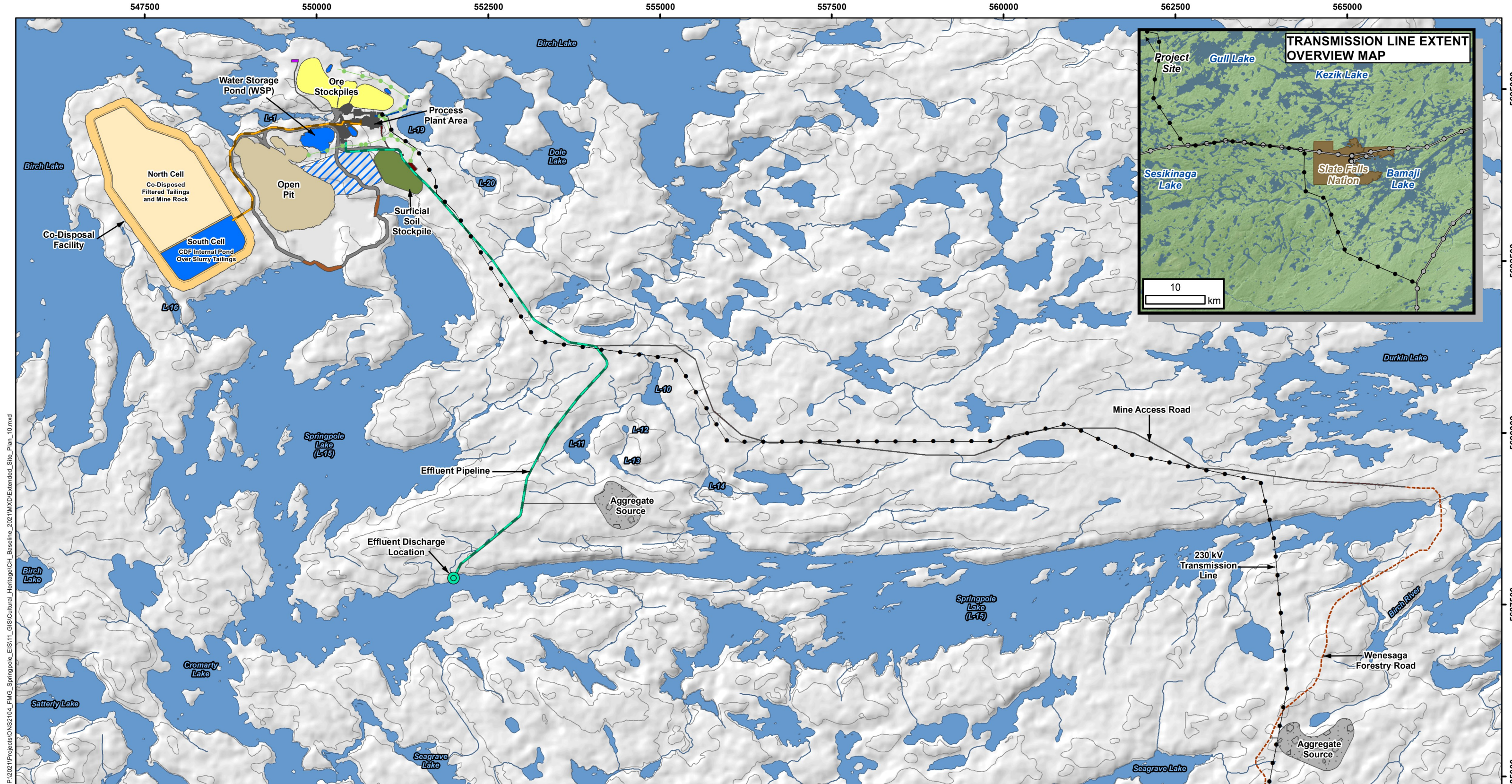
**FIRST MINING GOLD wood.**

**SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT**

**Site Plan**

PROJECT N°: ONS2104	FIGURE: B-1
SCALE: 1:17,000	DATE: April 2022





P:\2021\Projects\ONS2104\_FMG\_Springpole\_EIS11\_GIS\Cultural\_Heritage\CH\_Baseline\_2021\MXD\Extended\_Site\_Plan\_10.mxd

**LEGEND**

Aggregate Source	Open Pit	Process Plant Area	Distribution Line	Fish Habitat Development Area
Wenesaga Forestry Road	Ore Stockpile	Cofferdam	230 kV Transmission Line	Effluent Discharge Location
Watercourse	Surficial Soil Stockpile	Pond	Fresh Water Intake Pipeline	
Waterbody	Co-Disposal Facility	Mine Access Road	Tailings Pipeline	
Existing Transmission Line	Co-Disposed Filtered Tailings and Mine Rock	Haul Road	Effluent Discharge Pipeline	
Contour (10 m intervals)	Explosives Storage			

**NOTES:**  
 - Topographic information extracted from LIO, MNRF.  
 - Proposed site plan provided by Ausenco, drawing number 105877-0000-G-001, Rev C. 29 July 2021.  
 - Co-Disposal Facility provided by Knight Piésold Ltd., 27 September 2021.

Datum: NAD83  
 Projection: UTM Zone 15N

**FIRST MINING GOLD WOOD.**

**SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT**

**Extended Site Plan**

PROJECT N°: ONS2104      **FIGURE: B-2**

SCALE: 1:52,000      DATE: April 2022





# **Appendix C**

## **Assessor Qualifications**



## ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

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

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

**Chelsea Dickinson B.A. Hons. – Cultural Heritage Specialist and Research Archaeologist (R1194)** – Ms. Dickinson has been working in consulting archaeology since 2015. During this time, Ms. Dickinson has developed a variety of archaeological skills, from background research to Stage 4 excavations laboratory work, and environmental assessments conducted for the development of wind and solar farms, hydro line corridors and municipal roadway. Ms. Dickinson has had the privilege of working alongside a multitude of First Nation community members while conducting archaeological assessments in both Northern and Southern Ontario. Ms. Dickinson holds an honorary Degree in Near Eastern and Classical Archaeology from Wilfrid Laurier University, and a Post-Graduate Certificate in Geographical Information Systems from Fanshawe College. Ms. Dickinson holds an Applied Research Licence (R1194) from the Ontario MHSTCI.

