

APPENDIX H

Archaeological Background Study

ENL



Engineering Northwest Ltd.

Consulting Engineers

May 18, 2010

PN 09080

Township of Red Rock
P.O. Box 447
Red Rock, Ontario
P0T 2P0

Attention Mr. Mic Groulx, CAO

Dear Mr. Groulx:

**Re: Township of Red Rock
Wastewater Treatment System Upgrades
Internment Camp Review**

We are writing with respect to the potential Prisoner of War Camp (POW) that was noted as being on the location of the existing plant site as discussed at our March 23, 2010 meeting.

Contact information for the local historian, Marilyn Young, was provided by Dave Pettersen. She was able to provide some background information and dates as follows:

- The houses were originally built for mill employees in 1936-37;
- The mill subsequently went bankrupt and the houses were used as a Prisoner of War camp from 1940-1941;
- She was not sure of the exact location of the camp and houses, but indicates they were located in the general area now occupied by the wastewater treatment plant.

The archaeologist consulted to review the archaeological potential of the alternative sites was also contacted for additional guidance on this matter and to determine if any additional investigation would be necessary. The archaeologist provided the following additional information (see attached email correspondence):

- The POW camps referred to were actually internment camps which housed German Jews removed from Great Britain during the Second World War. The German Jews were exiled from Great Britain for fear they would assist the German forces attacking Great Britain;
- The camps in the area were usually temporary in nature (i.e. wood construction without basements);
- A book on the subject has been written by a former Lakehead University Professor, Ernest Zimmerman (now deceased). The book has not yet been published, but the manuscript is currently being edited.

There is no requirement to complete an archaeological dig of the existing site, unless the Township deems this to be of some historical significance to the history of the Town. In our conversation with Marilyn Young, she expressed an interest in the Township conducting some on-site work, but recognized the cost associated with this. It should be noted that a good portion of the site has been disturbed by the construction of the existing wastewater treatment plant, however, it is possible that there may be some areas of the property that have not been disturbed.

If the Township wishes to complete a further review of the site (desktop and/or on-site dig), a potential scope of work can be discussed with the archaeologist and a fee estimate obtained to complete the work.

**Township of Red Rock
Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades
Interment Camp Review**

Yours very truly,

ENGINEERING NORTHWEST LTD.



K. Bemben, P.Eng.
KB:dc
Encl.

**Cc. Dave Pettersen – Township of Red Rock
Shairose Alarakhia - OCWA
Paige Campbell - Ministry of Culture
Bill Ross – Ross Archaeological Research Associates**

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Dan Currie

From: mitchell irene [irenemitchell@tbaytel.net]
Sent: May 8, 2010 19:20
To: Dan Currie
Subject: Re: Red Rock Internment Camp

On 2010-05-07, at 4:01 PM, Dan Currie wrote:

Bill,

Thanks for the information regarding the Internment Camp in Red Rock. I just want to confirm our conversation and my understanding so I can relay accurate information to the Township:

- 1) German Jews living in Great Britain during the second world war were deported to Canada, some ended up in the internment camp in Red Rock; to the best of my knowledge
- 2) The camps were somewhat temporary in nature; temporary in the sense that most if not all of the buildings would have been wooden with no basements
- 3) You discussed this with Paige Campbell at the Ministry of Culture, there is nothing requiring the Township to conduct an additional assessment of the site, but if the Township determines that there may be something of historical significance to the Town, they may choose to do some further exploring either desktop or on-site digs. historic significance at this recent date should be established by the Township
- 4) There is a book published by a former Lakehead University Professor, Ernest Zimmerman (now deceased) on this subject but is currently unavailable as it is being edited; the book is not published yet, the manuscript is being edited (I'm not sure by who but I could probably find out if necessary) I expect the editing is necessary as Prof. Zimmerman has passed away

As discussed I plan on discussing this again with the Township to see if they want to conduct any further assessments.

Please confirm the above as accurate.

Thanks,

Dan

Dan Currie, C.E.T.
Engineering Northwest Ltd.
301-200 S. Syndicate Ave.
Thunder Bay, ON
P7E 1C9
Phone: 807-623-3449 ext. 251

Dan Currie

From: Kal Pristanski [cao@shawbiz.ca]
Sent: June 22, 2010 13:47
To: Dan Currie
Subject: RE: Red Rock WWTP EA

Dan; Thank you for the reminder. The Township will not be proceeding further with this matter and it may be closed off.

Kal

-----Original Message-----

From: Dan Currie [mailto:DCurrie@enl-tbay.com]
Sent: June 22, 2010 1:33 PM
To: cao@shawbiz.ca
Cc: Jose Casal (JCasal@ocwa.com); Kathy Bemben
Subject: Red Rock WWTP EA

Mic/Kal,

On May 18, we sent the attached letter with respect to the internment camp located on or near the existing wastewater plant grounds.

Just wondering if there have been any decisions made with respect to this, such that we can cover it off in the ESR.

Regards,

Dan

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**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE TOWNSHIP OF RED ROCK WASTE WATER TREATMENT
PLANT UPGRADES
THUNDER BAY DISTRICT**

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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**Archaeological License # P-044
PIF # P-044-061-2010**

February 22, 2010

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Engineering Northwest Ltd. asked Ross Archaeological Research Associates to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of five potential lagoon locations and the site of the existing waste water treatment plant for the Township of Red Rock Waste Water Treatment Plant Upgrade.

Study Results

An examination of area landforms, relevant site records and two checklists for archaeological potential indicates that there is a medium to high potential for archaeological resources on lagoon areas 2 and 3.

Lagoon areas 1, 4 and 5 have low potential for archaeological resources. The waste water treatment plant area also has a low potential for archaeological resources.

Recommendation

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required if lagoon areas 2 and 3 are developed.

No additional archaeological assessment is required for lagoon areas 1, 4 and 5 and the waste water treatment plant area.

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture must approve all recommendations in this report in accordance with Section 65(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO,1990.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Dan Currie for providing maps of the study area and Robert von Bitter for providing information from the Provincial Site Registration Database.

All errors and omissions are the responsibility of the author.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Procedures and Methods

As outlined in the Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993), a Stage 1 background study provides the consulting archaeologist and the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture report reviewer with information about the known and potential cultural heritage resources within the study area. It is recommended that the consulting archaeologist:

- examine the Provincial Site Registration Database to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area
- review the land use history and present condition of the study area
- examine the geomorphological history of the land during the period of human habitation to evaluate the potential for buried cultural deposits.

If a Stage 1 assessment shows that the study area has a medium to high potential for archaeological resources, a Stage 2 assessment must be completed.

A Stage 2 assessment provides an inventory of all the archaeological sites in the study area. The assessment consists of a pedestrian (surface) survey of the entire area and test pit surveys of all medium and high potential areas. The archaeologist uses the recommendations of the Stage 1 Report and field observation to determine the moderate and high potential areas.

1.0 Study Area Description

There are two study areas. The first study area is the five potential lagoon locations that are part of the Township of Red Rock Waste Water Treatment Plant Upgrade (maps 1,2 and 3). The second study area is the current location of the existing waste water treatment plant (map 3).

The study areas are in ecoregion 3W (Racey et al: 2000). The majority of older forest in the ecoregion is black spruce dominated. There is a high recruitment of poplar, black spruce and jack pine. Young balsam fir stands are also present on the landscape. Mature stands are well represented by white birch, jack pine, black spruce and poplar. There is heavy representation of the 70 year age class in most of the species types in this ecoregion.

The Red Rock area is underlain by late Precambrian Keweenawan sedimentary and volcanic rocks, such as, conglomerate, greywacke, arkose, carbonate rocks, tuff, basalt and rhyolite flows and quartz porphyry (Ayers, L. D. et. al.:1970).

The surficial geology is till. These glacial deposits consist of an unsorted mixture of boulders, sand, silt and clay size particles, sufficiently thick to mask bedrock topography (Sado & Carswell 1987). The Ontario Geological Survey Map 5046 shows that the southern part of the study area is talus pile and rubble and the northern part is bedrock below a veneer of drift and ground moraine materials.

The soil is Oskandoga type with a subgrouping of Gleyed Grey Luvisol. It is a calcareous reddish clay loam, with clay or silty clay varved with imperfect drainage (Anonymous: 1981).

2.0 Assessment Methodology

2.1 Background

The archaeology of Northern Ontario, while not completely understood, has been classified into four specific cultures and time periods (Phillips

and Ross: 1995). These cultures are based on artifact characteristics that can be found on an entire site or in layers on the same site and represent material changes through time of prehistoric and historic peoples.

The four cultural traditions that appear in the archaeological history of the area are: Palaeo Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Historic. Each cultural tradition has specific tools that are present in the archaeological record and can be shown to have changed over time. The Palaeo Indian period (9500 + to 7500 years BP) is characterized by leaf shaped spear points manufactured for the most part from local cherts. The Archaic period (7500-2500 years BP) is characterized by a change to the size and shape of the spear points and the extensive use of copper that appears as early as 7000 years ago. The Woodland period (2500 - 400 years BP) is characterized by the introduction of the bow and arrow and ceramic pots. The Historic period (400 years BP to the present) begins with the introduction of European artifacts into the archaeological record as a result of Europeans moving into Northern Ontario. While the presence of Europeans was not synchronous throughout the area, Europeans and/or their artifacts would probably have appeared in the Red Rock area by the mid to late 17th Century.

2.2 Archaeological Assessment

The study areas are located in Borden block DfJb. Two archaeological sites are registered with the Provincial Site Registration Database for this Borden block. The first site is a pictograph on the east side of the Nipigon River and the second site is a burial seven miles south of the study areas. Neither site is located within 250 metres of the study areas.

^
Air photograph 1 shows that lagoon areas 1, 2 and 3 are heavily treed and relatively undisturbed and lagoon areas 4 and 5 are cleared and probably farmed. Trout Creek is within 100 metres of lagoon area 2 (map 2).

Farrand (1960:193) indicates that there is some evidence of raised beaches in the Red Rock area. Just north of Red Rock he notes evidence

of a Houghton Beach at 726' and a Nipissing Beach at 710'. On the east side of the Nipigon River Farrand also indicates evidence of Houghton and Dorion age beaches at the 744' and the 797' levels.

There is also a possibility of raised shorelines in lagoon area 3 as it sits within elevations that Farrand has indicated are associated with raised shorelines in the immediate area of the town of Red Rock and the town of Nipigon to the north.

Examination of map 3 indicates that the existing waste water treatment plant area has been extensively disturbed during the original construction.

An assessment of the study areas using the checklist in Appendix 1 developed by the author for Northwestern Ontario indicates that there is medium archaeological potential for all portions of lagoon area 2 that are within 100 metres of Trout Creek and the glacial shorelines on lagoon area 3.

An assessment of the study areas using the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture checklist in Appendix 2 produces a result of high potential for lagoon area 2 based on the proximity of a secondary water source (Trout Creek) within 200 metres and high potential for lagoon area 3 based on the presence of ancient beach ridges. Stage 2 surveys are required where there is medium to high potential.

There is no potential for archaeological resources on the existing waste water treatment plant area as it has been extensively disturbed.

3.0 Results, Recommendations

3.1 Results

An examination of area landforms, relevant site records and two checklists for archaeological potential indicates that there is a medium to high potential for archaeological resources on lagoon areas 2 and 3.

Lagoon areas 1, 4 and 5 have low potential for archaeological resources.

The waste water treatment plant area also has a low potential for archaeological resources.

3.2 Recommendations

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required if lagoon areas 2 and 3 are developed.

No additional archaeological assessment is required for lagoon areas 1, 4 and 5 and the waste water treatment plant area.

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture must approve all recommendations in this report in accordance with Section 65(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990.

4.0 Caveat

As required by the Ontario Heritage Act Regulations, all archaeological reports must state that there is always a possibility of deeply buried, undetected archaeological remains existing in the study area. If such materials are encountered during construction activities, the proponent must immediately stop construction and contact the Ministry of Tourism and Culture at 416-314-7452.

In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent must immediately stop all work in the area and contact the local Police Department, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture at 416-314-7452 and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations at 416-326-8393.

5.0 Bibliography

Anonymous

1981 Soils of the Thunder Bay Area, ON, Soil Survey Report No 48,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Anonymous

1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines, Ministry of
Culture, Tourism and Recreation, Ontario.

Ayers, L. D. et. al.

1970 Ontario Geological Map, West Central Sheet, map 2199.
Department of Mines and Northern Affairs.

Farrand

1960 Former Shorelines in Western and Northern Lake Superior
Basin. PhD Dissertation , University of Michigan.

Mollard, D. G. and J. D. Mollard

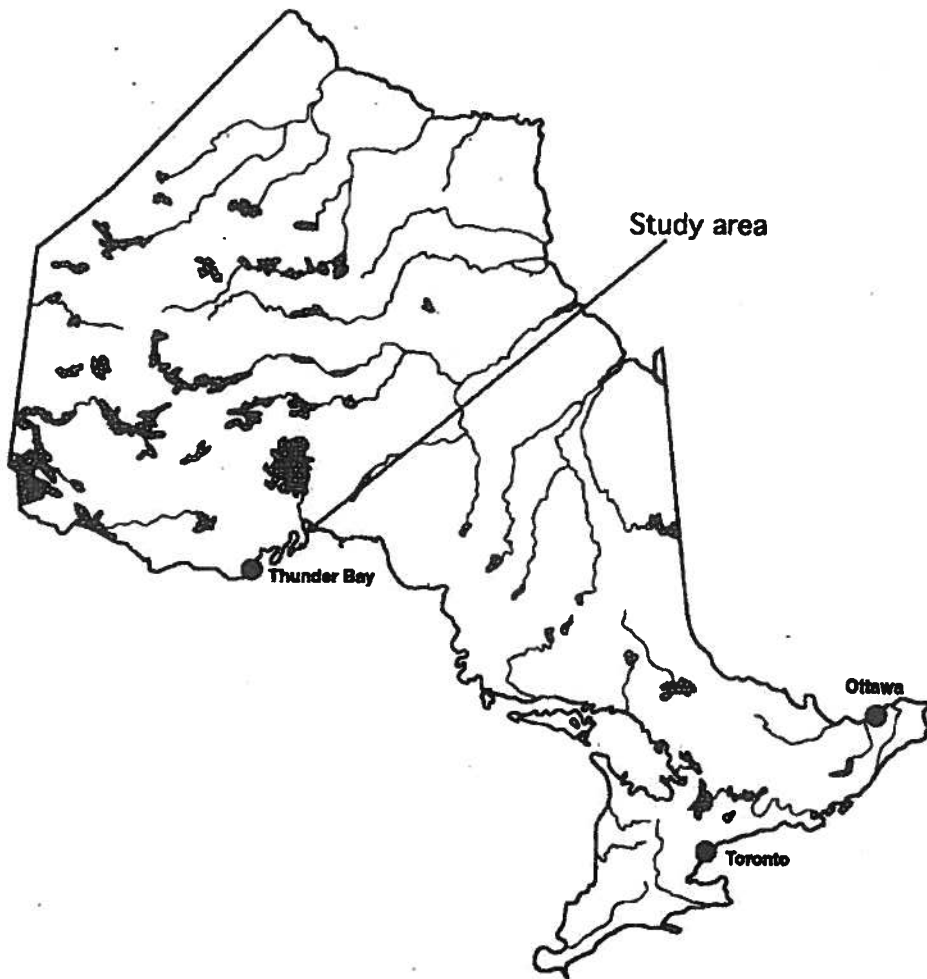
1981 Black Bay Area (NTS 52A/NE and part of NTS 52A/SE),
District of Thunder Bay; Ontario Geological Survey, Northern
Ontario Engineering Geology Terrain Study 58, Map 5046.

Phillips, B. A. M. & W. A. Ross

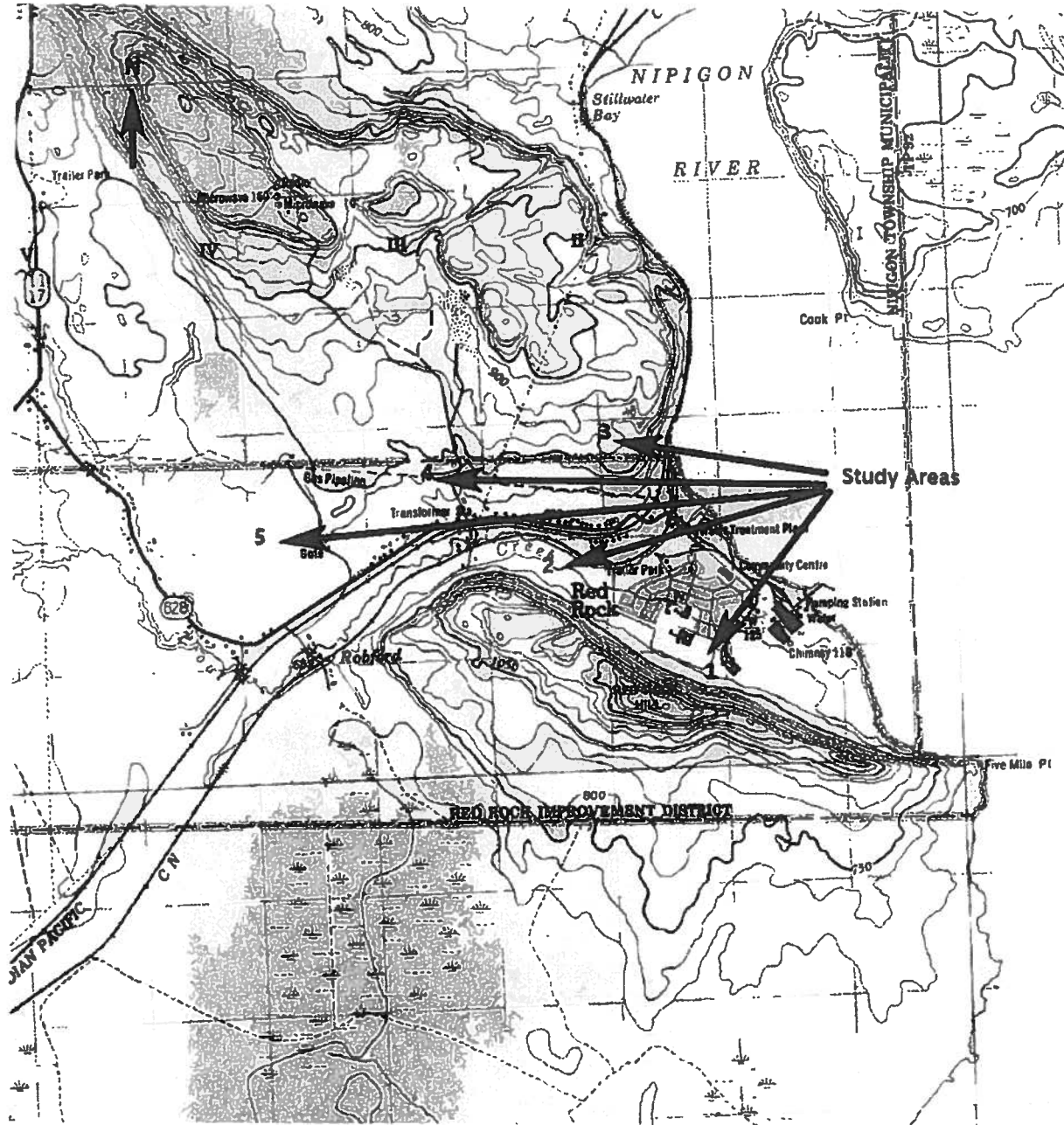
1993 The Glacial Period and Early Peoples. In Thunder Bay From
Rivalry to Unity, Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society.
pp. 2-15.

Sado, E. V., and B. F. Carswell

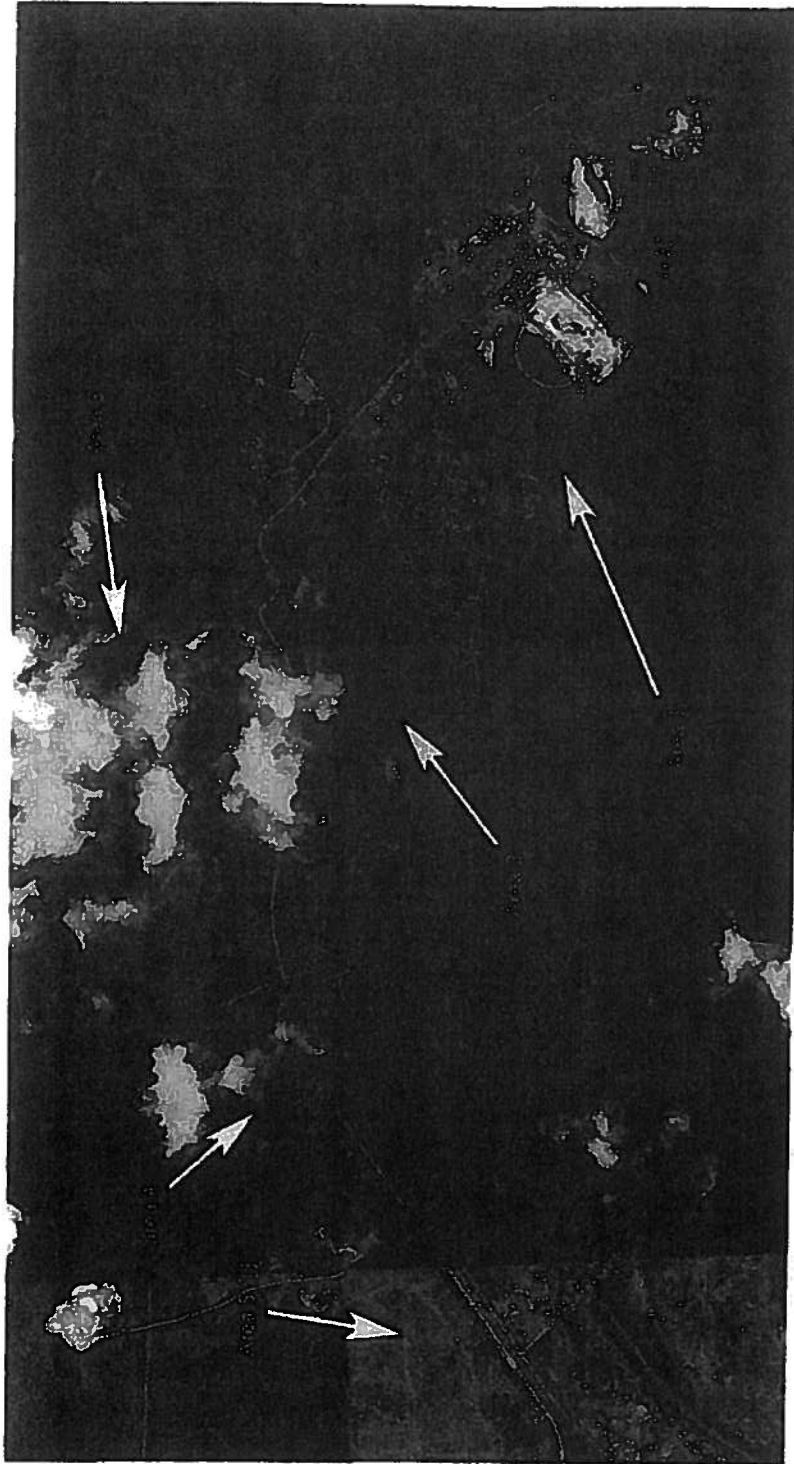
1987 Surficial Geology of Northern Ontario: Ontario Geological
Survey. Map 2518, Scale 1:1,200,000.



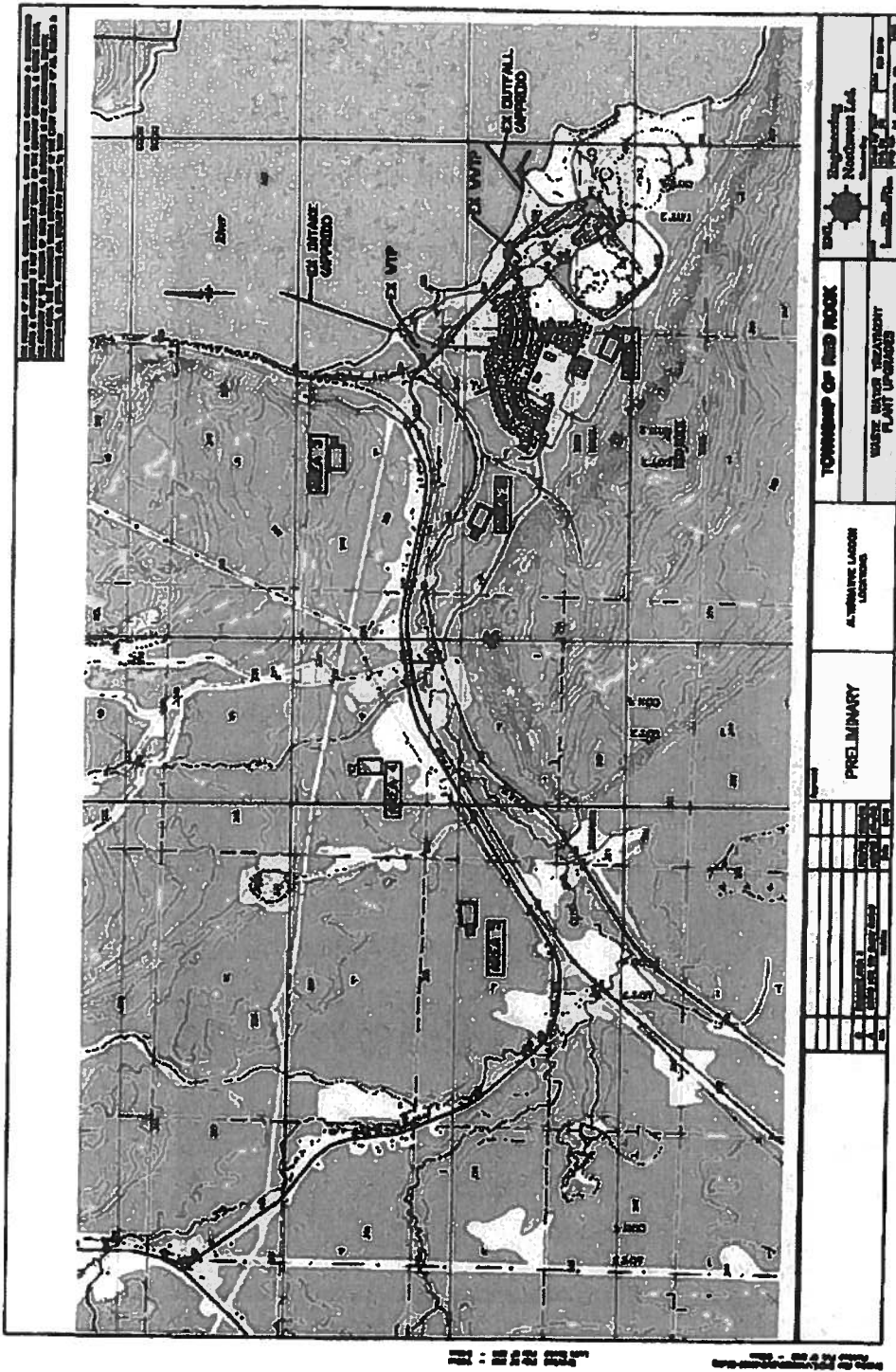
Map 1: study area



Map 2: study area - 5 potential lagoon locations



**Air photo 1: showing condition of lagoon locations
(from google)**



Map 3: 5 lagoons and existing waste water treatment plant (EX WWTP)

Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Site Potential Checklist

FACTORS	SCORE	
1. Within 150 metres of a primary water source	30	
2. Within 100 metres of a secondary water source	10	10
3. Major well-drained shoreline features (points, bays)	20	
4. Within 300 metres of mouth or exit of major river	20	
5. Portage access points	25	
6. Glacial lake shorelines	25	25
7. Other glacial features such as eskers in area	10	
8. Recorded archaeological sites within 250 metres	25	
9. Recorded archaeological site on property	50	
10. Known lithic raw material source within 500 metres	20	
11. Within 100 metres of rapids or waterfalls	20	
12. Known resource extraction area	25	
13. Unrecorded sites/artifacts within 250 metres	25	
Total		35

These criteria are based on 30 years of field experience in the boreal forest, reviews of other checklists and discussions with colleagues. A total score of 50 or more indicates high potential. A score of less than 50 indicates low potential.

Appendix 1

Checklist for Determining Archaeological Potential

From *Archaeology, Land Use Planning and Development in Ontario: An Educational Primer and Comprehensive Guide for Non-specialists*

	Potential Feature	Yes	No	Not Available	Comment
1.	Known archaeological site (250 m)		X		If Yes, potential determined
Physiographic Features					
2.	Water – any within 300 metres?	X			If Yes, what kind of water?
2a	Primary water source (300 m) (lakeshore, river, large creek)		X		If Yes, potential determined
2b	Secondary water source (200 m) (stream, spring, marsh, swamp)	X			If Yes, potential determined
2c	Ancient water source (300 m) (beach ridge, river bed)	X			If Yes, potential determined
3.	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus)		X		If Yes, and Yes for any of 4-9, potential determined
4.	Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area.		X		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3, 5-9, potential determined
5.	Unusual land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls)		X		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-4, 6-9, potential determined
Historic Cultural Features					
6.	Extractive area (for food or scarce resources)		X		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined
7.	Non-Aboriginal settlement (monuments, cemeteries)		X		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-6, 8-9, potential determined
8.	Historic transportation (road, rail, portage route)		X		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-7, 9, potential determined
9.	Designated property		X		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-8, potential determined
Application Specific Information					
10.	Local knowledge		X		If Yes, potential determined
11.	Recent disturbance (confirmed extensive and intensive)		X		If Yes, no potential

Summary:

- If Yes to any of 1, 2a-c, or 10
- If Yes to 2 or more of 3-9
- If Yes to 11 or No to 1-10

Archaeological Potential is confirmed
 Archaeological Potential is confirmed
 Low Archaeological Potential is confirmed

Appendix 2