APPENDIX F

Archaeological Potential Mapping

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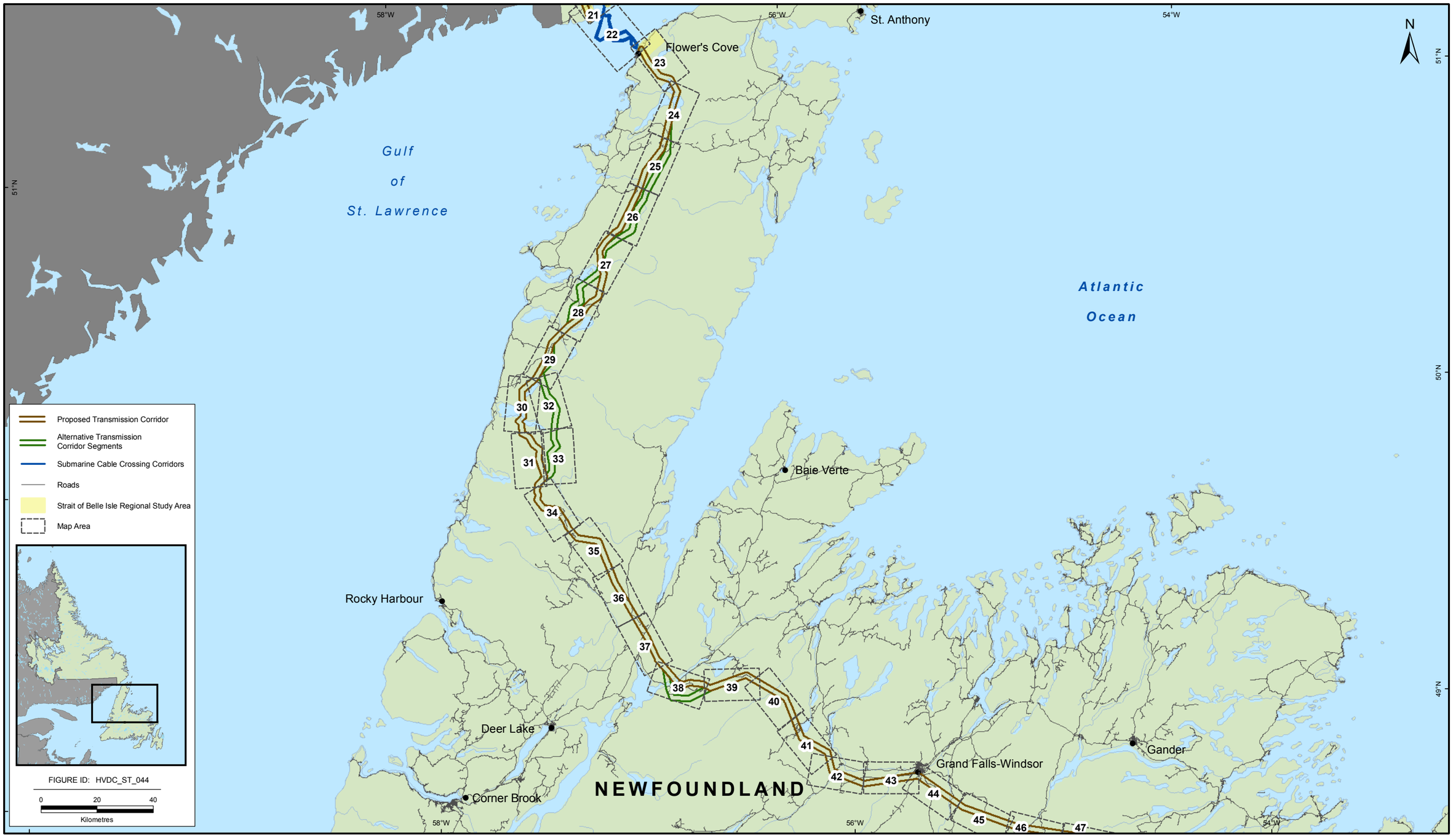
INDEX A

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Project Overview

INDEX B

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle

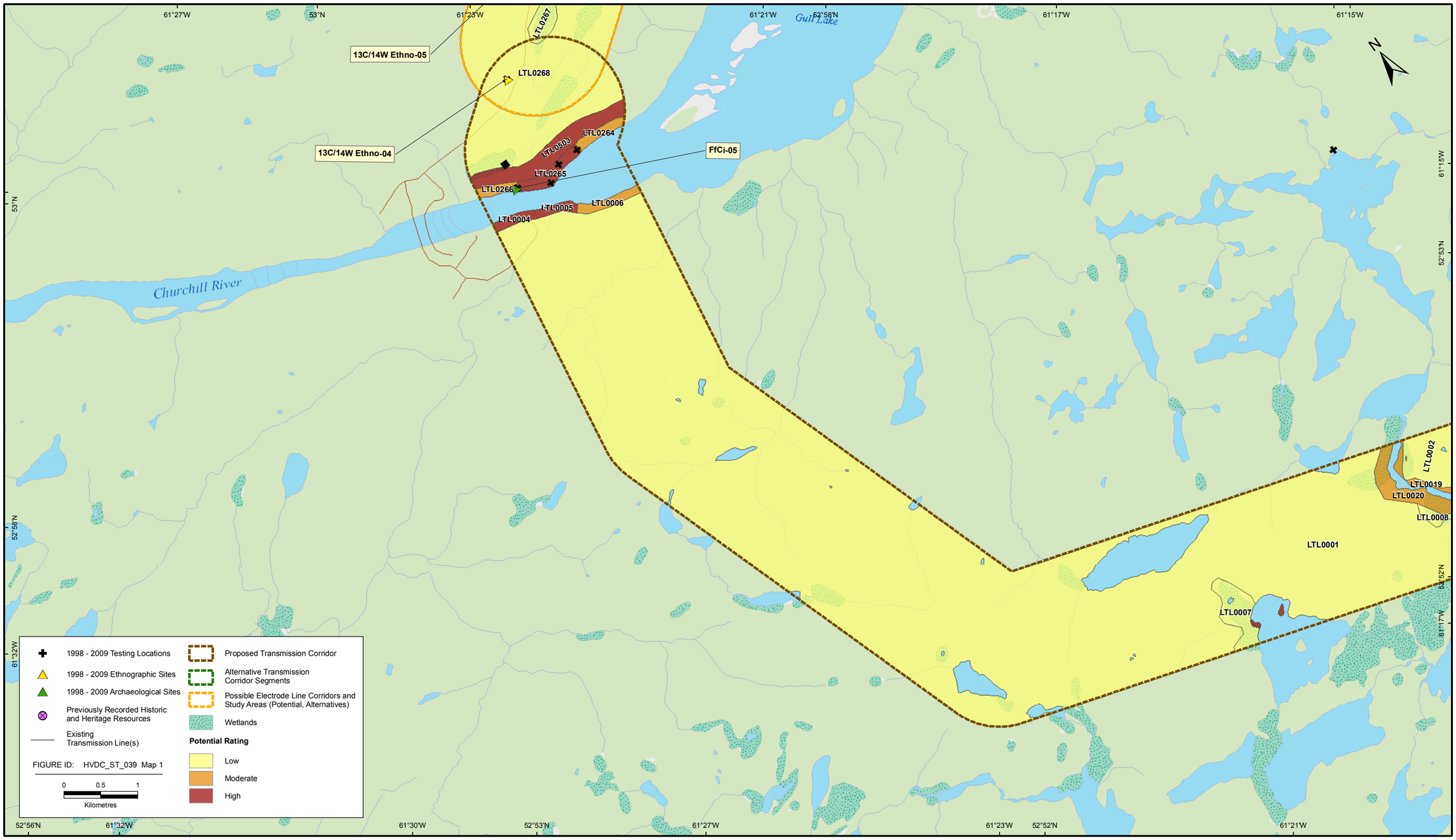


INDEX C

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland

INDEX D

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond



MAP 1

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 1

61°18'W 61°15'W 61°12'W 61°9'W 61°6'W 61°3'W

52°53'N 52°52'N 52°50'N 52°47'N

N

LTL0001 LTL0019 LTL0020 LTL0009 LTL0021 LTL0008 LTL0022 LTL0017 LTL0018 LTL0507 LTL0012 LTL0016 LTL0014 LTL0013 LTL0002 LTL0010 LTL0011 LTL0023

13C/14E Ethno-02

1998 - 2009 Testing Locations
1998 - 2009 Ethnographic Sites
1998 - 2009 Archaeological Sites
Previously Recorded Historic and Heritage Resources
Existing Transmission Line(s)

Proposed Transmission Corridor
Alternative Transmission Corridor Segments
Possible Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Potential, Alternatives)
Wetlands

Potential Rating

Low
Moderate
High

FIGURE ID: HVDC_ST_039 Map 2

0 0.5 1
Kilometres

nalcor energy

MAP 2

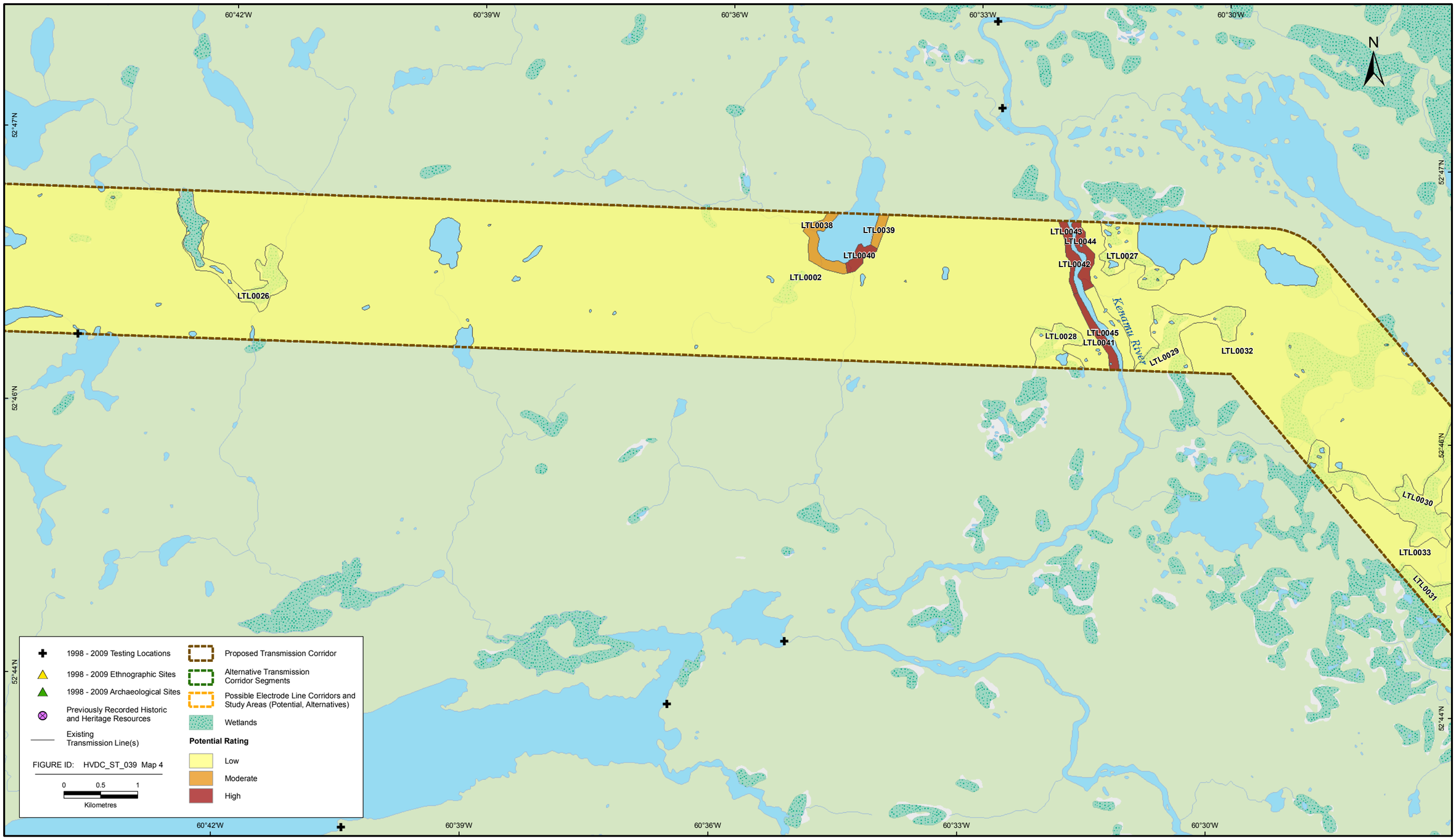
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 2

61°W
60°57'W
60°54'W
60°51'W
60°48'W
60°45'W
52°50'N
52°47'N
52°46'N
N
LTL0023
LTL0034
LTL0035
LTL0036
LTL0037
LTL0002
LTL0024
LTL0025
1998 - 2009 Testing Locations
1998 - 2009 Ethnographic Sites
1998 - 2009 Archaeological Sites
Previously Recorded Historic and Heritage Resources
Existing Transmission Line(s)
Proposed Transmission Corridor
Alternative Transmission Corridor Segments
Possible Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Potential, Alternatives)
Wetlands
Potential Rating
Low
Moderate
High
FIGURE ID: HVDC_ST_039 Map 3
0 0.5 1
Kilometres

nalcor energy

MAP 3

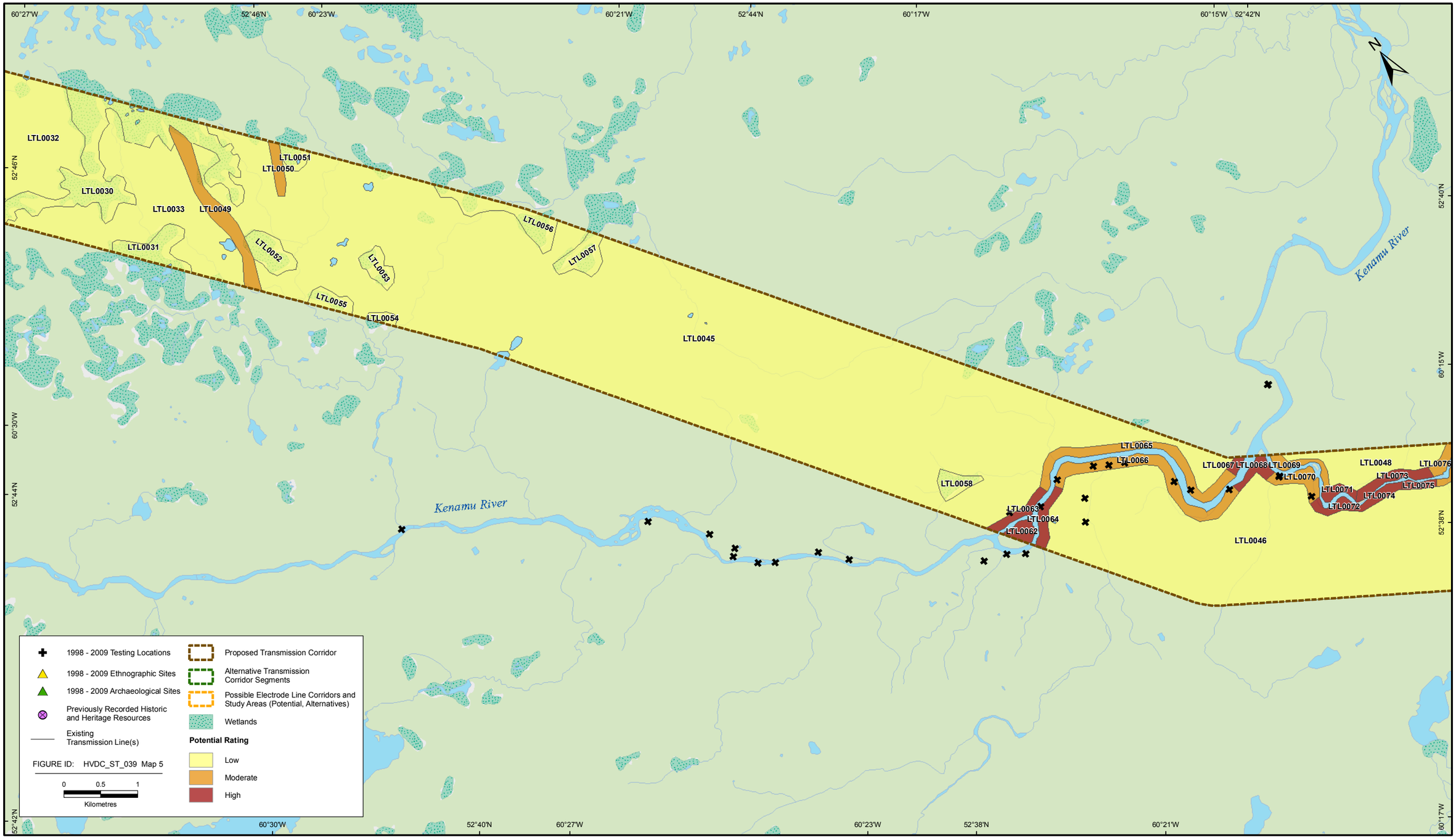
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 3



nalcor energy

MAP 4

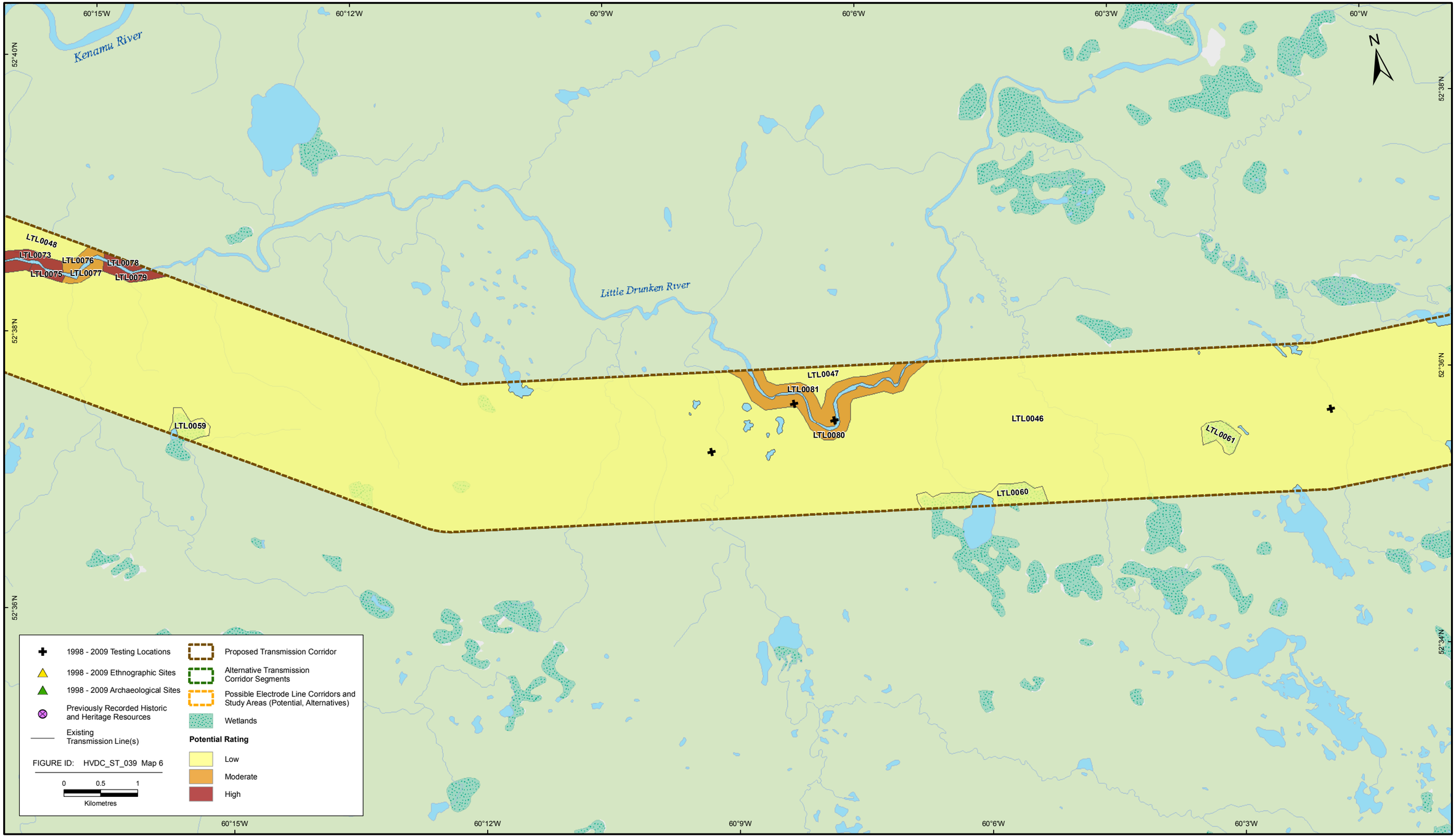
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 4



nalcor energy

MAP 5

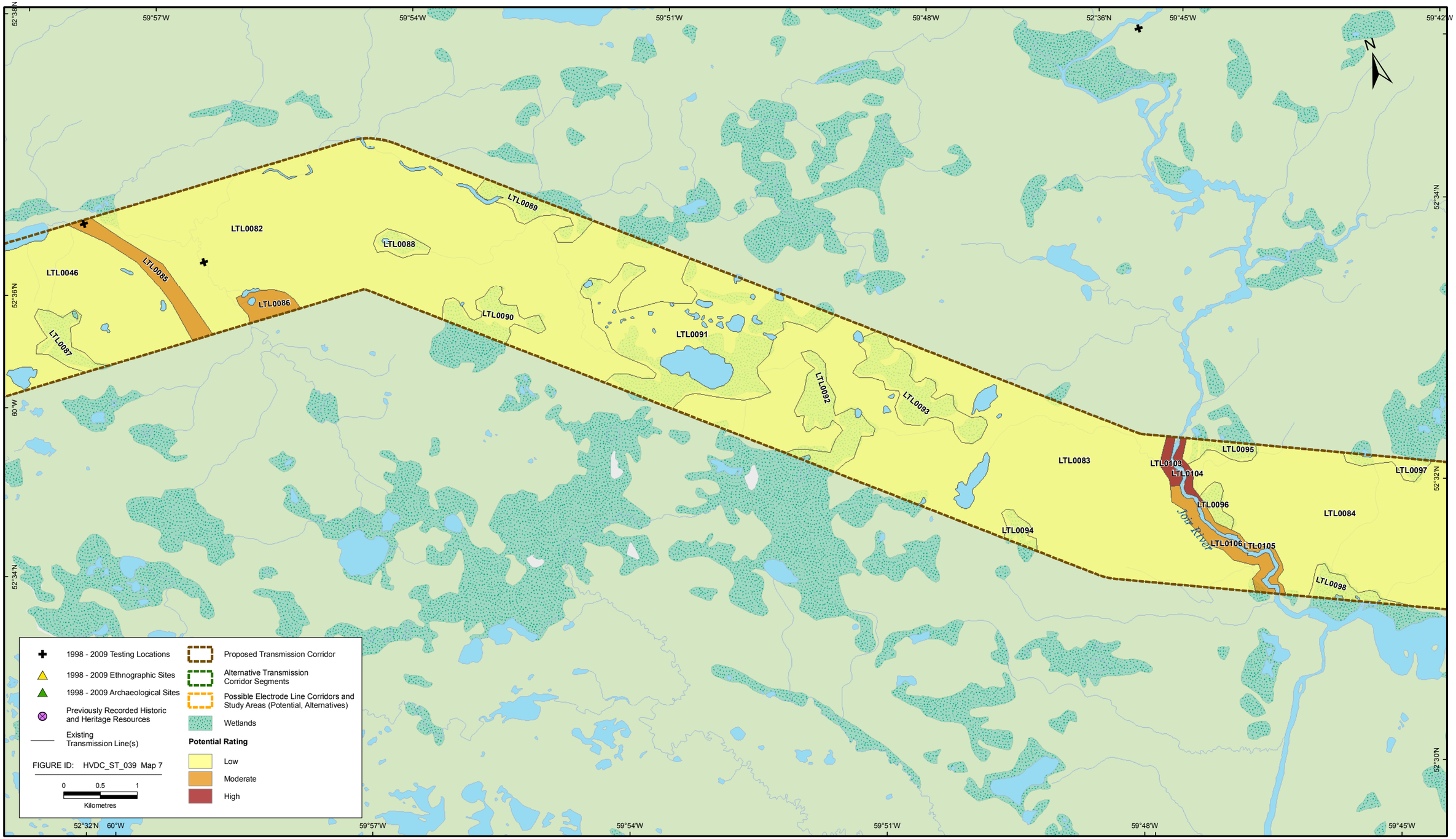
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 5



nalcor energy

MAP 6

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 6

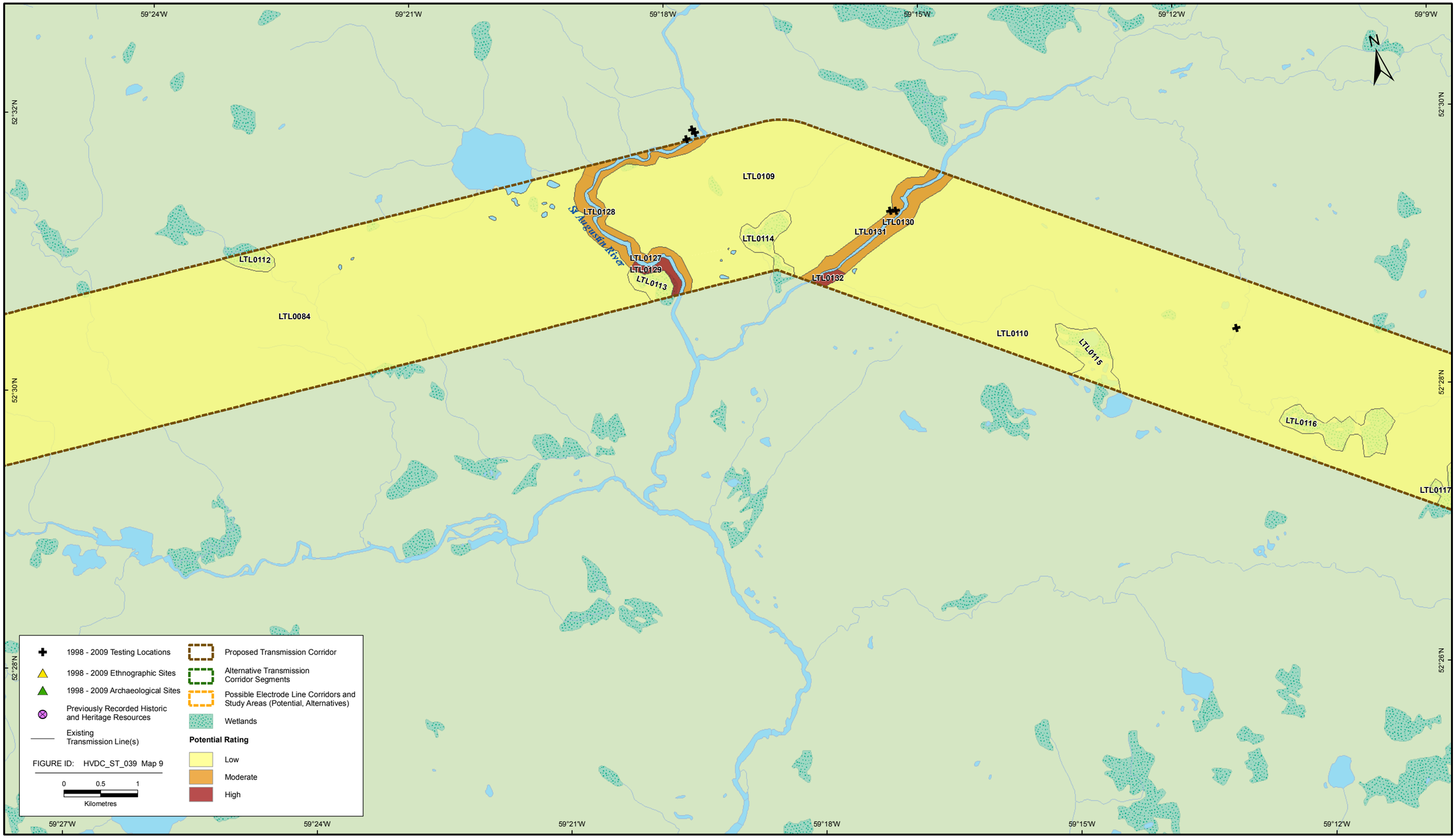


nalcor energy

MAP 7

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 7

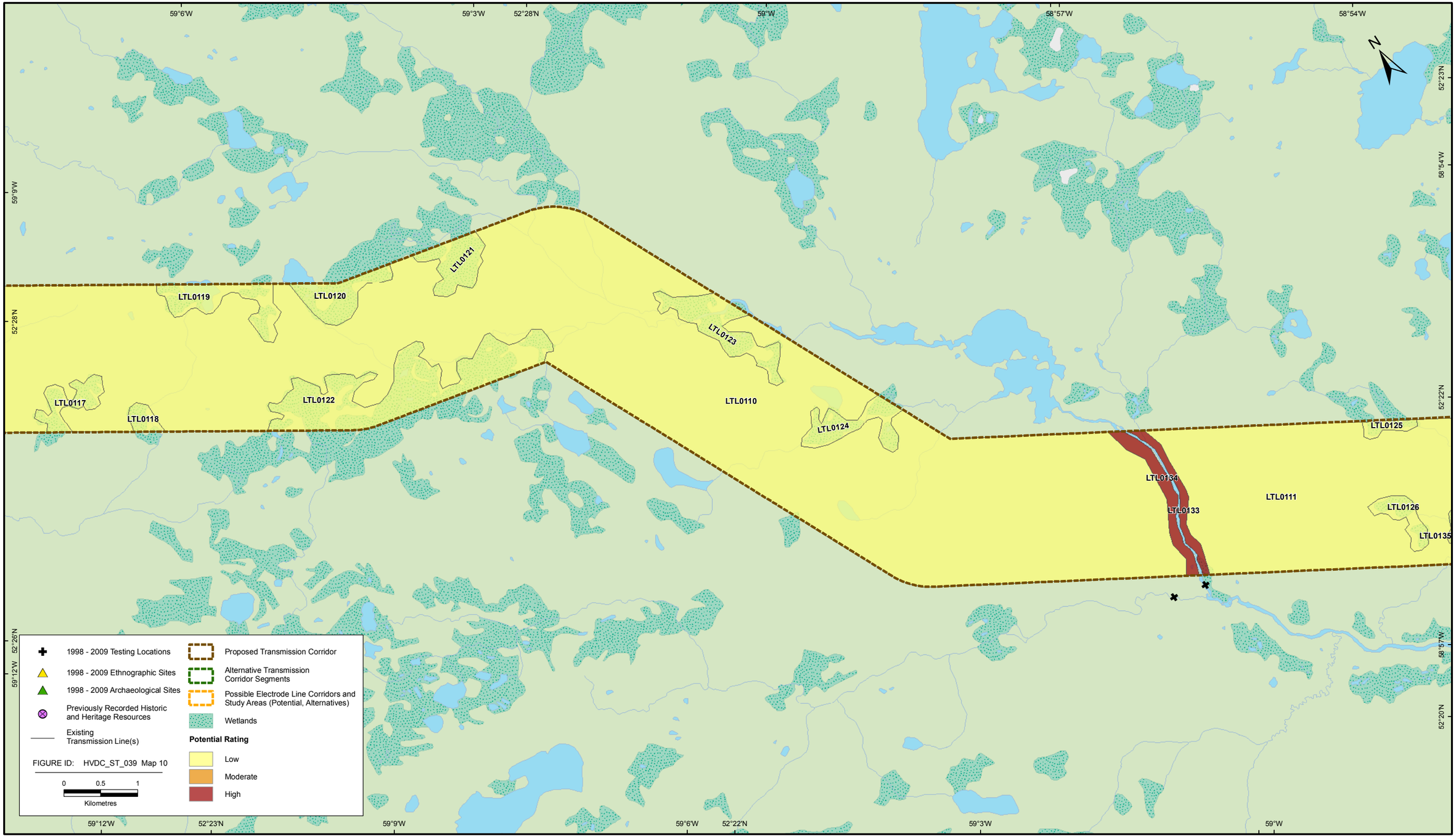
59°42'W
59°39'W
59°36'W
59°33'W
59°30'W
59°27'W
N
52°32'N
52°30'N
52°28'N
52°26'N
LTL0097
LTL0099
LTL0107
LTL0084
LTL0100
LTL0101
LTL0102
LTL0108
59°45'W
59°42'W
59°39'W
59°36'W
59°33'W
59°30'W
1998 - 2009 Testing Locations
1998 - 2009 Ethnographic Sites
1998 - 2009 Archaeological Sites
Previously Recorded Historic and Heritage Resources
Existing Transmission Line(s)
Proposed Transmission Corridor
Alternative Transmission Corridor Segments
Possible Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Potential, Alternatives)
Wetlands
Potential Rating
Low
Moderate
High
FIGURE ID: HVDC_ST_039 Map 8
0 0.5 1
Kilometres
nalcor energy
MAP 8
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 8



nalcor energy

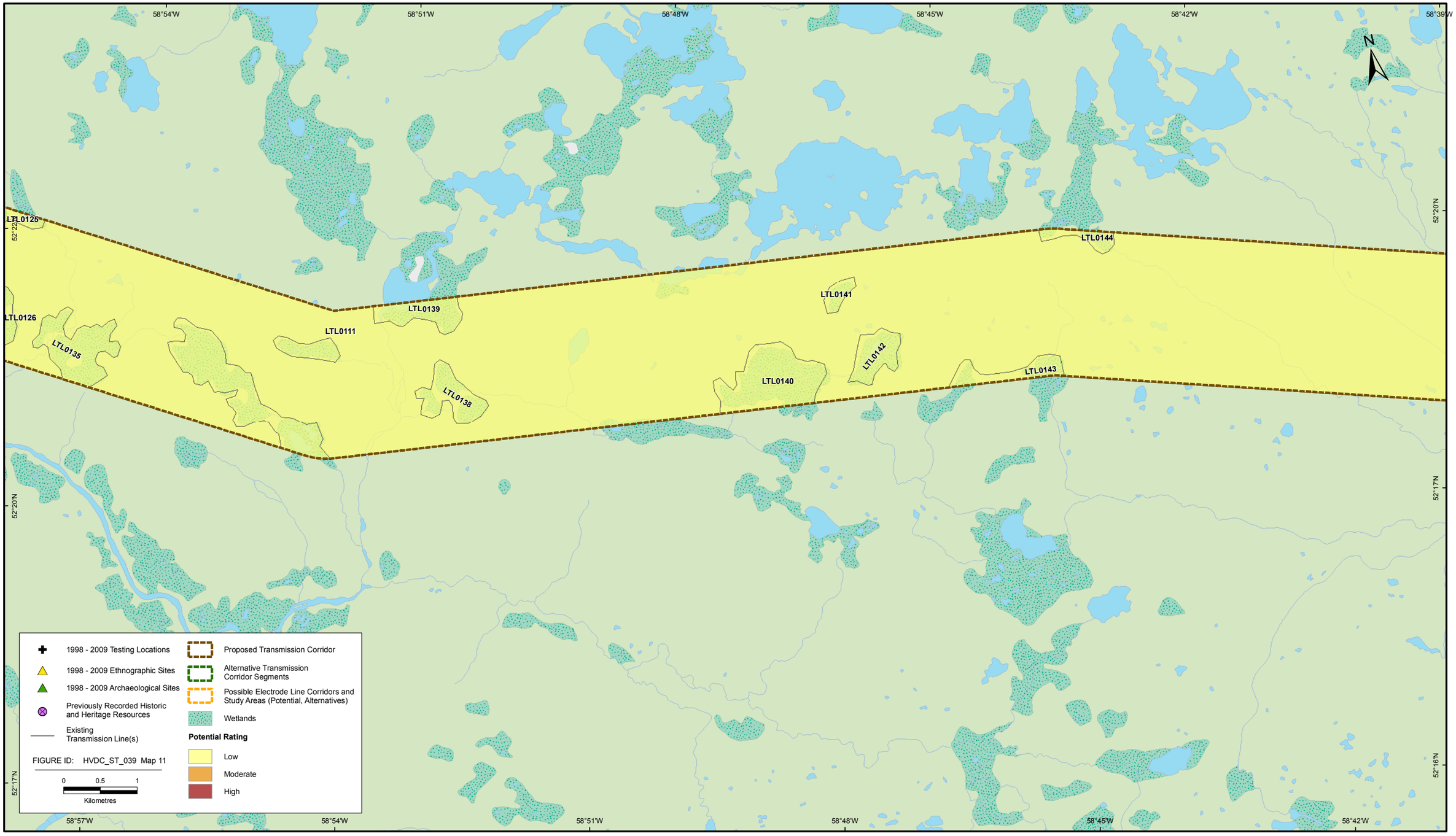
MAP 9

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 9



MAP 10

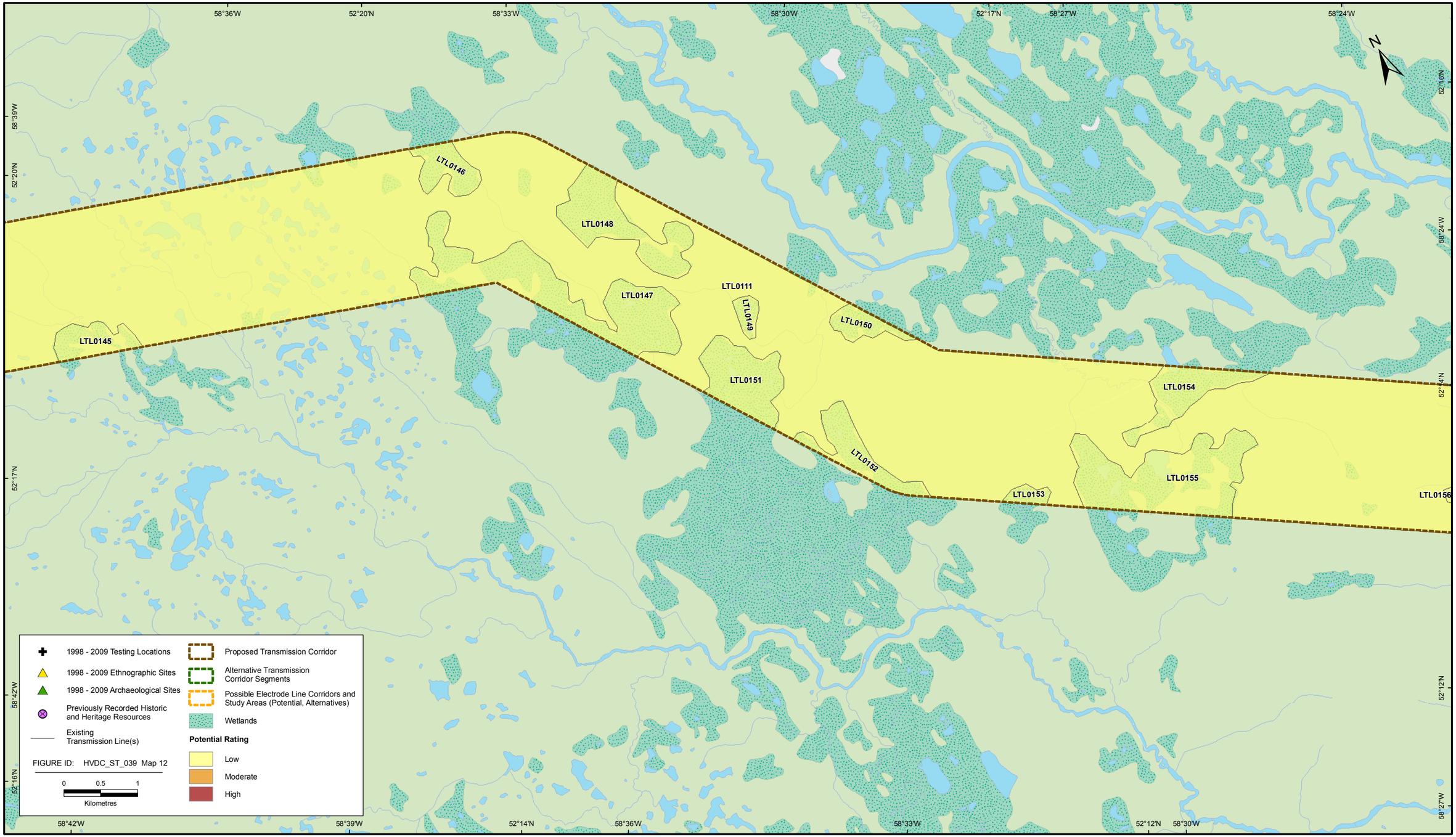
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 10



nalcor energy

MAP 11

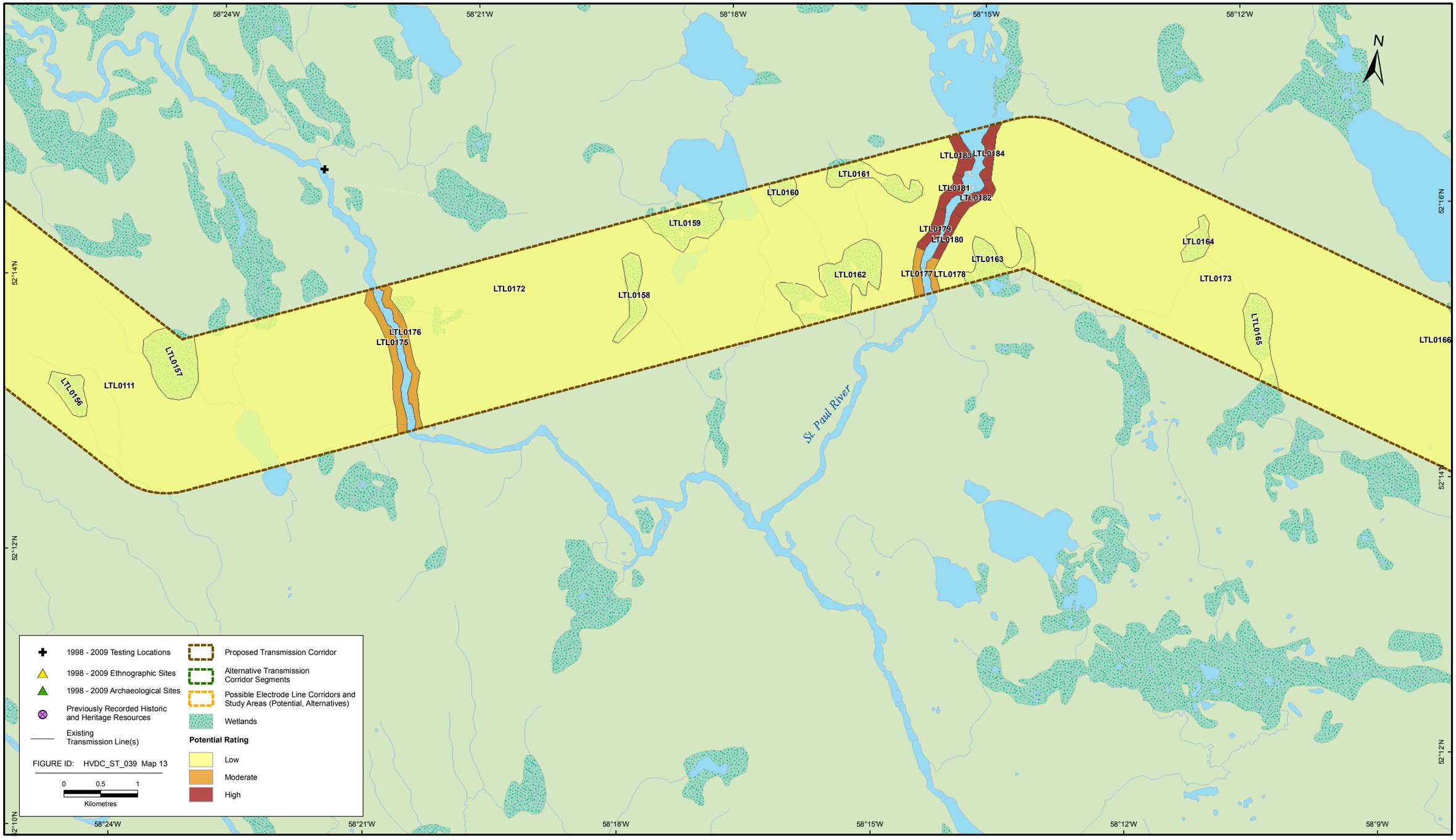
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 11



nalcor energy

MAP 12

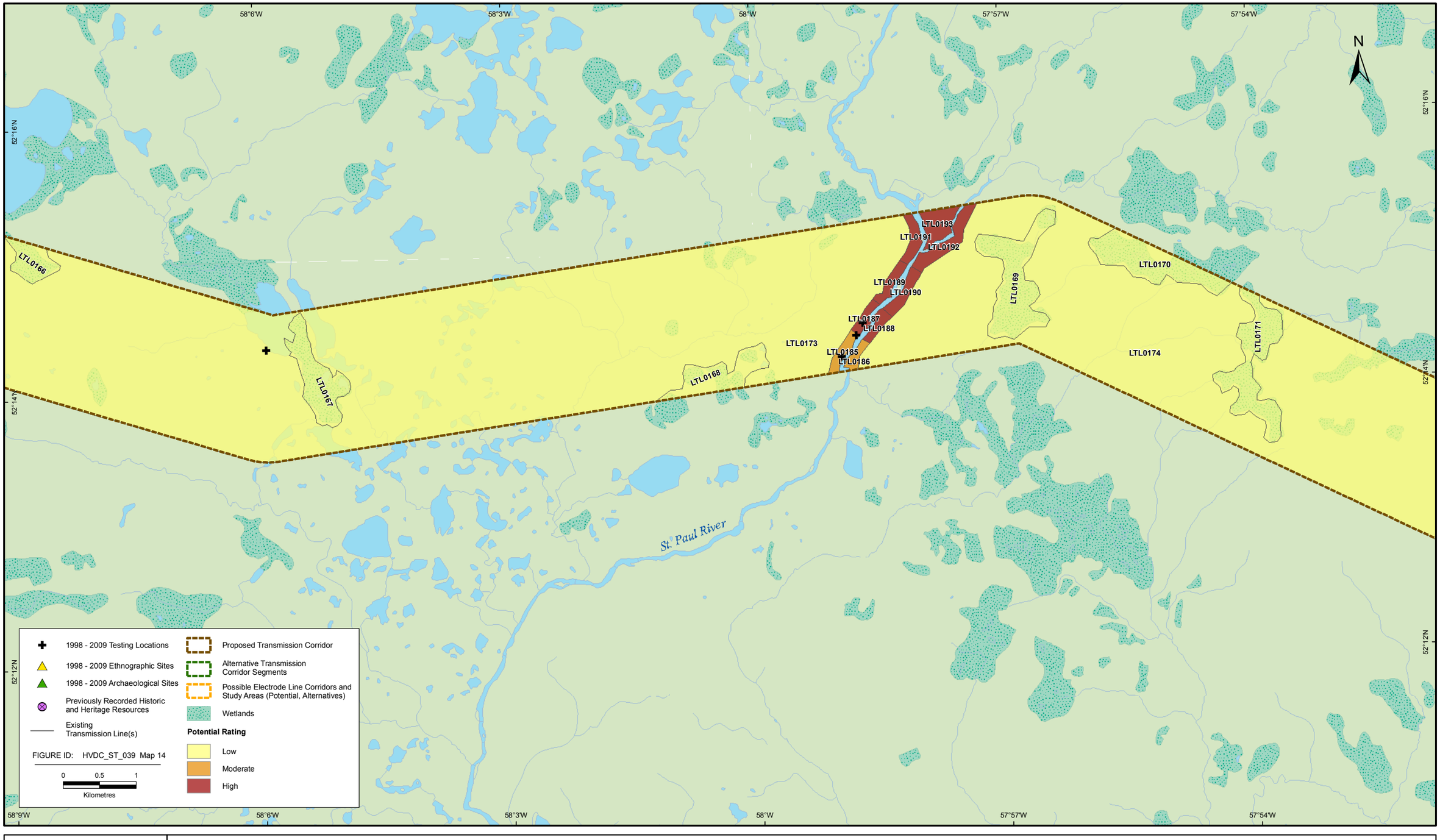
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 12



nalcor energy

MAP 13

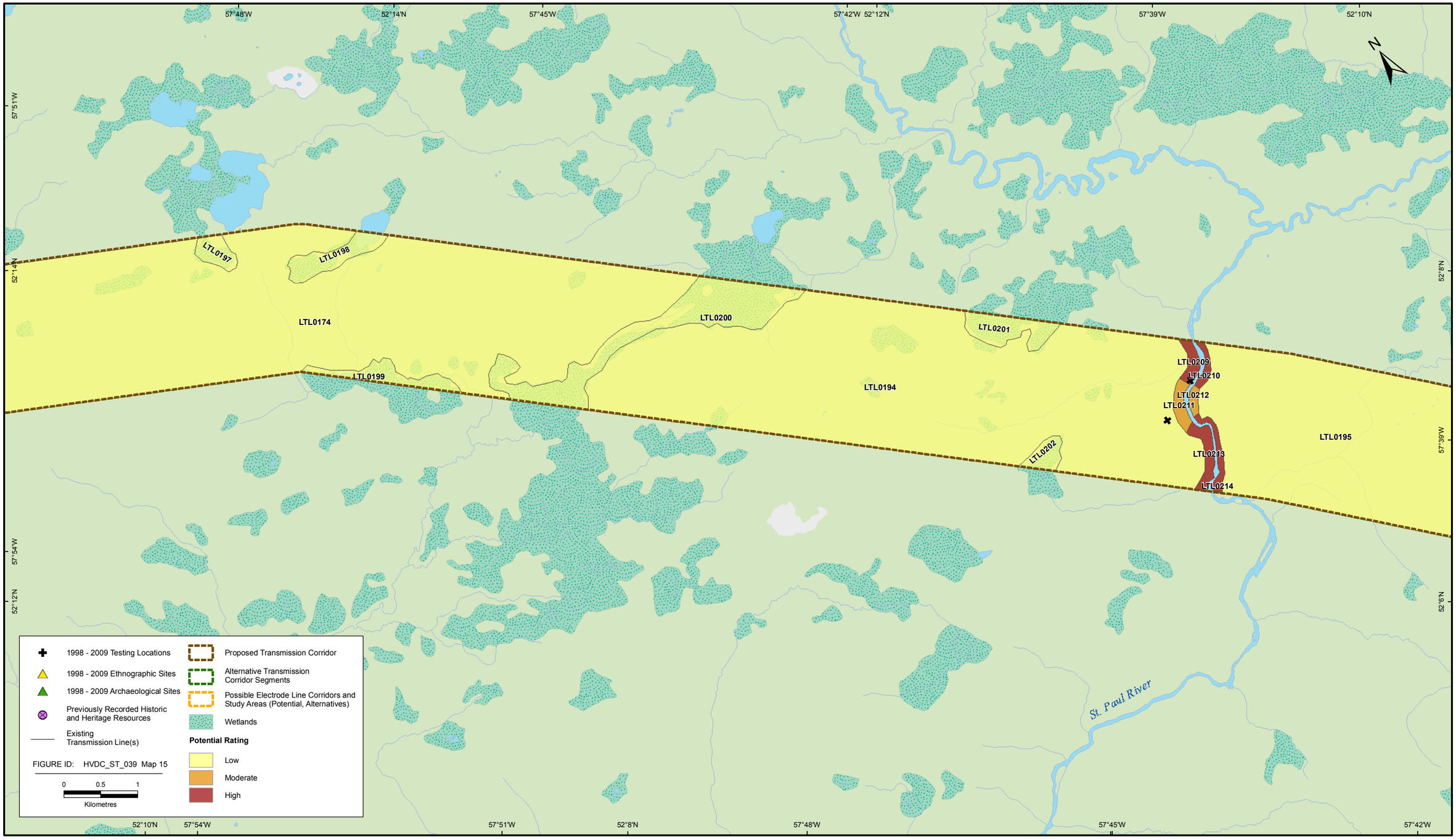
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 13



nalcor energy

MAP 14

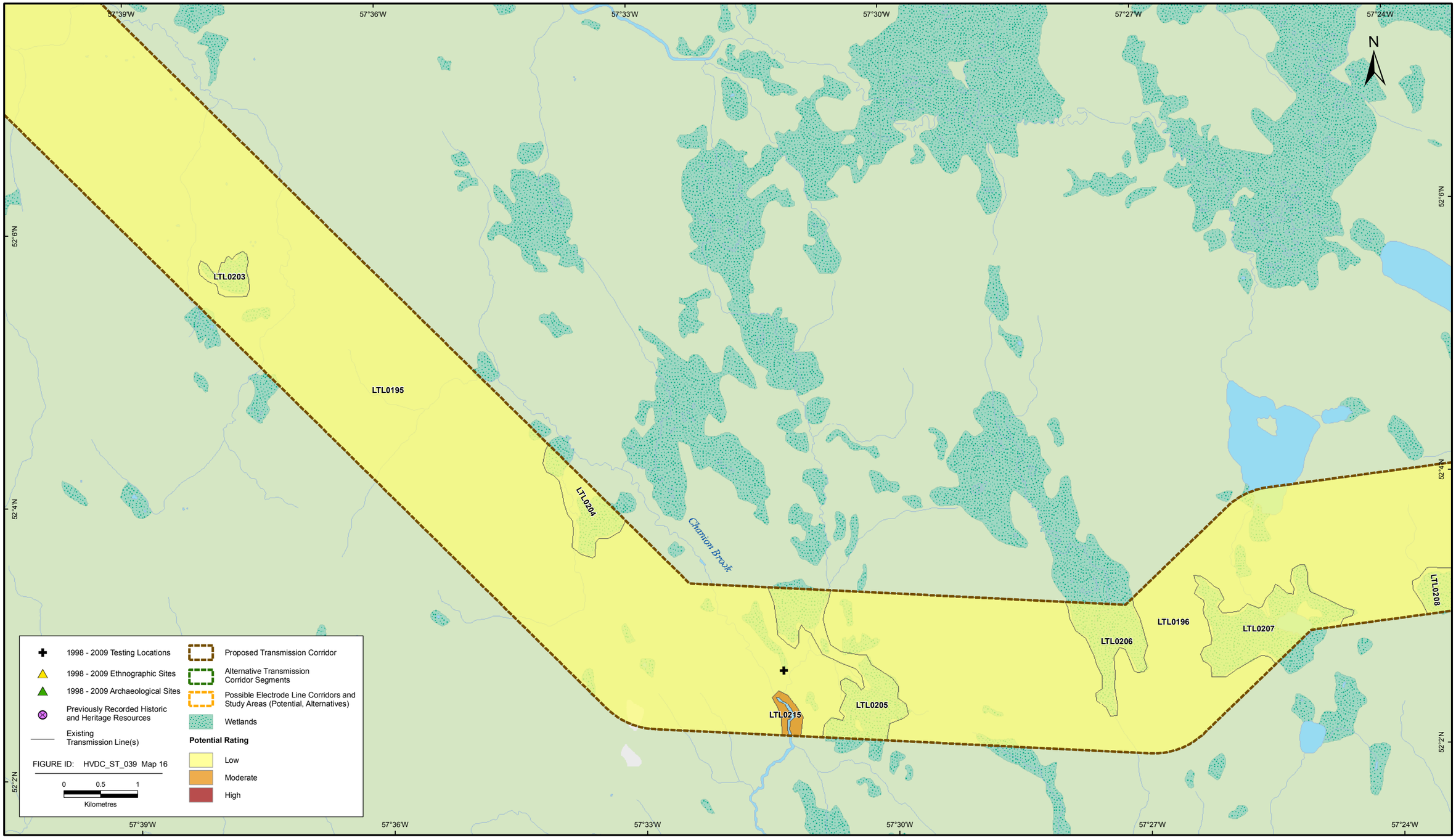
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 14



nalcor energy

MAP 15

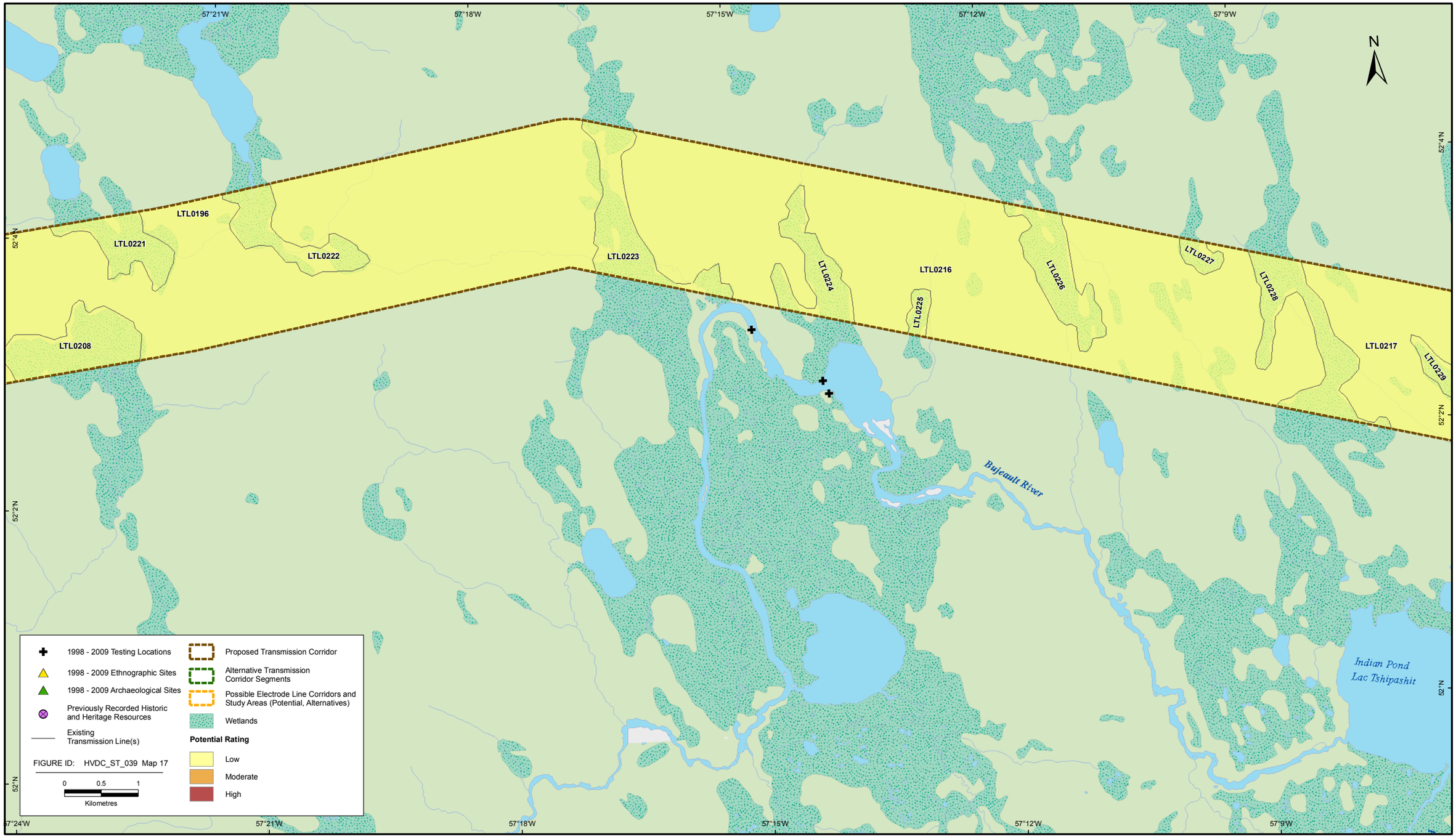
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 15



nalcor energy

MAP 16

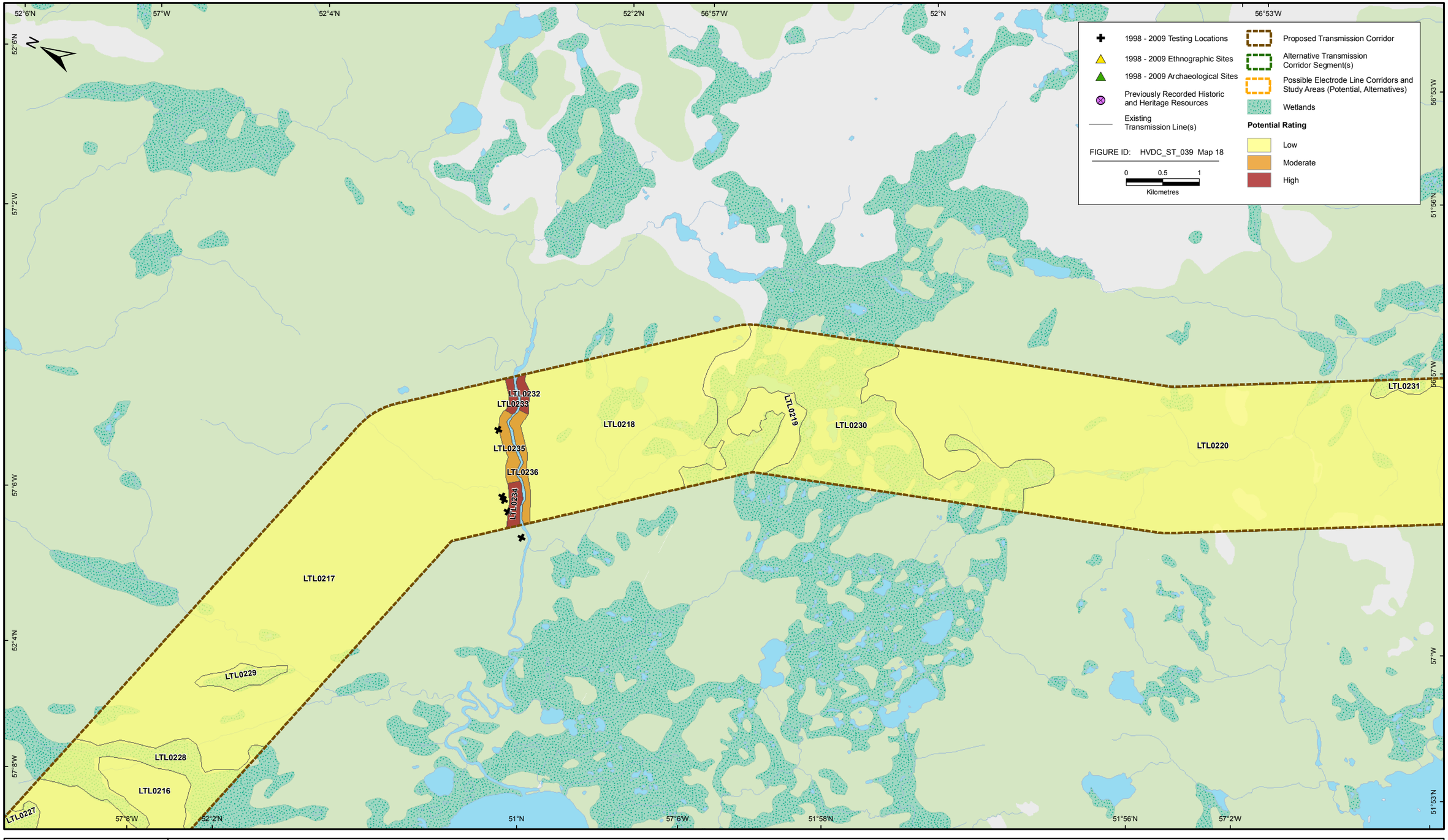
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 16



nalcor energy

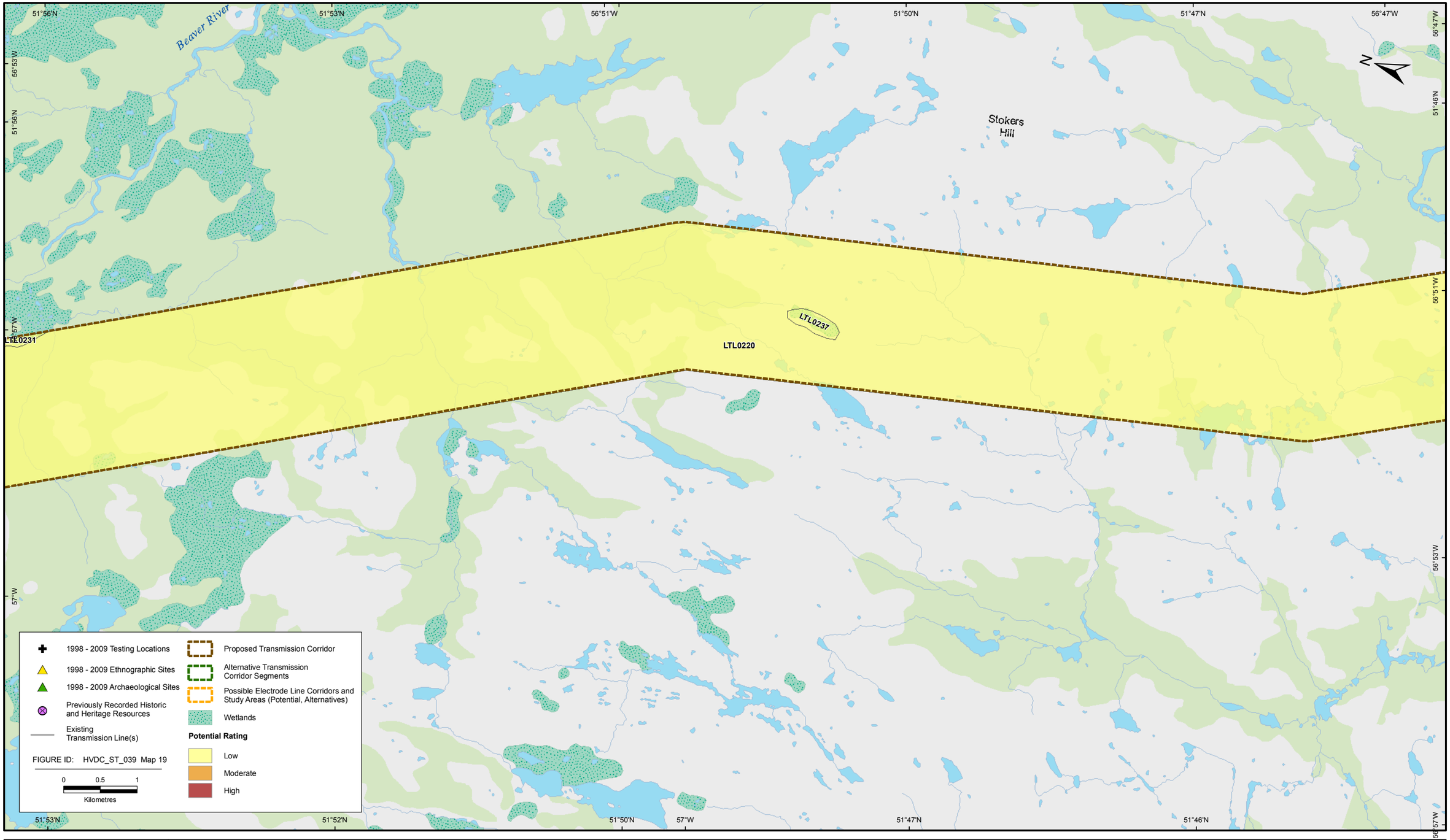
MAP 17

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 17



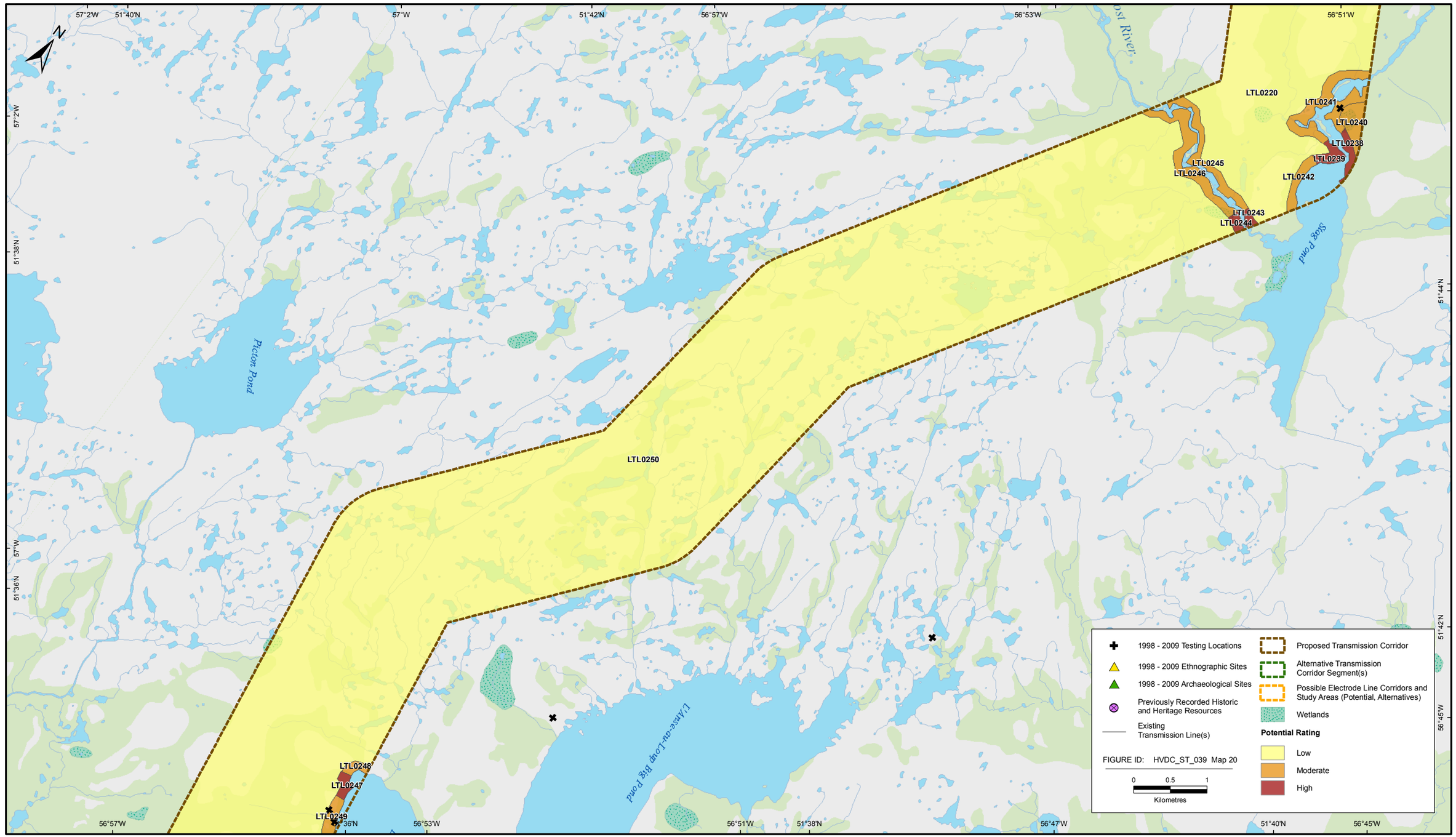
MAP 18

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 18



MAP 19

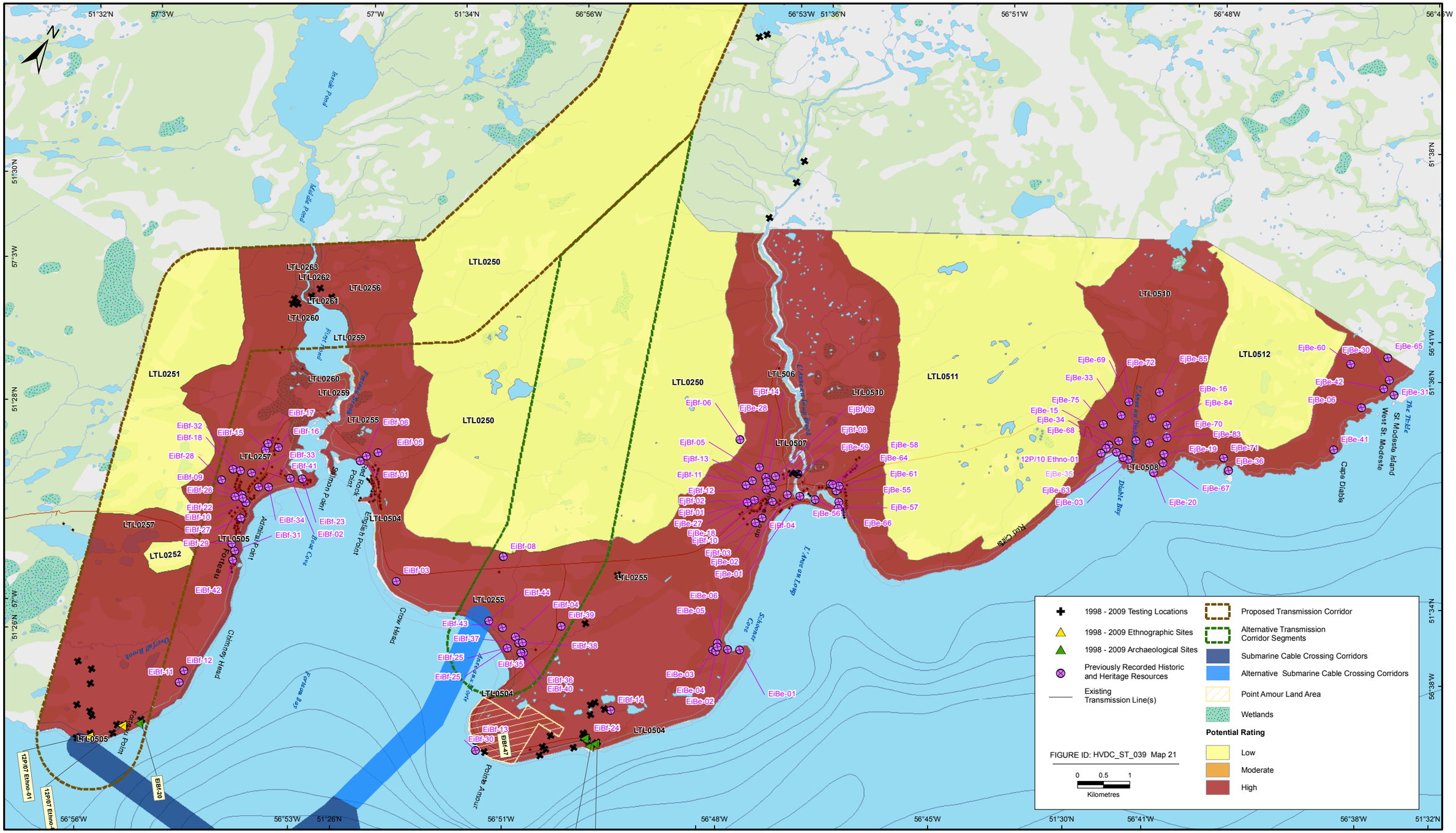
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 19



nalcor energy

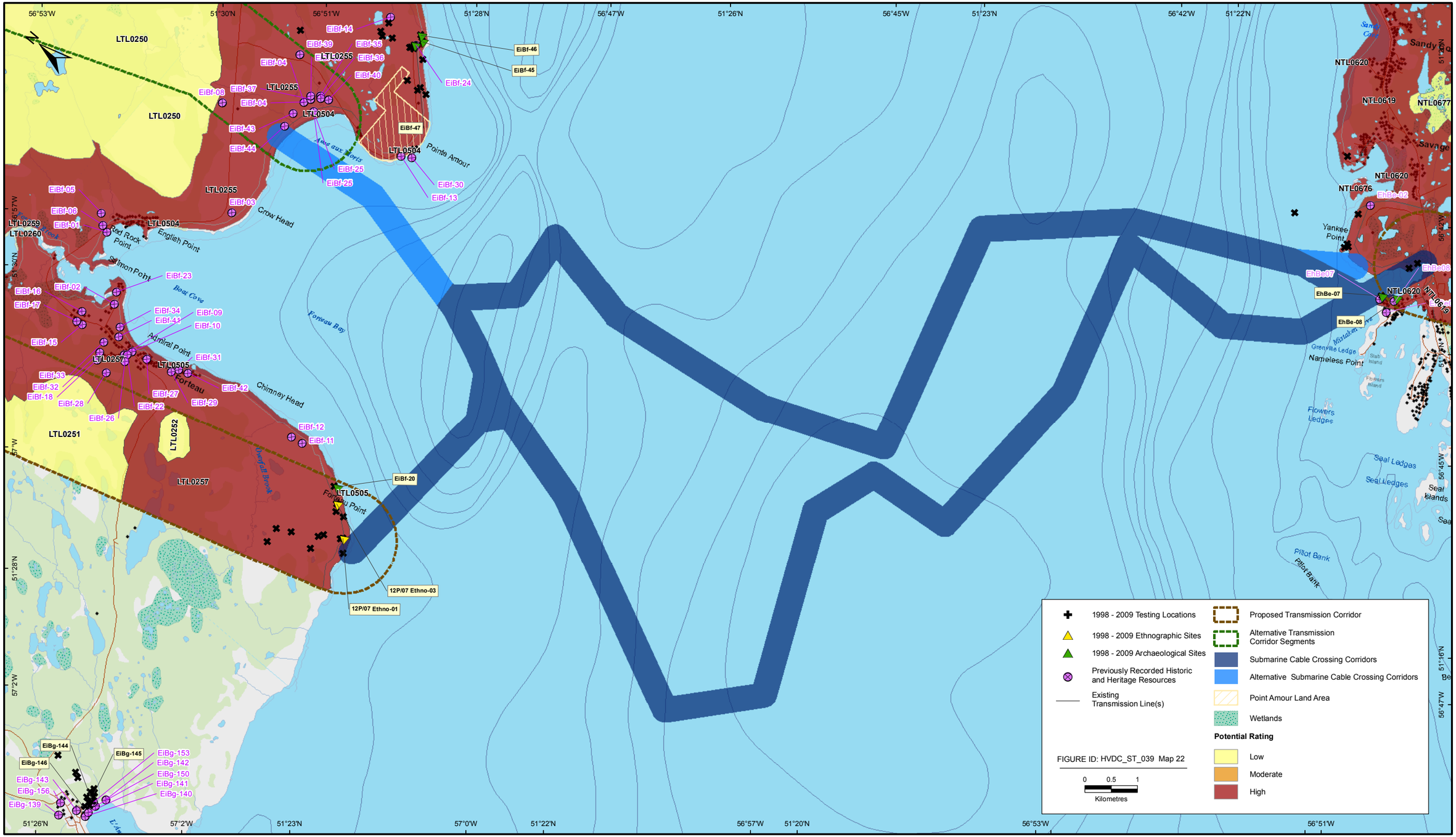
MAP 20

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 20



MAP 21

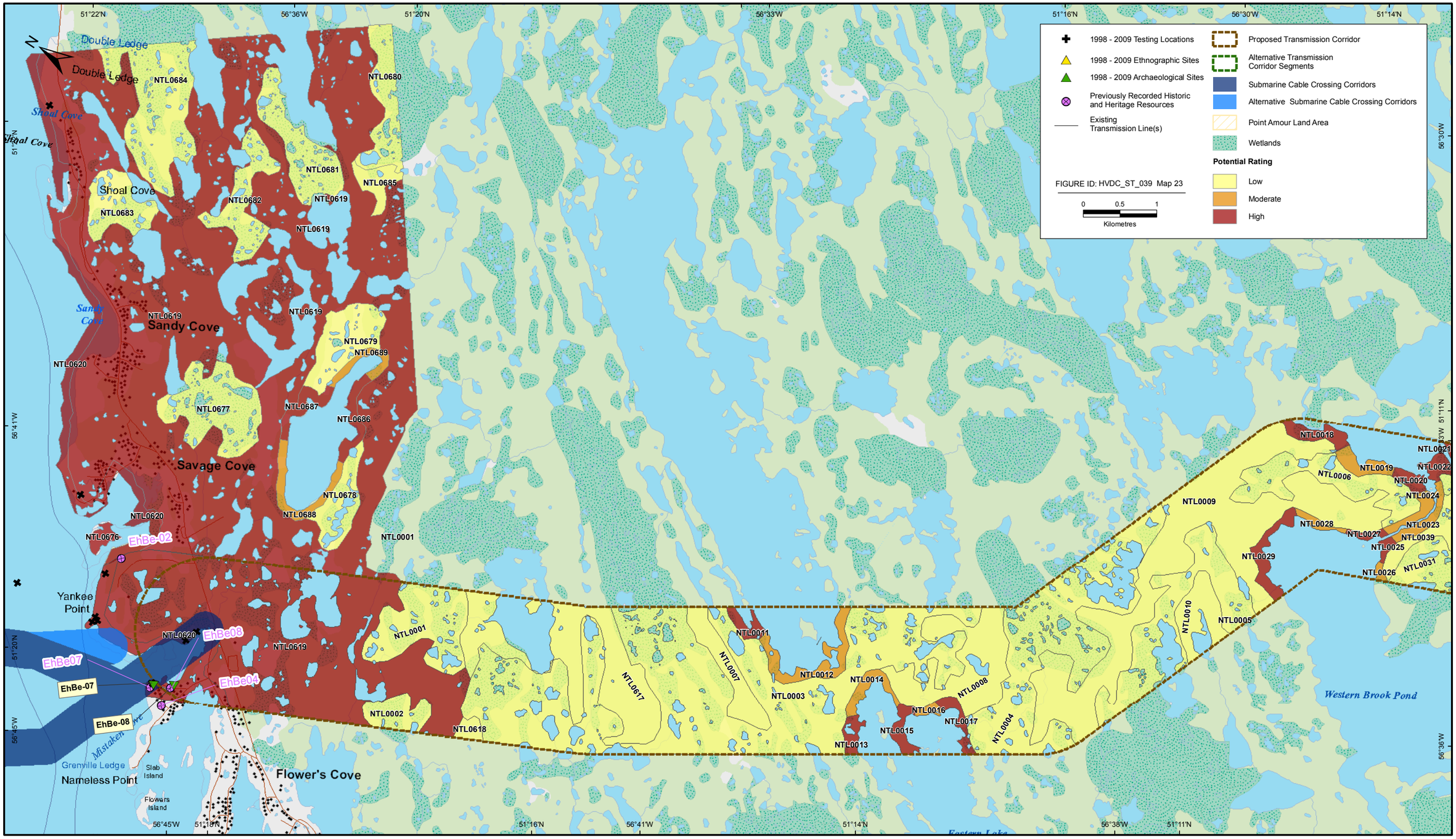
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 21



nalcor energy

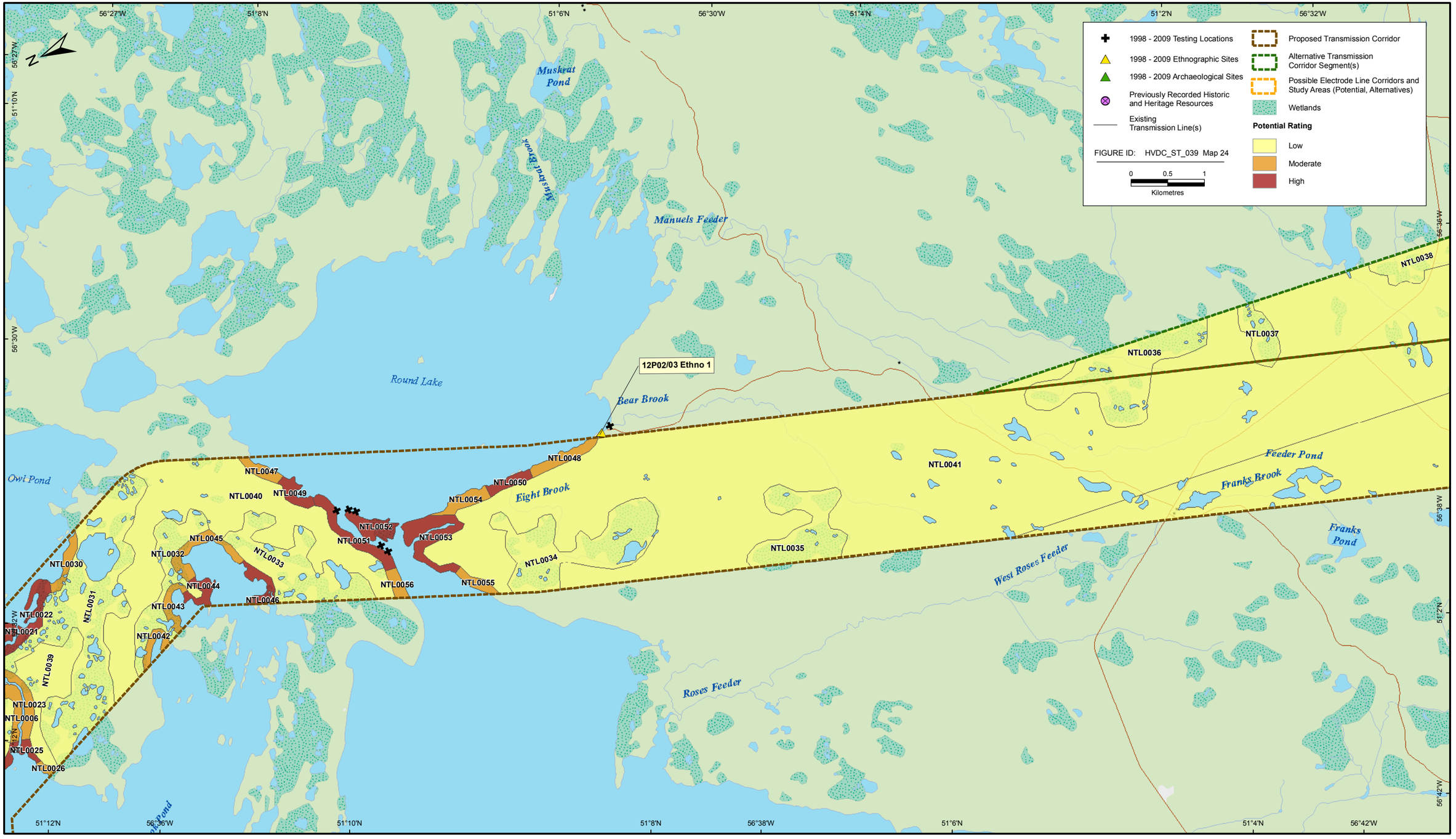
MAP 22

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle - # 22



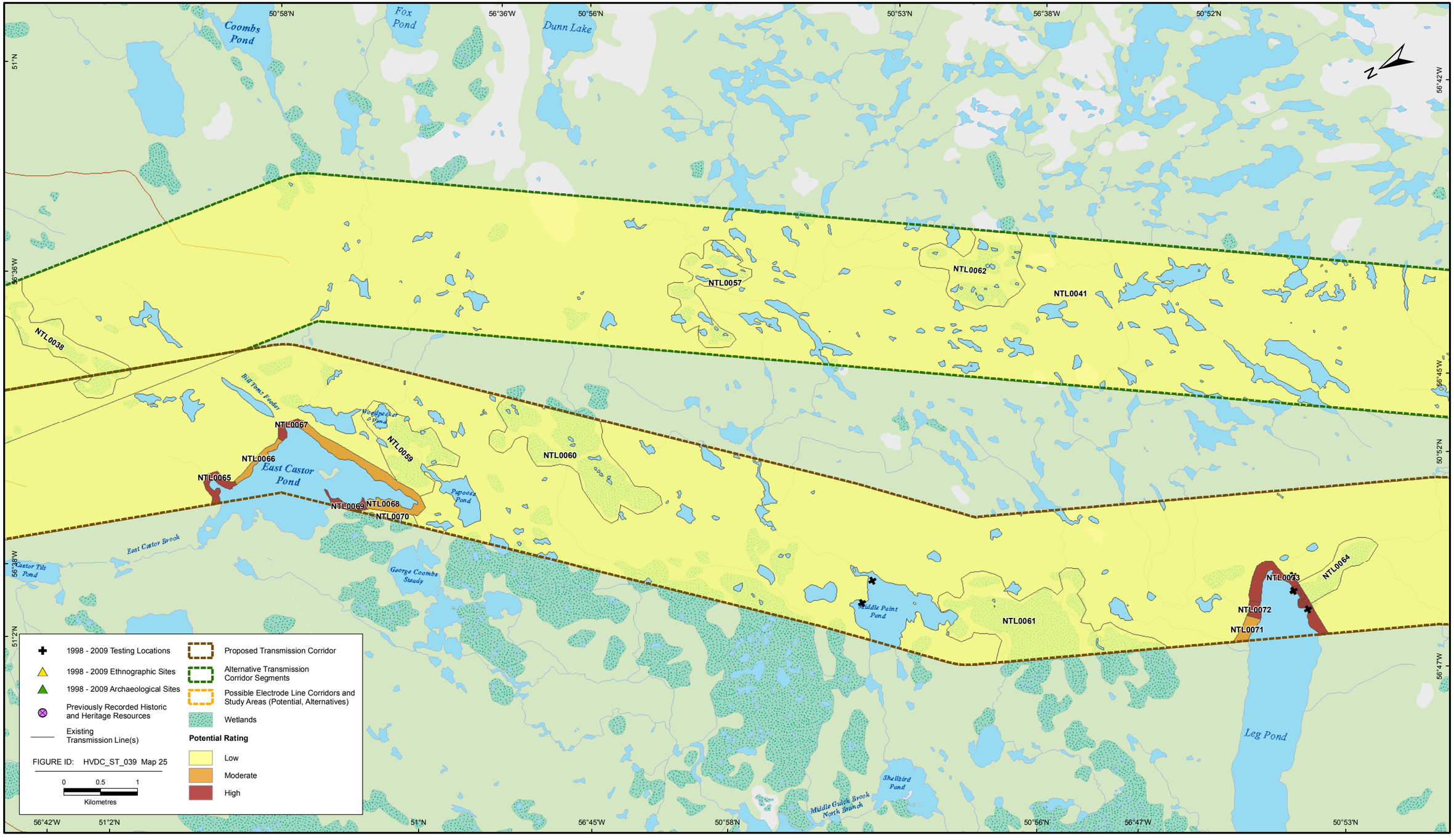
MAP 23

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 23



MAP 24

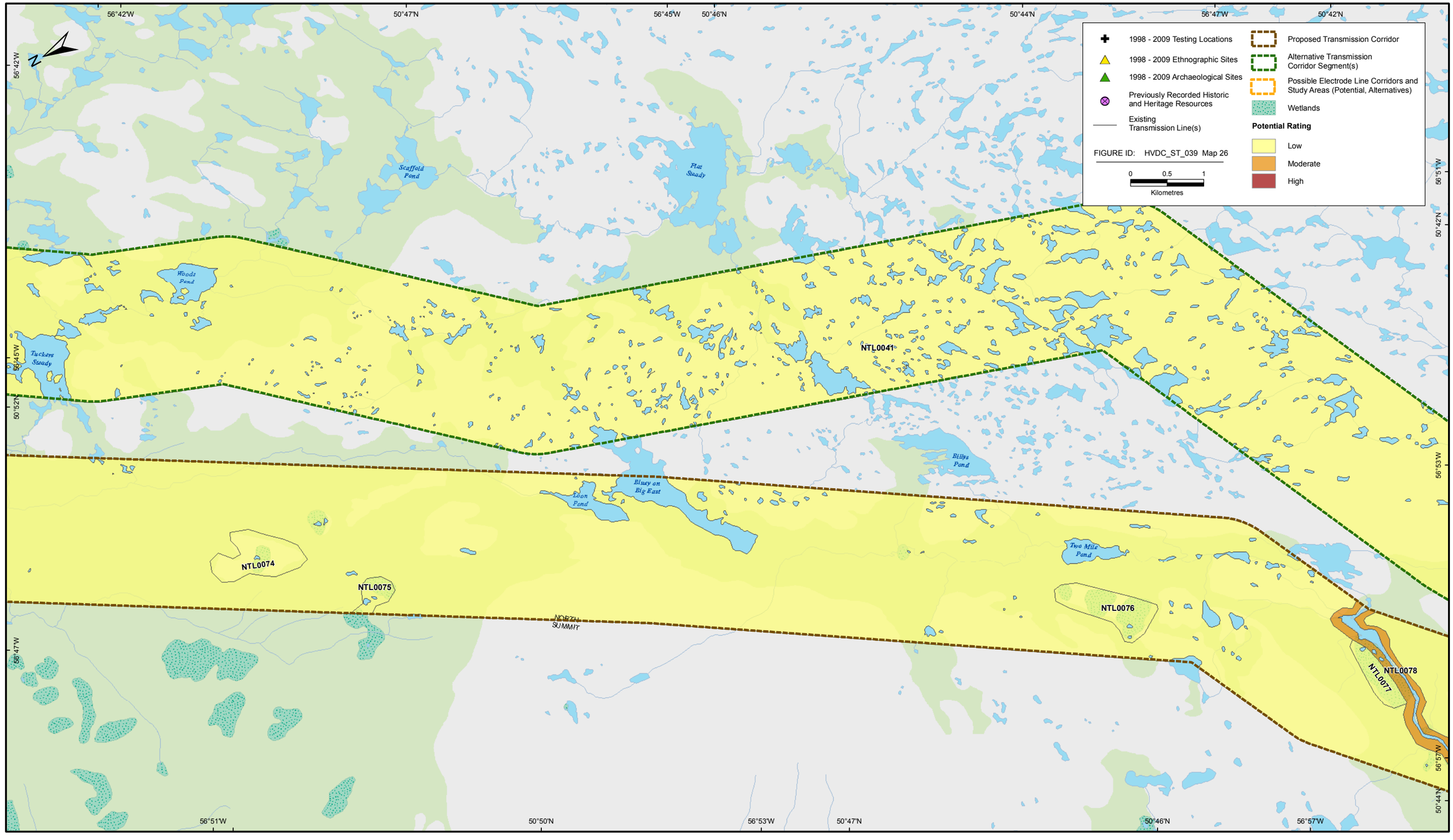
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 24



nalcor energy

MAP 25

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 25



nalcor energy

MAP 26

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 26

1998 - 2009 Testing Locations
1998 - 2009 Ethnographic Sites
1998 - 2009 Archaeological Sites
Previously Recorded Historic and Heritage Resources
Existing Transmission Line(s)
Proposed Transmission Corridor
Alternative Transmission Corridor Segment(s)
Possible Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Potential, Alternatives)
Wetlands

Potential Rating

Low
Moderate
High

FIGURE ID: HVDC_ST_039 Map 27

0 0.5 1
Kilometres

56°51'W 50°40'N 50°38'N 56°53'W 50°36'N 56°57'W MOUNT HOGAN 50°34'N 57°W

Lady Worcester Barrens
Lady Worcester Pond
Black Stag Pond
Pikes Feeder Pond
Torrent River
Sunbeam Pond
NTL0095
NTL0081
Main Park Pond
Harrys Pond
Indian Steady
NTL0098
NTL0097
NTL0079
NTL0099
NTL0100
NTL0101
NTL0063
NTL0104
NTL0105
NTL0102
NTL0106
Middle Pond
NTL0080
NTL0108
NTL0109
NTL0107
NTL0110
NTL0111
NTL0112
NTL0113
NTL0090
EdBg-01
NTL0041
NTL0681
NTL0078
Silver Brook

50°44'N 57°W 50°42'N 57°2'W 50°40'N 50°38'N 57°6'W 50°36'N

MAP 27

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 27

1998 - 2009 Testing Locations
1998 - 2009 Ethnographic Sites
1998 - 2009 Archaeological Sites
Previously Recorded Historic and Heritage Resources
Existing Transmission Line(s)
Proposed Transmission Corridor
Alternative Transmission Corridor Segment(s)
Possible Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Potential, Alternatives)
Wetlands

Potential Rating

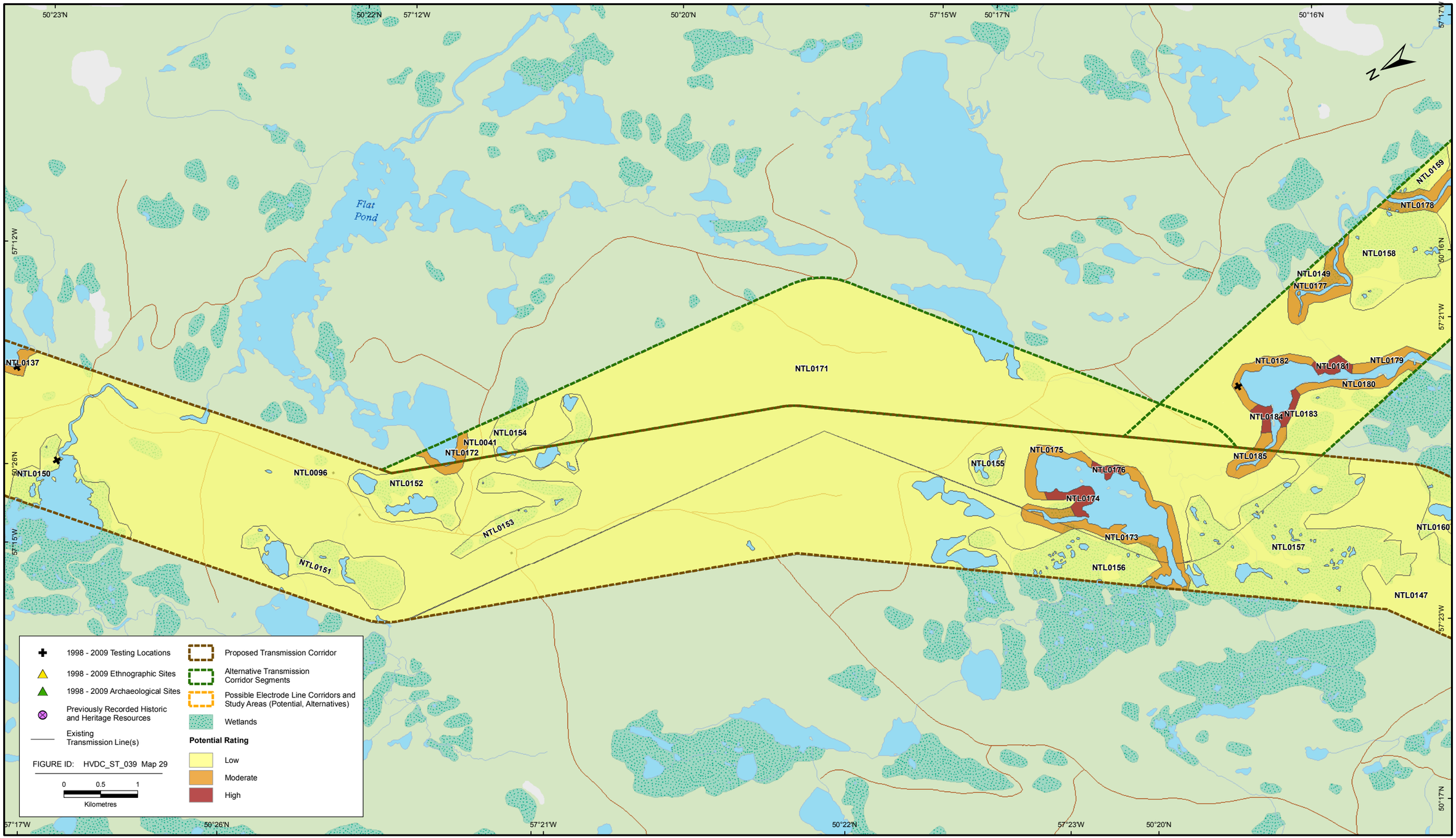
Low
Moderate
High

FIGURE ID: HVDC_ST_039 Map 28

0 0.5 1
Kilometres

MAP 28

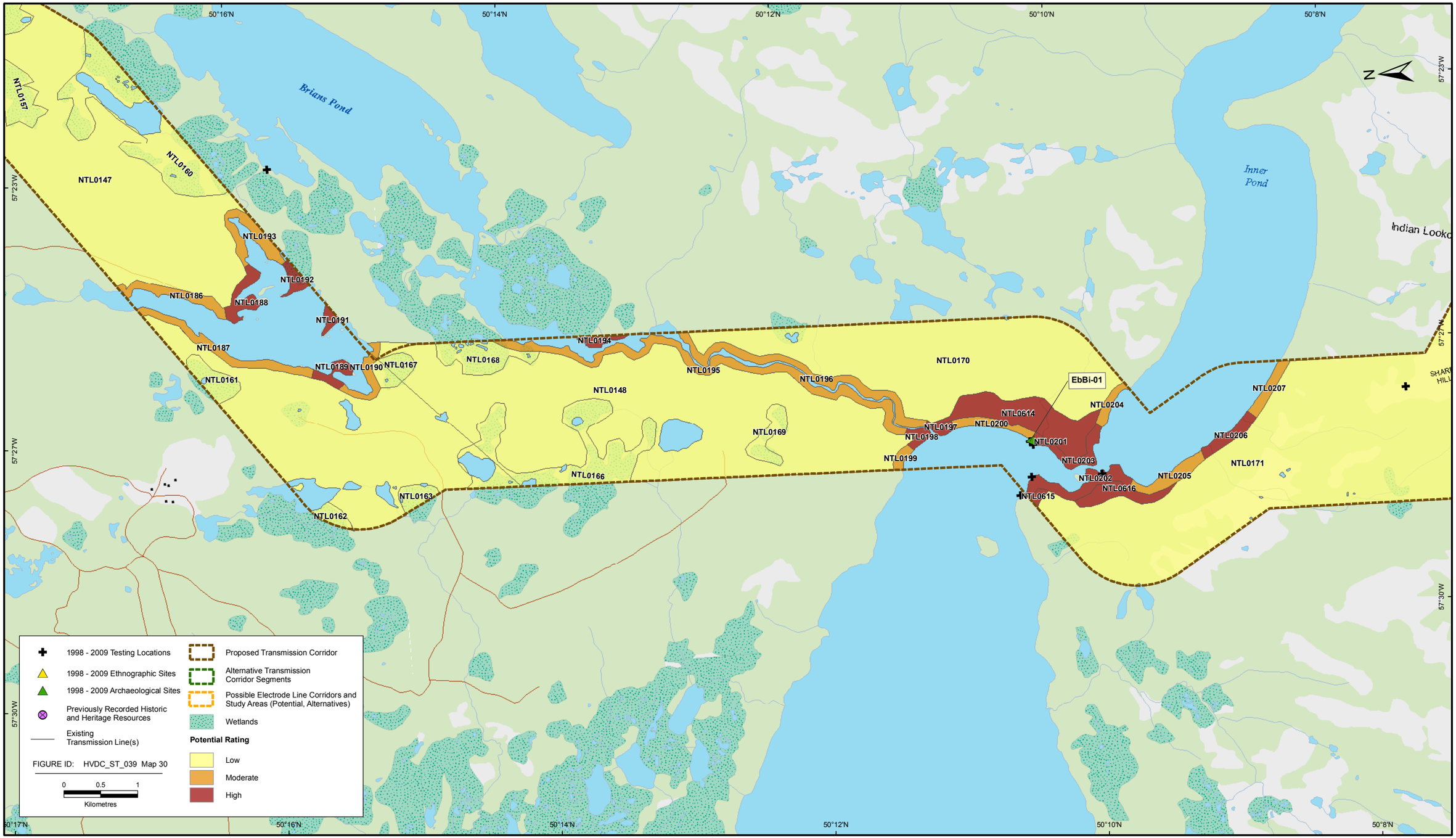
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 28



nalcor energy

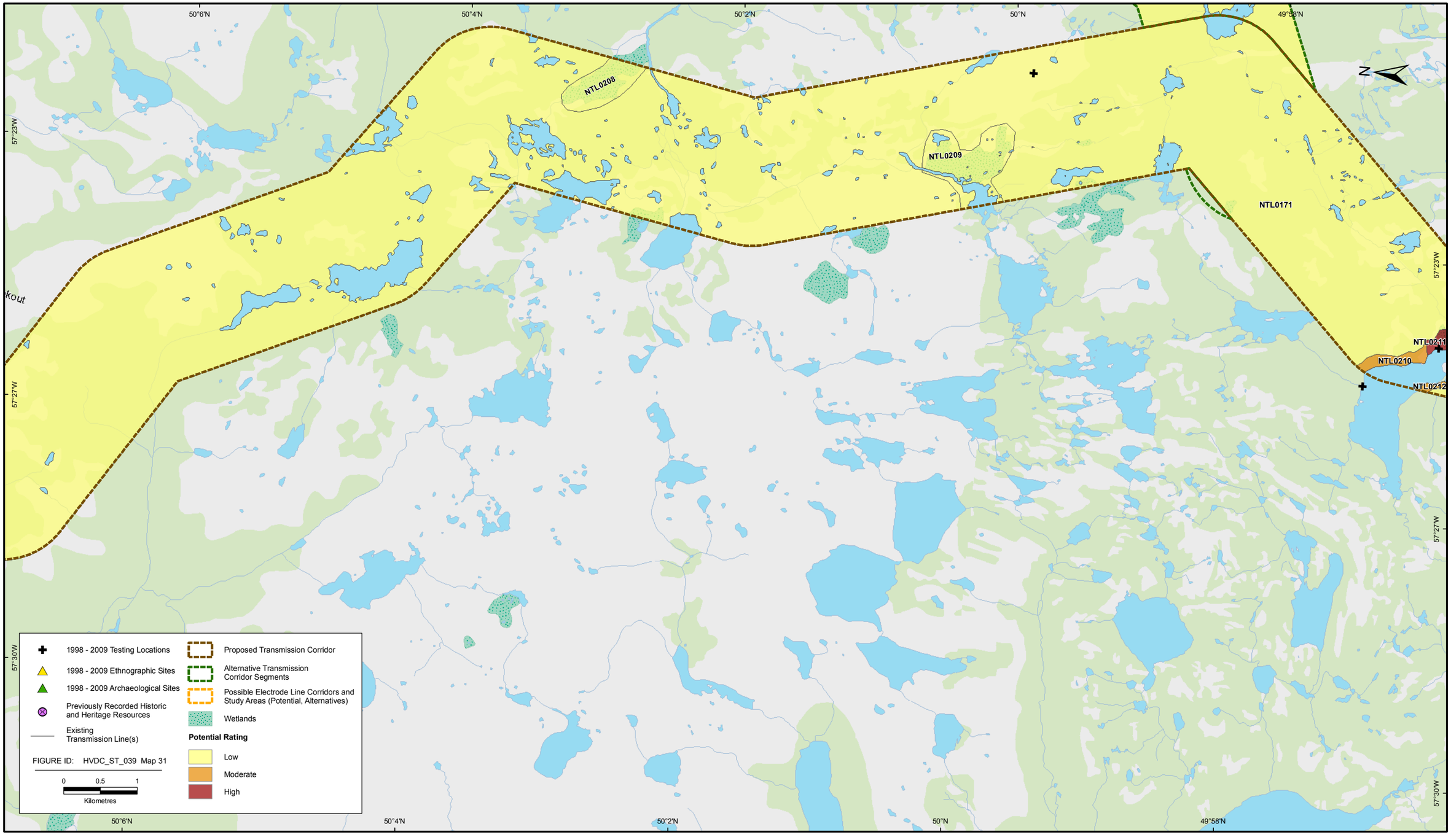
MAP 29

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 29



MAP 30

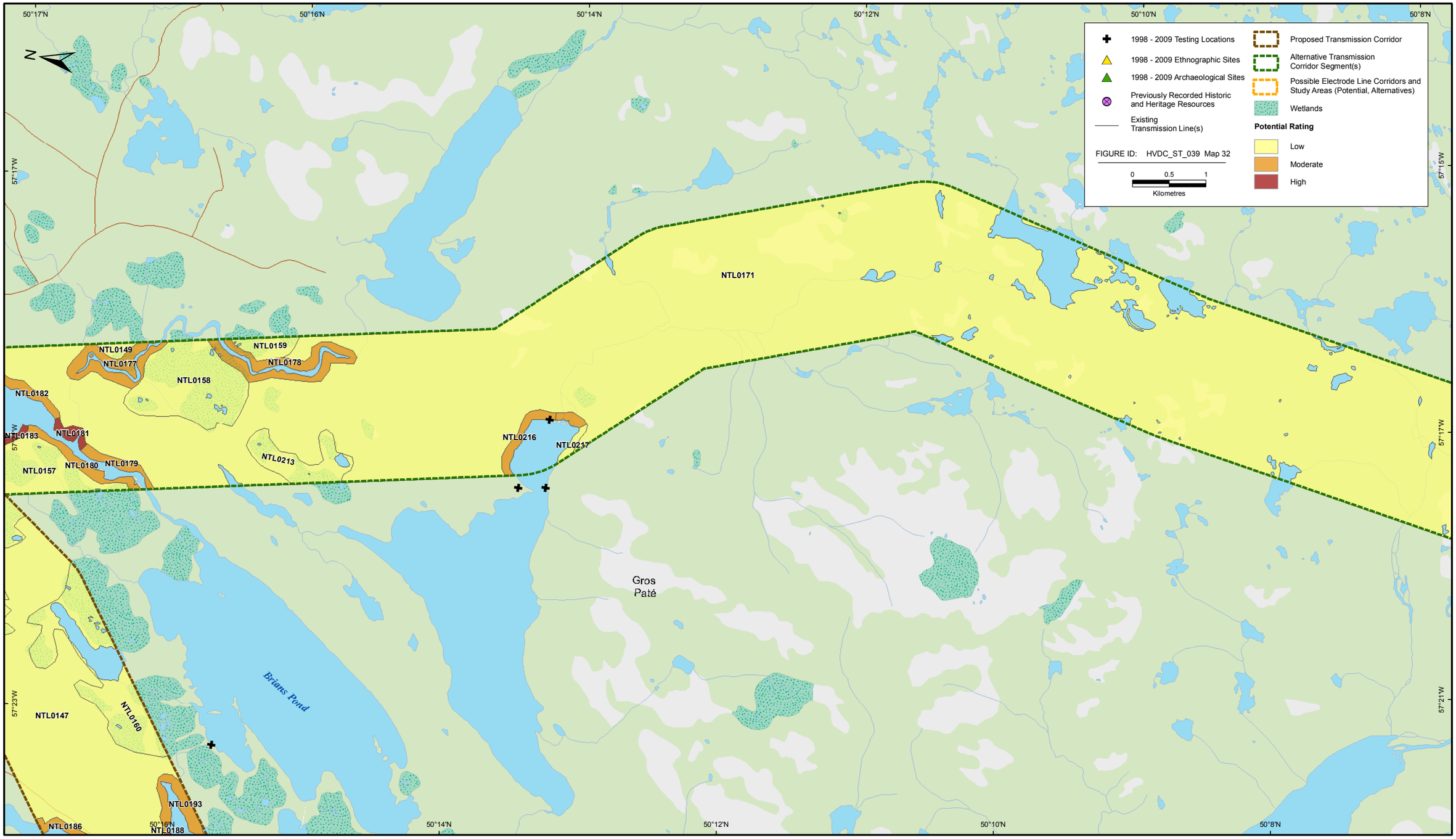
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 30



nalcor energy

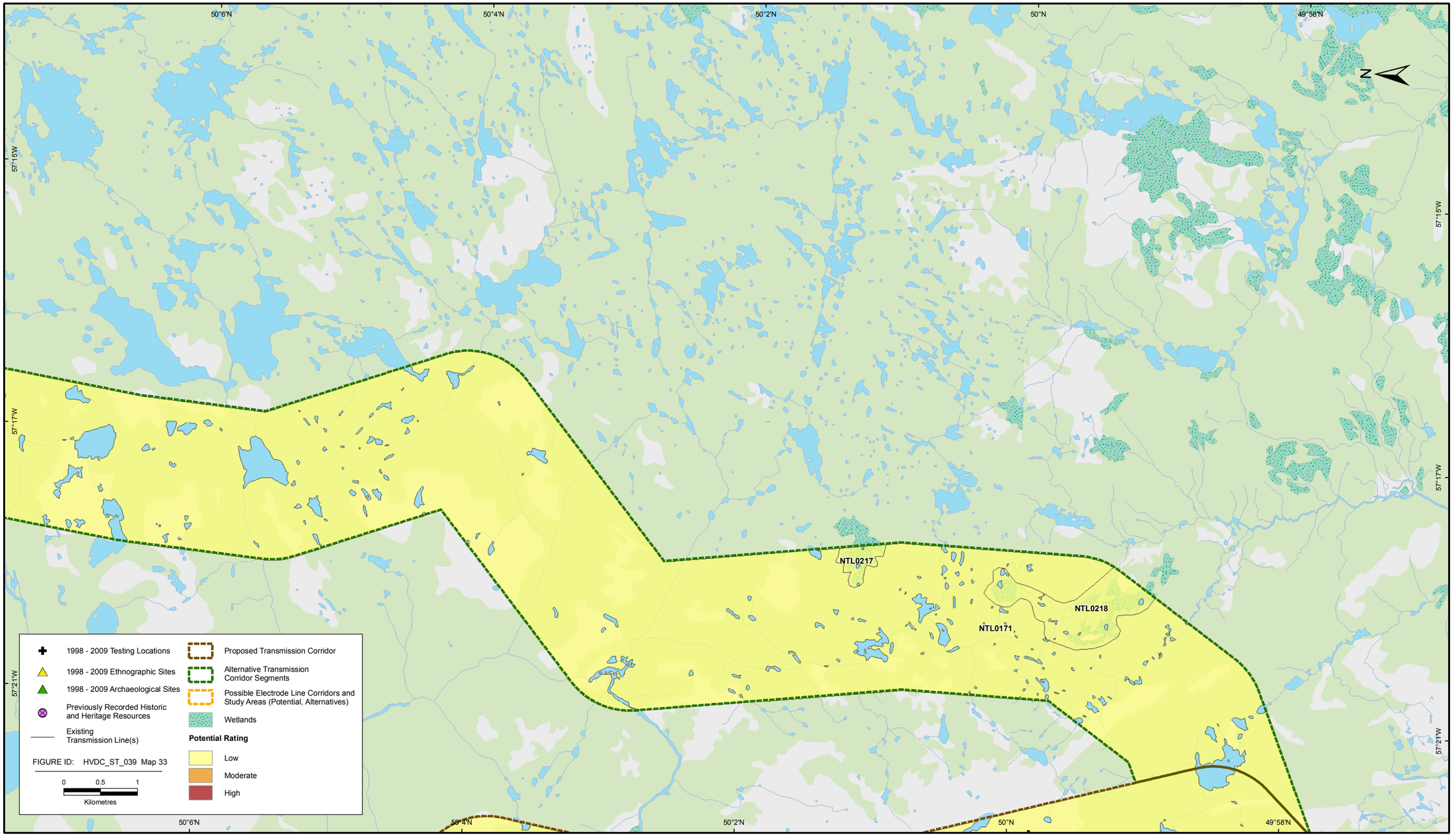
MAP 31

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 31



MAP 32

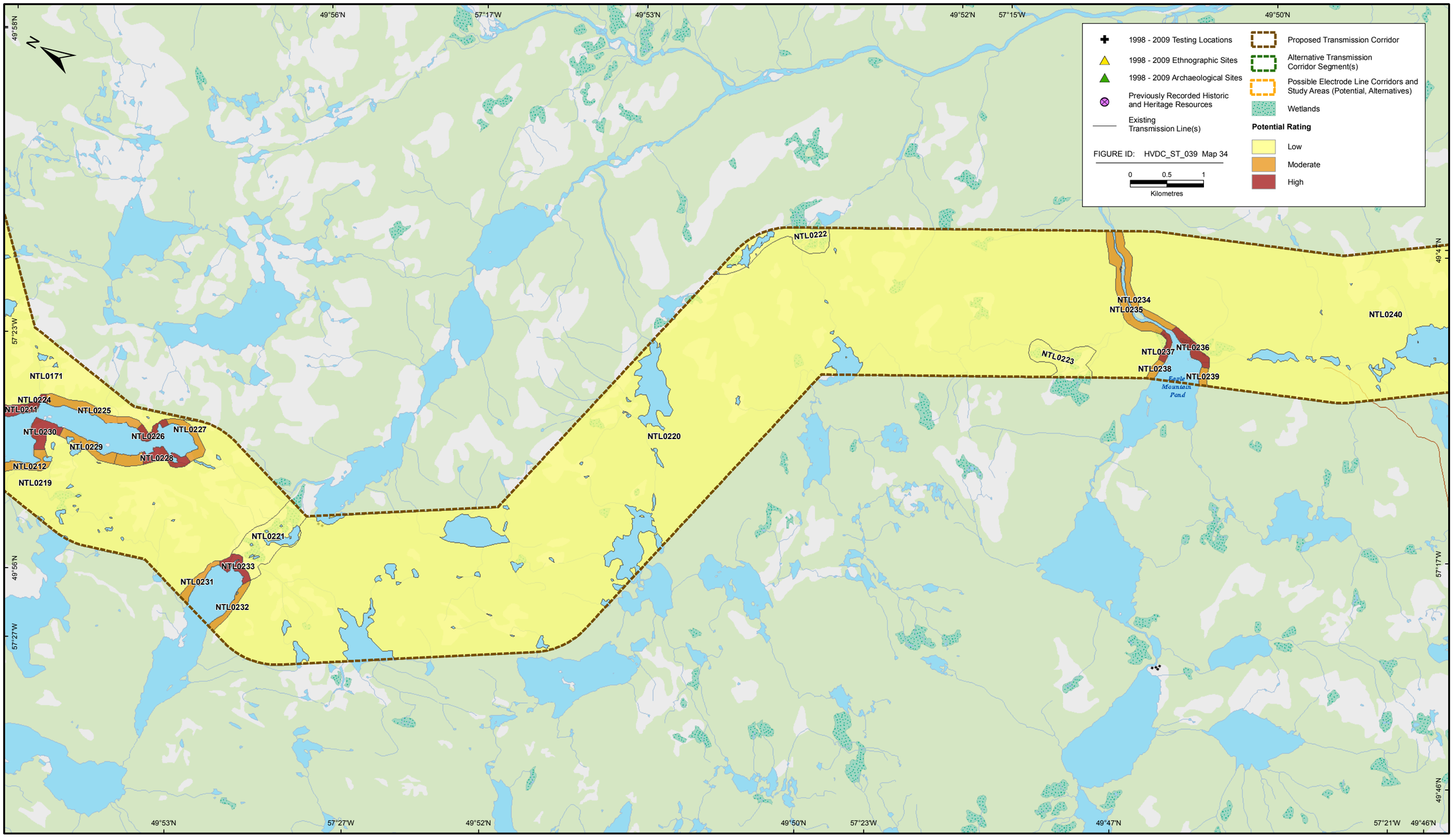
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 32



nalcor energy

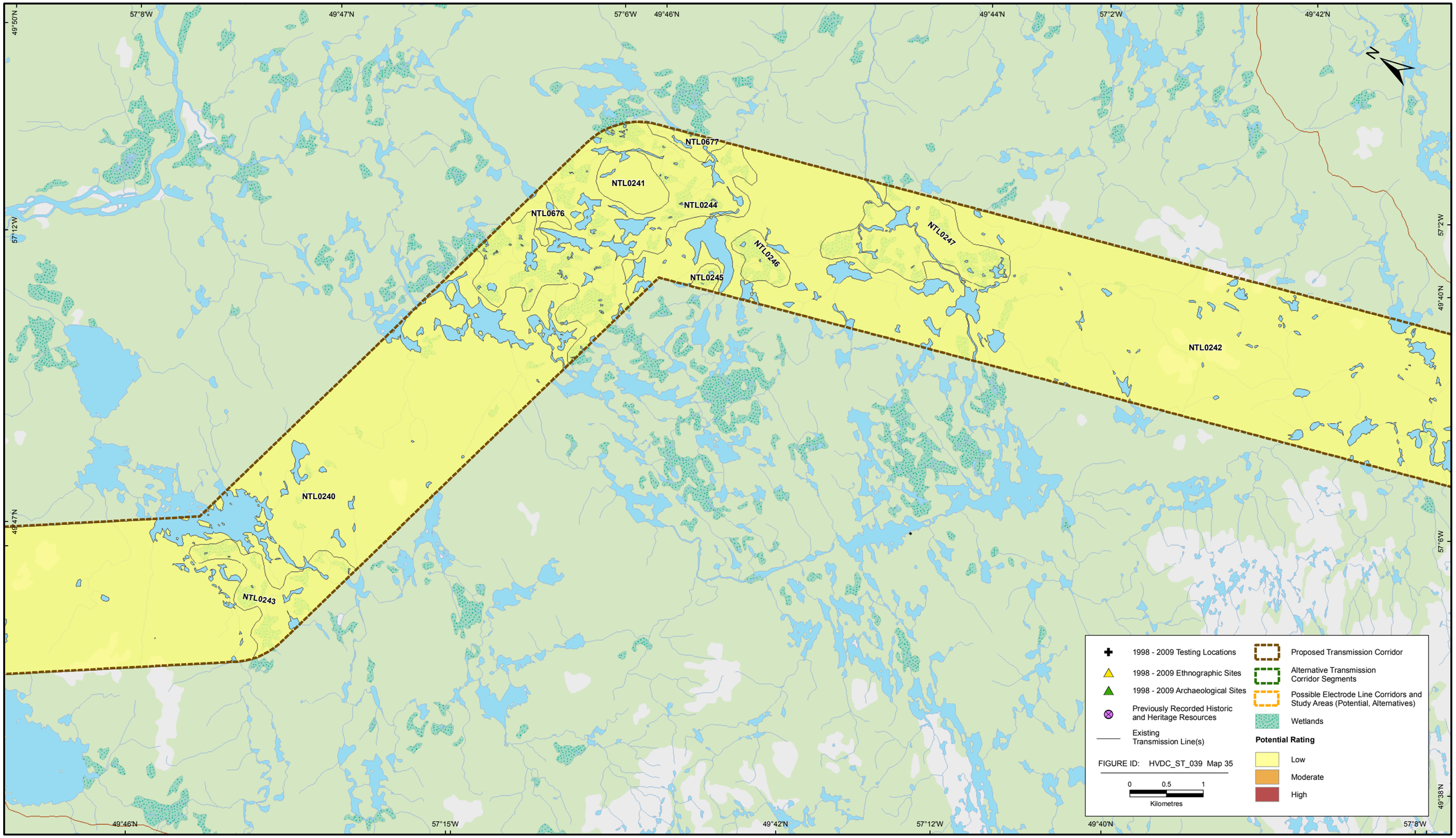
MAP 33

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 33



MAP 34

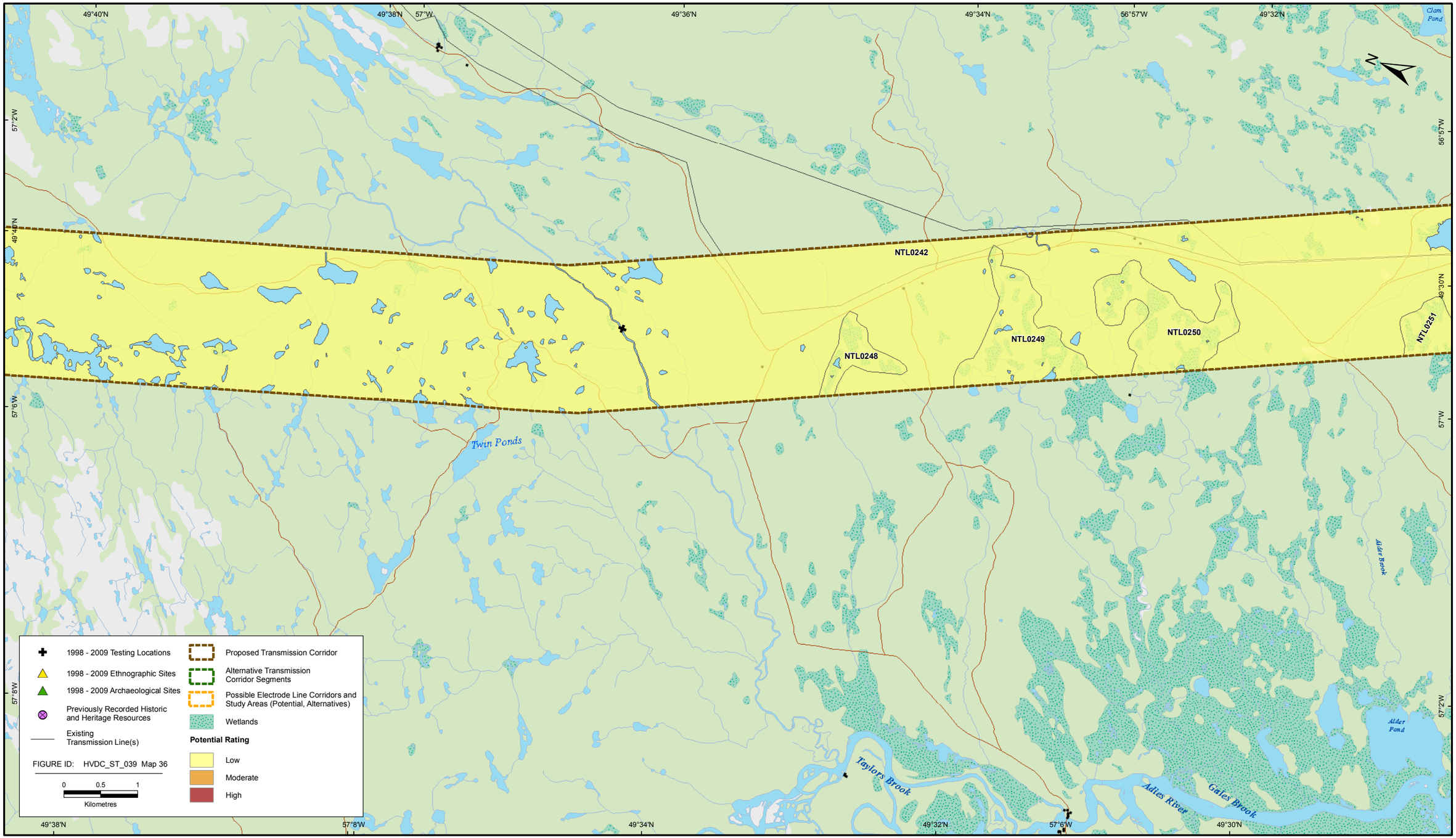
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 34



nalcor energy

MAP 35

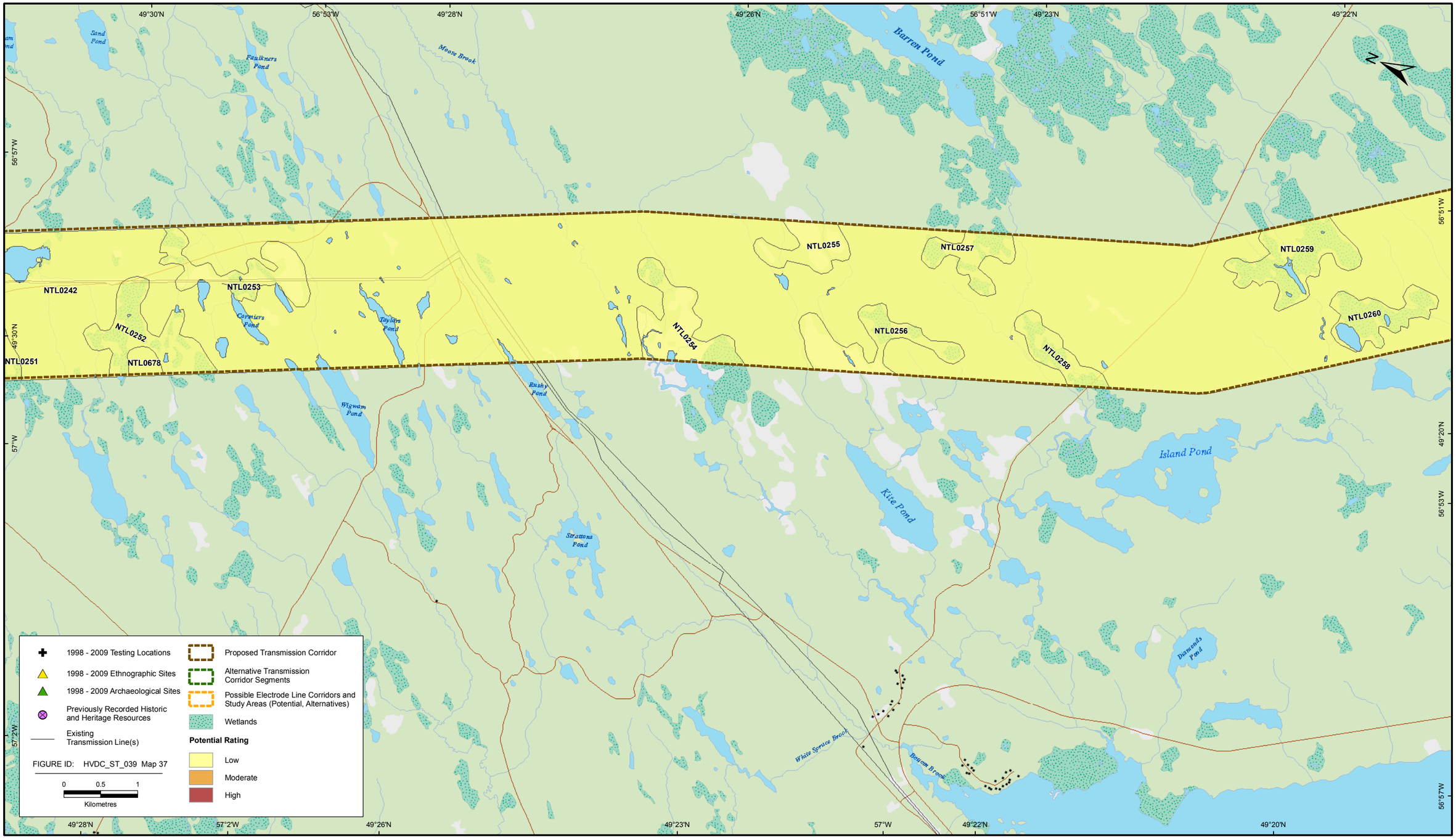
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 35



nalcor energy

MAP 36

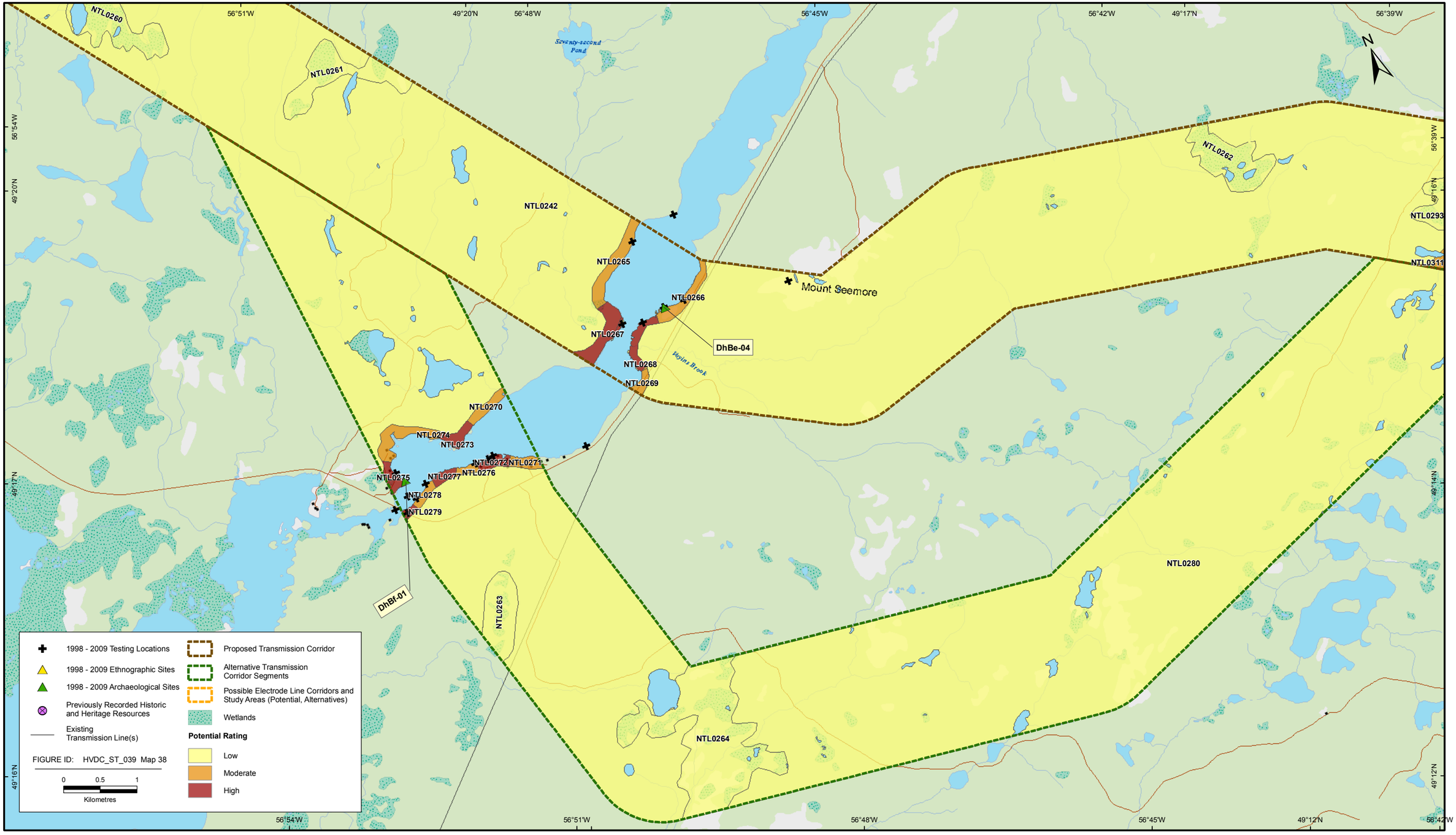
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 36



nalcor energy

MAP 37

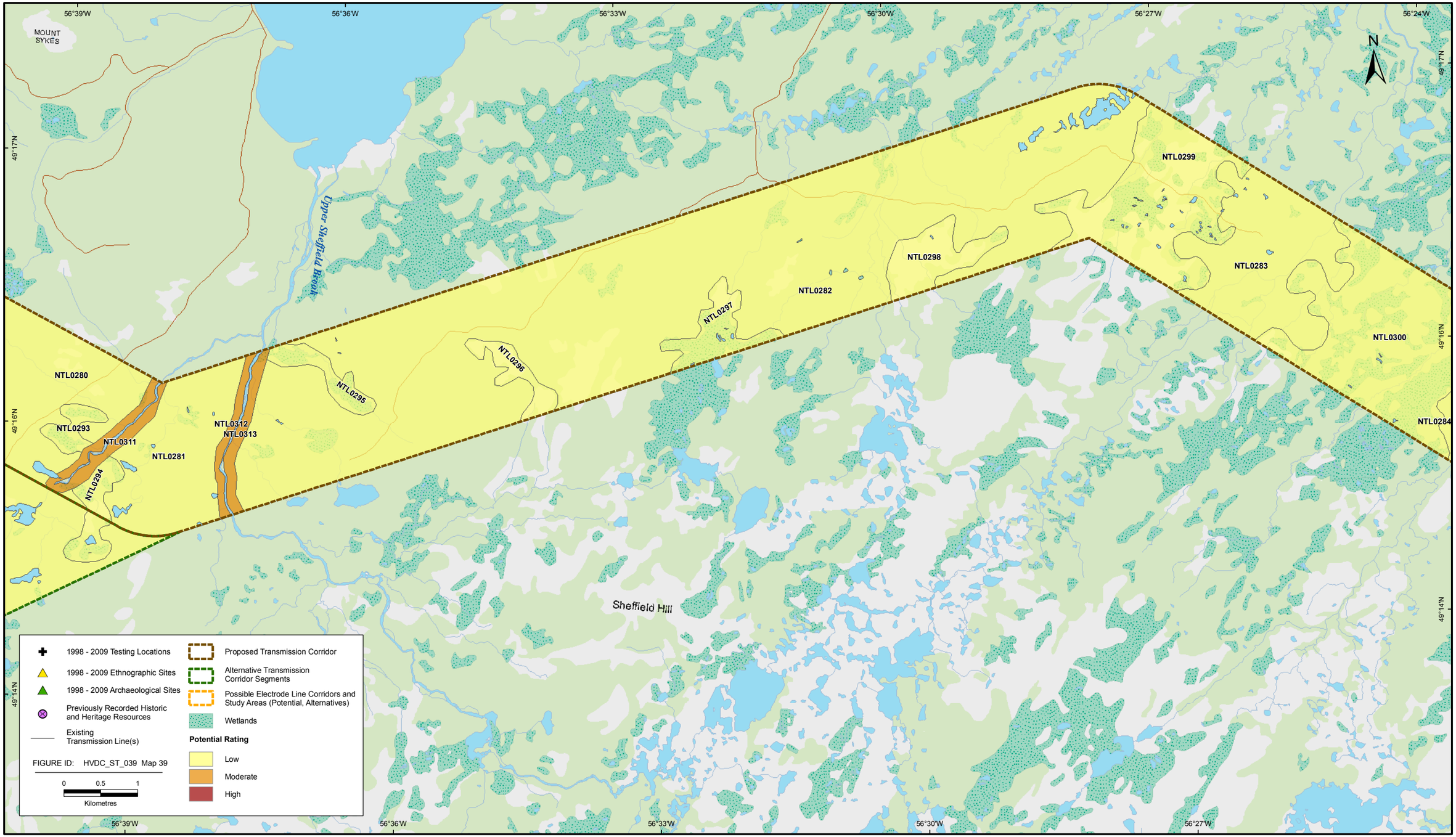
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 37



nalcor energy

MAP 38

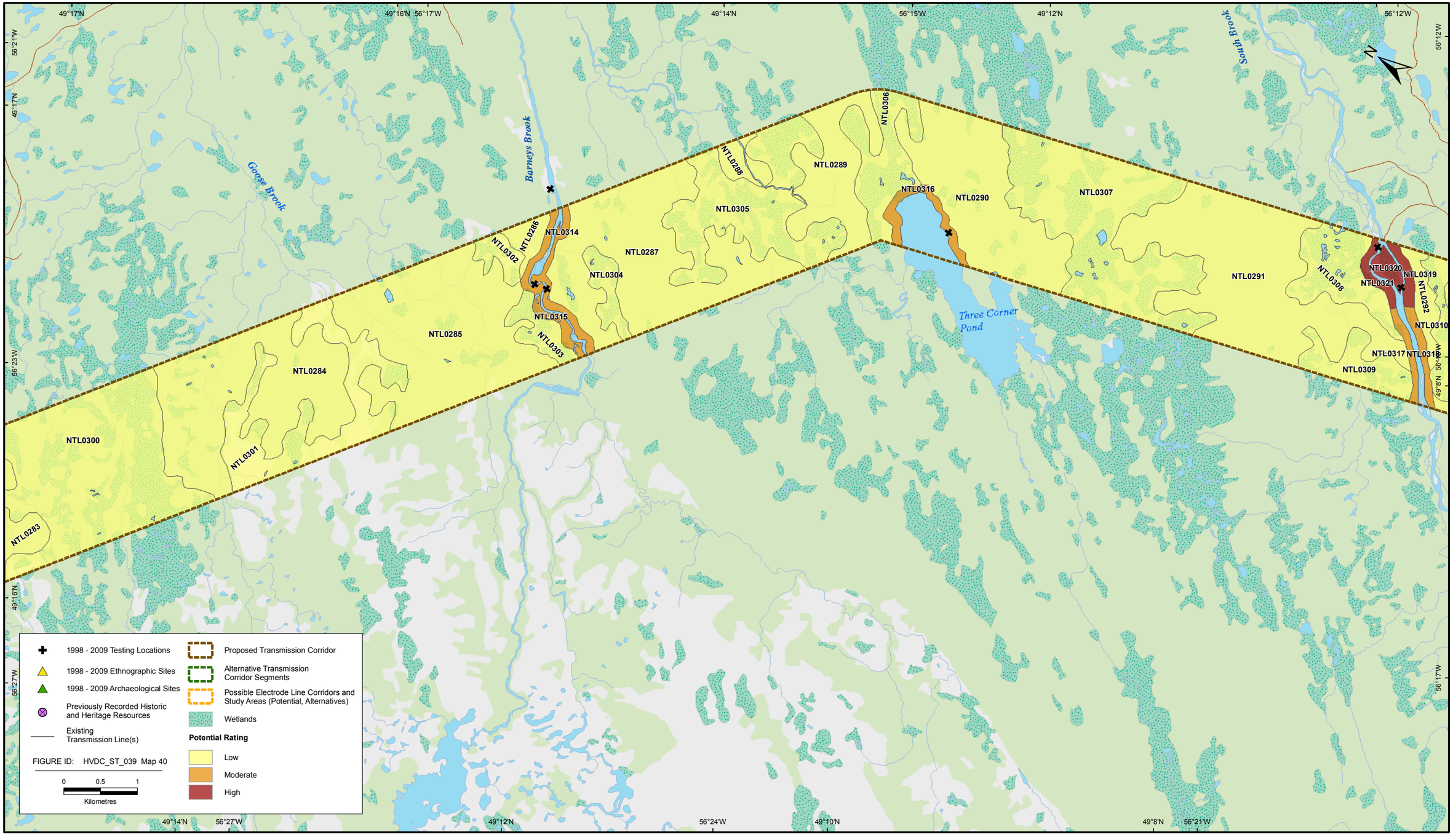
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 38



nalcor energy

MAP 39

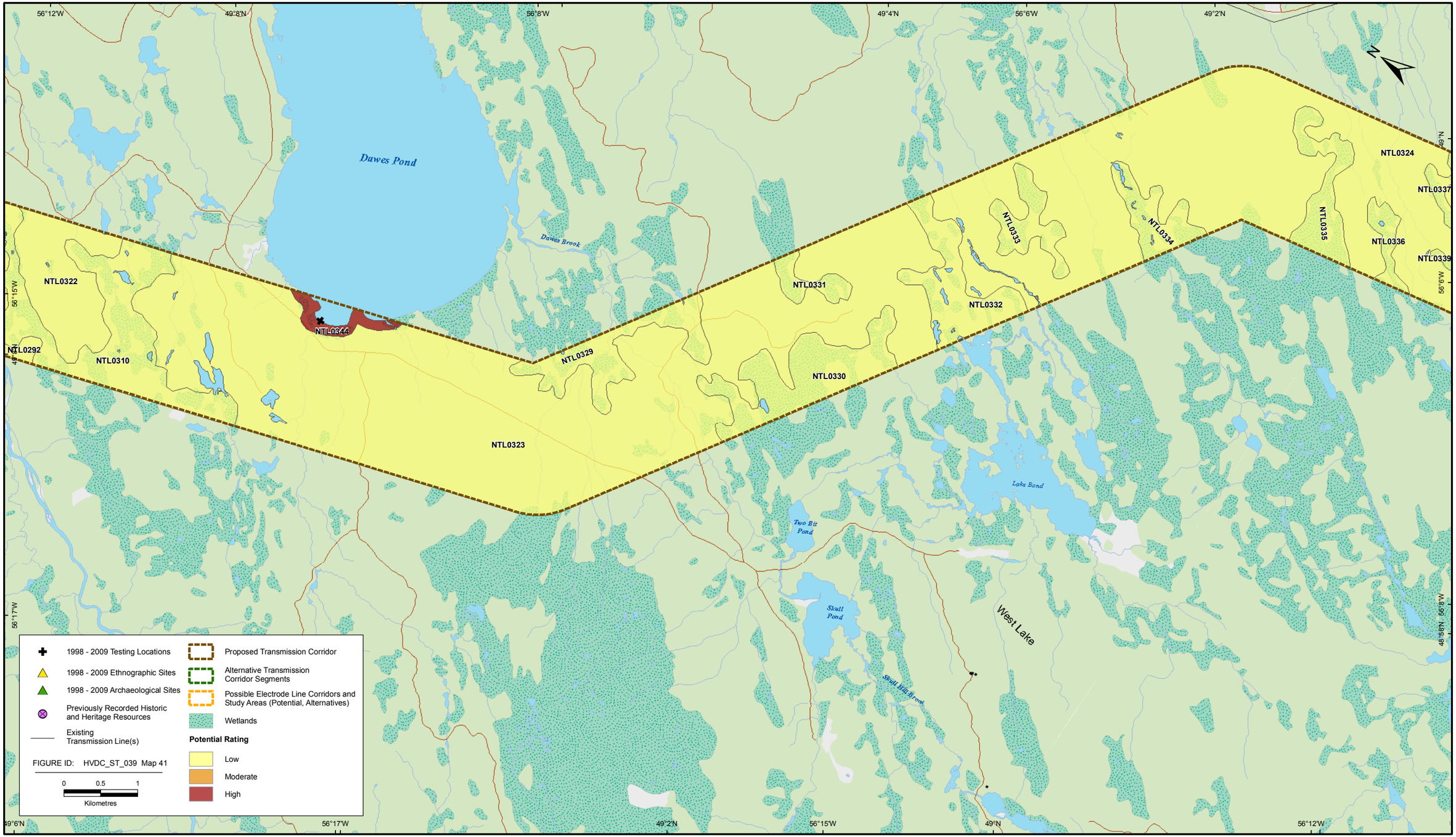
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 39



nalcor energy

MAP 40

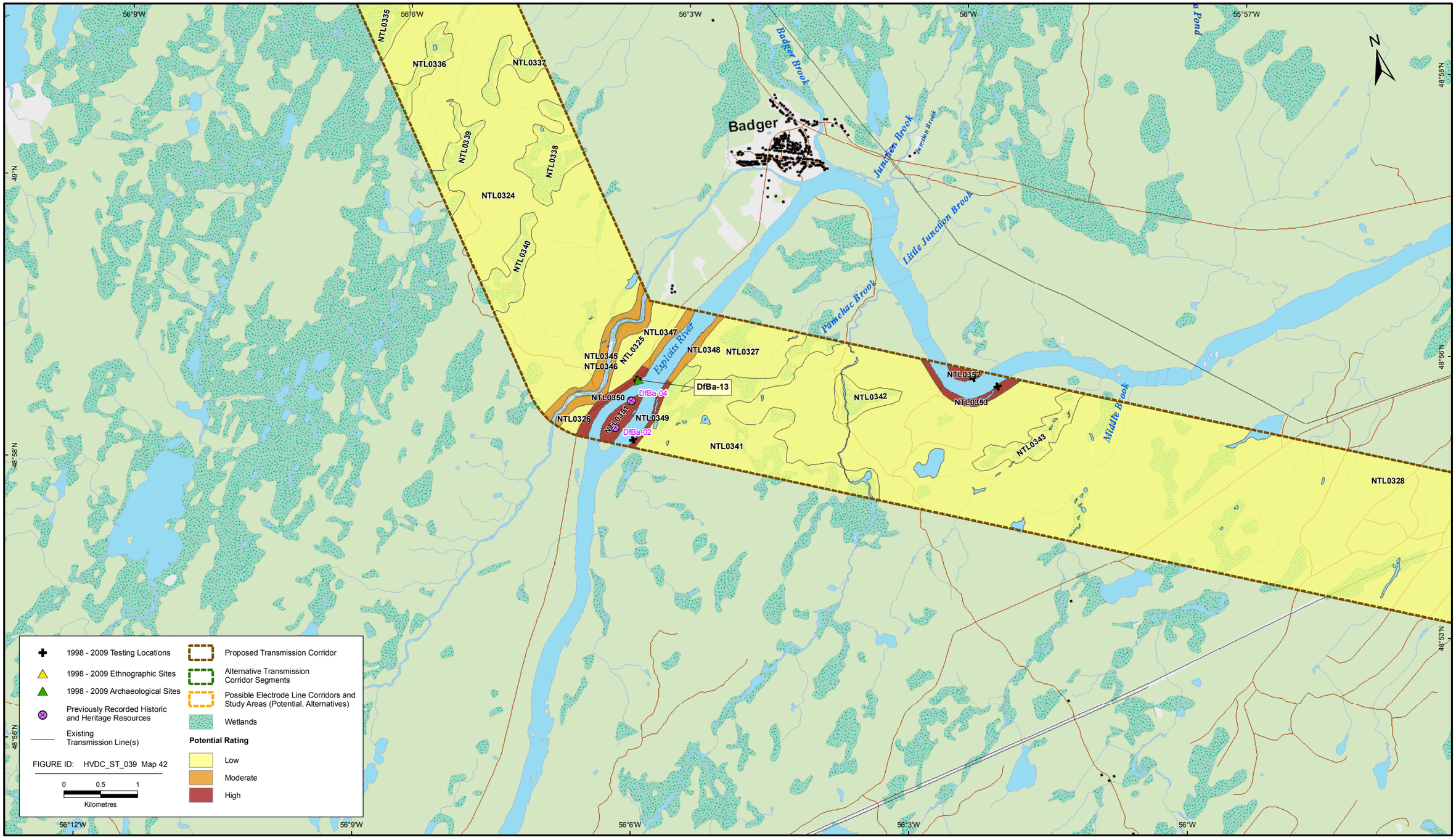
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 40



nalcor energy

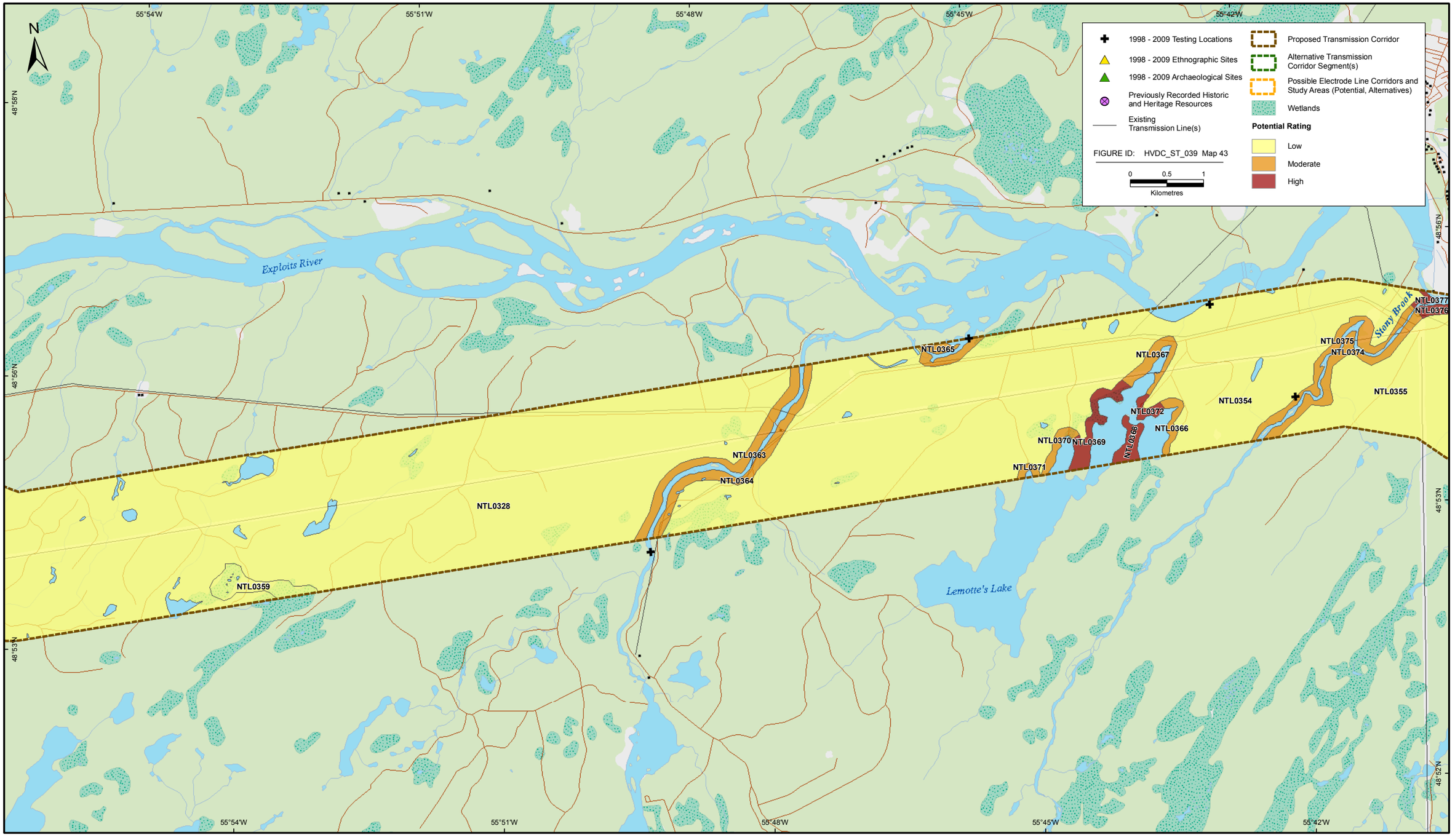
MAP 41

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 41



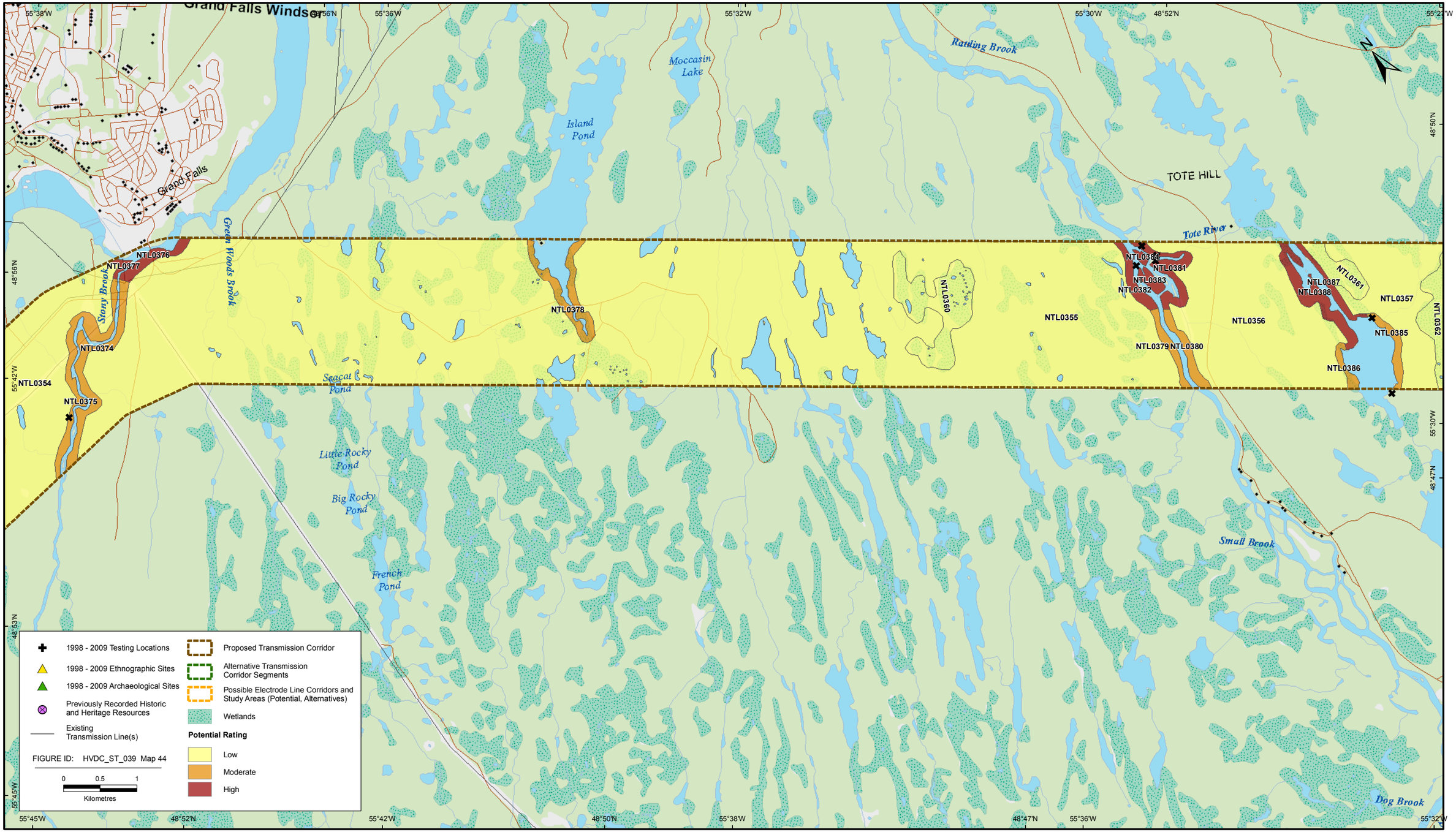
MAP 42

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 42



MAP 43

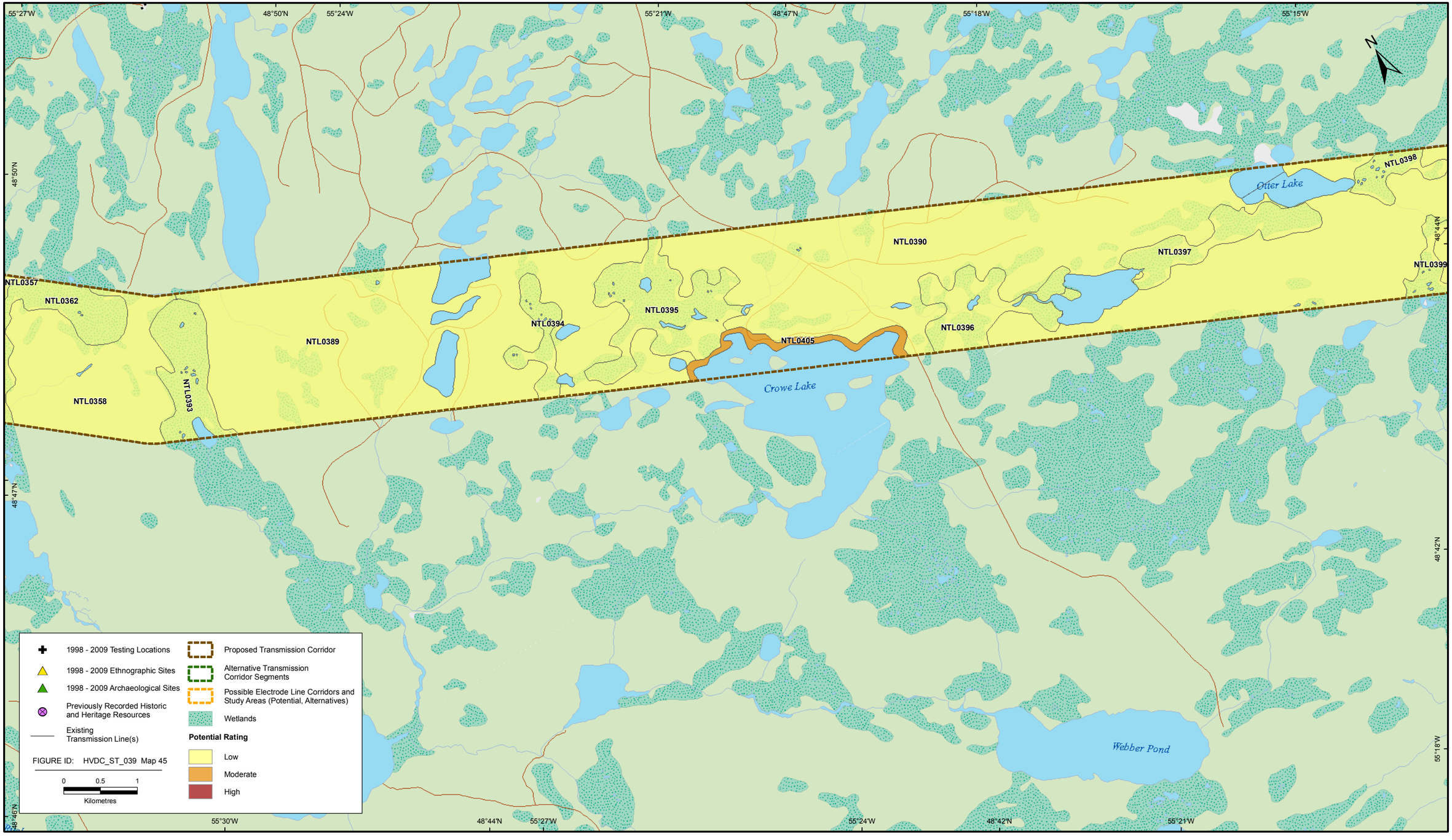
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 43



nalcor energy

MAP 44

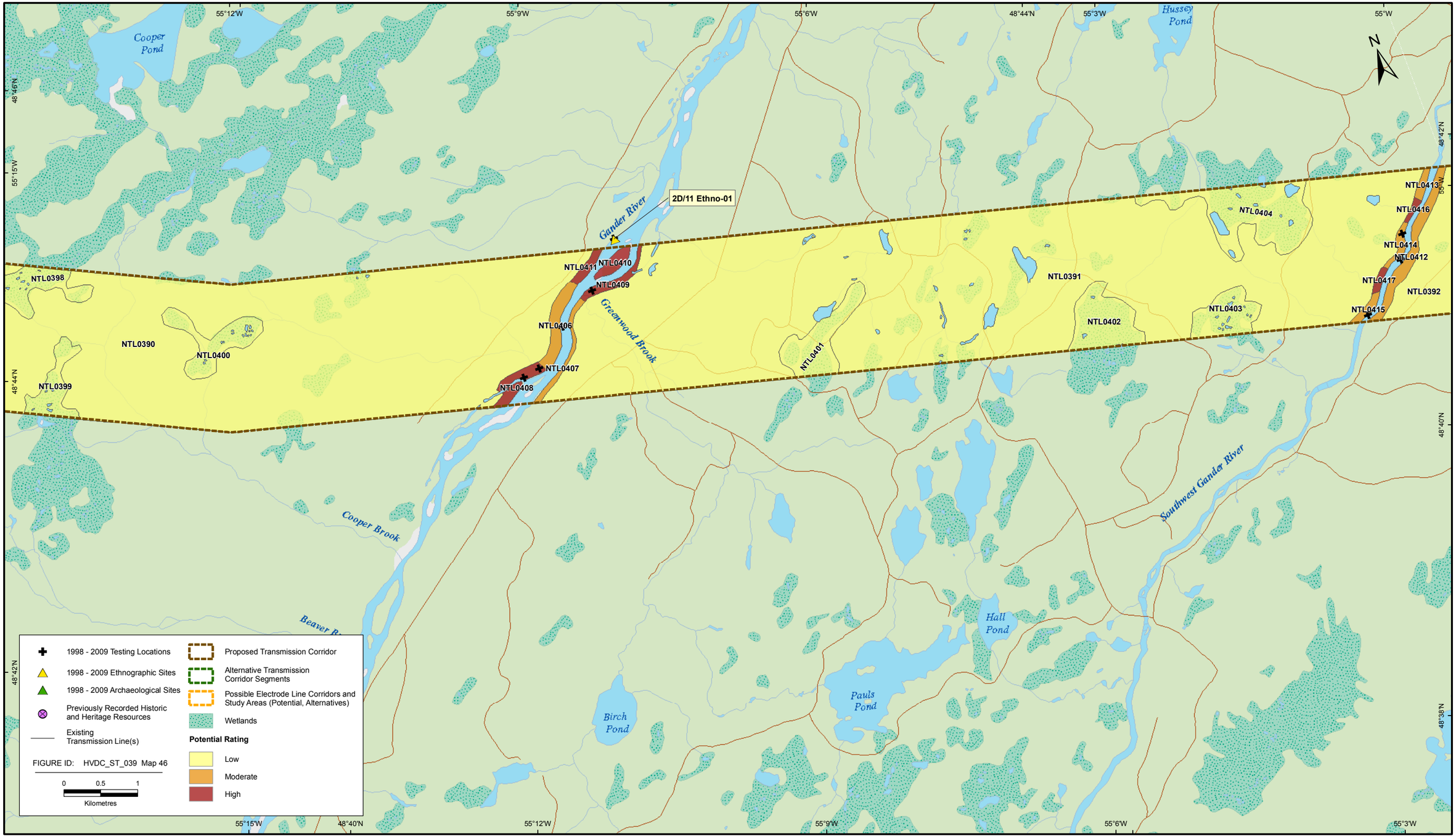
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 44



nalcor energy

MAP 45

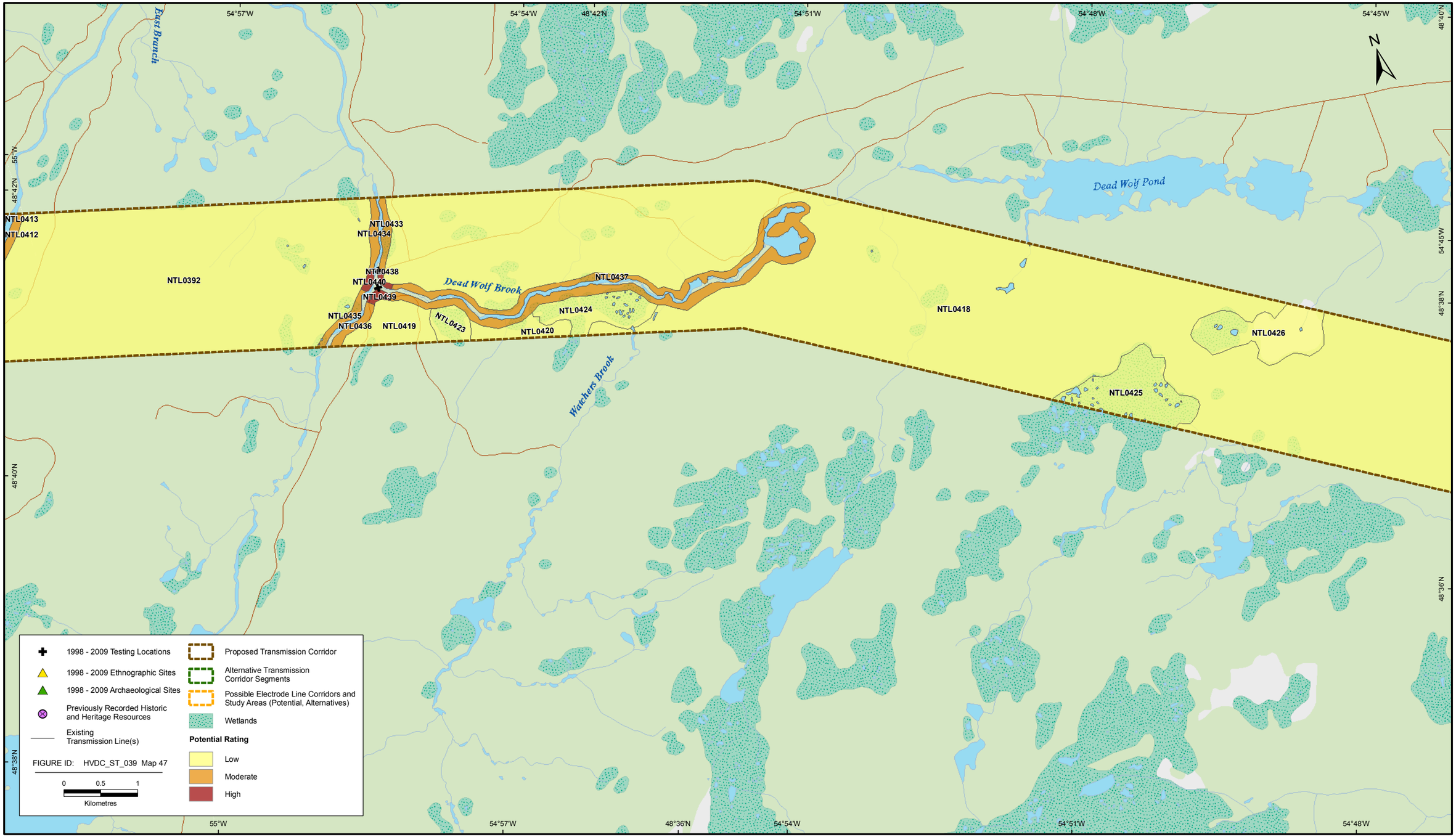
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 45



nalcor energy

MAP 46

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 46



MAP 47

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 47

54°42'W 48°38'N 54°39'W 54°36'W 48°36'N 54°33'W 48°34'N

54°45'W 48°38'N 48°32'N 54°33'W 48°36'N 54°48'W 48°34'N 54°45'W 48°32'N 54°42'W 54°39'W 48°30'N 54°36'W

NTL0418 NTL0427 NTL0442 NTL0441 NTL0429 NTL0430 NTL0421 NTL0428 NTL0431 NTL0432 NTL0422 NTL0454 NTL0455

RiveHead Brook

Trion Brook

1998 - 2009 Testing Locations
1998 - 2009 Ethnographic Sites
1998 - 2009 Archaeological Sites
Previously Recorded Historic and Heritage Resources
Existing Transmission Line(s)

Proposed Transmission Corridor
Alternative Transmission Corridor Segments
Possible Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Potential, Alternatives)
Wetlands

Potential Rating

Low
Moderate
High

FIGURE ID: HVDC_ST_039 Map 48

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Kilometres

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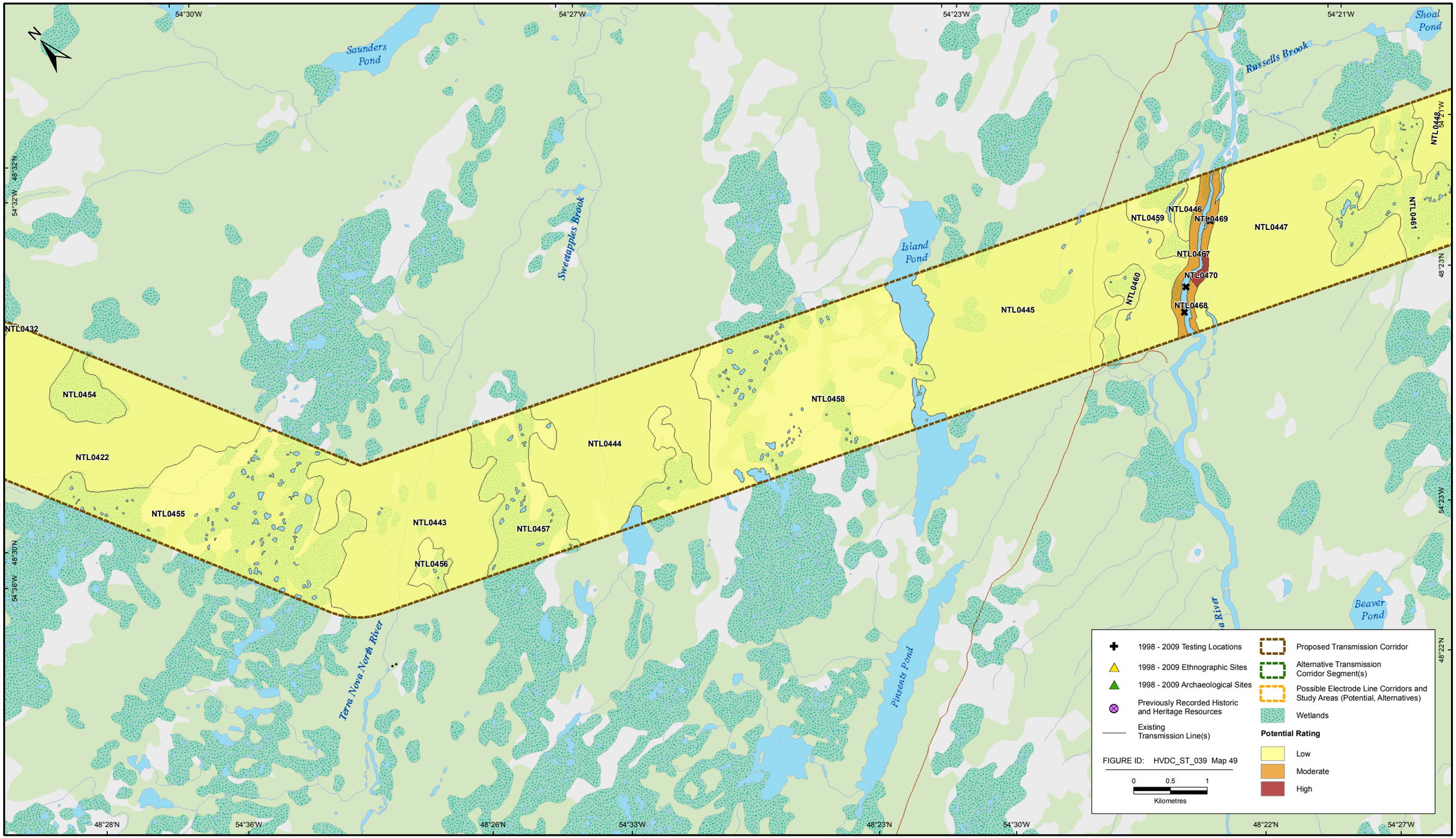
MAP 48

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 48



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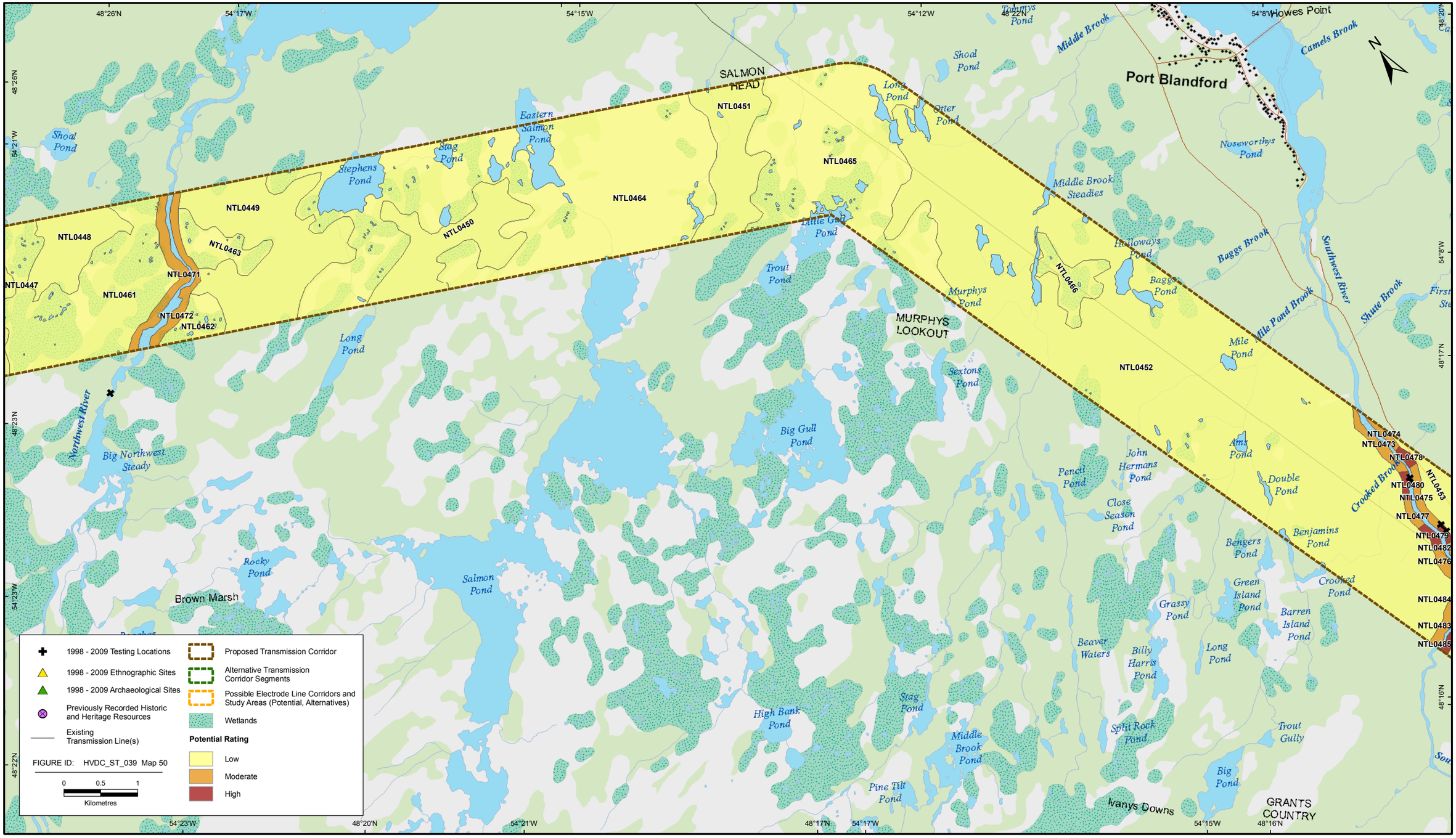
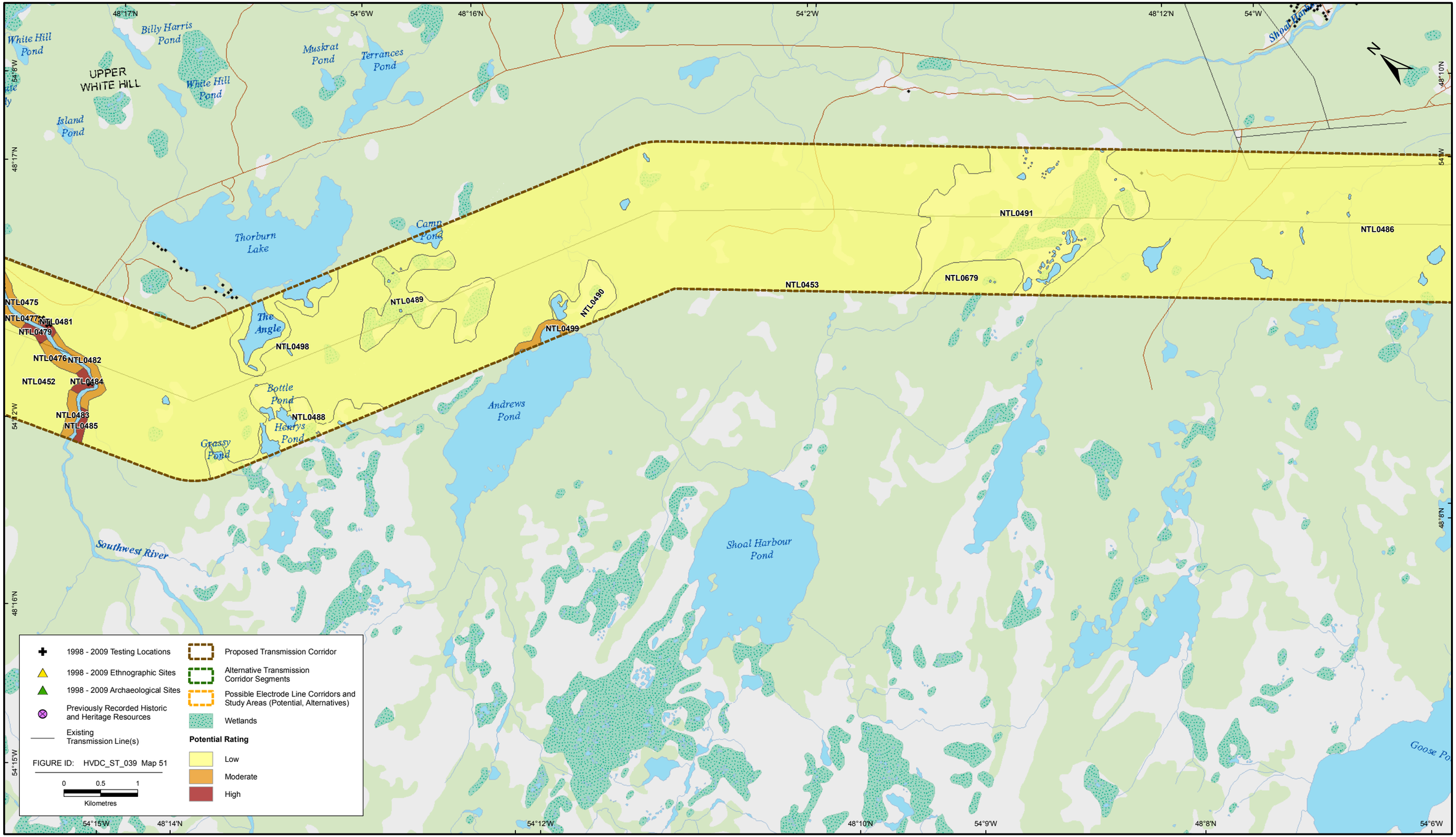
MAP 49

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 49



MAP 50

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 50



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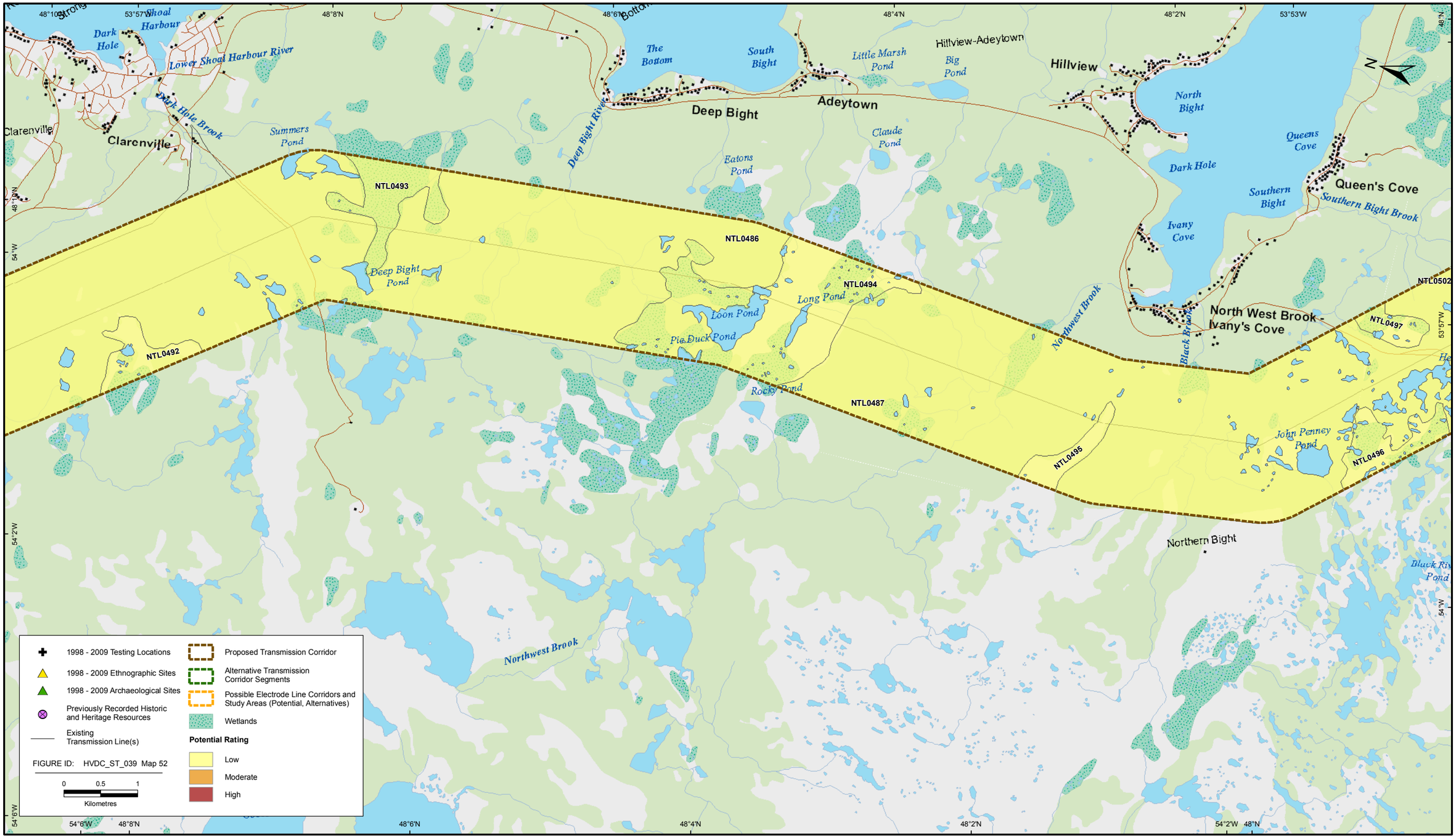
MAP 51

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 51



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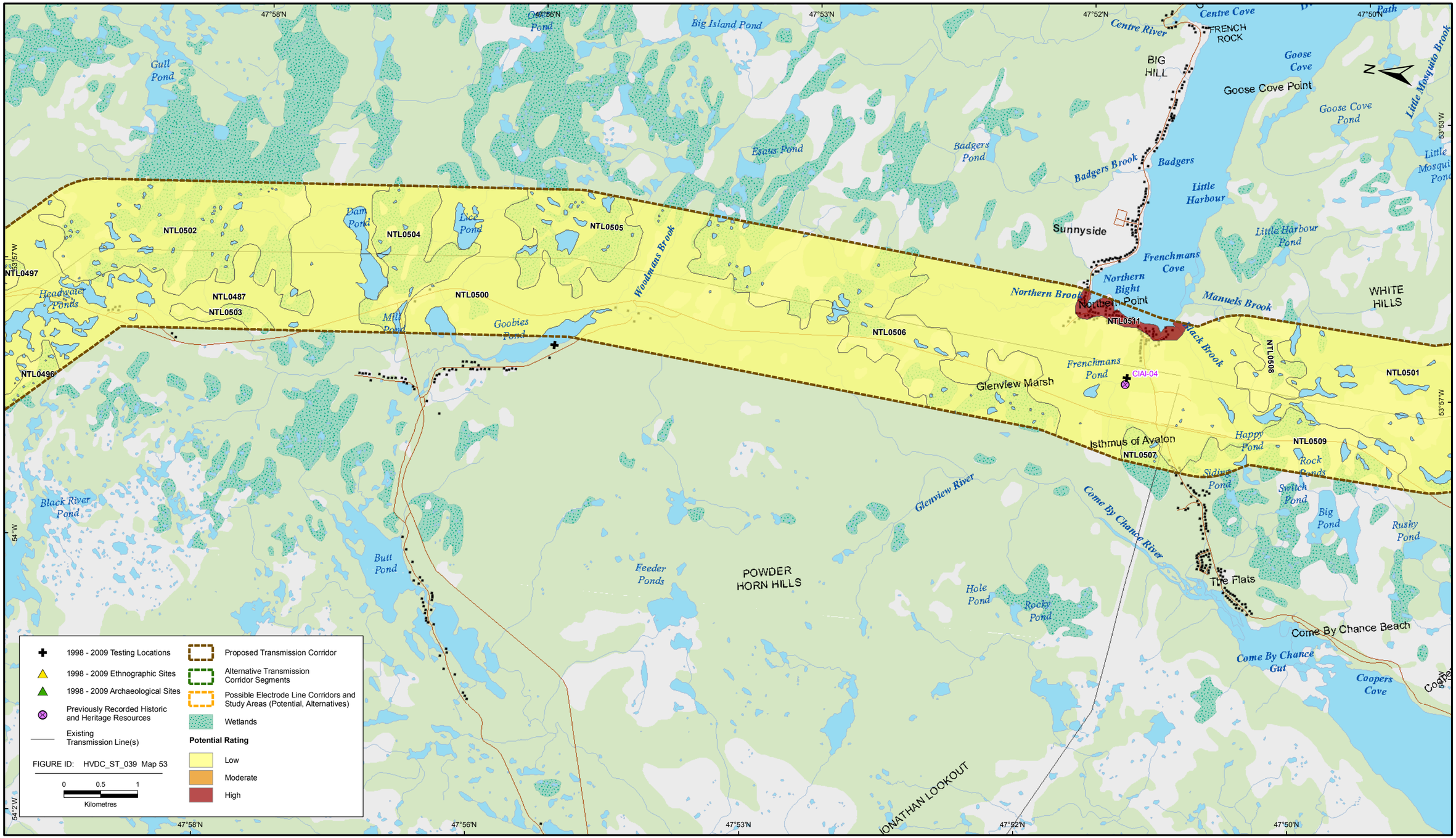
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 52



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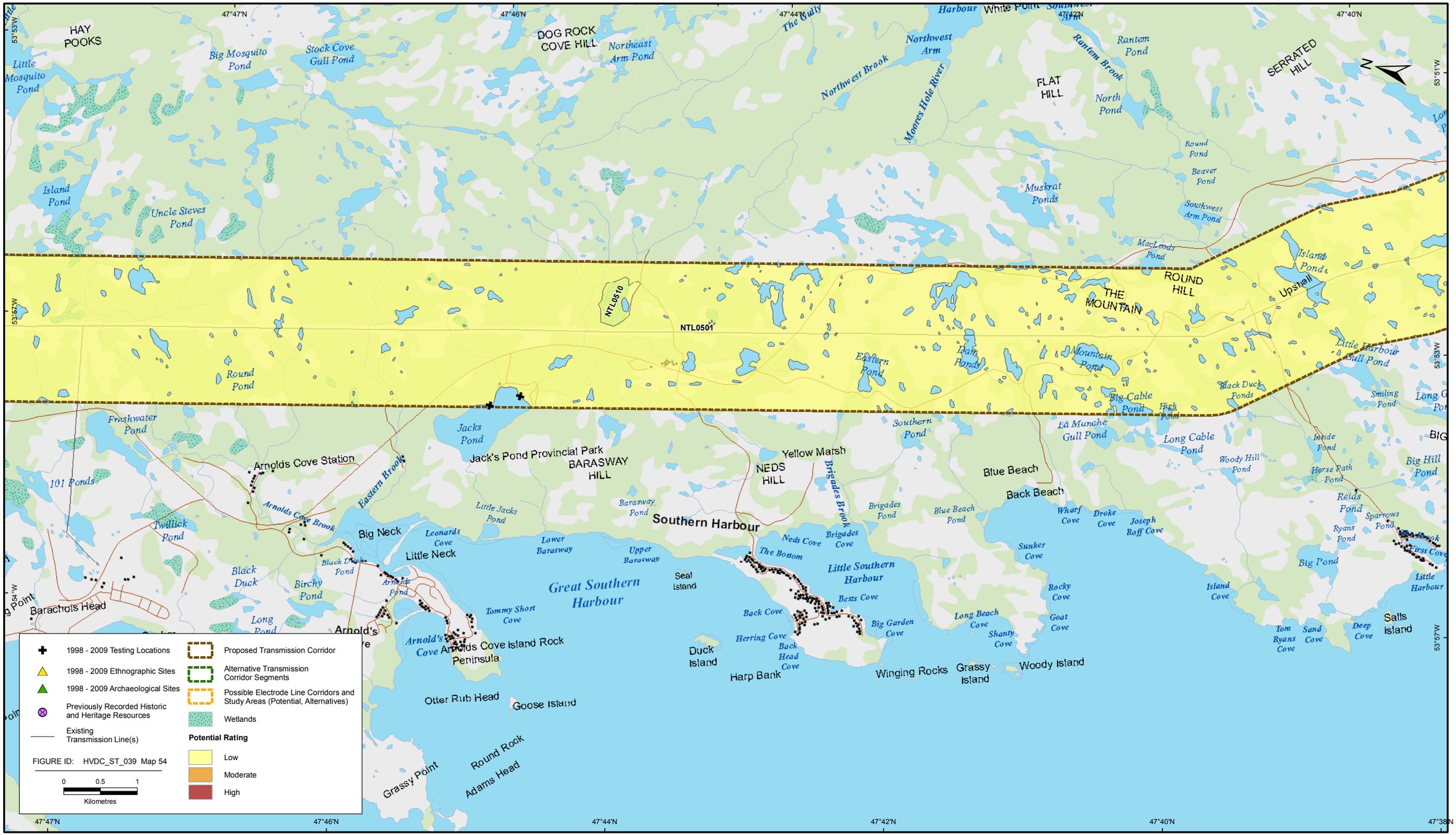
MAP 53

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 53



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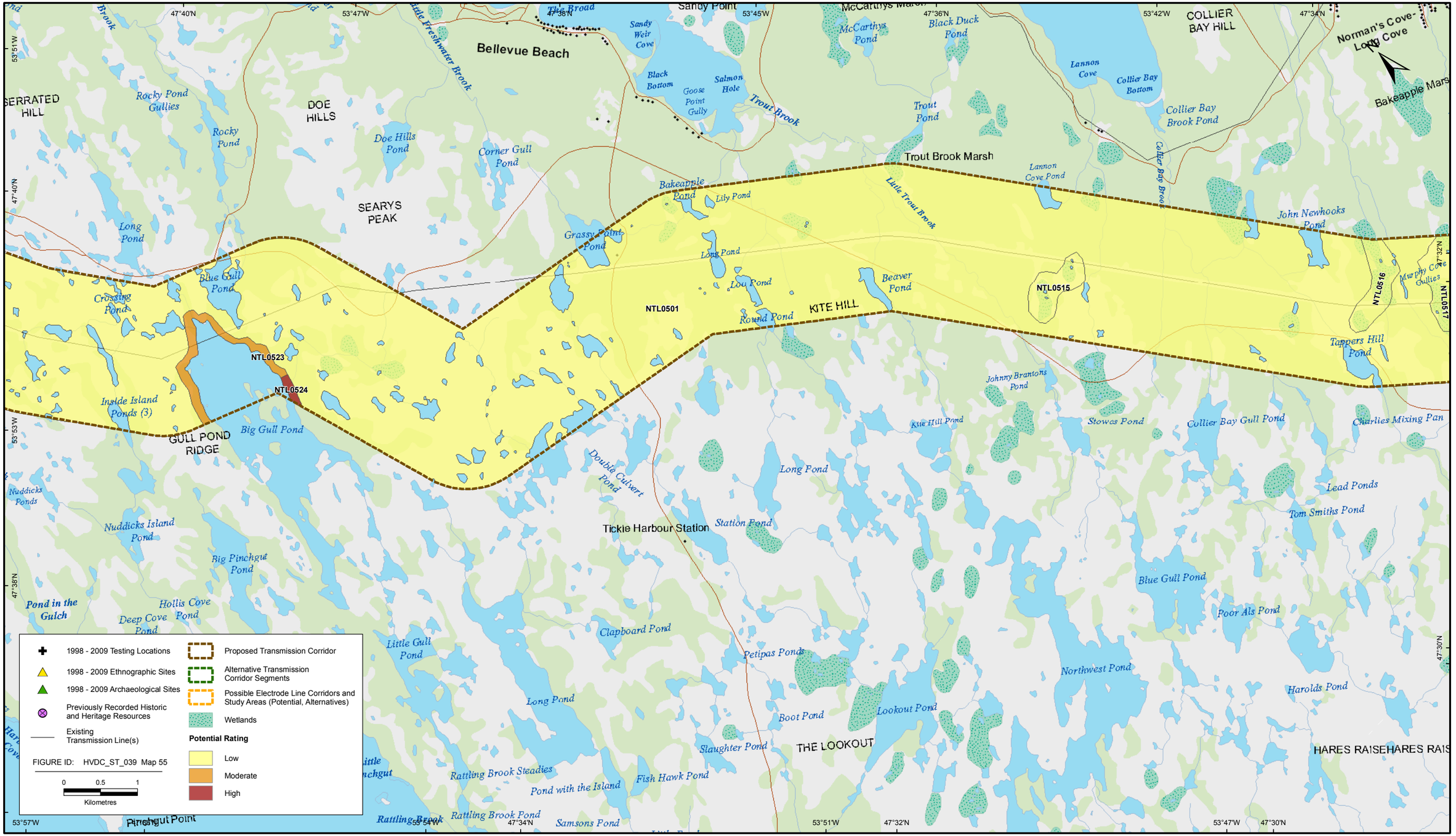
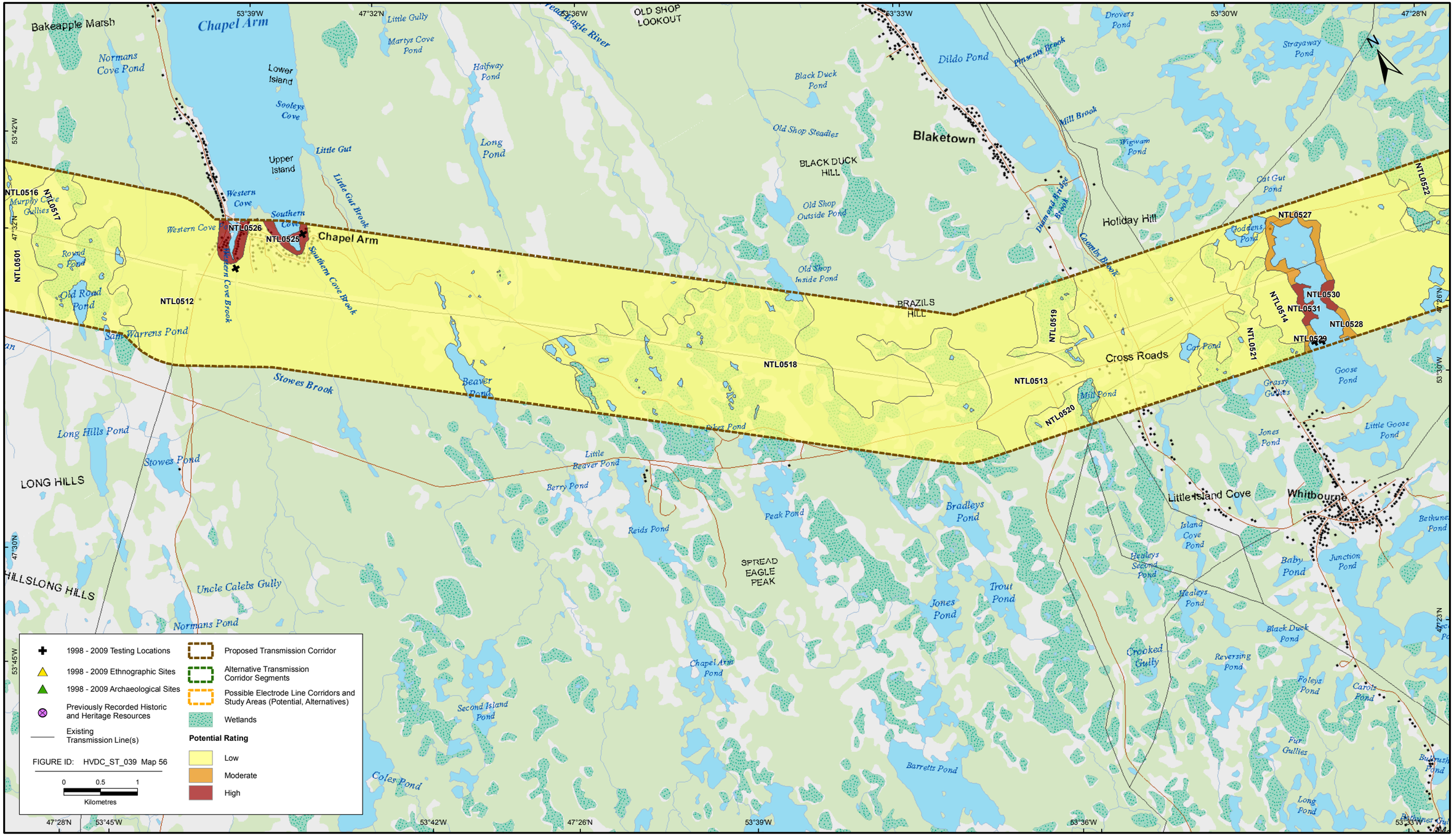
MAP 54

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 54



MAP 55

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 55



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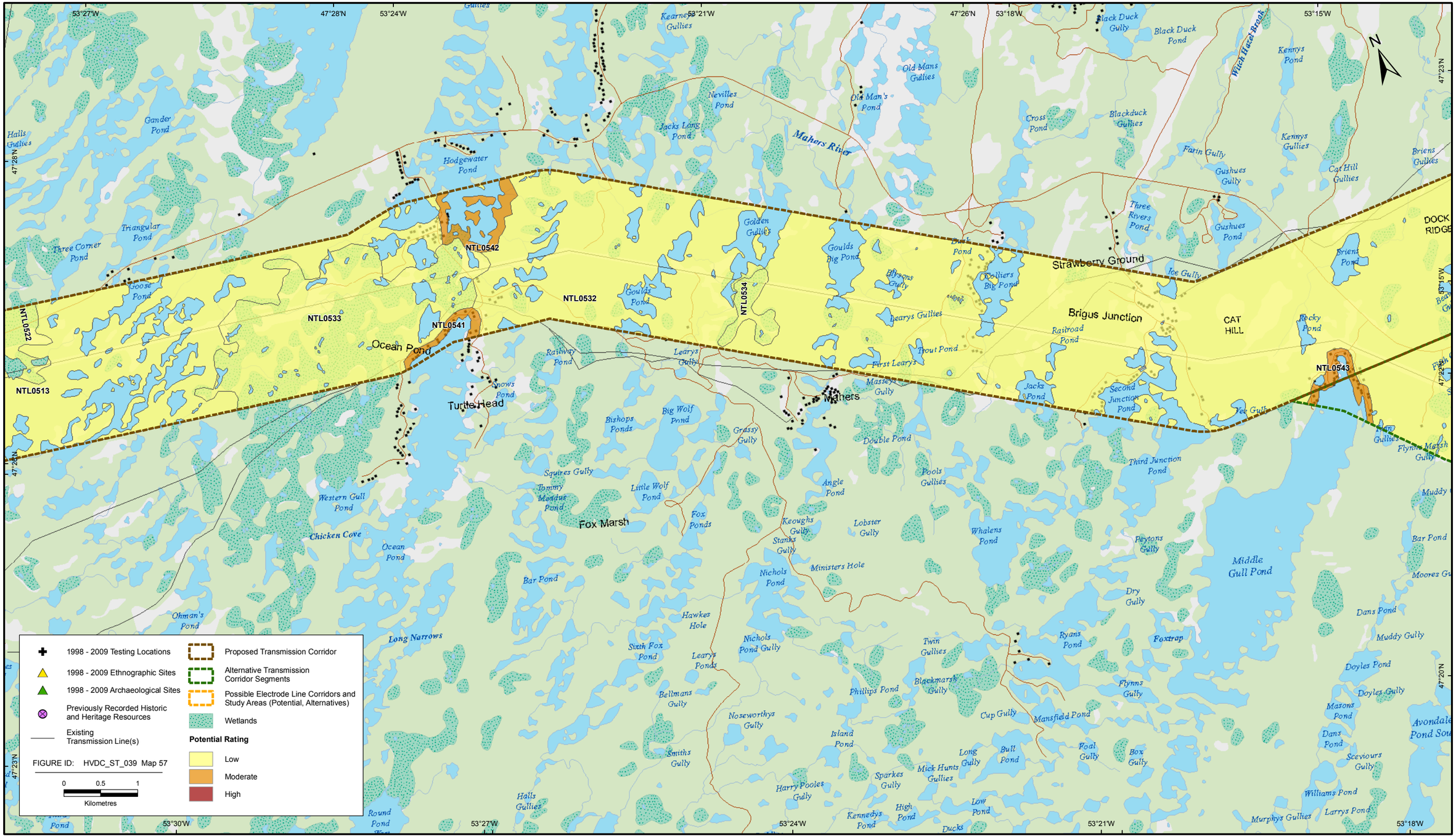
MAP 56

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 56



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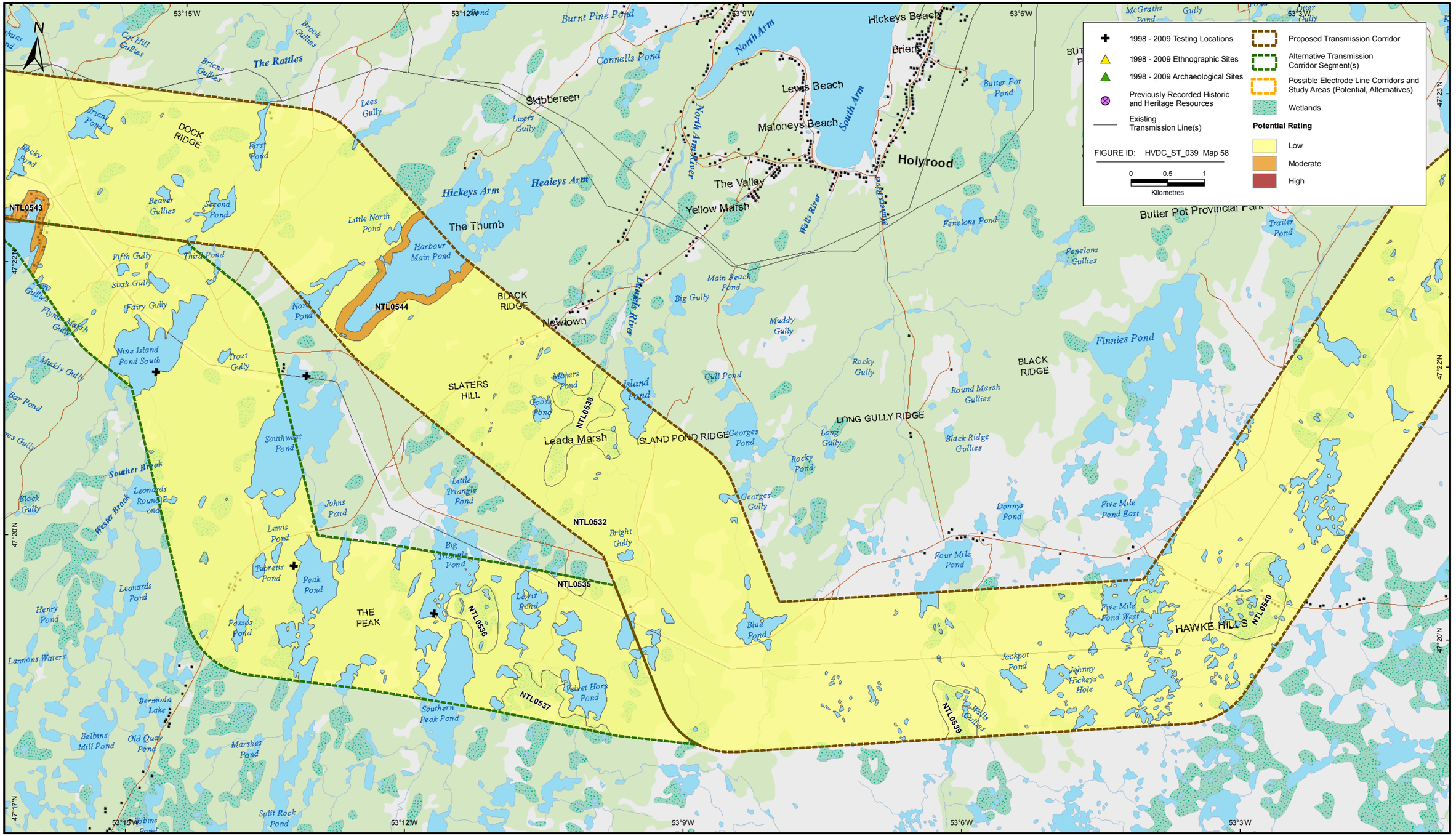
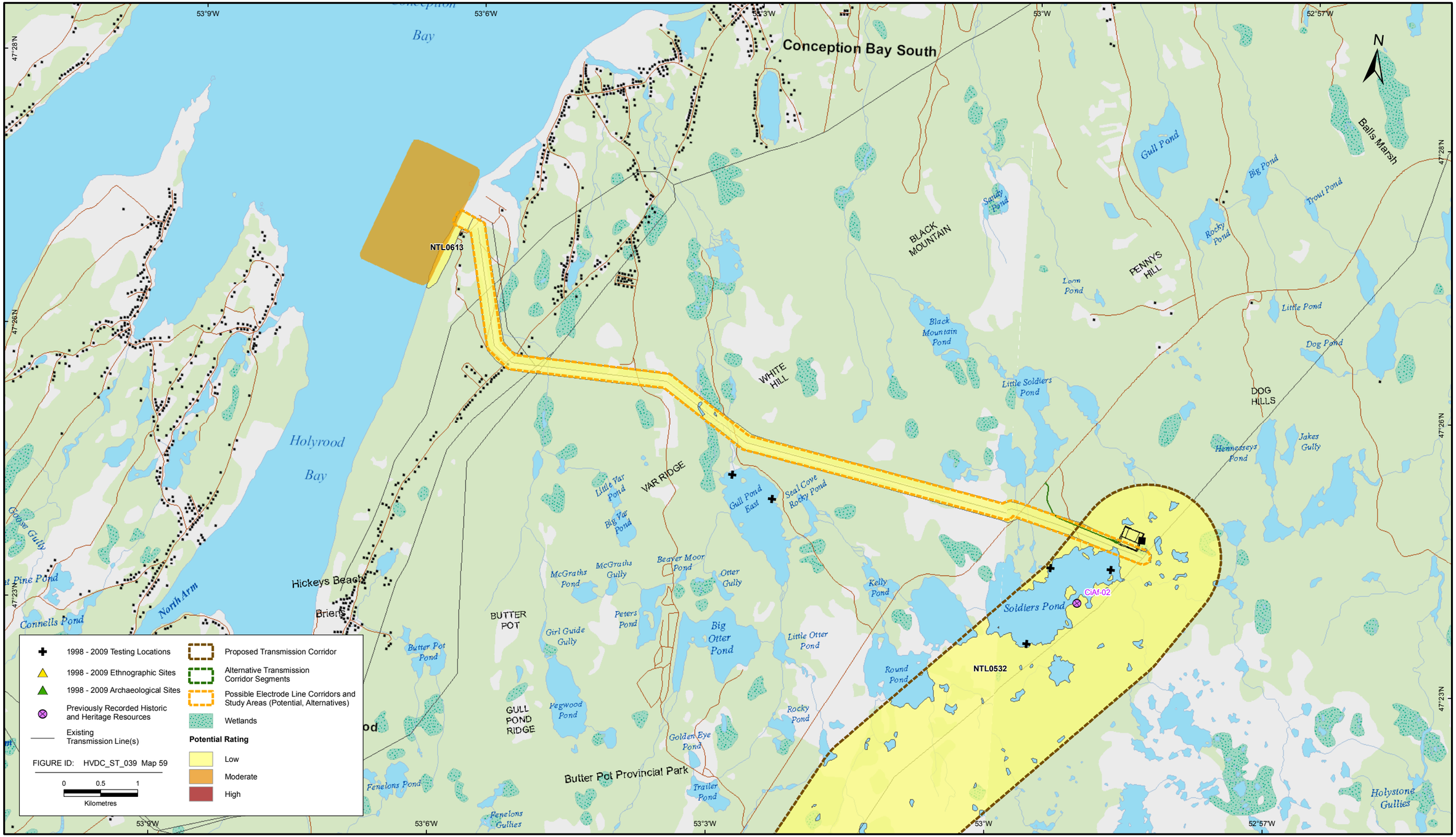
MAP 57

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 57

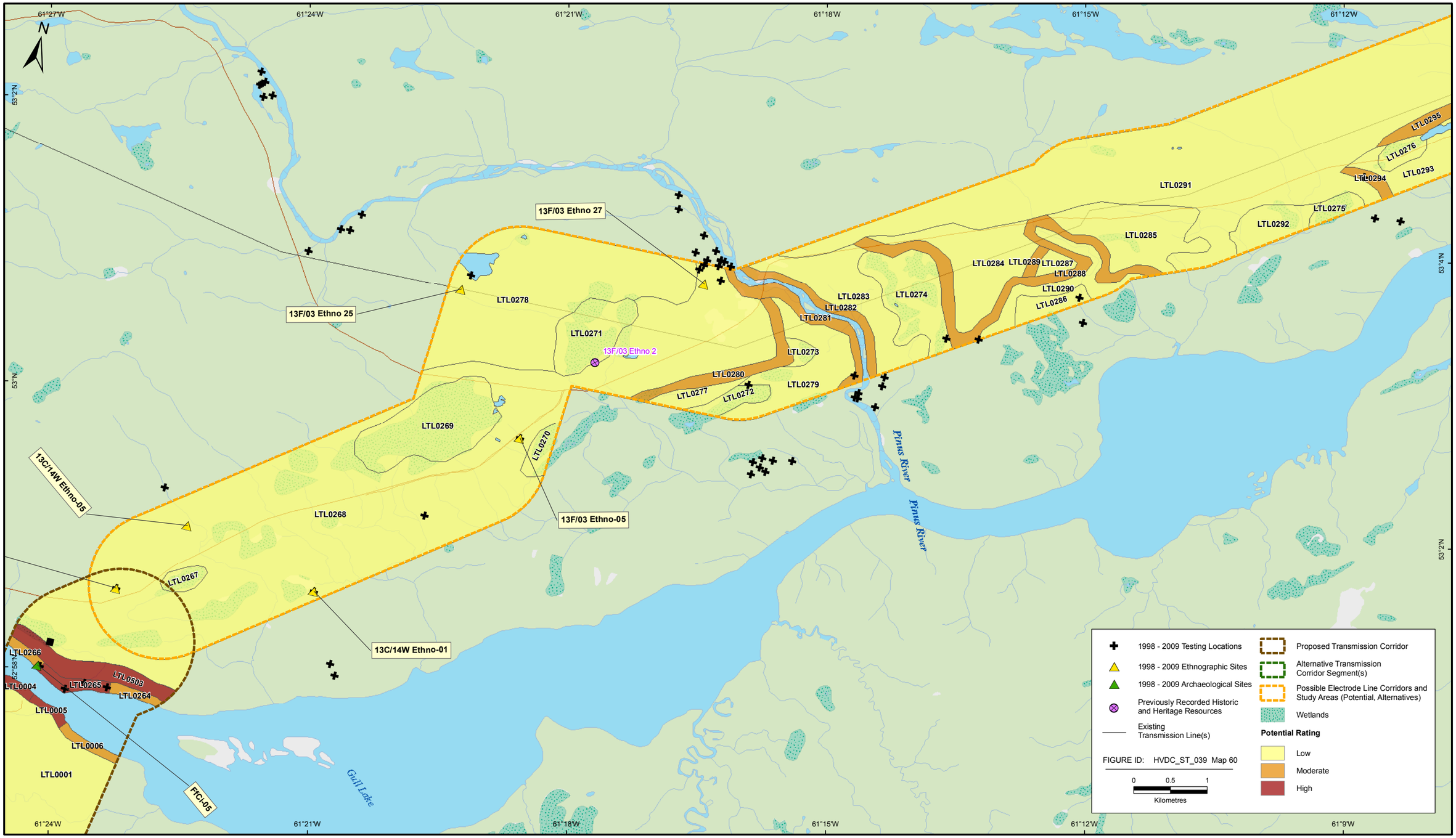


nalcor energy	**MAP 58**
	Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 58



MAP 59

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 59



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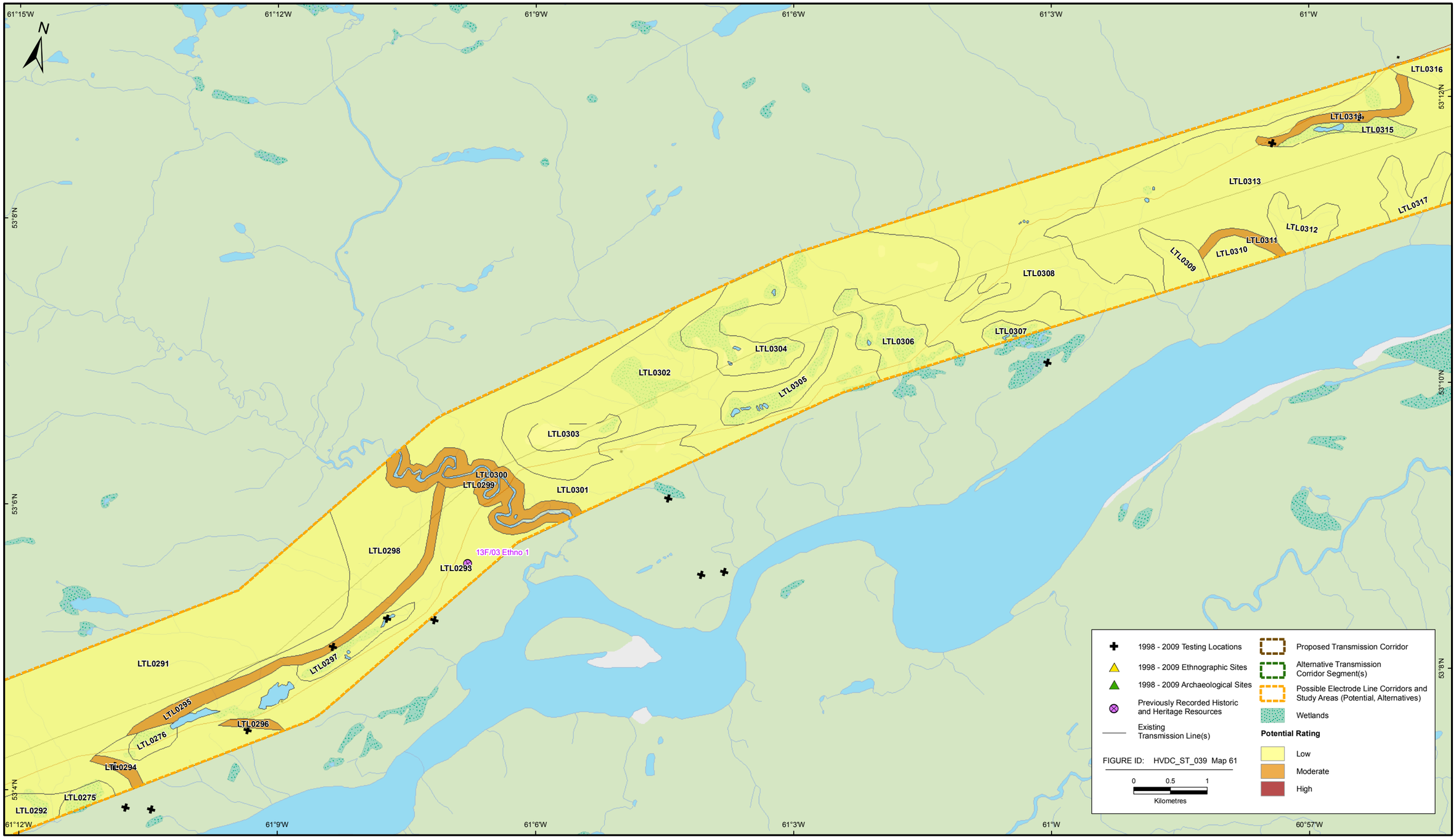
MAP 60

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Labrador Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Alternatives) - # 60



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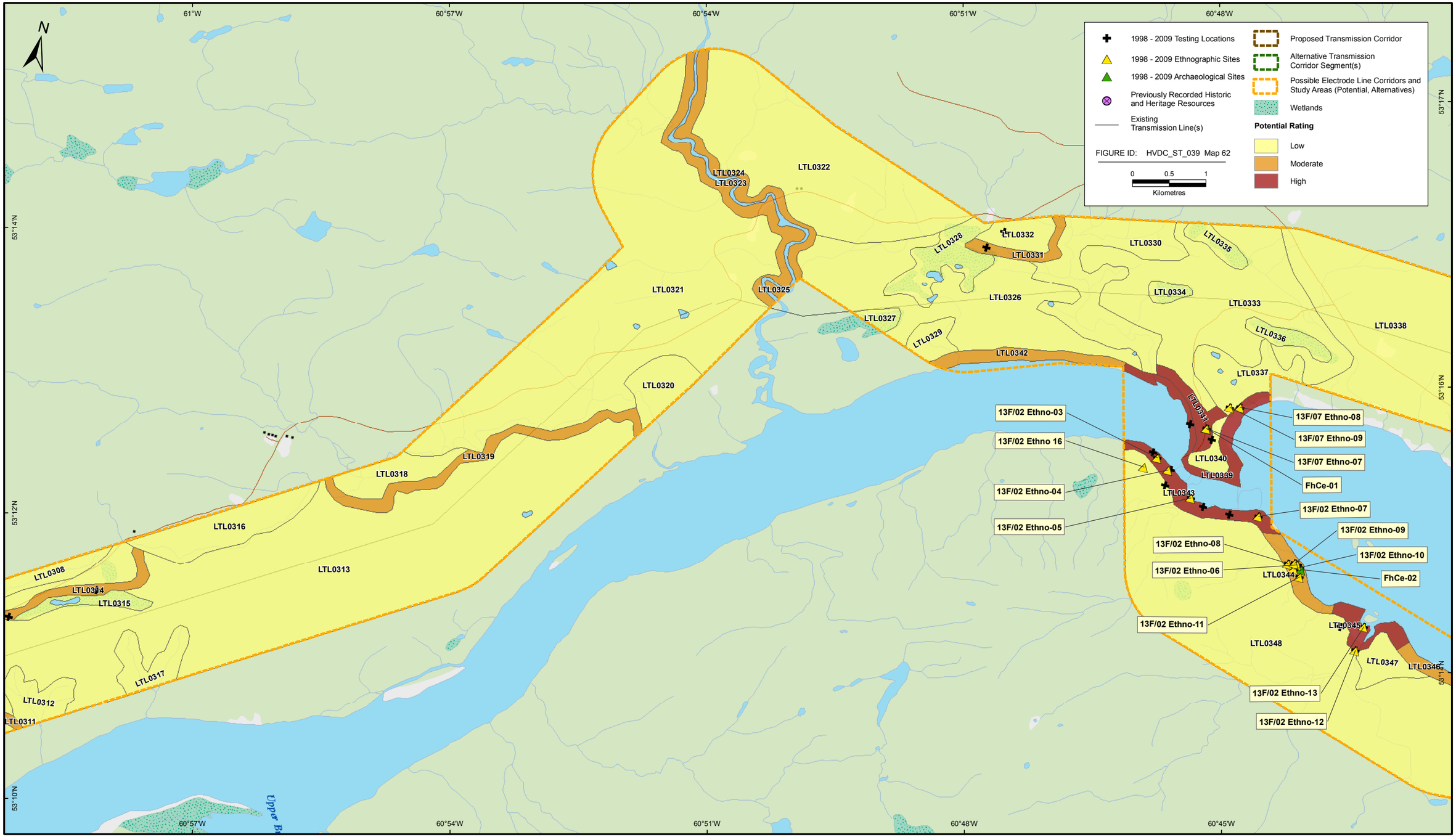
MAP 61

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Labrador Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Alternatives) - # 61



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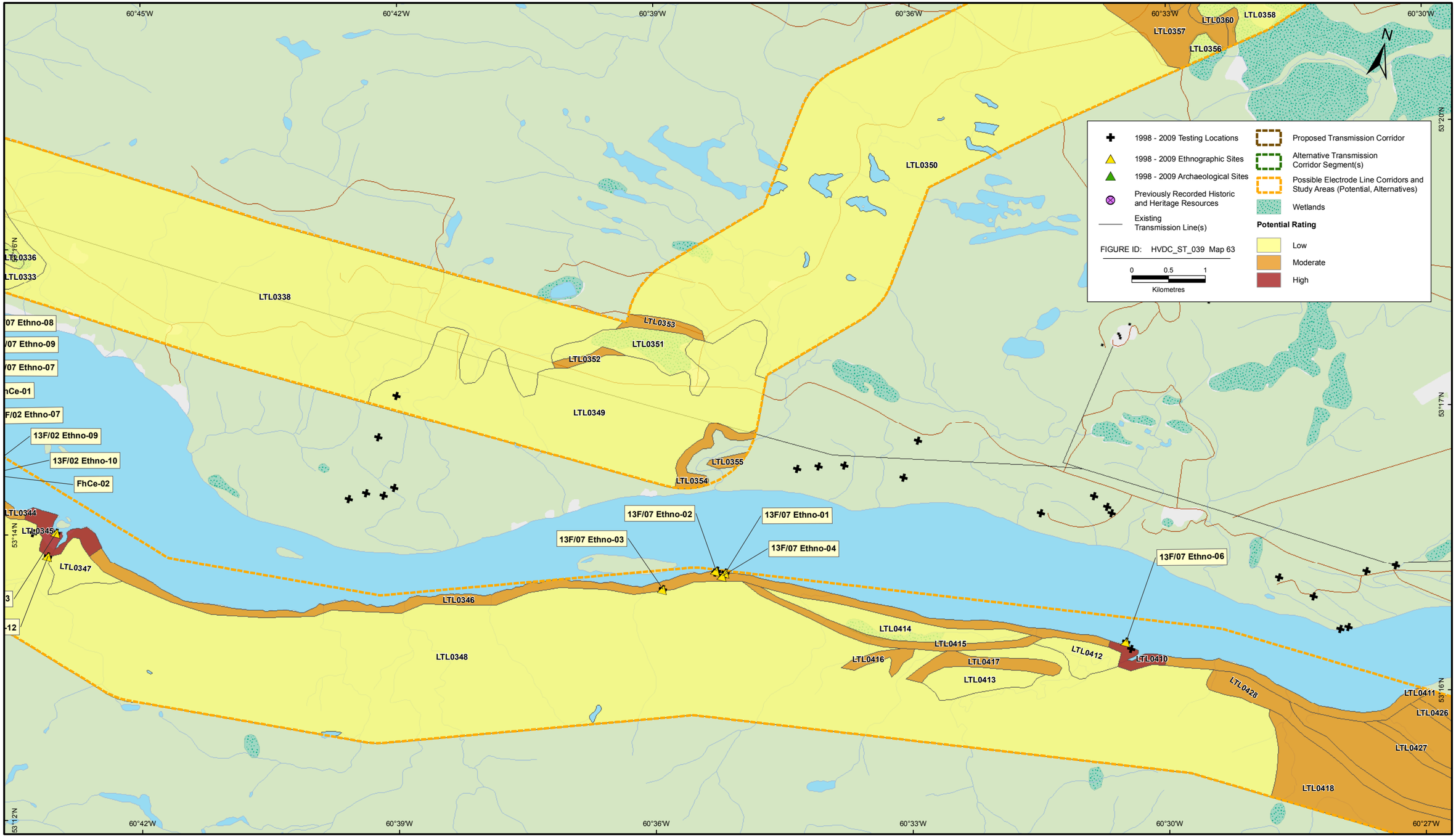
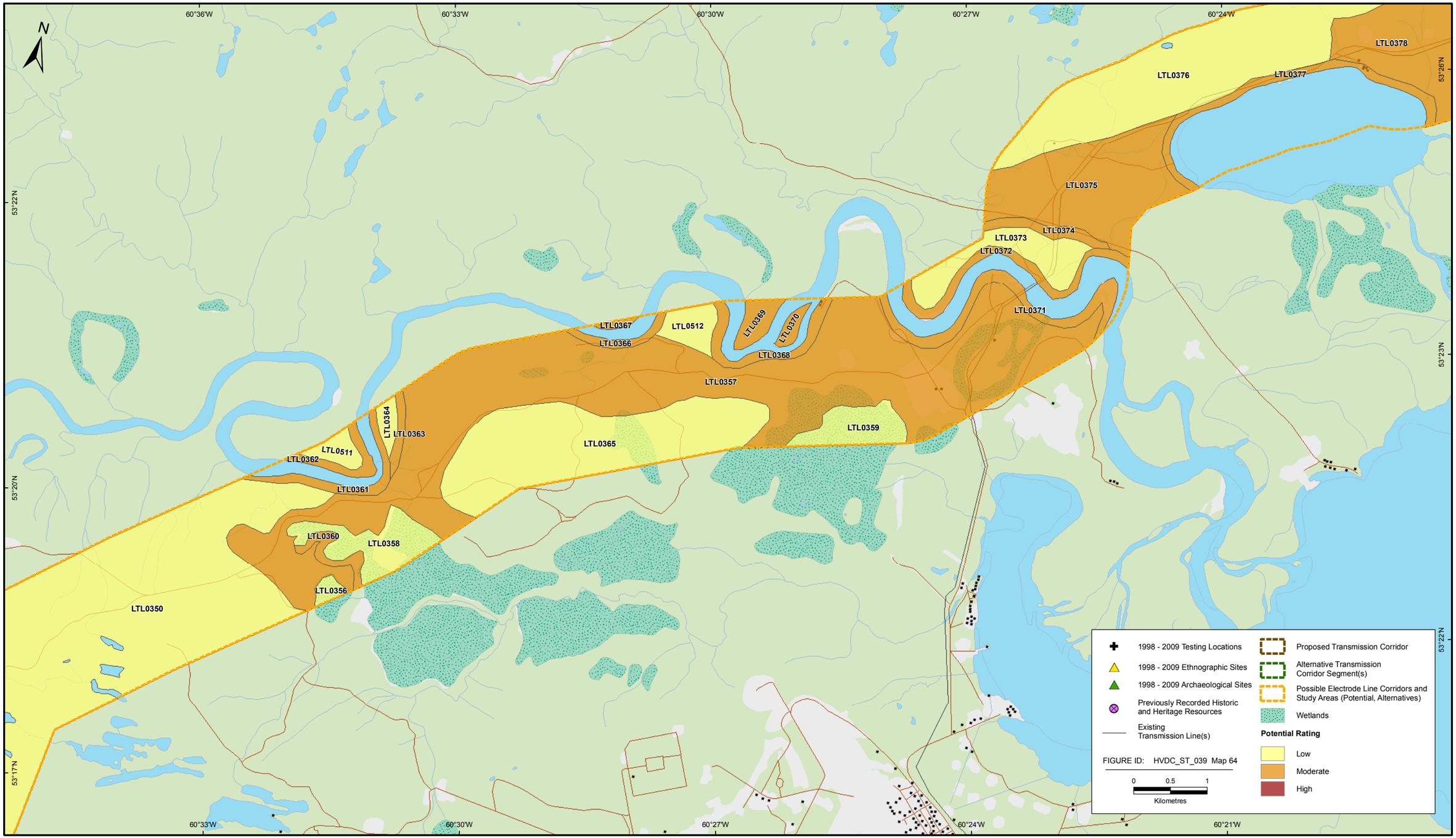
MAP 62

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Labrador Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Alternatives) - # 62



MAP 63

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Labrador Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Alternatives) - # 63



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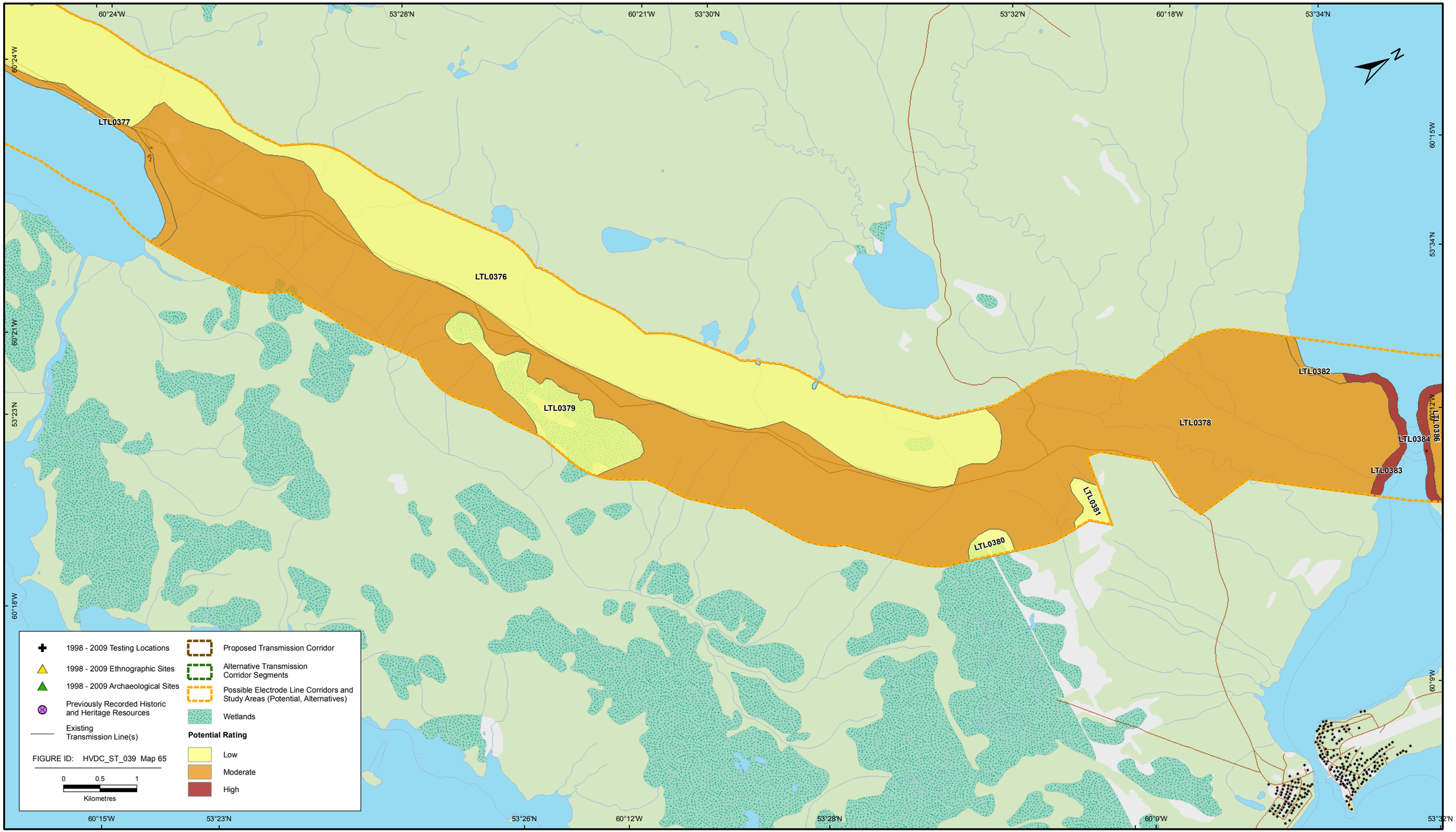
MAP 64

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Labrador Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Alternatives) - # 64



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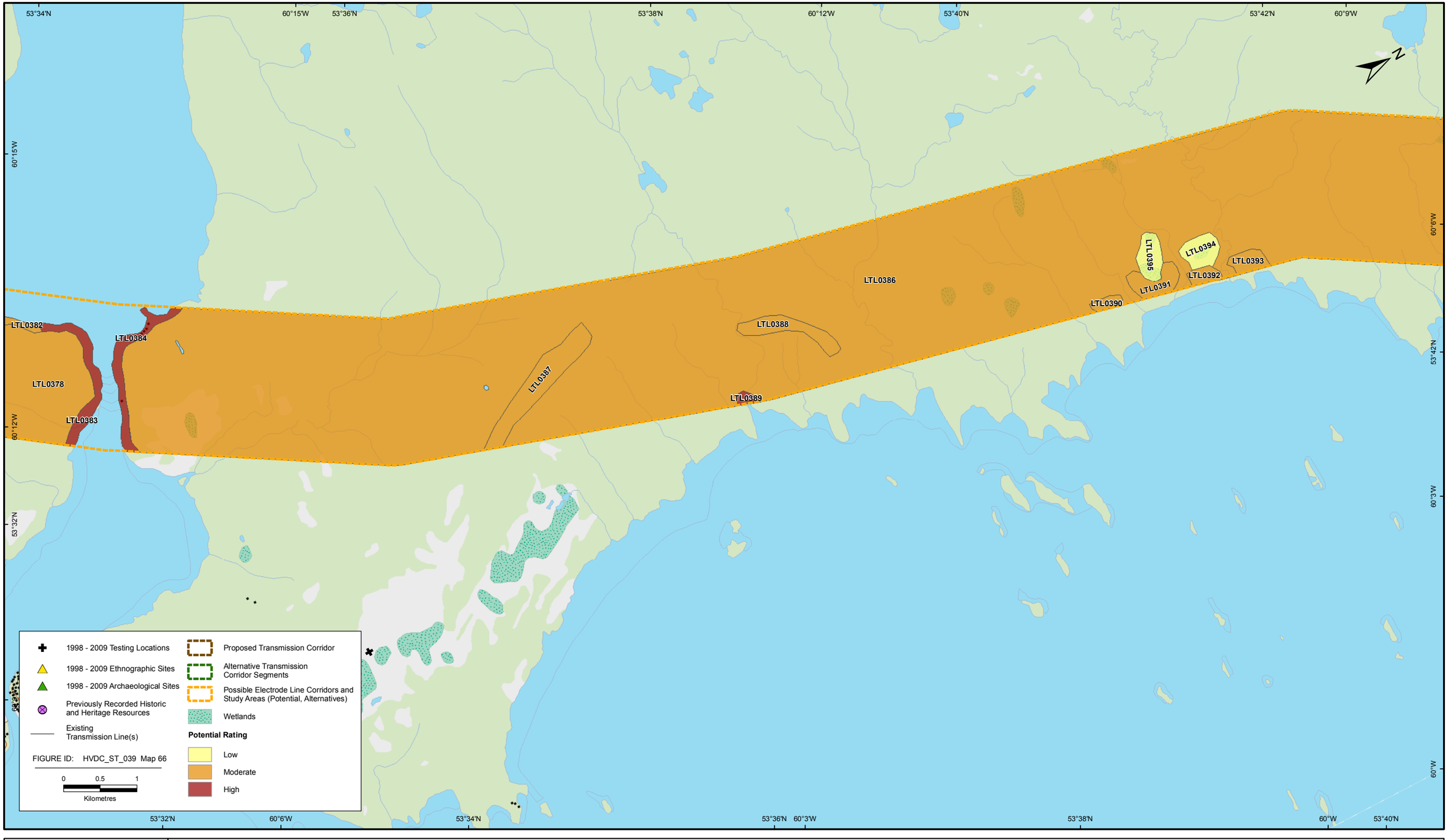
MAP 65

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Labrador Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Alternatives) - # 65



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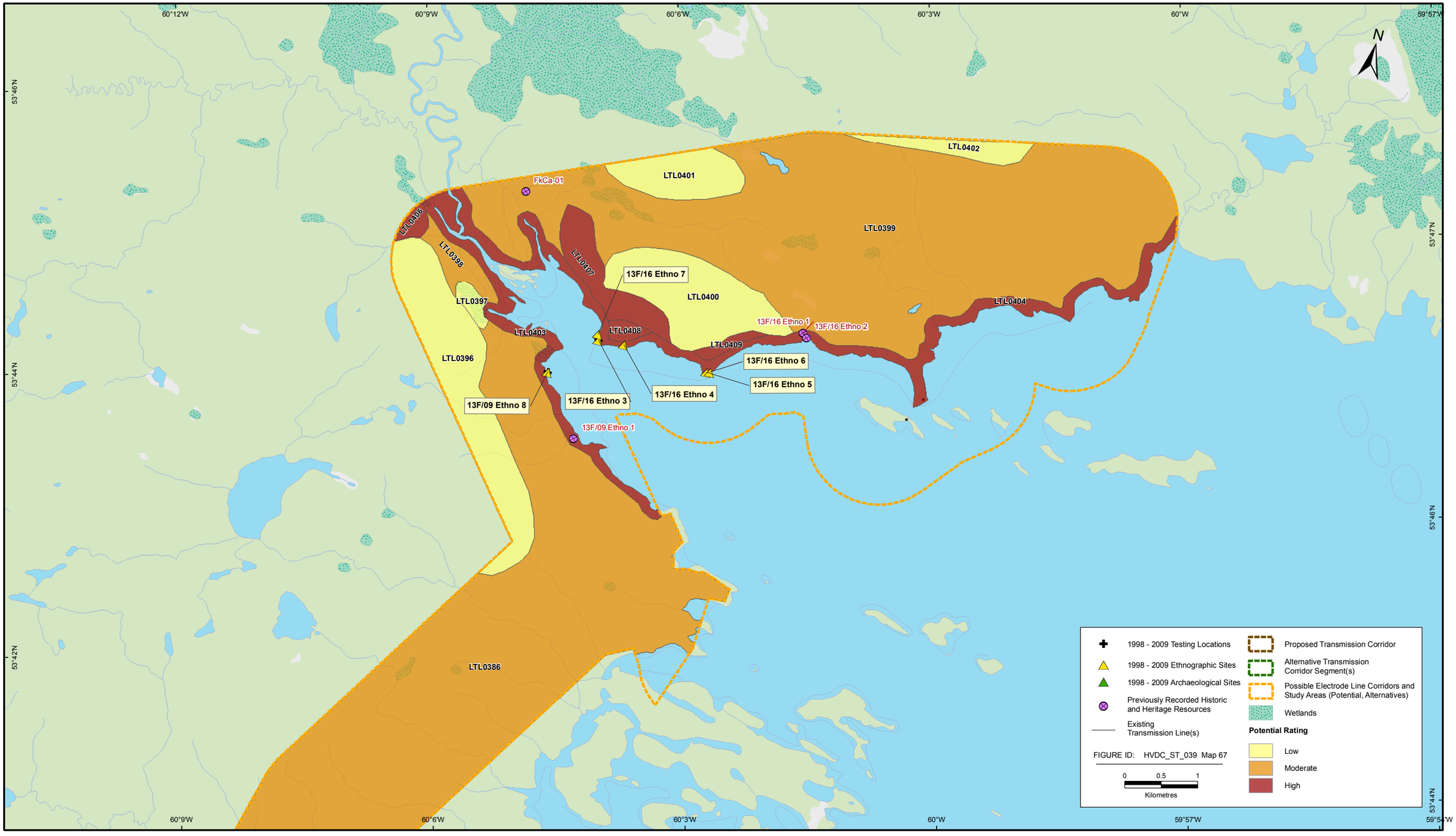
MAP 66

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Labrador Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Alternatives) - # 66



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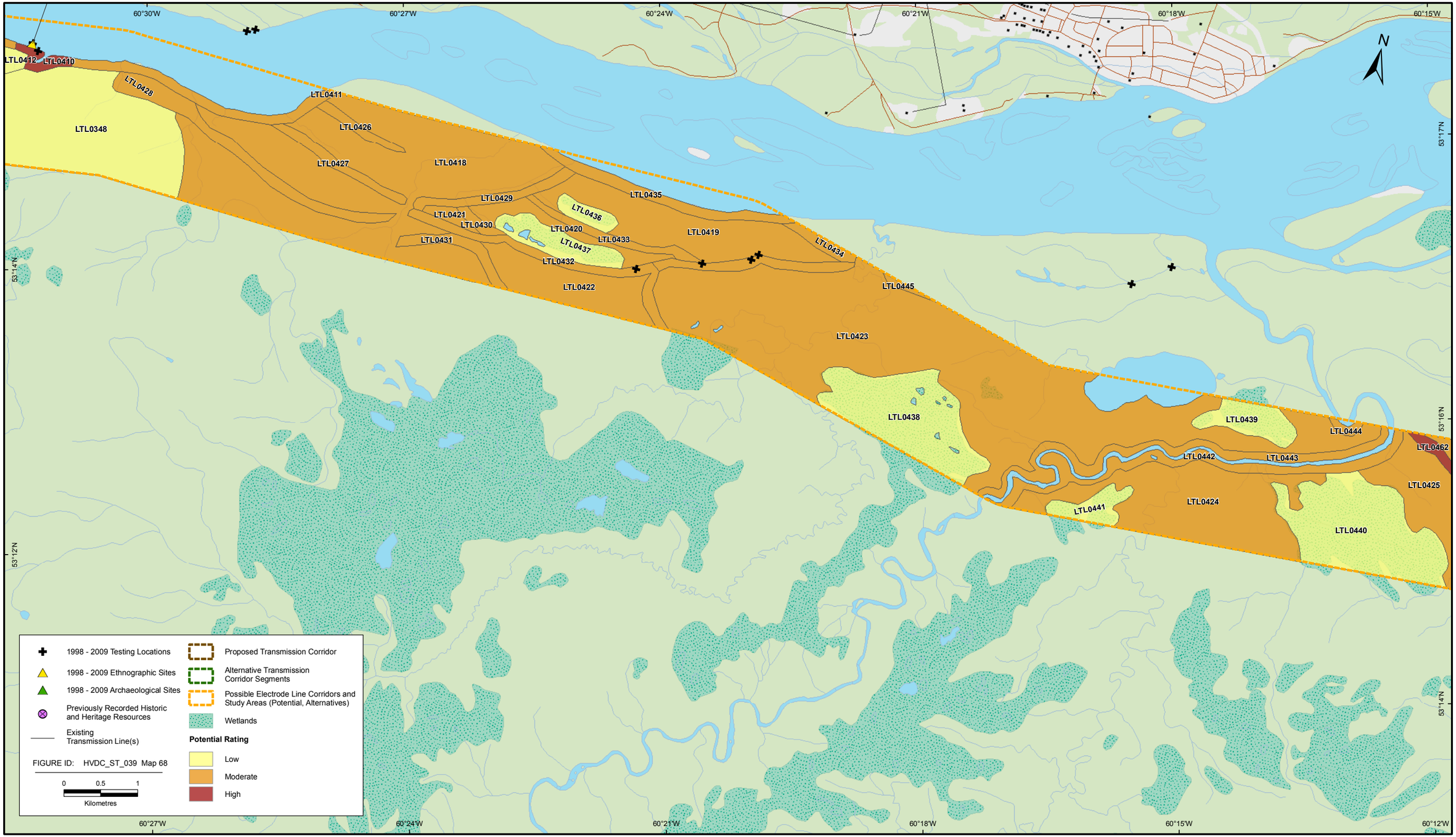
MAP 67

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Labrador Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Alternatives) - # 67



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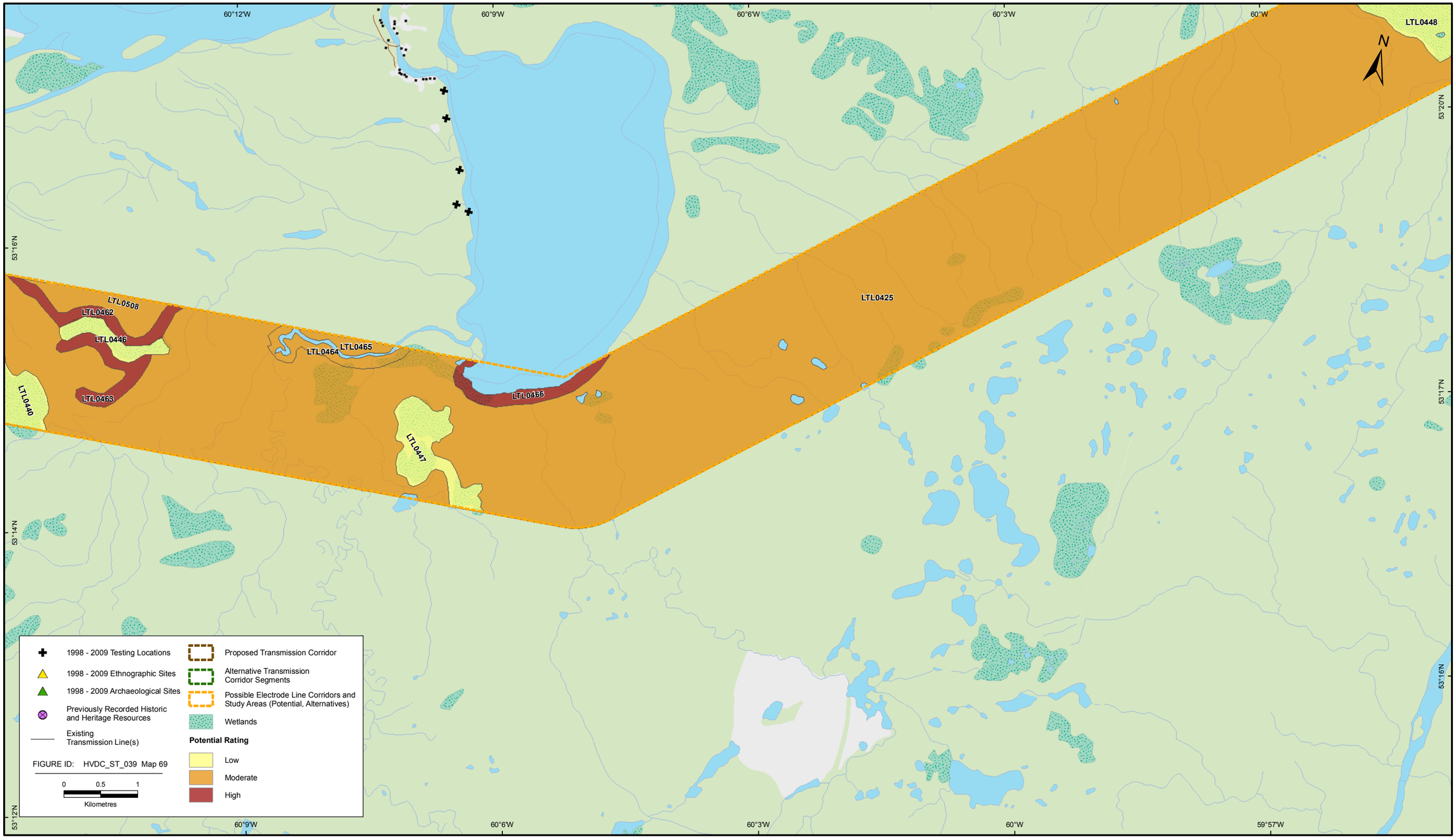
MAP 68

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Labrador Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Alternatives) - # 68



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MAP 69

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Labrador Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Alternatives) - # 69

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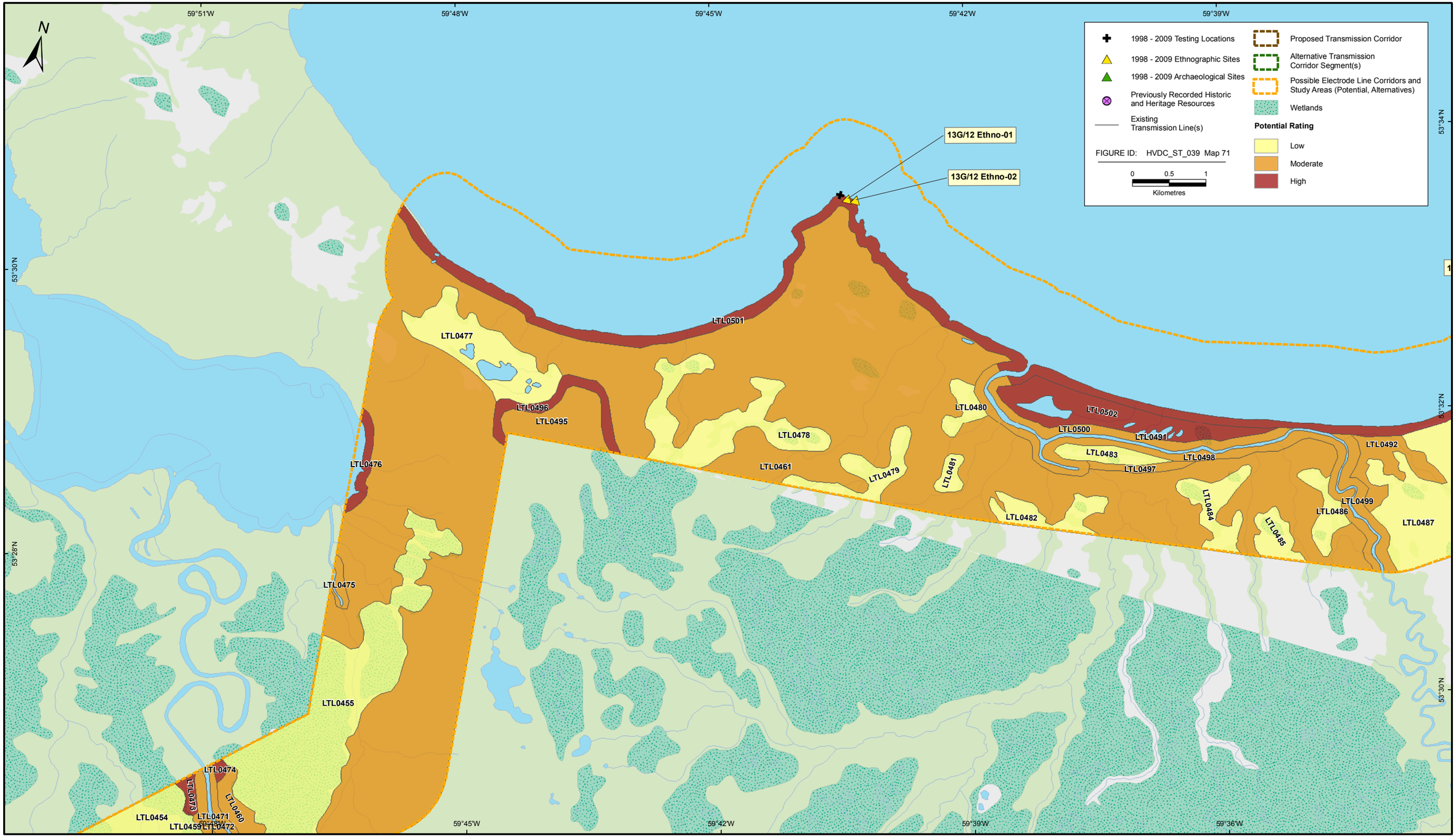
MAP 70

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Labrador Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Alternatives) - # 70



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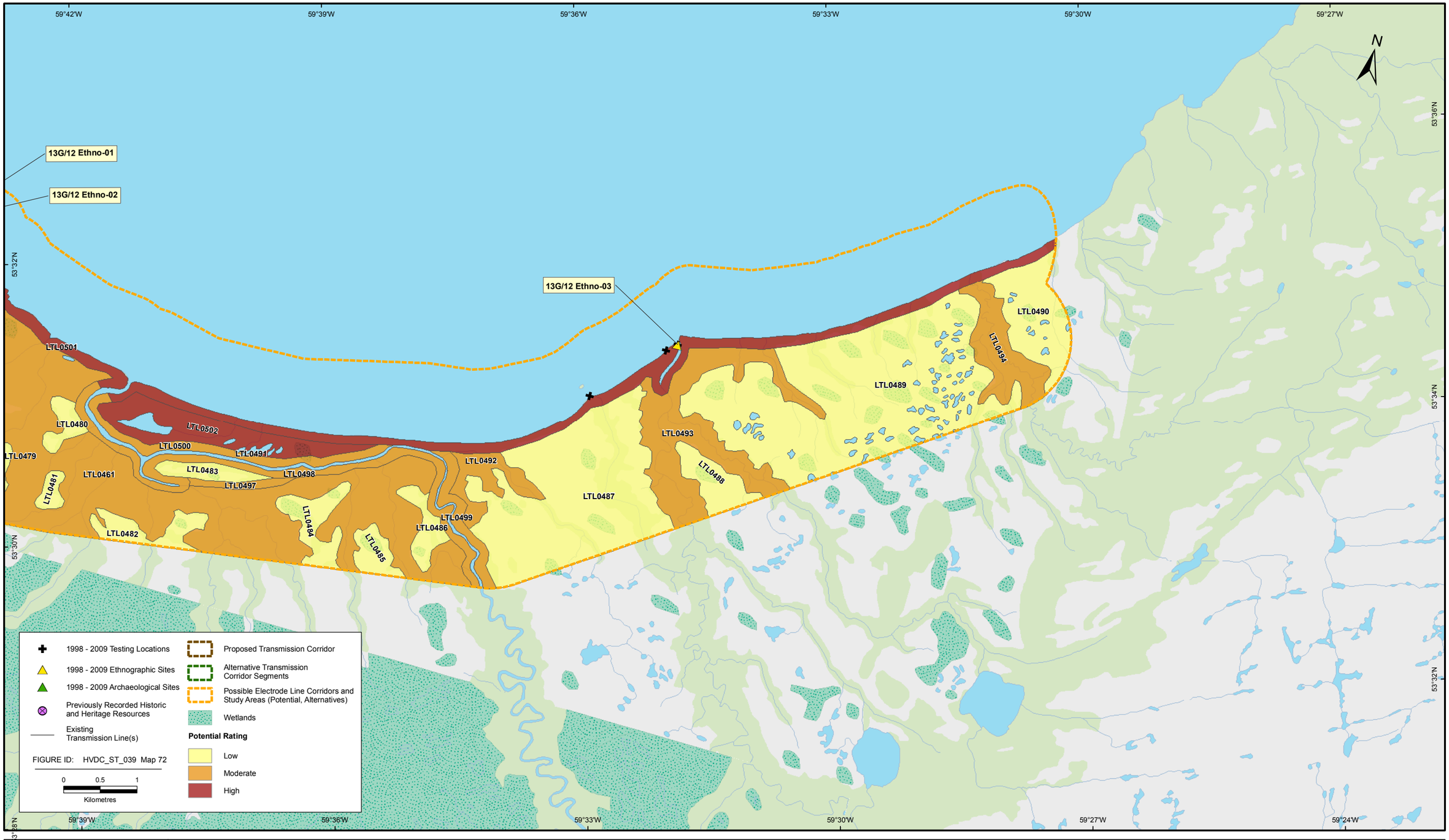
Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Labrador Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Alternatives) - # 71



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MAP 72

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Labrador Electrode Line Corridors and Study Areas (Alternatives) - # 72

Labrador – Island Transmission Link

Historic and Heritage Resources

Component Study Supplementary Report

Labrador Transmission Corridor Option: Muskrat Falls to the Strait of Belle Isle

Prepared for:

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WTO TBR0060, WO 664156
Contract #LC–EV-002

Prepared by:

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Project #121510381-700

February 18, 2011

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nalcor Energy is proposing to develop the *Labrador – Island Transmission Link* (the Project), a high voltage direct current (HVdc) transmission system extending from Central Labrador to the Island of Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula. In preparation for and support of the Project's Environmental Assessment (EA), a series of environmental studies have been completed to provide information on the existing biophysical and socioeconomic environments in and near the Project area.

This Study supplements the previously completed *Historic and Heritage Resources Component Study* (Stantec 2010a) by extending its scope to include a recently identified Labrador transmission corridor option from Muskrat Falls (the Study Area).

The research program for this supplementary study consisted primarily of background research. A review of ethnographic literature and land use data relevant to the Study Area indicated that the transmission corridor traverses several travel routes and harvesting areas traditionally important to Innu from both Sheshatshiu and the Québec north shore, as well as to others from the Upper Lake Melville area. Areas of particularly high potential for historic and heritage resources include the crossings of the Traverspine, Kenamu and St. Augustine rivers, as well as the small lake known as *Mush-nipi* and potentially other ponds as well.

Literature on previous archaeological research within and in the vicinity of the Study Area was also reviewed. Data on recorded archaeological and ethnographic sites broadly confirmed the ethnographic evidence for substantial travel and harvesting along the major waterways by both Innu and Settlers extending back into the Historic Period. The discovery of pre-contact sites at strategic locations along these routes suggests that historic patterns of land use may at least in part be extrapolated into the pre-contact past. Previous archaeological assessment of the Trans Labrador Highway (TLH, Phase III) is particularly important for this Study, because the transmission corridor follows generally along the highway for much of its length. As a result, a substantial portion of the previous archaeological testing effort for the TLH effectively samples this Corridor Segment as well. Thus, no additional field work was undertaken for this Study, as many of the most important stream crossings and waterbodies have already seen archaeological testing.

As a result of this work, one ethnographic site on a pond at the headwaters of St. Augustine River and one previously-recorded archaeological site on the Kenamu River have been identified within the Study Area. No known sites of spiritual / cultural importance to Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal people are present in the Study Area, although the Innu spiritual site of *Manitu-utshu* (Muskrat Falls) is situated immediately north of the Study Area.

The Study concluded with the mapping of archaeological potential along the transmission corridor. Zones of archaeological potential were defined and mapped using the same criteria and methods employed in Stantec (2010a), without modification. Much of the Study Area appears to have low potential to yield archaeological sites, but areas with moderate to high archaeological potential are found at the crossings of several streams, including the Traverspine, Kenamu and St. Augustine rivers, as well as several large ponds. A review of the geological mapping for the Study Area and relevant literature indicates that, due to the age and type of the rock formations present, the potential for Paleontological Resources is low within the Study Area.

The type and level of information provided on archaeological and paleontological sites and resources through the Historic and Heritage Resources Study is considered adequate for the Project's EA and for informing the ongoing planning and design, and eventual routing of the transmission line right-of-way.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Nalcor Energy is proposing to develop the *Labrador – Island Transmission Link* (the Project), a high voltage direct current (HVdc) transmission system extending from Central Labrador to the Island of Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula.

The environmental assessment (EA) process for the Project was initiated in January 2009 and is in progress. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is being prepared by Nalcor Energy, which will be submitted for review by governments, Aboriginal and stakeholder groups and the public. In preparation for and support of the Project's EA, a series of environmental studies have been completed to provide information on the existing biophysical and socioeconomic environments in and near the Project area.

At the time of the commencement of the EA and these associated environmental studies, the Labrador component of the Project included a converter station facility at Gull Island on the lower Churchill River, as well as a proposed transmission corridor extending from Gull Island to the Strait of Belle Isle. In mid-November 2010, Nalcor Energy advised the provincial and federal governments that it would also be assessing the potential option of locating the Project's Labrador converter station at or near the Muskrat Falls site on the lower Churchill River. If that were to be the case, the Labrador transmission corridor would potentially extend from Muskrat Falls to the Trans Labrador Highway (TLH) Phase III, and then follow generally along the south side of the TLH to approximately its southernmost point before meeting and continuing along the previously identified corridor from that location to the Strait of Belle Isle (Figure 1.1).

The purpose of this Supplementary Report is to expand and update the scope of the *Historic and Heritage Resources Component Study* (Stantec 2010a) completed for the EA, to provide similar environmental information for this "Labrador Transmission Corridor Option (Muskrat Falls Segment)", for eventual use in Project planning and in the EIS. In doing so, it focuses on the section of this Labrador corridor option from the Muskrat Falls area and along a portion of the TLH, to the point near the St. Augustine River where it meets the previously identified transmission corridor that extends on to the Strait of Belle Isle.

1.1 Study Objectives

The objective of this Study is thus to supplement the *Labrador – Island Transmission Link Historic and Heritage Resources Component Study* (Stantec 2010a) by extending the assessment and archaeological potential mapping to include the recently identified Labrador Transmission Corridor Option between Muskrat Falls and the St. Augustine River (*Pakua-shipi*) (the Study Area). Since this is a Supplementary Report, data on archaeological sites and testing locations within areas previously discussed and mapped in the initial Component Study are not repeated here or incorporated into the analysis. These are described in detail in the initial Component Study report (Stantec 2010a).

Figure 1.1 Labrador Transmission Corridor Option (Muskrat Falls Segment) - The Study Area for this Report

1.2 Study Area

The background research for this Supplementary Report encompassed a broad area of south-central Labrador-Ungava, including Upper Lake Melville, the lower reaches of the Churchill River, the Eagle Plateau, the Kenamu (*Tshenuamiu-shipu*) and Traverspine (*Manatueu-shipiss*) rivers, and the Québec north shore. However, the specific Study Area for this report is defined as the identified 2 km wide transmission corridor segment itself, as described in the previous section and illustrated in Figure 1.1.

An overview of the natural landscape distribution of resources within this region is presented in the initial Component Study Report (Stantec 2010a).

2.0 APPROACH AND METHODS

As the present Study is intended to supplement the initial Component Study, the methodologies for the various phases of the research generally follow those previously described in Stantec (2010a) and will therefore be summarized only briefly here.

This Supplementary Report differs from Stantec (2010a) primarily in that it involved background research and archaeological potential mapping but no new field studies, as it made full use of the previous and significant archaeological work completed for the TLH and other relevant studies.

Specific implications for the methodology of this Supplementary Report are as follows:

- Background research, although it followed the previous approach, did consider archaeological, ethnographic and contemporary land use data for certain areas (for example the Kenamu River) that had not previously been available.
- While field studies were not undertaken in preparation of this report, it does present information on a number of Project-related sites and testing locations that are located within the Study Area in Labrador between Muskrat Falls and St. Augustine River, but which were not relevant to or discussed in the original Component Study.
- It should be noted that these sites and testing locations not previously presented in Stantec (2010a) had already been incorporated in the analysis for deriving archaeological potential ratings. Therefore, no modifications or amendments were needed to extend the archaeological potential mapping scheme to encompass the Study Area in Labrador between Muskrat Falls and St. Augustine River.

It should be noted as well that the focus of this Supplementary Report is on sites and testing locations not previously reported in the context of the Project corridor. Sites and testing locations already reviewed and described in the Component Study (Stantec 2010a) are considered to lie outside the Study Area for this report.

2.1 Archaeological Resources

Since 1998, the Historic and Heritage Resources research strategy in Newfoundland and Labrador has followed a three-stage approach, beginning with background research, followed by field assessment, and culminating in archaeological potential mapping. The basic relationship between the various research elements may be summarized as follows.

Background research serves to identify:

- known, geo-referenced archaeological sites (e.g., sites or materials pre-dating 1960 and registered in the Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO) Archaeological Site Record Inventory or referenced in historical documents);
- proxy indicators of high archaeological potential (e.g., known ethnographic / contemporary sites post-dating 1960, which have potential to include archaeologically-important materials or features);
- settlement patterns, as indicated by existing archaeological and ethnographic data, and also by topographic and hydrographic attributes predicted to correlate with high archaeological potential

(e.g., waterfalls and rapids, which are likely to enforce travel stops and thus lead to the formation of archaeological sites); and

- locations in which high-potential topographic attributes and landforms may once have been present (e.g., marine terraces representing former coastal locations).

Field research often follows from background research, serving to verify predicted potential by assessing:

- specific locations identified as known historic and/or ethnographic sites;
- specific locations ("testing locations") in order to sample broader topographic features and landforms ('testing zones") of predicted high potential; and
- a range of other topographic and hydrographic settings to verify that they are of lesser potential.

Archaeological potential mapping follows from the above and proceeds by:

- mapping topographic and hydrographic features ("potential zones") of varying archaeological potential within the Study Area;
- comparing field assessment effort and results to verify and rate archaeological potential for each Zone Type and thus to define Zone Types of "high", "medium" and "low" archaeological potential within the Study Area; and
- producing maps of relative archaeological potential for use in a project's EA, and eventually, in detailed design and permitting.

2.1.1 Background Research

Background research for the Component Study (Stantec 2010a) had the following general objectives:

- to identify existing knowledge about regional archaeology and archaeological potential and any associated information gaps;
- to assist in pre-selection of testing locations by identifying specific locations of known high potential (i.e., known archaeological sites and traditional land use locations);
- to assist in pre-selection of testing locations by identifying locations that may be predicted to have high potential; and
- to assist in the interpretation of archaeological fieldwork results.

The background research methodology employed for this Supplementary Report closely followed that which was employed for the overall Project assessment, including the review of previous archaeological research undertaken within the Study Area, and of existing historic, ethnohistoric and ethnographic literature, including data on contemporary and historic land use. Specific methodologies have already been described in the original Component Study (Stantec 2010a) and will not be repeated here, other than to note data sources particularly relevant to the Muskrat Falls-St. Augustine River Study Area.

Review of Archaeological Data

In addition to the major published sources on the archaeology of Labrador in general, there is a body of literature relevant to archaeological research undertaken in the interior south of Lake Melville, along the Traverspine, Kenamu and Eagle rivers drainages. Although this work was not specifically related to the

assessment of the Project, it has involved archaeological testing, in some cases within the Study Area, and has resulted in the discovery of archaeological and ethnographic sites registered in the PAO Archaeological Site Record Inventory. One of these sites lies within the Study Area. Most of the relevant literature is associated with archaeological assessment of Phase III of the TLH between Happy Valley-Goose Bay and Cartwright Junction (IELP 2002; Jacques Whitford / Minaskuat 2004; Minaskuat 2006, 2007a, 2007b, 2007c, 2007d, 2008a; Jacques Whitford 2009; Skanes 2009). Additional projects in the vicinity of the present Study Area include investigations undertaken in the 1990s associated with *Akamiuapishkᵘ* Proposed National Park (Schwarz 1998; 2006), and with the Innu History Commemoration Project of the Department of Canadian Heritage (Weiler 1999; Schwarz 1997).

Ethnographic and Historical Literature and Contemporary Land Use

Ethnographic, ethnohistoric and historic literature and published land use data are readily available for Labrador (e.g., Tanner 1947; Brice-Bennett 1977; Tanner 1977; Armitage 1990; Kennedy 1995; Mailhot 1997) and were consulted. Additionally, and in some cases, there are more recent sources directly relevant to the present Study Area, include Innu land use studies undertaken in conjunction with the assessment of the TLH Phase III (IELP 2003) and the Lower Churchill Project (Armitage 2010). The land use data collected by Marianne Stopp for the Historic Resources Study of the TLH Phase III (IELP 2002) were particularly detailed for the Kenamu River and therefore, directly relevant to the present Study Area. Particularly important was the fact that these data included detailed information on land use by Settler trappers (Settler was the term used until recently for people of mixed, Aboriginal and European descent) as well as Innu. Finally, data recently compiled by Nalcor Energy (Nalcor 2010a) provide information on land use in southern Labrador generally, and in the present Study Area in particular, by Sheshatshiu Innu, Inuit and Settlers resident in Upper Lake Melville, and also by Innu from the Québec north shore. A review of these data indicated that land use by Innu from the communities of St. Augustine (*Pakua-shipi)*, La Romaine (*Unamen Shipu*) and Natashquan (*Nutashkuan*) was relevant to the present Study Area.

2.1.2 Field Studies

As noted above, a substantial number (63) of testing locations from the TLH Phase III assessment do lie within or in close proximity to the Study Area. In addition, there are three testing locations and one ethnographic site, previously investigated during assessment of the Project but not reported in the original Component Study (Stantec 2010a) because they lay outside the originally identified (Gull Island) corridor, but which now lie within the Study Area for this investigation. These locations were selected, investigated, recorded and reported in accordance with the methodology described previously in Stantec (2010a).

Contemporary versus Archaeological Sites

Although, strictly-speaking, they are not “archaeological sites” and are not typically subject to protection under the *Historic Resources Act* 1985, contemporary land use features (material remains of human activity occurring after 1960) may have considerable relevance to archaeological research, as noted below.

- As archaeological sites represent a (or in some cases, the) record of land use in the distant past, contemporary sites are intrinsically interesting as a record of land use in the more recent past.
- Evidence of contemporary land use can be a useful indirect indicator of land use in the distant past. For example, ancient portage trails may leave few if any archaeological remains, but contemporary trails may indicate where earlier portage routes once led. Moreover, contemporary campsites may indicate strategic locations where earlier historic sites, or even pre-contact sites, may be found.

- Similarly, the density and distribution of contemporary sites may indirectly indicate the archaeological potential of an otherwise archaeologically-unknown area.
- Recording contemporary sites can serve to ground-truth the results of background research on contemporary land use, allowing assessment of the accuracy of these data and their utility for indicating potential archaeological site locations.
- As contemporary sites have proven value and relevance to archaeological research, it is common practice to document and report contemporary sites, as well as archaeological sites, to the PAO. The PAO does not record contemporary sites as archaeological sites, assigning them distinct ethnographic codes, but it does maintain records of contemporary sites to assist future archaeological research and Cultural Resource Management (CRM).

Methodologically at least, no distinction was drawn during previous transmission corridor field studies between archaeological sites and sites of contemporary land use. Archaeological and contemporary sites were both recorded using the same methods and both reported to the PAO. Archaeological sites are assigned Borden numbers (e.g., "FhCe-1") in accordance with the Canadian Registry for archaeological sites, and contemporary sites are designated by ethnographic codes (e.g., "13F/07 Ethno-03").

2.1.3 Archaeological Potential Mapping

Archaeological potential mapping followed the methodology originally developed in 2000 to map archaeological potential along the Churchill River for the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project (Jacques Whitford / IELP 2001). Specific methods varied according to the base mapping available, but some was completed at a 1:50,000 scale. The method used for 1:50,000 potential mapping in the 2000 Study was followed again in the Component Study (Stantec 2010a) in 2010, and is used in the present Study as well.

The basic approach has been to map Zone Types defined on the basis of topographic and hydrographic attributes and then compile data on testing effort and the number of sites identified within each Zone Type to arrive at the probability of sites being present and located per unit effort within each Zone Type. In this approach, the Zone Type definitions remain relatively fixed, but actual potential ratings are based on empirical field assessment data, and these ratings can be continually reassessed following further fieldwork as the sample sizes increase. The rating of archaeological potential is thus often an iterative process. Potential ratings for the various Zone Types have been determined by the results of previous studies, initially in the Churchill River valley (Jacques Whitford / IELP 2001b**;** Minaskuat 2008b), but subsequently, by employing aggregate data from all field studies undertaken between 1998 and 2009.

In the present Study, historic resources potential has been defined and mapped using the same criteria as was used in the original Component Study (Stantec 2010a), without reassessment. This is because the three testing locations and one ethnographic site reported here, which lay outside the previously-defined corridor, were nevertheless originally incorporated into the potential ratings for the Component Study. Thus, there is no change in the data supporting the potential rating scheme.

In general, archaeological testing data from previous archaeological projects are not normally comparable to those undertaken for the Project and have been excluded from the analysis. The data on archaeological testing and sites pertaining to previous work on the TLH Phase III are somewhat different. The methodology employed is comparable to those from the Project assessment and, in principle, some of these data could be incorporated into the potential rating scheme for the Project. Nevertheless, in the interest of maintaining a consistent approach, the TLH testing data have not been formally incorporated into the Project database.

In short, no new data have been incorporated into the potential rating scheme, and the potential rating scheme derived from the Component Study is here mapped onto the Study Area using the existing methods and criteria.

The mapped Zone Types and archaeological potential ratings are summarized in Table 2.1. The detailed methodology is described in detail in the Component Study (Stantec 2010a).

Table 2.1 Zone Types, Descriptions and Historic Resources Potential Ratings

Zone Type	Description	Archaeological Potential Rating
00	Unclassified Shoreline	N/A
01	Contemporary Strategic Shoreline	High
02	Contemporary Generic Shoreline	Moderate
03	Eroding Contemporary Strategic Shoreline	N/A
04	Eroding Contemporary Generic Shoreline	N/A
05	Preserved Former, Ancient Strategic Shoreline	High
06	Preserved Former, Ancient Generic Shoreline	Moderate
07	Coastal Plain	Moderate / High
08	Terrace Interior	Low
09	Upland	Low
10	Wetland	Low
11	Steep Slope	N/A
12	Esker	Moderate
N/A = Not applicable Source: Stantec 2010a		

2.2 Palaeontological Resources

The methods used to assess the palaeontological potential of the Study Area were the same as those used for the original Component Study (Stantec 2010a). Primarily, this involved superimposing the relevant geological mapping over the Project corridor (Study Area) to determine the potential for fossils to exist in areas of potential development. The results of the Palaeontological Resources research are presented in Section 3.4 of this report.

2.3 Project Personnel

Dr. Fred Schwarz, Ph.D. (Archaeologist), co-authored the Historic and Heritage Resources Component Study (Stantec 2010a), and this Supplementary Report.

Mr. Roy Skanes, B.A., M.Phil (Archaeologist), co-authored the Historic and Heritage Resources Component Study Report (Stantec 2010a), and this Supplementary Report.

Carolyn Pelley and **Amber Frickleton** of Stantec in St. John's NL were responsible for the mapping for this Study.

3.0 RESULTS

In the initial *Historic and Heritage Resources Component Study* (Stantec 2010a), the Study Area comprised an approximately 1,100 km long transmission corridor and various alternative corridor segments, and was divided into a number of distinct sub-areas across Labrador and on the Island of Newfoundland. This report is focused on a much smaller Study Area in Labrador, from Muskrat Falls to the point near the headwaters of the St. Augustine River where the recently identified Muskrat Falls transmission corridor rejoins the original corridor on to the Strait of Belle Isle.

3.1 Archaeological Resources: Background Research Results

For broad contextual purposes, the area of interest for Historic and Heritage Resources encompasses most of Labrador. However, for the purpose of the present Supplementary Report, the main Study Area is focused upon the approximately 2 km wide and 135 km long transmission corridor (defined in Section 1.0).

3.1.1 Labrador Cultural-Historical Overview

Until recently, archaeology in Labrador and northern Québec has focused primarily on the coast, where research has established that sites are relatively rich and abundant, and the culture-historical sequence long and complex, extending back approximately 8,000 years.

The sequence begins with an initial late Palaeo-Indian / early Maritime Archaic Amerindian occupation in the Strait of Belle Isle (McGhee and Tuck 1975; Pintal 1998). The early Maritime Archaic people gradually spread north along the coast to central and then northern Labrador by 7,500 years before present (BP) (Fitzhugh 1972, 1978a).

After 4,000 BP, coastal Labrador was also populated by Arctic-adapted peoples from the north (Cox 1978), and thereafter, the Pre-contact Period in Labrador (i.e., the period prior to the arrival of Europeans in North America and contact with Aboriginal people) is characterized by Intermediate Amerindian (Nagle 1978) and Late Pre-contact Amerindian occupations - a people demonstrably ancestral to the modern-day Innu (Fitzhugh 1978b), along with Palaeo-Eskimo peoples (Pre-Dorset, Groswater, Dorset), culminating with the arrival of the Thule, ancestors of the modern Labrador Inuit, approximately 700 BP (Kaplan 1983; Fitzhugh 1994).

After approximately 500 BP, Labrador and the lower north shore of Québec also became the focus for European activities, initially whaling by Basques in the 16th century (Tuck and Grenier 1989) and fishing, sealing and fur-trading by people from other European countries (Kennedy 1995).

While the coast has seen detailed investigation, less work has been undertaken in the Labrador interior. Following early research at North West River (Fitzhugh 1972), subsequent surveys and historic resources assessments in Labrador, and extensive surveys in Québec, have confirmed a series of deep interior occupations, beginning in the Archaic and continuing through the Intermediate and Late Pre-contact periods to the historic Innu occupation of interior Labrador (Denton 1989; Loring 2001; Loring et al. 2003; Schwarz 2004; Nielsen 2005; McCaffrey 2006). Intermediate Period occupations are particularly well-represented in the Labrador interior (see Schwarz 2007).

3.1.2 Background Research Results: History, Ethnography and Land Use

In the mid-17th century, Innu / European contact began in earnest through the fur trade, with the establishment of the *Postes du Roy* and the *Seigneurie de Mingan* on the Québec north shore. Though the Innu of Hamilton Inlet were clearly in contact with Europeans by this time (Zimmerly 1975; Mailhot 1997), the earliest close contact documented specifically for the Upper Lake Melville area occurred when Louis Fornel established a trading post at North West River in 1743. This post was operated by a series of Québec-based and English merchants until 1837, when the Hudson Bay Company (HBC) acquired the North West River properties. The HBC maintained a monopoly on the fur trade in the area until 1901, when Revillon Frères Trading Company Limited established a competing post on the south side of the river, opposite the HBC post (Zimmerly 1975).

It is clear that through most of the fur trade period, the Study Area was part of the interior hunting and trapping grounds of these Innu, and that they spent most of each year moving through it. Throughout this period, the interior remained remote and relatively unknown to Europeans. In the 17th and 18th centuries, and continuing through most of the 19th, the parties involved in the fur trade consisted primarily of European traders on the one hand, and Innu hunters and trappers on the other. However, by the closing years of the 19th century, the Settler population became increasingly involved in fur trapping for trade, and by the early 20th century had largely usurped Innu trapping grounds along the Churchill, Kenamu, Naskaupi rivers and elsewhere (Tanner 1947, Tanner 1977; McGee 1961; Ames 1977; Burt 1980; Rich and Palliser 1980; Davis 1987; Goudie 1991; Kennedy 1995).

Sheshatshiu Innu

Ethnographic research by José Mailhot (1997) has shown that in the 19th century, the trading post at Sheshatshiu / North West River was visited by two distinct groups of Innu. One “northern” group was associated with the barren lands to the northwest, between Sheshatshiu and Lake Michikamau. The other “southern” group, the Sheshatshiu Innu, or Musquaro People, occupied the territory south of Lake Melville as far as the Gulf of St. Lawrence. While continuing to trade back and forth between Lake Melville and the lower Québec north shore, the Sheshatshiu Innu maintained close ties to the Innu in St. Augustine and La Romaine (Mailhot, 1997:45-46).

Tanner (1977, summarized in IELP 2003) describes the seasonal movements of these Sheshatshiu Innu during the first half of the 20th century, when many spent the majority of the year at campsites on the Eagle Plateau and in the Mealy Mountains. These families would travel south from Sheshatshiu in late summer, often along the Kenamu River. In the fall, they would move north into the Mealy Mountains to hunt caribou, often returning to Sheshatshiu for Christmas; then in the spring, they fished and hunted waterfowl throughout the Eagle Plateau region and then traveled to Hamilton Inlet, where they remained for the summer.

With increasingly permanent settlement at Sheshatshiu in the 1960s, traditional land use and harvesting of the Sheshatshiu Innu changed dramatically. Less time was spent in the country and harvesting became increasingly focused on nearby accessible areas such as Carter Basin, the Mealy Mountains and the Kenamu, Traverspine and Kenemich rivers (Tanner 1977). In the early 1970s, with the commencement of the Outpost Program (Kakushpinanut Programme) run by the Sheshatshiu Innu Band Council, Innu began to return seasonally, in spring and winter, to certain of the more remote locations that had once been intensively used (Armitage 2010). South of Lake Melville, these included Parke Lake (*Iatuekupau*) and an area of lakes around *Mishtashini*, as well as a variety of other locations, such as *Mush-nipi* in the uplands south of Muskrat Falls. Camps established under the Outpost Program are generally focused on lakes large enough to allow float- and ski-equipped aircraft to

land and take off. Individual harvesting employing snowmobiles continued nonetheless, and today, Innu harvesting is increasingly structured by the road network. As Armitage observes, "Road-accessible harvesting, camping and cabin occupancy are now the most important components of Sheshatshiu Innu land use" (Armitage 2010: 39).

The available information thus indicates that the Eagle Plateau to the north and east of the Study Area, and the interior hinterland of southeastern Labrador generally, is a traditional hunting, fishing and trapping territory of Innu from Labrador and Québec and, even through the latter part of 20th century, it has remained one of the core harvesting zones for the Sheshatshiu Innu.

To access their fall hunting and trapping territories, the Sheshatshiu Innu took one of a number of routes south into the interior, generally following either Traverspine River or Kenamu River. The latter was the favoured route for reaching the Eagle Plateau (IELP 2002, 2003), though the journey upstream was arduous and time-consuming. The first way to reach the plateau from the Kenamu River was to follow *Mitshuap-shipiss* eastward into the Mealy Mountains to Parke Lake. The second way was to follow Salmon River (*Utshashumeku-shipiss*) east to *Uinikush* and the southern lakes of the Eagle Plateau, or alternatively to branch off to the southeast from Salmon River to Little Drunken River (*Tshishkuepeu-shipiss*). An important late-summer camp on this journey was situated at the confluence of Kenamu River and Salmon River. Innu reached this campsite in time for the salmon spawn in early September, where they preserved food and manufactured equipment for winter use. Families remained at this camp until late autumn, then either continued upriver along the Kenamu River toward caribou hunting areas in the vicinity of Little Drunken River, or followed the Salmon River east towards *Uinikush* Lake, thence to the larger lakes of the Eagle Plateau to hunt, fish and trap into the winter months. Here too, Sheshatshiu Innu would meet up with relatives from St. Augustine, and they would sometimes descend St. Augustine River to trade on the coast.

In summary, several historic travel routes traverse the area crossed by the TLH, and thus, the Study Area. These include the courses of the Traverspine, Kenamu and St. Augustine rivers. Important harvesting areas include the lakes on the Eagle Plateau north and east of the transmission corridor and the Little Drunken River area south of the corridor, as well as the major rivers themselves, particularly the Kenamu River. One documented Innu campsite at *Mush-nipi* has been an Outpost Program camp location, and therefore may potentially be an historically-important area as well. No identified sites of spiritual / cultural importance to the Labrador Innu have been identified within the Study Area, although the spiritual site of *Manitu-utshu* (Muskrat Falls) is situated immediately to the north (Armitage 2010).

Québec Innu

Nalcor Energy (2010a) provides an overview of historic and contemporary land use in southern Labrador by Innu from the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The data are based primarily on land use studies by the *Conseil des Atikamekws et des Montagnais* (CAM 1983a, 1983b, 1983c), augmented by other sources (e.g., Charest et al. 1990, information collected by Hydro-Québec and informant data collected by Nalcor Energy in consultation with the Innu of St. Augustine. This overview reviews the emergence and consolidation of bands in response to fur trade (Speck and Eisley 1942; Leacock 1954) and, in the 1950s, increasingly permanent settlement in communities along the coastline of the Québec north shore. A general traditional cycle (not reflecting a particular identified time period) included Innu travelling from the coast north into the interior (including the present Study Area) in late summer to their fall hunting grounds to harvest large and small game, and to fish and trap, often returning to the coast (or alternatively, continuing north to Sheshatshiu) for Christmas. The area

around Dominion and Minipi lakes, well west of the Study Area, appears to have been a shared harvesting area, and perhaps a meeting area, for Innu from several Québec north shore communities, as well as those from Sheshatshiu.

Individual community data on St. Augustine, La Romaine and Natashquan indicates historic land use by Innu from all three communities intersecting and/or in the general vicinity of the Study Area (Nalcor Energy 2010a). These data distinguish broadly between historic and contemporary patterns of land use, though without specific time ranges. As in Sheshatshiu, all three communities show substantive changes in territory use associated with increasingly permanent settlement in the middle of the 20th century. Major changes include shorter hunting, fishing and trapping expeditions and a high level of territory abandonment and concentrated land use around the community.

The Innu of St. Augustine traditionally took three major routes to their harvesting areas in the northern interior. The westernmost leads along the St. Augustine River to the lakes of the Eagle Plateau, just north and east of the present Study Area. The composite land use map (Nalcor Energy 2010a: Figure 7-5) also shows such harvesting activities along the transmission corridor west of St. Augustine River and also at headwaters of the Traverspine River, west of the Kenamu River and south of Muskrat Falls along what is now the TLH. The Innu of La Romaine made use of a network of major historic travel and campsite areas extending across the whole area between St. Augustine River and Dominion Lake, including the upper Kenamu and Little Drunken rivers (Nalcor Energy 2010a: Figure 8-4). The principal travel route north to Upper Lake Melville appears to have followed the Traverspine River. Again, to stock up on supplies, most community members returned to the coast in December while others went on to Sheshatshiu. Interestingly, it is indicated that the last visits to Sheshatshiu date to 1946, when Settler trappers took possession of all of the land north of Kenamu River and impeded access to Sheshatshiu, only granting the Innu the right to pass through (Nalcor Energy 2010a). For the Innu of Natashquan, the major land use area was along the Natashquan River and south of Dominion Lake, but traditional historic travel routes led east to Minipi Lake then north to the Churchill River and Sheshatshiu, again via the Traverspine River (Nalcor Energy 2010a: Figure 9-5).

Labrador Inuit and Settler / Metis

Relevant information on land use by Labrador Inuit and Settler families has been documented by Nalcor Energy (2010a), and, in some detail, by IELP (2002).

Mapping of NunatuKavut land use provided to Nalcor Energy (2010a: Figure 4-3) shows cabin sites, as well as fishing, trapping and small game harvesting along the Kenamu River, and on the lakes of the Eagle Plateau. Additional preferred fishing locations include the Traverspine and Kenemich rivers, as well as the Churchill River at Muskrat Falls. The primary modes of transport for these harvesters are automobile and snowmobile.

Part of the Historic Resources Research Study for the TLH Phase III (IELP 2002) included background research into traditional and contemporary land use. This included interviews with persons from Cartwright, Mud Lake and Happy Valley-Goose Bay. Trappers from Cartwright traditionally ranged along the Eagle River drainage from Paradise as far west as the Plateau Lakes and north into the Mealy Mountains. These areas lie to the north and east of the present Study Area. However, families from the Mud Lake area were, and to some extent still are, active within the Study Area, principally along the Churchill River at Muskrat Falls, and in the areas along and between the Kenamu and Traverspine rivers.

The Kenamu River was particularly important, and served as an important travel route and harvesting area for Innu and Settlers alike (the following is summarized from IELP 2002: 68). Beginning in the 19th century, Settlers from the Mud Lake area maintained trap lines along the Kenamu River that were passed down through the generations. Travelling by canoe upriver in late autumn, Mud Lake trappers tended their lines over the winter from small tilts, usually returning briefly to Mud Lake over Christmas. Today, a small number from Happy Valley-Goose Bay and Mud Lake continue to trap sections of the river by snowmobile. Informant interviews (IELP 2002) indicate that the tilts used by an earlier generation are largely abandoned, but that the trapping areas in use today still correspond to those of parents and grandparents. The Kenamu River was also an important salmon-fishing stream. Salmon travelled upriver as far as Pleasure Steady to spawn in late summer, and a fish camp was built at Pleasure Steady in the early 1970s to take advantage of the salmon run. However, around this time, the Kenamu River salmon run began to decline and as a result, this camp was in operation for only a few years.

3.1.3 Background Research Results: Previous Archaeological Work

Various phases of assessment have been undertaken in the area in the context of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project and the Labrador - Island Transmission Link Project between 1998 and 2009. Relevant field results are described in detail elsewhere (Stantec 2010a), and minor addenda are reviewed in Section 3.2. Other than the work completed by Nalcor Energy and its predecessors, relatively little archaeological research has been undertaken in the interior upland between Minipi River and the Strait of Belle Isle. Fortunately, much of the work that has been done has been in the vicinity of the present Study Area.

A brief and wide-ranging reconnaissance of much of central and north-central Labrador undertaken as part of the Innu History Commemoration Project for the Department of Canadian Heritage recorded contemporary Innu camps on Parke Lake and *Nekuanikau*, as well as a large historic site and contemporary site near the mouth of the Kenamu River (Schwarz 1997; Weiler 1999).

That same year, a brief survey on the Eagle Plateau for Parks Canada and Innu Nation (Schwarz 1998) focused on the headwater lakes of the Eagle River. The survey led to the recording of 10 ethnographic sites, as well as an important Intermediate-Period pre-contact and historic site. This last location, Meshustun 1 (FeBu-01), is located just north of Crooks Lake (*Pepaukamau*), approximately 50 km east of the Kenamu highway crossing, and 12 km north of the transmission corridor at its closest point.

More recently, in 2010, two lithic finds were reported from along the portage trail on the south side of Muskrat Falls (Nalcor Energy 2010b; see also Stantec 2010b). These finds appear to pertain to the scatter of stray finds that have previously been reported along this trail since the 1970s (Tuck 1981; IEDE / Jacques Whitford 2000; Stantec 2010a). The site (FhCe-02) has already been described in Stantec (2010a). Similar discoveries on the north side of Muskrat Falls (Stantec report in progress) appear to derive from previously-known archaeological deposits, and in any case, lie outside the Study Area for this report.

Trans Labrador Highway (Phase III) Assessment, 2002 to 2009

The most intensive previous archaeological field study program directly relevant to the present Study Area was the overview assessment and subsequent impact assessments undertaken along the corridor of the TLH Phase III from Happy Valley-Goose Bay to Cartwright Junction (IELP 2002; Jacques Whitford / Minaskuat 2004; Minaskuat 2006, 2007a, 2007b, 2007c, 2007d, 2008a; Jacques Whitford 2009; Skanes 2009). An initial Overview

Assessment (IELP 2002) only partly corresponded to the final TLH corridor, but encompassed a broad corridor traversing the upper Traverspine and Kenamu rivers and the Eagle Plateau.

The TLH field studies were undertaken by the same researchers as those involved in the Nalcor Energy studies, using the same methodology and levels of recording. As a result of this work, 939 testpits were excavated at 63 testing locations in the vicinity of the present Study Area. Testing locations included all major stream crossings, and 49 testing locations lie within the Study Area. These testing locations are indicated on the maps included in Appendix A.

This work led to the identification of 37 archaeological and ethnographic sites, the majority concentrated on *Uinikush* Lake at the western edge of the Eagle Plateau, and on the upper Kenamu River between Pleasure Steady and the mouth of Salmon River. These two areas, which lie on the traditional Innu travel route from Upper Lake Melville to the Eagle Plateau, also yielded the only pre-contact sites reported in the study. Subsequent impact assessments followed the final TLH route precisely, and were generally focused on stream crossings, including those of the Traverspine, Kenamu, Joir and St. Augustine rivers. These subsequent assessments did not yield any archaeological or ethnographic sites (Jacques Whitford / Minaskuat 2004; Minaskuat 2006, 2007a, 2007b, 2007c, 2007d, 2008a; Jacques Whitford 2009; Skanes 2009).

A total of 13 archaeological and ethnographic sites were recorded on *Uinikush*, approximately 28 km east of the Kenamu River crossing of the TLH, and approximately 6 km north of the Study Area at its nearest point. Recorded sites (IELP 2002) include 11 ethnographic Innu campsites, campsite clearings and portage trails, and one recent Innu / Euro-Canadian portage trail and canoe cache. In addition, one pre-contact Intermediate-period site, Uinikush 10 (FfBw-01), appears to date to approximately 3,500 to 2,000 BP. These results are consistent with the fact that that *Uinikush* has been a popular Innu settlement area, during the years of the Outpost Program and earlier, and that it lies at the junction of traditional Innu travel routes. The most important travel route appears to have been that leading from Upper Lake Melville along the Kenamu River to the southern Eagle Plateau lakes, and thence to many areas, including via the St. Augustine River to the Québec north shore. The Intermediate Period archaeological site indicates that *Uinikush* was an important pre-contact harvesting area and, along with other pre-contact sites on the Kenamu River and the Eagle Plateau, suggests that the Kenamu River-Eagle Plateau travel route was followed in the Pre-contact Period as well.

Ten sites were recorded along the Kenamu River, distributed from the present highway crossing downstream approximately 7 km to the mouth of Salmon River. These sites include three Settler trap sites, two Settler tilt sites, the site of the Pleasure Steady fish camp (Kenamu 5: 13C/16 Ethno 4), one Innu or Settler campsite and one Innu portage trail. Also recorded was the large open area at the site of the traditional Innu campsite at the mouth of Salmon River. Testing at this site (*Utshashumeku-shipiss* 1: FfCa-03) led to the discovery of pre-contact site loci likely dating to the Intermediate Period (3,500 to 2,000 BP).

Only one of these sites, Kenamu 8 (FfCa-01; see Map 4, Appendix A), actually lies within the present Study Area:

> *Kenamu 8 is a portage route situated at the location of the proposed highway crossing. Its location was identified through informant interviews at Sheshatshiu and its purpose was to circumvent particularly rough rapids at a bend in the river just south / upriver from the large island known as "Lexie Island." This route was used as late as the 1960s, and before that, by Innu travelling upriver along the Kenamu towards the caribou hunting region south of Easter Brook in the Mountain Range area. The former portage route is still visible as it parallels the shoreline, and is situated just inside*

> *the tree cover above the bank of the river. Small spruce and alders have begun the process of overgrowth, and sections of the route are already overgrown. Test pitting was completed within the route and to either side of it, as well as on an upper terrace that parallels both the shoreline and the portage route. Wider openings relative to the route's width were more intensively tested on the assumption that these were camping sites, but no cultural material was recovered* (IELP 2002: 71).

The results of the archaeological survey along the Kenamu River dovetailed well with the evidence derived from background research and indicate that despite its relative difficulty of access, primarily due to the numerous rapids, the Kenamu River supported Settler trapping activity during the autumn and winter. For Innu families from Sheshatshiu who overwintered in the eastern-central region, the Kenamu River served as an artery to the interior winter camps. The late summer salmon spawn at Salmon River was the site of annual camps where salmon was harvested and smoked and materials were prepared for overwintering in the interior.

3.2 Archaeological Resources: Field Study Results

Considering only those testing locations that lie within the Study Area itself, three testing locations (Table 3.1) have been assessed in this sub-area and not previously reported in the initial Component Study (Stantec 2010a). A total of 95 testpits were excavated at these three testing locations (Table 3.1), for an average of 31.67 testpits per sub-surface testing location, which is close to the Project-wide average. These locations are indicated on the archaeological potential maps provided in Appendix A.

Table 3.1 Archaeological Field Testing Locations not Originally Located within the Labrador – Island Transmission Link Corridor but Now Lying within the Study Area

2011 Potential Mapping Zone Number	Year Investigated	Testing Location Number	Zone Type	Site(s)	Borden / Ethno Number	Number of Testpits
LTL0592	2006	TLFS06-027	Type 2	Upland Camp	13B/11 Ethno-01	23
LTL0606	2006	TLFS06-024	Type 1	none		44
LTL0606	2006	TLFS06-025	Type 1	none		28

This testing led to the discovery of one ethnographic site within the Study Area.

Upland Camp (13B/11 Ethno-01)

Upland Camp is located on a low, boggy point of land near the mouth of small brook on the south side of a small pond at the headwaters of the St. Augustine River, approximately 12 km south of Crooks Lake. Two tent sites were noted, both composed of standing and leaning tent poles sunk into the sphagnum moss of the bog. An array of four nailed upright logs, spaced to form an 8 foot by 2 foot rectangle, stood nearby, probably once the legs of a large table top. In addition to a scatter of axe and saw-cut stumps, other debris included a piece of sheet metal, a rotted blue tarp and an aluminum cooking pot. The site, which is probably less than 10 years old, is unusual, and certainly not typical of Innu campsites recorded in this part of Labrador. The cultural affiliation of the inhabitants is uncertain, but the location and features suggest it is most likely the remains of a cold-season fishing camp.

3.3 Archaeological Resources: Archaeological Potential Mapping Results

As noted in Section 2.1, in the present Study Area, archaeological potential has been mapped using the same criteria as the initial Component Study (Stantec 2010a). A listing of rated and mapped zones of archaeological potential for the transmission corridor is presented in Appendix B. Maps of these zones of archaeological potential are presented in Appendix A.

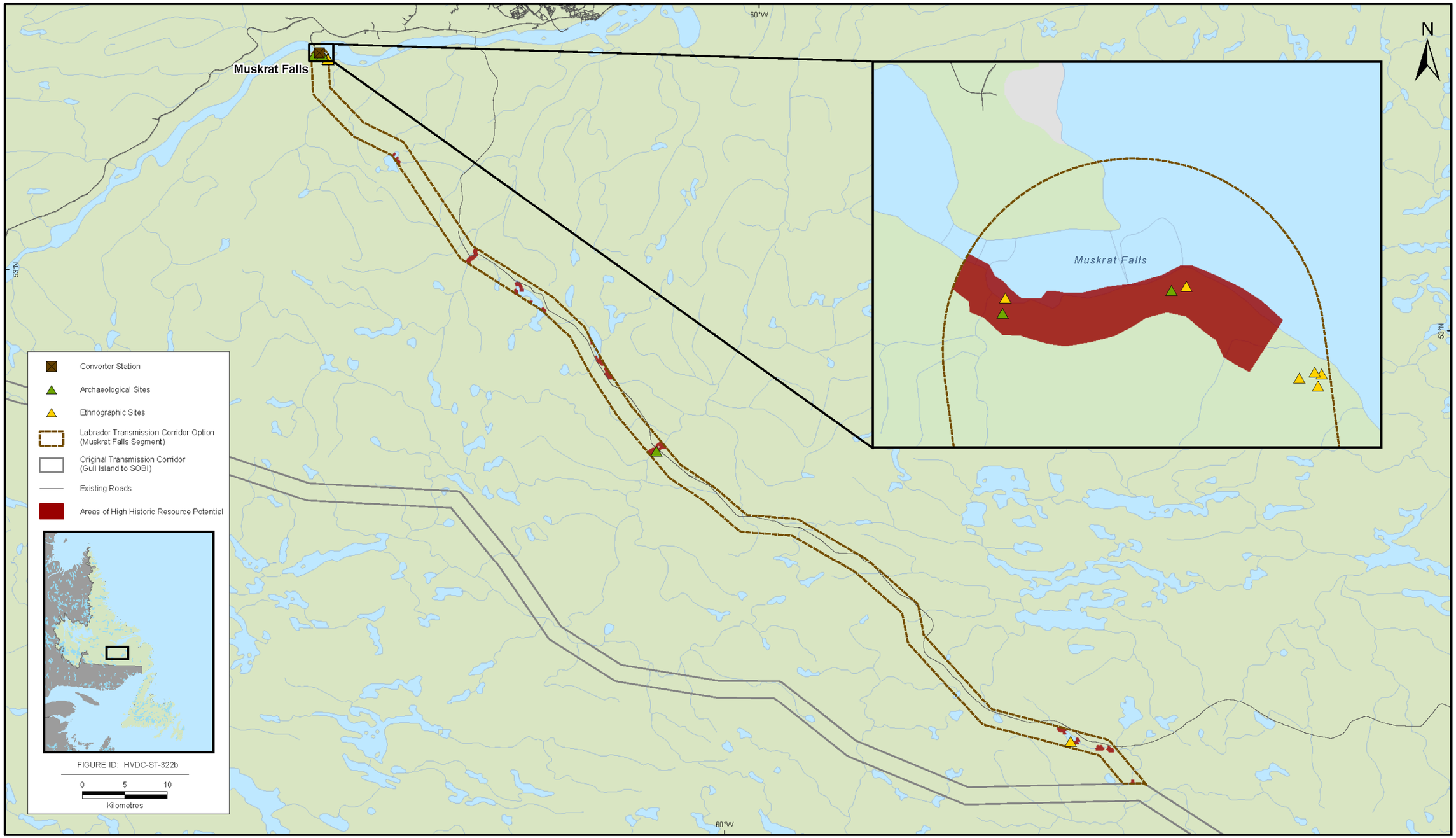
It should be noted that Figure 3.1 includes sites and testing locations in the vicinity of Muskrat Falls (FhCe04, FhCe05, 13F/02 Ethno 5, 13F/02 Ethno 6, 13F/02 Ethno 7, 13F/02 Ethno 8, 13F/02 Ethno 9, 13F/02 Ethno 10) previously discussed in the Component Study (Stantec 2010a) and are therefore omitted from further discussion in this Supplementary Report.

Note that areas with enhanced archaeological potential (Figure 3.1) include the crossings of several streams, including the Traverspine, Kenamu and St. Augustine rivers, as well as several large ponds. Two of these ponds have known Innu toponyms: *Mush-nipi* and *Tshiashku-nipi*. The former has served as an Innu Outpost Program camp location.

3.4 Palaeontological Resources

Detailed results of the identification and assessment of palaeontological resources and potential within the general area are presented in the initial Component Study report (Stantec 2010a). For the present Supplementary Report, the Study Team has completed a review of the available bedrock geological information for the Muskrat Falls-St. Augustine River transmission corridor segment. This review indicates that the bedrock along the corridor is comprised mainly of coarse-grained intrusive igneous and high-grade metamorphic rocks, generally described as granites and gneisses, respectively (Gower 1986). These rocks are not considered to be a fossil host. The exception is at or near the Churchill River itself, where sedimentary rocks of the Double Mer Formation are found. These rocks generally comprise a coarse-grained sandstone and conglomerate (Greene 1974). There appears to be no information suggesting the presence of fossils in these rocks. In conclusion, therefore, the potential for occurrences of Palaeontological Resources (fossils) within these rocks is considered low.

Figure 3.1 Labrador Transmission Corridor Option (Muskrat Falls Segment): Known Archaeological Sites and Areas of High Potential



4.0 DISCUSSION

The results of the Historic and Heritage Resources research for Labrador, including background research, fieldwork and archaeological potential mapping, are discussed below, along with the results of Palaeontological Resources research for the Study Area.

4.1 Background Research

Background research was the principal form of data review for preparation of this Supplementary Report, and focused on a review of relevant ethnographic and land use data, and on review of previous archaeological work in this area.

4.1.1 Ethnographic and Land Use Data

The review of ethnographic and land use data indicates that the Eagle Plateau to the north and east of the Study Area was a harvesting area for Innu from Sheshatshiu and from St. Augustine on the Québec north shore. Additional important traditional Innu harvesting areas lie to the south and west, along Little Drunken River and west to Minipi Lake. The Study Area lies between these areas, but the transmission corridor traverses several important routes by which Innu travelled between Sheshatshiu and the Québec north shore, and from both locations to interior harvesting areas. Notable travel routes, most of which represent harvesting areas in their own right (for fishing, trapping and small game), include the Traverspine, Kenamu and St. Augustine rivers. One pond within the transmission corridor, *Mush-nipi*, has been an Outpost Program campsite location and may therefore have some potential to yield historic or earlier sites.

The Kenamu River has been an important travel route for persons from communities in Upper Lake Melville, as well as a focus for trapping and salmon fishing. The Traverspine River is also indicated as a favoured fishing location.

4.1.2 Previous Archaeological Work

Review of published and unpublished literature related to previous archaeological assessment in the region indicated that archaeological surveys have previously been conducted on the Eagle Plateau, and also near the mouth of the Kenamu River, but that the most extensive work has been the overview and impact assessments of the TLH Phase III conducted between 2002 and 2009. These assessments have involved archaeological testing at dozens of locations along the highway route and yielded a variety of archaeological sites. Since the transmission corridor extends along the TLH for most of its length, these earlier assessments are directly relevant to the assessment of the Study Area. Many of these testing locations, and one recorded site, lie within the Study Area. This assessment tested locations on major river crossings, including the Kenamu and the Traverspine rivers, and three of the lakeshores along the route (though not *Mush-nipi*, which lay outside the TLH Study Area).

Sites recorded in the general vicinity of the transmission corridor in previous surveys include the following:

- Pre-contact sites have been recorded at Salmon River on the Kenamu River, *Uinikush* and *Meshustun* near Crooks Lake. Evidence of historic Innu settlement was also found at these three locations. These all

attest to pre-contact Aboriginal land use in the Labrador interior south of Lake Melville, and particularly on the Eagle Plateau. All of these sites are located along the principal traditional Innu travel route leading from Sheshatshiu south along the Kenamu River to the Eagle Plateau, and thence to a variety of destinations, including south along the St. Augustine River to the Québec north shore. The distribution of these pre-contact sites at historically-important nodes along this route suggests that the ethnographically-documented network of Innu travel routes converging on the Eagle Plateau may have considerable antiquity.

- Historic Innu campsites have been recorded, as noted above, on *Uinikush* and on the lakes of the Eagle Plateau, as well as at the historically-important late summer camp at Salmon River. A large historic Innu campsite is also reported from the mouth of the Kenamu River. In addition, one collapsed tilt on the Kenamu River attests to historic land use along the Kenamu River by trappers from Mud Lake.
- Recorded ethnographic sites dated to less than 50 years old include a large number of Innu campsites on the lakes of the Eagle Plateau, including *Uinikush*, and along the Kenamu River. A number of Settler tilts and trap sites have also been recorded along the Kenamu River.

Broadly, the results of archaeological assessment are consistent with, and serve to verify, the historic and ethnographic data on land use within the Study Area, at least with respect to the Kenamu River.

4.2 Summary of Archaeological Field Assessment Effort

The three testing locations and one ethnographic site reported here pertain to earlier assessment along the transmission corridor in 2006. These locations lay outside the Project corridor reported in the broader Component Study (Stantec 2010a) but do lie within the Study Area for this Supplementary Report. The one (ethnographic) site recorded within the Study Area, 13B/11 Ethno-01, is a recent winter camp of indeterminate cultural affiliation.

Field studies previously conducted for the TLH Phase III have been extensive, and testing activities have been well-recorded. Sixty-three testing locations for this assessment were located in the vicinity of the Study Area. Of these, 49 lie within the transmission corridor. Most of the major stream crossings and a few of the ponds (though not *Mush-nipi*) have thus been sampled. The level of testing achieved in previous work is approximately comparable to that which would have been undertaken for Nalcor Energy and is considered adequate for the Project's EA and for informing the ongoing planning and design, including the eventual routing of the transmission line right-of-way.

4.3 Summary of Archaeological and Ethnographic Sites

Only two recorded sites (one historic and one ethnographic) are located within the Study Area (transmission corridor segment) itself. These are:

- Kenamu 8 (FjCa-01), a portage trail around a series of rapids on the Kenamu River. This site was recorded during assessment of the TLH. The location was previously identified during informant interviews as an Innu portage trail, part of the travel route leading from the campsite at Salmon River, south along the Kenamu River to the caribou-hunting region around Little Drunken River; and
- Upland Camp (13B/11 Ethno-01), a recent winter campsite of indeterminate cultural affiliation located on a small pond at the headwaters of St. Augustine River. This site was recorded during assessment of the Project corridor.

4.4 Archaeological Potential Mapping

Archaeological potential mapping at 1:50,000-scale has been completed for the corridor and is presented in Appendices A and B. Areas of the corridor with enhanced archaeological potential are found at the crossings of several streams, including the Traverspine, Kenamu and St. Augustine rivers, as well as several large ponds. Two of these ponds have known Innu toponyms: *Mush-nipi* and *Tshiashku-nipi* (Armitage 2010). The former has served as an Innu Outpost Program camp location (see Maps 2 and 4: Appendix A).

It should be noted that Map 1 in Appendix A includes sites and testing locations in the vicinity of Muskrat Falls (FhCe04, FhCe05, 13F/02 Ethno 5, 13F/02 Ethno 6, 13F/02 Ethno 7, 13F/02 Ethno 8, 13F/02 Ethno 9, 13F/02 Ethno 10, 13F/02 Ethno 11, FhCe-02 just outside of the Study Area and other ethno sites just west of the Study Area and across the river at *Manitu-utshu*) previously discussed in the Component Study (Stantec 2010a) and are therefore omitted from further discussion in this Supplementary Report.

4.5 Palaeontological Resources

A review of the bedrock geological mapping for the Study Area indicates that the potential for occurrences of Palaeontological Resources (fossils) is low.

4.6 Information Availability and Data Gaps

For the purposes of this Supplementary Report, the background research completed for the current Study Area is considered adequate, with no data gaps apparent. The current availability of information on historic Québec north shore Innu land use in south-central Labrador (Nalcor Energy 2010a) is particularly applicable and useful.

No new field studies were undertaken or required for this Supplementary Report, given the fact that there is extensive data available from the assessments conducted for the TLH Phase III. In effect, a substantial number of high-potential zones within the Study Area have already been archaeologically-sampled and assessed. Except for the Kenamu River crossing, archaeological testing locations have not yielded a large number of archaeological or ethnographic sites. Although it is known that all major streams have served as traditional travel routes, it is possible that sites along these rivers may be clustered at travel stops, and that on rivers where sites have not been recorded the transmission corridor simply avoids these waterways at these places. It is also possible that sites are present within the corridor, but simply have not yet been encountered in previous assessments. In either case, at this stage of assessment, there are no notable or inexplicable data gaps in the site inventory. The level of field assessment is adequate for the purposes of this report and for the EA.

The supporting data are considered sufficient to map archaeological potential for the Study Area using criteria and methods employed in the original Component Study (Stantec 2010a) without modification. No data gaps have been identified.

5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Nalcor Energy is proposing to develop an HVdc transmission system extending from Central Labrador to the Island of Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula. In preparation for and support of the Project's EA, a series of environmental studies have been completed to provide information on the existing biophysical and socioeconomic environments in and near the Project area. These studies have included an *Historic and Heritage Resources Component Study* (Stantec 2010a).

This Study supplements the initial Component Study (Stantec 2010a) by extending the analysis and archaeological potential mapping to include the recently identified transmission corridor segment between Muskrat Falls, along a portion of the TLH to an area near the St. Augustine River (the Study Area).

The research program for this Supplementary Report consisted primarily of background research and the incorporation of the results of the previous and extensive archaeological work undertaken recently for other developments. A review of ethnographic literature and land use data relevant to the Study Area indicated that the corridor traverses several travel routes and harvesting areas traditionally important to Innu from both Sheshatshiu and the Québec north shore, as well as to Settlers from the Upper Lake Melville area. Areas of particularly high potential for historic and heritage resources include the crossings of the Traverspine, Kenamu and St. Augustine rivers, as well as the small lake known as *Mush-nipi* and potentially other ponds as well.

Information on, and the results of, previous archaeological research within and in the vicinity of the Study Area was also reviewed. Data on recorded archaeological and ethnographic sites broadly confirmed the ethnographic evidence for substantial travel and harvesting along the major waterways by both Innu and Settlers extending back into the Historic Period. The discovery of pre-contact sites at strategic locations along these routes suggests that historic patterns of land use may at least in part be extrapolated into the pre-contact past. Previous archaeological assessment of the TLH Phase III is particularly important for this Study, because the transmission corridor follows generally along the highway for most of its length. As a result, a substantial portion of the archaeological testing effort for the TLH effectively samples the Study Area as well. As a result of this work, one ethnographic site on a pond at the headwaters of St. Augustine River, and one previously-recorded archaeological site on the Kenamu River, are known to be located within the transmission corridor. No sites of spiritual / cultural importance to Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal people are known to exist in the Study Area, though the Innu spiritual site of *Manitu-utshu* (Muskrat Falls) is situated immediately north of the Study Area.

The Study concluded with the mapping of archaeological potential along the corridor. Zones of archaeological potential were defined and mapped using the same criteria and methods employed in the Component Study (Stantec 2010a), without modification. Much of the Study Area appears to have low potential to yield archaeological sites, but areas with moderate to high archaeological potential are found at the crossings of several streams, including the Traverspine, Kenamu and St. Augustine rivers, as well as several large ponds.

A review of the geological mapping for the Study Area and relevant literature indicates that, due to the age and type rock formations, the potential for Paleontological Resources in the Study Area is low.

The type and level of information provided on archaeological and paleontological sites and resources through this Historic and Heritage Resources Study is considered adequate for the Project's EA and for informing the ongoing planning and design, and eventual routing of the right-of-way.

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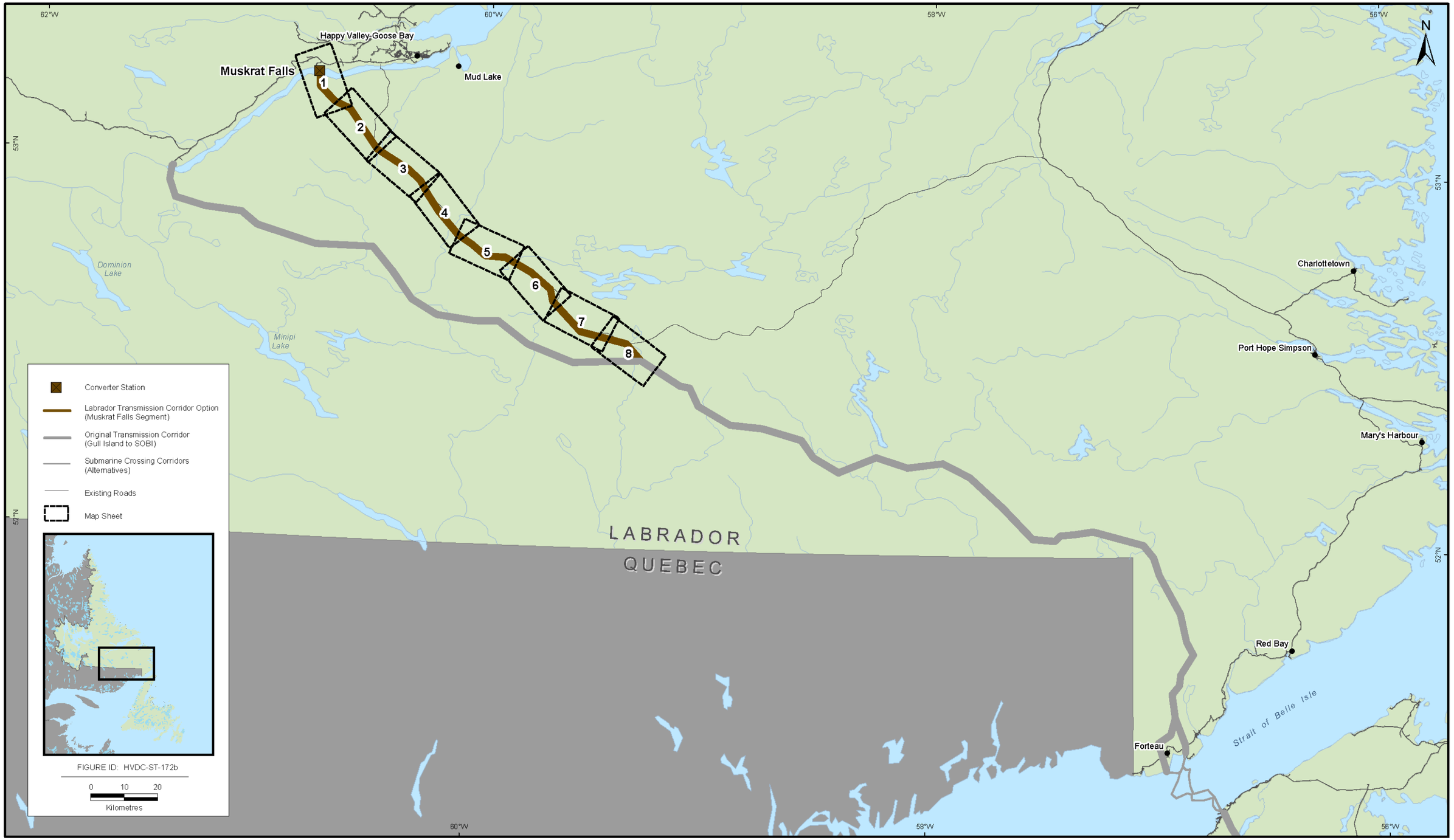
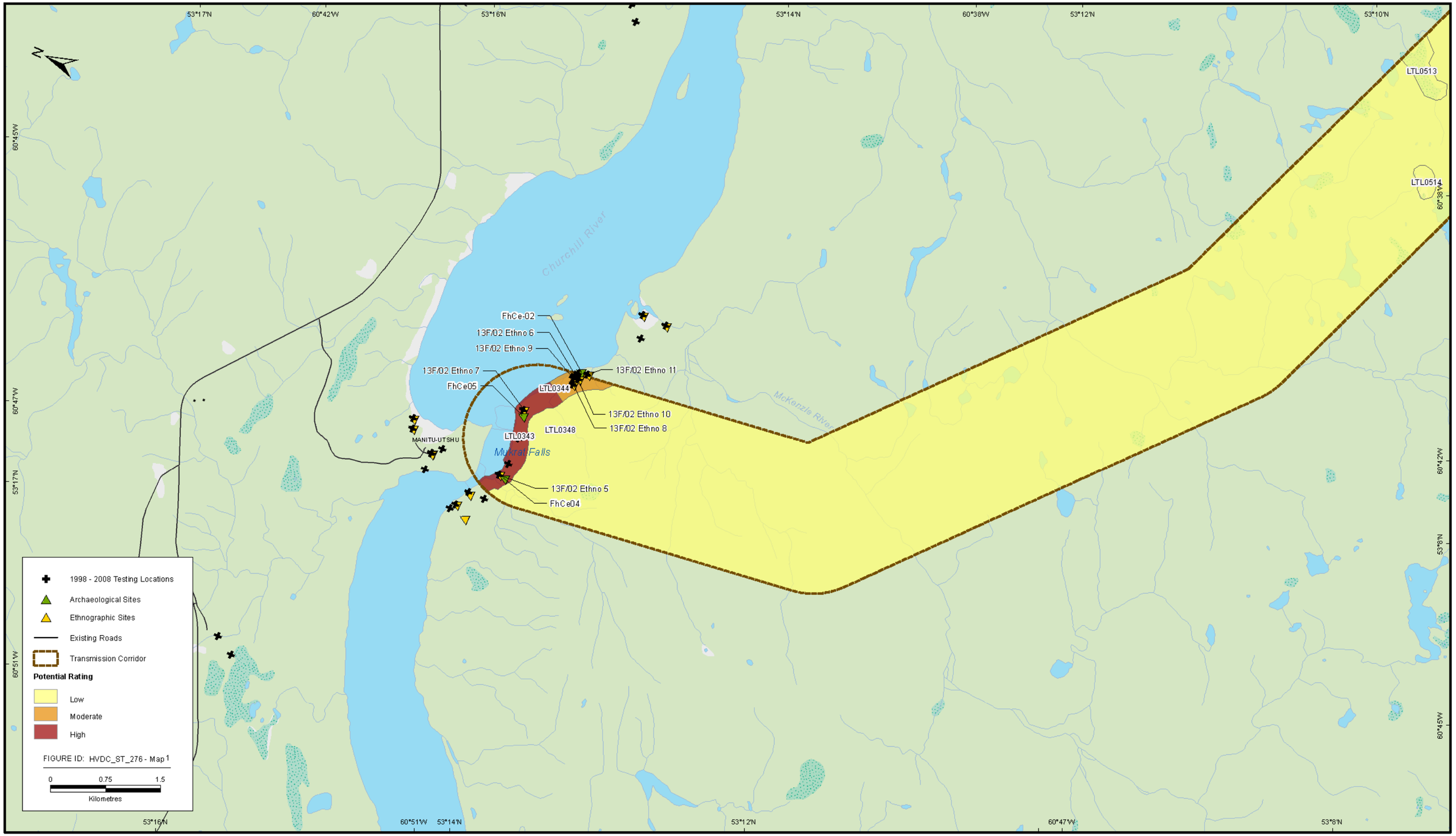
APPENDIX A

Archaeological Potential Mapping



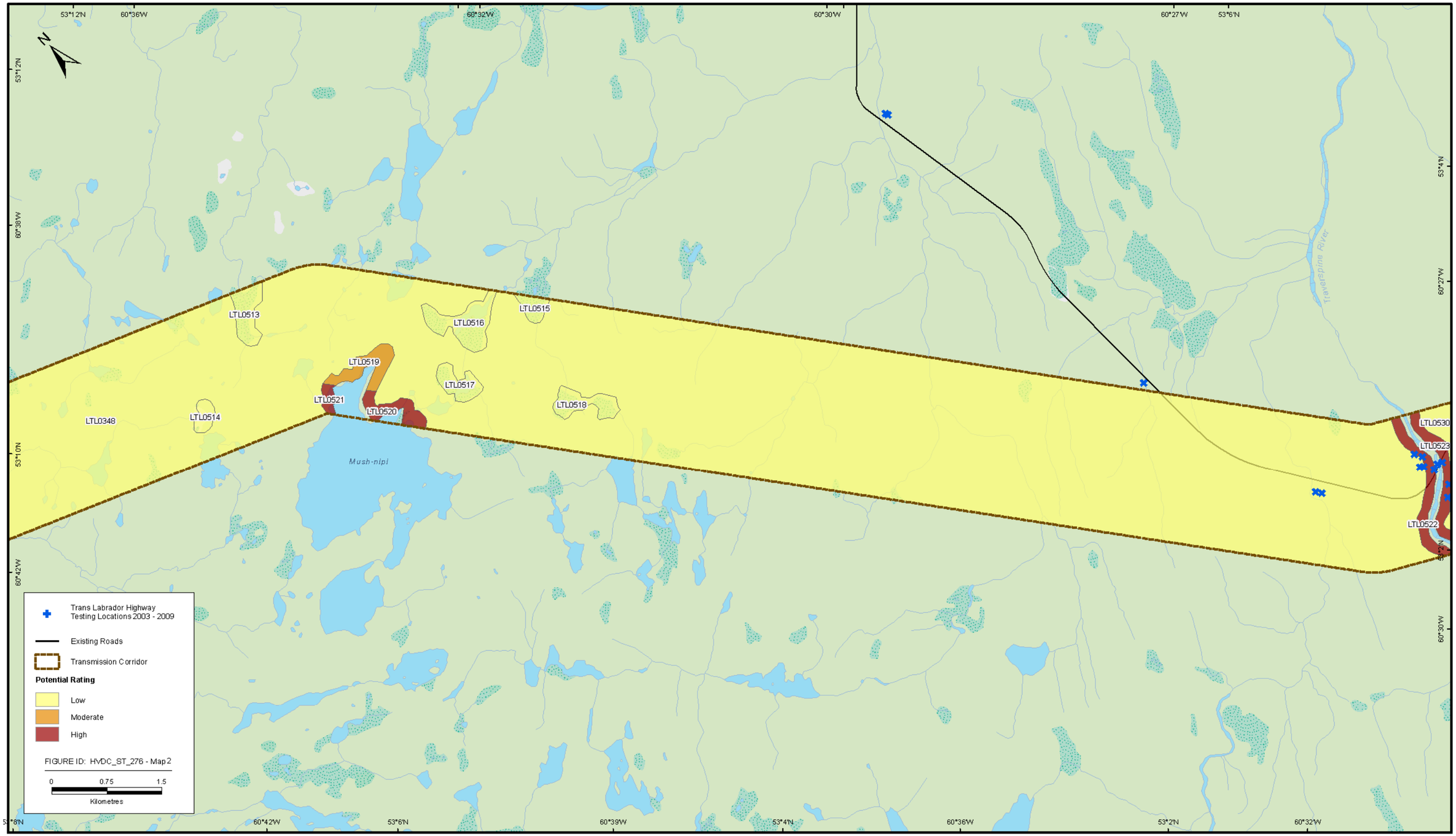
INDEX

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Labrador Transmission Corridor Option (Muskrat Falls to Strait of Belle Isle)
Historic Resource Potential



MAP 1

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Historic Resource Potential



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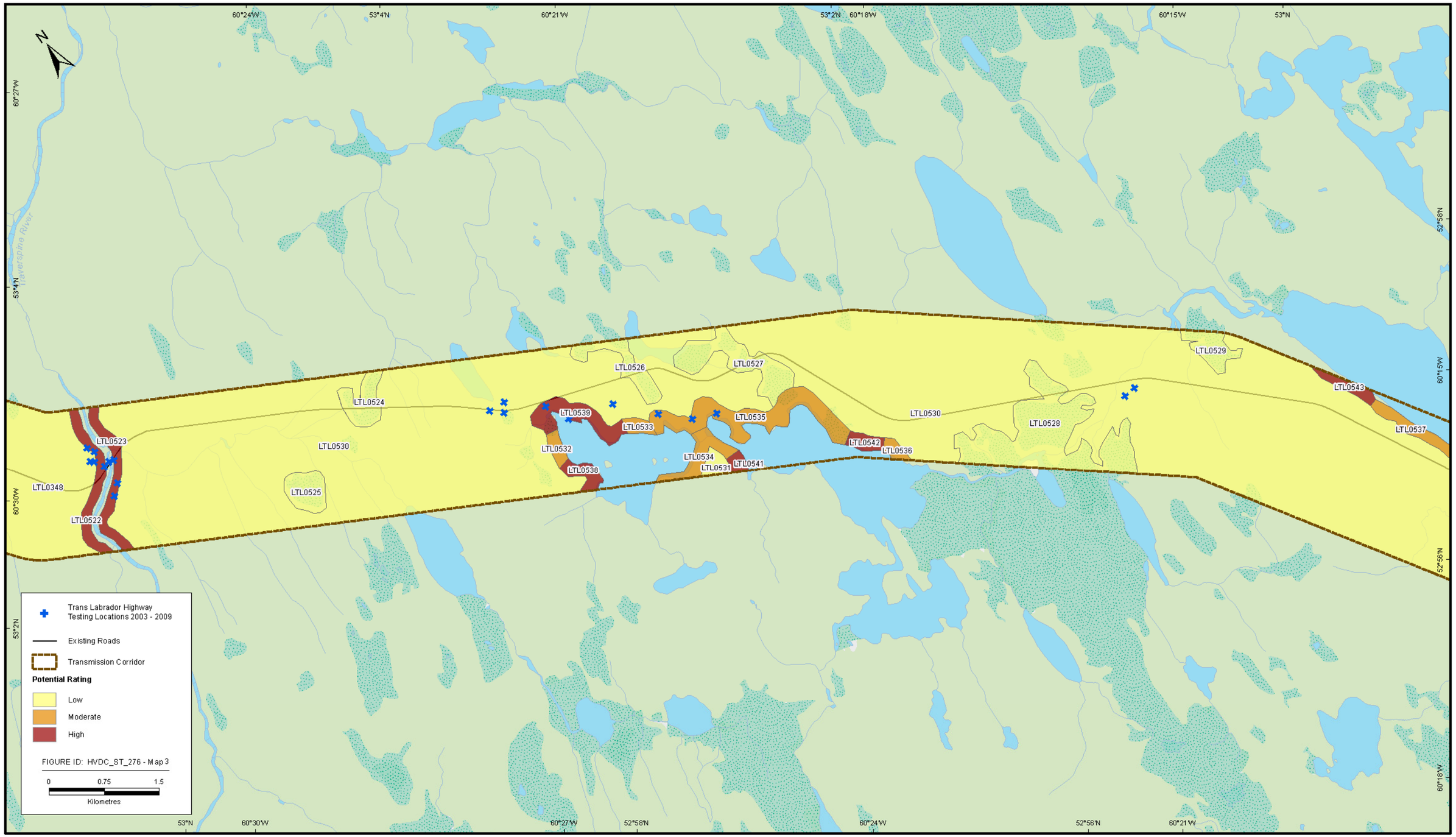

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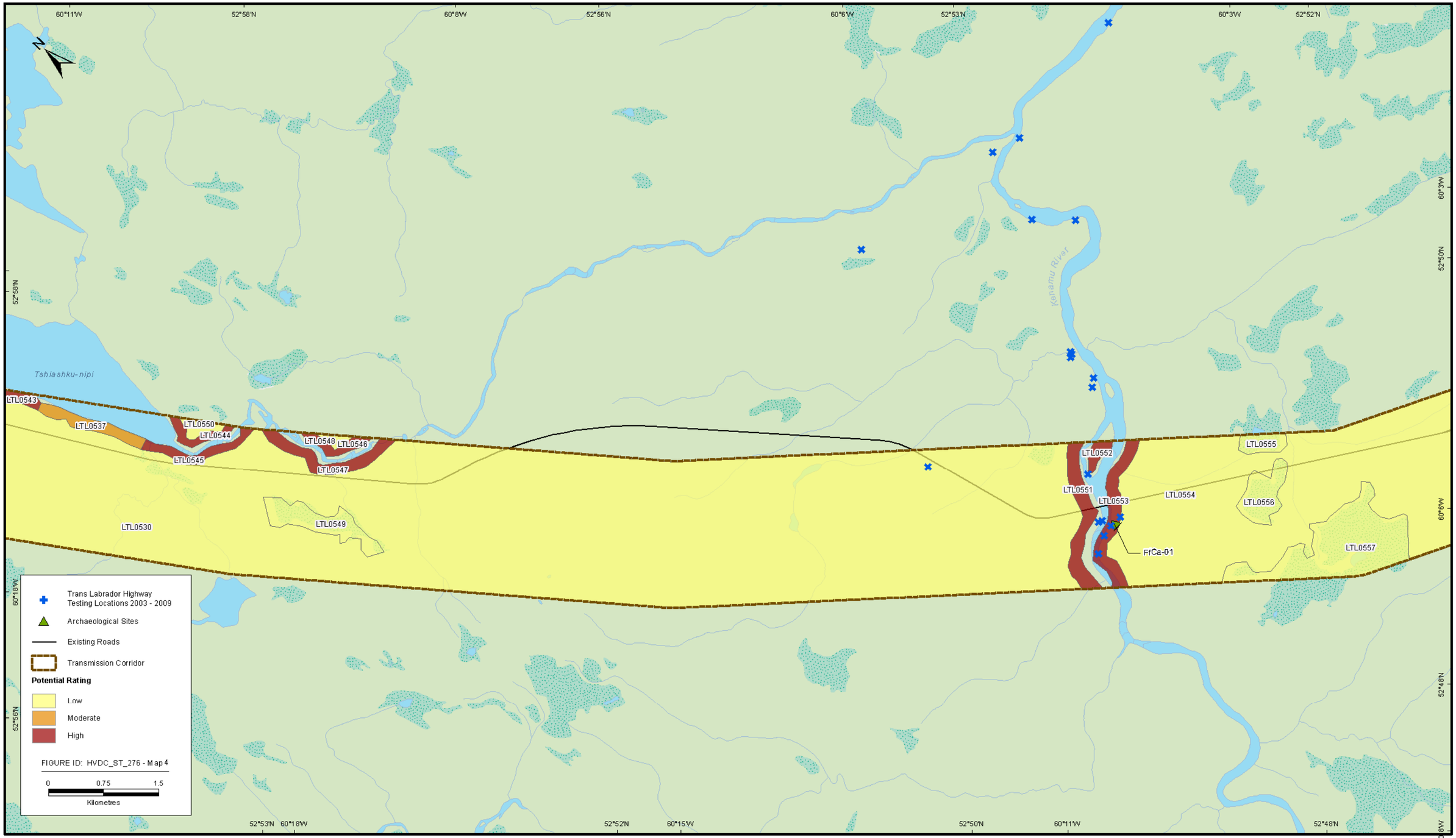

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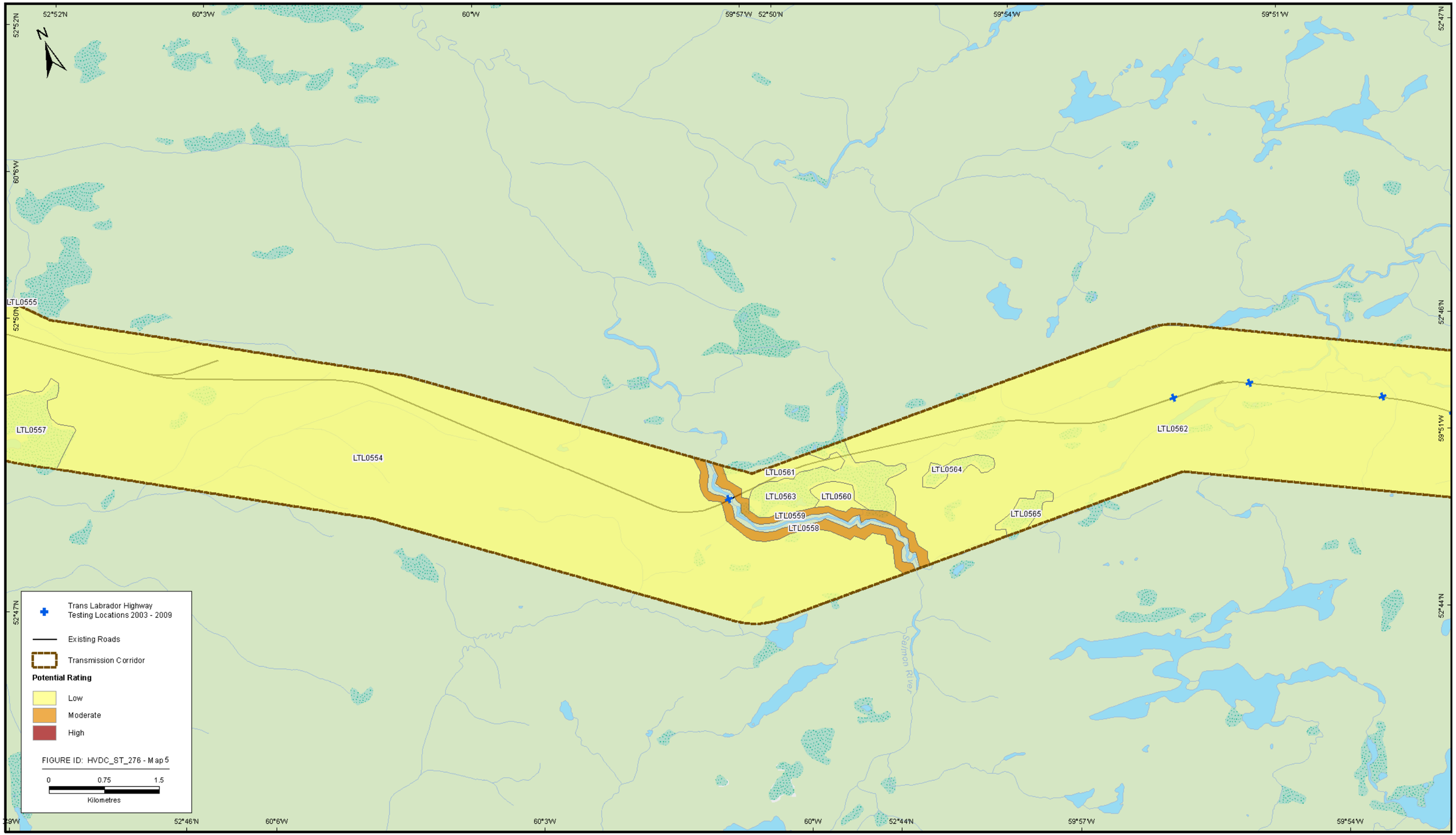

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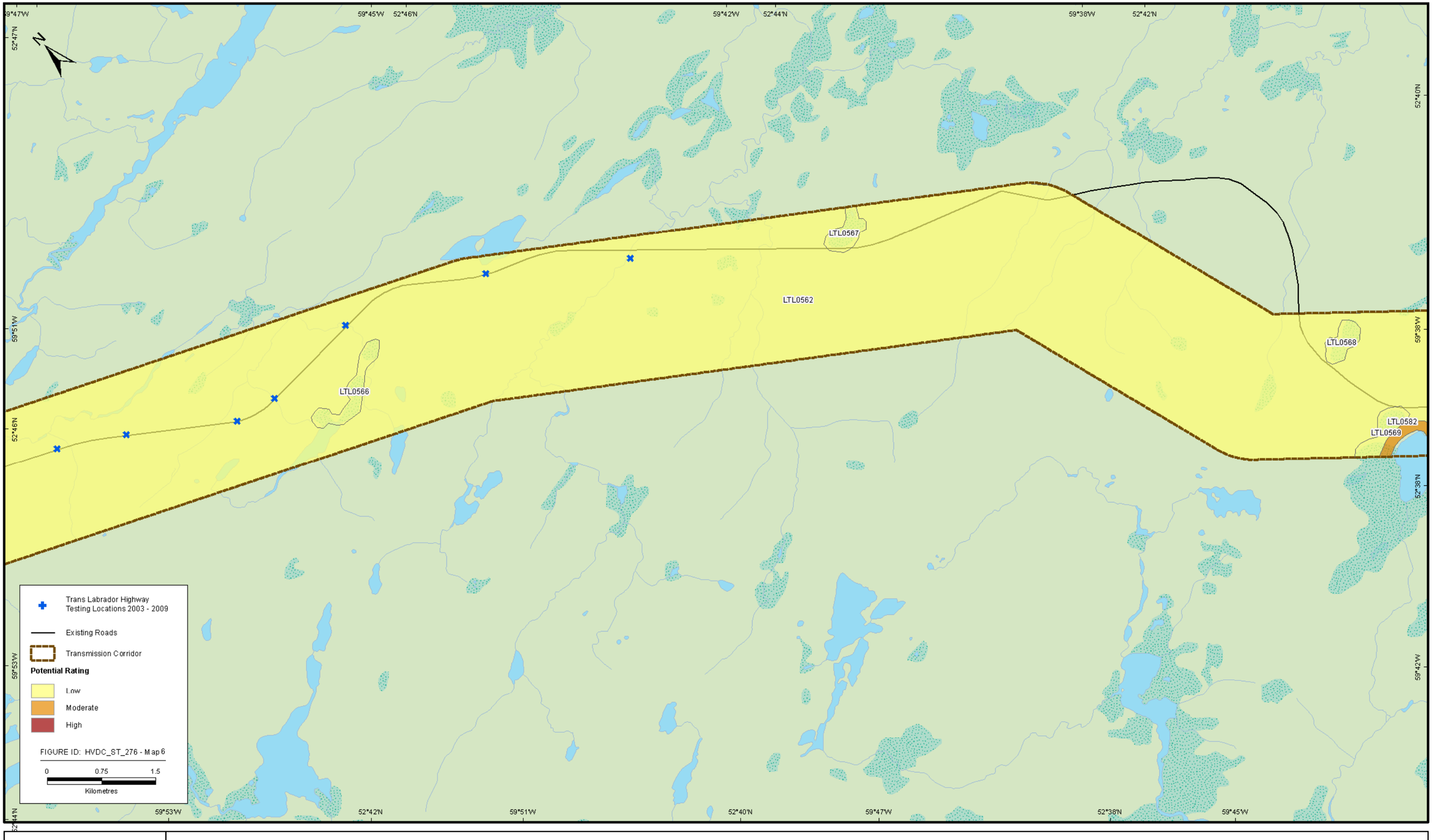

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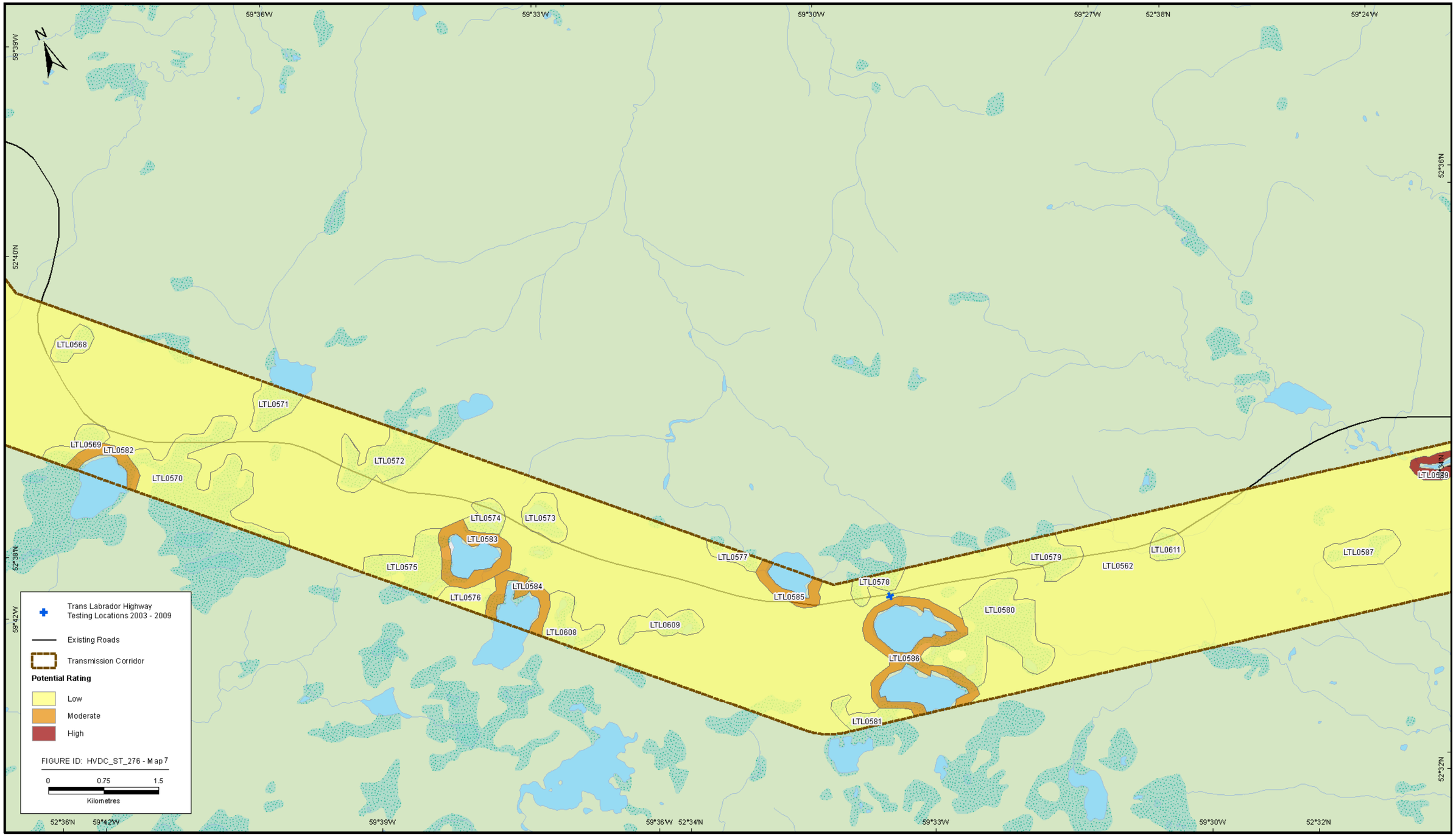

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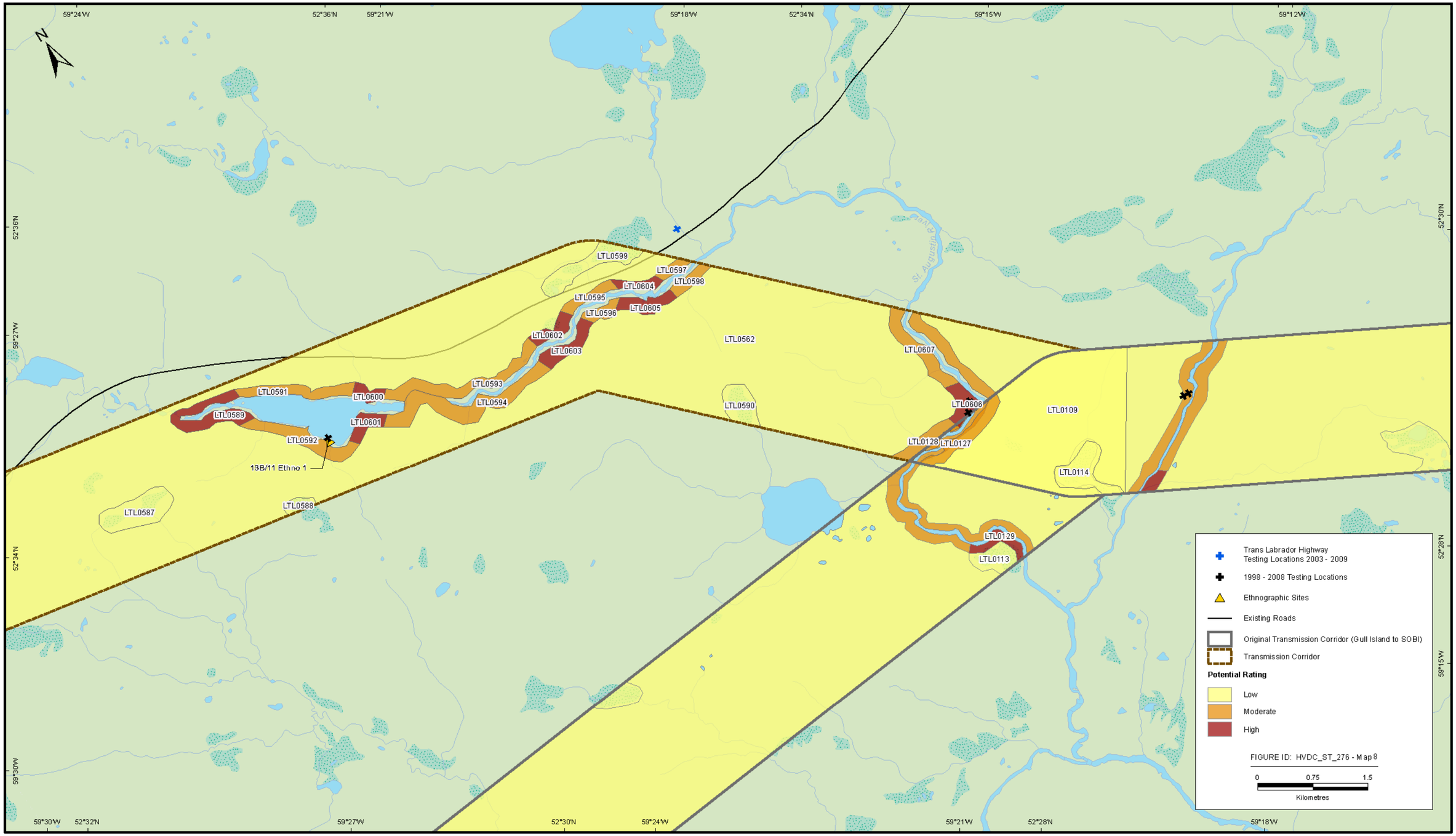

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MAP 8

Labrador - Island Transmission Link: Historic Resource Potential

APPENDIX B

Zones of Archaeological Potential

Archaeological Potential Mapping Zones for the Muskrat Falls–St. Augustine River section of the Labrador - Island Transmission Link corridor

Potential Mapping Zone Number	Zone Type (as defined in Table 2.1)	Archaeological Potential Rating	Remarks
LTL-0109	09	Low	Previously mapped in Component Study (Stantec 2010a)
LTL-0113	10	Low	Previously mapped in Component Study (Stantec 2010a)
LTL-0114	10	Low	Previously mapped in Component Study (Stantec 2010a)
LTL-0127	02	Moderate	Previously mapped in Component Study (Stantec 2010a)
LTL-0128	02	Moderate	Previously mapped in Component Study (Stantec 2010a)
LTL-0129	01	High	Previously mapped in Component Study (Stantec 2010a)
LTL-0343	01	High	Previously mapped in Component Study (Stantec 2010a)
LTL-0344	02	Moderate	Previously mapped in Component Study (Stantec 2010a)
LTL-0348	09	Low	Previously mapped in Component Study (Stantec 2010a)
LTL-0513	10	Low	
LTL-0514	10	Low	
LTL-0515	10	Low	
LTL-0516	10	Low	
LTL-0517	10	Low	
LTL-0518	10	Low	
LTL-0519	02	Moderate	
LTL-0520	01	High	
LTL-0521	01	High	
LTL-0522	01	High	
LTL-0523	01	High	
LTL-0524	10	Low	
LTL-0525	10	Low	
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LTL-0527	10	Low	
LTL-0528	10	Low	
LTL-0529	10	Low	
LTL-0530	09	Low	
LTL-0531	09	Low	
LTL-0532	02	Moderate	
LTL-0533	02	Moderate	
LTL-0534	02	Moderate	
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LTL-0558	02	Moderate	
LTL-0559	02	Moderate	
LTL-0560	09	Low	
LTL-0561	09	Low	
LTL-0562	09	Low	
LTL-0563	10	Low	
LTL-0564	10	Low	
LTL-0565	10	Low	
LTL-0566	10	Low	
LTL-0567	10	Low	
LTL-0568	10	Low	
LTL-0569	10	Low	

Archaeological Potential Mapping Zones for the Muskrat Falls–St. Augustine River section of the Labrador - Island Transmission Link corridor

Potential Mapping Zone Number	Zone Type (as defined in Table 2.1)	Archaeological Potential Rating	Remarks
LTL-0570	10	Low	
LTL-0571	10	Low	
LTL-0572	10	Low	
LTL-0573	10	Low	
LTL-0574	10	Low	
LTL-0575	10	Low	
LTL-0576	09	Low	
LTL-0577	10	Low	
LTL-0578	10	Low	
LTL-0579	10	Low	
LTL-0580	10	Low	
LTL-0581	10	Low	
LTL-0582	02	Moderate	
LTL-0583	02	Moderate	
LTL-0584	02	Moderate	
LTL-0585	02	Moderate	
LTL-0586	02	Moderate	
LTL-0587	10	Low	
LTL-0588	10	Low	
LTL-0589	01	High	
LTL-0590	10	Low	
LTL-0591	02	Moderate	
LTL-0592	02	Moderate	
LTL-0593	02	Moderate	
LTL-0594	02	Moderate	
LTL-0595	02	Moderate	
LTL-0596	02	Moderate	
LTL-0597	02	Moderate	
LTL-0598	02	Moderate	
LTL-0599	10	Low	
LTL-0600	01	High	
LTL-0601	01	High	
LTL-0602	01	High	
LTL-0603	01	High	
LTL-0604	01	High	
LTL-0605	01	High	
LTL-0606	01	High	
LTL-0607	02	Moderate	
LTL-0608	10	Low	
LTL-0609	10	Low	
LTL-0610	10	Low	
LTL-0611	10	Low	

Note: LTL-0540 was not used in the mapping.