

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT



Kashwakamak Lake Dam, Mississippi River, Township of North Frontenac

MP Project No.: CCO-23-3603

Prepared for:



Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority
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Carleton Place, ON, K7C 3P1

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November 16, 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA) has retained McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. (McIntosh Perry) to complete a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) for the property at Kashwakamak Lake Dam on the main channel of the Mississippi River. The CHER has been prepared in support of the Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for the Kashwakamak Lake Dam Rehabilitation/Replacement Project (the project). The Kashwakamak Lake Dam was built more than 100 years ago and is reaching the end of its useful lifespan. The deteriorating condition of the dam necessitates that a decision be made on whether to decommission, rehabilitate or replace the existing dam within the next five years.

This CHER has been carried out in order to determine if it retains cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This cultural heritage evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the recommended methodology outlined within the Ontario Heritage Toolkit. This process included background research into the property, a site visit to document current conditions, and evaluation of the cultural heritage value or interest of the property based on the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest under the Ontario Heritage Act (O.Reg.9/06). The property at Kashwakamak Lake Dam consists of a simple concrete sluice dam with two sluiceways with ten stoplogs each, with a total of twenty stoplogs, and an earthen embankment, built in 1910. The main structure consists of two bulkhead walls, three concrete piers forming the two sluiceways, and a broad crested concrete weir. Based on the results of research, site investigation, and application of the criteria in O. Reg. 9/06, it was determined that Kashwakamak Lake Dam does not possess CHVI. Accordingly, no further cultural heritage reporting is required.

The completion of this study has resulted in the following recommendations:

1. The property at Kashwakamak Lake Dam was determined not to possess CHVI. No further cultural heritage reporting is recommended.
2. Once finalized, a copy of this CHER should be distributed to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for their records.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA) has retained McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. (McIntosh Perry) to complete a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) for the property at Kashwakamak Lake Dam on the main channel of the Mississippi River. The CHER has been prepared in support of the Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for the Kashwakamak Lake Dam Rehabilitation/Replacement Project (the project). The Kashwakamak Lake Dam was built more than 100 years ago and is reaching the end of its useful lifespan. The deteriorating condition of the dam necessitates that a decision be made on whether to decommission, rehabilitate or replace the existing dam within the next five years.

This CHER has been carried out in order to determine if it retains cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The CHER will consist of:

1. A general description of the history of a study area as well as a detailed historical summary of structure construction, ownership and development;
2. A description of the cultural heritage landscape and built heritage resources;
3. Representative photographs of the structure, and character-defining details;
4. A cultural heritage resource evaluation guided by the Ontario Heritage Act criteria;
5. A Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and a summary of heritage attributes;
6. Historical mapping and photographs; and
7. A location plan.

This CHER has been carried out in accordance with current best practices and requirements set out in the following legislation and guidelines: the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990); the Provincial Policy Statement (2014); Parks Canada Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (2010); the Ontario Heritage Toolkit (2006) as well as the Township of North Frontenac Official Plan and other relevant heritage policy. This cultural heritage evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the recommended methodology outlined within the Ontario Heritage Toolkit. This process included background research into the property, a site visit to document current conditions, and evaluation of the cultural heritage value or interest of the property based on the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest under the Ontario Heritage Act (O.Reg.9/06).

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

2.1 Description of Existing Conditions

The following descriptions of the subject property are based on a field survey conducted on June 6, 2023, by Lindsay Bennett and Alex Ploughman of McIntosh Perry. The field survey was undertaken to record any features that could enhance the understanding of the setting in the landscape and contribute to the cultural heritage evaluation process. The site visit was conducted on the entire property including landscape features. A key map of the study area is provided in **Figure 1** and a detailed map of the property boundaries and site layout is provided in **Figure 2**.

2.2 Description of Surrounding Landscape

Located on the main channel of the Mississippi River in the Township of North Frontenac, Kashwakamak Lake is dominated by numerous inlets and shallow bays (Terraprobe, 1998). The Mississippi River system is composed of a complex network of rivers, streams, rapids and over 250 lakes located in Eastern Ontario. The Mississippi River has a drainage area of 3,740 sq. km from its headwaters in Kilpecker Creek, in the Township of Addington Highlands, to its outlet at the Ottawa River in the City of Ottawa. The Mississippi River enters the west end of the lake from the outlet of Georgia Lake at Whitefish Rapids and exits at the Kashwakamak Lake Dam at the east end of the lake. The river then flows downstream through Farm and Mud Lake to Crotch Lake.

The landscape is predominantly a forested, naturalized landscape (Figures 3, 4 and 6). Recreational development along the shoreline of Kashwakamak Lake includes approximately 577 cottage residences and several marinas and resorts. Other than property on islands, there are no boat-access only dwellings on this lake. Kashwakamak Lake is one of six major lakes in the watershed. These six lakes act as spring storage reservoirs to alleviate flooding. The Kashwakamak Lake Dam is part of a system of dams that work to provide flood control for the lake and downstream areas (MVCA, 2023). The Kashwakamak Lake Dam is necessary for maintaining water levels in the lake for local recreation and tourism, as well as in assisting the spawning of fish species such as walleye and bass (MVCA, 2023).

2.3 Description of Property

The Kashwakamak Lake Dam is located at the outlet of Kashwakamak Lake on the Mississippi River. The structure is situated approximately 8 km east of Fernleigh on Lot 21, Concession IX, Clarendon Ward, North Frontenac Township.

Kashwakamak Lake Dam consists of two structures, the main control dam and a secondary side block dam (Figures 6 to 14). These two structures are separated by an earthen island at a distance of about 30 m (Terraprobe, 1998). The main structure consists of two bulkhead walls, three concrete piers forming the two sluiceways, and a broad crested concrete weir. The north bulkhead wall extends 5.5 m from the north bank to the north pier. The crest elevation of this wall is 261.63 m.

The three piers form the two sluiceways and support the wooden deck, metal railing and winch assembly. The elevation of the top of the piers is 262.00 m. The deck is supported by 0.20 m x 0.20 m wooden beams and has a top elevation of 262.26 m (Hatch, 2022). A solid metal railing encloses the deck. The winch assembly consists of a wheel mounted crank and a metal beam extending across the length of the deck.

The north sluiceway has a clear opening width of 2.98 m and contains ten (10) 0.30 m x 0.30 m x 3.43 m stoplogs. The south sluice has a clear opening width of 2.96 m with the same number and size of stoplogs. The sill elevation for both sluiceways is 258.22 m. The broad crested weir extends 16.84 m from the south pier to the south bulkhead wall. The crest elevation is 261.06 m. The south bulkhead wall is 'L' shaped and is 5.5 m x 12.5 m long. The top of the wall is 261.65 m.

The secondary concrete side block dam is located north of the main structure and controls an emergency spillway section. This structure is approximately 25 m long and has a maximum height of 0.80 m. A wooden plank walkway has been installed below the structure. The elevation of the top of this weir is 261.67 m.

3.0 RESEARCH

Historical and contextual research has been undertaken to inform the O. Reg 9/06 and O. Reg 10/06 evaluation.

3.1 Local Context and Area History

3.1.1 Natural Context

The subject property is located along the Mississippi River in the Township of North Frontenac, within the Georgian Bay Fringe physiographic region, a forested region of stony, sandy, commonly shallow soil over knobs and ridges of Precambrian rock (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). There is a sparse population which is augmented every summer by an influx of cottagers and tourists who take advantage of the area lakes and streams. A few farming settlements occur in areas of deeper soil, the best in pockets of clay land. Although there are several small mines, mining is not a major item in the economy. Lying between Georgian Bay on the west and the Ottawa Valley on the east, it is a broadly dome-shaped region of 17,000 square miles (44,200 sq. km). The landforms of this area commonly consist of bedrock or have cores of bedrock because generally the drift is shallow. However, the emphasis in this report is on the unconsolidated overburden left by glaciers during the Pleistocene Epoch, particularly by the last (Wisconsinan) ice sheet.

The property is also located within the Bancroft Ecodistrict (5E-11) of the Georgian Bay Ecoregion (Wester et al. 2018). The Bancroft Ecodistrict extends from the community of Madoc north to Lake Clear. The eastern boundary is located near Big Rideau Lake, and in the west, the boundary is near the community of Minden. The undulating to rolling topography ranges in elevation from 121 m above sea level east of Big Rideau Lake to 526 m above sea level west of the community of Bancroft. The Bancroft Ecodistrict is characterized by an undulating to rolling landscape covered by a variable layer of acidic, morainal material. It is part of the Eastern Temperate Mixed Forest Vegetation Zone and the Middle Ottawa and Georgian Bay sections of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. Mixed forests cover more than one third of the Ecodistrict and are dominated by sugar maple, yellow birch, red maple, and eastern hemlock. The provision of services for resource-based tourism,

timber harvesting, mining, mineral exploration, aggregate extraction, and agriculture are the primary activities in the Bancroft Ecodistrict.

3.1.2 Indigenous Context

The area now known as Township of North Frontenac is within the traditional territory of the Mississauga Nation and Chippewas Nation, part of the Anishinaabe people (Michi Saagiig), as well as the Huron-Wendat and Metis peoples. The Indigenous people of Township of North Frontenac, Ontario have lived in the area for thousands of years before the arrival of European settlers (MVCA, 2004, Terraprobe, 1998). The Anishinaabe people have a rich history, culture and spiritual beliefs that are deeply connected to the land. They are traditionally semi-nomadic, engaged in hunting, fishing, and gathering and a complex system of governance.

During the early 19th century, with the arrival of European settlers in the area, the relationship between the Indigenous communities and the newcomers was complex, with conflicts arising from land disputes, the destruction of natural resources, and the impact of European diseases on the Indigenous population. Many Indigenous people were displaced from their traditional territories and forced to move to reservations or to assimilate into colonial culture. Despite this, the Indigenous people of Township of North Frontenac have continued to maintain their cultural traditions and have been active in working to reclaim their rights and their land.

The Indigenous people of Township of North Frontenac are actively living their culture and preserving their heritage within the landscape. This includes the cultivation of wild rice or manòmin is an integral part of shallow lake and river ecosystems. This tall aquatic grass provides food for waterfowl and habitat for snails and water insects, which are also eaten by waterfowl. Wild rice beds also provide habitat for furbearers and other wildlife. According to the Ardoch Algonquin First Nation, manòmin is a plant with spiritual significance that stretches back to the Creation of Anishinbaabe people and the Great Migration (MVCA, 2004).

Today, the Alderville First Nation, Algonquins of Ontario, Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation, Ardoch Algonquin First Nation, Beausoleil First Nation, Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Huron-Wendat Nation, Kawartha Nishnawbe, Métis Nation of Ontario, Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation, and Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte all maintain ongoing connections and interest in the area. These Indigenous communities were contacted as a part of the Class EA process. None expressed concerns regarding the built heritage of the site. Hiawatha First Nation expressed an interested in the archaeological investigations underway, and Alderville Fist Nation indicated concern for the potential for remains of their ancestors and archaeological sites within the project area and also expressed interest in participating in the archaeological assessment. Indigenous organizations in the area that work to promote the rights and interests of the Indigenous people, and many Indigenous people are involved in various community initiatives, including the revitalization of traditional languages and customs. It is important to note that the historical account of Indigenous people in Township of North Frontenac is not complete as it is based on limited information, and it is important to consult with Indigenous communities for a more accurate and nuanced understanding of their history and current situation.

3.1.3 Settler Context

3.1.3.1 County of Frontenac

In 1846, the County of Frontenac included the Townships of Bedford, Barrie, Clarendon, Hinchinbrooke, Kennebee, Loughborough, Olden, Oso, Portland, and Pittsburgh. Among the largest Townships was Kingston, which served as Canada's capital from 1841 to 1844 (LHC Inc, 2019). By 1850, farmers had settled in the area and the construction of the Addington Colonization Road further increased access into the interior. By the turn of the century, the lumber industry was in decline and the access to the resources in the interior was no longer needed. The Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington shifted their focus towards tourism and a destination for wealthy nature enthusiasts. In 1899, Weston Price purchased large portions of the area that would become Bon Echo Provincial Park. Price built the Bon Echo Inn, which attracted wealthy tourists who enjoyed the nature and used the area as a getaway from the cities. In 1920 the inn was sold to Flora MacDonald Denison, a Canadian activist, suffragists, and prominent Canadian businesswoman. In 1958, Bon Echo was donated by the Denison family to the Provincial Government to open as a park for everyone to enjoy. In 1982, a portion of Bon Echo Provincial Park was designated as a National Historic Site of Canada.

3.1.4 Structural History

The first dam at this location was constructed during the 1860's as part of the logging system of dams along the Mississippi River (Terraprobe, 1998, Hatch 2022). The Mississippi River Improvement Company Limited (MRIC) was formed in 1909. Its purpose was to hold title to the dams at Crotch, Big Gull and Kashwakamak lakes and operate them to maintain storage capacity. The MRIC purchased the rights, title and interest of the dam from James and Alexander Brown in 1909. Within the next ten years, the MRIC had assumed the maintenance and operation of the Mazinaw Lake dam and the abandoned dams at Shabomeka and Mississagagon lakes.

Under an act entitled "An Act respecting the levying and collecting tolls on the Mississippi River" Ontario Hydro became involved in the affairs of MRIC and approved the reconstruction plans of the Kashwakamak Lake Dam in 1910. The dam had undergone only relatively minor repairs to the concrete surfaces since 1910 until 1988, when extensive work was done to the concrete surfaces of the weir (Hatch, 2022). The Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority was formed in 1968 and assumed responsibility for the non-power dams formerly managed by MRIC. The ownership and operation of the structure was transferred by MRIC to the Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA) in January 1991.

In 1992, MVCA installed a pressure transducer near the middle of the length of the lake to provide hourly readings of water levels and water temperatures. This system is automated through the telephone lines and powered by a solar panel mounted on the roof of the gauge house. A second staff gauge, located on the upper lake and a manual precipitation gauge were also installed at a private cottage in 1993.

In the fall of 1995, MVCA undertook a repair program to reduce or eliminate the seepage around the earth embankment at the entrance to the dam. Pressure grouting was undertaken to try to plug the fissures in the rock.

In the fall of 2000, MVCA undertook a second grouting program and repairs to cracked and spalled concrete on the weir and the abutments. In 2002, the wooden deck of the dam was replaced and in 2005 an overhead steel gantry system was installed for stop log manipulation. No rehabilitation work has been completed on the dam since this time.

In 2022 a Dam Safety Review concluded that the concrete structures of the Kashwakamak Lake Dam were in a deteriorating condition and that major refurbishment or replacement should be performed within the next 5 years to ensure the continued safe operation of the dam. MVCA initiated planning for this in recognition of the necessary lead-time for design, permitting and funding processes.

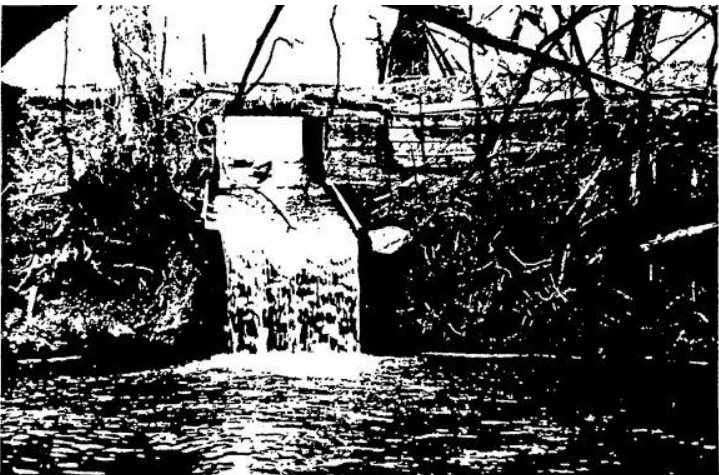
3.1.5 Comparative Analysis


A comparative analysis has been undertaken to inform the O. Reg 9/06 evaluation, specifically, to determine whether the property is a *“rare, unique, representative or an early example of a style and/or type”*, and to inform statements about the integrity of the property. This comparative analysis identifies structures of similar style and type.


Canadian waterways have been a source of power for over a century. Communities grew from the construction of mills and dams along the Don River, Rouge River, Ottawa River, and many others. Dams were constructed for controlling waterways, tailings management, irrigation, flood control, and are essential in producing the energy needed to power the 21st century homes (LHC Inc., 2019). Although small dams were used early in the development of Euro-Canadian towns, large dams became a significant part of Canada’s modernization. Today, Canada has over 14,000 dams and 1,100 of those are considered large. The following table provides an overview of a number of comparative examples of dams which have been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest from across Ontario and Canada.


Four representative (4) dams were selected, and are described below in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Comparative Analysis

Name and Location	Heritage Status	Year Built	Description	Picture
<p>Carrville Mill Dam – City of Vaughan</p> <p>1040 Rutherford Road, Carrville</p>	<p>Designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the OHA. By-Law 291-87</p>	<p>Constructed c.1816</p> <p>Repaired in 1907 and 1916</p>	<p>The mill complex was designated for its architectural value and historical associations within the community. The community of Carrville began as a mill village and was dependant on the access to water. The mill was operated by Michael Fisher.</p> <p>The dam provided water control and regulation for the economic development of the community.</p> <p>Today the dam is no longer operational but is a reminder of the importance that dams played in the development of Carrville.</p>	

Name and Location	Heritage Status	Year Built	Description	Picture
<p>Alton Mill (Beaver Knitting Mill) – Town of Caledon</p>	<p>Designated under Part IV Section 29 of the OHA. ByLaw 2004-201</p>	<p>Constructed in 1881</p>	<p>The mill complex was designated for its architectural value and historical associations within the community. The plain, but rectangular buildings, the ancillary square stone water tower, brick chimney, mill pond and associated dam. Located in the core of the Alton, acts to form significant vistas from Queen Street and its surrounding residential buildings from the 19th century. The dam historically contributed to the economic development of the town. It is one of two remaining industrial stone complexes in Alton. The mill produced fleece lined long underwear, which was known nation wide.</p>	

Name and Location	Heritage Status	Year Built	Description	Picture
<p>Toronto Power Generating Station – Niagara Falls, Ontario</p>	<p>Designated a National Historic Site under the Historic Sites and Monuments Act in 1983.</p>	<p>Constructed in 1906 Purchased by Ontario Hydro in 1922 Operated until 1974</p>	<p>The building was Canada’s first wholly owned hydro-electric dam. An unusual use of Beaux-Arts style for the construction of an industry building. Attributed to architect E.J. Lennox, a prominent Toronto based architect who also designed Old City Hall and Casa Loma. The construction of the hydroelectric plant allowed for Toronto to attract new businesses, industries, and technologies into Ontario. This significantly grew Toronto as a world class city and provided the residents with the electricity to power a growing industrialized urban centre. It ceased operations in 1974.</p>	

Name and Location	Heritage Status	Year Built	Description	Picture
<p>Queenston Chippawa Hydro Electric Development – Queenston, Ontario</p>	<p>Designated a National Historic Site under the Historic Sites and Monuments Act in 1990</p>	<p>Began construction in 1917 and finished in 1922</p>	<p>The construction saw many firsts as the massive project required revolutionary engineering methods and designs not seen in the previous era. The large steel framework, reinforced concrete floors, the interior of the power-station with a fully equipped hospital, kitchen, dining room, and offices. The viewscape provided from across the Niagara River to the east and the Falls at Niagara. The dam located along the Niagara River play a major role in diverting water into the stations to produce 2,080 MW.</p>	

4.0 MAPS, DRAWINGS, PLANS AND IMAGES

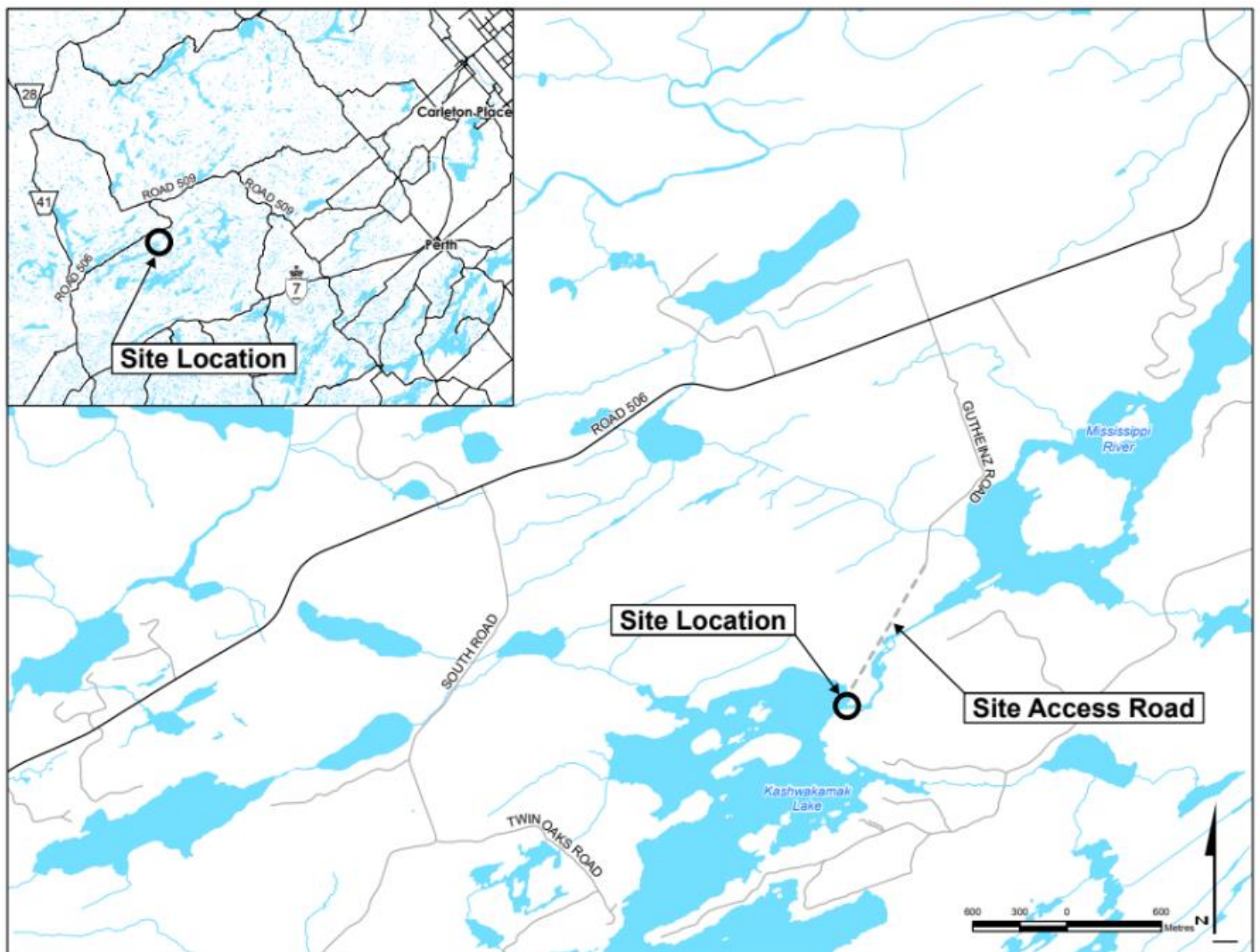


Figure 1: Study Area Map – Kashwakamak Lake Dam, Township of North Frontenac

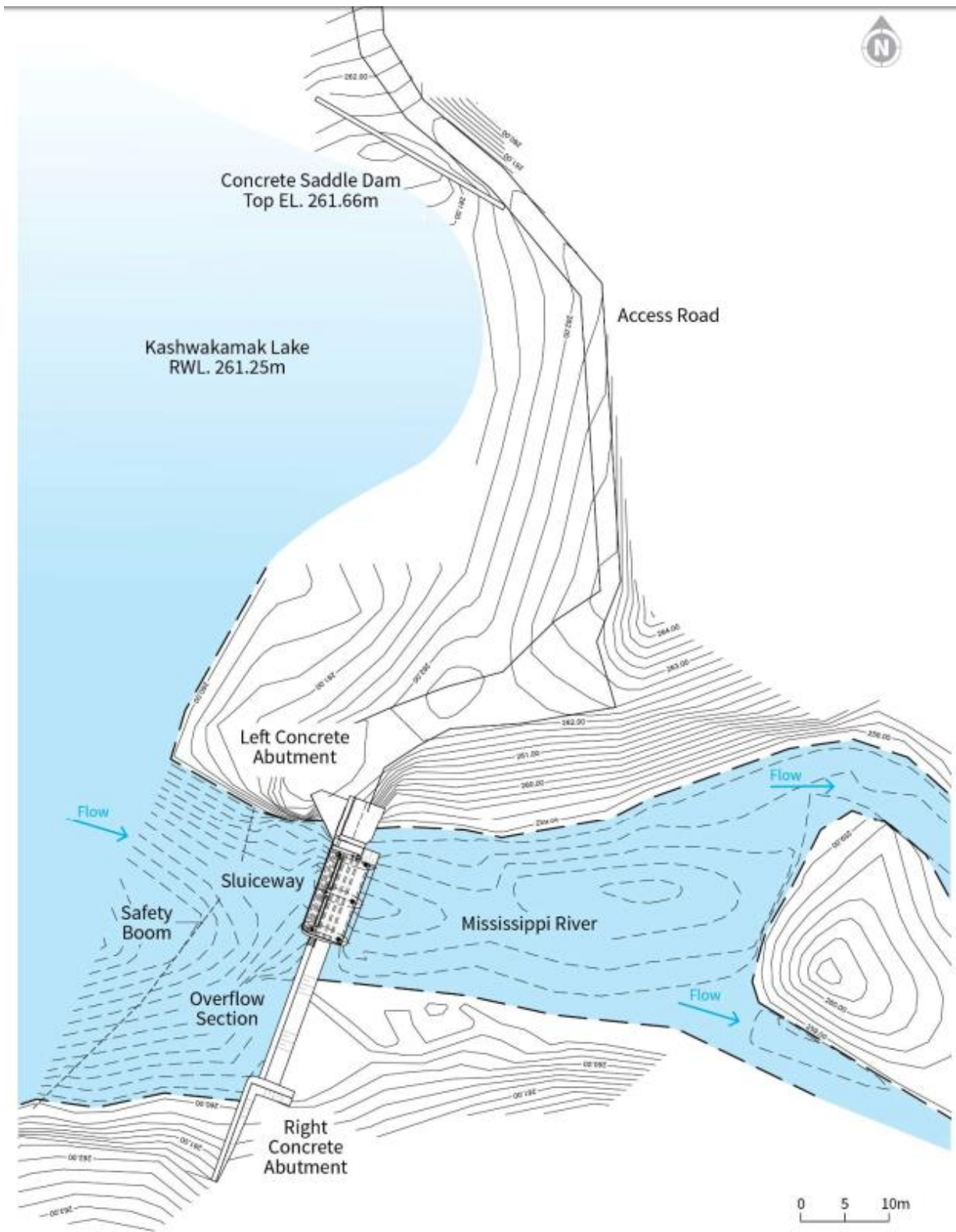


Figure 2: Detailed Site Layout – Kashwakamak Lake Dam, Township of North Frontenac (Hatch, 2022)



Figure 3: Study area landscape overview, approach access to dam site.



Figure 4: Study area landscape overview, Mississippi River.



Figure 5: Kashwakamak Lake Dam, looking northwest.



Figure 6: Mississippi River, looking west from Kashwakamak Lake Dam site.



Figure 7: Kashwakamak Lake Dam, looking west.



Figure 8: Kashwakamak Lake Dam, sluiceway and overflow looking west.



Figure 9: Kashwakamak Lake Dam, overflow spillway.



Figure 10: Kashwakamak Lake Dam, sluiceway and deck, looking north.



Figure 11: Kashwakamak Lake Dam, sluiceway and deck, detail.



Figure 12: Kashwakamak Lake Dam, spillway detail.



Figure 13: Kashwakamak Lake Dam, left concrete abutment and earthen embankment.

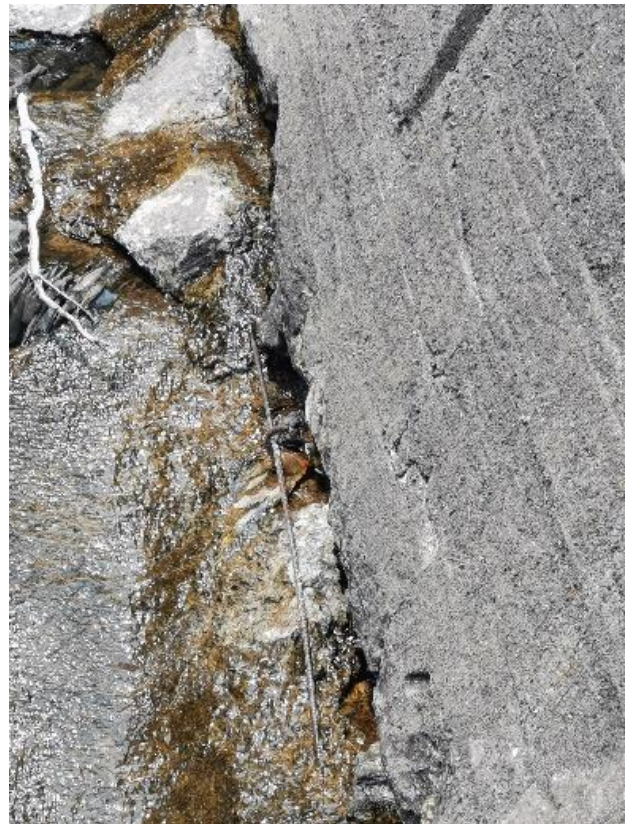


Figure 14: Kashwakamak Lake Dam, concrete detail.



LEGEND

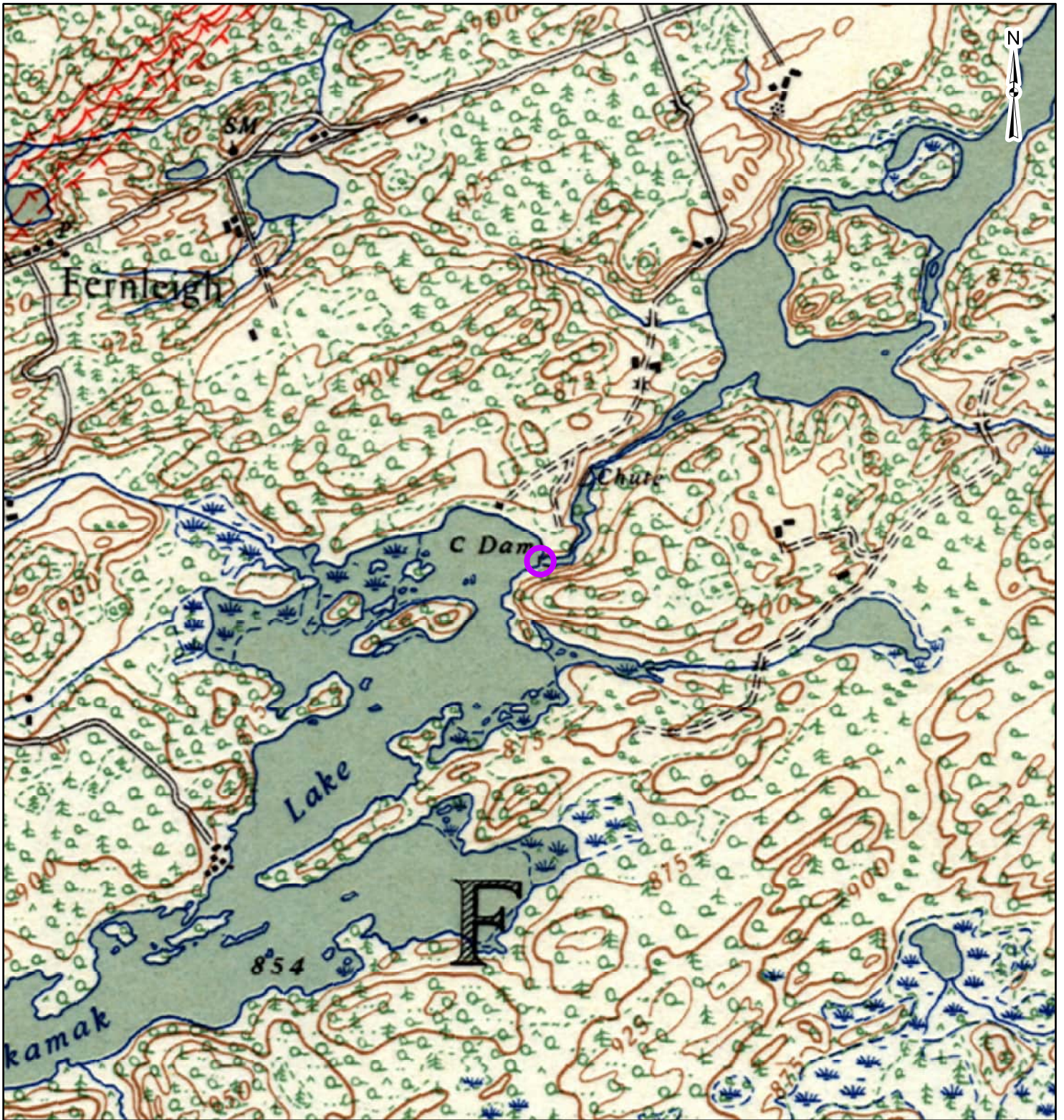
 Kashwakamak Lake Dam

REFERENCE

GIS data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2023.

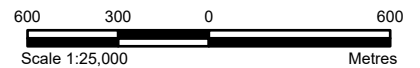


CLIENT:	MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (MVCA)		
PROJECT:	CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT		
TITLE:	1860 HISTORICAL ATLAS MAP - KASHWAKAMAK LAKE DAM		
McINTOSH PERRY <small>115 Walgreen Road, RR3, Carp, ON K0A1L0 tel: 613-436-2184 Fax: 613-436-3142 www.mcintoshperry.com</small>	PROJECT NO:	CCO-23-3603	FIGURE:
	Date	Jul., 21, 2023	15
	GIS	AH	
	Checked By	LW	



LEGEND

-  Kashwakamak Lake Dam



REFERENCE

GIS data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2023.

CLIENT:	MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (MVCA)	
PROJECT:	CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT	
TITLE:	1941 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP - KASHWAKAMAK LAKE DAM	
McINTOSH PERRY 115 Walgreen Road, RR3, Carp, ON K0A1L0 Tel: 613-836-2184 Fax: 613-836-3742 www.mcintoshperry.com	PROJECT NO: CCO-23-3603	FIGURE:
	Date	Jul., 21, 2023
	GIS	AH
Checked By	LW	16

5.0 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Local area stakeholders were consulted as a part of this project for information regarding potential cultural heritage resources. Details regarding the scope and timing of this consultation have been provided in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Consultation Record			
Contact	Date sent	Date of response	Response received
Karla Barboza Team Lead, Heritage Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism	May 25 th , 2023	June 14 th , 2023	Confirmed the requirement for a CHER. No previous cultural heritage reporting is on file for this structure. MCM requests any technical cultural heritage studies (e.g. Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, Heritage Impact Assessment) be sent as part of the environmental assessment process.
Sue MacGregor President Kashwakamak Lake Association president@kashwakamak.ca	May 25 th , 2023	June 23 rd , 2023	Expressed no cultural heritage concerns.
Tara Mieske Clerk/Planning Manager Township of North Frontenac clerkplanning@northfrontenac.ca	May 25 th , 2023	n/a	No response received to date.
Sonya Bolton Manager Community Planning, Planning and Economic Development County of Frontenac sbolton@frontenacounty.ca	May 25 th , 2023	n/a	No response received to date.

6.0 EVALUATION

O. Reg. 9/06 of the OHA provides criteria for determining whether a property has CHVI. If a property meets one or more of the criteria, it is eligible for designation under the OHA. **Table 3** contains the evaluation of the subject structure within the framework set out in O. Reg. 9/06.

Table 3: O. Reg. 9/06 Evaluation	
OHA Criteria	Analysis
1. The property has design value or physical value because it:	
i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;	The property at Kashwakamak Lake Dam consists of a simple concrete sluice dam with two sluiceways with ten stoplogs each, with a total of twenty stoplogs, and an earthen embankment, a common design for dams of this type and age. The main structure consists of two bulkhead walls, three concrete piers forming the two sluiceways, and a broad crested concrete weir. Significant concrete repairs, and subsequent rehabilitation and repair work between 1988-2002 has resulted in the removal of much of the original structure. Accordingly, the subject property does not meet this criterion, particularly as compared with other examples of dams which do meet O.Reg.9/06 criteria.
ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or;	The Kashmakawak Lake Dam is devoid of artistic elements. Its degree of craftsmanship is consistent with what would be expected of a structure of its stature, location, and age of construction/repairs. Accordingly, the subject property does not meet this criterion.
iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	The property does not show any distinctive technical or scientific achievement, particularly as compared with other examples of dams which do meet O.Reg.9/06 criteria. Accordingly, the subject property does not meet this criterion.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:	
i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;	The first dam at this location was constructed during the 1860's as part of the logging system of dams along the Mississippi River and it was reconstructed in 1910. In 1988 it was rehabilitated. No notable individuals, associations, institutions or themes are associated with the expression of the buildings or property. Therefore, the property does not meet this criterion.
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or;	The results of research did not indicate that Kashwakamak Lake Dam yields any information that could contribute to the understanding of a community or culture. The extant structure does not have the potential to yield information that would contribute to the understanding of a particular community or culture. Accordingly, the subject property does not meet this criterion.
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	The Kashmakawak Lake Dam was constructed by the Regional Office of Ontario Hydro for the Mississippi River Improvement Company. No specific architect, builder, designer, engineer, or theorist significant to the community has been directly attributed to the structure. Accordingly, the subject property does not meet this criterion.
3. The property has contextual value because it:	
i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;	The dam is not a defining element of the character of the area. As such, the subject property is not considered to define, maintain or support the character of the surrounding area.
ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or;	The dam is functionally linked to its surrounding by its operation; however, this would be true of any dam structure in this location and is not a function of this specific structure nor is it a reflection of any CHVI. Accordingly, the subject property does not meet this criterion.

iii. is a landmark.	The subject structure has not been identified as a landmark. Therefore, the property does not meet this criterion.
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7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research, site investigation, and application of the criteria in O. Reg. 9/06 Kashwakamak Lake Dam **does not** retain cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) under the Ontario Heritage Act. Accordingly, a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and List of Heritage Attributes has not been prepared.

8.0 DRAFT STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and List of Heritage Attributes has not been prepared.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The property at Kashwakamak Lake Dam consists of a simple concrete sluice dam with ten stoplogs and an earthen embankment, built in 1910. The main structure consists of two bulkhead walls, three concrete piers forming the two sluiceways, and a broad crested concrete weir. Based on the results of research, site investigation, and application of the criteria in O. Reg. 9/06, it was determined that Kashwakamak Lake Dam does not possess CHVI. Accordingly, no further cultural heritage reporting is required.

The completion of this study has resulted in the following recommendations:

3. The property at Kashwakamak Lake Dam was determined not to possess CHVI. No further cultural heritage reporting is recommended.
4. Once finalized, a copy of this CHER should be distributed to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for their records.

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