



**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PHASE 1
NEW TRANSMISSION LINE TO PICKLE LAKE PROJECT
SECTION 7.0: SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE
CHARACTERIZATION AND EFFECTS ASSESSMENT**

APPENDIX 7.1A

Glossary of Archaeological and Heritage Resource Terms

Table 7.1A-1: Glossary of Archaeological and Heritage Resource Terms

Term	Description
Archaeology	The study of human past by excavation of cultural material.
Archaeological Sites	The physical remains of any building, structure, cultural feature, object, human event or activity which, because of the passage of time, are on or below the surface of the land or water.
Archaic	A term used by archaeologists to designate a distinctive cultural period dating between 8000 and 1000 B.C. in eastern North America. The period is divided into Early (8000 to 6000 B.C.), Middle (6000 to 2500 B.C.) and Late (2500 to 1000 B.C.). It is characterized by hunting, gathering and fishing. Artifact: An object manufactured, modified or used by humans. B.P.:
Before Present.	Often used for archaeological dates instead of B.C., B.C.E., C.E. or A.D. Present is taken to be 1951, the date from which radiocarbon assays are calculated. Backdirt: The soil excavated from an archaeological site. It is usually removed by shovel or trowel and then screened to ensure maximum recovery of artifacts.
Built Heritage	Physical man-made structures of cultural significance to a community.
Chert	A type of silica rich stone often used for making chipped stone tools. A number of chert sources are known from southern Ontario. These sources include outcrops and nodules.
Contact Period	The period of initial contact between Native and European populations. In Ontario, this generally corresponds to the seventeenth and eighteen centuries depending on the specific area.
Cultural Resource / Heritage Resource	Any resource (archaeological, historical, architectural, artifactual, archival) that pertains to the development of our cultural past.
Cultural Heritage Landscapes	Cultural heritage landscapes are groups of features made by people. The arrangement of features illustrate noteworthy relationships between people and their surrounding environment. They can provide information necessary to preserve, interpret or reinforce the understanding of important historical settings and changes to past patterns of land use. Cultural landscapes include neighbourhoods, townscape and farmscapes.
Diagnostic	An artifact, decorative technique or feature that is distinctive of a particular culture or time period.
Disturbed	In an archaeological context, this term is used when the cultural deposit of a certain time period has been intruded upon by a later occupation.
Excavation	The uncovering or extraction of cultural remains by digging.
Feature	This term is used to designate modifications to the physical environment by human activity. Archaeological features include the remains of buildings or walls, storage pits, hearths, post moulds and artifact concentrations.
Flake	A thin piece of stone (usually chert, chalcedony, etc.) detached during the manufacture of a chipped stone tool. A flake can also be modified into another artifact form such as a scraper.
Fluted	A lanceolate shaped projectile point with a central channel extending from the base approximately one third of the way up the blade. One of the most diagnostic Paleo-Indian artifacts.

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Term	Description
Lithic: Stone	Lithic artifacts would include projectile points, scrapers, ground stone adzes, gun flints, etc. Lot: The smallest provenience designation used to locate an artifact or feature.
Midden	An archaeological term for a garbage dump.
Mitigation	To reduce the severity of development impact on an archaeological or other heritage resource through preservation or excavation. The process for minimizing the adverse impacts of an undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources within an affected area of a development project.
Multicomponent	An archaeological site which has seen repeated occupation over a period of time. Ideally, each occupation layer is separated by a sterile soil deposit that accumulated during a period when the site was not occupied. In other cases, later occupations will be directly on top of earlier ones or will even intrude upon them.
Operation	The primary division of an archaeological site serving as part of the provenience system. The operation usually represents a culturally or geographically significant unit within the site area.
Paleo-Indian	The earliest human occupation of Ontario designated by archaeologists. The period dates between 9000 and 8000 B.C. and is characterized by small mobile groups of hunter-gatherers.
Profile	The profile is the soil stratigraphy that shows up in the cross-section of an archaeological excavation. Profiles are important in understanding the relationship between different occupations of a site.
Projectile Point	A point used to tip a projectile such as an arrow, spear or harpoon. Projectile points may be made of stone (either chipped or ground), bone, ivory, antler or metal.
Provenience	Place of origin. In archaeology this refers to the location where an artifact or feature was found. This may be a general location or a very specific horizontal and vertical point.
Stratigraphy	The sequence of layers in an archaeological site. The stratigraphy usually includes natural soil deposits and cultural deposits.
Survey	To examine the extent and nature of a potential site area. Survey may include surface examination of ploughed or eroded areas and sub-surface testing.
Test Pit	A small pit, usually excavated by hand, used to determine the stratigraphy and presence of cultural material. Test pits are often used to survey a property and are usually spaced on a grid system.
Woodland	The most recent major division in the pre-Contact sequence of Ontario. The Woodland period dates from 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1550. The period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics and the beginning of agriculture in southern Ontario. The period is further divided into Early (1000 B.C. to A.D. 0), Middle (A.D. 0 to A.D. 900) and Late (A.D. 900 to A.D.1550).