



Keeyask Generation Project

Construction Heritage Resources Protection Plan



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

Prepared by

Keeyask Hydropower Limited Partnership

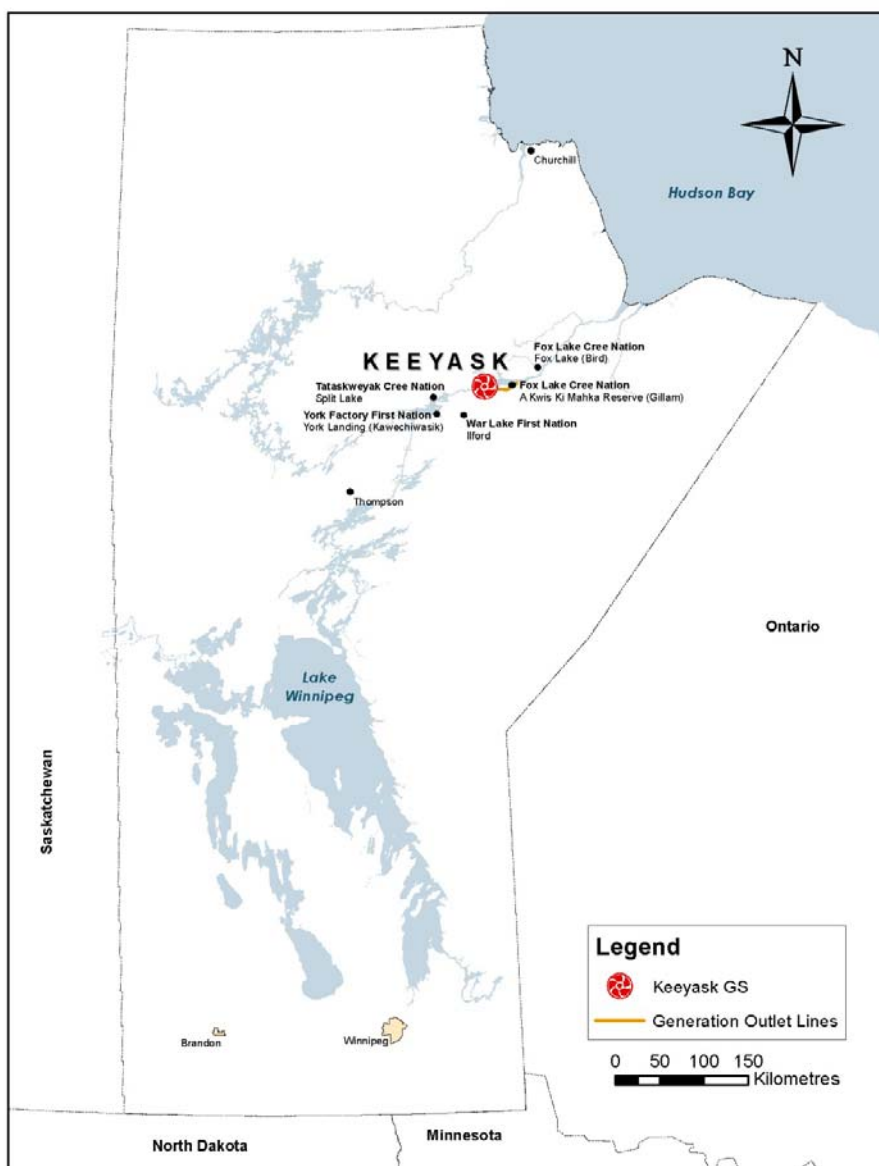
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PREFACE

KEYYASK ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM

An Environmental Protection Program (the Program) has been developed to mitigate, manage and monitor potential environmental effects described in the *Keeyask Generation Project: Response to EIS Guidelines* during the construction and operation phases of the Keeyask Generation Project (the Project) shown on Map 1. The Program includes a collection of plans grouped in the following categories: Environmental Protection Plans, Environmental Management Plans, and Environmental Monitoring Plans.



Map 1: Location of Keeyask Generation Project

Figure 1 lists all of the plans included in the Program. It also demonstrates how the Program will be managed. The Keeyask Hydropower Limited Partnership (the Partnership) has delegated authority to Manitoba Hydro to manage construction and operation of the Project including implementation of the Program. The organizational structure of the Partnership for this aspect of the Project includes a Monitoring Advisory Committee (MAC), which includes participants from each of the Keeyask Cree Nations (KCNs) and Manitoba Hydro. Manitoba Hydro will be guided on the implementation of the Program by the MAC, the Partnership Board of Directors and ongoing discussion with Regulators.

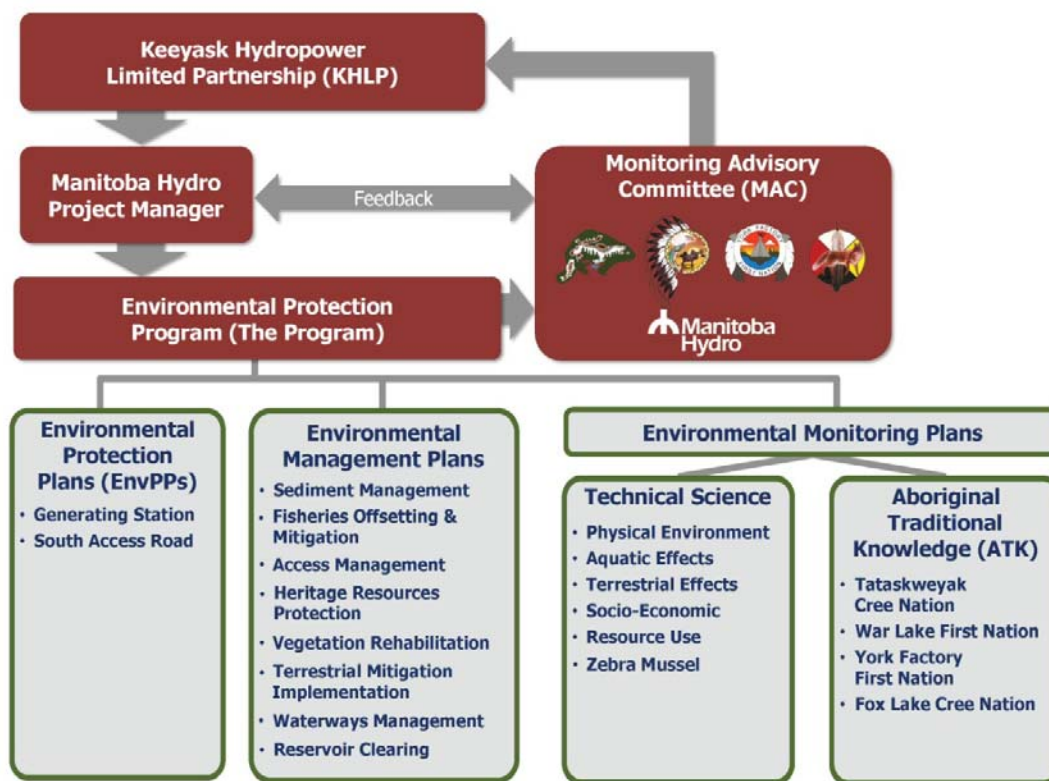


Figure 1: Environmental Protection Program

The Environmental Protection Plans (EnvPPs) provide detailed, site-specific environmental protection measures to be implemented by the contractors and construction staff to minimize environmental effects from construction of the generating station and south access road. They are designed for use as reference documents providing the best management practices to meet or exceed regulatory requirements. EnvPPs are organized by construction activity, highlighting measures to reduce the impact of a specific work activity (e.g., tree clearing or material placement in water). Contractors' compliance with the EnvPPs is a contractual obligation. Under Manitoba Hydro's construction site management, a Site Environmental Lead will be responsible for monitoring compliance and determining when corrective actions are required.

The Environmental Management Plans focus on minimizing effects on specific environmental parameters. They outline specific actions that must be taken during construction and in some cases into the operational phase to mitigate Project effects. The management plans include monitoring to determine success of the

actions taken and to determine other actions that need to be undertaken (adaptive management). Implementation of these plans will involve Manitoba Hydro's staff, the KCNs, specialized consultants and contractors under the direction of the Project Manager.

The Environmental Monitoring Plans are designed to measure the actual effects of the Project, test predictions or identify unanticipated effects. During the course of the environmental assessment, numerous requirements for monitoring were identified. There will be both technical science monitoring and Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge (ATK) monitoring undertaken. The technical science monitoring will be conducted by Manitoba Hydro and specialized consultants contracted by Manitoba Hydro, who will in turn hire members of the KCNs to work with them to fulfil the monitoring activities. Manitoba Hydro will also have contracts with each of the KCNs to undertake ATK monitoring of the project.

The activities that occur and the results generated from the Environmental Protection Program will be discussed at MAC meetings. The MAC is an advisory committee to the Partnership Board of Directors and will review outcomes of the programs and, if appropriate provide advice and recommendations to the Partnership on additional monitoring or alternative mitigation measures that may be required. The MAC will provide a forum for collaboration among all partners. On behalf of the Partnership, the MAC will also ensure that the outcomes of the Environmental Protection Program are communicated more broadly on an annual basis to Members of the KCNs, regulators and the general public.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Heritage Resources Protection Plan (HRPP) is one of the Environmental Management Plans that is part of the Environmental Protection Program for the Keeyask Generation Project (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, as demonstrated by the many artifacts uncovered during the Project’s environmental effects assessment. Therefore, effective implementation of the HRPP is of fundamental importance to the Cree. Such implementation of the HRPP and other Program 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 *Askej*, 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 Project’s 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).

Note: Tataskweyak Cree Nation (TCN) is in the process of repatriating historical artifacts recovered during the Project’s environmental effects assessment’s archaeological studies, and will display them in the Keeyask Centre at Split Lake as part of the Museum and Oral Histories Program under its Keeyask Adverse Effects Agreement.

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**¹ 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 resources and found human remains should they be unearthed or discovered during the construction phase of the Project.

¹ Some words in the text are in **bold face** the first time they occur in the document - these words are defined in the glossary in Section 4.0.

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.

The HRPP is a tool designed to add further protection to heritage resource sites found within the Project area. Importantly, the HRPP identifies and describes protective measures for sites or features and integrates a cultural dimension to reflect the importance the Cree place on heritage resources.

1.1 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The Project must adhere to *The Heritage Resources Act (Manitoba)* (1986) and the addendum, the *Policy Concerning the Reporting, Exhumation and Reburial of Found Human Remains* (1987). This HRPP is consistent with and does not replace *The Heritage Resources Act (The Act)* or the Policy. In effect, it builds on the protective measures afforded by *The Act* and presents a culturally appropriate plan in the context of Keeyask Generation Project activities.

All relevant Manitoba Hydro employees and contractors and their employees working on the Project will be made aware of the contents of this Plan, and copies will be available from the Construction Manager's office.

1.2 IMPLEMENTATION

The following provides an overview of roles and responsibilities for HRPP implementation during construction of the Project, including on-site Project management structure.

The Manitoba Hydro Construction Manager (or delegate) will be the senior management authority on site during construction of the Project. The Construction Manager (or delegate) may designate certain responsibilities to other personnel, such as the Site Environmental Lead and Environmental Inspector(s) (reporting to the Site Environmental Lead). The Site Environmental Lead and Environmental Inspector(s) will have the responsibility and front-line authority to ensure that the HRPP is followed. This includes monitoring compliance with measures outlined in this HRPP to protect heritage resources. For example, the Site Environmental Lead and/or Environmental Inspector have the authority to halt construction activities at the location of a discovery or disturbance of possible or known human remains or heritage objects, until the Construction Manager (or delegate) attends to the site. In addition, the Site Environmental Lead and/or Environmental Inspector will function as on-site monitors of heritage resources in connection with the construction of the Project.

In conjunction with this Plan, 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 operation and decommissioning phases of the Project, the senior management authority will be the Station Manager. During operations and decommissioning, *The Act* will apply in the event of unearthed heritage resources and/or human remains.

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

A Project Archaeologist will be retained to provide management, training and advice to the Construction Manager (or delegate), the Site Environmental Lead, and the Environmental Inspector(s) 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, TCN will take a lead role among the KCNs in the implementation of, and decision-making with respect to, the HRPP, with an invitation for involvement from the other KCNs partners. The HRPP proposes that involved parties exercise a collaborative approach that fosters meaningful involvement.

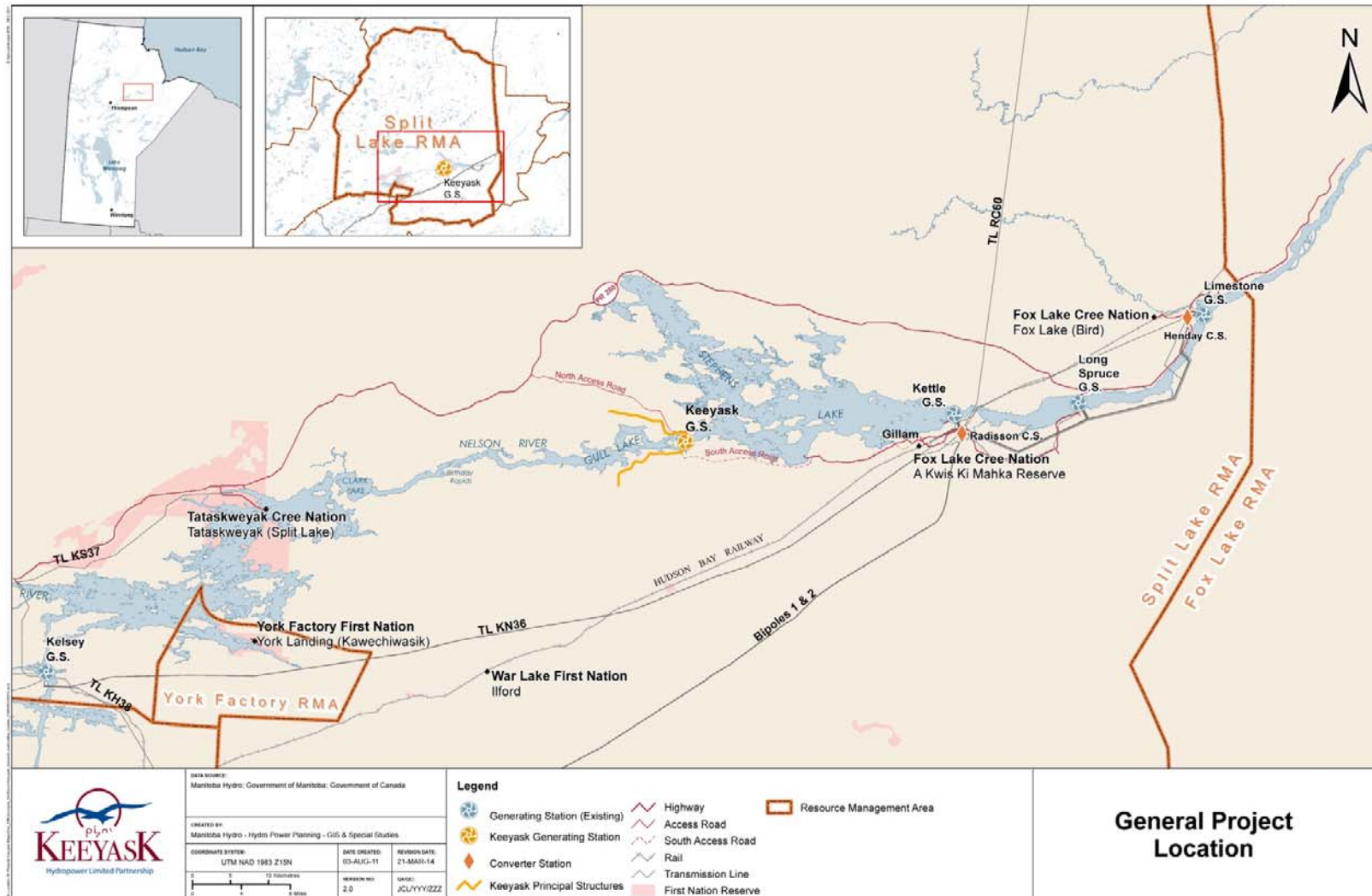
KCNs representatives, each appointed by their respective community, will work with the Project Archaeologist and the Construction Manager (or delegate) concerning the application of this HRPP in relation to the protection of heritage resources and to seek the advice of the community members and groups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

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 Construction 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.

1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Keeyask Generation Project (the Project) is a 695 megawatt (MW) hydroelectric generating station and associated facilities at Gull Rapids on the lower Nelson River in northern Manitoba immediately upstream of Stephens Lake. The Project will be located entirely within the Split Lake Resource Management Area. The Project is approximately 725 kilometres (km) northeast of Winnipeg, 35 km upstream of the existing Kettle Generating Station, where Gull Lake flows into Stephens Lake, 60 km east of the community of Split Lake, 180 km east-northeast of Thompson and 30 km west of Gillam (Map 2).

Map 2: General Project Location



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, 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 Construction Manager or delegate (i.e., Site Environmental Lead, Environmental Inspector(s), or other delegate). Because human remains and archaeological sites are most often found along waterways, the Environmental Inspector(s) and/or Site Environmental Lead should be on-site whenever construction work is occurring in areas identified as having high archaeological potential, 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 Program² (*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 Site Environmental Lead and Environmental Inspector(s) 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 Socio-Economic, Resource Use and Heritage Resources Supporting Volume of the Response to the EIS Guidelines, June 2012).

General Protocol Requirements

In general, in the event heritage resources or possible human remains are discovered as a result of construction activities, certain procedures will be standard regardless of the type or timing of discovery:

- In all cases, construction activities will be stopped immediately in the immediate vicinity of the discovery. An initial buffer zone should be immediately established around the area of inquiry, on reasonable judgment, but to a minimum distance of 35 meters radius from the centre of inquiry. This buffer zone may be adjusted as the site is investigated. Construction activities may continue elsewhere so long as the heritage resources or human remains are not in harm's way, and the site or related archaeological activities will not be impacted.

² 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.

- The Construction Manager or delegate (i.e., Site Environmental Lead, Environmental Inspector(s), or other delegate) will be notified. The Construction Manager (or delegate) will contact the Project Archaeologist, who will contact the HRB and designated KCNs (TCN lead) representatives.
- The Project Archaeologist will obtain required heritage permits from the HRB. Permits will set the conditions and/or requirements of the necessary work, based on consultation with the Project Archaeologist and the Construction Manager (or delegate), and will be made known to site staff and affected contractors.
- Construction activities will recommence at the site when the HRB is satisfied the work is complete and meets provincial standards.

Table 1 provides a summary of the protocol (practices/procedures) required, should heritage resources or possible human remains be discovered on-site.

For the Project, heritage resources and human remains are grouped into the following categories: Human Remains; High Priority Heritage Resources; Medium Priority Heritage Resources; and Low Priority Heritage Resources.

Table 2-1: Summary of Protocol (Practices/Procedures) to be followed if possible Human Remains or Heritage Resources are found³

1	<p>Stop Construction</p> <p>Construction activities at the location of the discovery will be stopped immediately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All skeletal elements that may be, or are known to be, human remains, and/or artifacts, will be left <i>in situ</i> (in the same position in which they were discovered), and will not be removed from the site unless under the protocol (practices/procedures) outlined in Subsections 2.1 and/or 2.2 of the HRPP.
2	<p>Notify responsible Manitoba Hydro staff</p> <p>The Construction Manager or delegate (i.e., Site Environmental Lead, Environmental Inspector(s), or other delegate) will be notified.</p>
3	<p>Establish Buffer Zone (for human remains and/or high and medium priority heritage resources)</p> <p>Under the direction of the Construction Manager or delegate (i.e., Site Environmental Lead, Environmental Inspector(s), or other delegate), an initial buffer zone will be immediately established around the area of inquiry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The buffer zone will be 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. For possible or known human remains: All work related to the remains will be conducted as much as possible out of the public eye. No construction activities will take place within the buffer until the necessary procedures outlined in Sections 2.1 and/or 2.2 of the HRPP have been completed. Construction activities may continue elsewhere so long as the human remains or artifacts are not in harm's way, and the site or related archaeological activities will not be impacted. Tobacco smoking, except ceremonial smoking and smudging at the request of KCNs (subject to the approval of TCN), will not be permitted. The buffer zone may be adjusted once the Project Archaeologist, in consultation with Manitoba's Historic Resources Branch (HRB), has had the opportunity to examine the site (i.e., on a case by case basis).
4	<p>Notify Project Archaeologist or HRB</p> <p>The Construction Manager or delegate (i.e., Site Environmental Lead, Environmental Inspector(s), or other delegate), will contact the Project Archaeologist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If there is a delay in making contact with the Project Archaeologist, the Construction Manager or delegate (i.e., Site Environmental Lead, Environmental Inspector(s), or other delegate) will contact the HRB and the KCNs. If required, and under the advice of the Project Archaeologist, photographs of the remains, the site, and/or of any artifacts, objects or soil discolorations, may be provided to the Project Archaeologist to assist in determining the significance of the find. No other photographs or video recordings will be taken of believed or known human remains, other than those required by the HRB, the RCMP or the Chief Medical Examiner. The Construction Manager (or delegate) will communicate and work with the Project Archaeologist to determine the scope of attendance at a site. <p>If not already done by the Construction Manager (or delegate), the Project Archaeologist will contact the HRB and designated KCNs (TCN lead) representatives.</p> <p>For human remains: If skeletal remains are identified as human, the HRB will immediately notify the RCMP. Persons designated by the RCMP and/or the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and the HRB will determine proper jurisdiction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The HRB, Project Archaeologist, Construction Manager (or delegate) and KCN representatives will withdraw from the investigation. Where the RCMP and/or the Chief Medical Examiner do not have ongoing interest in the remains under <i>The Fatalities Inquiries Act</i>, the remains will be considered to be non-forensic.
5	<p>Arrange Ceremony (for non-forensic human remains and high priority heritage resources)</p> <p>If human remains and/or sacred or ceremonial objects are discovered, the TCN representative, in consultation with representatives from the other KCNs partners, will arrange for and facilitate an appropriate ceremony.</p>
6	<p>Assist Project Archaeologist or HRB as Required</p> <p>The Project Archaeologist will obtain the required permits from the HRB. Permits will set the conditions/requirements of necessary work. The Construction Manager (or delegate) will make these known to site staff and affected contractors.</p> <p>For non-forensic human remains: If removal is required to protect the remains, the HRB or the Project Archaeologist will lead the exhumation, in keeping with KCNs (TCN lead) cultural advice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any funerary (grave) goods found with the remains will accompany the remains at all times. These articles will not be treated as artifacts but as sacred objects that must remain with the deceased. <p>For heritage resources: If the site cannot be avoided by the progress of construction, the Project Archaeologist will direct the excavation, documentation and storage of artifacts.</p>
7	<p>Resume Construction</p> <p>Construction activities will recommence at the site when the HRB is satisfied the work is complete and meets provincial standards.</p>

³ Please refer to Subsections 2.1 and 2.2 for detailed information on the procedures for each category.

Note: All Project participants will be required to undertake all activities, procedures and measures, as set out in above and in the following sections, should heritage resources or human remains be discovered during Project construction. Heritage resources may be discovered in many locations, and all Project workers should remain vigilant. Project workers are expected to report any findings to the Site Environmental Lead and/ or Environmental Inspector(s) or designate.

2.1 HUMAN REMAINS

The Heritage Resources Act (1986), Section 43 (1), defines “**human remains**” as:

“...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 protocol (practices/procedures) that will be followed if skeletal elements that may be, or are known to be, human remains and/or accompanying grave goods are discovered:

- Construction activities at that location will be stopped immediately.
 - Remains and any accompanying grave goods will be left *in situ*, that is, in the same position in which they were discovered, and will not be removed from the site unless under the procedures outlined herein.
- The Construction Manager or delegate (i.e., Site Environmental Lead, Environmental Inspector(s), or other delegate) will be notified.
 - The Site Environmental Lead and/or Environmental Inspector(s) have the authority to halt Project activities until the Construction Manager (or delegate) attends to the site.
- Under the direction of the Construction Manager (or delegate) an initial buffer zone will be immediately established around the area of inquiry, on reasonable judgment, but 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 (HRB), has had the opportunity to examine the site [i.e., will be determined on a case by case basis].) The buffer zone will be marked with flagging tape and cordoned off with temporary fencing.
 - Out of respect for the possible or known human remains, all work related to the remains will be conducted as much as possible out of the public eye.
- No construction activities will take place within the buffer zone until the necessary procedures outlined herein have been completed.
 - Construction activities may continue elsewhere so long as the human remains are not in harm’s way, and the site or related archaeological activities will not be impacted.
- Tobacco smoking, except ceremonial smoking and smudging at the request of the KCNs (subject to the approval of TCN), will not be permitted at the site.
- The Construction Manager (or delegate) will contact the Project Archaeologist.
 - If there is a delay in making contact with the Project Archaeologist, the Construction Manager (or delegate) will contact the HRB and designated KCNs (TCN lead) representatives.
 - The Project Archaeologist and/or the HRB will determine whether the remains are human or non-human.

- If required, and under the advice of the Project Archaeologist, photographs of the remains, the site, and of any **artifacts**, objects or soil discolorations, may be provided to the Project Archaeologist to assist in determining the significance of the find. No other photographs or video recordings will be taken of believed or known human remains, other than those required by the HRB, Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) or Chief Medical Examiner.
- If not already done by the Construction Manager (or delegate), the Project Archaeologist will contact the HRB and the KCNs (TCN lead) representatives.
- The Construction Manager (or delegate) will communicate and work with the Project Archaeologist to determine the scope of attendance at the site.
- If the skeletal remains are identified 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. The HRB, Project Archaeologist, Construction Manager (or delegate) and KCN representatives will withdraw from the investigation.
 - 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.
 - 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 not, the remains will be considered to be non-forensic.
- If the remains are determined to be non-forensic, no further photographs or video recordings, other than those authorized by TCN, shall be taken.
- If the remains are determined to be non-forensic, the TCN representative, in consultation with representatives from the other KCN 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 limited, and will be subject to the approval of the Construction Manager (or delegate).
 - The Project Archaeologist may use discretion to determine that, due to site conditions, additional time is required.
- If removal of the non-forensic human remains is required to protect the remains, the HRB will lead the **exhumation** of the remains or may delegate the Project Archaeologist to conduct the exhumation. The Project Archaeologist will obtain the required permits from the HRB.
 - Permits will set the conditions/requirements of necessary work, based on consultation with the

Project Archaeologist and the Construction Manager (or delegate).

- The Construction Manager (or delegate) will make permit conditions/requirements known to site staff and affected contractors.
- Any **funerary** (grave) **goods** found with the non-forensic human remains will accompany the remains at all times. These articles will not be treated as artifacts but as sacred objects that must remain with the deceased.
- Once a permit is obtained from the HRB, a cautious investigation of the surrounding surface prior to exhumation of the non-forensic human 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.
- The non-forensic human remains will be located and documented using Global Positioning System (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.).
- *Note:* 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, is being 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 related ceremony.)
- The Project Archaeologist will submit copies of technical data and reports to the HRB, Construction Manager (or delegate), the KCNs, and the Partnership, as part of the legislative requirements and contractual agreements.
- The HRB will evaluate the site and findings presented by the Project Archaeologist to determine if further mitigative action is necessary before construction in the vicinity of the site may continue. Decisions will involve discussion with TCN, in consultation with KCNs representatives, and Manitoba Hydro, as required.
- Construction activities will recommence at the site when the HRB is satisfied the work is complete and meets provincial standards.
- 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 Heritage Resources Act (1986), Section 1, defines “**heritage resource**” as including:

“(a) 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.”

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 protocol (practices/procedures) that will be followed if high priority heritage resources are discovered:

- Construction activities at that location will be stopped immediately.
 - All artifacts will be left *in situ*, that is, in the same position in which they were discovered, and will not be removed from the site unless under the direction of the Project Archaeologist.
- The Construction Manager or delegate (i.e., Site Environmental Lead, Environmental Inspector(s), or other delegate) will be notified.
 - The Site Environmental Lead and/or Environmental Inspector(s) have the authority to halt Project activities until the Construction Manager (or delegate) attends to the site.
- Under the direction of the Construction Manager (or delegate) an initial buffer zone will be immediately established around the area of inquiry, on reasonable judgment, but 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 (HRB), has had the opportunity to examine the site [i.e., on a case by case basis].) The buffer zone will be marked with flagging tape and cordoned off with temporary fencing.
- No construction activities will take place within the buffer zone until the necessary procedures outlined herein have been completed.
 - Construction activities may continue elsewhere so long as the heritage resources are not in harm's way, and the site or related archaeological activities will not be impacted.
- Tobacco smoking, except ceremonial smoking and smudging at the request of the KCNs (subject to the approval of TCN), will not be permitted at the site.
- The Construction Manager (or delegate) will contact the Project Archaeologist.
 - If there is a delay in making contact with the Project Archaeologist, the Construction Manager (or delegate) will contact the HRB and designated KCNs (TCN lead) representatives.
 - If required, and under the advice of the Project Archaeologist, photographs of the site, and of any artifacts, objects or soil discolorations, may be provided to the Project Archaeologist, to assist in determining the significance of the find.
 - If not already done by the Construction Manager (or delegate), the Project Archaeologist will contact

the HRB and the KCNs (TCN lead) representatives.

- The Construction Manager (or delegate) will communicate and work with the Project Archaeologist to determine the scope of attendance at the site.
- If sacred or ceremonial objects are discovered, the TCN representative, in consultation with representatives from the 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 Construction Manager (or delegate).
 - The Project Archaeologist may use discretion to determine that, due to site conditions, additional time is required.
- 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. The Project Archaeologist will obtain required permits from the HRB.
 - Permits will set the conditions/requirements of necessary work, based on consultation with the Project Archaeologist and the Construction Manager (or delegate).
 - The Construction Manager (or delegate) will make permit conditions/requirements known to site staff and affected contractors.
- 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.
- 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.
- After consulting the KCNs (TCN lead) representatives, the Project Archaeologist will contact the HRB to arrange for storage. Repatriation of all artifacts must be arranged with the HRB.
- The Project Archaeologist will submit copies of technical data and reports to the HRB, Construction Manager (or delegate), the KCNs, and the Partnership, as part of the legislative requirements and contractual agreements.
- The HRB will evaluate the 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 representatives and Manitoba Hydro, as required, and will occur within a reasonable timeframe (2-3 business days).

- Construction activities will recommence at the site when the HRB is satisfied the work is complete and meets provincial standards.
- 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 protocol (practices/procedures) that will be followed if medium priority heritage resources are discovered:

- Construction activities at that location will be stopped immediately.
 - All artifacts will be left *in situ*, that is, in the same position in which they were discovered, and will not be removed from the site unless under the direction of the Project Archaeologist.
- The Construction Manager or delegate (i.e., Site Environmental Lead, Environmental Inspector(s), or other delegate) will be notified.
 - The Site Environmental Lead and/or Environmental Inspector(s) have the authority to halt Project activities until the Construction Manager (or delegate) attends to the site.
- Under the direction of the Construction Manager (or delegate) an initial buffer zone will be immediately established around the area of inquiry, on reasonable judgment, but 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 (HRB), has had the opportunity to examine the site [i.e., on a case by case basis].) The buffer zone will be marked with flagging tape and cordoned off with temporary fencing.
- No construction activities will take place within the buffer until the necessary procedures outlined herein have been completed.
 - Construction activities may continue elsewhere so long as the heritage resources are not in harm's way, and the site or related archaeological activities will not be impacted.
- Tobacco smoking, excepting ceremonial smoking and smudging at the request of the KCNs (subject to the approval of TCN), will not be permitted at the site.
- The Construction Manager (or delegate) will contact the Project Archaeologist.
 - If there is a delay in making contact with the Project Archaeologist, the Construction Manager (or delegate) will contact the HRB and designated KCNs (TCN lead) representatives.

- If required, and under the advice of the Project Archaeologist, photographs of the site, and of any artifacts, objects or soil discolorations, may be provided to the Project Archaeologist, to assist in determining the significance of the find.
- If not already done by the Construction Manager (or delegate), the Project Archaeologist will contact the HRB and the KCNs (TCN lead) representatives.
- The Construction Manager (or delegate) will communicate and work with the Project Archaeologist to determine the scope of attendance at the site.
- 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.
- The Project Archaeologist will obtain required permits from the HRB.
 - Permits will set the conditions/requirements of necessary work, based on consultation with the Project Archaeologist and the Construction Manager (or delegate).
 - The Construction Manager (or delegate) will make permit conditions/requirements known to site staff and affected contractors.
- 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; 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.
- After consulting KCNs (TCN lead) representatives, the Project Archaeologist will contact the HRB and to arrange for storage. Repatriation of all artifacts must be arranged with the HRB.
- The Project Archaeologist will submit copies of technical data and reports to the HRB, Construction Manager (or delegate), the KCNs, and the Partnership, as part of the legislative requirements and contractual agreements.
- Construction activities will recommence at the site when the HRB is satisfied the work is complete and meets provincial standards.
- 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 protocol (practices/procedures) that will be followed if low priority heritage resources are discovered:

- Construction activities at that location will be stopped until the situation is evaluated.
 - All artifacts will be left *in situ*, that is, in the same position in which they were discovered, and will not be removed from the site unless under the direction of the Project Archaeologist.
- The Construction Manager or delegate (i.e., Site Environmental Lead, Environmental Inspector(s), or other delegate) will be notified.
 - The Site Environmental Lead and/or Environmental Inspector(s) have the authority to halt Project activities until the Construction Manager (or delegate) attends to the site.
- Tobacco smoking, excepting ceremonial smoking and smudging at the request of the KCNs (subject to approval by TCN), will not be permitted at the site.
- The Construction Manager (or delegate) will contact the Project Archaeologist.
 - If there is a delay in making contact with the Project Archaeologist, the Construction Manager (or delegate) will contact the HRB and designated KCNs (TCN lead) representatives.
 - If required, and under the advice of the Project Archaeologist, photographs of the isolated find may be provided to the Project Archaeologist, to assist in determining the significance of the find.
 - If not already done by the Construction Manager (or delegate), the Project Archaeologist will contact the HRB and the KCNs (TCN lead) representatives.
- 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; 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.
- After consulting the KCNs (TCN lead) representatives, the Project Archaeologist will contact the HRB and to arrange for storage. Repatriation of all artifacts must be arranged with the HRB.
- The Project Archaeologist will submit copies of technical data and reports to the HRB, Construction Manager (or delegate), the KCNs, and the Partnership, 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 Heritage Resources Act*.

Information about 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 the KCNs partners.

The Project Archaeologist will prepare an annual report as well as update summaries and technical reports as are necessary to be provided to the HRB, as partial fulfillment of the heritage permit, and also to the Partnership. The report(s) will provide the following information:

- A record of all archaeological investigations and finds documented throughout each year.
- A record of the human remains (if any) that were found. This will include the reporting, exhumation and reburial of the found human remains as per the Provincial policy as of the date of the report, and the process by which the remains were managed, honored and reinterred.
- A record of the heritage objects that were found and the process by which the heritage objects were managed.
- A summary of any directions provided by TCN regarding permission granted to conduct further investigations or identification (where such permission is required), or regarding reporting.
- 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 each report will be prepared by the Project Archaeologist, and will be provided to the Construction Manager (or delegate). Reports 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.

The activities that occur and the results generated from implementation of the HRPP will be discussed at Monitoring Advisory Committee (MAC) meetings. The MAC will review outcomes of the HRPP and, if appropriate, may provide advice and recommendations to the Partnership on additional monitoring or alternative mitigation measures that may be required. On behalf of the Partnership, the MAC will also ensure that the outcomes of HRPP implementation are communicated more broadly on an annual basis to members of the KCNs, regulators and the general public. (See the “Preface” and Subsection 1.2 for additional information on the MAC.)

4.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Artifacts	Any object of a historic nature that has been made or modified by a human being.
Caches	Rock features in which supplies were stored.
Diagnostic	Any artifact that provides information as to cultural affiliation or age.
Exhumation	The act of removing a buried, or once buried, human body from 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. <i>(See HRPP Section 2.1 for the definition of human remains under The Heritage Resources Act.)</i>
In situ	An artifact found in the exact spot it was probably deposited at some time in the past.
Manitoba's Burials Policy (1987)	Short name of: <i>"The Province of Manitoba Policy Concerning the Reporting, Exhumation, and Reburial of Found Human Remains."</i> This is the 1987 Provincial Cabinet approved policy based on <i>The Heritage Resources Act</i> (1986) governing and directing the actions, responsibilities, duties and task 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
Non-Forensic	Non-forensic human remains are not of recent origin, and are not of interest to law enforcement agencies or the Chief Medical Examiner's Office.
Ochre	An earthy clay coloured 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 of an object is measured.
Stratum	A layer of soil that is distinct and separate from that above and below it.
The Heritage Resources Act (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.

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.

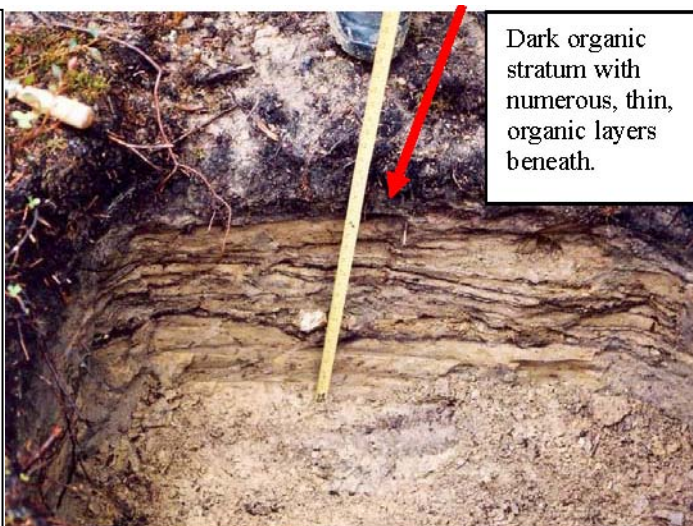
Soil Stains – Red

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.



Dark organic stratum with numerous, thin, organic layers beneath.

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 constructed 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 Generation 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

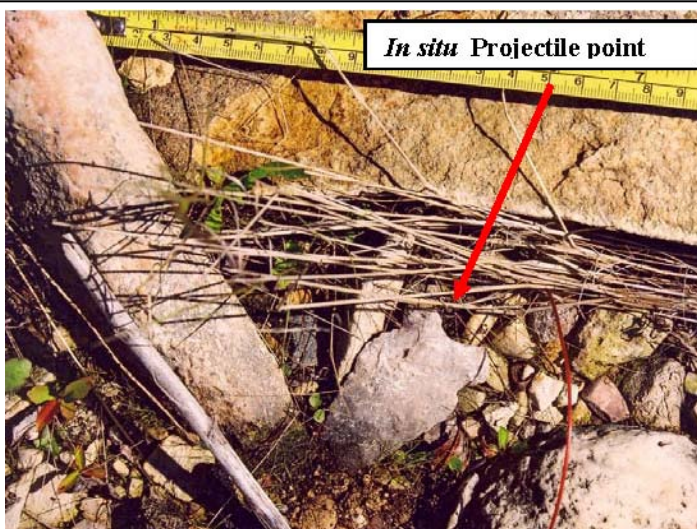
Often metal objects are found abandoned long old portage routes, former dog trails and at long-forgotten cabin sites. This old, blue enameled kettle was found in the hollow of a tree with tin cups nestled inside. The way that metal tins were constructed can be dated. Glass fragments can also be identified 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.

