



**CITY OF TEMISKAMING SHORES  
NEW WASTE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY  
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT  
TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENT:  
*BUILT HERITAGE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE  
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT***

**Submitted to:  
City of Temiskaming Shores  
325 Farr Drive, P.O. Box 2050  
Temiskaming Shores, Ontario  
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**AND**

**MINISTRY OF TOURISM, CULTURE AND SPORT**

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**February 2015**

**TY910491**

## FOREWORD

As of January 1, 2015, we have changed our company name from AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, a Division of AMEC Americas Limited to Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, a Division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited (Amec Foster Wheeler). This reflects the combination of our parent company, AMEC plc, and Foster Wheeler AG. This name change is administrative in nature and we assure you that we will continue to maintain the current resources, contracts or other existing services you have with Amec Foster Wheeler. We will continue to provide the same quality of services and the same dedicated team of consultants, project managers, engineers and scientists. Our focus remains on delivering projects safely and successfully for you. You can find more information on Amec Foster Wheeler at [www.amecfw.com](http://www.amecfw.com).

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Temiskaming Shores was formed in January 2004 through the amalgamation of the towns of Haileybury and New Liskeard and Township of Dymond into a single tier municipality. The City has two existing landfill sites: the New Liskeard Landfill (formerly the Town of New Liskeard Landfill) and the Haileybury Landfill (formerly the Town of Haileybury Landfill).

The New Liskeard Landfill, located approximately 3 kilometres west of the former Town of New Liskeard off of Rockley Road, has been used for landfilling since 1916 (Earth Tech, 2009). The Haileybury Landfill, located approximately 9 km southwest of the former Town of Haileybury off of Highway 11 along Dump Road, has been in operation since 1975 (Earth Tech, 2009).

Prior to amalgamation, the New Liskeard Landfill received waste only from the former Town of New Liskeard, while the Haileybury Landfill received waste from the former Town of Haileybury, the former Town of Dymond, the Town of Cobalt, and from residents of Firstbrooke and Lorrain Townships (Earth Tech, 2009). The New Liskeard Landfill reached its approved landfill capacity in June 2009, and is currently no longer accepting waste. Currently, the Haileybury Landfill accepts landfill waste from the City of Temiskaming Shores and the Town of Cobalt.

Based on waste generation projections (AMEC, 2010), the Haileybury Landfill is expected to reach its approved landfill capacity by mid-2016. As such, the City's draft Solid Waste Management Master Plan identified the provision of additional landfill capacity to facilitate long-term waste disposal as the second key objective in establishing a sustainable solid waste management program for the City of Temiskaming Shores (Earth Tech, 2009). Through the EA process, the City evaluated different ways to manage waste and ultimately selected landfilling. Subsequently, the City evaluated different methods (locations) for managing waste through landfilling. The selected preferred alternative is the expansion of the New Liskeard Landfill (the Project).

Amec Foster Wheeler has completed a study of the potential effects of the Project on built heritage or cultural heritage landscape resources as a technical support document (TSD) in support of the environmental assessment (EA). Background research indicates that the study area does not contain significant built heritage or cultural heritage landscape resources. Prior to its development as a landfill, the existing landfill area was used as a limestone quarry. Any potential for heritage resources there was removed by deep and extensive land alterations, including excavations, grading, road construction, and the stripping of vegetation and topsoil to a depth of at least centimetre.

Photographic evidence (Appendix B) compiled during the spring, summer and fall of 2013 and the spring of 2014, along with desktop research and analysis, indicate a completely disturbed existing site with no built heritage or cultural heritage landscape resources that would meet the evaluation criteria provided by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport in Ontario Regulation (O.Reg.) 9/06. Similarly, the proposed expansion area does not contain built heritage or cultural heritage landscape resources that would meet the evaluation criteria provided by the Ministry of

Tourism, Culture and Sport in O.Reg.9/06. As such there will be no potential impacts from this project and no mitigation measures will be required. Thus it is recommend that the study area is free of concern for any built heritage or cultural heritage landscape resources and no further assessment is required.

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## GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Amec Foster Wheeler	Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure
CAZ	Contaminant Attenuation Zone
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAA	Ontario <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i>
km	kilometre
ha	hectare (1 ha = 10,000 m <sup>2</sup> = 2.47 acres)
MOECC	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
OHA	<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>
O.Reg.	Ontario Regulation
Project	Proposed expansion of the New Liskeard Landfill
Toolkit	Ontario Heritage Toolkit
TSD	technical support document
WMMP	Waste Management Master Plan

## PROJECT PERSONNEL

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Temiskaming Shores was formed in January 2004 through the amalgamation of the towns of Haileybury and New Liskeard and Township of Dymond into a single tier municipality. The City has two existing landfill sites: the New Liskeard Landfill (formerly the Town of New Liskeard Landfill) and the Haileybury Landfill (formerly the Town of Haileybury Landfill). The locations of these landfills are identified on Figure 1.1.

The New Liskeard Landfill, located approximately 3 kilometres (km) west of the former Town of New Liskeard off of Rockley Road, has been used for landfilling since 1916 (Earth Tech, 2008). The Haileybury Landfill, located approximately 9 km southwest of the former Town of Haileybury off of Highway 11 along Dump Road, has been in operation since 1975 (Earth Tech, 2008).

Prior to amalgamation, the New Liskeard Landfill received waste only from the former Town of New Liskeard, while the Haileybury Landfill received waste from the former Town of Haileybury, the former Town of Dymond, the Town of Cobalt, and from residents of Firstbrooke and Lorrain Townships (Earth Tech, 2008). The New Liskeard Landfill reached its approved landfill capacity in June 2009, and is currently no longer accepting waste. Currently, the Haileybury Landfill accepts landfill waste from the City of Temiskaming Shores and the Town of Cobalt.

Based on waste generation projections (Amec Foster Wheeler, 2014), the Haileybury Landfill is expected to reach its approved landfill capacity by mid-2016. As such, the City's draft Solid Waste Management Master Plan (WMMP) identified the provision of additional landfill capacity to facilitate long-term waste disposal as the second key objective in establishing a sustainable solid waste management program for the City of Temiskaming Shores (Earth Tech, 2008). Through the EA process, the City evaluated different ways to manage waste and ultimately selected landfilling. Subsequently, the City evaluated different methods (locations) for managing waste through landfilling. The selected preferred alternative is the expansion of the New Liskeard Landfill (the Project).

The New Liskeard Landfill is situated approximately 1 km west of Highway 11 along the north side of Rockley Road in Dymond Township. The legal description of the landfill property is the west half of Lot 5, Concession 2 of the former Town of New Liskeard (MOECC, 2007). This site is located approximately 3 km west of the former Town of New Liskeard, as shown on Figure 1.1.

The total property area is 32 hectares (ha), of which approximately 5 ha have been landfilled.

The Project property access is from the south gate located along Rockley Road. A series of granular haul roads have been constructed on the New Liskeard Landfill site, one running from the gate adjacent to the west property boundary, one running south and east of the landfill and one running over the capped landfill area towards the previous disposal area.

A detailed history of landfilling activities is provided in the Feasibility Study (AMEC, 2010).

This technical support document (TSD) has been prepared by Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure (Amec Foster Wheeler) and is one of a series of technical reports to support the environmental assessment (EA) for the Project.

## 1.1 Physical Setting

The Temiskaming region is located along the southern edge of the Little Clay Belt area, near the Quebec border on the shores of Lake Temiskaming's Wabi Bay. Flat clay belt farmland comprises most of the surrounding area which is disrupted by two fault-originating northwest-trending escarpments, towards which the underlying bedrock dips gently southwest, forming homoclines, and by trellis-patterned waterways incised deeply into the clay" (Lovell, H.L., E.D., Frey, 1976). In 1935 a series of strong earthquakes with epicentres near Temiskaming Station, Quebec, registered strongly in the New Liskeard area and numerous aftershocks were felt for months afterwards (Lovell, H.D., E.D., Frey., 1976, pf 17). "The limestone escarpment is exposed in rock cuts on Highway 11 near New Liskeard, but farther northwest lake bottom clay draped over the limestone escarpment obscures it almost entirely" (Lovell, H.L., E.D., Frey., 1976, pg. 17). The western portion of the study area contains middle and upper Ordovician Liskeard Group formations including shale, limestone, limy sandy beds and shales, as well as sandstone conglomerates (Lovell, H.L., E.D., and Caine, T.W., 1972). The remaining portions of the project area contain Pleistocene clay deposits (Lovell, H.L., E.D., and Caine, T.W., 1972).

"The main drainage system is the Wabi Creek and its tributaries, which generally form a trellis pattern. The Wabi Creek drains southeastward along the strike of the lowest rift valley faults block, and empties into Lake Temiskaming, which is a part of the Ottawa River" (Lovell, H.D., E.D., Frey., 1976). The South Wabi, a tributary of the Wabi Creek, is located approximately 12 km west of the study area and drains north into the Wabi Creek.

## 1.2 Historical Context

The study area is located on the west half of Lot 5, Concession 2, in the Township of Dymond, District of Temiskaming, and is approximately 3 km west of the former Town of New Liskeard off of Rockley Road. From the earliest times, the Ottawa River was a well-travelled route for Native peoples to access the Temiskaming area. The Ottawa River drains into and then out of Lake Temiskaming. Several establishments were built along these routes including Fort Temiscamingue in 1695 by French explores, and slightly to the north, the Abitibi House on Lake Abitibi created in 1794 by George Gladman of the Hudson's Bay Company (Telfer, A.H., 2004). Alexander H. Telfer led a survey trip around Lake Temiskaming in 1886 and gave reports to the Temiskaming Settler's Association (Telfer, A.H., 2004). Prior to New Liskeard's existence, the original inhabitants were a part of the Algonquin First Nations, specifically the Wabigijic (Wabie) family (City of Temiskaming Shores, 2014). Their traditional hunting territory included the Dymond Township; however by the time the first white settlers arrived in 1891, the natives had abandoned the site (History of Temiskaming Shores, 2014).

In 1891, the first European settlers in the New Liskeard area were William Murray (1840-1906) and Irvin Heard (1871-1956) (Ontario Heritage Foundation, 2003). John Armstrong arrived in 1893 as a Crown Lands Agent to oversee formal land settlement (Ontario Heritage Foundation, 2003). Due to the rich soil in the Little Claybelt region, a prosperous agricultural center was founded. New Liskeard was soon founded thereafter settlers arrived in Dymond (Ontario Heritage Foundation, 2003). There were no rail lines until 1904 and no roads until later than that, but settlers continued to flock into the area, mostly coming from the famous steamboat, Meteor. The good inexpensive farmland was what attracted the new settlers (City of Temiskaming Shores, 2014). New Liskeard was named after Liskeard in Cornwall, England (Ontario Heritage Foundation, 2003).

Before the 1970's the Township of Dymond was primarily an agricultural community. The Town of New Liskeard grew to more than 500 people when a commercial area was built along Highway 11, and slowly became more industrial, commercial and administrative centre for the area (City of Temiskaming Shores, 2014). Due to the town being mostly an agricultural base, the area's economy has been able to avoid the boom and bust cycles like the other northern communities that heavily relied on mining and forestry activities. By the time the 1970's ended, the community had become the attractive, stable, and vital town that still exists today (City of Temiskaming Shores, 2014).

In 2004 Temiskaming Shores was created by an amalgamation of the Town of New Liskeard, the Town of Haileybury, and the Township of Dymond. Prior to the amalgamation, the region was commonly known as the Tri-Towns.

### 1.3 Historical Records Review

Recorded major events from the early days of New Liskeard have been compiled into Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1: Events of Interest in Early New Liskeard**

Year	Event
1686	French trading company, La Compagnie du Nord, sent the Pierre de Troyes expedition up the Ottawa River and Lake Temiskaming to attack the English fur trade forts on James Bay.
1688	Fort is destroyed by the Iroquois and a second fort is built at the narrows on Lake Temiskaming which eventually fell into disuse until around 1763.
1795	Fort Temiskaming under the control of North West Company, which merged with Hudson's Bay Company in 1821
1863	Oblate Jesuit missionaries established a mission to the Algonquins, Mission St. Claude, on the Ontario side of Lake Temiskaming opposite Fort Temiskaming.
1887	Dr. Robert Bell and his assistant Arthur Barlow mapped the land above Lake Temiskaming, including the northern townships.
1890	The government announced plans to develop the area by tapping its natural resources following Barlow's report on the geology and natural resources of the

Year	Event
	area, which suggested that the rich belt of clay that lay north of the big lake was ideal for agricultural settlement.
1891	William Murray (1849-1906) and Irvin Heard (1871-1956), both farmers from Haliburton County, settled at the mouth of the Wabi River.
1893	Provincial government appointed a Crown Lands Agent, John Armstrong (1851-1928) to supervise the development of the townships in the southern portion of the Little Clay Belt.
1895	Opening of the first lumber mill, which made New Liskeard the largest business centre north of North Bay.
1895	First Post office opened.
1897	First influx of European settlers (Markham Excursion, ~ 80 people) to take up vacant property from the land agent.
1901	Province organizes a party of "land seeker excursionists" to settle in the northern regions of New Liskeard.
1902	Hudson's Bay Company fort is abandoned. Population increases to ~500 people.
1903	Federal Government changed the name of the town from Thornloe to New Liskeard.
1904	First annual fall fair showcasing the horticulture and agriculture of the Little Clay Belt.
1905	The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, now the Ontario Northland Railway, arrives in New Liskeard.
1912-1935	The Nipissing Central Railway, an electric streetcar line provided commuter service by connecting New Liskeard with nearby towns of Cobalt and Haileybury, bringing regional business into New Liskeard. It closed in 1935.
1922	The Great Fire of 1922 was a wildfire burning through the Lesser Clay Belt from October 4 to 5. It has been called one of the ten worst natural disasters in Canadian History. The fire consumed an area of 1,680 square kilometres (650sq mi) affecting 18 townships. It completely destroyed the communities of North Cobalt, Charlton, Thornloe, Heaslip and numerous smaller settlements. Englehart and New Liskeard were partially burnt. In all, 43 people died.
2003	Thursday, June 26, the Ontario Heritage Foundation, 2003, unveiled a provincial plaque to celebrate the founding of New Liskeard.

Source: Founding of New Liskeard, Ontario Heritage Foundation, 2003.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND

### 2.1.1 Legislative Framework and Tools for Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluation Site Study Area

#### Environmental Assessment in Ontario

The Province's *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA) requires an EA of any major public sector undertaking that has the potential to generate significant environmental effects. This includes public roads, transit, wastewater and storm water installations. EAs help to determine the ecological, cultural, economic and social impacts of a proposed project. The EAA exists to provide for the protection, conservation and wise management of Ontario's environment. The EAA defines "environment" as: "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". Large scale public infrastructure projects could impact cultural heritage resources in several ways, including displacement through demolition or removal, and/or disruption to the resources by the introduction of elements that are not compatible with the character of the cultural heritage resources.

#### Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Guidelines for undertaking the assessment of cultural heritage resources are provided by various government ministries, including the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS), which acts as administrator of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and is ultimately responsible for the conservation, protection, and preservation of cultural heritage.

The MTCS has issued guidelines to assist in the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources as part of the environmental assessment process. These guidelines include:

- Guidelines for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments (1992); and
- Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments (1980).

These guidelines distinguish between built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Built heritage resources are individual person-made or modified resources such as buildings or structures. Cultural heritage landscapes are geographical areas that have been modified by human activity over time and may include a grouping of built heritage components.

The MTCS has also issued the Ontario Heritage Toolkit (Toolkit) to assist in understanding the legislation and tools available for the conservation of cultural heritage resources. The Toolkit provides a framework for heritage property evaluation and defines "cultural heritage properties" as: "built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, heritage conservation districts, archaeological resources and/or areas of archaeological potential that have cultural heritage value or interest, cemeteries and burial features, landscapes, spiritual sites, ruins, archeological sites, and areas of archaeological potential (MTCS, 2006:6).

### Ontario Heritage Act

Using policy direction as outlined in the Provincial Policy Statement (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2005), the protection of cultural heritage resources is considered a matter of provincial interest under the authority of the Planning Act and further defines a built heritage resource as “significant” if it is “valued for the important contribution [it] make[s] to our understanding of the history of a place, an event or a people”. The *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) charges the MTCS with the responsibility for the conservation, protection and preservation of Ontario’s cultural heritage and, as such, the MTCS acts as administrator of heritage legislation. The OHA provides tools to Ontario’s municipalities to protect their heritage resources. Municipalities’ conservation efforts are enabled by the OHA, which outlines the criteria to be used for the evaluation of significance. Section 29 of the OHA allows cultural heritage properties to be designated, which results in long-term protection. Further, Section 27 requires the Clerk of a municipality to keep a public register of heritage properties, which includes all those properties designated under the OHA, but also allows municipalities to list non-designated properties on the “Municipal Register,” which provides short-term protection from demolition. When a property is designated under the OHA, it is also placed on the Ontario Heritage Trust’s provincial register of heritage properties.

The primary goals of heritage assessments are: to create a register or inventory of cultural heritage resources within a project study area; to evaluate potential impacts on those resources; and to propose mitigation options (MTCS, 2006). The criteria for identifying and evaluating heritage properties include both quantitative and qualitative attributes. Ontario regulation 9/06 made under the OHA, outlines three categories within which an evaluation of cultural heritage value or interest may be made. These include: design/physical value, historical/associative value, and contextual value.

Cultural heritage landscapes can be evaluated using the same criteria. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) 2005 operation guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention outline three categories of cultural landscape (Worthing and Bond 2008:14). These include: clearly defined landscapes, organically evolved landscapes, and associative cultural landscapes. These can include remnant landscapes where only a fraction of the original heritage features are present.

Defined landscapes include gardens, parks, and cemeteries which were designed for aesthetic or economic reasons. Organically evolved landscapes result from a long-term relationship between human activity and the natural environment. They may represent a past event or process with tangible markers of that time or their use may be continuing to play a role in contemporary society, but retain evidence of past use. Associative cultural landscapes include those which may have no evidence of cultural activity, but the natural features are known to have spiritual, artistic, or other cultural significance.

## Temiskaming Shores Official Plan

Section 4: Community Development, of the Official Plan (Tunnock Consulting Limited, 2014), No.7 is entitled: Conserve Architectural Heritage and has five goals:

- a) Conserve significant heritage resources including buildings, structures, and streetscapes through preservation (e.g. maintain or restore a heritage resource within its context or setting), or through adaptive re-use (e.g. rehabilitation of a heritage resource for a new use or function);
- b) Sensitively rehabilitate heritage buildings where required to improve accessibility, etc., while having lowest impact on heritage features;
- c) Provide for consistency and coherence in the architectural design of buildings in town centres and established neighbourhoods;
- d) Maintain a consistent height and character profile for height, density, massing and architectural style of buildings, notably for infill and intensification projects;
- e) Conserve the heritage attributes of the shoreline of Lake Timiskaming.

Section 14: Cultural Heritage establishes a plan to conserve and protect the cultural heritage of the City.

The key directions of the City's policy approach are reflected in the goal found in Section 14.3:

*To manage the City's cultural heritage through policies and processes that serve to identify, recognize, document, protect, rescue and conserve these resources.*

The policies of Section 14.4 implement this goal by:

1. To integrate the protection and conservation of cultural heritage within development decisions which may affect those resources.
2. To incorporate cultural heritage conservation as a sustaining element of the City's identity and economic health.
3. To consult with the community and First Nations in decisions of cultural heritage protection and conservation.

Section 14.5 states:

*Heritage resources and archaeological sites will be identified and protected through the development review process under the Ontario Heritage Act. The City will celebrate heritage as part of strategies and plans for tourism and local celebrations....In accordance with Section 27 of the Ontario Heritage Act, The City Clerk will maintain an inventory of*

*cultural heritage resources designated under Part 4 and Part 5 of the Ontario Heritage Act through the establishment of a Municipal Register of all property designated under the Act. The Register may include properties considered by Council to be of cultural heritage value or interest.*

### **3.0 ASSESSMENTS**

#### **3.1 Scope of Work**

The assessment of Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes for this project was conducted in accordance with Ontario Regulations (O.Reg.) 9/06 under the OHA, as amended in 2005 and the guidelines presented in the MTCS's Toolkit. The scope of work for this assessment consisted of the following tasks:

- Background historic research, including consultation of primary and secondary source research and historic mapping. Historical overview of agents and themes of historical and cultural landscape significance, and their changes over time;
- Data collection to obtain a listing of cultural heritage structures/objects and cultural heritage landscapes on current National, Provincial and Municipal heritage lists, (easements and designations);
- Field review, including photographic documentation, to confirm or update the data collected from secondary sources and to identify any new information;
- Assessment of the immediate vicinity surrounding the study area to ensure that adjacent heritage resources are identified for potential impacts; and
- Report preparation with recommendations.

The inventory and preliminary assessment of built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes within the current study area included a review of photographic documentation, review of historical mapping and a review of relevant historical documentation.

The study area is located on the west ½ of Lot 5, Concession 2 within the City of Temiskaming Shores, in the District of Timiskaming. The Site is located on the north side of Rockley Road, approximately 3 kilometres (km) west of the former Town of New Liskeard. The study area has been previously graded for quarrying and road construction. The vegetation and topsoil has been stripped to over 30 centimetres (cm) in depth.

Starting in the spring of 2013, Amec Foster Wheeler employees assessed and sampled water monitoring wells. During each visit, numerous photographs were taken of the existing landfill property documenting the entire site and surrounding areas. Each sampling season photographs were taken on clear, sunny days when weather conditions permitted good visibility of the land features. Weather conditions did not impede the photographic evidence in any way. Due to the disturbed nature of the study area, the presence of a permanent wet and low-lying area, as well as our staff's familiarity with the study area and the availability of recent photographic evidence, a property inspection has been deemed unnecessary.

The study area was originally situated in an undisturbed woodlot, which has recently been developed specifically for use as a landfill. All roads that lead to the study area are new gravel roads.

Upon collection of all pertinent information and review of the site photographs, the study area was assessed based on provincial policy guidelines. The province states that “significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved” (PPS, 2005: Section 2.6.1). Built heritage resources are defined as “one or more significant buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic or military history and identified as being important to a community.” Cultural heritage landscapes are defined as “a defined geographical areas of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community...it involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts”. These resources may be identified through designation or heritage conservation easement under the OHA. A property must meet one or more the following criteria to be considered significant:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:
  - a. Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
  - b. Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
  - c. Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:
  - a. Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
  - b. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
  - c. Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
3. The property has contextual value because it:
  - a. Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
  - b. Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
  - c. Is a landmark.

Resources within the study area have been assessed on a preliminary basis against the above criteria to determine whether they have any cultural heritage value or interest that could deem the

property significant. They have also been considered in terms of potential project impacts and mitigation measures.

### **3.2 Analysis**

Background research indicates that the study area does not contain significant built heritage or cultural heritage landscape resources. Prior to its development as a landfill, the existing landfill area was used as a limestone quarry. Any potential for heritage resources there was removed by deep and extensive land alterations, including excavations, grading, road construction, and the stripping of vegetation and topsoil to a depth of at least 30 cm. Photographic evidence (Appendix B) compiled during the spring, summer and fall of 2013 and the spring of 2014, along with desktop research and analysis, indicate a completely disturbed existing site with no built heritage or cultural heritage landscape resources that would meet the evaluation criteria provided by MTCS in O.Reg. 9/06. Similarly, the proposed expansion area does not contain built heritage or cultural heritage landscape resources that would meet the evaluation criteria provided by MTCS in O.Reg. 9/06. Appendix A: 5 shows the location and direction of the photographs taken.

### **3.3 Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

As there are no examples of built heritage or cultural heritage landscapes within the study area, there will be no potential impacts or mitigation measures required.

#### **4.0 CONCLUSION**

The study area exhibits no built heritage or cultural heritage landscapes that would meet any evaluation criteria provided by the MTCS in O.Reg. 9/06.

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the results of the built heritage and cultural heritage landscape assessment, the following recommendation is made:

1. The study area is free of concern for any built heritage or cultural heritage landscape resources and no further assessment is required.

## **6.0 ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS**

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

## 7.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the City of Temiskaming Shores and is intended to provide a Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscape assessment of the study area located on the west half of Lot 5, Concession II, in the Township of Dymond, District of Temiskaming, and is approximately three km west of downtown New Liskeard off of Rockley Road.

Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of the third party. Should additional parties require reliance on this report, written authorization from Amec Foster Wheeler will be required. With respect to third parties, Amec Foster Wheeler has no liability or responsibility for losses of any kind whatsoever, including direct or consequential financial effects on transactions or property values, or requirements for follow-up actions and costs.

The report is based on data and information collected during the background study and property inspection conducted by Amec Foster Wheeler. It is based solely on a review of historical information and data obtained by Amec Foster Wheeler as described in this report. Except as otherwise maybe specified, Amec Foster Wheeler disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to Amec Foster Wheeler after the time during which Amec Foster Wheeler conducted the archaeological assessment.

In evaluating the study area, Amec Foster Wheeler has relied in good faith on information provided by other individuals noted in this report. Amec Foster Wheeler has assumed that the information provided is factual and accurate. In addition, the findings in this report are based, to a large degree, upon information provided by the current owner/occupant. Amec Foster Wheeler accepts no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement or inaccuracy contained in this report as a result of omissions, misinterpretations or fraudulent acts of persons interviewed or contacted.

Amec Foster Wheeler makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of its findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein. With respect to regulatory compliance issues, regulatory statutes are subject to interpretation and change. Such interpretations and regulatory changes should be reviewed with legal counsel.

This report is also subject to the further Standard Limitations contained in Appendix D.

We trust that the information presented in this report meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Regards,

**Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure**  
**a Division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited**

Signature: 

Written by: Linda Axford, MLA, CAHP., Senior Heritage Specialist

Signature: 

Written by: Devon Brusey, Hons. B.A., Staff Archaeologist (R410)

Signature: 

Reviewed by: Shaun Austin, Ph.D., Associate Archaeologist (P141)

## 8.0 REFERENCES

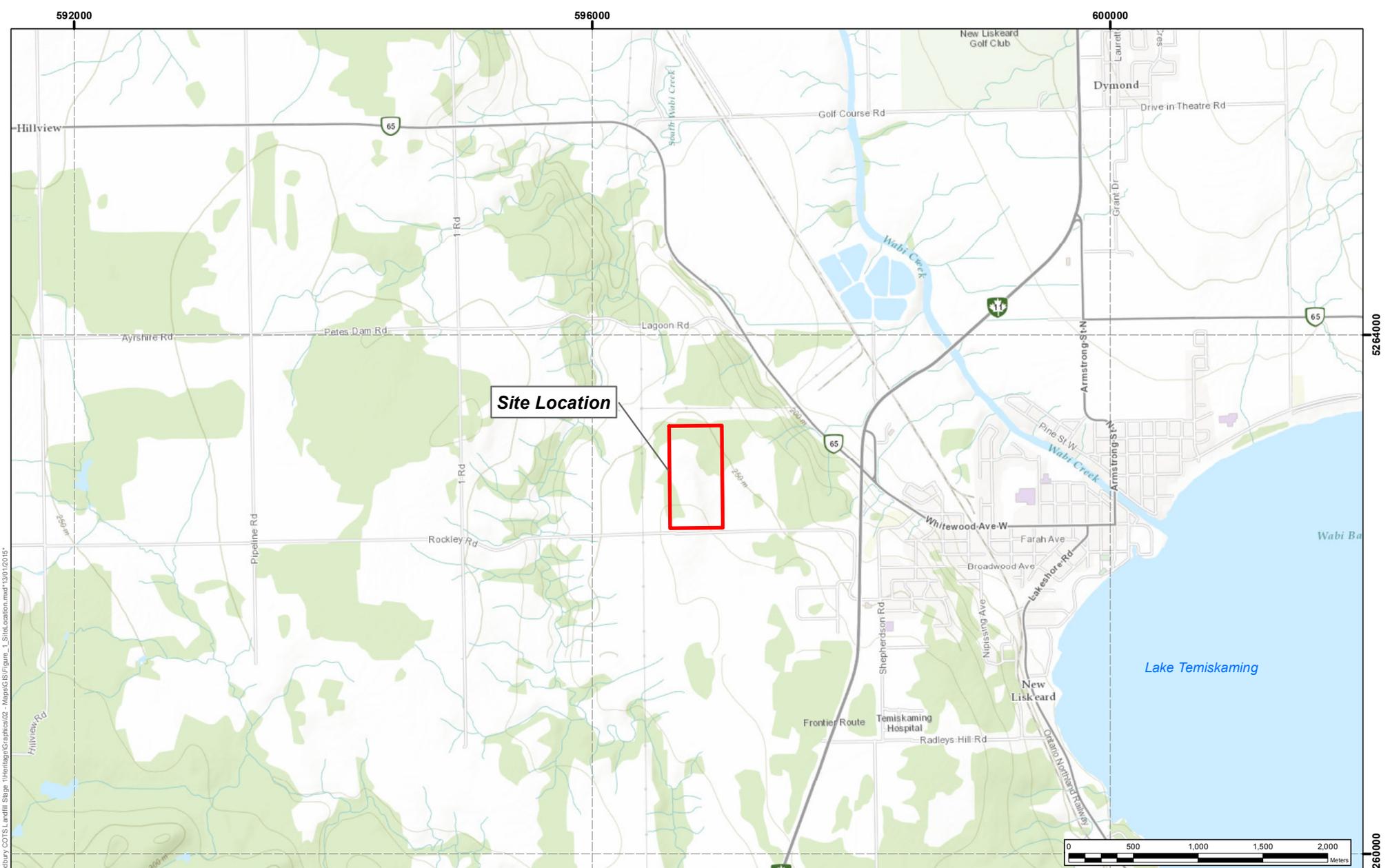
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**APPENDIX A**  
**FIGURES**



P:\01-PROJECTS\TY - Sudbury\2014\TY910491 - AMEC Sudbury\02\GIS\Map\GIS\Figure\_1\_SiteLocation.mxd\13012015



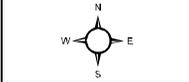
**LEGEND**  
 Site Location

**NOTES:**  
 LOCATION OF FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE  
 This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure Report No. TY910491.  
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

Source: ESRI ArcGIS Online, World Topographic Map, 2014.

**CLIENT:**  
 City of Temiskaming Shores

Drawn By: DF	Checked By: DB
Revision: A	Projection: UTM Zone 17N
SCALE: 1:40,000	



**BUILT/CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT**  
 New Liskeard Landfill Expansion  
 City of Temiskaming Shores, ON

**Location of Project Area**

<b>PROJECT N°:</b> TY910491	<b>FIGURE:</b> 1
<b>DATE:</b> January, 2015	

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure  
 505 Woodward Ave., Hamilton, Ontario, L8H 6N6  
 tel: 905-312-0700 www.amecfw.com

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**LEGEND**

- Approximate Study Area
- Existing Landfill Boundary

**NOTES:**

LOCATION OF FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE

This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure Report No. TY910491.

Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

Source: ESRI ArcGIS Online, Aerial Imagery, 2010.

**CLIENT:**

City of Temiskaming Shores

Drawn By: DF      Checked By: DB

Revision: A      Projection: UTM Zone 17N

SCALE: 1:2,750



**BUILT/CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT**  
 New Liskeard Landfill Expansion  
 City of Temiskaming Shores, ON

Aerial Photograph Showing Location of Project Area

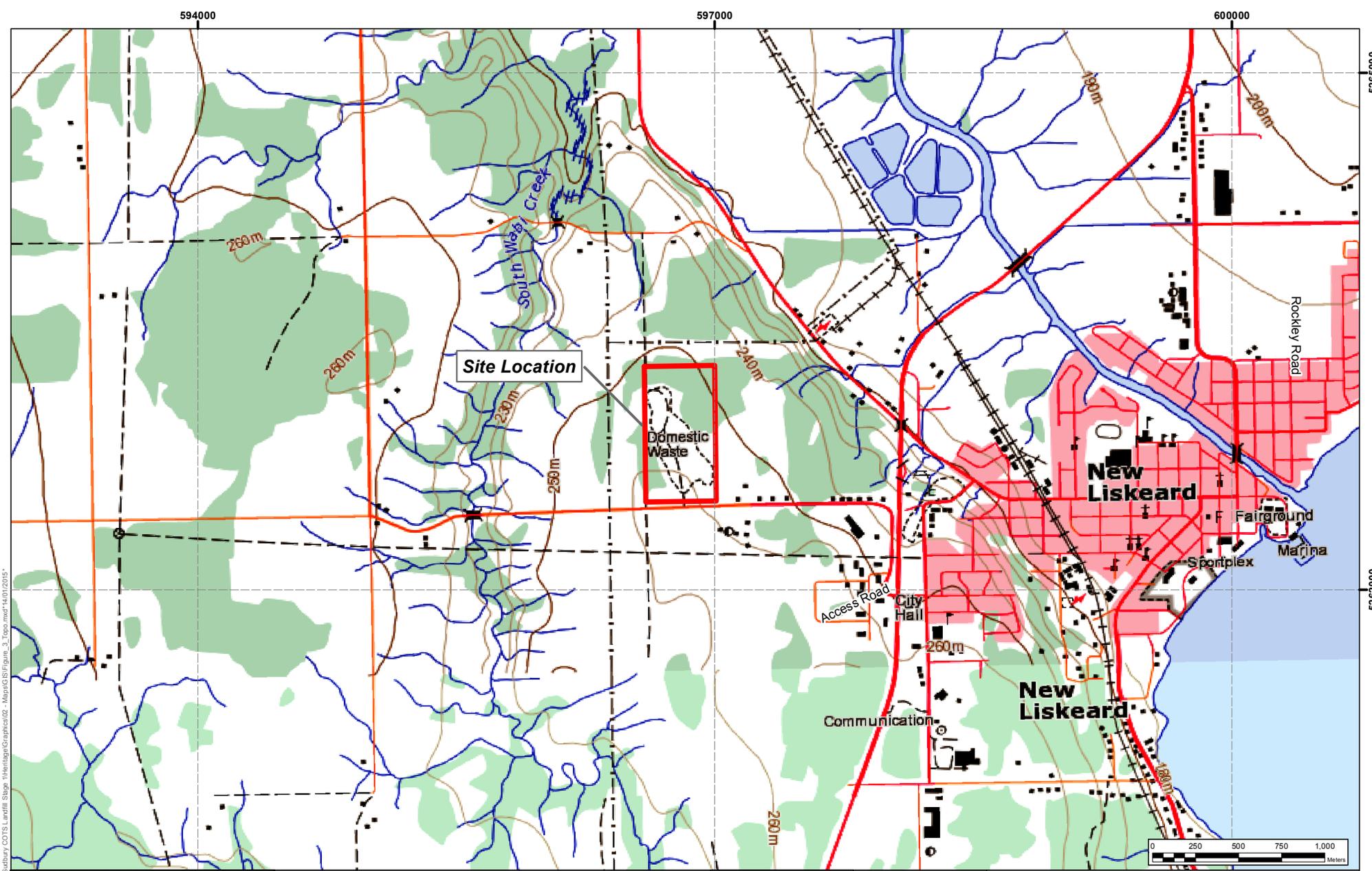
PROJECT N°: TY910491

DATE: January, 2015

**FIGURE: 2**

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure  
 505 Woodward Ave., Hamilton, Ontario, L8H 6N6  
 tel: 905-312-0700      www.amecfw.com





**LEGEND**

Site Location

**NOTES:**

LOCATION OF FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE

This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure Report No. TY910491.

Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, 031M05 file, Cobalt, Ontario, Quebec, 2013 & 031M12 file, New Liskeard, Ontario, Quebec, 2013. 1:50,000 nominal scale.

**CLIENT:**  
City of Temiskaming Shores

Drawn By: DF      Checked By: DB

Revision: A      Projection: UTM Zone 17N

SCALE: 1:30,000



**BUILT/CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT**  
New Liskeard Landfill Expansion  
City of Temiskaming Shores, ON

**Topographic Map Showing Location of Project Area**

PROJECT N°: TY910491      **FIGURE: 3**

DATE: January, 2015

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure  
505 Woodward Ave., Hamilton, Ontario, L8H 6N6  
tel: 905-312-0700      www.amecfw.com



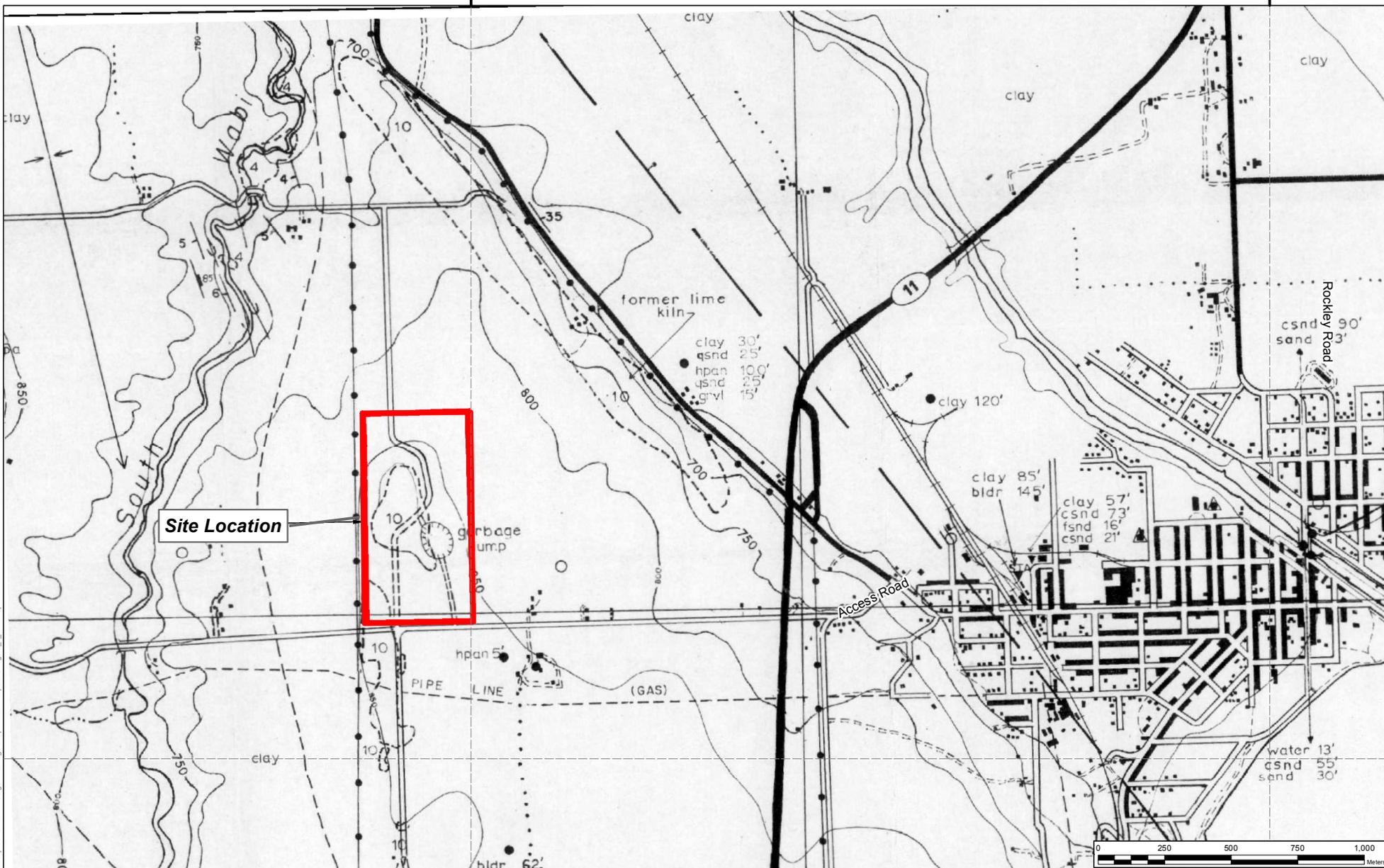
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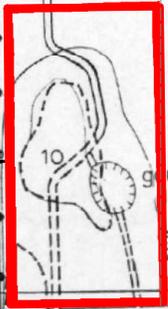
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Site Location



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**LEGEND**  
 Site Location

**NOTES:**  
 LOCATION OF FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE  
 This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure Report No. TY910491.  
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

Source: Ontario Division of Mines, 1972.

<b>CLIENT:</b> City of Temiskaming Shores	
Drawn By: DF	Checked By: DB
Revision: A	Projection: UTM Zone 17N
SCALE: 1:20,000	
	

<b>BUILT/CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT</b>	
New Liskeard Landfill Expansion City of Temiskaming Shores, ON	
1972 Ontario Division of Mines Map Showing Location of Project Area	
PROJECT N°: TY910491	<b>FIGURE: 4</b>
DATE: January, 2015	
Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure 505 Woodward Ave., Hamilton, Ontario, L8H 6N6 tel: 905-312-0700 www.amecfw.com	
	

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**LEGEND**

- Approximate Study Area
- # → Photo Location and Direction

**NOTES:**

LOCATION OF FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE

This drawing should be read in conjunction with the Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure Report No. TY910491.

Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

Source: ESRI ArcGIS Online, Aerial Imagery, 2010.

<b>CLIENT:</b> City of Temiskaming Shores	
Drawn By: DF	Checked By: DB
Revision: A	Projection: UTM Zone 17N
SCALE: 1:2,750	

<b>BUILT/CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT</b>	
New Liskeard Landfill Expansion City of Temiskaming Shores, ON	
Photographic Locations, Numbers and Directions	
PROJECT N°: TY910491	<b>FIGURE: 5</b>
DATE: January, 2015	
Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure 505 Woodward Ave., Hamilton, Ontario, L8H 6N6 tel: 905-312-0700    www.amecfw.com	

**APPENDIX B**

**PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION OF THE STUDY AREA**

# APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO.

PROJECT

LOCATION

ENCLOSURE 1

	<b>PHOTOGRAPH</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Description</b> On top of existing landfill looking southeast at disturbed grounds of study area.	

	<b>PHOTOGRAPH</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Description</b> Looking south from the top of existing landfill towards gate entrance.	

# APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO.

PROJECT

LOCATION

ENCLOSURE 2

	<b>PHOTOGRAPH</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Description</b> On top of existing landfill looking south towards gate entrance	

	<b>PHOTOGRAPH</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Description</b> On top of existing landfill, looking east towards lake temiskaming.	

# APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



PROJECT NO.

PROJECT

LOCATION

ENCLOSURE 3

	<b>PHOTOGRAPH</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Description</b> On existing landfill looking east towards disturbed land and Lake Temiskaming in the distance.	

	<b>PHOTOGRAPH</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Description</b> Looking south on access road looking at the disturbed area at the toe of the existing landfill.	

# APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO.  
PROJECT  
LOCATION



ENCLOSURE 4



<b>PHOTOGRAPH</b>	<b>7</b>
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<b>Description</b>
--------------------

Looking northwest at solar farm and area graded and topsoil removed.

**APPENDIX C**  
**ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS**

## ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

### **Linda Axford, MLA, Senior Heritage Specialist Role: Research and Report Writer**

– Ms. Axford has been working in heritage planning since 2001. She has conducted historical background research, field surveys, analysis of built heritage and cultural landscapes and report writing. She has worked in municipal government and is very knowledgeable about federal and provincial planning policy as it relates to heritage. She holds a Masters degree in Landscape Architecture, an Honours Bachelor of Arts in History and is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP).

### **Shaun Austin, Ph.D., Associate Archaeologist, Role: QA/QC Review**

– Dr. Austin is the Leader of Amec Foster Wheeler’s cultural heritage resources group and is based in the Hamilton Office. He has been working in Canadian archaeology and heritage since 1976 and as an archaeological and heritage consultant in Ontario since 1987. He is a dedicated cultural heritage consultant with repeated success guiding projects through to completion to the satisfaction of the development proponent, First Nations and cultural heritage community stakeholder groups. His areas of interest and expertise include pre-contact Aboriginal lithics and ceramics. Dr. Austin holds a **Professional Archaeology License (P141)** issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, is MTO RAQs certified in Archaeology/Heritage and is a member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists.

### **Devin Funovitz, B.Sc., M.E.S., Role: GIS Support**

– Ms. Funovitz joined Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure in July 2012; she works with the Hydrogeology and Cultural Heritage Resources Groups in the Hamilton, Ontario office as a GIS Analyst. She has been involved in GIS and hydrogeological investigations and analysis regarding various mine sites, water pollution control plants, and sewage investigations. Her areas of expertise include GIS mapping and data analysis, and stratigraphic cross section generation. Ms. Funovitz has completed an Honours Bachelors Degree in Earth and Environmental Science from McMaster University with a focus on hydrology and GIS, along with a Master’s in Environment and Sustainability.

**APPENDIX C**  
**STANDARD LIMITATIONS**

## LIMITATIONS

1. The work performed in the preparation of this report and the conclusions presented are subject to the following:
  - (a) The Standard Terms and Conditions which form a part of our Professional Services Contract;
  - (b) The Scope of Services;
  - (c) Time and Budgetary limitations as described in our Contract; and,
  - (d) The Limitations stated herein.
2. No other warranties or representations, either expressed or implied, are made as to the professional services provided under the terms of our Contract, or the conclusions presented.
3. The conclusions presented in this report were based, in part, on visual observations of the Study Area. Our conclusions cannot and are not extended to include those portions of the Study Area which were not reasonably available, in Amec Foster Wheeler's opinion, for direct observation.
4. The potential for heritage resources, and any actual heritage resources encountered, at the Study Area were assessed, within the limitations set out above, having due regard for applicable heritage regulations as of the date of the inspection.
5. Services including a background study and property inspection were performed. Amec Foster Wheeler's work, including archival studies and a site visit were conducted in a professional manner and in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's guidelines. It is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered heritage resources may be present at the Study Area.
6. The utilization of Amec Foster Wheeler's services during the implementation of any further heritage work recommended will allow Amec Foster Wheeler to observe compliance with the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report. Amec Foster Wheeler's involvement will also allow for changes to be made as necessary to suit field conditions as they are encountered.
7. This report is for the sole use of the parties to whom it is addressed unless expressly stated otherwise in the report or contract. Any use which any third party makes of the report, in whole or in part, or any reliance thereon, or decisions made based on any information of conclusions in the report, is the sole responsibility of such third party. Amec Foster Wheeler accepts no responsibility whatsoever for damages or loss of any nature or kind suffered by any such third party as a result of actions taken or not taken or decisions made in reliance on the report or anything set out therein.
8. This report is not to be given over to any third-party other than a governmental entity, for any purpose whatsoever without the written permission of Amec Foster Wheeler, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.