



Keeyask Generation Project

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

Heritage Resources Protection Plan



April 2013

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**KEYYASK GENERATION PROJECT
CONSTRUCTION
HERITAGE RESOURCES PROTECTION PLAN**

DRAFT

Prepared by

Keyyask Hydropower Limited Partnership

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KEYYASK GENERATION PROJECT
CONSTRUCTION HERITAGE RESOURCES PROTECTION PLAN - *DRAFT*

PREFACE

The Keeyask Generation Project

Keeyask Generation Project will be a 695-megawatt (MW) hydroelectric generating station located at Gull Rapids on the lower Nelson River, approximately 60 km northeast from Split Lake, 180 km east-northeast of Thompson and 30 km west of Gillam. The Project will be located entirely within the Split Lake Resource Management Area.

Keeyask Hydropower Limited Partnership

Development of the Keeyask Generation Project (the Project) is a collaborative effort between Manitoba Hydro and four Manitoba First Nations, collectively called the Keeyask Cree Nations (KCNs) – Tataskweyak Cree Nation and War Lake First Nation (working as the Cree Nation Partners), York Factory First Nation, and Fox Lake Cree Nation – working together as the Keeyask Hydropower Limited Partnership (the Partnership).

The parties have negotiated the Joint Keeyask Development Agreement (JKDA), an agreement which outlines the partnership arrangements for First Nations' participation in the development of the Keeyask Generating Station in northern Manitoba. The JKDA establishes a partnership comprised of Manitoba Hydro and the four Cree Nations that will manage the construction and operation of the Keeyask project and all associated business activities.

Through community ratifications, the membership of each First Nation approved both the JKDA and the community-specific adverse effects agreements. These agreements outline measures for the avoidance of adverse effects from the Project and the establishment of programs to offset unavoidable effects. Provisions are made for programs to promote culture and language, enable ongoing monitoring of environmental effects, enhance or provide substitute opportunities to engage in Cree customs and practices and traditions, including resource use and eating traditional foods, and provide ongoing training and jobs for community members (e.g. environmental stewardship).

Background

The Project Planning phase included environmental assessment and environmental approval processes. During the assessment process, technical knowledge and Aboriginal traditional knowledge were given equal importance in the development of the studies and processes which formed the basis for the joint environmental impact statement.

The Partnership has provided this Construction Heritage Resources Protection Plan (HRPP) to address the visible and tangible presence of the past, to build on the protective measures afforded by the *Heritage Resources Act* (1986) and to present a culturally appropriate plan in the context of the Project activities. More specifically, the HRPP presents guidelines and provides additional cultural details regarding the safeguarding of heritage resources and human remains should they be unearthed or discovered during the construction phase of the Project.

“The KCNs have lived for centuries in their ancestral homeland, which is today at the very heart of Manitoba Hydro’s northern generating system” (Keeyask Generation Project: Response to EIS Guidelines, June 2012, p. 2-8). Accordingly, all KCNs have expressed an interest in the treatment of any artifacts or human remains encountered in the Project area. Because the Project activities are within the Split Lake Resource Management Area, the Tataskweyak Cree Nation (TCN) will have a lead role in the implementation of and decision-making with respect to this Plan with invitation to the other partners to be involved: War Lake First Nation, York Factory First Nation, and Fox Lake Cree Nation.

Keeyask Cree Nations

The Cree have lived on the land and used the waters of what is now known as northern Manitoba since time immemorial. These natural and cultural landscapes within ancestral and traditional lands have sustained the Cree for countless generations and are considered a sacred unity with spiritual, emotional, cultural, and physical relationships. These relationships are inseparable and emanate from a connection with *Askiy* (the living earth and all within and upon it)¹. The tangible presence of ancestors manifests itself in the cultural landscape in the form of ancient tools, living areas and burials, and offers a continuous link and identity from the past, present and to future generations. This relationship between people, objects, and natural resources that were, and continue to be used, is a core concept that is integrated into this HRPP for the Project.

The Keeyask Hydropower Limited Partnership and its Commitment to Environmental Protection

The Partnership is committed to protect and preserve natural environments, cultural landscapes, and heritage resources affected by the Project to the extent possible. Environmental protection can only be achieved with the full commitment and engagement of the Partnership partners, Manitoba Hydro employees, consultants and contractors at all stages of the Project from planning and design through construction and operational phases.

The use of an HRPP is a practical and direct implementation of Manitoba Hydro’s environmental policy and the Keeyask Cree Nations’ (KCNs) commitment to responsible environmental and social stewardship. It is a proactive approach to effectively manage potential discoveries of human remains and heritage resources.

The Partnership, with Manitoba Hydro acting as the Project Manager, is committed to implementing this HRPP. Companies which sub-contract with Manitoba Hydro to do work on the Project will also be required to follow the terms of this and other applicable plans.

¹ The Keeyask Generation Project: Response to EIS Guidelines explains that *Askiy* is the word used by the Cree for the whole of the land, water, animal, plants including medicines, people, all other creature and the interrelatedness of all things. All things are considered alive, have spirit and come from *Askiy*. Cree culture, spirituality and history are part of *Askiy* (June 2012, p. 2-7).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The **Heritage Resources Protection Plan (HRPP)** is part of an Environmental Protection Program that includes Environmental Protection Plans, Environmental Management Plans and Environmental Monitoring Plans. These plans supplement project design, construction and operating specifications to prevent or minimize adverse environmental effects arising from the construction and operation of the Project.

“Spiritual, physical and emotional relationships with land and water are the essence of our culture” (CNP Keeyask Environmental Evaluation, Jan. 2012 , page 18). Heritage resources are the direct and immediate evidence of these relationships. Therefore, effective implementation of the HRPP is of fundamental importance to the Cree. Such implementation of the HRPP and other EPP Plans will be complemented by ATK-based monitoring programs that are anticipated to be developed and conducted by each of the Keeyask Cree Nation partners.

The relationships and connection with *Askiy*, the links and identity from the past to the future, are reflected not only by the presence of tangible heritage objects, but also from the intangible aspects of cultural heritage – the traditions, social practices, knowledge and skills inherited by ancestors and transmitted to present and future generations. This document focuses on managing risk of unearthing tangible heritage resources (referred to as heritage resources from this point forward), that is, the range of heritage objects and sites that can be identified according to the Manitoba *Heritage Resources Act* (1986).

Heritage resources were an important component of the environmental effects assessment. The Heritage Resources Impact Assessment process considered a number of sources of information, including previous heritage resource surveys, predictive modeling, and preparatory research including input from Elders and a literature review. Field research, which included the participation of Keeyask Cree Nations (KCNs) community members, was undertaken specifically for the Project. The assessment is described in the Heritage Resources Section of the Socio-Economic, Resource Use and Heritage Resources Supporting Volume of the Response to the EIS Guidelines, June 2012.

Unrecorded and/or undiscovered sites may exist within the Project area. The HRPP sets out the Partnership’s commitment to safeguard heritage resources and appropriately manage human remains or heritage objects discovered or disturbed during the development of the Project. The Partnership acknowledges the need for careful protection and respect for all heritage resources and other components of the cultural landscape as well as for all human remains regardless of the person they represent. The following core concepts and the KCNs community preferences as well as existing legislation were integrated into this HRPP. As such, this Plan presents guidelines and provides further details regarding the protection of heritage resource and found human remains should they be unearthed or discovered during the construction phase of the Project.

Several core concepts were incorporated into the HRPP with regard to the specific terms, conditions, protocols, guidelines, recommendations and good practice:

- Value and Respect for Cree Cultural Heritage;

- Stewardship;
- Meaningful Involvement;
- Consistency with Existing Legislation; and
- Culturally Appropriate Application of Protocol

The above concepts are also intended to refer to a transparent, collaborative practice of maintaining and sharing with each of the KCNs a written record respecting the treatment of heritage resources that are encountered during Project activities.

Intended to be a “user friendly” reference document for use by field construction and operating personnel, the HRPP is a tool designed to add further protection to known and discovered heritage resource sites found within the Project area. Importantly, the HRPP identifies and describes heritage protective measures for sites or features and integrates a cultural dimension to reflect the importance the Cree place on heritage resources.

1.1 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS²

The Project requires authorization of federal and provincial regulators. The Project has been reviewed under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* and has received authorizations under the *Fisheries Act* and *Navigable Waters Protection Act*. The Project has also been reviewed and licensed under *The Environment Act (Manitoba)* and *The Water Power Act (Manitoba)*.

Other legislation that applies to the Project includes *The Act* and the addendum, the *Policy Concerning the Reporting, Exhumation and Reburial of Found Human Remains*. This HRPP is consistent with and does not replace the Province of Manitoba **Heritage Resources Act**³(*The Act*) (1986) and the Provincial "Policy Concerning the Reporting, Exhumation and Reburial of Found Human Remains" (1987). In effect, it builds on the protective measures afforded by *The Act* and presents a culturally appropriate plan in the context of the Keeyask project activities.

Project licenses, authorizations and permits were obtained prior to commencement of construction (see Section 2 for requirements for any heritage resource investigation). All relevant Manitoba Hydro employees and contractors and their employees working on the Keeyask Project will be made aware of the contents of applicable regulatory specifications, guidelines, licenses, authorizations and permits, and of this Plan, and copies will be available from the Project Manager’s office.

² NTD: the past tense is used below as this plan will be submitted and become applicable upon receipt of a license.

³ Some words in the text are in **bold face** the first time they occur in the document and these words are defined in the glossary in section 3.0.

1.2 IMPLEMENTATION

The Partnership is committed to environmental and social stewardship and has agreed that long-term success of the Environmental Protection Program requires equal consideration of both ATK and technical science. While Manitoba Hydro is responsible for managing the construction and operation of the Keeyask Generation Project, the Partnership, as per the JKDA, has two key mechanisms in place to involve all partners in implementing and reviewing Program outcomes: 1) the Monitoring Advisory Committee (MAC) and the Partnership Board of Directors; and 2) ATK monitoring to be undertaken by each of the KCNs (see Chapter 8 of the Response to EIS Guidelines for further details).

The MAC will review the outcomes of programs outlined in the Environmental Protection Program and, if appropriate, may provide advice and recommendations to Partnership on additional or alternative mitigation measures that may be required. The committee will be comprised of Manitoba Hydro representatives involved in the Environmental Protection Program and participants from each of the KCNs. On behalf of the Partnership, the MAC will also have the responsibility that the outcomes of the Environmental Protection Program are communicated more broadly on an annual basis to Members of the KCNs communities, regulators and the general public.

1.3 ON-SITE PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The following provides an overview of the onsite-project management structure, including respective roles and responsibilities during construction of the Project.

The Resident Manager will be the senior management authority on site during construction of the Project. The Resident Manager may designate certain responsibilities to other personnel, such as the Environmental Supervisor and Environmental Officer (reporting to the Environmental Supervisor). The Environmental Supervisor and Officer will have the responsibility and first-line authority to oversee that the Environmental Protection Plans are followed. This includes monitoring compliance with measures outlined in this HRPP to protect heritage resources. For example, the Environmental Supervisor and Officer have the authority to halt project activities in the vicinity where human remains or heritage objects are discovered or disturbed until a Resident Manager (or delegate) attends to the site. In addition, the Environmental Officer will function as an on-site monitor of heritage resources in connection with the construction of the Keeyask Project⁴.

In conjunction with this Plan, after impoundment and during operation, the Waterways Management Program (JKDA, Schedule 11-2) outlines measures and personnel that will provide support services, as required, for reclamation of disturbed sites along shorelines. During operations and decommissioning phases of the Project, the senior management authority will be the Plant Manager. During these phases, The Act will apply in the event of unearched heritage resources and/or human remains. Furthermore, in

⁴ An important activity of The Waterways Management Program (JKDA, Schedule 11-2, Phase 1) before impoundment will be to work with Members of the KCNs to identify and contribute to impact management measures at high priority spiritual and heritage sites that will be flooded.

keeping with the principles outlined in this HRPP, the Plant Manager will work collaboratively with the KCNs and the Province in the application of *The Act*.

A Project Archaeologist, reporting to the Resident Manager, will be retained to provide management, training and advice to the Resident Manager, the Environmental Supervisor, and the Environmental Officer concerning heritage resources. The Project Archaeologist will obtain such annual heritage permits in respect of each component of the Project that may potentially affect heritage resources as may be required by *The Act* and will obtain such other or additional heritage permits from time to time as may be required by *The Act* or as are in accordance with accepted archaeological practices. The Project Archaeologist will attend the Project site as required.

The Project is being developed within the Split Lake Resource Management Area (SLRMA). As such, Tataskweyak Cree Nation (TCN) will take the lead role, in the implementation of and decision-making with respect to the HRPP, with an invitation for involvement from other KCNs partners. The HRPP proposes that involved parties exercise a collaborative approach that fosters meaningful involvement.

KCNs representatives, each appointed by their respective community, will work with the Project Archeologist and the Resident Manager concerning the application of this HRPP in relation to the protection of heritage resources and to seek the advice of the community members and groups as required. Such representatives will attend at the Project site as required and while on the site will report to the Resident Manager.

This HRPP will be thoroughly reviewed with contractors at pre-job meetings and copies will be made available for review by relevant members of the contractor's staff. The contractors engaged in excavation will be required to familiarize the excavation supervisors and operators with some basic means of identifying heritage resources. Questions regarding the implementation of environmental protection measures shall be directed to the Manitoba Hydro Project Manager or delegate; questions may be dealt with on an individual basis and/or as noted in Section 1.2, as appropriate. Discussion of this HRPP will be a regular agenda item for Project progress meetings.

1.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project involves the development of a 695 megawatts generating station at Gull Rapids on the Nelson River in northern Manitoba. The Project will be built on land owned by the Partnership, which is located within the Split Lake Resource Management Area. The Project is 725 kilometres northeast of Winnipeg on the lower Nelson River, 35 kilometres upstream of the existing Kettle GS, where Gull Lake flows into Stephens Lake, 60 kilometres northeast of the community of Split Lake and 30 kilometres west of Gillam.

The amount of land required for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project, is summarized in Table 1. Following construction, approximately 138.2 km² of land will be required for the ongoing operations and maintenance of the Project.

The following components from the construction of the Project will create changes to the physical environment:

- Powerhouse/service bay complex (housing seven turbines) built across the north side of Gull Rapids;

- Spillway (seven bays) built across the south side of Gull Rapids;
- Dams across Gull Rapids (north/central/south);
- Dykes built on the north and south sides of the reservoir;
- South access road⁵; and
- Transmission tower spur (the attachment point for a transmission line)

⁵ The construction of the North Access Road (NAR) is a component of KIP; the operation of NAR is a component of the Keeyask Generation Project.

Table 1: Summary of Lands Required for the Keeyask GS

Footprint Category	Area (ha)		Percent of Footprint	
	Construction Phase	Operation Phase	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Roads ¹	621	634	4.6%	4.6%
Road Corridors ²	122	119	0.9%	0.9%
Infrastructure	317	208	2.4%	1.5%
River Management	27	1	0.2%	0.0%
Borrow Areas ³	1,321	1,052	9.9%	7.6%
Camp and Work Areas	154	154	1.2%	1.1%
Excavated Material Placement Area	181	99	1.4%	0.7%
Mitigation and Compensation Area	133	--	1.0%	0.0%
Possible Disturbed Area	672	219	5.0%	1.6%
Reservoir Clearing ⁴	3,602	--	27.0%	0.0%
Areas Unlikely to be Used ⁵	945	936	7.1%	6.8%
Existing Water Surface Area ⁶	5,161	5,038	38.6%	36.4%
Dewatered Area	100	100	0.7%	0.7%
Flooded Area		4,463		32.3%
Reservoir Expansion (First 30 Years)		800		5.8%
Total Construction/Operating Phase	13,354	13,824	100.0%	100.0%

Notes:

1. Haul road alignments are preliminary.
2. Road corridors provide flexibility for realignment during final design and construction. Includes road corridors located outside the reservoir.
3. Area is the maximum amount of borrow area that may be used; the actual area required for construction will likely be much smaller.
4. Reservoir Clearing Areas includes road corridors and unlikely to be used areas that are within the reservoir. This area excludes the mitigation and compensation area.
5. Areas unlikely to be used are areas that may be required by the designers and contractors but have a low probability of being utilized. These include all areas unlikely to be used outside of the reservoir.
6. Existing Surface Water Area is depicted in the footprint Map 4-11, Map 4-12 and Map 4-13 as Altered Water Level or Flow (see Project Description Supporting Volume).

The above table has been copied from the June 2012 EIS, formerly filed on July 6th, 2012.

2.0 HERITAGE RESOURCES PROTECTION MEASURES

In order to conduct any type of archaeological or heritage resource investigation, a Heritage Permit must be secured from the Historic Resources Branch (HRB) (Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism) who is charged with the issuance and management of heritage permits. In consultation with the Project Archaeologist, the KCNs and Manitoba Hydro, as required, the HRB will issue heritage permits in accordance with conditions and/or requirements of the necessary work.

All Project participants will be required to undertake all activities, steps, procedures and measures set out in the following sections should heritage resources or human remains be discovered during the construction of the Project. Heritage resources may be discovered in many different locations, and all workers on the Project should remain vigilant. Project workers are expected to report any findings to the Environmental Officer or designate. Because human remains and archaeological sites are most often found along waterways, the Environmental Officer should be on site whenever construction work is occurring in areas identified as high archaeological potential areas, for example, shorelines and stream crossings.

Burial, sacred and other sites traditionally and presently used for cultural and ceremonial purposes are important to the KCNs. These areas have been considered during Project planning and avoided as much as possible. Furthermore, as part of The Waterways Management Program (JKDA, Schedule 11-2, Phase 1) before impoundment, Members of the KCNs will continue to identify and contribute to impact management measures at high priority spiritual and heritage sites that will be flooded.

The Environmental Officer will be trained to be made aware of some basic means of identifying heritage resources and provided with the relevant Heritage Resources environmental assessment studies' findings (see the Heritage Resources section of the SE SV).

Summary of Steps That will be Followed if Human Remains and/ or Priority Heritage Resources are Found- High, Medium or Low ⁶

Communication: The Resident Manager will communicate and work with the Project Archaeologist to determine the scope of attendance at a site.		Human Remains ⁷		Heritage Resources	
		H	M	L	L
1	Stop Construction Construction activities at that location will be stopped until the situation is evaluated by Resident Manager (or delegate) ⁸ .	X	X	X	X
2	Notification (a) The Environmental Officer and Resident Manager (or delegate) will notify the Project Archaeologist and representatives from all the KCNs (TCN lead). If skeletal remains are identified on-site as human, the Manitoba Historic Resources Branch will immediately notify the RCMP of the findings. Persons designated by the RCMP and/or the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. The Historic Resources Branch will determine proper jurisdiction.	X	X		
3	Photography (considerations) Photographs of the isolated find will be immediately emailed to the Project Archaeologist who will determine the significance of the find. • If advised by the Project Archaeologist, proceed to Notification (b) and Artifact Documentation and Storage.			X	X
	NOTE: If determined to be non-forensic human remains, no photographs or video recordings other than those authorized by KCNs shall be taken.	X			
4	Notification (b) The Resident Manager will notify the Project Archaeologist and the Historic Resources Branch; Permit may be under Historic Resources Branch or assigned to Project Archaeologist.			X	X
5	Establish Buffer The Resident Manager (or delegate), with the advice of the Project Archaeologist, will establish a buffer around the find.	X	X	X	
6	All human remains and artifacts will be left <i>in situ</i> , that is, in the same position in which they were discovered and no objects will be removed from the site unless under the direction of Project Archaeologist.	X	X	X	X
7	Cultural Ceremony If sacred or ceremonial objects are discovered, KCNs representative(s) working with the Project Archaeologist will arrange for and facilitate the appropriate cultural and spiritual ceremony.		X		
8	Exhumation of Found Human Remains A cautious exhumation under the direction of the Historic Resources Branch or Project Archaeologist, and in keeping with KCNs (TCN lead) cultural advice, will be conducted to remove the human remains and any associated grave goods.	X	X		
9	Archaeological Sites / Artifact Documentation and Storage Archaeological Investigation will include: surface reconnaissance; shovel tests; data collection; test excavations.	X	X	X	X
10	The find will be located and documented with GPS and relevant data recorded, artifacts documented and prepared for storage	X	X	X	X
11	Resume Construction Under the direction of the Historic Resources Branch and the Project Archaeologist, no construction activities will take place within the buffer until archaeological investigation has been completed.	X	X	X	X
12	Reporting Reports will be submitted to Historic Resources Branch. Copies of technical data and reports will be submitted to Partnership (list name of appropriate organization).	X	X	X	X

⁶ Refer to section 2.0 for detailed descriptions of each category.

⁷ These practices will be followed where the RCMP have determined that they have no interest in the remains under the Fatalities Inquiries Act.

⁸ In order to determine if the heritage resources are high, medium or low, all finds will require an evaluation as set out in the protocol.

2.1 HUMAN REMAINS

The Heritage Resources Act (1986), Section 43 (1) states that found “**human remains**” means:

“remains of human bodies that in the opinion of the minister have heritage significance and that are situated or discovered outside a recognized cemetery or burial ground in respect of which there is some manner of identifying the persons buried therein.”

No human remains will be disturbed or removed from their original resting place unless removal is unavoidable and necessary. The following describes the practices that will be followed if skeletal elements believed or known to be human remains and/or accompanying grave goods are discovered or disturbed:

- Construction activities at that location will be stopped immediately.
- Out of respect for the remains, all work related to the remains will be conducted as much as possible out of the public eye.
- Tobacco smoking, except ceremonial smoking and smudging at the request of KCNs (subject to approval of TCN), will not be permitted at archaeological sites. .
- Under the direction of the Resident Manager (or delegate) the area of inquiry will be immediately marked with flagging tape and cordoned off with temporary fencing to a minimum distance of 35 metres radius from the centre of the area of inquiry. (This may be adjusted once the project archaeologist, in consultation with the Historic Resources Branch, has had the opportunity to examine the site [i.e., on a case by case basis].)
- No construction activities will take place within the buffer until the program has been completed.
- The Resident Manager (or delegate) will contact the Project Archaeologist, who in turn will contact the HRB and designated KCNs (TCN lead) representatives. However, if there is a delay in making contact with the Project Archaeologist, the Resident Manager (or delegate) will contact the HRB and the KCNs (TCN lead) representatives.
- The Project Archaeologist and/or the HRB will determine whether the remains are human or non-human.
- If the skeletal remains are identified on-site as human, the HRB will immediately notify the RCMP of the findings. Persons designated by the RCMP and/or the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and the HRB will determine proper jurisdiction.
- If the remains are determined to be forensic, the RCMP and the Chief Medical Examiner will have jurisdiction over the area of the find and the human remains.
- If it cannot be immediately determined whether the remains are forensic or **non-forensic**, the recovery and custody of the remains will be placed under the jurisdiction of the RCMP and the Chief Medical Examiner for further examination until it is determined whether the remains are forensic or non-forensic.

- In respect of any human remains, if not already known, the HRB will confirm whether the RCMP and/or the Chief Medical Examiner have an ongoing interest in the remains under *The Fatalities Inquiries Act*.
- If the human remains are not forensic human remains, and their removal is required to protect the remains, the HRB will lead the exhumation of the human remains or may delegate the Project Archaeologist to conduct the exhumation. The Project Archaeologist will obtain the required permits from the HRB.
- If determined to be non-forensic human remains, no photographs or video recordings other than those authorized by TCN shall be taken.
- If the remains are to remain where they were discovered, TCN representative, in consultation with representatives from other KCNs partners, will arrange for and facilitate an appropriate ceremony. This will be arranged in a respectful and expeditious manner and normally will be completed within one or two days of discovery. Because public access to the construction area must be limited due to safety concerns, the number of participants will be strictly limited, and will be subject to the approval of the Resident Manager (or delegate). However, the Project Archaeologist may use discretion to determine that due to site conditions, additional time is required.
- A cautious investigation of the surrounding surface prior to exhumation of the remains under the direction of the HRB and/or Project Archaeologist will be conducted in an appropriate and culturally sensitive manner to determine if there are other human remains or artifacts in the area.
- Any **funerary** (grave) **goods** found with the human remains will accompany the human remains at all times. These articles will not be treated as artifacts but as sacred objects that must remain with the deceased.
- The found human remains will be located and documented with GPS and relevant data (such as environmental conditions, terrain, topography, vegetation, etc.) will be recorded. Non-invasive physical anthropological techniques, including drawings, sketches and initial measurements will be applied to assist in determining basic information about the individual (age at death, sex, stature etc.). The Project Archaeologist will submit copies of technical data and reports to the HRB, Resident Manager (or delegate), and KCNs.
- In order to keep found human remains safe from future harm, a cemetery prepared and consecrated for the reburial of human remains found during the construction and operation of the Project, will be developed in an area selected by TCN, in consultation with the other Project partners. The TCN representative, in consultation with representatives from War Lake First Nation, York Factory First Nation and Fox Lake Cree Nation, will arrange for and facilitate an appropriate ceremony.
- No technical or popular reports related to any such find and its analysis will be published unless TCN consents to such publication, other than such reports provided to the Partnership or as required by law.

2.2 HERITAGE RESOURCES

The Manitoba Heritage Resources Act (1986) defines “Heritage Resource” as:

A heritage site; (b) a heritage object, and; (c) any work or assembly of works of nature or of human endeavour that is of value for its archaeological, palaeontological, pre-historic, historic, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic features, and may be in the form of sites or objects or a combination thereof
(Section 1).

Heritage Resources are defined as High, Medium, and Low Priority. An initial characterization may change depending on the nature of the find and ensuing archaeological assessment of the area.

2.2.1 High Priority Heritage Resources

High priority heritage resources are those with concentrations of **diagnostic**, rare or ceremonial/sacred artifacts and complex features that remain in an undisturbed environment. These include, but are not limited to identifiable ceramic rim and body pieces, bone or copper tools, large, diagnostic or rare projectiles, and ceremonial objects as well as pictographs, petroforms, tent rings and other stone features. Complex soil features (such as ash lenses associated with living floors, post molds, and storage pits) indicate semi-permanent human occupation.

The following describes the practices that will be followed if high priority heritage resources are found:

- Construction activities at that location will be stopped until the situation is evaluated by the Resident Manager (or delegate).
- Tobacco smoking, except ceremonial smoking and smudging at the request of KCNs communities (subject to approval of TCN), will not be permitted at archaeological sites..
- The Resident Manager (or delegate) will contact the Project Archaeologist, who in turn will contact the HRB and designated KCNs (TCN lead) representatives. However, if there is a delay in making contact with the Project Archaeologist, the Resident Manager (or delegate) will contact the HRB and the KCNs (TCN lead) representatives.
- The Resident Manager (or delegate), with the advice of the Project Archaeologist, will establish a buffer around the find (e.g. a minimum of 35 metres radius from the centre of the area of inquiry).
- All artifacts will be left *in situ*, that is, in the same position in which they were discovered and no objects will be removed from the site until advised by the Project Archaeologist.
- Once a permit is obtained from the HRB for each instance of investigation, a cautious exploratory investigation under the direction of the Project Archaeologist will be conducted to determine if there are other artifacts in the area. No construction activities will take place within the buffer until the program has been completed.

- If sacred or ceremonial objects are discovered, the KCNs (TCN lead) representative, in consultation with other KCNs partners, will arrange for and facilitate an appropriate ceremony. This will be arranged in a respectful and expeditious manner and normally will be completed within one or two days of discovery. Because public access to the construction area must be limited due to safety concerns, the number of participants will be strictly limited, and will be subject to the approval of the Resident Manager (or delegate). However, the Project Archaeologist may use discretion to determine that due to site conditions additional time is required.
- Under the direction of the Project Archaeologist, the following will be undertaken:
 - an extended surface reconnaissance;
 - shovel tests at regular intervals perpendicular and parallel to artifact deposit;
 - a controlled collection of data about the artifacts, using chain and compass; and
 - test excavations, if necessary.
- The finds will be located and documented with GPS and relevant data (such as environmental conditions, terrain, topography, vegetation, etc.) will be recorded.
- The artifacts will be collected and placed in a protective container and the date, project, contents, coordinates, and other relevant information, including the site classification, will be recorded as per standard archaeological practice.
- The HRB will evaluate the heritage resource site and findings presented by the Project Archaeologist to determine if further mitigative action is necessary before construction in the site vicinity may continue. Decisions will involve discussion with TCN, in consultation with KCNs representative(s) and Manitoba Hydro, as required and will occur within a reasonable timeframe (2-3 business days).
- If the site cannot be avoided by the progress of construction, the site will be removed by standard and most appropriate excavation methods and techniques. No construction activities will recommence at the site until the HRB is satisfied that the site removal is complete and meets provincial standards.
 - Construction activities that will not impact the artifacts or related archeological activities may proceed.
- After consulting KCNs (TCN lead), the Project Archaeologist will contact the HRB to arrange for deposition. Repatriation of all artifacts must be arranged with the HRB.
- Copies of technical data and reports will be submitted to the HRB and the Partnership by the Project Archaeologist, as part of the legislative requirements and contractual agreements.
- No technical or popular reports related to any such find and its analysis will be published unless TCN consents to such publication, other than such reports provided to the Partnership or as required by law.

2.2.2 Medium Priority Heritage Resources

Medium priority heritage resources include diagnostic finds and concentrations of artifact assemblages (such as arrow heads and other projectile points, ceramic rims, etc.) that provide some evidence of specific activities such as campsites, work stations, quarries, kill sites, and post-contact settlement, industry and events. The following describes the practices that will be followed if medium priority heritage resource sites or heritage objects associated with medium priority heritage resources are found:

- Construction activities at that location will be stopped until the situation is evaluated. The Environmental Inspector has the authority to halt project activities until a Resident Manager or delegate attends to the site.
- Tobacco smoking, excepting ceremonial smoking and smudging at the request of KCNs communities (subject to approval of TCN), will not be permitted at archaeological sites..
- The Resident Manager (or delegate) will contact the Project Archaeologist, who in turn will contact HRB and designated KCNs (TCN lead) representatives. However, if there is a delay in making contact with the Project Archaeologist, the Resident Manager (or delegate) will contact HRB and the KCNs (TCN lead) representatives.
- The Resident Manager (or delegate) with the advice of the Project Archaeologist, will establish a buffer around the find (e.g. a minimum of 35 metres radius from the centre of the area of inquiry).
- Under the advice of the Project Archaeologist, photographs taken of the isolated find will be immediately emailed to the Project Archaeologist who will determine the significance of the find.
- All artifacts will be left *in situ*, that is, in the same position in which they were discovered and no objects will be removed from the site until advised by the Project Archaeologist.
- Once a permit is obtained from the HRB for each instance of investigation , the following will be undertaken under the direction of the Project Archaeologist:
 - an extended surface reconnaissance.
 - shovel tests at regular intervals perpendicular and parallel to artifact deposit.
 - a controlled collection of data about the artifacts, using chain and compass.
 - test excavations, if necessary.
- The finds will be located and documented with GPS and relevant data (such as environmental conditions, terrain, topography, vegetation, etc.) will be recorded.
- The artifacts will be collected and placed in a protective container and the date, project, contents, coordinates, and other relevant information, including the site classification, will be recorded as per standard archaeological practice. If the site cannot be avoided by the progress of construction, the site will be removed by standard and most appropriate exaction methods and techniques.
- No construction activities will place at the site until the HRB is satisfied that the site removal is complete and meets provincial standards.

- Construction activities that will not impact the artifacts or related archeological activities may proceed.
- After consulting KCNs (TCN lead), the Project Archaeologist will contact the HRB and to arrange for storage.
- Copies of technical data and reports will be submitted to the HRB and the Partnership by the Project Archaeologist, as part of the legislative requirements and contractual agreements.
- No technical or popular reports related to any such find and its analysis will be published unless TCN consents to such publication, other than such reports provided to the Partnership or as required by law.

2.2.3 Low Priority Heritage Resources

Low priority heritage resources include isolated finds (such as single artifacts) or small undiagnostic lithic scatter (such as stone chips). The following describes the practices that will be followed if low priority heritage resources are discovered:

- Construction activities at that location will be stopped until the situation is evaluated. The Environmental Inspector has the authority to halt project activities until a Resident Manager or delegate attends to the site.
- Tobacco smoking, excepting ceremonial smoking and smudging at the request of KCNs communities (subject to approval by TCN), will not be permitted at archaeological sites..
- The Resident Manager (or delegate) will contact the Project Archaeologist, who in turn will contact the HRB and designated KCNs (TCN lead) representatives. However, if there is a delay in making contact with the Project Archaeologist, the Resident Manager (or delegate) will contact the HRB and the KCNs (TCN lead) representatives.
- Under the advice of the Project Archaeologist, photographs taken of the isolated find will be immediately emailed to the Project Archaeologist who will determine the significance of the find.
- All artifacts will be left *in situ*, that is, in the same position in which they were discovered and no objects will be removed from the site until advised by Project Archaeologist.
- Once a permit is obtained from the HRB for each instance of investigation, the following may be undertaken under the direction of the Project Archaeologist:
 - an extended surface reconnaissance.
 - shovel tests at regular intervals perpendicular and parallel to artifact deposit.
 - a controlled collection of data about the artifacts, using chain and compass.
 - test excavations, if necessary.
- The finds will be located and documented with GPS and relevant data (such as environmental conditions, terrain, topography, vegetation, etc.) will be recorded.

- The artifacts will be collected and placed in a protective container and the date, project, contents, coordinates, and other relevant information, including the site classification, will be recorded as per standard archaeological practice.
- After consulting KCNs (TCN lead), the Project Archaeologist will contact the HRB and to arrange for storage.
- Copies of technical data and reports will be submitted to the HRB and the Partnership by the Project Archaeologist, as part of the legislative requirements and contractual agreements.
- No technical and popular reports related to any such find and its analysis will be published unless TCN consents to such publication, other than such reports provided to the Partnership or as required by law.

3.0 REPORTING AND FOLLOW-UP

The Project Archaeologist will establish and maintain a record of report for each discovered or disturbed heritage object and of all human remains that will include the **provenience**, as well as a conservation and/or **identification** plan for the heritage resource or resources associated with each record. This is a requirement of the Province of Manitoba *Heritage Resources Act*.

Burial sites, sacred sites and other sites traditionally and presently used for cultural and ceremonial purposes will be treated as confidential. Such sites that are identified will be reviewed by the KCNs, and appropriate cultural measures will be the responsibility of TCN, in consultation with KCNs Partners.

The Project Archaeologist will prepare an annual summary report, as well as update summaries and technical reports as are necessary, to the HRB as partial fulfillment of the Heritage Permit and to the Partnership. The report will provide the following information:

- A record of the human remains that were found. This will include the reporting, exhumation and reburial of the found human remains as per the Provincial policy, the date of the report and the process by which the remains were managed, honored and reinterred.
- A record of all archaeological investigations and finds documented throughout each year.
- A summary of any directions provided by TCN regarding permission granted to conduct further investigations or identification (where such permission is required) or reporting.
- A record of the heritage objects that were found and the process by which the heritage objects were managed.
- Any recommendations to improve this HRPP.
- Any other matters of significance concerning heritage resources.

The reports are to be treated as confidential, unless otherwise authorized or specified by TCN in consultation with the HRB.

A summary of the report will be prepared by the Project Archaeologist, and will be provided to the Resident Manager. The report will not normally contain confidential information but will contain information required by the Project Manager in order to fulfill regulatory and managerial responsibilities.

KCNs representative(s) and the Project Archaeologist will meet at least annually with the HRB and the Project Manager to review the reports.

4.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Artifacts	Any object that has been made or modified by a human being.
Caches	Rock features in which supplies were stored.
Diagnostics	Any artifact that provides information as to cultural affiliation or age.
Exhumation	The act of removing a buried, or once buried, human body for the grave or found location.
Funerary goods	Items placed with a person at the time when they were buried. Often referred to as Grave Goods, these items are treated no differently than the person's actual skeletal remains.
Human Remains	The remains of human bodies, normally referring to those recovered in the skeletal form. This may range from a single bone or tooth to complete skeletons.
Identification	Refers to the process of examining human skeletal remains in order to determine jurisdiction and disposition of the remains. This may be done by archaeologists trained in human osteology, or physical anthropologists. Age at death, sex, height, general health, relative age: recent, early contact or ancient age may be possible along with ethnic identification.
<i>In situ</i>	An artifact is found in the exact spot that it was probably deposited at some time in the past.
Manitoba's Burials Policy (1987)	Short name of: "the Province of Manitoba Policy Concerning the Reporting, Exhumation, and Reburial of Found Human Remains." This is the 1987 Provincial Cabinet approved policy based on The <i>Heritage Resources Act</i> (1986) governing and directing the actions, responsibilities, duties and tasks to be undertaken upon the discovery of found human remains in Manitoba.
Matrix	The consistency and quality of the soil.
Morphology	The form, structure and method by which an object is created
Ochre	An earthy clay colored by iron oxide – usually red, but can be yellow.
Provenience	The original place of an artifact. Can be measured by two or three-points.
Radiocarbon dating	A method of absolute dating in which the carbon 14 is measured.
Stratum	A layer of soil that is distinct and separate from that above and below it.
<i>The Heritage Resources Act</i> (1986)	The Provincial legislation (law) governing the physical heritage of all Manitobans, located in Manitoba on either provincial crown lands or private lands within the province of Manitoba.
Way-markers	A sign or feature that marks a portage or trail or announces a change in direction.

5.0 APPENDIX A - EXAMPLES OF FEATURES OF POTENTIAL INTEREST

The following are some examples of features that may be encountered in the field that have the potential to be of archaeological interest. These descriptions are provided for information only. They are intended to be illustrative and not an exhaustive list of features or fulsome description. During construction, if a site or feature is believed to be of archaeological interest the Resident Manager, delegate or Environmental Officer should be contacted (as identified in this HRPP).

Note: Smoking, except for ceremonial smoking and smudging, is not allowed at archaeological sites.

Soil Stains – Red

Ochre or rust stains can be found in the soil. They can be the result of oxidized metal fragments or nails, red ochre nodules or indications of a burial. Do not remove any **artifacts** until archaeological evaluation occurs.



Soil Stains - Black

Black soil stains are indicative of either forest fire burn or human activity or both. Often the burn **stratum** will contain a living floor that has also been burned by forest fire. The presence of burned bone, fire-cracked rock, stone chips, pottery and other objects may be found in the wall profile.



Soil Stains - White

Soil staining can also be found in the form of charcoal flecks and ash from a hearth or fire pit. In this photo charcoal and organic staining is found in a white ash fire pit.



Occasionally the ground will play tricks on the human eye. In the case of this photo a clump of sod and a piece of driftwood take on the shape of woolly mammoth head.



Stone Features

There are many different kinds of stone alignments that have been construction by humans: way-markers, caches, ceremonial sites, dwelling foundations and tepee rings, and burials are the major rock features that are found during archaeological investigations. In this photo an unidentified rock feature was found during low water levels at the Wuskwatim Project site.



Skeletal Elements

In just about every archaeological site, bone of some sort is going to be recovered. Once the bone is identified as mammal, fish or bird, it can tell a story. In this photo mammal bone has been exposed in a shovel test pit. The dark organic staining could be the result of decomposition of the animal or human activity site such as animal butchering.



Bone was also an important material for tool manufacture. Common bone tools include fleshers and beamers fashioned from large mammal long bones, barbed spear points and harpoons, awls and needles. Bird bone at a site can indicate the kinds of birds that were being used as food. The ulna of swans, eagles and other large birds were used for bird whistles. Other parts of the bird such as talons occasionally are found.



Culturally modified trees

Occasionally evidence of past cultural practices is found in the form of modified trees such as the birch trees noted in this photograph. Birch bark was used for many purposes such as storage baskets, canoes and more recently, birch-bark biting crafts.



In this photo cut wood has been used to construct an animal trap. Different kinds of wood traps were used for different animals. Large deadfalls are not commonly found these days.



Metal and Glass Objects

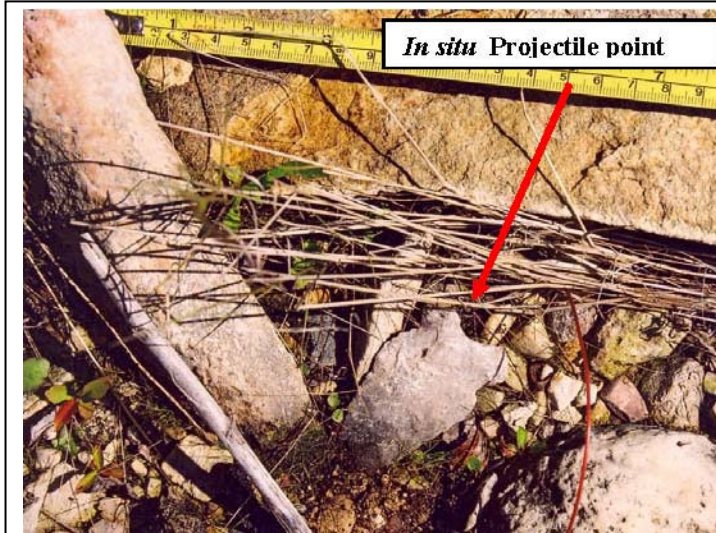
Often metal objects are found abandoned long old portage routes, former dog trails and at long-forgotten cabin sites. This old, blue enameled kettle was found in the hollow of a tree with tin cups nestled inside. The way that metal tins were constructed can be dated. Glass fragments can also be identified as belonging to a certain time period. The **morphology** and markings on bottles help archaeologists to date sites.



Structural Features

The manner in which structural features are constructed can be dated. If such features are encountered the Project Archaeologist will be contacted and will supervise the recording of the data. The reason for this is that there are very few examples of aboriginal architecture and care needs to be taken to ensure that all measurements are recorded accurately.





In situ Artifacts

Projectile points such as this Oxbow Point have been recovered from the Wuskwatim Lake area.

Artifacts will be photographed and left in situ until assessed by the Project Archaeologist. Before collection, the surrounding vegetation and soils will be described in detail.

If a diagnostic artifact is found during a controlled surface collection, the recovery of the artifact will not take

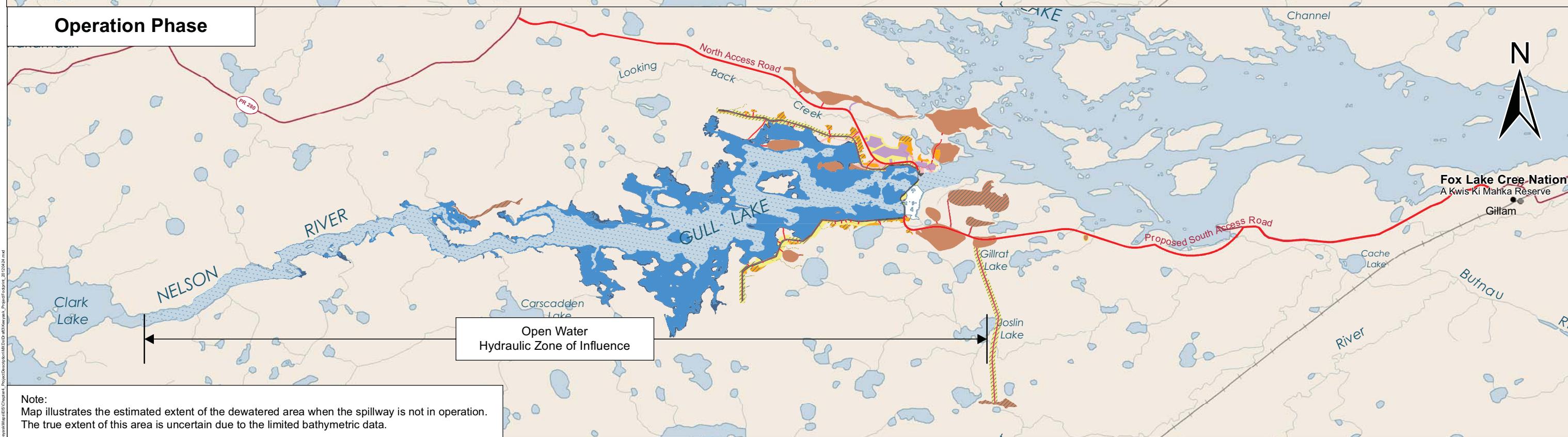
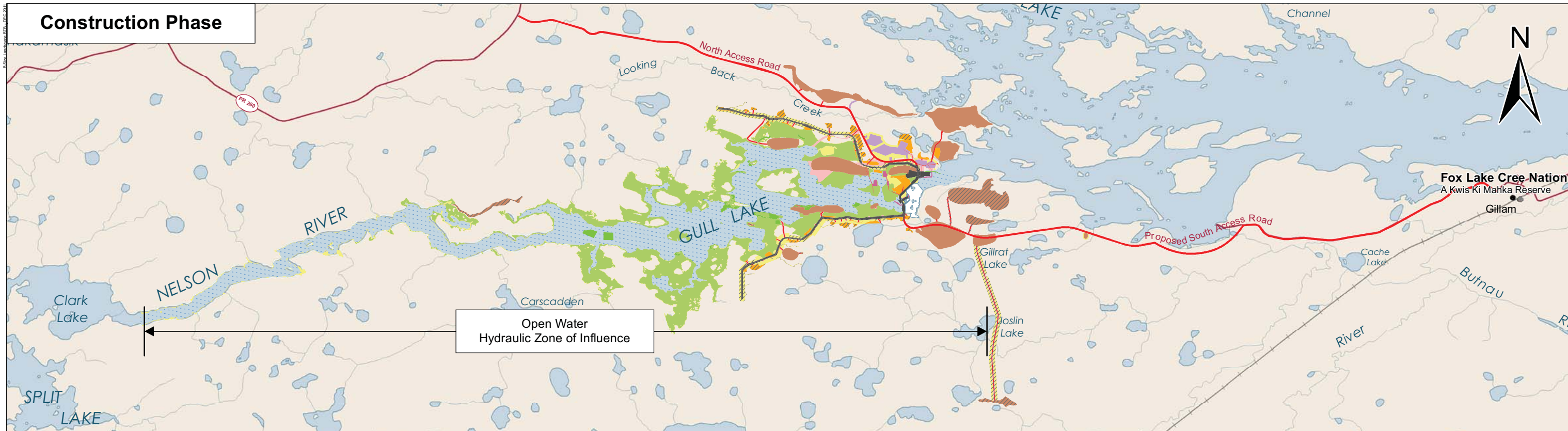
place until mapping is complete.

Native pottery may also be encountered. In this photo, pottery has been found in the wall of an excavation unit. Note the fabric-impressed pattern.

Most often only fragments of a vessel are recovered. The most important part is the rim because this is the area where the designs are located. The designs help to relative date the archaeological site. The same procedure is followed for removing ceramics as with other artifacts.



6.0 APPENDIX B - PROJECT DESCRIPTION MAPS



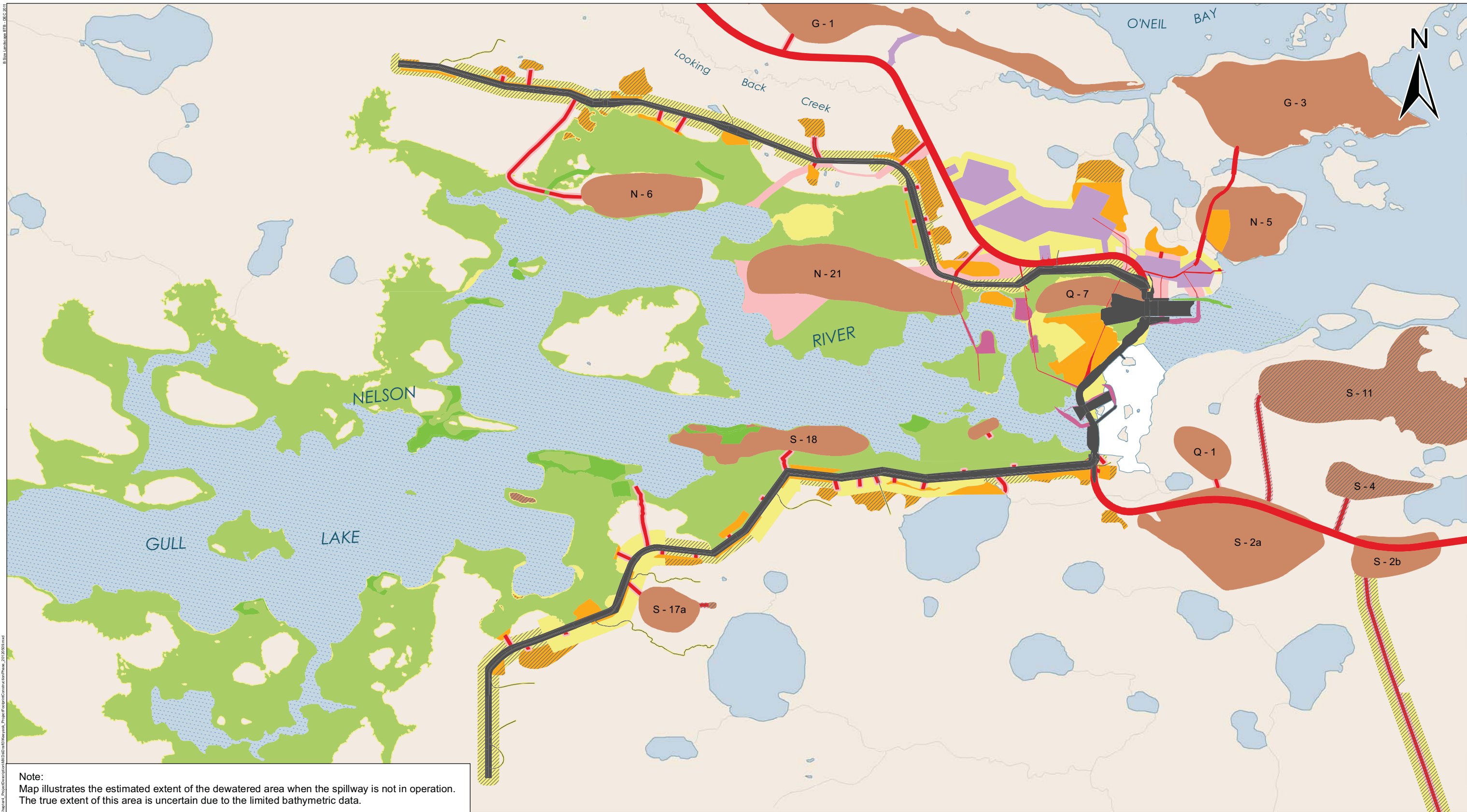
Note:
Map illustrates the estimated extent of the dewatered area when the spillway is not in operation. The true extent of this area is uncertain due to the limited bathymetric data.

	DATA SOURCE: Manitoba Hydro; Government of Manitoba; Government of Canada; ECOSTEM		
	CREATED BY: Manitoba Hydro - Hydro Power Planning		
	COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM NAD 1983 Z15N	DATE CREATED: 18-JAN-12	REVISION DATE: 25-APR-12
		VERSION NO.: 3.0	QA/QC: APPROVED

Legend					
	Road		Excavated Material Placement Area		Altered Water Level or Flow
	Road Corridor		Mitigation Area		Potential Dewatered Area
	Infrastructure		Possible Disturbed Area		Existing Water Surface Area
	River Management		Reservoir Clearing		Areas Unlikely to be Used
	Borrow Area		Initial Flooded Area (159 m)		
	Camp and Work Area		30-year Reservoir Expansion Area (159 m)		

Project Footprint Overview

Construction and Operation Phase



Note:
 Map illustrates the estimated extent of the dewatered area when the spillway is not in operation.
 The true extent of this area is uncertain due to the limited bathymetric data.



DATA SOURCE: Manitoba Hydro; Government of Manitoba; Government of Canada; ECOSTEM		
CREATED BY: Hydro Power Planning - Keeyask & Burntwood Planning Section		
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM NAD 1983 Z15N	DATE CREATED: 18-JAN-12	REVISION DATE: 09-MAY-12
	VERSION NO.: 3.0	QA/QC: APPROVED

Legend					
	Road		Camp and Work Area		Altered Water Level or Flow
	Road Corridor		Excavated Material Placement Area		Potential Dewatered Area
	Infrastructure		Mitigation Area		Existing Water Surface Area
	River Management		Possible Disturbed Area		Areas Unlikely to be Used
	Borrow Area		Reservoir Clearing		

Project Footprint Construction Phase Site Level