Manitoba Hydro

Bipole III Transmission Project

Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan

October 2013

PREFACE

The Bipole III Transmission Project

The Bipole III Transmission Project (the Project) involves construction of a new 500 kV high-voltage direct current (HVdc) transmission line to link the northern power generating complex on the Lower Nelson River with the conversion and delivery system in southern Manitoba. The project is required to improve system reliability, decrease dependency on one southern converter facility and provide additional transmission capacity for delivery of existing and proposed hydroelectric generation to southern markets.

The Bipole III line will originate at a new northern converter station (Keewatinoow), located near the potential Conawapa Generating Station site in northern Manitoba. It will terminate at a new converter station at the Riel site east of Winnipeg. The transmission line will be built on steel towers on a 66 meter wide right-of-way, over the 1,384 km of the final preferred route.

As part of the project, a construction power line and station, collector transmission lines (230 kV high voltage alternating current (HVac)) will be required from Henday Converter Station and Long Spruce Generating Station for the new Keewatinoow Converter Station. A ground electrode facility will also be needed for the operation of each of the new converter stations.

Background

The Project Planning phase included environmental assessment and environmental approval processes. Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge (ATK) is valued for the contribution it makes to providing complementary understanding about the environment and people. We recognize the value of Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge and that this knowledge must be respectfully incorporated in the Site Selection and Environmental Assessment Process.

Manitoba Hydro has provided this Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan (CHRPP) in order to include an appropriate consideration of Aboriginal community principles and practices and existing provincial legislation. This plan will be reviewed by Manitoba Hydro - Licensing and Environmental Assessment Department on an annual basis.

First Nations and Métis

First Nations have lived on the land and used the waters of what is now known as Manitoba since time immemorial.

> *"OCN lands and traditional territories have long served as the cornerstone for knowledge transfer amongst our people. The lands and territories are as integral to our cultural identity and survival as our need for food and water to sustain ourselves" (Opaskwayak Cree Nation, 2011, p.23).*

These natural and cultural landscapes within ancestral and traditional lands have sustained First Nations and Métis for countless generations and are considered a sacred unity with spiritual, emotional, cultural, and physical relationships.

> *"Since the birth of the Metis Nation, we have relied on the lands; waters and natural resources of what is now known as the Province of Manitoba as well as the rest of the Metis Nation Homeland to sustain ourselves, our families, our communities, our nation and our distinct Metis culture." (Manitoba Metis Federation, 2011, Appendix B.)*

The tangible presence of ancestors manifests itself in the cultural landscape in the form of ancient tools, living areas and burials, and offers a continuous link and identity from the past, present and to future generations.

> *"As a people, we are inseparable from our relationships with Mother Earth – relationships that have developed over thousands of years. They are the foundation of our worldview and are integral to our survival. Our relationships with Mother Earth are the basis of our language, history and spirituality – cumulatively, our culture." Tataskweyak Cree Nation, 2011, p.6).*

> *"The intergenerational time-honoured knowledge obtained through our relationships with Aski contributes to Fox Lake people's ability to live and sustain healthy and vibrant lives." Fox Lake Cree Nation, 2011, p. 6.*

This relationship between people, objects, and natural resources that were, and continue to be used, is a core concept that is integrated into this CHRPP for the Project. It is designed to address the visible and tangible presence of the past, build on the protective measures afforded by *The Heritage Resources Act* (1986) and the Construction Environmental Protection Plans.

Role of Plan in Environmental Protection Program

The role of the CHRPP in the Environmental Protection Program is to describe processes and protocols with communities to allow Manitoba Hydro to safeguard Cultural and heritage resources and appropriately handle human remains or cultural and heritage resources discovered or disturbed during the construction of the Project.

> *"A formal protocol needs to be considered an agreed to should sensitive site and in particular burial sites that may be disturbed, any mitigation/accommodation measures must consider the traditional practices of our people." Swan Lake First Nation, 2011, p. 13.*

Once a cultural or heritage resource is discovered or disturbed the ongoing protection measures for the resources will be determined through processes outlined in this document and then the applicable Construction Environmental Protection Plan and maps will be updated with the site and specific mitigation measures. Recorded cultural and heritage resources and their protection measures have been incorporated into the applicable CEnvPPs. The Operations and Maintenance Environmental Protection Plans will also include the site and protection measures to be used for the ongoing protection of cultural and heritage resources during operations.

Commitment to Environmental Protection

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

The use of a CHRPP is a practical and direct implementation of Manitoba Hydro's environmental policy and its commitment to responsible environmental and social stewardship. It is a proactive approach to effectively manage potential discoveries of human remains, cultural and heritage resources.

Manitoba Hydro is committed to implementing this CHRPP. Companies which contract with Manitoba Hydro to do work on the Project will also be required to follow the terms of this and other applicable plans.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan (CHRPP) is part of an Environmental Protection Program for the construction of the Bipole III Transmission Project that includes Environmental Protection Plans, Environmental Management Plans and Environmental Monitoring Plans. These plans supplement project design, construction specifications to prevent or minimize adverse environmental effects arising from the construction the Project.

Cultural and Heritage resources were an important component of the environmental effects assessment. The Heritage Resources Impact Assessment process considered a number of sources of information, including previous heritage resource surveys, predictive modeling, and preparatory research including input from communities and a literature review. The assessment is described in the Heritage Resources Section of the Socio-Economic, Resource Use and Heritage Resources Technical Report of the Environmental Impact Statement. (Manitoba Hydro, 2011)

The CHRPP sets out Manitoba Hydro's commitment to safeguard cultural and heritage resources and appropriately handle human remains or cultural and heritage resources discovered or disturbed during the construction of the Project. The Operations and Maintenance Environmental Protection Plans will replace this CHRPP for the operating of the Project, they will contain the same commitment to safeguards of cultural and heritage resources, in the context of operating the Project. Manitoba Hydro acknowledges the need for careful protection and respect for all cultural and heritage resources as well as for all human remains. The following core concepts and existing legislation were integrated into this CHRPP. As such, this Plan presents guidelines and provides further details regarding the protection of cultural and heritage resources and human remains should they be unearthed or discovered during the construction phase of the Project.

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

- Value and Respect for Culture and Heritage;
- Stewardship;
- Meaningful Involvement; and
- Consistency with Existing Legislation.

The above concepts are also intended to refer to a transparent, collaborative practice of maintaining and sharing with each community a written record respecting the treatment of cultural and heritage resources that are encountered during construction activities. Intended to be a "user friendly" reference document for use by the Project Archaeologist and Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer, the CHRPP is a tool designed to add further protection to known and discovered cultural and heritage resource sites found within the Project area. Importantly, the CHRPP identifies and describes a process for handling previously

unrecorded cultural and heritage resources and integrates a community liaison concept to reflect the importance First Nations and Métis place on cultural and heritage resources.

1.1. Legal Requirements[1]

The Project requires authorization of provincial regulators. The Project has also been reviewed and licensed under *The Environment Act* (*Manitoba)*.

Other legislation that applies to the Project includes ***The Heritage Resources Act*** [2](The Act) and the *Province of Manitoba Policy Concerning the Reporting, Exhumation and Reburial of Found Human Remains (Burials Policy)*. This CHRPP is consistent with and does not replace the above Acts. In effect, it builds on the protective measures afforded by *The Act* and presents a plan in the context of the Bipole III Transmission Project construction activities.

1.2. Implementation

Manitoba Hydro is committed to environmental and social stewardship and has agreed that long-term success of the Environmental Protection Program requires consideration of both ATK and western Scientific Knowledge. Manitoba Hydro will develop protocols with interested communities and attach as appendices to this CHRPP. A sample Questionnaire is attached as Appendix B that will be used to develop the protocol.

This Protocol could outline items such as:

- Who and how to contact the Community Liaison(s) upon discovery of unrecorded cultural or heritage resources.
- When the Community Liaison(s) would like to be contacted.
- Description of Area of Interest the Community feels may contain heritage and cultural resources related to them.
- General types of cultural and heritage resources that may be in Area of Interest.
- Definitions of types of cultural resources
- Ceremonial or spiritual activities the community would like conducted prior to construction.
- Any other concerns the community may have with regard to cultural and heritage resources.

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

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

Upon the discovery of unrecorded cultural or heritage resources, the steps outlined in Section 2.1 below will be followed in conjunction with the applicable attached Protocols.

All relevant Manitoba Hydro employees and contractors and their employees working on the Bipole III Transmission Project will be made aware of the contents of applicable regulatory specifications, guidelines, licenses, authorizations and permits, and of this Plan, and copies will be available from the Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer's office.

1.3. On-Site Project Management Structure

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

- The Construction Supervisor will be the senior management authority on site during construction of the transmission line components of the Project,
- The Resident Engineer will be the senior management authority on site during construction of the Converter Station components of the Project.
- The Site Environmental Inspector/Officer will have the responsibility and on site authority to oversee that the Environmental Protection Plans are followed, including monitoring compliance with measures outlined in this CHRPP to protect heritage resources.
- A Project Archaeologist reporting to the Manitoba Hydro- Licensing and Environmental Assessment Department, will be retained under contract to provide management, training and advice to the Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer, the Site Environmental Inspector/Officer concerning cultural and heritage resources. The Project Archaeologist will attend the Project site as required.
- Community Liason's, each appointed by their respective community, will work with the Project Archaeologist and the Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer concerning the application of this CHRPP in relation to the protection of cultural and heritage resources and to seek the advice of the community members and groups as required.

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). The HRB is charged with the issuance and management of heritage permits. In consultation with the Project Archaeologist and Manitoba Hydro, as required, the HRB will issue heritage permits in accordance with conditions and/or requirements of any necessary work.

All Project participants will be required to undertake all activities, steps, procedures and measures set out in the following sections should cultural or heritage resources or human remains be discovered during the construction of the Project. Table 1 illustrates the summary of steps that will be followed. Cultural and 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

Supervisor/Resident Engineer or designate. Because human remains and archaeological sites are most often found along waterways, the Site Environmental or Construction Inspector/Officer will be on site whenever construction work is occurring in areas identified as high archaeological potential areas, for example, shorelines and stream crossings. Burial, sacred and other sites traditionally and presently used for cultural and ceremonial purposes are important to the First Nations and Métis. These areas have been considered during the Project planning and avoided where possible.

All known cultural and heritage resources that could not be avoided have been added to their respective Environmental Protection Plans (EnvPP) along with mitigation measures to prevent the disturbance of these resources during construction of the Project.

The Site Environmental or Construction Inspector/Officer will be trained to conduct basic identification and assessment of cultural and heritage resources.

	Table 1: SUMMARY OF STEPS THAT WILL BE FOLLOWED IF HUMAN REMAINS, HIGH, MEDIUM OR LOW PRIORITY HERITAGE OR CULTURAL RESOURCES ARE FOUND[3]:					
	Communication: The Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer will communicate and work with the Project Archaeologist to determine the scope of attendance at a site.	**Human Remains[4]**	**Cultural Resources**	**Heritage Resources[5]**		
				High	Med	Low
1	**Stop Construction** Construction activities at that location will be stopped until the situation is evaluated by Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate).	x	x	x	x	x
2	**Notification (a)** The Environmental Inspector/Officer or Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer will notify the Project Archaeologist who will notify the Community Liaison(s) If skeletal remains are identified on-site as human, the Manitoba Historic Resources Branch will immediately notify the RCMP of the findings. Persons designated by the RCMP and/or the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and the Historic Resources Branch will determine proper jurisdiction.	x		x		
3	**Photography** Photographs of the isolated find will be immediately emailed to the Project Archaeologist who will determine the significance of the find. • If advised by Project Archaeologist, proceed to Notification (b) and Artifact Documentation and Storage.		x		x	x
	If determined to be non-forensic (not relating to criminal activity) human remains, no photographs or video recordings other than those authorized by the Community Liaison(s) shall be taken.	x	x			
4	**Notification (b)** The Environmental Inspector/Officer or Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer will notify the Project Archaeologist who will notify the Community Liaison(s) and the Historic Resources Branch;		x		x	x
5	**Buffer** The Environmental Inspector/Officer with the advice of the Project Archaeologist and Community Liaison(s) will establish a buffer around the find.	x	x	x	x	
6	All human remains and **artifacts** will be left *in situ*, that is, in the same position in which they were discovered and no objects will be removed from the site unless under the direction of Project Archaeologist or other authority (i.e. RCMP and/or Heritage Resources Branch).	x	x	x	x	x
7	**Cultural Ceremony** If sacred or ceremonial objects are discovered, Community Liaison(s) working with the Project Archaeologist will arrange for a gathering or ceremony if requested by the Community.		x	x		
8	**Exhumation of Human Remains** A cautious exhumation under the direction of the Historic Resources Branch or Project Archaeologist, and in keeping with Community Liaison(s) cultural advice, will be conducted to remove the human remains and any associated grave goods.	x		x		
9	**Archaeological Sites / Artifact Documentation and Storage** Archaeological Investigation will include: surface reconnaissance; shovel tests; data collection; test excavations.	x	x	x	x	x
10	The find will be located and documented with GPS and relevant data recorded, artifacts documented and prepared for storage with Heritage Resources Branch	x	x	x	x	x
11	**Resume Construction** Under the direction of the Historic Resources Branch and the Project Archaeologist, no construction activities will take place within the buffer until the investigation has been completed.	x	x	x	x	x
12	**Reporting** Reports of Heritage Resources will be submitted to Historic Resources Branch. Copies of reports from investigation will be submitted to Manitoba Hydro and Community Liaisons(s). Where appropriate cultural or heritage resources with mitigation measures will be added to the Environmental Protection Plans.	x	x	x	x	X

3 Refer to section 2.0 for detailed descriptions of each category.
4 These practices will be followed where the RCMP / Chief Medical Examiner's Office have determined that they have no interest in the remains under the Fatalities Inquiries Act.
5 In order to determine if the heritage resources are high, medium or low, all finds will require an evaluation as set out in the protocol.

1.4. Human Remains

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

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

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

- Construction activities at that location will be stopped immediately.
- Out of respect for the remains, all work related to the remains will be conducted as much as possible out of the public eye.
- Under the direction of Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate) the discovery location(s) will be immediately marked with flagging tape and cordoned off with temporary fencing providing a buffer with a minimum distance of 35 metres radius from the centre of the discovery. (The size of the buffer may be adjusted once the project archaeologist, in consultation with the Historic Resources Branch, has had the opportunity to examine the site [i.e., on a case by case basis].)
- No construction activities will take place within the buffer until an archaeological investigation has been completed.
- Construction activities in vicinity of site that will not impact the artifacts or related archeological activities may proceed.
- The Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate) will contact the Project Archaeologist, who in turn will contact the HRB and a designated Community Liaison(s). However, if there is a delay in making contact with the Project Archaeologist, the Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate) will contact the HRB and the Community Liaison(s).
- The Project Archaeologist and/or the HRB will determine whether or not there are human remains present.
- If the skeletal remains are identified on-site as human, the HRB will immediately notify the RCMP. 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** in nature, the RCMP and the Chief Medical Examiner will have jurisdiction over the area of the find and the human remains.

- If it cannot be immediately determined whether the remains are **forensic** or **non-forensic**, the recovery and custody of the remains will be placed under the jurisdiction of the RCMP and the Chief Medical Examiner for further examination until it is determined whether the remains are forensic or non-forensic.
- In respect of any human remains, if not already known, the HRB will confirm whether the RCMP and/or the Chief Medical Examiner have an ongoing interest in the remains under *The Fatalities Inquiries Act.*
- If the human remains are non-forensic, and their removal is required to protect the remains, the HRB will lead the exhumation of the human remains or may delegate the Project Archaeologist to conduct the exhumation. The Project Archaeologist will obtain the required permits from the HRB.
- If determined to be non-forensic human remains, no photographs or video recordings other than those authorized by the Community Liaison(s) shall be taken.
- If the human remains are to left in place where they were discovered, the Community Liaison(s) 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. However, the Project Archaeologist may use discretion to determine, that due to site conditions additional time is required. 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 Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate).
- A cautious investigation of the surrounding surface prior to exhumation of the remains under the direction of the HRB and/or Project Archaeologist will be conducted in an appropriate and culturally sensitive manner to determine if there are other human remains or artifacts in the area.
- Any **funerary** (grave) **goods** found with the human remains will accompany the human remains at all times. These articles will not be treated as artifacts but as sacred objects that must remain with the deceased.
- The human remains will be located and documented with GPS and relevant data (such as environmental conditions, terrain, topography, vegetation, etc.) will be recorded for the location. The Project Archaeologist will submit copies of technical data and reports to the HRB, Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate), and Community Liaison(s) for Manitoba Hydro
- HRB will oversee that the appropriate persons undertake basic non-invasive physical anthropological techniques, including drawings, sketches and initial measurements that

will be applied to assist in determining basic information about the individual (age at death, sex, stature etc.).

- No reports related to any such find and its analysis will be published unless the Community Liaison(s) consents to such publication, other than such reports provided to Manitoba Hydro and the Historic Resources Branch or other agencies as may be required by law.

1.5. Heritage Resources

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

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

For the purposes of this CHRPP, Heritage Resources are further defined as High, Medium, and Low Priority.

1.5.1. High Priority

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/complex soil features.

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

- Construction activities at that location will be stopped until the situation is evaluated by the Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate).
- The Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate) will contact the Project Archaeologist, who in turn will contact the HRB and the Community Liaison(s). However, if there is a delay in making contact with the Project Archaeologist, the Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate) will contact the HRB and the Community Liaison(s).
- The Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate), with the advice of the Project Archaeologist, will establish a buffer around the find (e.g. a minimum of 35 metres radius from the centre of the area of discovery).
- All artifacts will be left *in situ*, that is, in the same position in which they were discovered and no objects will be removed from the site until advised by the Project Archaeologist.

- Once a Heritage Permit is obtained from the HRB for each instance of investigation, a cautious exploratory investigation under the direction of the Project Archaeologist will be conducted to determine if there are other artifacts in the area. No construction activities will take place within the buffer until the program has been completed.
- If sacred or ceremonial objects are discovered, the Community Liaison(s) may 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. However, the Project Archaeologist may use discretion to determine that due to site conditions additional time is required. 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 Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate).
- 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, including mapping using global positioning system or chain and compass; and
    - test excavations, if necessary.
- The finds will be located and documented with GPS and relevant data (such as environmental conditions, terrain, topography, vegetation, etc.) will be recorded.
- The artifacts will be collected and placed in a protective container and the date, project, contents, coordinates, and other relevant information, including the site classification, will be recorded as per standard archaeological practice.
- The HRB will evaluate the heritage resource site and findings presented by the Project Archaeologist to determine if further mitigative action is necessary before construction in the site vicinity may continue. Decisions will involve discussion with Community Liaison(s) and Manitoba Hydro, as required and will occur within a reasonable timeframe (2-3 business days).
- If the site cannot be avoided by the progress of construction, the site will be removed by standard and most appropriate excavation methods and techniques. No construction activities will take place at the site until the HRB is satisfied that the site removal is complete and meets provincial standards.
    - Construction activities in vicinity of site that will not impact the artifacts or related archeological activities may proceed.
- After consulting the Community Liaison(s) the Project Archaeologist will contact the HRB to determine the disposition of the artifacts.

- Repatriation of all artifacts must be arranged with the HRB.
- Copies of technical data and reports will be submitted to the HRB and the Manitoba Hydro by the Project Archaeologist, as part of the legislative requirements and contractual agreements.
- No reports related to any such find and its analysis will be published unless the Community Liaison(s) consents to such publication, other than such reports provided to Manitoba Hydro and the Historic Resources Branch or other agencies as may be required by law.

1.5.2.Medium Priority

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

- Construction activities at the site will be stopped until the situation is evaluated. The Environmental Inspector/Officer has the authority to halt project activities until a Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer or delegate attends to the site.
- The Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate) will contact the Project Archaeologist, who in turn will contact HRB and a designated Community Liaison(s). However, if there is a delay in making contact with the Project Archaeologist, the Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate) will contact HRB and the Community Liaison(s).
- The Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate) with the advice of the Project Archaeologist, will establish a buffer around the find (e.g. a minimum of 35 metres radius from the centre of the area of inquiry).
- Under the advice of the Project Archaeologist, photographs taken of the isolated find will be immediately emailed to the Project Archaeologist who will determine the significance of the find.
- All artifacts will be left *in situ*, that is, in the same position in which they were discovered and no objects will be removed from the site until advised by the Project Archaeologist.
- Once a Heritage 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, including mapping using global positioning system or chain and compass.
  - test excavations, if necessary.

- The finds will be located and documented with GPS and relevant data (such as environmental conditions, terrain, topography, vegetation, etc.) will be recorded.
- The artifacts will be collected and placed in a protective container and the date, project, contents, coordinates, and other relevant information, including the site classification, will be recorded as per standard archaeological practice. If the site cannot be avoided by the progress of construction, the site will be removed by standard and most appropriate exaction methods and techniques.
- No construction activities will take place within the buffer until the HRB is satisfied that the site removal is complete and meets provincial standards.
  - Construction activities in vicinity of site that will not impact the artifacts or related archeological activities may proceed.
- After consulting Community Liaison(s) the Project Archaeologist will contact the HRB and to arrange for artifact storage.
- Copies of technical data and reports will be submitted to the HRB and the Manitoba Hydro by the Project Archaeologist, as part of the legislative requirements and contractual agreements.
- No reports related to any such find and its analysis will be published unless the Community Liaison(s) consents to such publication, other than such reports provided to Manitoba Hydro and the Historic Resources Branch or other agencies as may be required by law

1.5.3.Low Priority

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

- Construction activities at that location will be stopped until the situation is evaluated. The Environmental Inspector/Officer has the authority to halt project activities until a Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer or delegate attends to the site.
- The Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate) will contact the Project Archaeologist, who in turn will contact the HRB and a designated Community Liaison(s). However, if there is a delay in making contact with the Project Archaeologist, the Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer (or delegate) will contact the HRB and the Community Liaison(s).

- Under the advice of the Project Archaeologist, photographs taken of the isolated find will be immediately emailed to the Project Archaeologist who will determine the significance of the find.
- All artifacts will be left *in situ*, that is, in the same position in which they were discovered and no objects will be removed from the site until advised by Project Archaeologist.
- Once a Heritage 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 including mapping, using global positioning system (GPS) or chain and compass.
    - test excavations, if necessary.
- The finds will be located and documented with GPS and relevant data (such as environmental conditions, terrain, topography, vegetation, etc.) will be recorded.
- The artifacts will be collected and placed in a protective container and the date, project, contents, coordinates, and other relevant information, including the site classification, will be recorded as per standard archaeological practice.
- After consulting the Community Liaison(s) the Project Archaeologist will contact the HRB and to arrange for artifact storage.
- Copies of technical data and reports will be submitted to the HRB and the Manitoba Hydro by the Project Archaeologist, as part of the legislative requirements and contractual agreements.
- No reports related to any such find and its analysis will be published unless the Community Liaison(s) consents to such publication, other than such reports provided to Manitoba Hydro and the Historic Resources Branch or other agencies as may be required by law.

1.6. Cultural Resources

Cultural resources for the purposes of this plan are defined as an object, a site or the location of a traditional practice that are the focus of a traditional use, by an aboriginal people, and that are of continuing importance to that people. Some examples may include: important resource gathering areas, sites of spiritual significance, or ceremonial sites.

Although there are some commonalities, each aboriginal community has a unique interpretation of what the cultural resource value represents. Traditional uses or values that may constitute a cultural resource can vary considerably among aboriginal communities.

Cultural resources that have been identified by the communities are identified as Environmentally Sensitive Sites within the respective Environmental Protection Plans (EnvPP) and prescribed mitigation measures to minimize their disturbance. Protocols developed from the Questionnaire attached as Appendix B will outline each communities potential types of unrecorded cultural resources within the project footprint that will be monitor for during the construction of the Project. If a cultural resource is discovered within the Project footprint, the Protocol outlines the process by which mitigation measures will be developed cooperatively between Manitoba Hydro and each community. Where appropriate the cultural resource location along with mitigation measures will be added to the applicable EnvPP.

2. 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. Manitoba Hydro recognizes that traditional knowledge is the property of the First Nations and Métis communities. Descriptive inventory regarding the physical location and composition of archaeological sites is managed by the Province of Manitoba.

The Project Archaeologist will prepare an annual summary report, as well as updated summaries and technical reports as are necessary, to the HRB as partial fulfillment of the Heritage Permit, the applicable Community Liaison(s) and to Manitoba Hydro. The report will provide the following information:

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

Manitoba Hydro appreciates that this is sensitive information; the reports will be treated as confidential, unless otherwise authorized or specified by the Community Liaison(s) in consultation with the HRB.

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

The Project Archaeologist will meet at least annually with the applicable Community Liaison(s), HRB and the Manitoba Hydro Licensing and Environmental Assessment Department to review the reports.

3. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Artifacts	Any object that has been made or modified by a human being.
Caches	Rock features in which supplies were stored.
Cultural Resource	Cultural resources for the purposes of this plan are defined as an object, a site or the location of a traditional practice that are the focus of a traditional use, by an aboriginal people, and that are of continuing importance to that people.
Diagnostics	Any artifact that provides information as to cultural affiliation or age.
Exhumation	The act of removing a buried, or once buried, human body for the grave or found location.
Funerary goods	Items place 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.
Forensic	Of interest to law enforcement or Office of Chief Medical Examiner
Heritage Resource	The Manitoba Heritage Resources Act (1986) defines "Heritage Resource" as: (as) a heritage site; (b) a heritage object, and; (c) any work or assembly of works of nature or of human endeavour that is of value for its archaeological, palaeontological, pre-historic, historic, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic features, and may be in the form of sites or objects or a combination thereof (Section 1).
Human Remains	The remains of human bodies, normally referring to those recovered in the skeletal form. This may range from a single bone or tooth to complete skeletons.
Identification	Refers to the process of examining human skeletal remains in order to determine jurisdiction and disposition of the remains. The may be done by archaeologists trained in human osteology, or physical anthropologists. Age at death, sex, height, general health, relative age: recent, early contact or ancient age may be possible along with ethnic identification.
In situ	An artifact is found in the exact spot that it was probably deposited at some time in the past.

Manitoba's Burials Policy (1987)	Short name of: ' Province of Manitoba Policy Concerning the Reporting, Exhumation, and Reburial of Found Human Remains.' This is the 1987 Provincial Cabinet approved policy based on The Heritage Resources Act (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	Not of interest to law enforcement or Office of Chief Medical Examiner
Ochre	An earthy clay colored by iron oxide – usually red, but can be yellow.
Provenience	The original place of an artifact. Can be measured by two or three-points.
Radiocarbon dating	A method of absolute dating in which the carbon 14 is measured.
Stratum	A layer of soil that is distinct and separate from that above and below it.
Skeletal Remains	Skeletal remains are all that is left of a corpse after nature has taken its course and has disposed of skin, tissue, and any other organ that may cover the skeletal frame.
***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.

4. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: RESOURCES OF POTENTIAL INTEREST

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. When the features described in these examples are encountered in the field, or when it is otherwise believed that a site potentially may be of archaeological interest, a Construction Supervisor/Resident Engineer or Environmental Inspector/Officer should be contacted**.**

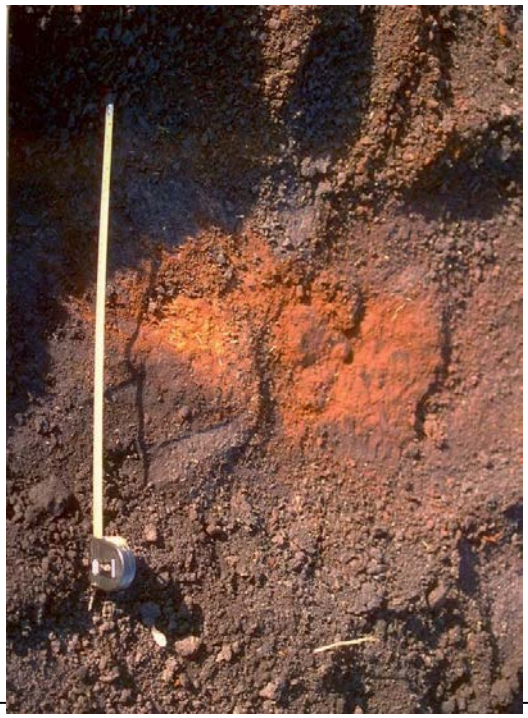
Note: Smoking is not allowed at archaeological sites because of the contamination that may occur to datable organic samples.

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. Cultural strata can vary from 3 cm to 15 cm in depth depending on the length of occupation at the site. Occasionally cultural occupations located 15-30 cm below the present day surface

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 Planview photo charcoal and organic staining is found in a white ash fire pit.

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

Stone Features

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

Skeletal Elements

In just about every archaeological site, bone of some sort is going to be recovered. If the bone is identified as mammal, fish or bird it can mean different things. 1.) The animal died at the site of its finding. If bones are found articulated, that is in their natural, anatomical arrangement then the animal probably died a natural death. 2.) If bones are found disarticulated, that is only parts of the skeleton are present then the animal was butchered elsewhere and carried to the present location. If fish bone are found a distance away from water it may be that the fish was caught by a bird such as an osprey or eagle, or by a bear or other fish-eating mammal, or by a human. Otters usually eat their meals by the water.

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

Monitoring excavation by machinery

When monitoring any sub-surface excavation all safety equipment must be worn (hard hat, steel-toed boots, safety glasses, vest). Work out a routine with the machine operator so that he/she knows when you need to climb down into the excavated area to examine the soil. If the excavation is over 1 metre in depth ensure that cribbing or some support is in place. Depending on location, soil depth can vary from a few centimeters to several metres.

In most cases the top 50 cm will contain evidence of cultural occupations. Monitor the soil to this point, checking for any changes in the matrix as well as artifact distribution. As the soil is removed, rake through it for any potential artifacts. Collect these in the same manner as noted above. Continue to record changes to soil.

If cultural material is found, have the equipment operator pull away the surrounding top soil in order to expose any possible cultural material adjacent to the excavated area. Be aware of your surroundings at all times.

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.

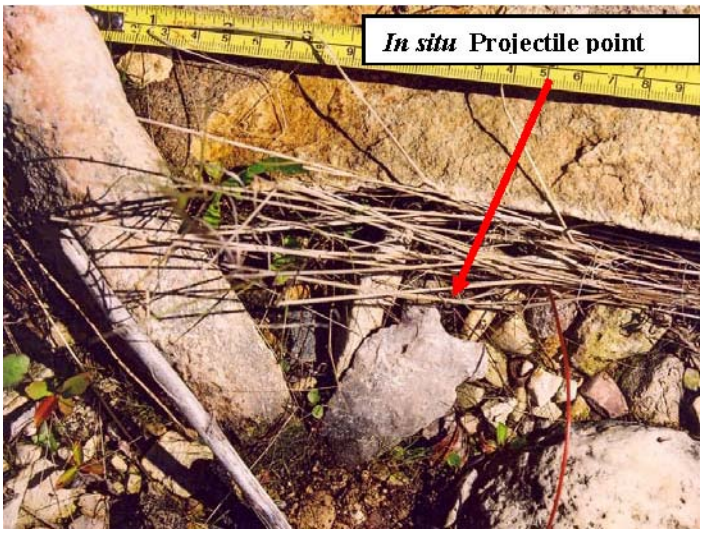
Large deadfalls are not commonly found these days.

Metal and Glass Objects

Often metal objects are found abandoned along 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.

Before collection, the artifact will be photographed and the surrounding vegetation and soils 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.

APPENDIX B – SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE

CULTURAL AND HERITAGE RESOURCE PROTECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

Bipole III Transmission Project

Community:

1. What is the description of the Area of Interest within the Project footprint that your community feels may contain heritage and cultural resources related to your community? Please draw the area of concern on the attached map.

_____
_____
_____

2. What do you think are the general types of cultural and heritage resources that may be in your Area of Interest?

_____
_____
_____

3. For what types of discoveries would your community like to be contacted?

_____
_____
_____

4. Whom should Manitoba Hydro contact at your community upon discovery of unrecorded heritage or cultural resources?

_____
_____
_____

5. How should Manitoba Hydro contact your community upon discovery of unrecorded heritage or cultural resources?

_____
_____
_____

6. Are there any Ceremonial or Spiritual activities the community would like conducted prior to construction or upon discovery of unrecorded heritage or cultural resources?

_____
_____
_____

7. Are there any other concerns the community may have with regard to cultural and heritage resources and how the Cultural and Heritage Protection Plan can be improved to address them?

_____
_____
_____