



APPENDIX M-3

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

**CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT
CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES &
BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES
(GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHAPPLE &
TOWNSHIP OF MORLEY)**

**RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
TOWNSHIP OF CHAPPLE
DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER, ONTARIO**



October 2013

**Prepared for:
Rainy River Resources Ltd.**

Prepared by:



UNTERMAN McPHAIL ASSOCIATES
HERITAGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Report

Rainy River Resources Ltd. (RRR) retained Unterman McPhail Associates, Heritage Management Resource Consultants, to undertake a Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment (CHAR) for cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources, as part of the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Rainy River Gold Project (RRGP). The RRGP is a proposed open pit and underground gold mine along with related facilities and infrastructure to be developed by RRR.

Mining projects are not normally subject to the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA) unless designated by the Minister of the Environment or the subject of a voluntary agreement between Ontario Ministry of the Environment (MOE) and the proponent. Since it appears that some aspects of the overall RRGP project would be covered by the EAA, RRR entered into a voluntary agreement with MOE (April 2012) to complete a single, coordinated EA that will address all aspects of the study. The project is also undergoing a coordinated Federal EA process.

The project is multifaceted and includes the following main components:

- Open pit and underground mine;
- Ore processing plant;
- Maintenance shop, warehouse and administration complex;
- Construction and possible operations accommodation complexes;
- Explosives manufacturing and storage facilities;
- Stockpiles of overburden, ore and mine rock;
- Aggregates extraction;
- Tailings management;
- Onsite access roads and pipelines, power infrastructure and fuel storage facilities;
- Domestic and industrial waste handling;
- Water management facilities, drainage works and watercourse diversions;
- Diesel generation of between one and five megawatts of power;
- Re-alignment of a section of Highway 600 including a new bridge over the Pinewood River; and
- 230 kV transmission line, approximately 20 km in length.

The proposed gold mine is located primarily on private lands approximately 65 km northwest of Fort Frances in the District of Rainy River (**Figure 1**). In total, the RRGP property comprises approximately 5,000 hectares in the Township of Chapple (geographic Townships of Tait, Mather, Richardson and Potts), Township of Morley (geographic Township of Sifton) and the Unorganized Rainy River District (geographic Townships of Fleming, Menary, Senn). The subject mine site is more limited in scope and lies to the west of Highway 71, in proximity to Highway 600 (**Figure 2**). It encompasses portions of Concession 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the geographic Township of Richardson, now within the boundaries of the Township of Chapple. There is

approximately 25% unpatented land located within the study area; however, cultural heritage resources were not identified on these lands.

This CHAR, including an impact analysis, forms part of the EA process for the proposed mine development and associated works.

Built heritage resources and/or cultural heritage landscapes may experience displacement, i.e., removal, if they are located within the development area of the undertaking. There may also be potential for disruption, or indirect impacts, to cultural heritage resources by the introduction of physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with their character and, or setting. Isolation of cultural heritage resources may occur due to severance of land. Isolation of a built heritage feature often leads to demolition due to neglect and/or vandalism.

The principal objectives of this CHAR are:

- to prepare an historical summary of the development of the study area through the review of both primary and secondary sources as well as historical mapping;
- to conduct a survey of the cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources found within the study area;
- to identify cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources within the study area through the analysis of major historical themes and activities, historic mapping and site review activities;
- to identify sensitivities for change; and
- to make general mitigation recommendations respecting the proposed endeavour.

Unterman McPhail Associates and Jean Simonton, Heritage Consultant, undertook a windshield survey in May 2013 to identify cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources within the study area. The focus of the site review was the proposed mine site in the geographic Township of Richardson and the re-alignment of Highway 600 in the geographic Townships of Richardson, Tait and Sifton. Digital images of the cultural heritage landscapes and the built heritage resources presented in this report were completed at that time, unless otherwise stated. A description of the identified cultural heritage resources within the study area, including built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL), is contained in Table 1. The locations of the resources are mapped in Figure 5. Table 2 provides a summary of the potential impacts and mitigation recommendations. Historical maps and aerial photographs are included in the Appendix.

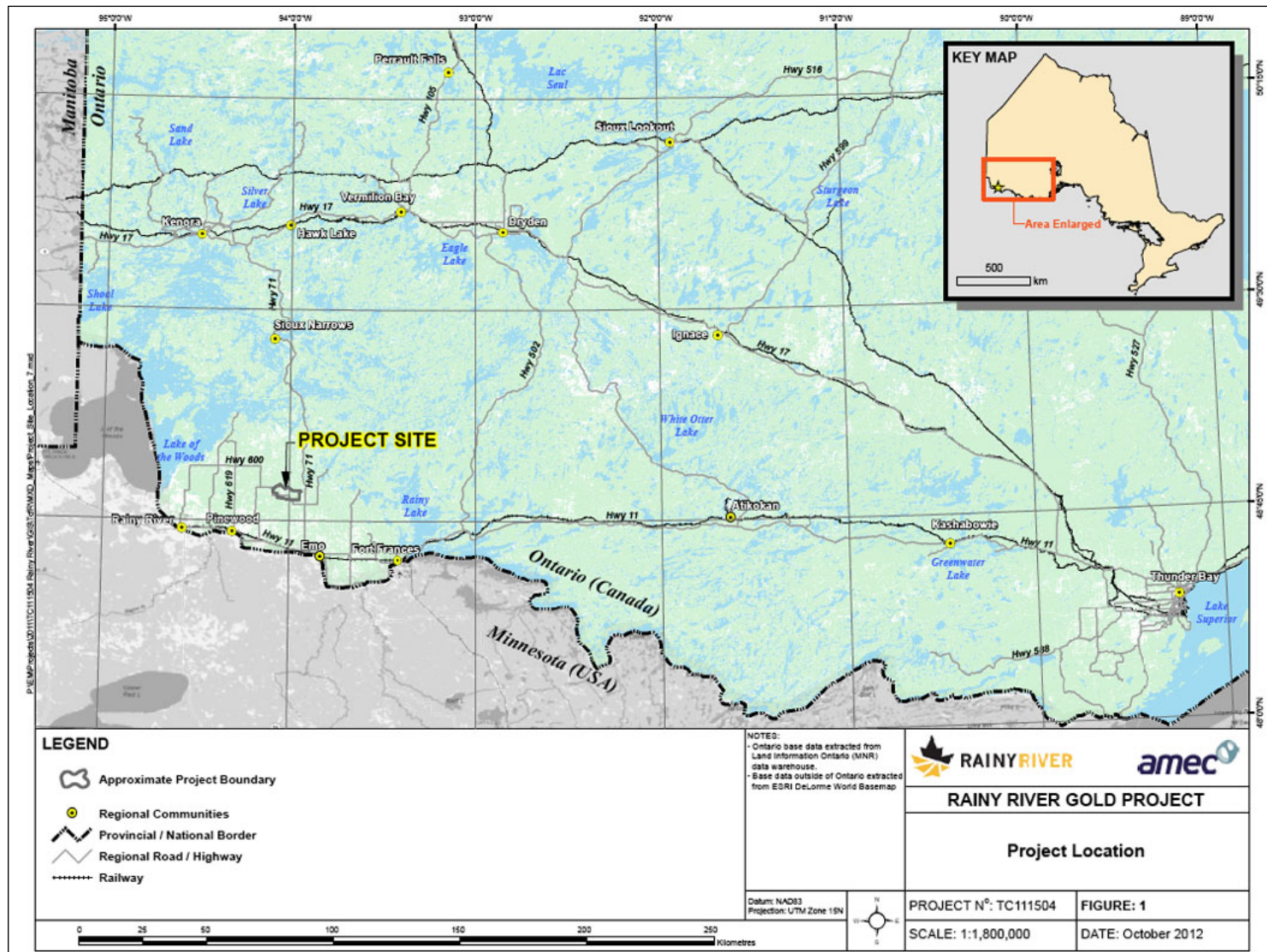


Figure 1. Project Location, Rainy River Gold Project, District of Rainy River [RRR, October 2012].

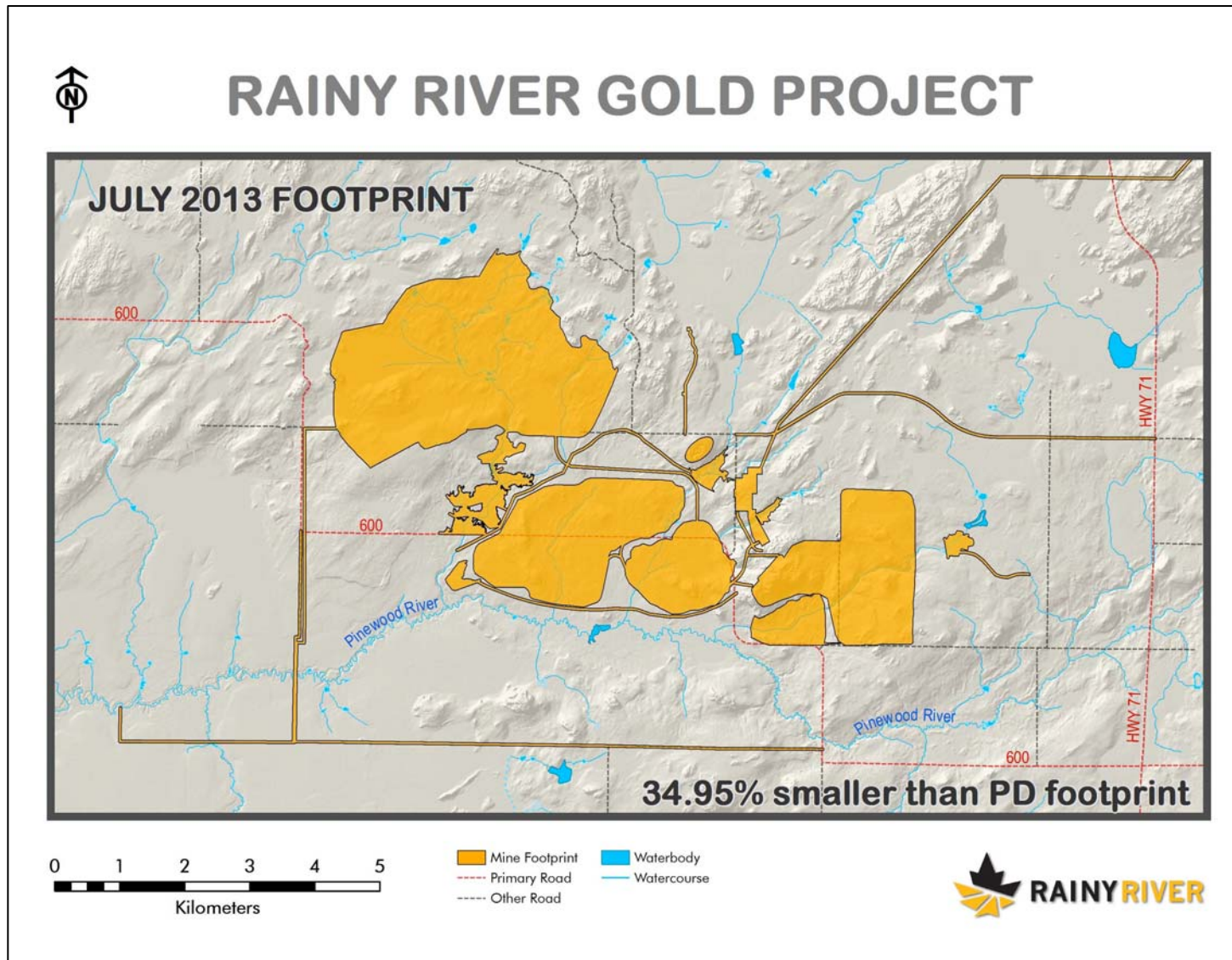


Figure 2. Mine Footprint, Rainy River Gold Project, District of Rainy River [RRR, July 2013].

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS & CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

The need for the identification, evaluation, management and conservation of Ontario's heritage is acknowledged as an essential component of environmental assessment and municipal planning in Ontario.

For the most part, the analysis of cultural heritage resources in the study area addresses those above-ground, person-made heritage resources 40 years of age and older. The application of this rolling 40-year principle is an accepted federal and provincial practice for the preliminary identification of cultural heritage resources that may be of heritage interest or value. However, its application does not imply that all built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes that are over 40 years old are worthy of the same levels of protection or preservation.

2.1 Environmental Assessment Act (EAA)

An environmental assessment provides a decision-making process used to promote good environmental planning by assessing the potential effects and benefits of certain activities on the environment. In Ontario, this process is defined and finds its authority in the *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA). The purpose of the EAA is to provide for the protection, conservation, and wise management of Ontario's environment.

The EAA applies to all public activities. Mining projects are not normally subject to the Ontario EAA unless designated by the Minister of the Environment or the subject of a voluntary agreement between Ontario Ministry of the Environment (MOE) and the proponent. As it appeared that some aspects of the overall project would be covered by the EAA, RRR entered into a voluntary agreement with MOE to subject all aspects of the RRGp to the EAA.

The analysis throughout the study process addresses that part of the *Environmental Assessment Act*, subsection 1(c), which defines “*environment*” to include:

“...*cultural conditions that influence the life of humans or a community*”;

as well as,

“*any building, structure, machine or other device or thing made by humans*”.

Mine development and its associated construction activities may potentially affect cultural heritage resources in a number of ways. The effects may include displacement through removal or demolition and/or disruption by the introduction of physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the character of the cultural heritage resources and, or their setting.

2.2 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS), Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) and Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) is responsible for the administration of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA). The OHA provides the framework for provincial and municipal responsibilities and powers in the conservation of cultural heritage resources. The OHA gives MTCS the responsibility for the conservation, protection and preservation of Ontario's culture heritage resources. Section 2 of the OHA charges the Minister with the responsibility to,

“...determine policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario”

MTCS describes heritage buildings and structures, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources, as cultural heritage resources. Since cultural heritage resources may be affected adversely by both public and private land development, it is incumbent upon planning and approval authorities to consider heritage resources when making planning decisions. Heritage attributes, in relation to a property, are defined in the OHA as the attributes of the property that cause it to have cultural heritage value or interest.

Individual properties may be designated of cultural heritage value under Part IV of the OHA by a municipality or the Minister of MTCS. The Minister has the authority for the designation of properties situated in unorganized territories. In addition, municipalities may designate Heritage Conservation Districts under Part V of the legislation. As laid out in subsections 27 (1) and 39.2 (1) of the OHA, the municipal clerk is required to keep a current register of properties that are of cultural heritage value or interest located within its respective municipality. The municipal register must include all properties designated under Parts IV and V of the OHA by the municipality, or under Part IV by the Minister of MTCS. Designation of heritage resources publicly recognizes and promotes awareness of heritage properties and provides a process for ensuring that changes to a heritage property are appropriately managed and that these changes respect the property's heritage value. This includes protection from demolition.

The OHA subsection 27(2) also allows a property that is not designated, but considered to be of cultural heritage interest or value by the municipal council, to be placed on the register. This is commonly referred to as “listing”. In many cases, listed (non-designated properties) are candidates for protection under section 29 of the OHA. Although, the listing of non-designated properties does not offer any specific protection under the OHA, section 2 of the Provincial Policy Statement of the Planning Act acknowledges listed properties.

Provincial heritage properties are not subject to designation by municipalities or the Minister. Part III.1 of the OHA enables the Minister of MTCS, in consultation with the ministries and public bodies affected, to prepare standards and guidelines that set out the

criteria and process for identifying provincial heritage properties and to set standards for their protection, maintenance, use, and disposal. In the development of the *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (April 28, 2010), MTCS drew from existing standards, policies, and best practices currently in use by the Government of Ontario, the federal government, leading international jurisdictions, and consulted with affected ministries, public bodies and the Ontario Heritage Trust.

The *Standards and Guidelines* apply to properties owned or controlled by the Government of Ontario that have cultural heritage value or interest, i.e., provincial heritage properties. They are issued under the authority of section 25.2 of the OHA, which came into effect on July 1, 2010. They are mandatory for ministries and prescribed public bodies and have the authority of a Management Board of Cabinet directive. All Ontario government ministries and prescribed public bodies must comply with the *Standards and Guidelines* in the management of properties in their ownership or under their control. The *Standards and Guidelines* establishes a process to identify and conserve provincial heritage properties.

2.3 MCTS and EAA

In addition to the administration of the OHA, the MTCS is responsible for determining policies, priorities and programs for the conservation, protection and preservation of Ontario's heritage, which includes cultural heritage landscapes, built heritage and archaeological resources.

MTCS guidelines assist in the assessment of cultural heritage resources as part of an environmental assessment. They are, *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments* (October 1992), and, *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* (1980). The *Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments* state:

“When speaking of man-made heritage we are concerned with works of man and the effects of his activities in the environment rather than with moveable human artifacts or those environments that are natural and completely undisturbed by man.”

The guidelines state one may distinguish broadly between two basic ways of visually experiencing cultural heritage resources in the environment, that is, as cultural heritage landscapes and as built heritage. Cultural heritage landscapes are a geographical area perceived as a collection of individual person-made built heritage resources set into a whole such as historical settlements, farm complexes, waterscapes, roadscape, railways, etc. They emphasize the interrelationship of people and the natural environment and convey information about the processes and activities that have shaped a community. Cultural heritage landscapes may be organically evolved landscapes as opposed to designed landscapes. Some are ‘continuing landscapes’, which maintain the historic use and continue to evolve, while others are ‘relict landscapes’ where the evolutionary

process has come to an end but important landscape or built heritage resources from its historic use are still visible.

Built heritage comprises individual, person-made or modified, parts of a cultural heritage landscape such as buildings or structures of various types including, but not limited to, residences, commercial, religious, institutional, industrial or agricultural buildings, bridges, etc.

The guidelines also describe the attributes necessary for the identification and evaluation of any discrete aggregation of person-made features or cultural heritage landscapes and the attributes necessary for the identification and evaluation of built heritage resources.

3.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

RRR retained Unterman McPhail Associates, Heritage Management Resource Consultants, to undertake a cultural heritage resource survey of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes as part of the EA for the RRGP. The RRGP is a proposed open pit and underground gold mine along with related facilities and infrastructure to be developed by RRR. The project is proceeding under the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

For the purposes of this built heritage resource and cultural heritage landscape assessment Unterman McPhail Associates undertook the following tasks:

- the identification of major historical themes and activities of the study area in the former Townships of Tait and Richardson, now within the boundaries of the Township of Chapple and the former Township of Sifton, now within the boundaries of the Township of Morley through historical research and a review of topographic and historic mapping;
- a survey of lands within and adjacent to the proposed mine site and the existing Secondary Highway 600;
- the identification of cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources within the study area through the analysis of major historical themes and activities, historic mapping and site review activities;
- the identification of sensitivities for change to built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes through the review of the historical information, the results of the survey and the proposed changes in the study area; and
- development of mitigation recommendations.

3.2 Heritage Recognition

Representatives of MTCS were contacted. The Minister of MTCS has not designated any of the identified cultural heritage resources listed in Table 1, under Part IV of the *Ontario*

Heritage Act. In addition, there are no road bridges listed in the Provincial Government's Ontario Heritage Bridge Guideline and no identified Ontario Heritage Trust easement properties or federally recognized properties within or adjacent to the study area.

Consultation with the Township of Chapple and the Township of Morley confirms that none of the properties identified within and adjacent to the RRGP are included in a municipal heritage inventory or is listed in the municipal heritage register. Furthermore, none of the properties are designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

4.0 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

4.1 District of Rainy River

Starting in 1858, districts were created in Northern Ontario for the delivery of judicial and provincial government services.¹ As populations grew, new districts were created and boundaries changed. The District of Thunder Bay was formed in 1871 from portions of the Algoma District. In 1885, the District of Rainy River separated from Thunder Bay District with general session and district courts held at Rat Portage (Kenora). After the District of Kenora was established in 1909, a courthouse for the District of Rainy River was constructed in Fort Frances. Unlike the counties of Southern Ontario, the districts of Northern Ontario were not incorporated, and therefore, had no representative council. The provincial government provided services to the districts of Northern Ontario.

European settlement in the Rainy River region has its roots in the fur trade of the late 1600s. The Rainy River formed an important component of the historic voyageur route from Montreal to the interior of the continent. The initial presence along the Rainy River was French. Jacques de Noyon, a coureur de bois, born in Trois-Rivières, was the first European to explore the Rainy River area. In 1688, Noyon led an expedition from Fort Nipigon, up the Kaministikwia River and across Dog Lake to Rainy River. The following year he traversed Lake of the Woods before returning home. Robutel de la Noue established the first post on Rainy Lake in 1717. Known as Fort Tekamanigan, but it was soon abandoned. La Jemaraye, nephew of the famous explorer La Vérendrye, constructed the fur trading post of Fort St. Pierre in 1731, at the southwest end of Rainy Lake where it drains into the Rainy River. The post served as a base for La Vérendrye's expeditions to the west and remained in operation until 1758.

The Rainy River region came under English control under the Treaty of Paris (1763) and the Hudson's Bay Company expanded into the area. The area was subject to intense competition between the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) in the period from 1770 to 1820. Fort William situated at the mouth of the Kaministikwia

¹ Archives of Ontario, The Changing Shape of Ontario: A Guide to Boundaries, Names and Regional Governments, Districts of Northern Ontario, access:<www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/maps/ontario-north.aspx

River was a key post of the North West Company and served as its inland headquarters. HBC located temporary posts along the Rainy River in the 1790s, but it was not until 1818 that HBC established Lac La Pluie House, a permanent post, to compete with the North West Company's Fort Lac La Pluie. After the union of HBC and North West Company in 1821, only Lac La Pluie House remained in operation. In 1830, it was renamed Fort Frances in honour of Lady Frances Ramsay Simpson who visited the site with her husband, HBC Governor Sir George Simpson.

A number of events that came together in the years following the Confederation of Canada in 1867 influenced the settlement patterns in the Rainy River region. In 1869, Canada acquired title to the North West Territories and Rupert's Land from the HBC. To maintain communications with its new territories, the Canadian government proposed to upgrade to the old fur trade route between Fort William and Lower Fort Garry. The plan comprised the construction of a road between Fort William and Shebandowan Lake, a distance of 90 miles (64.5 km), as well as a road from Fort Garry and Lake of the Woods, a distance of 90 miles (145 km). Improvements to a series of lakes and rivers between the roads would create a navigable waterway. The goal was to eliminate the need to travel through the American territory to reach Lower Fort Garry and the Red River settlement. Civil Engineer Samuel James Dawson surveyed the route for the Canadian government. Construction commenced in 1869 even though most of the proposed road-waterway routes passed through territory of the Saulteaux tribe of Ojibway Nation. Following Dawson's recommendations, talks between representatives of the Canadian government and the Saulteaux commenced in 1870. The scope of the negotiations expanded from discussions regarding a right-of-way through Saulteaux territory to the ceding of the land to the Crown. The difficult and lengthy negotiations culminated in the signing of Treaty 3 in 1873, which was confirmed by Order-in-Council on July 18, 1874. Under the terms of the treaty, the Saulteaux surrendered title to 55,000 square miles (14,245,000 hectares) along the Canadian-American border from Lake Superior west to the Northwest Angle of Lake of the Woods.

With a route to the west secured, construction continued on the "Dawson Route" In its initial phase, the route necessitated 70 transfers of freight and passengers and required a month to traverse. In 1873, 1,600 travellers used the route, but most continued to use the faster and easier American route via Duluth and the Red River.² A proposed canal around the waterfalls at Fort Frances was commenced in 1876, and then abandoned two years later in 1878 when the Canadian government decided to pursue the construction of a transcontinental railway.

The first surveys of the Rainy River District commenced after the signing of Treaty 3. The Government of Canada completed survey work in 1876 based on the one-mile square section plan. A base line surveyed by L. Reid, was run east from Lake of the Woods. It formed the northern boundary of Tait Township, one of the first townships to be

² William R. Morrison, Dawson Road, The Canadian Encyclopedia,
Access: --<www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/dawson-road> (June 2013).

surveyed. At this time, the western boundary of Ontario was in dispute and it was not until 1884 that the matter was resolved in Ontario's favour. The Ontario Government moved quickly to encourage settlement in the area with the passage of the *Rainy River Free Grants and Homesteads' Act* in 1887. The *Act* was brought into force on February 18, 1889. The government set aside 20 townships in the district, including Tait Township, as free grant townships. The townships were located in the southern part of the district in proximity to the Rainy River between Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake (**Figure 3**). They were described as containing "the choicest and most fertile land to be found in the district".³ Three additional townships near the mouth of the Rainy River were surveyed in 1892 and 1893. Crown Land agents based in Rainy River and Fort Frances administered the programme.

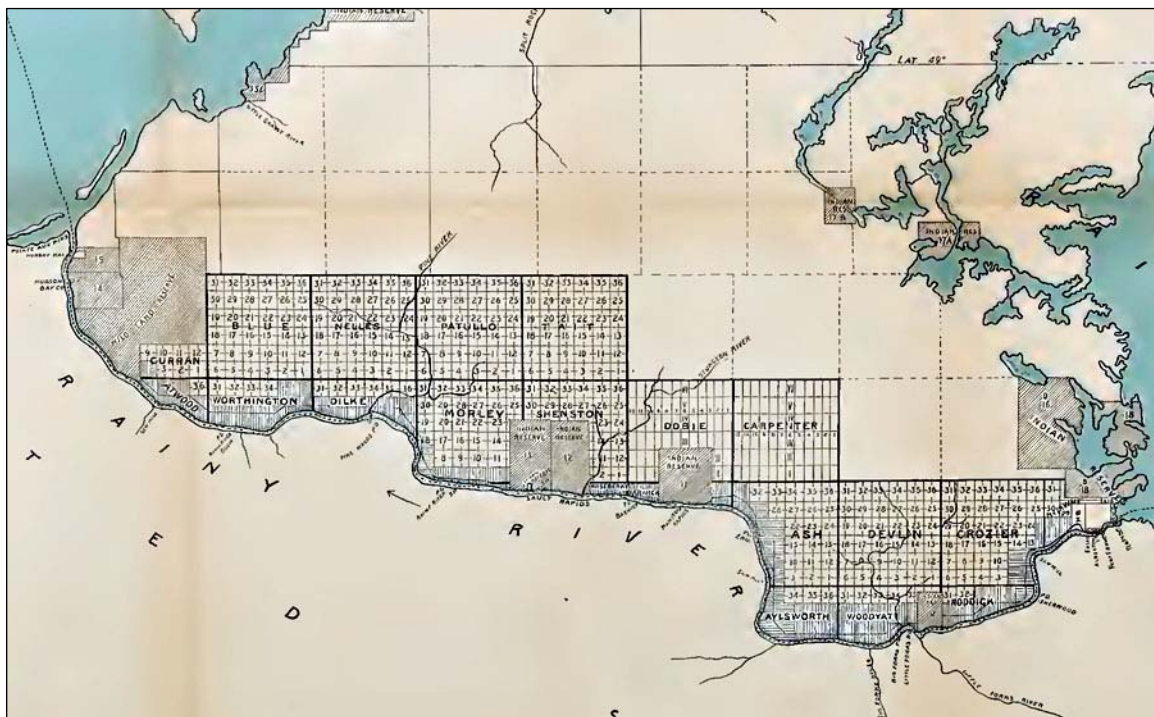


Figure 3. A Map of Part of the Rainy River District (April 1892) prepared by the Department of Crown Lands shows the first townships available for free grants.

The free grant was limited to 160 acres. The male head of a family, or the sole female head of a family, with one or more children under the age of 18 were eligible to apply for a free grant. An additional 80 acres could be purchased at \$1.00 per acre. The settlement duties were similar to other areas of the province and included:

- (1) To have at least fifteen acres cleared and had under cultivation, of which two acres at least are to be cleared and cultivated annually during the three years;
- (2) To have built a habitable house at least 16 by 20 feet in size;

³ Frank Yeigh, *The Rainy River District, Province of Ontario, Canada* (Department of Crown Lands, Third Edition, 1894) 10.

(3) *And to have actually and continuously resided upon and cultivated the land for three years after location.*⁴

Access to the agricultural lands of the Rainy River District was improved with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CP) through northwestern Ontario. The CP reached Rat Portage (Kenora) by 1886, and with the arrival of CP, steamboats operating on Lake of the Woods and Rainy River brought new settlers to the area.

Further railway activity involved the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway (CNoR) through the Rainy River District. Started on the prairies by William Mackenzie and Donald Mann in the late 1880s, the CNoR was incorporated under federal statute in 1899. It was envisioned as an alternate transcontinental route to CP. The line was completed from Winnipeg via Rainy River and Fort Frances to Port Arthur-Fort William in 1902. Between Rainy River and Fort Frances the CNoR generally followed the Rainy River through the southern part of the district (*Appendix*). Completed in 1915, the arrival of the CNoR enhanced access to the Rainy River area and opened markets for produce while contributing to the demise of steamboat travel along the river. The railway was nationalized on September 6, 1918, and formally merged with the Grand Trunk Railway (GTR) in 1923 to become part of the newly formed Canadian National Railway (CN).

The construction of the railways through the Rainy River area required extensive production of timber ties as well as cedar poles. Most of the wood came from within or beside the railway right-of-way. A lumber mill was established at the west end of Rainy River in 1895 and a community began to develop around it. Known initially as Beaver Mills, and later as Rainy River, the community's future seemed bright with the arrival of the CNoR, the construction of the bridge over the river, and the establishment of a roundhouse. A pulp and paper mill with hydroelectric generating station established in Fort Frances in 1914 also contributed to the economic growth of the area. Sawmill operations relocated from Rainy River to Fort Frances in the same period.

The southern part of the Rainy River District grew into a settled rural landscape with a network of local roads, numerous farms and scattered villages and hamlets, schoolhouses and churches in the first part of the 1900s. The Town of Fort Frances was incorporated in 1903, and to the west, Beaver Mills was incorporated as the Township of Rainy River in 1904. River Road or Government Road extended along the river between the two communities. Settlement was concentrated in the river ranges, but as the population grew, additional townships were laid out to the north.

Tourist activities based on hunting and fishing camps began to develop in the 1920s. A road bridge at Fort Frances to the United States opened up the district to American anglers and hunters. The construction of the Heenan Highway to Kenora in 1936 improved road access to the north. This route became part of the provincial highway

⁴Ibid., 20.

system as Highway 70, and later as Highway 71. Road linkages remained mainly north to south until the extension of Highway 11 to Atikokan and Thunder in 1965.

4.2 Township of Chapple

Under the *Municipal Act* (1887), an Ontario township could be incorporated with a council consisting of a reeve, deputy reeve and councillors when it had 100 resident freeholders. Within Rainy River, special provision was made for the establishment of union townships, which permitted any number of townships with an aggregate of 100 inhabitants to organize into a union township municipality.⁵ As a result, a number of residents of the geographic townships of Shenston, Roseberry, Dobie, Barwick and part of the Long Sault united to form the Municipality of Chapple on September 14, 1899. At the time of its incorporation, Chapple was only the third municipality to be organized in the district. As development moved northward, the geographic Townships of Tait, Mather, Richardson and Potts also became part of Chapple. The townships were organized in two rows north from Rainy River (*Figure 4*).

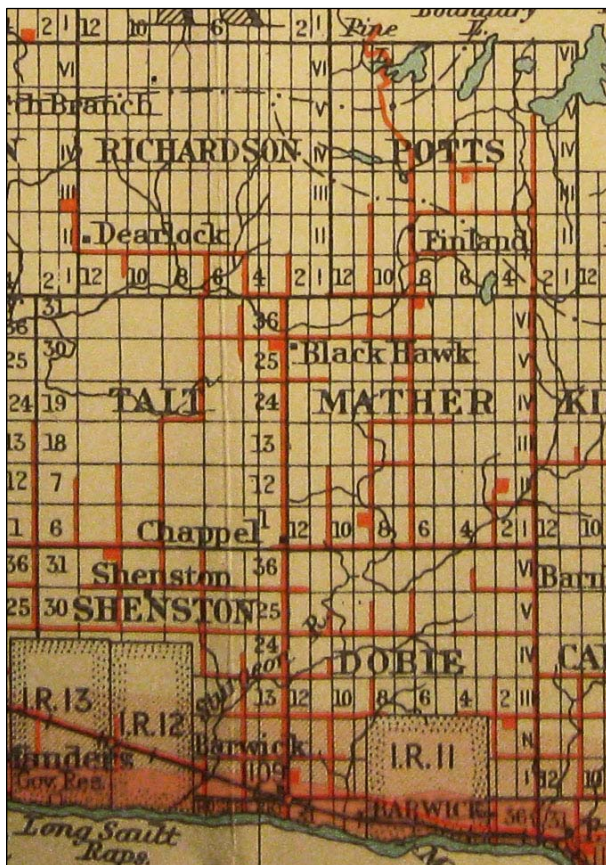


Figure 4. A map of the Districts of Rainy River and Kenora (1929) depicts the geographic townships that make up the united township municipality of Chapple.

⁵ *An Act Respecting the Establishment of Municipal Institutions in the Districts of Algoma, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Thunder Bay and Rainy River*, Chapter 185, R.S.O. 1887, Section 1 (2), 27.

The Township Tait was laid out in 1876 by the surveyors of the Canadian government, prior to the settlement of the boundary dispute. The six-mile square township was divided into 36 numbered sections, each approximately one-mile square or 640 acres. A road allowance was provided around each section. The sections were divided into quarter sections for patent purposes. While Tait was one of the first townships surveyed in the district, it was not well settled until the first part of the 1900s.

The Township of Mather was surveyed in 1898, followed by Potts and Richardson in 1903. The township pattern varied from that of Tait Township and followed the more typical Ontario convention of lots and concessions. The six-mile square townships were laid out into six concessions, numbered from south to north. Each concession comprised 12 lots that were organized from east to west. Each lot was divided into north and south halves of approximately 160 acres for patent purposes. Road allowances were provided between concessions and every second lot.

The settlers' first task after arriving at the assigned land grant was to clear enough land for a house and a stable. For those who had brought livestock, finding fodder for the winter could prove challenging in the first year. Clearing the land was difficult work. It took several years for the stumps to rot sufficiently to be removed. In the interim, hay was grown amongst the stumps. At times, forest fires assisted with the clearing of the land and opened the way for more settlers. Most of the first buildings were modest structures of log construction. Many of the early farming families in Chapple Township supplemented their income working in the forest industries, supplying cordwood for the steamboats on the Rainy River and ties and poles for the railways. Work in the winter logging camps and the spring log drives provided some much needed cash for the settlers.

Once the stumps and stones were removed, the fields could be plowed. Baled hay and potatoes were some of the first cash crops. Cattle, both dairy and beef, were raised successfully in the area. Mixed hay and seeded pasture was an important component of livestock production. As the farms became more established, some of the original houses and barns were replaced with frame structures constructed of sawn lumber from the local mills. Snake rail fences gave way to wood post and wire fencing. During World War II, the production of honey was introduced as a result of sugar shortages.

The first settlers arrived in the north part of Tait Township and the southern part of Richardson Township in the early 1900s. In the northeastern part of Tait Township and the southeastern part of Richardson Township, on the boundary with Mather and Potts Townships, many of the early residents were interrelated and came from the Lost River and Harrington areas of Argenteuil, Quebec. The first homesteaders in the area were Angus and Sarah McRae and their seven children who took up land on the southeast corner of Section 36 of Tait Township in 1901.⁶ In 1902, Donald and Mary Jane Campbell with nine children and the Ross family, Findley and Kate Ross with four

⁶ *Between the Ripples, Stories of Chapple* (Township of Chapple: Chapple Heritage Committee, c1997) 127.

children located in the northwest part of Mather Township, and the McMillan family from Lost River, Quebec settled on the northeast corner of Section 35 in Tait Township.⁷ Son William McMillan worked the homestead and became a successful farmer. At the age of 40 years, he married Elizabeth [Lizzie] Georgeson, with whom he had nine children. Elizabeth's parents, Robert and Elizabeth Georgeson, had emigrated from England and taken up land in Richardson Township in 1904. Helen McMillan was the only one of the children to remain in the neighbourhood, marrying local farmer Ellard Teeple. Other early residents included Rory McLeod, an older brother of Sarah McRae, and Christie Ann, his wife who also relocated from Harrington and Ellen, née McMillan, with her husband, John McRae.

Settlement in the western part of Richardson Township on the boundary with Sifton Township occurred somewhat later and, to a degree, was based on American immigration from Minnesota. The related Grennier [Grenier] and LeBlanc families moved from Minnesota and settled in the area along the townline of Richardson and Sifton Townships in 1912.⁸ Adeline, daughter of Philorum [Philorem] and Hermine Grennier was married to John LeBlanc. The two farmsteads, Grennier on the south half of Lot 12, Concession 2, Richardson Township, and LeBlanc on the south half of Lot 1, Concession 2, Sifton Township, faced each other across the townline. Oliver Rondeau located on the north half of Lot 12, Concession 2, Richardson Township in 1912, and the George Haney family settled on the north half of Lot 1, Concession 2, Sifton Township in 1913.

The settlement of Black Hawk, also spelled as Blackhawk, developed on the townline of Mather and Tait Townships, approximately 11 miles north of Barwick in the early 1900s. The hamlet provided services to the surrounding farming community and boasted a sawmill, a store with a post office, a school, and later, a dance hall operated by the Ross family. The post office opened at Black Hawk in 1904 with George W. Hughes as the postmaster.⁹ Hughes also operated a general store. George Walter Hughes, born in 1885 in the Muskoka District, came to Rainy River District c1900 with his parents, George Guthrie and Martha Hughes.¹⁰ George and his brother David worked on the steamers along the Rainy River before establishing a store in Black Hawk. The brothers were involved in the logging business in the winter and road building in the summer. George married Eliza Campbell in 1912 and David married Annie Campbell in 1914. Both families moved closer to Barwick c1920. The post office remained in operation until 1986. With the numerous children in the area, one acre of land was purchased in the northeast corner of Section 25 for a school.¹¹ S.S. #7 Tait, a one-room schoolhouse opened in the fall of 1906. Mapping depicts the Black Hawk school through the 1950s.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid., 156.

⁹ Library and Archives Canada, Philately and Postal History, Post Offices and Postmasters, Black Hawk, Ontario, Access:--<<http://collectionsCanada.gc.ca/databases/post-offices/001001-100.01-e.php>> (May2013).

¹⁰ *Between the Ripples, Stories of Chapple*, 128-129.

¹¹ Ibid., 128.

The community of Dearlock grew up on the boundary of Richardson and Sifton Townships a few years after Black Hawk was established. The Grennier family operated a store on Lot 12, Concession 1, in Richardson Township. P. Grennier was the first postmaster when the Dearlock post office opened on May 1, 1915.¹² The Dearlock School was built on the west side of the road in Sifton Township c1912.¹³ The original log building was replaced in the 1940s and the school was closed in the 1970s.

A third school constructed in the central part of Richardson Township in the 1930s responded to a continued population growth in the area. Under the *Public Lands Act*, the Board of Public School Trustees for School Section Number 15 of the Township of Richardson, purchased two acres of land comprising part of the south half of Lot 6, Concession 3, Richardson Township, in December 1937. Iona LeBlanc, née Hill, served as the teacher at the Richardson School for a period of time.

The Pinewood River flowing across Richardson Township contributed to the difficulty of road building in the area. Bridges, which were expensive to build and maintain, were avoided when possible. As a result, few north to south roads developed into Richardson Township from the south. The Barwick Road, forming the townline between Mather and Tait Townships, was the principle north to south route in the area. A map of the Districts of Rainy River and Kenora (1929) shows the road running from Barwick located on the CN line northerly through the communities of Chapple and Black Hawk to Richardson Township (*Appendix*). A bridge carried the road over the Pinewood River just north of Black Hawk. At the boundary with Richardson Township, the roadway ran west for two lots before jogging north for one concession to avoid the river. From that point, it ran between Concessions 1 and 2 across the rest of Richardson Township. At the Sifton Township boundary, the route turned north, but was not opened beyond Concession 3 in 1929. By the 1941, mapping indicates the road had been extended to North Branch. The sideroads formed a discontinuous pattern north and south of the main concession road.

In the 1930s, the road between Barwick and Black Hawk became part of the provincial highway system as Highway 70A. At Black Hawk, the highway turned east to join Highway 70 (later Highway 71) to Kenora (*Appendix*). In the 1950s, Highway 70 was extended south and Highway 70A was decommissioned in 1954.

The Department of Highways Ontario (DHO) initiated the Secondary Highway system in 1956 and Secondary Highway 600 was designated at this time. The highway initially ran from Highway 70 (later Highway 71) to Lake of the Woods.¹⁴ By 1962, Secondary Highway 600 connected with Highway 11 at Rainy River through the incorporation of Secondary Highway 623 into the route. The highway currently extends approximately 87

¹² Library and Archives Canada, Philately and Postal History, Post Offices and Postmasters, Dearlock, Ontario, Access:--<<http://collectionsCanada.gc.ca/databases/post-offices/001001-100.01-e.php>> (May 2013).

¹³ Personal communication with Loretta and Bob LeBlanc, May 8, 2013.

¹⁴ Official Ontario Road Map, 1956.

km from Highway 71 through Black Hawk, Dearlock, North Bend, Bergand to Highway 11 at Rainy River. It has retained a gravel surface throughout its history.

The northern part of Chapple Township retained an active agricultural community until the mid 20th century. Post World War II, many farming families moved away. Some former soldiers settled in the area under the terms of the *Veterans' Land Act* (1942), but most did not establish long-term ties to the community. In the 1960s, a number of properties were purchased by Americans and operated as hunt camps. Many of the farms established in the early 1900s have been abandoned and the former agricultural lands have returned to bush. While many families have moved away, some of the original homestead families, such as Teeple, Georgeson and LeBlanc, continue to farm the original land holdings and maintain a strong presence in the area. Other early settling families, e.g., Roen, McMillan and Marr, are recalled in names of the local roads. The Black Hawk and Dearlock stores and post offices have closed and the small, rural schoolhouses have disappeared from the landscape.

The Richardson Trail, which was named for the township¹⁵, is a 12 km circular trail within the northwestern part of Richardson Township. The trail began to evolve and take shape in the 1940s and is comprised mostly of old logging roads, some municipal and private roads and, in some parts, animal trails. Over the years, it has been used for hiking, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, by ATV's and to access remote hunting areas.

4.3 Township of Morley

Like the Township of Chapple, the Township of Morley is a united municipality comprising several geographic townships. When it was first incorporated in 1903, it contained the geographic Townships of Morley and Pattullo. Like Tait, Pattullo was laid out by the surveyors of the Canadian government and divided into 36 numbered sections. A map of the Districts of Rainy River and Kenora (1929) indicates little development in the northeast part of the township. By the mid 20th century, the townline between Pattullo and Tait is depicted as an open road allowance with a bridge over the Pinewood River. In 2004, the geographic Townships of Sifton and Dewart became part the Township of Morley. Until that date, Sifton and Dewart were part of the Unorganized Rainy River District.

The southeast part of the Township of Sifton was closely aligned with the geographic Township of Richardson and it shares a common history. The community of Dearlock straddled the townline and the store, post office and school provided services to residents on both sides of the road.

¹⁵ Telephone conversation with Rick Neilson, June 17, 2013. The Richardson Trail was identified by Mr. Neilson.

5.0 IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES

5.1 Introduction

For the purposes of cultural heritage landscape and built heritage resource identification, this section provides a brief description of the existing environment of the study area, i.e.,

- proposed mine site in the geographic Township of Richardson; and
- future Highway 600 alignment in the geographic Township of Tait.

5.2 Description of the Existing Environment

The District of Rainy River is divided into two principle physiographic areas. A distinct divide, running northwest to southeast immediately north of Richardson Township, separates the two areas. The Precambrian Canadian Shield, characterized by bedrock exposure and sharp relief, extends to the north and east. The Rainy River Clay Plain lies to the south and west. The plain features a gently rolling to flat topography with wetlands occurring in low-lying areas. It was covered by at least two advances of the ice-sheet and during the recession of the ice, glacial Lake Agassiz extended across the region. Most of the soils developed on the clay and silt deposits of Lake Agassiz. They are quite heavy and contain lime. Peat deposits cover some of the low-lying areas, while bedrock outcrops occur in the upland areas.

The RRGP lies within the upper part of the Pinewood River watershed. The Pinewood River, identified on some maps as the Pine River, flows generally northeast to southwest to join the Rainy River at Pinewood, approximately 37 km downstream from the site. The river follows a serpentine path through Richardson and Tait Townships. There is no indication that early settlers exploited the stream for milling purposes. Several tributaries, such as Clark Creek, West Creek, Marr Creek and Loslo Creek, flow into the Pinewood River within the study area. Some of the waterways have been modified to act as agricultural drains.

The clay plain was developed for agricultural purposes in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The original forest cover of tamarack, spruce, cedar, jackpine, spruce with some red and white pine, was cleared at that time. A rural landscape characterized by farmsteads, agricultural fields, fencelines, tree lines, schools, hamlets, gravel roads and utility lines developed in the first part of the 20th century. Interestingly, no churches or cemeteries appear to have been located within the study area. Despite glowing reports of the fertility of the soil in the government reports of the day, the agricultural capabilities of the area proved more limited. Much of the farmland cleared through great physical effort in the first part of the 20th century, has been abandoned and is being re-naturalized into bush. There is some undeveloped Crown Land located within the study area.

5.3 Description of Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

Unterman McPhail Associates and Jean Simonton, Heritage Consultant, undertook a windshield survey in May 2013 to identify cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources within the study area. A description of the identified cultural heritage resources, including cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) and built heritage resources (BHR), are mapped in **Figure 5** and are listed in the following **Table 1: Identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL) and Built Heritage Resources (BHR)**. Table 1 includes site number, resource category, resource type, location, description and digital photograph.

The following explanatory notes provide background material on the information contained in Table 1.

- Generally, sites are numbered and mapped by geographic township.
- The relevant project component(s) is listed for each site. The following abbreviations are used in the table:
 - RRGP: Mine site, and
 - SH600: Secondary Highway 600 Re-alignment.
- Resources are identified by category: Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL) or Built Heritage Resource (BHR) and by type: roadscape, farm complex, residence, etc.
- The municipal address, when applicable, locates the identified cultural heritage resources mapped on Figure 5.
- A brief description of the cultural heritage resource, e.g., notable landscape features, structures on the property, construction period(s), building materials, roof shape, number of storeys, important architectural details, architectural style or influence and alterations/additions, is provided. For those properties that remain in private ownership or in private use, the description is based upon information gained from the public roadway.
- If applicable, known heritage value as identified through listing in a local inventory, designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, recognition through a commemorative plaque and inclusion in the Ontario Heritage Bridge List is included in the description.
- Digital photographs with caption are supplied for each resource. For those properties that remain in private ownership or in private use, images were taken from the public roadway.

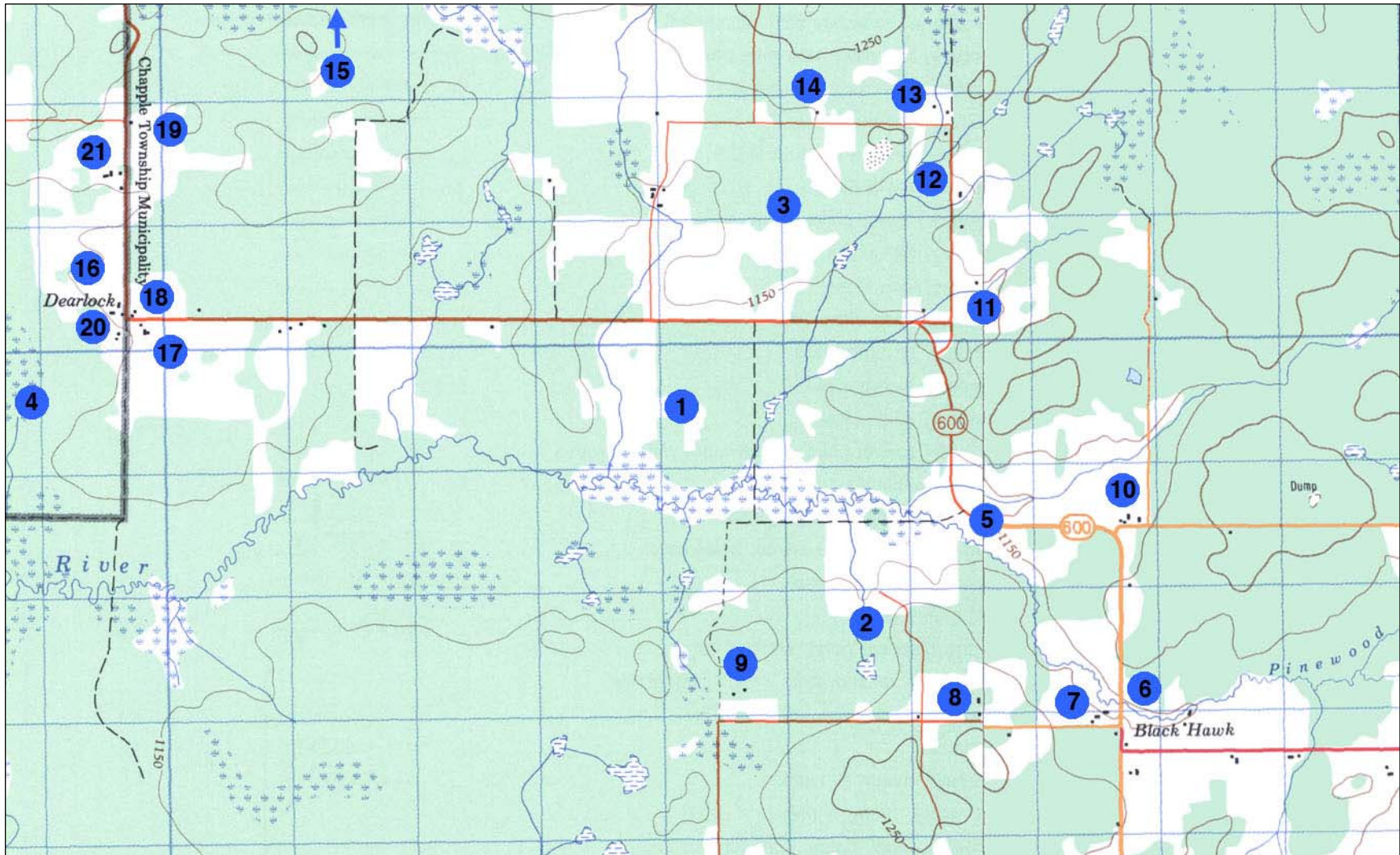


Figure 5. Identified Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHL) and Built Heritage Resources (BHR) within the study area, Township of Chapple [NTS 52 C/13 (1995) and NTS 52 D/16 (1995), as modified].

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)



Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
1.	RRGP SH600	CHL	Rural Landscape: Agriculture	Geographic Townships of Tait and Richardson Township of Chapple Geographic Township of Sifton Township of Morley	<p>Rural landscape A settled rural landscape with farm complexes, both active and abandoned, fenced fields, road network, hamlets and schoolhouses developed in the first part 1900s in the geographic Townships of Tait, Richardson and Sifton. Some farm complexes remain active and continue the historic use. Other farmsteads were abandoned, some up to 50 years ago.</p> <p>Important landscape and built heritage resources related to historic use are still visible.</p>	 <p>An aerial photograph (1952) shows open fields interspersed with bush and a discontinuous network of local roads.</p>  <p>Active and abandoned farm complexes, cultivated fields with wood post and wire fencing and gravel roads remain distinctive components of the landscape.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)

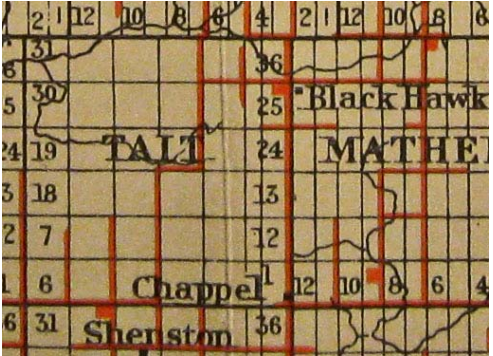
Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
2.	SH600	CHL	Township Survey	Geographic Township of Tait Township of Chapple	<p>Township of Tait The Township of Tait was surveyed in 1876 by Canadian government surveyors based on the one-mile square section plan that had been used in the west. The six-mile square township was divided into 36 numbered sections, each approximately one-mile square or 640 acres. A road allowance was provided around each section. The sections were divided into quarter sections for patent purposes.</p> <p>Vestiges of the historic road network, farm complexes, fencelines and field patterns remain visible in the landscape.</p>	 <p>A portion of a District of Rainy River and Kenora map (1929) depicts the section layout and numbering of Tait Township.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)

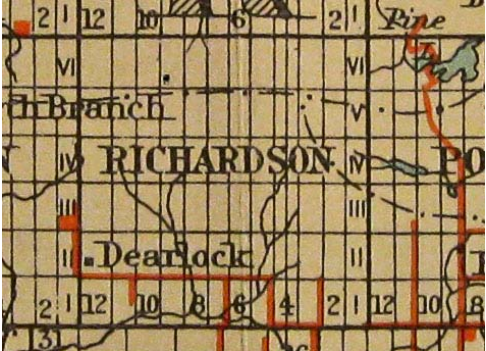
Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
3.	RRGP SH600	CHL	Township Survey	Geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	<p>Township of Richardson The survey of Richardson Township, completed in 1903 followed the more typical Ontario arrangement of lots and concessions. The six-mile square townships were laid out into six concessions, numbered from south to north. Each concession comprises 12 lots that were organized from east to west. Each lot was divided into north and south halves of approximately 160 acres for patent purposes. Road allowances were provided between concessions and every second lot.</p> <p>Vestiges of the historic road network, farm complexes, fencelines and field patterns remain visible in the landscape.</p>	 <p>A portion of a District of Rainy River and Kenora map (1929) shows the lot and concession survey of Richardson Township.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)

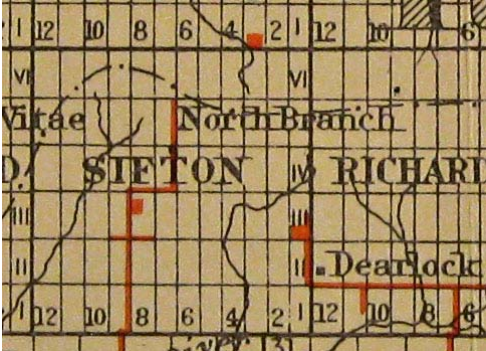
Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
4.	SH600	CHL	Township Survey	Geographic Township of Sifton Township of Morley	<p>Township of Sifton The Township of Sifton was laid out in a similar manner to the Township of Richardson. The date of survey has not been identified, but early settlers arrived in the southeastern part of the township after 1910. Settlement appears to have been limited and concentrated in areas along the Sifton-Richardson townline and the road between Stratton and North Bend. The township remained part of the Unincorporated District of Rainy River until 2004 when it joined the incorporated Township of Morley.</p> <p>Vestiges of the historic road network, farm complexes, fencelines and field patterns remain visible in the landscape in the Dearlock area.</p>	 <p>A portion of a District of Rainy River and Kenora map (1929) shows the lot and concession survey of Sifton Township.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)



Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
5.	RRGP SH600	CHL	Transportation: Roadscape	Geographic Townships of Tait and Richardson Township of Chapple Geographic Township of Sifton Township of Morley	<p>Secondary Highway 600 DHO designated Secondary Highway 600 in 1956. The route absorbed a number of earlier township roads into the provincial highway system. An Ontario Road Map (1956) indicates the highway initially ran from Highway 70 (later Highway 71) to Lake of the Woods. By 1962, Secondary Highway 600 connected with Highway 11 at Rainy River through the incorporation of Secondary Highway 623 into the route.</p> <p>The highway extends approximately 87 km from Highway 71 through Black Hawk, Dearlock, North Bend, Bergand to Highway 11 at Rainy River. It has retained a gravel surface throughout its history. Realignments in the eastern part of the study area replaced some of the original right angle turns with gentler curves.</p> <p>At the RRG site, the two lane roadway is a gravel-surfaced, with a posted speed limit of 80 km/hr. It provides both local land access and through traffic and is classified as a rural collector undivided facility.</p>	 <p>A DHO road map illustrates the route of Secondary Highway 600 in Chapple Township.</p>  <p>A view east along Secondary Highway 600 in the geographic Township of Richardson depicts the straight alignment of the roadway of the road allowance between Concessions 1 and 2.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)


Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
6.	SH600	CHL	Settlement: Hamlet	Geographic Townships of Tait and Mather Township of Chapple	<p>Black Hawk</p> <p>The crossroads settlement of Black Hawk developed in the early 1900s on the townline of Mather and Tait Townships, approximately 11 miles (18 km) north of Barwick. The hamlet developed as a service centre to the surrounding farming community and included a sawmill, a store and post office, a school, and later, a dance hall. Barwick Road was an important link to the community of Barwick and the railway to the south. The Black Hawk post office opened in 1904 and closed in 1986. S.S. #7 Tait on Section 25 of Tait opened in 1906. Mapping continued to depict the Black Hawk school through the 1950s.</p>	 <p>A view north along Barwick Road to Secondary Highway 600 indicates few buildings remain in Black Hawk area.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)



Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
7.	SH600	CHL	Agricultural: Farm Complex	2923 Tait Road SE ¼ Section 36, geographic Township of Tait Township of Chapple	<p>Angus McRae Farm The Angus and Sarah McRae family, early settlers in the Black Hawk area, located on SE ¼ of Section 36, Tait Township, in 1901 and received the property title in 1907. Members of the Teeple family acquired the property and continue to operate a farm on the site.</p> <p>The farmstead on the Pinewood River comprises a residence, at least six outbuildings and fenced fields. Two or three of the outbuildings are older frame structures; the farmhouse is a contemporary structure.</p>	 <p>View northwest to the farm complex located 2923 Tait Road.</p>
8.	SH600	CHL	Agriculture: Farm Complex	2635 Tait Road SW ¼ Section 36, geographic Township of Tait Township of Chapple	<p>John McCarthy Farm John McCarthy received title to the SW ¼ Section 36, Tait Township, in 1926. The Agriculture Rehabilitation and Development Directorate of Ontario acquired the property in 1968 and Ellard Teeple in 1978. The land is still owned by the Teeple family, who operate a cattle farm on the site.</p> <p>The farmstead contains a contemporary house, an older frame barn, outbuildings and fenced fields.</p>	 <p>View northwest to the farm complex located 2635 Tait Road.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)



Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
9.	SH600	CHL	Agriculture: Farm Complex	Sheppard Road, north of Tait Road SW ¼ Section 35, geographic Township of Tait Township of Chapple	<p>David Hughes Farm David Guthrie Hughes located on the SW ¼ Section 35, Tait Township, in 1906 and received title to the property in 1919. David Hughes sold the property the following year.</p> <p>The site has been vacant for a number of years. A one and-a-half storey frame residence with a front gable roof, shiplap siding, a stone foundation, and a one storey rear wing is located to the north of the laneway from Sheppard Road. The ruins of three collapsed structures are located to the northeast of the residence. Fields formerly extended to the south and east along Tait Road.</p>	 <p>View northeast to the former farmhouse on the property.</p>  <p>The collapsed buildings are situated to the northeast of the farmhouse.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)


Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
10.	RRGP	CHL	Agriculture: Farm Complex	1006 Teeple Road South Part Lot 3, Concession 1, geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	<p>Judson Neville Farm Judson Harry Neville located on the south part of Lot 3, Concession 1, Richardson Township, in 1904 and received the property title in 1910. The Teeple family later acquired the property. The farm was used as part of a cattle operation until its acquisition by RRR.</p> <p>Buildings remaining on-site include a contemporary farmhouse and approximately five outbuildings of which three appear to be older structures. Fields with wood post and wire fencing extend to the north and west. Clark Creek runs through the property.</p>	 <p>View northwest to the farm complex located 1006 Teeple Road.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)



Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
11.	RRGP	CHL	Agriculture: Farm Complex	116 Roen Road South Part Lot 4, Concession 2, geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	<p>William Wilson Farm William Henry Wilson settled on the south part of Lot 4, Concession 2, Richardson Township, in 1908 and received the property title in 1921. William [Bill] Randall, an American, purchased the property in mid 20th century and operated a tourist camp at this location for a period of time. The former farmstead is set back a distance from the road on a knoll overlooking Clark Creek. Stones collected from the fields border Roen Road.</p> <p>The property retains a one and-a-half storey frame residence with shiplap siding, side gable roof and a one storey rear wing. The front elevation faces south and contains a centre entranceway with a window to either side. Six outbuildings, which include three collapsed log structures, are located in proximity to the house. A log building at the road may relate to the property.</p>	 <p>View northwest to the residence located 116 Roen Road.</p>  <p>View east to the collapsed outbuildings situated to the east of the residence.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)


Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
12.	RRGP	BHR	Residence	365 Roen Road North Part Lot, Lot 5, Concession 2, geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	<p>Residence A small house was constructed on the north part of Lot 5, Concession 2, Richardson Township, in the mid 20th century for Herb Tibbs who moved to the area from the nearby community of Emo.</p> <p>The small, one-storey frame structure is set on sleepers and clad in insulbrick siding. The side gable roof has wood shingles and a centre brick chimney. The front elevation has a side entrance door and two window openings. The interior is divided into two rooms.</p>	 <p>View southwest to the residence situated on the property at 365 Roen Road on the former Johnson property.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)



Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
13.	RRGP	CHL	Agriculture: Farm Complex	414 Roen Road South Part Lot 5, Concession 3, geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	<p>Charles Roen Farm Charles Nekolie Roen located on the south part of Lot 5, Concession 3, Richardson Township, in 1915 and obtained the property title in 1926. Gordon Elwood and Eva Jennie McClain later owned the property.</p> <p>A one and-a-half storey frame farmhouse with a side gable roof is clad in wood shingles. it does not appear to have been inhabited for some time. A contemporary residence is located to the southeast of the older house. Outbuildings on-site include a frame barn with a gable roof and horizontal plank siding, one large shed, and two smaller sheds. Fields extend to the east and west.</p>	 <p>South elevation of the former farmhouse at 414 Roen Road.</p>  <p>View northeast to the frame barn located on the property.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)


Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
14.	RRGP	BHR	Residence	614 Roen Road South Part Lot 6, Concession 3, geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	<p>Residence The south part of Lot 6, Concession 3, Richardson Township, does not appear to have been taken up as part of a free grant. The Public School Trustees for School Section No. 5 of the Township of Richardson purchased two-acres in 1939. The school built fronting on Marr Road no longer exists. Charles Nekolie Roen acquired balance of the south half c1958. A small residence was constructed for a member of the Roen family.</p> <p>The one-storey, frame house with a gable roof is clad in fibreboard over wood sheathing. Outbuildings include two sheds and a privy.</p>	 <p>View north to the residence at 614 Roen Road. Two of the outbuilding are set in the conifers to the left of the house.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)



Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
15.	SH600	CHL	Recreation: Trail	Northwest part of the geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	<p>Richardson Trail</p> <p>The Richardson Trail, named locally for the township, is an approximately 12 km circular trail within the northwestern part of Richardson Township. It is comprised of old logging roads, some municipal and private roads and, in some parts, animal trails. Some local residents use the trail for hiking, snowshoeing, snowmobiling and for ATV's as well as for access to remote hunting areas.</p>	 <p>The Richardson Trail route is marked in red in the top left corner of an aerial photograph.</p>
16.	SH600	CHL	Settlement: Hamlet	Geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple Geographic Township of Sifton Township of Morley	<p>Dearlock</p> <p>The community of Dearlock grew up on the boundary of Richardson and Sifton Townships in the first part of the 20th century. The Grennier family operated a store on Lot 12, Concession 1 in Richardson Township. P. Grennier was the first postmaster when the Dearlock post office opened in 1915. It remained in operation until 1952. A school was built on the west side of the road in Sifton Township c1912. The original log building was replaced in the 1940s. The Dearlock School closed in the 1970s and the building has been removed.</p>	 <p>View northwest to the community of Dearlock.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)


Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
17.	SH600	CHL	Agriculture: Farm Complex	3175 Secondary Highway 600 North Part Lot 12, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	<p>Clarence Haney Farm Clarence Howard Haney was located on the north part of Lot 12, Concession 1, Richardson Township, in 1926 and received the property title 1936. The Haney family was an early settlement family in the Dearlock area. The Neilson family later acquired the property and continues to operate the farm.</p> <p>The farmstead contains a large two-storey barn with distinctive arched roof and one storey side wings. Metal silos and a long one-storey shed are situated in proximity to the barn. Fenced fields extend to the east and south. Neilson residences are located on Lot 11 to the east.</p>	 <p>View southwest to the barn and silos at 3175 Secondary Highway 600.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)


Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
18.	SH600	BHR	Residence	3226 Secondary Highway 600 South Part Lot 12, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	<p>Grennier Farm Philorum Grennier was located on the south part of Lot 12, Concession 2, Richardson Township, in 1912 and received the property title in 1922. A store and post office operated from the one and-a-half storey frame building prominently sited at the corner where Highway 600 turns at Dearlock. The building also served as the Grennier residence. Descendants of the Grennier family own the property. The original LeBlanc log house was moved to the property.</p> <p>The one and-a-half story building has a side gable roof and features centre gables fitted with diamond-shaped window openings. There is a side brick chimney on the roof peak. The building is clad in wood clapboard siding accented by cornerboards. The building has been vacant since c1955.</p>	 <p>View northeast to the Grennier residence at 3226 Secondary Highway 600. A store and the Dearlock post office operated out of the building.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)





Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
19.	SH600	CHL	Agriculture: Farm Complex	3522 Secondary Highway 600 North Part Lot 12, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	<p>Oliver Rondeau Farm Oliver Rondeau was located on the north half of Lot 12, Concession 2, Richardson Township, in 1912 and received title in 1921. He farmed the land until his death in 1944. The LeBlanc family later acquired the property and continues to farm the fields that extend to the south of the buildings.</p> <p>The property comprises a one and-a-half storey log residence dating to c1915, and two, collapsed one-storey log outbuildings. The house features a side gable roof with front and rear gable dormers with window openings fitted with shutters.</p>	 <p>View northeast to the former farm complex located 3522 Secondary Highway 600.</p>  <p>View northeast to the log farmhouse.</p>

TABLE 1: IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES (CHL) AND BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES (BHR)

Site #	Project Component	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Resource Description	Digital Image/Map
20.	SH600	CHL	Agriculture: Farm Complex	3221 Secondary Highway 600 South Part Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Sifton Township of Morley	<p>LeBlanc Farm John and Adeline (née Grennier) LeBlanc moved from Minnesota and settled the south part of Lot 1, Concession 2, Sifton Township, c1912. LeBlanc descendants continue to own the property and operate a cattle farm.</p> <p>The farmstead comprises a contemporary residence, a timber frame barn featuring horizontal siding and gambrel roof with belcast eaves dating to 1944 and fenced fields to the north of the buildings.</p>	 <p>View south to the farm complex located 3221 Secondary Highway 600.</p>
21.	SH600	CHL	Agriculture: Farm Complex	3443 Secondary Highway 600 North Part Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Sifton Township of Morley	<p>George Haney Farm George Haney and family relocated to Sifton Township from Deep River Falls, Minnesota in 1913. He received title to his land grant comprising the north part of Lot 12, Concession 1 in 1924. After George's death, his widow sold all but one-acre of land to a niece, a member of the Jones family. Mrs. Haney built a small residence on the remaining plot of land.</p> <p>The vacant and derelict frame building with gable roof remains on the larger farm property.</p>	 <p>View northwest to the small residence located on the farm complex at 2923 Tait Road.</p>

6.0 POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF UNDERTAKING ON CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

6.1 Introduction

This section provides an assessment of the potential adverse effects to built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes as a result of the proposed RRGP in the District of Rainy River. The conservation of cultural heritage resources in planning is considered to be a matter of public interest.

The proposed open pit and underground gold mine with its related facilities and infrastructure has the potential to adversely affect cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources by displacement and/or disruption during development, construction and operation of the mine site. Cultural heritage landscapes and/or built heritage resources may experience displacement, or direct impacts, i.e., removal, if they are located within the development area of the undertaking. As well, there may be potential for disruption, or indirect impacts, to cultural heritage resources through the introduction of physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with their character and/or setting. The isolation of a built heritage resource as a result of development often leads to its demolition due to neglect and/or vandalism.

The overall project is multifaceted and includes the following main components:

- Open pit and underground mine;
- Ore processing plant;
- Maintenance shop, warehouse and administration complex;
- Construction and possible operations accommodations complexes;
- Explosives manufacturing and storage facilities;
- Stockpiles of overburden, ore and mine rock;
- Aggregates extraction;
- Tailings management;
- Onsite access roads and pipelines, power infrastructure and fuel storage facilities;
- Domestic and industrial waste handling;
- Water management facilities, drainage works and watercourse diversions;
- Diesel generation of between one and five megawatts of power;
- Re-alignment of a section of Highway 600 including a new bridge over the Pinewood River; and
- 230 kV transmission line, approximately 20 km in length.

The potential direct impacts (displacement) and indirect impacts (disruption) of this project in respect to cultural heritage resources are principally associated with the introduction of an open pit mine site and the re-alignment of Highway 600. The Site Plan Conceptual Layout (**Figure 6**) prepared by RRR was used to identify and assess the potential impacts to cultural heritage resources identified within the study area (*see Table 1*) and mapped on **Figure 5**. The direct and indirect impacts are discussed in Section 6.1 and Section 6.2, respectively and contained in **Table 2**.

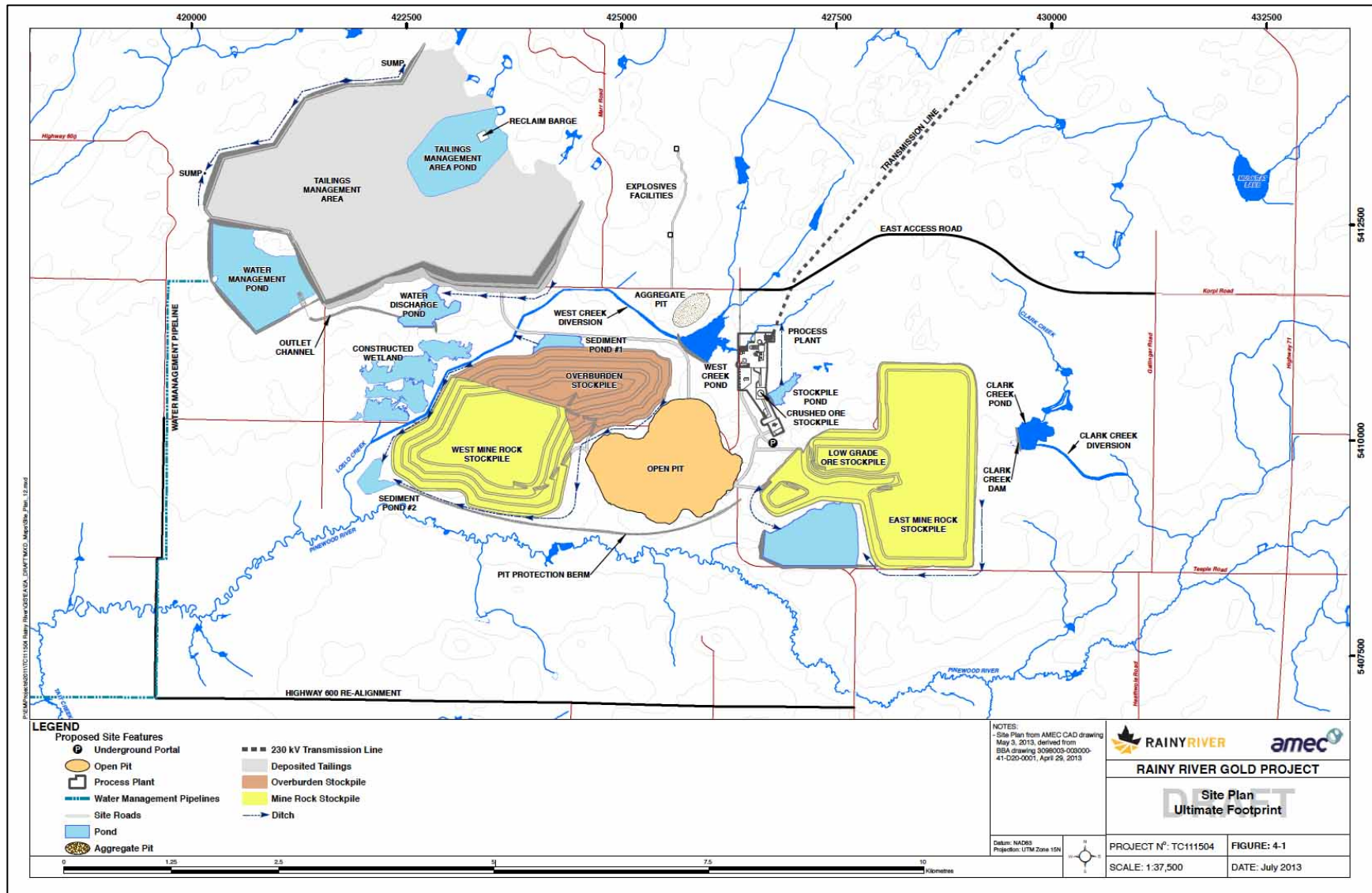


Figure 6. Site Plan Ultimate Footprint [RRR, July 2013].

Woodland Heritage Services identified the Richardson Trail (*Site #15*) as part of the archaeological study for the project area. It was confirmed in discussion with John Pollock, Woodland Heritage Services, and local resident, Rick Nielson, that the trail does not relate to early settlement history of the area. It is a more recent development as a functional trail for recreational and service use.

6.2 Direct Impacts

Six (6) potential direct impacts with respect to cultural heritage resources were identified. Some areas of agricultural landscape will be displaced where the extraction and mining operations occur. The direct impacts are considered to be high impact, generally site specific, and of long-term duration. The sites are:

- Site #1: Rural Landscape, Agricultural;
- Site #10: 10006 Teeple Road;
- Site #11: 116 Roen Road;
- Site #12: 365 Roen Road;
- Site #13: 414 Roen Road; and
- Site #14: 614 Roen Road.

6.3 Indirect Impacts

Fifteen (15) potential direct impacts with respect to cultural heritage resources were identified. Some areas of the agricultural landscape may receive indirect impacts due to the introduction of the open pit and underground mine. This may result in the introduction of physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the existing character. For the most part, the identified indirect impacts are considered to be low impact, not site specific, and of long-term duration. The sites are:

- Site #1: Rural Landscape, Agricultural;
- Site #2: Plan of Survey Tait Township;
- Site #3: Plan of Survey Richardson Township;
- Site #4: Plan of Survey Sifton Township;
- Site #5: Secondary Highway 600;
- Site #6: Black Hawk;
- Site #7: 2923 Tait Road;
- Site #8: 2635 Tait Road;
- Site #9: Hughes Farm, Sheppard Road;
- Site #16; Dearlock;
- Site #17: 3175 Secondary Highway 600;
- Site #18: 3226 Secondary Highway 600;
- Site #19: 3522 Secondary Highway 600;
- Site #20: 3221 Secondary Highway 600; and
- Site #21: 3443 Secondary Highway 600.

TABLE 2: POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Site #	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Potential Impacts
1	CHL	Rural Landscape: Agriculture	Rural Landscape Geographic Townships of Tait and Richardson Township of Chapple Geographic Township of Sifton Township of Morley	Direct Impact: The introduction of the open pit and underground mine in certain areas of the existing rural landscape will result in displacement. Indirect Impact: The introduction of the open pit and underground mine may result in the introduction of physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the existing character.
2	CHL	Township Survey	Township of Tait Geographic Township of Tait Township of Chapple	Indirect Impact: The realignment of Secondary Highway 600 will result in modifications to Tait Road and increased traffic in the area.
3	CHL	Township Survey	Township of Richardson Geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	Indirect Impact: The introduction of the open pit and underground mine and the realignment of Secondary Highway 600 will alter historic land uses, lot patterns and roadways.
4	CHL	Township Survey	Township of Sifton Geographic Township of Sifton Township of Morley	Indirect Impact: The introduction of the open pit and underground mine may result in the introduction of physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the existing rural character.
5	CHL	Transportation: Roadscape	Secondary Highway 600 Geographic Townships of Tait and Richardson Township of Chapple Geographic Township of Sifton Township of Morley	Indirect Impact: The realignment of the highway will result in changes to the original route of the roadway.

TABLE 2: POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Site #	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Potential Impacts
6	CHL	Settlement: Hamlet	Black Hawk Geographic Townships of Tait and Mather Township of Chapple	Indirect Impact: Increased traffic is anticipated during construction and operation of the mine.
7	BHR	Agricultural: Farm Complex	2923 Tait Road SE ¼ Section 36, geographic Township of Tait Township of Chapple	Indirect Impact: The realignment of Secondary Highway 600 will result in increased traffic.
8	BHR	Agricultural: Farm Complex	2635 Tait Road SW ¼ Section 36, geographic Township of Tait Township of Chapple	Indirect Impact: The realignment of Secondary Highway 600 will result in increased traffic.
9	CHL	Agricultural: Farm Complex	Sheppard Road, north of Tait Road SW ¼ Section 35, geographic Township of Tait Township of Chapple	Indirect Impact: The realignment of Secondary Highway 600 will increase accessibility to the property and may result in health and safety concerns.
10	BHR	Agricultural: Farm Complex	1006 Teeple Road South Part Lot 3, Concession 1, geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	Direct Impact: The buildings are identified for removal as part of the mine development.
11	CHL	Agricultural: Farm Complex	116 Roen Road South Part Lot 4, Concession 2, geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	Direct Impact: The buildings are identified for removal as part of the mine development.
12	BHR	Residence	365 Roen Road North Part Lot, Lot 5, Concession 2, geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	Direct Impact: The building is identified for removal as part of the mine development.

TABLE 2: POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Site #	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Potential Impacts
13	CHL	Farm Complex	414 Roen Road South Part Lot 5, Concession 3, geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	Direct Impact: The buildings are identified for removal as part of the mine development.
14	CHL	Residence	614 Roen Road South Part Lot 6, Concession 3, geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	Direct Impact: The building is identified for removal as part of the mine development.
15	CHL	Recreation: Trail	Richardson Trail Northwestern part of the geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	Direct Impact: The trail is identified for removal as part of the mine development.
16	CHL	Settlement: Hamlet	Dearlock Geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple Geographic Township of Sifton Township of Morley	Indirect Impact: The introduction of the open pit and underground mine may result in the introduction of physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the existing character of the Dearlock area.
17	CHL	Farm Complex	3175 Sec Highway 600 North Part Lot 12, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	Indirect Impact: The introduction of the open pit and underground mine may result in the introduction of physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the existing character of the Dearlock area.

TABLE 2: POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Site #	Resource Category	Resource Type	Location	Potential Impacts
18	BHR	Residence	3226 Sec Highway 600 South Part Lot 12, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	Indirect Impact: The introduction of the open pit and underground mine may result in the introduction of physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the existing character of the Dearlock area.
19	CHL	Farm Complex	3522 Sec Highway 600 North Part Lot 12, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Richardson Township of Chapple	Indirect Impact: The introduction of the open pit and underground mine may result in the introduction of physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the existing character of the Dearlock area.
20	CHL	Farm Complex	3221 Sec Highway 600 South Part Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Sifton Township of Morley	Indirect Impact: The introduction of the open pit and underground mine may result in the introduction of physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the existing character of the Dearlock area.
21	CHL	Farm Complex	3443 Sec Highway 600 North Part Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Sifton Township of Morley	Indirect Impact: The introduction of the open pit and underground mine may result in the introduction of physical, visual, audible or atmospheric elements that are not in keeping with the existing character of the Dearlock area.

7.0 MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

A proposed undertaking should not adversely affect cultural heritage resources and intervention should be managed in such a way that its impact is sympathetic with the value of the resources. When the nature of the undertaking is such that adverse impacts are unavoidable it may be necessary to implement management or mitigation strategies that alleviate the deleterious effects to cultural heritage resource. Mitigation is the process of causing, lessening or negating anticipated adverse impacts to cultural heritage resources and may include, but are not limited to, such actions as avoidance, monitoring, protection, relocation, remedial landscaping, documentation of the cultural heritage landscape and/or built heritage resource if it is to be demolished or relocated and the salvage of building materials.

Mitigation measures and best management practices will be implemented to address potential impacts. Identified mitigation strategies will be carried through the detailed design as applicable. Refinements and enhancements to the mitigation recommendations will be made as warranted throughout all phases of the project.

The area of the RRGP site was developed for agricultural purposes in the early 1900s. The original forest cover was cleared at that time. A rural landscape characterized by farm complexes comprising agricultural fields, fence lines, tree lines, farmhouses, barns and outbuildings, current and former road rights-of-way, utility lines, hamlets and schools developed in the first part of the 20th century. The area retained an active farming community into the 1950s. In the period following World War II many of the young farmers moved away to take up other employment opportunities. Active and abandoned farmsteads characterize much of the area. Active agricultural operations include cattle farms with barns, silos, fenced pastureland and fields for feed production. Conifer tree lines, domestic plantings, remnant fence lines, and successional forests, notably trembling aspens can identify abandoned agricultural land. Log and frame buildings, both standing and collapsed, can also be found on former farmsteads.

7.2 Mitigation Recommendations

The introduction of the mining operations will alter the character of the existing agricultural landscape that has been identified as a cultural heritage landscape of potential heritage value. The existing road network, active and abandoned farm complexes and hamlets are characteristic components of the agricultural landscape. Generally, the farm complexes can be described as modest operations. However, as a group, they convey the settlement history of the area and commemorate the lives of the early settlers.

Mitigation recommendations for cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources for this project are contained in a separate memorandum. Rainy River Resources has committed to undertaking a mitigation program consisting of an illustrated history of the study area.

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PIN 56041-0163: Southwest subdivision of Section 36, Township of Tait.

PIN 56041-0165: Southeast subdivision of Section 36, Township of Tait.

PIN 56041-0222 SRO: Northeast subdivision of Section 35, Township of Tait.

PIN 56042-0003: North part Lot 12, Concession 1, Township of Richardson.

PIN 56042-0033 SRO: North part Lot 6, Concession 1, Township of Richardson.

PIN 56042-0060: South part Lot 6, Concession 2, Township of Richardson.

PIN 56042-0061: North part Lot 6, Concession 2, Township of Richardson.

PIN 56042-0077: South part Lot 6, Concession 3, Township of Richardson

PIN 56042-0081: South part of Lot 5, Concession 3, Township of Richardson.

PIN 56042-0103, North part Lot 8, Concession 1, Township of Richardson

PIN 56042-0117: North part Lot 9, Concession 1, Township of Richardson

PIN 56042-0147: South part Lot 6, Concession 3, Township of Richardson

PIN 56042-0160: South part of Lot 4, Concession 2, Township of Richardson.

PIN 56042-0168: North part of Lot 12, Concession 2, Township of Richardson.

PIN 56042-0170 SRO: South part of Lot 12, Concession 2, Township of Richardson.

PIN 56042-0180 SRO: South part of Lot 3, Concession 1, Township of Richardson.

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Maps

Department of Crown Lands. Map of Part of the Rainy River District Showing Townships Surveyed on Rainy River. April 1892.

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Mine Footprint, Rainy River Gold Project, District of Rainy River. May 2013.

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Contacts

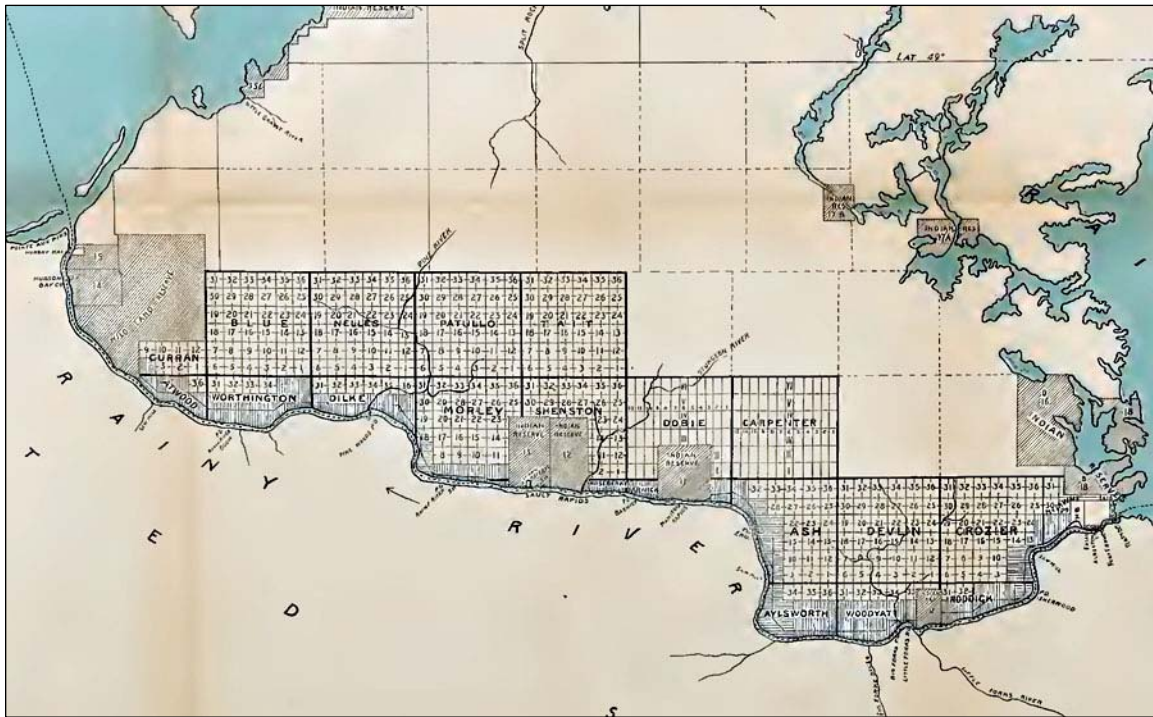
Loretta and Bob LeBlanc, Dearlock, May 8, 2013.

Rick Neilson, Dearlock, June 17, 2013.

Peggy Johnson, CAO, Clerk Treasurer, Township of Chapple.

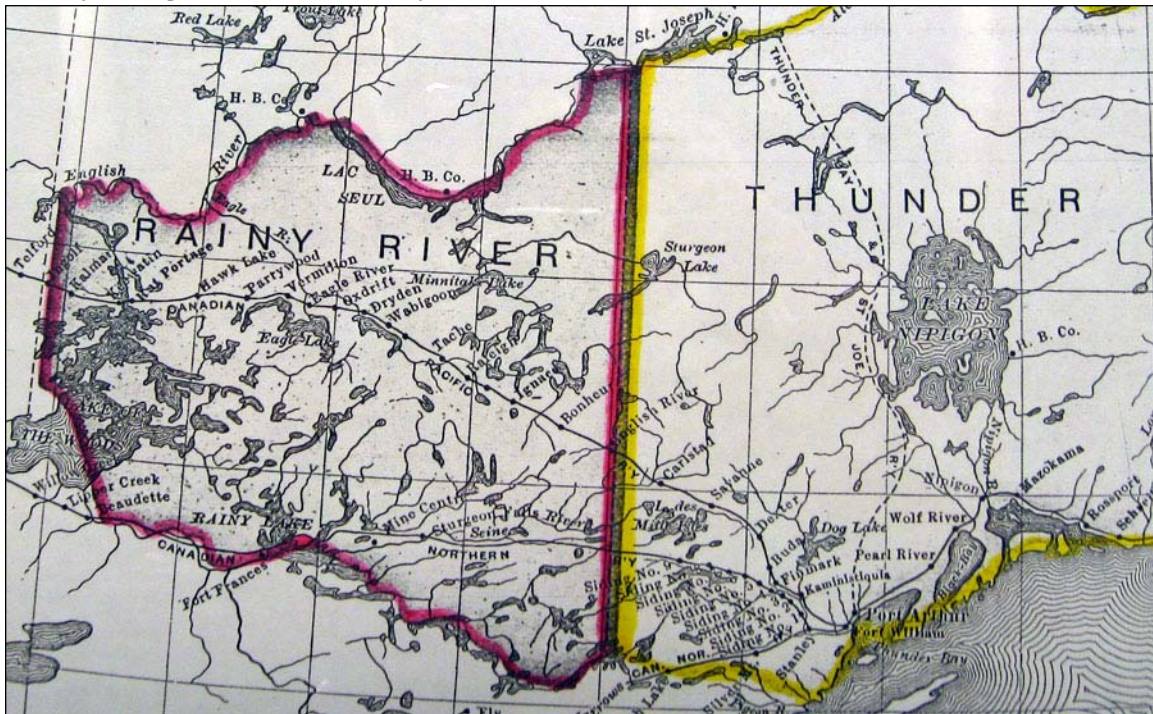
Patty Brown, Deputy Clerk Treasurer, Township of Morley, June 17, 2013.

**APPENDIX:
Historical Maps and
Aerial Photographs**



A Map of Part of the Rainy River District (April 1892) prepared by the Department of Crown Lands shows the first townships along the Rainy River available for free grants.

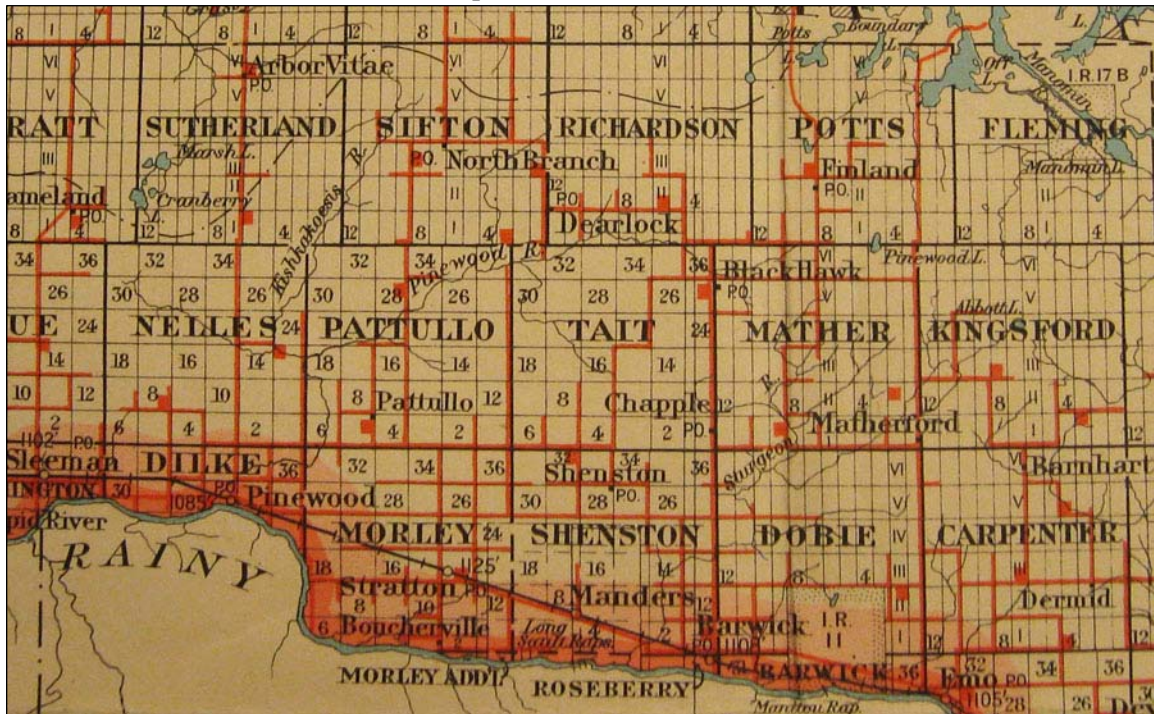
A map of Northern Ontario (1901) shows the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway through the District of Rainy River.

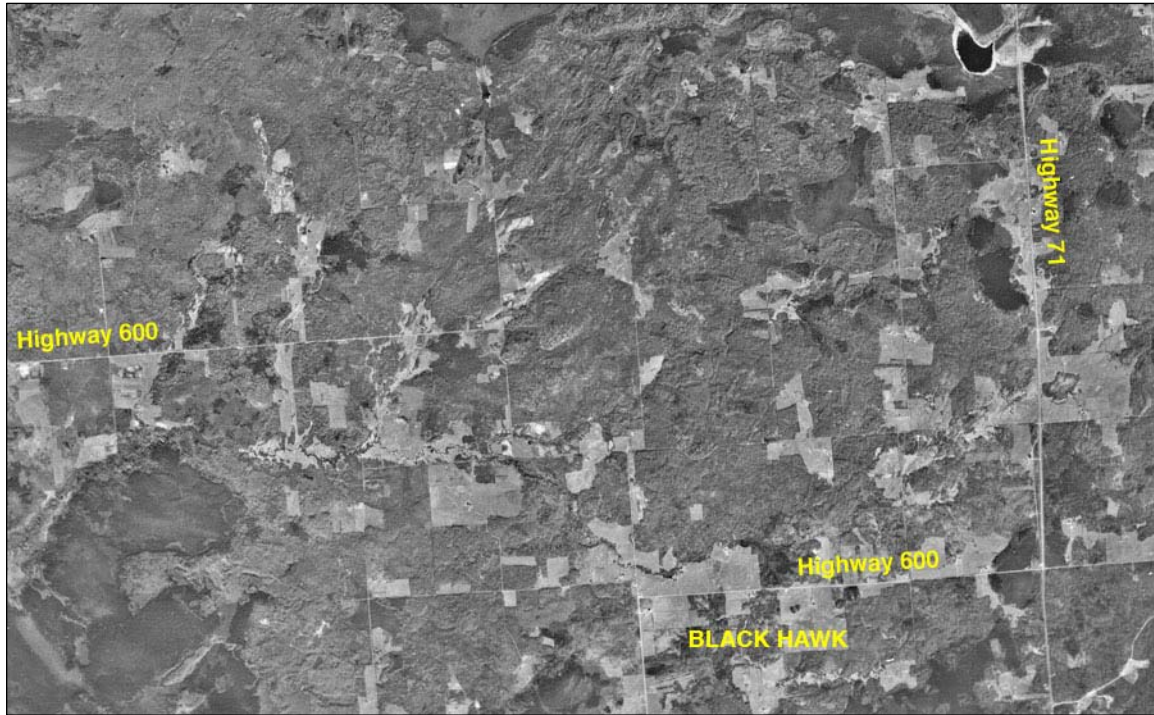




The District of Rainy River and Kenora map (1929) illustrates the local road network in orange and villages and hamlets [DL&F]. The orange squares locate schools in Black Hawk and Dearlock.

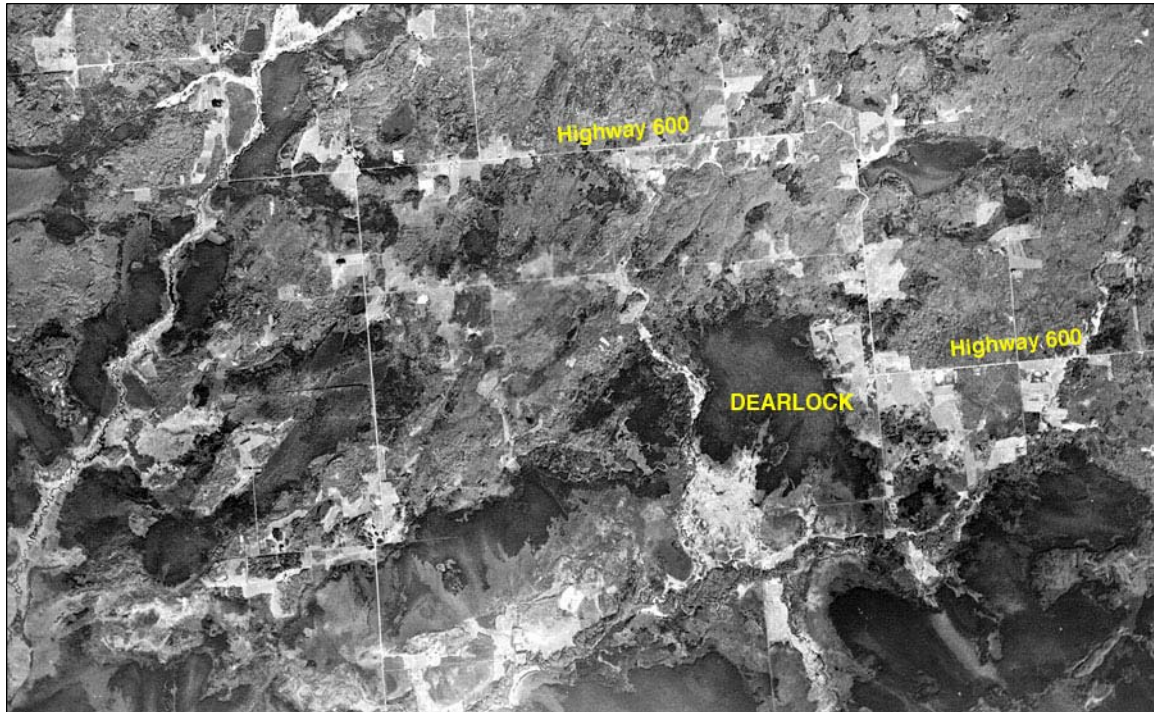
The District of Rainy River and Kenora map (1941) indicates a modest expansion of the local road network in Tait and Richardson Townships [DL&F].

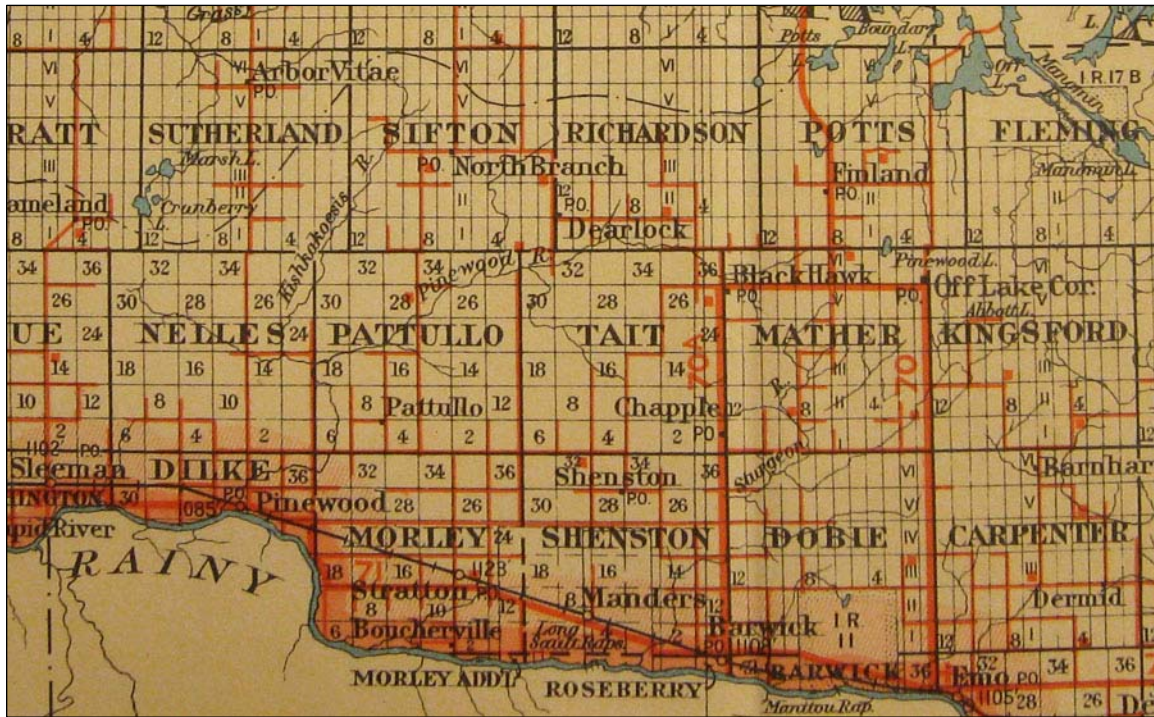




An aerial photograph (1952) shows a discontinuous pattern of roads and farm complexes in the vicinity of Black Hawk [NAPL A13564-032].

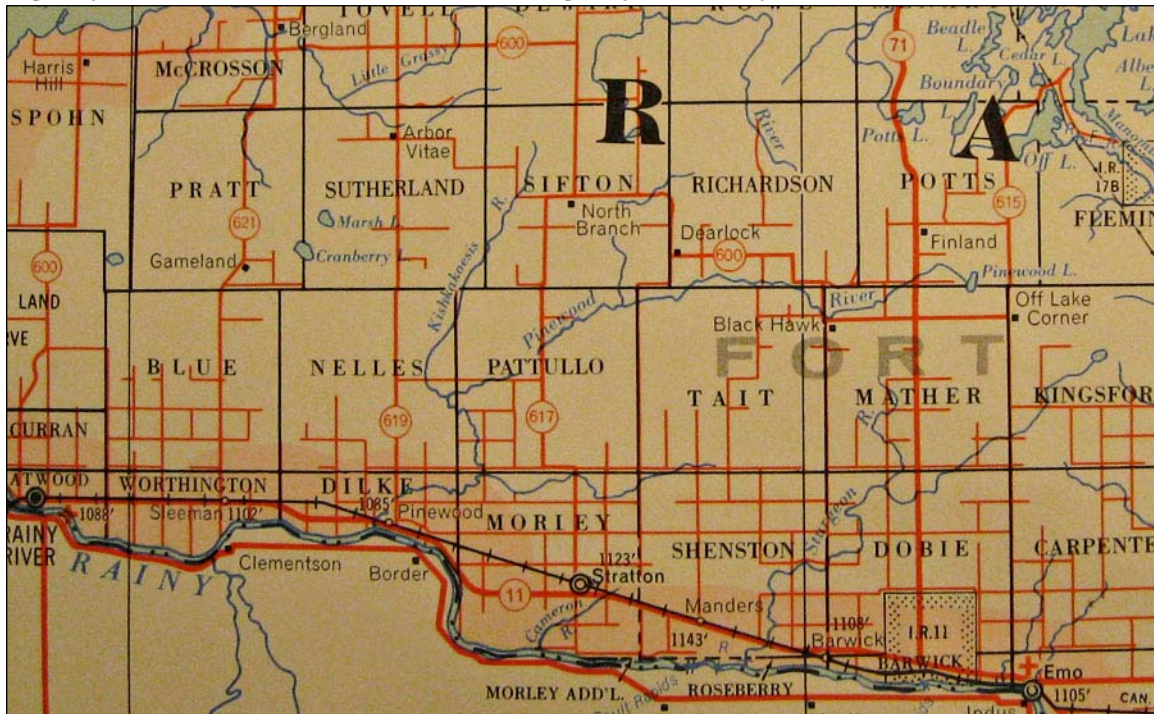
An aerial photograph (1952) shows Highway 600, at this date still a township road, in the vicinity of Dearlock [NAPL A13564-034].

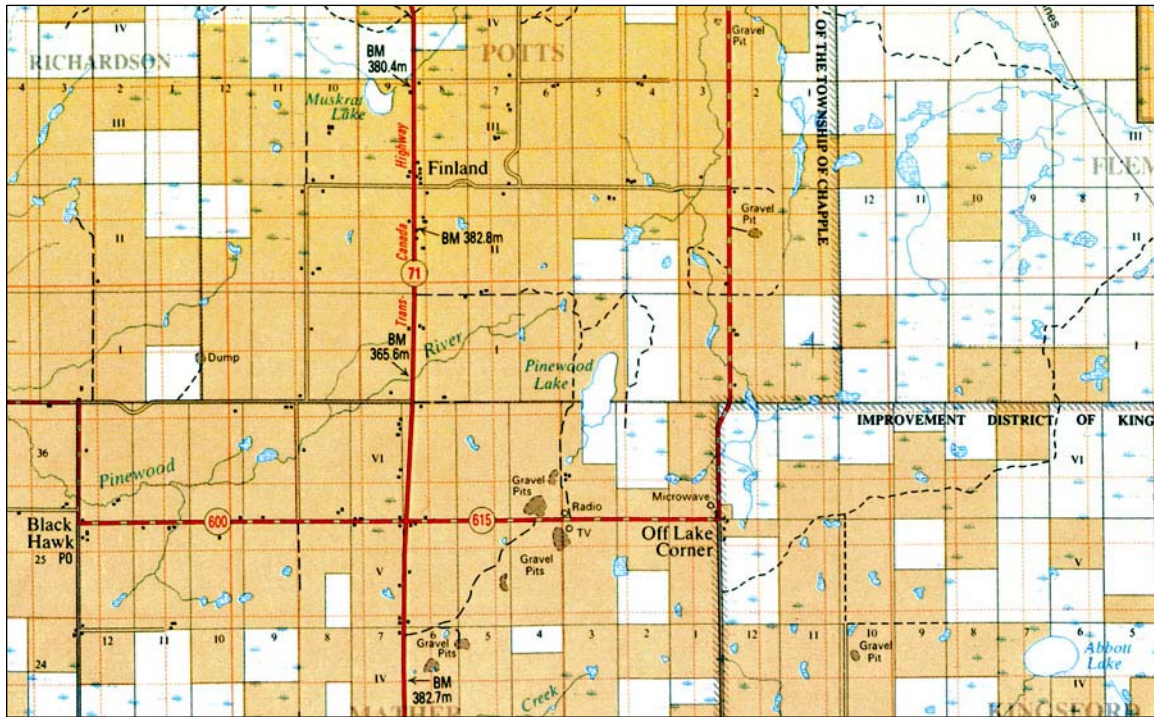




The District of Rainy River and Kenora map (1954) shows Highway 70A running through Black Hawk [DL&F]. The school in Richardson Township should be marked in Concession 3.

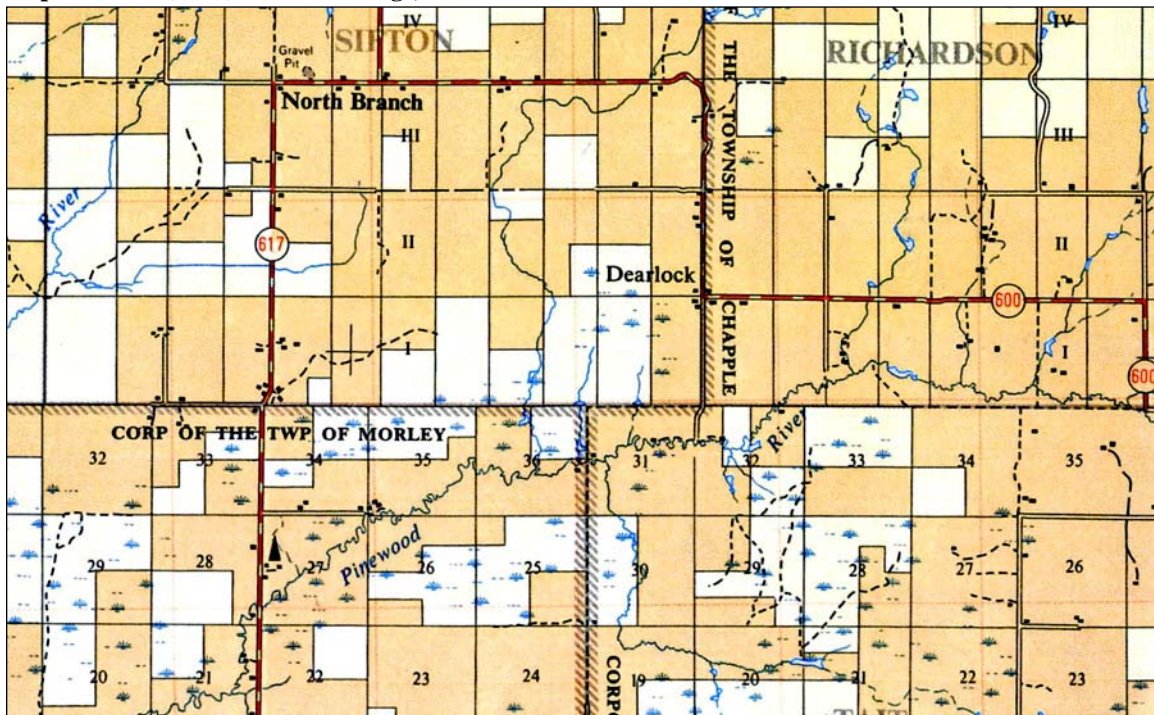
The District of Rainy River and Kenora map (1962) depicts Secondary Highway 600 extending from Highway 71, via Black Hawk and Dearlock, to Highway 11 at Rainy River.

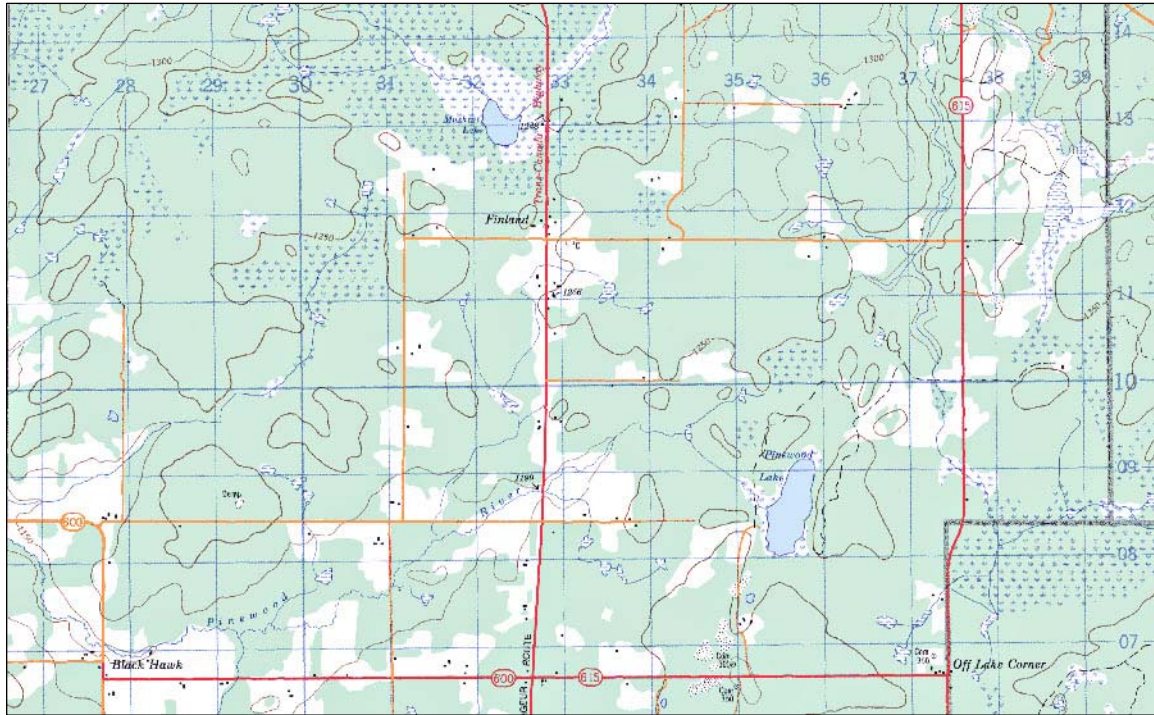




Map 52 C/NW (1980) identifies buildings, lots and concessions in proximity to Black Hawk [MNR]. Yellow identifies alienated surface rights.

Map 52 D/NE (1971) notes buildings, lots and concessions in the Dearlock area.





The NTS map 52 C/13 Northwest (1995) illustrates the rural landscape in the vicinity of Black Hawk.

The NTS map 52 D/16 Arbor Vitae (1995) depicts the rural landscape in the vicinity of Dearlock.

