

# GATINEAU PARK CULTURAL HERITAGE PLAN



Prepared by  
National Capital Commission  
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### External Committee of Experts

Finally, the project leader would like to thank the external committee of experts for their time and insight into the development of the plan. A full list of committee members is included in Appendix G.

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## Executive Summary

Gatineau Park is a unique, 361-square-kilometre landscape of forests, fields, lakes and streams, situated in close proximity to a large urban centre in Canada's Capital Region. As well as being an area of unique natural resources and ecosystems, Gatineau Park is also an area of rich cultural heritage. Through its stewardship of the Park, the National Capital Commission (NCC) is able to offer a wealth of opportunities for visitors to discover the natural and human-led forces that created the landscape.

The Gatineau Park Cultural Heritage Plan ("the Heritage Plan") and the studies that informed it are part of an ongoing effort<sup>1</sup> by the NCC to protect significant cultural heritage resources in the Park, and address requirements identified in the Gatineau Park Master Plan (2005). The underlying principle of the Heritage Plan is to ensure that tangible cultural heritage resources are adequately identified, described, understood and protected at all levels (whether artifact, site or landscape).

The foundations of the Heritage Plan are as follows:

- A statement of cultural heritage value for Gatineau Park;
- A set of guiding principles for the cultural heritage resources in Gatineau Park;
- The identification of significant cultural heritage resources; and
- The use of cultural landscapes as the scale for understanding and protecting resources.

The statement of cultural heritage value and the guiding principles are consistent with current cultural heritage theory and practice, respecting past, present and future landscapes in Gatineau Park. They also acknowledge that historical, ecological, archaeological and Indigenous perspectives have a role in determining what is of value and what should be protected.

The statement of cultural heritage value for Gatineau Park includes a thematic framework that illustrates the connections between the Park's heritage resources, and provides a useful structure for organizing the Park's history. The framework comprises the following themes:

- Canada's Capital conservation park
- Outstanding recreation
- Retreat to nature
- Indigenous presence
- Harvesting natural resources

Using these themes and heritage criteria, the Park's heritage resources were evaluated and placed in categories according to their level of significance and attachment to either a "capital or national" or a "regional" theme. Of the approximately 1,700 tangible heritage resources in the inventory, 50 cultural landscapes and architectural resources were evaluated.

The Heritage Plan's recommendations are organized under the following five categories.

### **1. National and Capital Priorities**

Set priorities for conservation according to the level of significance of resources, with resources of national or capital significance being of highest importance.

### **2. Understanding**

Increase knowledge of the Park's heritage for conservation planning and interpretation.

### **3. Partnerships**

Develop partnerships that will contribute to the understanding and preservation of the Park's heritage.

#### 4. Public Presentation and Interpretation

Integrate heritage resources into future public program planning initiatives, such as the Gatineau Park interpretation plan.

#### 5. Integrated Management

Integrate the management of cultural heritage resources into Gatineau Park's operational activities, including the conservation of natural resources, when both natural and cultural objectives apply.

To focus its efforts on cultural heritage resources of national and capital significance, the NCC will do the following (as resources become available):

- Develop statements of significance for Class A and B resources, followed by Class C
- Develop conservation plans for Class A resources
- Develop maintenance plans for Class B resources
- Integrate the cultural values and heritage resources into the Gatineau Park interpretation plan

The NCC will seek partnerships for the following:

- Further research on Class C resources  
Anishinabe (Algonquin First Nation) participation, through invitations to share their culture and history as part of public activities offered on the grounds of the Park  
Conservation, public presentation and interpretation of resources, particularly for those of regional value.

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1. Previous studies include National Capital Commission/Harold Kalman, *Gatineau Park, A Management Policy for Historical Resources* (1982); National Capital Commission/Francine Dubuc, *Gatineau Park: A Management Policy for Historical Resources—Revisions and Modifications* (1984); and National Capital Commission/Shawn Graham, *Methodology Report for Heritage Inventory Update of Gatineau Park* (2007).



# 1. Background

## 1.1 Scope and Purpose

Gatineau Park is a unique, 361-square-kilometre landscape protected by the National Capital Commission (NCC) as a place to celebrate and appreciate Canada's natural and cultural history, and enjoy a close connection with the Capital. Visitors venturing beyond the parkways, beaches and lookouts can discover tangible evidence related to important stories about Canada's past. The legacy includes homes of nation builders, official residences, the timber harvest, the fortitude of early settlers, the ongoing exploitation of natural resources to sustain and increase the wealth of a vast country, and the historical geography of the Capital.

The tangible evidence of the Park's cultural history is varied. It includes physical traces of land boundaries through fences, walls and stones; buildings such as barns and houses; landscapes; structures such as bridges and sheds; and artifacts such as farm equipment. It also includes legacy landscapes (e.g. plantings related to early settlements), the foundations of buildings, traces of industry (e.g. mines), as well as recreational trails and roads. Through intangible culture (especially stories, songs, place names and the sense of place that comes from "being there"), opportunities exist to strengthen understanding and appreciation of the lives, experiences and values of people with an intimate knowledge of the landscape before and after it became a park.

The NCC has collected information about places, structures and objects of cultural heritage interest in Gatineau Park since the 1980s. The most recent update of the inventory, in 2007, included about 1,700 items of various types, scales, complexity and significance. In addition, the inventory has 148 intangible resources such as stories and history related to the Park's place names and cultural resources. Cultural resources in the Park also include a further 211 known and potential archaeological sites related to early land use by Indigenous communities in the Park. However, these are not listed in the inventory, and are being addressed through a separate process (*see Appendix H*).

The Gatineau Park Cultural Heritage Plan ("the Heritage Plan") provides guidance to ensure that buildings, artifacts, ruins, relics and cultural landscapes remain central to the Park's conservation mission and support opportunities for visitors to appreciate how human history and natural processes have combined to create the Park's landscape and natural presence. The Heritage Plan is meant to guide long-term life cycle management in the Park, and to provide direction for potential partnerships for the care and interpretation of the Park's heritage resources. Archaeology and Indigenous presence will be addressed in parallel processes to the Heritage Plan.

The Heritage Plan is divided into five sections. Section 1 includes the background, statement of cultural heritage value and guiding principles. Section 2 provides a brief review of the planning background. Section 3 documents the methodology used for cultural heritage assessment, and the results for 50 buildings and landscapes of value in the Park. Section 4 outlines the recommendations for actions to protect the cultural heritage value of Gatineau Park. Section 5 presents the conclusion.

## 1.2 Nature, History and Cultural Values: Cultural Landscapes in Gatineau Park

The statement of heritage value and the guiding principles for managing cultural heritage resources in Gatineau Park speak directly to the close link between nature and culture that is a defining feature of the Park. The Heritage Plan addresses this link in its emphasis on a cultural landscape approach for the identification, assessment and conservation of tangible cultural heritage resources of all scales and types and on the importance of understanding the ecological qualities of resources.

Cultural landscapes are not limited to places of scenic beauty or sites with distinct physical patterns created by human activities over time. They can include natural areas that have special meaning or importance to people. The NCC defines a cultural landscape as “a set of ideas and practices, embedded in a place.” This definition is used to capture the relationship between the intangible and tangible qualities of these sites (*Definition and Assessment of Cultural Landscapes of Heritage Value on NCC Lands*, 2004). The NCC’s approach to cultural landscapes is consistent with international approaches used for World Heritage Sites, which define cultural landscapes as “the result of the interaction between humans and their environment,” and identifies three primary cultural landscape categories: designed, evolved and associative. Similarly, at the national level, Parks Canada applies the concept of cultural landscapes in the identification of places of national significance and in the application of appropriate cultural resource management strategies for the historic and natural sites in its care. The breadth of cultural landscapes is evident in the kinds of places recognized as being of national historic significance. They include historic rural districts, archaeological sites, gardens, suburban estates, planned communities, settlement patterns and Indigenous landscapes.

The NCC recognizes the whole of Gatineau Park as a cultural landscape that includes sets of smaller landscapes in each of the three categories (designed, evolved and associative). Some important landscapes in the Park, such as the prime minister’s summer residence, are best understood as designed landscapes. Others, such as the multiple instances of mica mines, are broader in geography, weaving in and out of other landscapes in the Park as evolved landscapes.

The use of a cultural landscape approach for evaluation, as well as for management options has been helpful in developing the Heritage Plan, because the approach supports the understanding and assessment of cultural resources, both individually and in relation to one another.

### **1.3 Public Consultation**

The Heritage Plan was developed primarily in two phases, over a period of two years. Phase 1 resulted in the statement of cultural heritage value for the Park. To develop this statement, an expert committee was formed. Members included internal and external heritage experts and stakeholders from municipal, regional, provincial and federal governments; local heritage experts and historians; elected representatives from Anishinabe communities and municipal governments; and members of heritage associations (*see Appendix G: Committee Members*). The expert committee met three times over the course of the project, and various committee members were consulted individually as required over the course of the Heritage Plan’s development. The expert committee also drafted a vision for heritage in Gatineau Park, which helped guide the development of the statement of cultural heritage value. A smaller, internal committee of NCC heritage experts formed the functional working group for the project.

An online public consultation, held from January 14 to February 19, 2012, presented the draft recommendations to the public. The purpose of the questionnaire was to seek the public’s opinion on which resources they would be interested in learning more about, and what might be the best means of communicating information about these cultural resources. The consultation was also meant to supplement the Park’s understanding of the importance of its cultural heritage resources. Background information was available online in a PowerPoint document, which presented the draft plan and resources, the executive summary outlining the plan’s recommendations, and a short history of the Park, for context.

A total of 100 participants responded to the online questionnaire. The majority of the respondents were from Ottawa, and consider themselves to be outdoor or sports enthusiasts who visit the Park more than 21 times per season.

The heritage resources that are located in the most frequented areas of the Park, for example, the Carbide Willson ruins (65 percent) and Meech Creek Valley (63 percent), were familiar to visitors, though they would like more information about these resources. Seventy-two percent of respondents would like more information about the Gatineau Park recreational trails landscape. The majority of visitors (47 percent) discovered the resources while participating in other activities in the Park (with the exception of the Mackenzie King Estate, which is the only resource that currently benefits from marketing efforts). The majority of respondents would like to get more information about the Park's resources from the website (79 percent) or from interpretation panels (73 percent).

Two of the key recommendations for the Heritage Plan are to increase knowledge about the Park's heritage resources, and to interpret the Park's heritage resources through interpretation planning. The comments received from the public consultation will be used to enhance the understanding of Gatineau Park's heritage resources, and will also inform the Gatineau Park Interpretation Strategy.

After a break in the process, a committee made up of heritage experts from the NCC and the Friends of Gatineau Park revised the present document in 2015, to incorporate the most recent information available, and submit it for the approval of the NCC's Executive Management Committee.

## 1.4 Cultural Heritage Value of Gatineau Park

A vision statement for cultural heritage in Gatineau Park has guided the development of the Heritage Plan. It is meant to give shape and direction to the future of cultural heritage in the Park, as well as to the communication of its importance to visitors. The vision was developed in consultation with the expert committee.

### Vision for Cultural Heritage in Gatineau Park

Gatineau Park's cultural heritage connects visitors to stories of human interactions with nature through time. Respected and sustained for future generations, this heritage allows visitors to appreciate the Park's importance within the Capital, bringing a part of the vast Canadian wilderness within easy reach. Visitors join in the story of the Park, as they renew their connection with nature and history.

The following statement of cultural heritage value, heritage themes and guiding principles for managing cultural heritage resources for Gatineau Park were also developed with input from the external committee, as well as internal NCC stakeholders. They are consistent with current cultural heritage theory and practice in respecting past, present and future landscapes in Gatineau Park, while also acknowledging that historical, ecological, archaeological and Indigenous perspectives should have a role in determining what is of value and what should be protected.

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Gatineau Park is the foremost green space in Canada's Capital Region, preserved as a representative example of Canadian Shield terrain and a central component of the regional ecosystem. From the early 1900s to the present, the conservation of natural resources and unique ecosystems has been at the heart of planning for the Park. Early plans for the Park called for the Park's conservation and protection from industrial development, and for the integration of recreation and contemplation for public

enjoyment of this pristine landscape. When viewed from the Parliament Buildings and the Capital's core, the Park's iconic landscape evokes Canada's vast wilderness. Gatineau Park's key role in a century of Capital planning stems from its dramatic vistas, its role in connecting people with nature and the outstanding recreational opportunities it presents.

Gatineau Park is valued because of the association of First Nations groups with its landscape. For over 6,000 years, from the Laurentian Archaic period, the area was occupied by Indigenous groups. Tangible traces, and intangible traces, such as legends and place names, are part of the history of Indigenous land use and occupancy in the Park today, and are a reminder of this long cultural association.

The vestiges of Euro-Canadian settlers' agricultural, lumbering and mining activities in some areas of the Park are a testament to the importance of natural resources to the region's economy. Although the settlers established farms, the rocky soils forced them to exploit a range of resources to survive, engaging in activities such as hunting, fishing, forestry and mining. Industrial activities such as mining and fertilizer production have left physical remnants in a number of locations in the Park. Many place names within the Park reflect Euro-Canadian settlement and the industrial era.

Gatineau Park has also served as a place of contemplation for many Capital residents, who created summer retreats in the Gatineau Hills, in the woods and along its pristine rivers and lakes; the Park continues to be valued for this reason today.

Former prime minister Mackenzie King valued his estate, both as a refuge from the pressures of political life and as a tranquil location to host visitors from across the country and abroad. The Mackenzie King Estate continues to be valued by visitors from Canada and around the world. Gatineau Park also provides a venue for national government functions, with two official residences in the Park, in addition to a government conference centre that hosts events of national significance.

Gatineau Park is also valued as a central component of the National Capital Region's green space, an outstanding recreational area in which to connect with nature, uniquely located next to a major urban centre. The unique natural landscape of the Park is a source of inspiration for outdoor enthusiasts, nature lovers and artists. And, for many, it also provides a quiet refuge from urban life.

## Heritage Themes

Gatineau Park is associated with a wide range of cultural values, from an Indigenous presence over 6,000 years ago to its current role as Canada's Capital conservation park. Many of the cultural values associated with Gatineau Park are linked to areas and cultural resources outside of the Park boundaries. The Park's cultural values and messages are organized under the following five themes.

**1. Canada's Capital Conservation Park:** The enjoyment of natural areas and the preservation of the iconic landscape of the Gatineau Hills as an integral component of the Capital have been at the root of plans for the Park since the early 1900s. The conservation of cultural heritage is central to the vision for Gatineau Park and its role in the Capital.

### Messages

- Gatineau Park conserves key cultural heritage resources connected to the Capital, including the Mackenzie King Estate, cherished by Canada's longest-serving prime minister.
- Gatineau Park was created as part of a national drive to establish nature parks, beginning in the late 1800s. The motivation for setting aside large tracts of forest was the emergence of a romantic ideal regarding respect for nature and natural aesthetics, seen as cornerstones of the Canadian identity.

- At the time of the Park's establishment, the conservation of natural areas was linked to the enjoyment of nature through recreation and contemplation, as well as a desire to preserve nature for its own sake.
- Residents of the surrounding communities have a long history as involved stewards of the Park, and continue their active role in its conservation and interpretation.
- Gatineau Park is valued as a location to conduct scientific research because of its cultural and natural resources and its proximity to the Capital.
- Gatineau Park plays an important role in Capital plans based on the City Beautiful movement, creating a large natural area in close proximity to the heart of the Capital as a means of improving social conditions through access to recreation in natural surroundings.
- The iconic landscape of the Gatineau Hills, with forests stretching to the horizon, creates a dramatic view of Canada's vast wilderness from the Capital's core.
- The decision to create a "park for the Capital" influenced its development. The link between the core of the Capital and the Park, a priority from the earliest plans, is created through the "green wedge" of open space extending into the urban area, and through the parkways, which facilitate access for visitors and provide a scenic route. Visual links from the Park's lookouts reflect back on the core of the Capital and out over the region, providing panoramic views of these significant cultural landscapes.
- Gatineau Park has been valued from its early years as a place to present the scenery, history and recreational opportunities of the Capital to visitors from other parts of Canada and the world.
- Gatineau Park plays a role in creating and maintaining a capital that symbolizes Canada through the expanses of its forests and lakes, as well as its connection to principal figures in Canadian history.
- Gatineau Park's landscapes inspire outdoor enthusiasts, nature lovers and artists.

**2. Outstanding Recreation:** Gatineau Park's exceptional recreational opportunities provided impetus for the Park's formation, and continue to delight visitors and area residents. Through recreation, Park visitors connect with nature and with the Park's cultural heritage.

#### **Messages**

- Gatineau Park has long served as a recreational destination for residents, as well as visitors to the Capital, to enjoy both physical and cultural outdoor activities in all seasons.
- Through the activities of the Ottawa Ski Club, the Park area became a premier location for recreational skiing in the region. A number of the Park's trails were created at this time and given colourful names reflecting the skiers' experiences.
- Trends in recreation, leisure and vacationing have had an impact on the area, and have shaped Park planning, design and usage.
- Visitors to the Park can satisfy a range of values and interests, from tranquil contemplation to back-country exploration.
- The presence of this leisure area influences the lives of many Capital citizens, bringing them into the Park.
- Athletes value the Park as a training area for competitive sports.

**3. Retreat to Nature:** The Gatineau Hills have long provided a quiet refuge for many Capital residents, including prominent Capital figures. Today, the Park hosts two official residences and a government conference centre, as well as many tranquil niches for all to enjoy.

#### **Messages**

- Gatineau Park has been both a retreat and a place for social interaction for many Capital residents.
- From the late 1800s, cottagers seeking a return to nature established communities on the shores of the Park's lakes. Among the cottagers were a number of political, economic, scientific, administrative and cultural figures from the Capital.
- The tranquil natural surroundings provided a welcome contrast to the noise and crowds of the city, enhancing the romantic ideal of nature as a refuge and a place of renewal.
- William Lyon Mackenzie King was among the influential Capital residents who were involved in initiatives to establish the Park. He valued his beloved estate as a retreat from the pressures of political life, and bequeathed it to the people of Canada on his death.
- Gatineau Park provides a venue for national government functions, as a result of its proximity to the Capital, combined with its beauty and seclusion, a role it has played since the time of Mackenzie King.
- Communities of residents remain in the Park, some in private homes and some in NCC-owned residences and cottages, with a long-term trend toward the transfer of properties into public ownership.
- For some visitors and residents, Gatineau Park contains links to family history through early cottagers.

**4. Indigenous Presence:** The lands that now comprise Gatineau Park bear traces of the presence of Indigenous peoples over the millennia, and continue to have importance to Anishinabe communities.

#### **Messages**

- People whose culture is known archaeologically as the Laurentian Archaic tradition inhabited the region more than 6,000 years ago, and were succeeded by other pre-contact groups during the later Woodland period.
- At the time of contact with Europeans, the Anishinabe inhabited the region and, although later displaced, continue to live in proximity to and use the Park.
- More research undertaken in collaboration with Anishinabe communities is needed to document Indigenous history and values associated with these lands, including traditional land uses, contemporary land uses, use of plants for medicine and material culture, places of significance, sacred places, myths, legends, and so on.

**5. Harvesting Natural Resources:** Many cultural resources in the Park are related to the Euro-Canadian settlers who established farms and other small-scale economic activities in the Park area, as well as to industrial activities within the Park boundaries.

#### **Messages**

- The area that is now Gatineau Park was the site of one of the first Euro-Canadian settlements in a mountainous region on the Canadian Shield. The settlers made full use of the natural resources in the Gatineau Hills through hunting, fishing, agriculture, lumbering, mining and tourism.
- Along with structures, artifacts and sites, many place names within the Park are a testament to Euro-Canadian settlers and are connected with families in the surrounding communities.
- The natural resources of the Gatineau Hills were valued for their industrial and economic potential. Gatineau Park contains links to family histories through Euro-Canadian settlers and industrial owners in previous decades.

## **1.5 Guiding Principles for Managing Cultural Heritage Resources in Gatineau Park**

The guiding principles describe the NCC's approach to managing cultural resources in Gatineau Park. The principles are based on Parks Canada's Principles of Cultural Resource Management, contained in the Department's *Cultural Resource Management Policy* (2013). Adherence to the guiding principles of understanding heritage value, sustainable conservation and seeking benefits to Canadians will assist the NCC in achieving the cultural heritage vision for Gatineau Park.

### **1. Principle of Understanding Heritage Value**

In this plan, resources that have heritage value are called cultural resources. In planning for and managing cultural resources in the Park, the NCC will base itself on an understanding of the heritage value of these resources in their context. The NCC will place priority on cultural resources of national and capital importance, while working with partners to conserve cultural resources of regional importance and to include messages related to regional cultural values in the interpretation of the Park.

The NCC will interpret the past with integrity, in a manner that accurately reflects the range and complexity of the human history represented in the Park, including the presentation of differing contemporary views, perspectives informed by traditional Anishinabe knowledge, and more recent viewpoints.

In managing cultural resources, the NCC will respect the distinguishing features that constitute the historical character of a cultural resource. Uses of cultural resources will be respectful of, and compatible with, their historical character. This applies equally to landscapes and structures, to the display and use of artifacts, and to public activities affecting cultural resources.

### **2. Principle of Sustainable Conservation**

In planning for, managing and caring for its cultural resources, the NCC will place particular importance on integrated management and interdisciplinary teamwork.

The NCC will ensure that interventions to resources of heritage significance are preceded by research to gain a comprehensive understanding of the resources and their associated values. The goal is to ensure the long-term conservation of cultural resources, based on established conservation norms.

The NCC will provide leadership and will cooperate through partnerships with other federal, provincial, regional and local governments, as well as Anishinabe and other communities of interest that serve Gatineau Park and Canada's Capital.

In its Park management activities (research, conservation, funding and so on), the NCC will strive to ensure that the care and management of cultural resources are integrated into Park priorities.

### **3. Principle of Seeking Benefits to Canadians**

The NCC will hold in trust those cultural resources of heritage significance, including intangible cultural resources, in order that present and future generations may enjoy and benefit from them.

The continuing public benefit of significant cultural resources will be achieved through the protection and interpretation of those resources that promote public understanding and appreciation of the history, evolution and role of Gatineau Park within the Capital.

The NCC will foster public involvement and collaboration in the protection and interpretation of cultural resources in Gatineau Park.



## 2. Planning Background

### 2.1 A Plan for Canada's Capital

The planning framework for Gatineau Park is well developed. NCC activities and plans are directed by an overall land use and programming plan, entitled *Plan for Canada's Capital: A Second Century of Vision, Planning and Development* (1999), as well as by the *National Capital Act* (1988).

The Plan for Canada's Capital identifies the following three main goals for the NCC.

- Developing a meeting place: To make the Capital Canada's meeting place and to encourage the active participation of Canadians in the evolution of the Capital.
- Communicating Canada to Canadians: To use the Capital to communicate Canada to Canadians and to develop and highlight Canada's national identity.
- Safeguarding and preserving: To safeguard and preserve the nation's cultural heritage and the Capital's physical assets.

With respect to Gatineau Park, the Plan for Canada's Capital emphasizes interpretation as a priority for cultural heritage activities:

The natural qualities of Gatineau Park as a representative sample of Canadian Shield country and the wilderness component of Canadian heritage will be protected. Recreational activities, interpretation of conservation topics and historical sites, commercial facilities and events compatible with its preservation of the Park will ensure that it is used without losing its natural beauty.

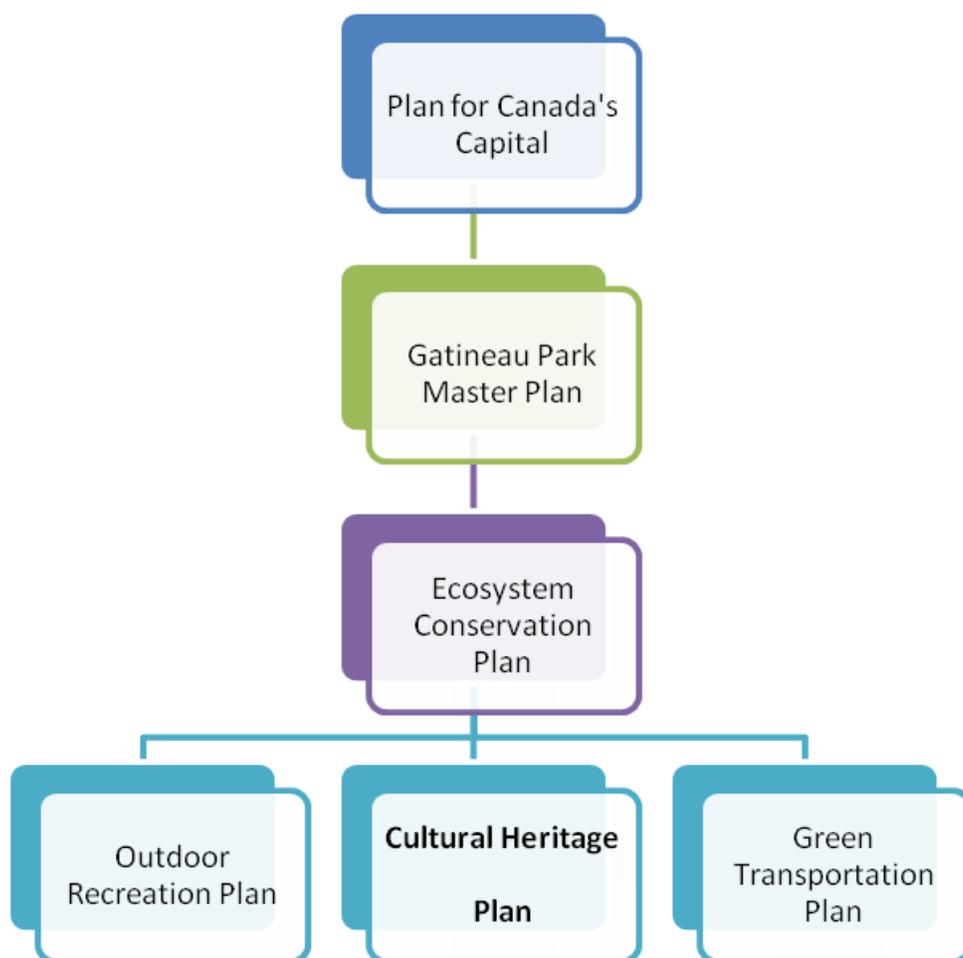


Figure 1: Planning in Gatineau Park

## 2.2 Gatineau Park Master Plan

The Gatineau Park Master Plan, which received federal land use approval in 2005, set out a vision based on six objectives:

- the conservation of significant ecosystems
- a respectful recreational experience
- the Capital’s conservation park
- the enhancement of the Capital’s heritage resources related to the Capital
- a Canadian commitment to environmental conservation
- a management approach based on conservation.

It identifies various actions to be pursued by the NCC to fulfill its mission “to welcome Canadians and visitors to allow them to discover Canada’s natural environment, to visit sites that bear witness to the country’s history, and to engage in outdoor recreational activities.” The plan describes the need to enhance the Park’s “cultural landscapes, archaeological resources, built structures and other heritage

components” and “allow for the interpretation of regional and national history” through plans for visitor services, interpretation and cultural heritage conservation.

Three other documents are relevant to heritage conservation objectives for Gatineau Park:

- *Guidelines to the Management and Maintenance of Mackenzie King Estate as a Cultural Landscape* (2014)
- *The Meech Creek Valley Land Use Concept, Joint Planning Report* (1998)
- The region-wide *Pathway Network for Canada’s Capital Region: Strategic Plan* (2006).

## 2.3 Gatineau Park Cultural Heritage Plan

The Heritage Plan and the studies that informed it are part of an ongoing effort by the NCC to protect significant cultural heritage resources in the Park, beginning with a project completed in 1982 to set out a management policy for “historical resources” in the Park (Kalman, 1982; Dubuc, 1984; Graham, 2007).

The following summarizes the steps taken to produce the Gatineau Park Cultural Heritage Plan in 2010–2012 to address requirements identified in the Gatineau Park Master Plan.

### Phase 1: Development of a statement of cultural heritage value, and thematic framework, March 2011

- Examined the history of the Capital and Canada, in relation to the cultural themes and resources present in the Park or pertaining to the Park.
- Produced a vision for Gatineau Park’s cultural heritage.
- Developed the statement of cultural values for Gatineau Park and guiding principles.
- Developed a thematic framework for the interpretation and cultural heritage assessments.
- Integrated input provided by staff, consultants and the external committee of experts.

### Phase 2: Gatineau Park Heritage Plan

- Evaluation strategy and criteria for assessing cultural heritage resources in Gatineau Park.
- Reviewing and grouping cultural heritage resources identified in the inventory. Approximately 100 resources—ranging from single buildings, such as the Brigham-Chamberlin barn, to a large complex, such as the Wakefield Mill landscape—were evaluated.
- Presentation and discussion of criteria and assessment results with the external committee of experts.
- Online public consultation.
- Final draft of the Heritage Plan.



### 3. Assessing the Cultural Heritage Value of Resources in Gatineau Park

#### 3.1 Background

All NCC planning documents (including the Gatineau Park Master Plan and the sector plans) follow the principles and concepts in the Plan for Canada’s Capital. The plans are consistent in stating that the NCC will protect cultural heritage resources of “national” or “capital” significance, but that the protection of natural features is the overarching priority for the Park. As a result, all natural resources known to contribute to the ecological completeness of the Park receive protection. However, cultural resources must be assessed to determine if their level of significance is sufficient to warrant a heritage conservation approach. The Mackenzie King Estate, for example, is already identified as a historic place where cultural heritage conservation is to be of primary concern in the management of the place.

#### Typical Assessment Process

The steps normally followed to complete the evaluation and management of tangible heritage resources are presented below.

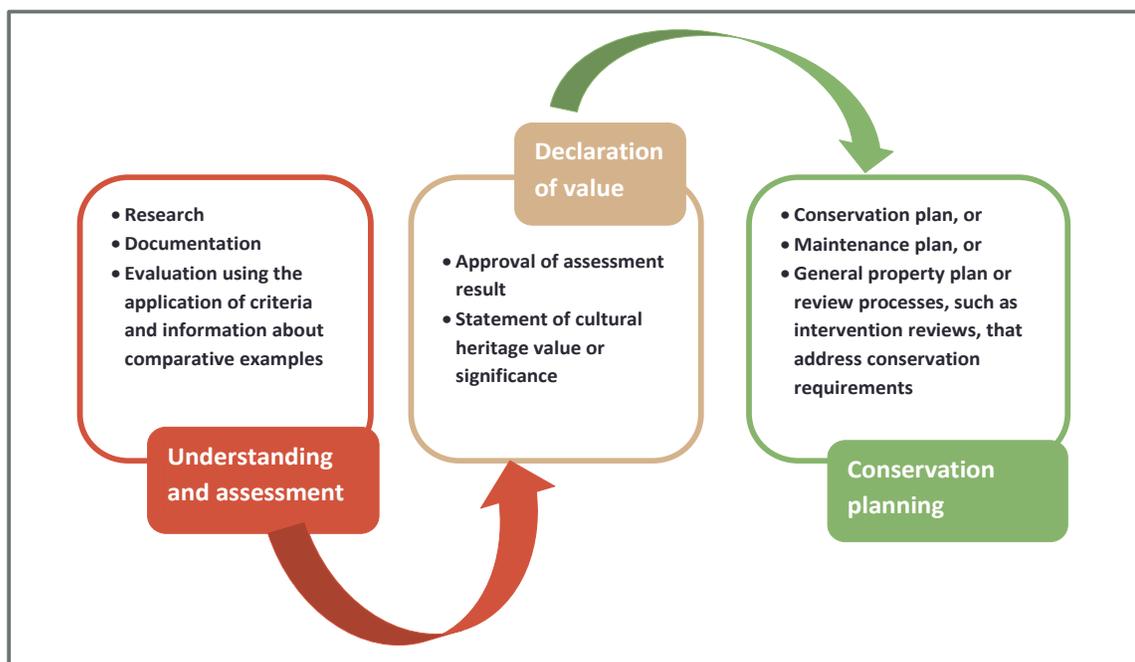


Figure 2: General process followed to understand, assess, document and plan the conservation of heritage resources.

#### *Step 1: Understanding and Assessment*

In order to assess heritage resources, there must be sufficient information about their history, historical context, physical description and design, and boundaries, as well as visual documentation and any other information deemed pertinent to understanding the resource’s heritage value. Information about comparable resources is also needed to understand relative significance, as well as intrinsic qualities and other information for conservation planning. Once sufficient information has been gathered, resources are then evaluated according to the criteria and in comparison with other, similar resources.

#### *Step 2: Declaration of Value*

The assessment results from Step 1 are approved through committee process, and a statement of significance or cultural heritage value is developed, based on the assessment process and the information gathered about the resources.

#### Purpose of a Statement of Significance

An official or formal declaration of public interest in a heritage property is the foundation of a values-based approach for heritage conservation. In a municipal context, the declaration often takes the form of a by-law, usually accompanied by a statement of significance. Parks Canada uses statements of significance, heritage character statements, commemorative integrity statements and other types of documents within formally approved programs and assessment procedures to inform the public about resources that it intends to manage using a conservation approach.

A statement of significance usually consists of three parts: a description of the resource; a list of heritage values; and a list of physical elements, called character-defining elements, that embody the values and should be protected. For cultural landscapes, the statement of significance should be accompanied by a plan or map that shows the boundaries and relationships between elements within the landscape.

#### Boundaries and Elements

While the Heritage Plan classifies cultural heritage resources into categories according to their level of significance and their association with historical themes important to the Park, more work will be needed to confirm the physical scope of elements that should be conserved to ensure that value is protected. The listing of the resources in the Heritage Plan serves as a “declaration” of the NCC’s agreement that the resources are of heritage value. The statement of significance explains “what” and “why.”

### ***Step 3: Conservation Planning***

Conservation and maintenance planning will be based on the priority assigned to the resource (national/capital or regional; and A, B or C in either of those categories). For the purposes of planning in Gatineau Park, some resources might be considered for conservation or maintenance planning within one plan, based on their proximity to each other, similar priority levels and similarity of physical attributes. Conservation planning for resources of regional significance might be undertaken in partnership with regional interests such as municipalities or heritage groups.

### **Resources in Gatineau Park with Assigned Heritage Value**

The following resources located in Gatineau Park have already been assigned heritage value by federal agencies. Each of the listed resources has its own statement of significance or, in the case of the Mackenzie King Estate cultural landscape, the equivalent of a commemorative integrity statement. The Heritage Plan fully respects the heritage values assigned to the resources by federal agencies.

### ***Federal Heritage Buildings***

The following buildings have been determined to be of heritage value, following assessment by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO), under the federal Policy on Management of Real Property.

#### *Crescent Sector, Trail No. 50*

Herridge Lodge Recognized, 2007

#### *Lac Mousseau (Harrington Lake)*

Official Residence Harrington Lake Recognized, 1986

#### *Mackenzie King Estate / Kingswood*

Guest Cottage Recognized, 1984

Main Cottage Recognized, 1984

Servant's Quarters Recognized, 1984

#### *Mackenzie King Estate / The Farm*

Farm House Recognized, 1984

Garage Recognized, 1984

#### *Mackenzie King Estate / Moorside*

Garage Recognized, 1984

Main Cottage Recognized, 1984

Forge Recognized, 1984

Wood / Tool Shop Recognized, 1984

#### *Meech Lake (O'Brien House)*

O'Brien House Kincora Lodge Recognized, 1984

#### *Willson Estate / Meech Lake*

Chapel Classified, 1985

Garage / Caretaker's House Classified, 1985

Stable / Carriage House Classified, 1985

Wood Shed Classified, 1985

Willson House Classified, 1985

#### *Wakefield Area, Gatineau Park*

Grist Mill Recognized, 1985

MacLaren House Recognized, 1985

Residence [Miller's House] Recognized, 2009

#### *Gatineau Area, Gatineau Park*

Strutt House<sup>1</sup> Recognized, 2009

### *National Historic Sites of Canada*

The First Geodetic Survey Station National Historic Site of Canada is the only resource in Gatineau Park that has been determined to be of national historic significance. It is 2.3 square metres in area. It is marked by a copper survey bolt, a cairn and a Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada plaque.

### *Mackenzie King Estate Cultural Heritage Value*

The *Cultural Landscape Conservation Management Strategy for the Mackenzie King Estate* includes a statement of significance and commemorative integrity section that outlines the importance of the Estate, and provides a detailed list of the resources that should be protected.

## **3.2 Resource Types**

The Heritage Plan focused on tangible resources over which the NCC exerts all or some control. Examples of the tangible resources in the NCC's heritage inventory are buildings, relicts, artifacts and landscapes. Intangible resources and knowledge, such as songs and stories, are outside the scope of the NCC's control, even though they have value for interpretation. Names of places that are contained within the Park or located mostly within the Park represent one of the types of intangible heritage that can be addressed by the NCC through interpretation or other means. While the Heritage Plan is not evaluating place names, interpretation and communication strategies are opportunities for the NCC and community groups to use place names to raise awareness about the Park's history and give visitors a better sense of place when they are there. The partnership with the Anishinabe will inform the history of Indigenous place names within the Park.

The review of physical resources included buildings, structures, landscapes and large artifacts (such as farm equipment) listed within a draft inventory of approximately 1,700 tangible resources, which in turn included federal heritage buildings and a national historic site of Canada. The NCC determined that a compressed process and time frame were required for the assessment step. Existing materials and some site visits were used by the consultants and NCC staff to understand the resources and comparative examples sufficiently to complete the ratings.

From the outset, the NCC supported a cultural landscape approach, whereby resources with shared history and function were grouped together for evaluation as a landscape. The final list of reviewed resources includes 50 sites, ranging from small landscapes with single buildings, such as the Brigham-Chamberlin barn, to a complex cultural landscape associated with a cohesive theme (mica mining) or historic place (the Wakefield Mill landscape).

In collaboration with NCC staff, the consultants applied the criteria (*discussed below*) to the analysis of the intrinsic and relative merits of the resources. Existing reports noted in the bibliography were used as background materials, supplemented by information provided orally by NCC staff. Further research will be needed to fully identify significance, determine boundaries and identify character-defining elements that should be protected. (As a benchmark, 10 days are assigned by Parks Canada for a study of a federal heritage building.) The Ministère de la Culture et des Communications maintains the Répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec, a searchable database that is very useful for establishing comparative examples of resources found in Gatineau Park. It parallels the searchable federal database found at [www.historicplaces.ca](http://www.historicplaces.ca). The heritage departments of municipalities in the Outaouais should also be consulted for information and guidance as to partners who may be of assistance in the further documentation of resources.

For the purposes of evaluation, it was useful to group the resources within the Park according to their broad resource types, namely cultural landscapes; buildings, structures and relicts; archaeology; artifacts/objects; and intangible resources.

### **Cultural Landscapes**

A cultural landscape is defined as any geographical area that has been modified, influenced or given special cultural meaning by people, and that has been formally recognized for its heritage value. Cultural landscapes are often dynamic, living entities that continually change because of natural and human-influenced social, economic and cultural processes. (*Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, 2nd ed., Parks Canada, 2011, Section 4.1, online at [www.historicplaces.ca](http://www.historicplaces.ca))

By this definition, Gatineau Park may be understood as a cultural landscape in its entirety. Nestled within the Park are smaller, clearly definable cultural landscapes, which are the subject of evaluation here. When identifying cultural landscapes within the Park, we look for geographical areas that have cultural value and that contain a set of resources, or clusters, which speak to a cohesive theme or activity. There may also be clusters of resources in close proximity to each other that do not necessarily speak to a cohesive theme or activity, but have evolved to have meaning in relationship with each other. Such geographical areas have meaning in their contexts and have meaning in part because of clearly defined boundaries, such as fences or forest edges.

According to UNESCO definitions (*see Glossary*), cultural landscapes may be further understood by subsets: designed, organically evolved (relict and continuing) and associative. All three types of cultural landscapes may be found in the Park, and are to be evaluated here with respect to the statement of cultural heritage value and with respect to their attributes.

Examples of cultural landscapes in the Park include former farmsteads (organically evolved), recreational properties such as the Mackenzie King Estate (designed), or the lookouts (associative).

### **Buildings, Structures and Relicts**

A wide variety of types of structures and remains of structures exist in the Park. Some of the remains also fit into the category of archaeology. Several intact buildings have been evaluated by FHBRO. The Treasury Board Real Property Policy requires that buildings in the federal inventory that are 40 years of age or more be evaluated for their potential historical significance. Significance is determined with respect to historical, design and environmental significance, and a decision is based on a scored evaluation. This results in a determination that the building is either “Classified” (and is therefore subject to a more rigorous process for intervention approvals at the federal level), or “Recognized” (allowing site and resource managers to manage the resource in consultation with conservation professionals) or “not designated.” However, it is important to understand that the FHBRO evaluation is an examination of a building within the national context. A determination of not designated, therefore, does not imply that the building does not have meaning in the context of Gatineau Park. Similarly, resources determined as Recognized in the federal context might instead be of the highest Capital value for Gatineau Park. This evaluation will examine each building—whatever its FHBRO designation—with respect to values identified for Gatineau Park.

Examples of buildings, structures and relicts include cottages, farmhouses and barns (buildings); engineering works (structures); and foundations of buildings such as those near the Wakefield Mill (relicts).

## Artifacts

Artifacts are generally moveable resources. They are either human-made, or natural artifacts modified or given meaning by human intervention. These also can be evaluated with respect to the statement of cultural value for Gatineau Park and with respect to their attributes. Artifacts of a diverse nature can be found within the Park, often within their original contexts. Some have been removed from their context (such as archaeological artifacts on display), but they nevertheless have value. Documents such as books, photographs or archival material are valued as artifacts only if, as tangible objects, they have a direct connection with Gatineau Park. If they are simply useful for the documentary evidence they contain, they were not considered cultural resources that needed to be evaluated.

Examples of artifacts include the farming equipment still located on the farmsteads.

## Intangible Resources

Intangible heritage resources may include such things as songs, fiddle tunes, poems, oral traditions and popular activities, such as skiing. They enrich people's understanding and appreciation of Gatineau Park. Persons, events, organizations, social movements, spiritual values and the like are historical associations that figure into the evaluation with respect to historical significance (*see below*). They are not intangible cultural resources, and they can be removed from the revised inventory, though they have value for interpretive planning purposes.

## Special Categories of Resources

### Place Names

Place names fall between tangible and intangible heritage. They are both the labels assigned formally or through general usage to geographic areas and routes, and the knowledge of why the names are important. The NCC has not yet established a process for place names associated with lands under its control. It currently follows provincial and municipal norms for the naming of roads, and follows federal guidelines for the naming of buildings, where applicable.

Two documents and procedures will be of particular importance for choosing which features to name and the choice of names in Gatineau Park:

- *Principles and Procedures for Geographical Naming, 2011*, published by the Geographical Names Board of Canada, and
- Commission de toponymie Québec, *Normes et procédures* section, online at [www.toponymie.gouv.qc.ca/ct](http://www.toponymie.gouv.qc.ca/ct).

The first two principles for Canadian place names, as described in the Principles and Procedures document, are particularly relevant when considering the value of former, existing and potential place names in the Park:

- The names of municipalities, territorial divisions, reserves, parks and other legal entities as created by, or resulting from, legislation by the appropriate government shall be accepted.
- First priority shall be given to names with long-standing regional usage by the general public. Unless there are good reasons to the contrary, this principle should prevail.

Research conducted for the Heritage Plan was restricted to a review of trail maps in the collection of the Ottawa Ski Museum. Further research would be required to find other place names in use in the area by various groups at various times, including names known by the Anishinabe, as well as informed opinions about local usage of place names.

### *Commemorative Markers*

The NCC has developed the Comprehensive Commemoration Program and Policy to plan and manage monuments, memorials and other forms of marking events, ideas and individuals on NCC lands. The policy is consistent with the NCC's mandate to serve all Canadians, to protect the Capital's national values, and to make a more beautiful and meaningful capital for Canadians.

Four monuments were included in the category of cultural heritage resources: the cairn to the memory of C.E. Mortureux, the Moffatt commemorative plaque, the Benedict commemorative plaque and the Geodetic Survey of Canada cairn at King Mountain. Each of these commemorations has a unique history that has been considered in the heritage evaluation of the resources as physical objects in the landscape of Gatineau Park.

### *Baldwin Cemetery*

The single cemetery located within the Park boundaries is the Baldwin Cemetery, located in the Meech Creek Valley. It has been assigned a Class A—Regional rating. A maintenance plan is required for the cemetery, in consultation with the families of individuals buried there and in a manner that is consistent with provincial obligations for burial grounds. Local historical societies might also have an interest in this site.

## **3.3 Evaluation Criteria**

The identification of cultural resources and their value allows appropriate decisions to be made concerning conservation, public presentation and other management decisions necessary for the Park.

The methodology used here is a values-based approach to heritage conservation, a well-established approach based on national and international practices, adapted to Gatineau Park's unique status and mandate. Guiding documents are Parks Canada's *Cultural Resource Management Policy*, (2013); *The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (UNESCO, January 2008); and *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (1999). Existing planning documents developed by the NCC, such as *Definition and Assessment of Cultural Landscapes of Heritage Value on NCC Lands* (June 2004) and *Farmstead Evaluation Methodology*, also inform this document.

An up-to-date inventory that identifies resources and their value is an important tool for conservation management. The current inventory of resources for Gatineau Park was completed in 2007. These resources were divided into five categories:

- cultural landscapes
- buildings, structures and relicts
- archaeology
- artifacts/objects
- intangible resources.

Assessment of each resource with respect to the statement of cultural heritage value (*see previous section*) puts cultural resources into three main groups, similar to the grouping articulated in Parks Canada's *Cultural Resource Management Policy* (2013). This Parks Canada policy divides cultural resources into two categories: cultural resources of national historic significance and cultural resources of other heritage value. Adapted to the context of Gatineau Park, national and capital values derive from the mandate of Gatineau Park and are, therefore, accorded the highest level. Regional values are less directly related to the mandate of Gatineau Park but, as a responsible steward of the Park, the NCC

respects and protects resources associated with regional values. Resources determined not to have cultural value may be managed by other management regimes.

Many items in the inventory are backed by solid information that provides a sound platform for the identification of values for most of the resources in the Park. There are, however, some resources that cannot yet be evaluated because of a lack of knowledge. These include resources in each of the categories mentioned above. Archaeological resources listed in the inventory will be addressed through a parallel process (*see Appendix H*). Intangible cultural resources related to the Anishinabe will follow a parallel consultative process and might integrate the archaeological process (depending on the nature of the resource). For other resources, where there is insufficient information, requirements for research will be identified. Research would be targeted at answering the following question: “What is the cultural value of a resource in the context of Gatineau Park?”

The evaluation also considers the physical attributes of a resource, in order for each resource to be better understood for both its cultural value and its conservation requirements. The physical attributes of a resource can include design and sensory qualities, construction and craftsmanship, rarity or representativeness, condition or completeness, and context. These categories of attributes are also based on established evaluation methodologies. Combining a determination of the cultural value of a resource with an understanding of its attributes guides us toward prioritizing resources for conservation measures.

Intangible resources present different evaluation and conservation challenges. The appreciation of intangible resources is relatively new in the field of heritage conservation. Parks Canada, for instance, recognizes the intangible as an attribute of a tangible cultural resource, and only exceptionally as a resource in its own right (in the case of Indigenous traditional knowledge, for example). While there are intangible resources, such as place names and family histories related to Gatineau Park, their attributes are less easily captured by conventional methodologies. However, the conservation challenges presented by the intangible are not as great as for tangible resources. The NCC will ensure that knowledge related to the Park’s heritage resources and its history are retained in a database and will ensure its integration in interpretive planning in the Park, wherever possible. Collaboration with the Anishinabe is being undertaken as a separate process, and the NCC will ensure that intangible Anishinabe cultural values are integrated into interpretive planning initiatives as that process is completed.

Gatineau Park is rich in both cultural and natural resources. Nevertheless, as time goes by and the lens of discovery alters, new resources will be identified. The evaluation results do not seek to freeze the Park in time; rather, the evaluation provides a platform for future discussions with respect to heritage conservation in Gatineau Park.

The criteria developed for the assessments draw from well-established sets used by FHBRO and others to examine the historical association, physical elements and contextual conditions of the resource.

Two groups of criteria are applied to the resources of Gatineau Park:

- historical significance, and
- composition and function.

Category	Scores		
	High Rating	Medium Rating	Low Rating
<b>Historical Significance (maximum 40 points)</b>			
National and capital cultural value	40	25	10

Category	Scores		
<u>OR</u>			
Regional cultural value	40	25	10
<b>Composition and Function (maximum 90 points)</b>			
Design and sensory qualities	20	15	8
Construction and craftsmanship	15	9	5
Rarity or representativeness	15	7	5
Condition or completeness	15	9	5
Context and discovery potential	25	13	8
	90	53	31

**Table 1: Cultural Heritage Evaluation Criteria Set**

The scoring for the classification is discussed below.

### Historical Significance

The historical significance of resources in the Park is determined by assessing the strength of the link between the resource and the strongest theme from among the following cultural values categories. The assessment includes both the intrinsic merits of the resource and a comparison with resources with a similar history in the Park (for national/capital values) or in the region (for regional value). One of the themes, retreat to nature, can be assessed as either a national/capital value or a regional value.

#### *National and Capital Cultural Values*

*Canada's Capital conservation park:* The enjoyment of natural areas and the preservation of the iconic landscape of the Gatineau Hills as an integral component of the Capital have been at the root of plans for the Park since the early 1900s. The conservation of cultural heritage is central to the vision for Gatineau Park and to its role in the Capital.

*Outstanding recreation:* Gatineau Park's exceptional recreational opportunities provided impetus for the Park's formation and continue to delight visitors and area residents. Through recreation, Park visitors connect with nature and with the Park's cultural heritage.

*Indigenous presence:* The lands that now comprise Gatineau Park bear traces of Indigenous presence over the millennia, and continue to have importance to the Anishinabe.

#### *National, Capital or Regional Cultural Values*

*Retreat to nature:* The Gatineau Hills have long provided a quiet refuge for many Capital residents, including prominent Capital figures. Today, the Park hosts two official residences and a government conference centre, as well as many tranquil niches for all to enjoy.

#### *Regional Cultural Values*

*Harvesting of natural resources:* Many cultural resources in the Park are related to the Euro-Canadian settlers who established farms and other small-scale economic activities, such as mining, in the region, including on lands that became part of Gatineau Park.

### ***Scoring for Historical Significance***

The scoring procedure has three goals. First, it identifies whether a resource is of national/capital or regional significance. Second, it provides a measure of the relative significance of a resource. Third, it helps identify elements (such as design features or relationships between elements) that should be conserved.

Resources are assigned a score based on the strength of their link to the statement of value. “High” indicates that the resource is strongly linked to values, and is among the best surviving examples of a resource connected to that theme. “Medium” indicates that the resource is linked, but not strongly, to values, and that other resources are extant that have equally strong links. “Low” means that the resource is only tenuously linked to values, or that it is one of many equally strong examples.

### ***Composition and Function***

The composition and function criteria provide a measure for weighing the physical and functional attributes of the resource. A capacity to contribute to the ecological integrity of Gatineau Park and visitor experiences is also considered.

#### ***Design***

How well does the resource represent a style, type, tradition or function in Gatineau Park? Are the form, materials and ornamentation characteristic of a particular period, taking into account any notable or special attributes of an aesthetic and/or functional nature, including massing, proportion or scale?

#### ***Construction or Craftsmanship***

How well does the resource serve as documentary evidence of historical materials and construction techniques within Gatineau Park and the region? The qualities of the materials and structural type, and the quality of the workmanship that shaped the resource are attributes of a resource.

#### ***Rarity or Representativeness***

How rare or common is the cultural resource in Gatineau Park? Is it unique, one of few or an outstanding icon of its type? Rarity or representativeness acknowledges that certain resources are valued in part because they are rare or unique, or because they are an especially notable example of a general type.

#### ***Condition or Completeness***

Is the cultural resource in its original condition, or has it evolved in significant ways? Is the cultural resource outstanding for its original condition or for its evolved nature? Resources may have value because they are close to their original condition. Other resources may have value because they manifest the changes that occur to many resources over the course of time.

#### ***Context and Discovery Potential***

Does the resource define its physical context, contribute to its physical context or have landmark status? Does it play an important role in allowing visitors to understand the various periods of the Park’s history? The physical context of a resource is an especially important attribute. Cultural resources are best understood within their original context in a manner that allows visitors to discover for themselves what kinds of changes and events created the Park.

### 3.4 Heritage Classifications

#### Class A: Primary Significance (100 to 140 points)

Properties of primary significance represent the best examples of cultural resources in Gatineau Park in both the national/capital and regional categories; they are historically and physically notable. The environment, integrity and fabric of these cultural resources should be conserved to reflect their heritage character. Restoration may be warranted. Interventions in these cultural resources should be undertaken in accordance with *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

#### Class B: Moderate Significance (60 to 99 points)

Cultural resources of moderate significance contribute to the heritage character of Gatineau Park. They may have some historical significance and represent good examples of their particular type. These cultural resources should be maintained, with an effort to retain their heritage features through either preservation or rehabilitation.

#### Class C: Low Significance (less than 60 points)

This category contains cultural resources that have some historical and physical value. Strategies with respect to “Class C” cultural resources should be decided in response to the significant aspects of their original context, and should be undertaken on a case-by-case basis. These resources may have rated as moderate in historical significance, but they have deteriorated too much to warrant restoration or significant rehabilitation. Any disposition decisions, including allowing gradual decay, should be documented. Each of the resources should also be photographed and mapped in a manner that can aid future archaeology and interpretation programs.

#### Other Resources (Unknown significance or not heritage)

Some resources in the inventory could not be evaluated, due to insufficient documentation about the provenance or history of the resource. Further research will be needed for their assessment. They are included in an electronic listing maintained by the NCC.

### 3.5 Assessment Results

The following resources were assessed by staff and consultants in 2011 as Class A, Class B or Class C, using the criteria developed for the project.

#### Class A: National/Capital Significance (100 to 140 points)

Resource	Theme
Geodetic Survey of Canada cairn at King Mountain	Canada’s Capital conservation park
Mackenzie King Estate complex and landscapes (Kingswood and Moorside)	Retreat to nature
Official residence complex: The Farm	Retreat to nature
Gatineau parkways landscape	Canada’s Capital conservation park

Resource	Theme
Kincora Lodge (O'Brien House) landscape	Retreat to nature
Official residence complex: Harrington Lake	Retreat to nature
Willson House complex	Retreat to nature
Strutt House complex	Retreat to nature
Recreational trails landscape	Outstanding recreation

### Class A: Regional Significance (100 to 140 points)

Resource Name	Theme
Brigham-Chamberlin barn	Harvesting of natural resources
Wakefield Mill complex	Harvesting of natural resources
Olmstead complex	Harvesting of natural resources
Forsyth iron mines complex	Harvesting of natural resources
Baldwin Cemetery	Harvesting of natural resources
"Carbide" Willson ruins complex	Harvesting of natural resources

### Class B: National/Capital Significance (60 to 99 points)

Resource Name	Theme
Fire tower	Canada's Capital conservation park
Covered bridge (Philippe Lake)	Canada's Capital conservation park
Capuchin Chapel	Retreat to nature
Herridge complex	Retreat to nature

### Class B: Regional Significance (60 to 99 points)

Resource Name	Theme
Lusk Farm landscape	Harvesting of natural resources
Charcoal maker	Harvesting of natural resources
Healey Farm complex	Harvesting of natural resources
Meech Creek Valley landscape	Harvesting of natural resources
Moss Mine landscape	Harvesting of natural resources
Mulvihill Lake landscape	Retreat to nature
Camp Fortune Ski Area landscape	Outstanding recreation
Hope log house complex	Harvesting of natural resources

Resource Name	Theme
<b>Cairn to the memory of C.E. Mortureux</b>	Outstanding recreation
<b>Moffat commemorative plaque</b>	Harvesting of natural resources
<b>Benedict plaque</b>	Harvesting of natural resources
<b>Asa Meech House / O'Brien cottage</b>	Harvesting of natural resources and retreat to nature
<b>Heggtveit House</b>	Retreat to nature

### Class C (less than 60 points)

Resource Name	Theme
<b>108 Pine Road complex</b>	Harvesting of natural resources
<b>Harrison House</b>	Retreat to nature
<b>Kelly Lake cottage</b>	Retreat to nature
<b>Beamish cottage</b>	Outstanding recreation
<b>The Haven landscape</b>	Outstanding recreation
<b>Camp Gatineau landscape</b>	Outstanding recreation
<b>Booth Estate landscape</b>	Retreat to nature
<b>Crilly's Road</b>	Harvesting of natural resources
<b>Camp Notre Dame de la Joie</b>	Harvesting of natural resources
<b>Schnob log barn</b>	Harvesting of natural resources
<b>Michael Dolan Farm</b>	Harvesting of natural resources
<b>Martineau Farm</b>	Harvesting of natural resources
<b>Mica mines landscape</b>	Harvesting of natural resources
<b>Laurentide Mine landscape</b>	Harvesting of natural resources
<b>Farm 'D' Kennedy Road landscape</b>	Harvesting of natural resources
<b>Farm A St. Louis de Masham landscape</b>	Harvesting of natural resources
<b>McCloskey Farm landscape</b>	Harvesting of natural resources
<b>Ramsay Farm landscape</b>	Harvesting of natural resources

While the NCC considers all cultural resources to be of value, it will focus its heritage conservation and interpretation on those cultural resources that are of national and capital importance, while working with partners to conserve cultural resources of regional importance, and by including messages related to regional cultural values in the interpretation of the Park. Resources valued by Indigenous communities will be assessed through a parallel process, which will be undertaken in collaboration with the Anishinabe.

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1. The Strutt House is a modern-style residence located within Gatineau Park, but is managed as a discrete resource, rather than as part of the Park. For the sake of completeness, it is included in the list but it is not addressed in the strategic plan.

## 4. Recommendations

### 4.1 Introduction

A core set of guiding principles (*see section 1.5*) for cultural heritage resources in Gatineau Park and the Heritage Plan were developed and tested in Phase 1. The Plan's recommendations are designed to achieve specific objectives related to the protection and appreciation of cultural resources in Gatineau Park within the context of Capital priorities.

### 4.2 Summary of Recommendations

1. National and capital priorities: Set priorities for conservation according to the level of significance of resources, with resources of national or capital significance being of highest importance.
2. Understanding: Conduct thorough research that will contribute to an understanding of the resources and the planning of their care.
3. Partnerships: Develop partnerships that will contribute to an understanding and conservation of the Park's heritage.
4. Public presentation and interpretation: Integrate appreciation of heritage resources into future public program planning initiatives, such as the Gatineau Park interpretation plan.
5. Integrated management: Integrate the management of cultural heritage resources into Gatineau Park operational activities, including the conservation of natural resources, when both natural and cultural objectives apply.

### 4.3 Recommended Actions

#### National and Capital Priorities

**1. *Develop a conservation plan for all Class A resources.***

Each Class A resource requires a conservation plan preceded by baseline recording to document the current condition (*see also recommendation 2. Understanding, above*). The conservation plan should address heritage value, interpretation infrastructure, visitor access, public safety/security, occupancy issues and natural/ecological conservation objectives (*see recommendation 5. Integrated management, above*).

**2. *Develop statements of significance for Class A and Class B resources as a priority, followed by Class C resources.***

A statement of significance is required for each heritage resource, beginning with Class A and Class B resources. Existing plans for the Mackenzie King Estate, the prime minister's summer residence, the Willson Estate and O'Brien Estate, and the Wakefield Mill include texts that should be reviewed and updated as statements of significance.

**3. *Develop a landscape character assessment plan, as appropriate, for resources that are primarily landscape-based.***

The preparation of a landscape character assessment, including visual assessments (models of which are NCC studies of Greenbelt farms and the Sir John A. MacDonald Parkway) are recommended in advance of a conservation plan or in place of a conservation plan for resources, such as the Meech Creek Valley, that are almost entirely "landscape" in content. A

landscape character assessment, by definition, speaks to an integrated management approach to the Park (*see Integrated Management, on page 38*).

Any resources located adjacent to municipal, provincial or private lands (such as the Wakefield Mill landscape) will require discussions with municipalities to determine if there are actions possible at the municipal or provincial level that would help conserve the contextual values of the resources. This is an opportunity for a productive partnership aimed at conservation and public presentation (*see recommendation 3. Partnerships, above*).

**4. *Develop maintenance plans for all Class B resources.***

Each resource in Class B should be the subject of a maintenance plan to ensure that the life span of the resource is extended as long as possible. The maintenance plan should also address actions needed to ensure that naturalization processes near the resources do not lead to further destruction of character-defining elements (*see recommendation 5. Integrated management, above*).

## **Understanding**

Understanding is a thread that runs through all of the recommendations. Below are specific research and analysis efforts that will be required in certain areas.

**5. *All interventions will be preceded by thorough research.***

Useful historical and contextual information about all resources is available in NCC files and through local and national collections and existing studies, such as FHBRO reports. In almost all cases, however, further work will be required to understand and document the significance of landscape elements and options for conservation. Input from experts (local, regional and national) will also strengthen understanding of cultural resources and their contexts.

**6. *Heritage recording: The condition, physical elements and boundaries of each resource in classes A, B and C should be documented through photography and mapping.***

The recording for all resources should be sufficient to allow an experienced heritage specialist to determine the general condition of the resource at the time of the recording, to support condition monitoring, and to allow researchers and archaeologists to understand the boundaries and physical elements of the resource.

**7. *Thematic research: Develop thematic studies related to the Park's cultural values, and integrate these into interpretation-planning initiatives.***

Thematic research (by topic, rather than by specific resource) is an efficient way to provide a strong foundation for interpretive planning for Gatineau Park and to address knowledge requirements for resources that currently lack sufficient documentation for evaluation. Specific topics that were explored in Phase 1 of the project might be identified by the following themes: mining heritage, the farming economy, lumbering heritage and outdoor recreation.

Further collaboration with academic institutions and regional heritage groups could be structured, and funded to focus on understanding economic patterns and activities that connected lumbering, farming, mining, tourism and mills in the area. Indigenous land use and occupancy was identified during Phase 1 as an important theme to develop. This will be done as part of Gatineau Park's consultations with the Anishinabe. Research could be undertaken into species of plants and trees that were introduced by settlers for agricultural or domestic

purposes, and which now form part of the landscape of the Park. These research goals can be achieved through collaboration with partners (*see recommendation 3. Partnerships, above*).

Gatineau Park provides an exceptional opportunity to research, explain and demonstrate the links between human and natural history in a large, modified forest near a major urban centre. The cultural landscapes of the Park, even those with substantial infrastructure footprints, such as the parkways, can play an important role in revealing the pace and direction of natural change in the environment.

## Partnerships

### **8. *Ensure Anishinabe participation in communicating the Park's rich history.***

As part of the NCC's future work on the Indigenous heritage of Gatineau Park, it is recommended that the NCC work with the Anishinabe on ensuring that their perspectives and knowledge about the Park are preserved and communicated as part of the important cultural history of the Park. The NCC will offer opportunities for the Anishinabe to present their own history and culture, either through animated activities, exhibits or interpretation panels located within the Park.

### **9. *Develop partnerships for research, conservation and public presentation.***

As part of its role as the steward of resources of regional value, the NCC will work with others to better understand the Park's heritage resources (including intangible resources such as place names), to protect resources and to communicate the Park's heritage through public presentation in a range of media. Many groups and individuals hold information about past uses of the Park, as well as information about its current condition. These groups include the Gatineau Valley Historical Society, the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club, Bird Protection Quebec / Protection des oiseaux du Québec, the Geological Survey of Canada, the Ottawa Ski Club, Natural Resources Canada and others. These organizations could play important roles in documenting the history of the Park, and identifying cultural resources that have not been inventoried to date. The NCC is also open to establishing partnerships with the private sector for the rehabilitation of some of its heritage buildings. The Wakefield Mill Inn is a good example of such a partnership.

## Public Presentation and Interpretation

### **10. *Gatineau Park Interpretation Strategy: Integrate the cultural values and categories of heritage resources into the Gatineau Park Interpretation Strategy.***

The Gatineau Park Interpretation Strategy will build on the suite of planning documents that have been developed for the Park to date, and focus on the themes identified in the Heritage Plan and themes related to the natural value of Gatineau Park. The symbiotic relationship between interpretation and conservation should be reflected in both heritage and interpretation programs. In situ cultural resources of regional significance in the Park can provide important nodes and thematic entries for interpretation programs, while interpretation offers a means for greater appreciation of and support for heritage conservation. Assets for the interpretation strategy will also include the rich resources of intangible heritage for public presentation and interpretation.

## Integrated Management

### *11. Integrate natural and cultural heritage conservation in planning and interventions.*

The NCC could refer to Parks Canada's management planning process for national parks to understand the methodology of integrating cultural and natural resource management to the benefit of both. This approach should be central to conservation plans and maintenance plans (see recommendation 1. National and capital priorities, above), and planning interventions.

## 5. Conclusion

Gatineau Park's history of settlement and industry is not a measure of its future as a conservation park. Land first acquired for conservation purposes in the 1930s had already been subject to logging, farming and mining. Dams had been installed to create lakes; roads served industries and developing communities; trees were cut and fields planted on a seasonal basis; and buildings appeared and disappeared according to the needs of their owners. Today, however, the landscape is largely directed by the NCC. Although there are numerous external pressures at the perimeter of the landscape and within heavily visited parts of it, change is more often the result of land use planning leaning toward ecological conservation. In the process of protecting natural resources, however, the Park is losing cultural elements (fences, fields, barns, cottages and so on) that could help visitors discover the rich history that created the Park's landscape. Without more active management of cultural resources, important opportunities will be lost to ensure that the landscape informs and delights about the past, as well as the present.

This Heritage Plan sets out a path to protect the most significant resources in the Park through preservation, restoration and rehabilitation of landscapes and individual elements. It does this through an assessment of cultural heritage resources based on historical and contextual information collected by the NCC. It follows a landscape approach by grouping resources together. Approximately 50 groupings of resources (mostly cultural landscapes) are flagged as being of potential significance. The assessment divided resources into Class A (15 resources), Class B (14 resources) and Class C (18 resources), with the Class A resources being of highest value. It also placed resources into the categories of either capital/national context or regional context.

The Heritage Plan's recommendations involve actions that will be needed to protect the cultural heritage value of resources of capital/national significance in Gatineau Park over time. The recommendations are organized within five categories:

- national and capital priorities
- research
- partnerships
- public presentation and interpretation
- integrated management.

As a result of this analysis, it has been determined that more work will be required to document the cultural heritage value, history and landscape character, as well as to outline the future uses of the places. The Heritage Plan also emphasizes that a process should be established to document the cultural heritage value of resources by writing and approving statements of significance to serve as the publicly stated link between the reasons why a resource is considered to be of value by the NCC and what needs to be protected to ensure that the value is sustained.

The organization and grouping of resources into landscapes in the Heritage Plan is intended to provide a critical look at relationships between elements and the character of the landscape as a whole. While existing historical information about these resources may be sufficient, analysis will be required to understand how the landscape operates, how it is changing and what should be done to protect its value. Conservation plans, either as stand-alone documents or as components within broader site management plans, should be developed for each Class A resource of any complexity.

Of equal importance, however, is an integrated management approach. The results of the Heritage Plan suggest that the goals of protecting cultural heritage and ecological integrity are not mutually exclusive, and can be planned jointly within the Park's operational activities.

Finally, the Heritage Plan suggests a broad set of activities that could be undertaken by the NCC or in partnership as resources become available. In particular, it prioritizes documenting the history of Gatineau Park more fully for conservation and interpretation purposes, and providing future generations with access to the cultural and historical richness of Gatineau Park.

## Appendix A: Assessment Results

The following is a list of resources that were assessed for the Heritage Plan in 2011 as Class A, Class B or Class C, using the criteria developed for the project. The matrix includes a notation about further requirements, specifically further research to support evaluations or the need for statements of significance, conservation plans, landscape character assessments or maintenance plans. The scores refer to the criteria categories in the following order: historical significance, design, construction/craftsmanship, rarity/representativeness, ecological, condition/completeness, context/discovery potential.

### Class A: National/Capital Significance (100 to 140 points)

Resource Name	Assessment		Theme	Federal Heritage Building on Site	Statement of Significance Required	Conservation Plan of LCA Required	Review Existing Conservation Plan	Research Required
	Scores	Total						
<b>Geodetic Survey of Canada cairn at King Mountain</b>		NHS	Canada's Capital conservation park		✓	✓		
<b>Kingswood landscape – Mackenzie King Estate</b>	40, 20, 15, 15, 15, 25	130	Retreat to nature	✓	✓		✓	
<b>Moorside landscape – Mackenzie King Estate</b>	40, 20, 15, 15, 15, 25	130	Retreat to nature	✓	✓	✓		
<b>The Kingsmere Farm complex</b>	40, 20, 15, 15, 15, 25	130	Retreat to nature	✓	✓	✓		
<b>Gatineau parkways landscape</b>	40, 15, 9, 15, 15, 25	119	Canada's Capital conservation park		✓	✓		
<b>Kincora Lodge (O'Brien House) landscape</b>	40, 20, 15, 15, 15, 13	118	Retreat to nature	✓	✓	✓		
<b>Harrington Lake complex</b>	40, 15, 9, 15, 9, 13	101	Retreat to nature	✓	✓			
<b>Recreational trails landscape</b>	40, 15, 9, 7, 9, 25	105	Outstanding recreation	✓	✓			
<b>Willson House complex</b>	40, 20, 15, 15, 15, 13	118	Retreat to nature	✓	✓			
<b>Strutt House complex</b>	40, 20, 15, 15, 15, 8	113	Retreat to nature	✓				

### Class A: Regional Significance (100 to 140 points)

Resource Name	Assessment		Theme	Federal Heritage Building on Site	Statement of Significance Required	Conservation Plan of LCA Required	Review Existing Conservation Plan	Research Required
	Scores	Total						
Olmstead complex (581 and 583 Cité des jeunes)	25, 15, 15, 15, 15, 25	110	Harvesting of natural resources		✓			
Brigham-Chamberlin barn	40, 15, 15, 15, 9, 25	119	Harvesting of natural resources		✓			
Wakefield Mill complex	40, 20, 15, 15, 9, 25	124	Harvesting of natural resources	✓	✓			
Forsyth Iron Mines complex	40, 15, 15, 7, 15, 13	105	Harvesting of natural resources		✓			
Baldwin Cemetery		n/a			✓			✓
Carbide Willson ruins complex	40, 20, 9, 15, 5, 25	104	Harvesting of natural resources					

### Class B: National/Capital Significance (60 to 99 points)

Resource Name	Assessment		Theme	Federal Heritage Building on Site	Statement of Significance Required	Maintenance Plan Required	Research Required
	Scores	Total					
Fire Tower	25, 15, 9, 7, 9, 25	90	Retreat to nature		✓	✓	✓
Covered bridge (Philippe Lake)	25, 15, 9, 5, 15, 13	82	Retreat to nature		✓	✓	✓
Capuchin Chapel	25, 8, 5, 15, 015, 8	76	Retreat to nature		✓	✓	✓
Herridge complex	25, 15, 9, 5, 15, 13	89	Retreat to nature		✓	✓	✓

### Class B: Regional Significance (60 to 99 points)

Resource Name	Assessment		Theme	Federal Heritage Building on Site	Statement of Significance Required	Maintenance Plan Required	Research Required
	Scores	Total					
Lusk Farm landscape	40, 8, 5, 15, 5, 25	98	Harvesting of natural resources		✓		✓
Charcoal maker	25, 15, 9, 7, 9, 25	74	Harvesting of natural resources		✓	✓	✓
Healey Farm landscape	25, 15, 9, 5, 15, 13	89	Harvesting of natural resources		✓	✓	✓
Meech Creek Valley landscape	25, 8, 5, 15, 015, 8	96	Harvesting of natural resources		✓	✓	✓
Moss Mine landscape	25, 8, 9, 7, 9, 25	84	Harvesting of natural resources		✓	✓	✓
Mulvihill Lake landscape	25, 8, 9, 7, 9, 25	83	Outstanding recreation		✓	✓	✓

<b>Camp Fortune ski area landscape</b>	25, 15, 9, 7, 9, 25	74	Outstanding recreation	✓	✓	✓
<b>Hope Log House complex</b>	25, 15, 9, 7, 9, 25	74	Harvesting of natural resources	✓	✓	✓
<b>Meech House / O'Brien cottage</b>	25, 8, 9, 5, 5, 8	60	Harvesting of natural resources	✓		✓
<b>Heggtveit House</b>	10, 15, 9, 7, 15, 8	64	Outstanding recreation			
<b>Cairn to the memory of C.E. Mortureux</b>		n/a	Harvesting of natural resources	✓	✓	✓
<b>Moffat commemorative plaque</b>		n/a	Harvesting of natural resources	✓	✓	✓
<b>Benedict plaque</b>		n/a	Harvesting of natural resources	✓	✓	✓

### Class C (less than 60 points)

Resource Name	Assessment		Theme	Federal Heritage Building on Site	Statement of Significance Required	Maintenance Plan Required	Research Required
	Scores	Total					
<b>Harrison House</b>		45	Retreat to nature		✓		✓
<b>Kelly Lake cottage</b>			Retreat to nature		✓		✓
<b>Beamish cottage</b>			Outstanding recreation		✓		✓
<b>The Haven landscape</b>			Outstanding recreation		✓		✓
<b>Camp Gatineau landscape</b>			Outstanding recreation		✓		✓
<b>108 Pine Road complex</b>	10, 15, 9, 7, 9, 8	58	Harvesting of natural resources		✓	✓	✓

<b>Booth Estate landscape</b>	Retreat to nature	✓	✓
<b>Crilly's Road</b>	Retreat to nature	✓	✓
<b>Camp Notre Dame de la Joie</b>	Retreat to nature	✓	✓
<b>Schnob log barn</b>	Harvesting of natural resources	✓	✓
<b>Michael Dolan Farm</b>	Harvesting of natural resources	✓	✓
<b>Martineau Farm</b>	Harvesting of natural resources	✓	✓
<b>Mica mines landscape</b>	Harvesting of natural resources	✓	✓
<b>Laurentide Mine landscape</b>	Harvesting of natural resources	✓	✓
<b>Farm A, St. Louis de Masham Landscape</b>	Harvesting of natural resources	✓	✓
<b>Farm D, Kennedy Road landscape</b>	Harvesting of natural resources	✓	✓
<b>McCloskey Farm landscape</b>	Harvesting of natural resources	✓	✓
<b>Ramsey Farm landscape</b>	Harvesting of natural resources	✓	✓

## Appendix B: Glossary and Explanation of Conservation Terms

### *Conservation Standards and Guidelines*

*Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* is the key reference document used by federal agencies for heritage conservation planning and actions. The purpose of the standards and guidelines is to lay out approaches to protect features (called character-defining elements) that embody a resource's cultural heritage value. Parks Canada and provincial/territorial agencies have developed planning tools, such as conservation plans and park management plans, which aim to address a full set of factors—ecological, visitor, economic, cultural, social and so on—in an integrated manner.

### *Cultural Heritage (Tangible)*

Parks Canada's definition of a cultural resource in the Cultural Resource Management Policy is the following:

... a human work, an object, or a place that is determined, on the basis of its heritage value, to be directly associated with an important aspect or aspects of human history and culture. The heritage value of a cultural resource is embodied in tangible and/or intangible character-defining elements.

### *Cultural Heritage (Intangible)*

Intangible heritage in Gatineau Park includes activities of historical and continuing importance to the Park, such as skiing, camping and hiking (ongoing social practices), as well as the ways in which places are named and used.<sup>1</sup> These activities and expressions hold great importance for interpreting the history of Gatineau Park and understanding its development. As such, they will be integrated into the Park's future interpretation plan, wherever possible. Future NCC work on Gatineau Park's First Nations history, and on Indigenous land use and occupancy, will add to the list of intangible cultural expressions of value in the Park. From the NCC's perspective, probably the most significant expression of intangible heritage is the sense of place that visitors feel looking out across the Ottawa Valley from the lookouts along the Champlain Parkway, or from Parliament Hill toward Gatineau Park.

The Heritage Plan is largely limited to tangible cultural heritage, although it provides some direction concerning place names in the Park. The NCC is also planning to address issues related to place names in future work.

### *Cultural Landscapes*

*Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* defines a cultural landscape as being "any geographical area that has been modified, influenced or given special cultural meaning by people." The standards and guidelines recognize that cultural landscapes can vary dramatically in size and character, and that the typology adopted by the World Heritage Committee of designed, organically evolved and associative cultural landscapes is useful.<sup>2</sup> The categories are as follows:

- (i) "a landscape designed and created intentionally by man"
- (ii) an "organically evolved landscape," which may be a "relict (or fossil) landscape" or a "continuing landscape"
- (iii) an "associative cultural landscape," which may be valued because of the "religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element."

The NCC has developed a framework (*Definition and Assessment of Cultural Landscapes of Heritage Value on NCC Lands*, 2004) for identifying and delineating cultural landscapes for planning purposes based on similar principles. The NCC framework maps easily to a more detailed guide used by heritage agencies in England and Scotland, entitled *Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland*. The term “landscape character assessment” is used in the Heritage Plan to describe a set of activities consistent with the NCC framework designed to understand and articulate the character of the landscape, and to identify the features that give a locality its “sense of place.” In order to encompass the range of heritage features that might be contained within a cultural landscape, and to distinguish it from the concept of “landscape” in the land-based understanding of the word, the groupings of heritage assets within this plan are referred to as “complexes.”

### ***Heritage Conservation***

The NCC generally uses the term “conservation” to refer to actions that protect either natural or cultural resources. This report adds “heritage” as a modifier whenever the discussion is specific to the protection of cultural heritage resources.

Heritage conservation, as in the definition of “conservation” in *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Canada, 2010),<sup>3</sup> is “All actions or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the character-defining elements of a cultural resource so as to retain its heritage value and extend its physical life.” The standards and guidelines set out three categories of conservation actions: preservation, restoration and rehabilitation.

#### ***Preservation***

The action or process of protecting, maintaining and/or stabilizing the existing materials, form and integrity of a historic place or individual component, while protecting its heritage value. For the Heritage Plan, Class C resources would be subject to the action of preservation.

#### ***Rehabilitation***

The action or process of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of a historic place or individual component, while protecting its heritage value. For the Heritage Plan, Class B resources would be subject to preservation or rehabilitation.

#### ***Restoration***

The action or process of accurately revealing, recovering or representing the state of a historic place or of an individual component, as it appeared at a particular period in its history, while protecting its heritage value. For the Heritage Plan, Class A resources could be subject to preservation, rehabilitation or restoration.

### ***Indigenous Heritage***

The scope of the meaning of “Indigenous heritage” will be developed in collaboration with the Anishinabe. Indigenous heritage will be represented through the Park’s interpretive plan, and other means, such as place names, as appropriate. Indigenous heritage in relation to Gatineau Park could include, but not be limited to stories, legends, cultural traditions or rituals, travel routes, hunting and fishing grounds, or other cultural heritage that the community determines is able to be shared with the NCC.

### ***Place Names (Intangible)***

Place names fall between tangible and intangible heritage. They are both the labels assigned formally or

through general usage to geographic areas and routes, and the knowledge of why the names are important. The NCC has not yet established a process for place names associated with lands under its control. It currently follows provincial and municipal norms for the naming of roads, and follows federal guidelines for the naming of buildings.

## Appendix C: Statements of Significance

A statement of significance is an essential tool for identifying and expressing the values of a heritage place. It explains concisely what the heritage place is, why it is important, and the key attributes which must be conserved. The statement of cultural heritage value is brief (not an exhaustive history of the site) and divided into three sections: description, heritage value and heritage attributes.

The description of the heritage place answers the following questions: What is it? Where is it? What was its period of significance? What is in it? What are its boundaries?

*A site plan is useful for understanding a heritage place and its boundaries. A map is useful for understanding geographical context.*

The heritage value section answers these questions: Why is this heritage place of value? What is the community that values it? Where does value lie: historical associations, design, known or archaeological potential, environmental or contextual meaning?

Heritage attributes are those features of the heritage place that convey its heritage value and which must be conserved. Heritage attributes may include

- physical attributes, such as design (including style, scale, massing, decoration, layout, colour, texture), materials and craftsmanship, assemblages and landscape features;
- contextual attributes, such as location, spatial relationships with associated features and surroundings, views to and from and within the heritage place; and social attributes such as use, community profile or landmark status, and traditions or activities associated with the heritage place.

### *Statement of Cultural Significance (Example Only)*

#### Forsythe Mine Landscape Heritage Place

##### *Description of Heritage Place*

The Forsythe Mine landscape is a former iron ore mining site in Gatineau Park, for which the principle period of exploitation was during the 1850s and 60s, with some intermittent activity over the next century (*Figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5*). The site is located in the Gateway Sector of the Park, accessible by foot off Boulevard de la Cité-des-Jeunes between Quartz Road and Galene Street in suburban Gatineau, Quebec. The landscape consists of a series of open pits and tunnels dug deep into the rock, located in close proximity to each other, over a rubble-strewn surface. Steep stone walls created by excavation rise up on either side of the open pits, to form a human-made canyon. The landscape speaks eloquently of the mining activity that once took place there: aside from the open pit mines themselves, there are drill marks on the steep rock walls, iron mining artifacts of various types, the remains of a mine cart and scattered till. The landscape is slowly naturalizing, as vegetation takes over and the human-made terrain and artifacts succumb to the processes of decay. The boundaries are the edge of the Park alongside Boulevard de la Cité-des-Jeunes to the east, following the top of the stone walls, as they extend into the forest and envelop the original mine site.

##### *Heritage Value*

The heritage value of the Forsythe Mine landscape resides in its association with mining in Gatineau Park in the 19th century, and in its demonstration of the processes of decay and naturalization characteristic of the abandoned sites of settlement and resource exploitation in the Park.

In its historical associations, mining techniques and small scale, the Forsythe Mine landscape is an excellent example of mid-19th century mining in West Quebec and Canada in general. Like many mines

of the era, this mine exploited readily accessible ore through a combination of quarrying and tunnelling. Also typical was its precarious state of financial viability. While high-grade magnetic iron ore was first identified here in 1801, exploitation did not begin until 1826, when Philemon Wright and John MacTaggart, Clerk of Works on the Rideau Canal, formed the Hull Mining Company. Undercapitalized, the mine site was sold to Messrs. Forsythe and Company of Pennsylvania in 1854. During the Forsythe ownership, considerable tonnage was shipped out to customers principally in the north-central United States in the 1850s. Subsequently, the mine changed hands several times. A blast furnace was once set up near the mine but, in 1870, fires destroyed many of the mining buildings and the associated mining village located nearby on the Gatineau River.

The encroachment of vegetation at the Forsythe Mine landscape speaks to the natural processes of decay of abandoned human-made resources and the naturalisation of the site. In this way, the Forsythe Mine landscape is intimately linked to the environmental values central to Gatineau Park. This process of naturalization is visible at many other sites in the Park associated with natural resource exploitation and the settlement experience. The Forsythe Mine landscape, by its wealth of surviving resources and dramatic terrain, is a particularly good example of this process. The rock face is characterized by a vegetation community. The ledges and crevices support herbaceous plants, ferns, mosses and lichens. The herbaceous plants are confined along the upper portion of the rock face, while the mosses and lichens are dense, and cover larger areas. Wild columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*), a Canadian native wildflower, occurs on ledges in full bloom, while just lower down are the still-visible features of dynamite use. The long-abandoned quarry is similar to vertical cliff habitats. The assemblage of vegetation illustrates how a site once defined by trauma recuperates, and ecological systems are restored.

#### *Heritage Attributes*

The heritage attributes speak to the techniques of mining as it was conducted in mid-19th century Canada, and in west Quebec specifically. These attributes include

- the location of the Forsythe Mine landscape within Gatineau Park;
- the rubble-strewn surface of the landscape, witness to the processes of mining;
- the open-pit mines and their associated tunnels;
- the scarred surfaces of the human-made canyon walls, bearing the imprint of drilling;
- the surviving metal objects on the site, such as iron bolts, and the remaining mining cart;
- views from the lip of the steep cliff walls down toward the mine landscape and views from the canyon floor across the canyon at various vantage points;
- the encroaching vegetation, witness to the process of naturalization at this significantly modified site.

#### *Sources:*

D.D. Hogarth, *Pioneer Mines of the Gatineau Region, Quebec* (Ottawa: By Town Beavers, 1975), pp. 8-15.

Katharine Fletcher, *Historical Walks: The Gatineau Park Story* (Ottawa: Chesley House Publications, 1988), p. 113.

Barbara Ozimec, "NCC: Cultural Heritage Strategy for Gatineau Park," Contentworks Inc, May 2011.

## Appendix D: Conservation Plans

A conservation plan is a management tool that guides conservation and manages change at a heritage place. It builds on the identification of values as expressed in the statement of cultural heritage value. It identifies appropriate conservation and maintenance strategies, issues and opportunities, stakeholder relations, and a reporting framework for measuring success. A conservation plan is a team effort, drawing upon subject specialists, heritage conservation planners and interested stakeholders. The length and complexity of the plan and the extent of planning and consultation should be scoped to the complexity of the heritage place and its issues. The conservation plan for heritage places that are stable, with few conservation challenges, few issues and low stakeholder interests, can be quite short (a few pages) with abbreviated planning and consultation requirements. Heritage places with significant conservation challenges, challenging issues and elevated stakeholder concerns would be longer and more detailed, and require more investment in the planning and consultation process. Within the suite of conservation plans required for Gatineau Park, priority should be given to heritage places with pressing conservation issues and elevated stakeholder issues, with a view to working with available resources. The following is a list of important components of a conservation plan.

- Situates the heritage place with respect to the vision for Gatineau Park and in the context of the NCC's established policies and plans for the Park.
- Builds on all pertinent research and identifies knowledge gaps.
- Is based on the description of the heritage place, its values and heritage attributes, as detailed in the statement of cultural heritage value.
- Describes the current condition of the heritage place, including physical state, social and economic conditions that impinge on the place, any program needs associated with the heritage place, and any public expectations of use and access.
- Sets out the conservation treatment category, based on *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.
- Translates the treatment category into short-term and long-term actions for both conservation and maintenance.
- Identifies stakeholders, as well as their concerns and partnering potential.
- Identifies issues and opportunities for conservation and use.
- Identifies public presentation potential.
- Establishes a baseline for measuring the success of conservation and maintenance activities , stakeholder relations, and public presentation, as well as measures the ongoing appropriateness of the conservation plan itself through periodic review.

## Appendix E: History of Gatineau Park

Gatineau Park is the foremost green space in the Capital Region. It is conserved as a representative example of Canadian Shield terrain and as a central component of the regional ecosystem. When viewed from the Parliament Buildings and the Capital's core, the Park's iconic landscape evokes Canada's vast wilderness. Gatineau Park's key role in a century of Capital planning stems from its dramatic vistas, the role plays in the connection of people with nature, and the outstanding recreational opportunities it offers.

From the earliest Indigenous presence in the region over 6,000 years ago to the time of Euro-Canadian settlement, the natural resources of the Park area were tapped for subsistence. A number of sites and artifacts indicate the presence of Laurentian Archaic and later pre-contact cultures. At the time of contact with Europeans at the beginning of the 17th century, the Anishinabe<sup>4</sup> inhabited the region. Gatineau Park is part of the lands used by the First Nations communities of Kitigan Zibi and Pikwàkanagàn until they were displaced by Euro-Canadian settlement and by the formation of the Park. Tangible traces, legends and place names are part of the history of Indigenous land use and occupancy in the Park. More research in collaboration with the local Anishinabe communities will be undertaken to identify Indigenous values and history associated with these lands.

Remains of the Euro-Canadian settlers' agricultural, lumbering and mining activities in some areas of the Park demonstrate the importance of natural resources to the economy of the region. Although the settlers established farms, the rocky soils forced them to exploit a range of resources to survive, including hunting, fishing, forestry and mining. Industrial activities such as mining and fertilizer production have left physical remnants in a number of locations in the Park. Many place names within the Park reflect the Euro-Canadian settlement and industrial era.

By the end of the 1800s, the Euro-Canadian settlers were joined by increasing numbers of recreational users seeking to reconnect with nature. Many came by train on day trips, while wealthier citizens built cottages and established country estates. Among the notable arrivals were prominent civil servants, industrialists, military figures and lumber barons. One civil servant in particular, William Lyon Mackenzie King, began with a small cottage at Kingsmere. He expanded this property over the decades to create an elaborately planned and maintained estate, as he rose to the position of prime minister. Initially, the disparate communities coexisted peacefully, with the local residents earning additional income by supplying labour and goods to vacationers, and gaining employment at the resorts, cottages and estates. Over time, however, the economic activities of the settlers came into conflict with the recreational values sought by the vacationers, most notably through local harvesting of firewood.

At the turn of the century the Capital suffered a major fire, destroying large sections of the City of Hull (now Gatineau) and parts of Ottawa. Already infamous for its ugliness, the Capital was ripe for a change. The first Capital plan in 1903 established the vision of an area set aside for nature around Meech Lake in the Gatineau Hills, and linked to the Capital by means of a parkway. This concept reflected contemporary values regarding the respect for nature and natural aesthetics, and gave expression to the symbolic, ecological conservation and recreational values associated with the future park. In 1915, the next Capital plan built upon these values, while expanding the Park's area, bringing it close to the downtown core and emphasizing its visual importance in the Capital setting. In the same period, the Ottawa Ski Club began a larger-scale development of the recreational potential of the area in winter, building lodges and establishing trails with colourful names like Merry-Go-Round.

The impact of the exploitation of forest resources on the scenic landscapes treasured by Capital planners, cottagers and recreational users of the Park area resulted in the formation of the Federal

Woodlands Preservation League, an idea that was first floated in a conversation between Mackenzie King and his former personal secretary, Harry Baldwin. The creation of the Federal Woodlands Preservation League increased pressure for the creation of Gatineau Park. In 1938, the first Park lands were acquired, accelerating the change in usage from resource exploitation to conservation and recreation.

From its formation, the Park has been valued as a place to present the Capital's scenic beauty, history, and recreational opportunities to Canadian and international visitors. Over the decades, the Park's area expanded, reinforcing the trend toward prominence of ecological and recreational values, as well as the Park's connection to the urban core. Local residents gained work as Park staff and in businesses related to the Park's visitors, and contributed many volunteer hours in various capacities. As involved stewards of the Park, they show a continuing commitment to its conservation and interpretation.

Changes in recreation and leisure activities over time have been reflected in the Park's use and have influenced its management. Visitors are offered opportunities to pursue a variety of activities reflecting the range of values associated with Park recreation, from leisurely strolls to rugged exploration. Pressure on Park ecosystems created by the increasing numbers of visitors, along with changes in cultural values related to the environment, has caused a gradual movement toward environmental protection over recreation in Park management.

Gatineau Park has also served as a place of contemplative retreat for many Capital residents. Mackenzie King valued his estate both as a refuge from the pressures of political life and as a tranquil location to host visitors from across the country and abroad. This political function continues to the present, with two official residences in the Park, as well as a government conference centre that hosts events of national significance.

Gatineau Park is valued today as a central component of the National Capital Region's green space, an outstanding recreational area in which to connect with nature, uniquely located next to a major urban centre. Local Anishinabe communities have a direct connection to the Park, and it continues to inspire outdoor enthusiasts, nature lovers and artists, as well as providing a quiet refuge for many from urban life.

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1. The issue of trail names, in particular, has been raised in public meetings and directly to the NCC. For example: "Comments to the NCC Board," April 2011. Online at <http://guidegatineau.ca/blog/1453/my-comments-to-the-ncc-board>
  2. UNESCO, *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, 2008, Annex 3. Online at <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide08-en.pdf#annex3>
  3. *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (2nd Edition, 2010) is available online at <http://www.historicplaces.ca> The PDF includes a glossary.
  4. The name was revised as "Algonquin" by Samuel de Champlain.

## Appendix F: Thematic Framework—Phase 1

The cultural heritage thematic framework found on the following pages presents the five major interpretive themes and related messages that provide the context for visitors to understand Gatineau Park’s role in the Capital and key cultural values associated with Park lands. The first three themes—Canada’s Capital conservation park, outstanding recreation and Capital retreat—are closely linked to the NCC’s mandate and to Gatineau Park’s role in the Capital. The thematic framework provides an overview of the themes, main messages and examples of sub-messages that will be further developed in the interpretive plan. It includes a brief rationale for each of the themes, as well as examples of cultural resources associated with each theme.

Indigenous messages are to be integrated through further research.

### Theme 1: Canada’s Capital Conservation Park

*The enjoyment of natural areas and the preservation of the iconic landscape of the Gatineau Hills as an integral component of the Capital have been at the heart of plans for the Park since the early 1900s. The conservation of cultural heritage is central to the vision for Gatineau Park and to its role in the Capital.*

Main Messages	Examples of Sub-Messages	Cultural Resources
<p>Gatineau Park was created as a beautiful expanse in proximity to the Capital in which to enjoy nature, and it preserves key cultural heritage resources connected to the Capital.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gatineau Park is a cultural landscape that reflects its use by various groups through time: from early pre-contact Indigenous peoples to historical Anishinabe communities, Euro-Canadian settlement and past industrial activities, to the current Park management’s emphasis on conservation and recreational usage.</li> <li>• The Park was created as part of a national drive to establish nature parks. This desire to protect nature was in line with the rising popularity of a romantic ideal espousing respect for nature and natural aesthetics as cornerstones of the Canadian identity.</li> <li>• Unlike other federal parks, Gatineau Park lands were acquired in stages, through either purchase or expropriation. This acquisition began with 2,200 hectares in 1938, in a process of consolidation that continues to the present. The result of this process has been a gradual displacement of private landowners and a long-term shift from resource usage to resource conservation.</li> <li>• The Park now covers over 36,000 hectares, and is unique among federal parks in Canada, with part of its territory in an urban area.</li> <li>• At the time of the Park’s establishment, conservation of natural areas was linked to the enjoyment of nature through recreation and contemplation, as well as a desire to preserve nature for its own sake.</li> <li>• Changes in cultural and natural conservation principles have influenced park management from the early days to the present.</li> <li>• The ecology of the Park area has been affected by human activities, both before and after the creation of the Park.</li> <li>• Scientific research initiated by the NCC, as well as research conducted in the Park as a result of its proximity to the Capital, have added to the understanding of the Park’s history and ecology, and have influenced its management.</li> <li>• Gatineau Park has been valued from its early years as a place to present the scenery, history and recreational opportunities of the Capital to visitors from other parts of Canada and the world.</li> <li>• Gatineau Park conserves major cultural resources linked to the Capital, including the Mackenzie King Estate, two official residences, the King Mountain National Historic Site and cultural landscapes.</li> <li>• Residents of the surrounding communities have a long history as involved stewards of the Park, and continue their active role in its conservation and interpretation. For example, the Gatineau Valley Historical Society undertook the initial restoration and establishment of the tearoom at Moorside.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park management plans</li> <li>• Park infrastructure and programs related to ecological and cultural conservation</li> <li>• Mackenzie King Estate</li> <li>• Official residences</li> <li>• King Mountain National Historic Site</li> <li>• Cultural landscapes</li> </ul>

## Theme 1: Canada's Capital Conservation Park

*The enjoyment of natural areas and the preservation of the iconic landscape of the Gatineau Hills as an integral component of the Capital have been at the heart of plans for the Park since the early 1900s. The conservation of cultural heritage is central to the vision for Gatineau Park and to its role in the Capital.*

Main Messages	Examples of Sub-Messages	Cultural Resources
Gatineau Park was integral to Capital plans inspired by the City Beautiful movement, which promoted the cleaning up of cities and a return to nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City Beautiful planners advocated the beautification of cities and easy access to recreation in surrounding natural areas as a means of improving social conditions.</li> <li>• The Park preserves the iconic landscape of the Gatineau Hills, creating a dramatic view of the Canadian Shield from the Capital's core.</li> <li>• Gatineau Park plays a role in creating and maintaining a Capital that symbolizes Canada through the expanses of its forests and lakes, as well as its connection to principal figures in Canadian history.</li> <li>• The decision to create a "Park for the Capital" influenced its development. Links between the Capital's core and the Park were created through the "green wedge" of open space extending into the urban area and through the parkways and lookouts.</li> <li>• Park landscapes inspire outdoor enthusiasts, nature lovers and artists.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Todd Plan 1903</li> <li>• Bennett Plan 1915 (Holt Commission)</li> <li>• Gréber Plan 1950</li> <li>• Lookouts and parkways</li> <li>• The landscape of the Park as seen from the Capital's core</li> <li>• Mackenzie King Estate gardens and ruins</li> </ul>

## Theme 2: Outstanding Recreation

*Gatineau Park's exceptional recreational opportunities provided impetus for the Park's formation, and continue to delight visitors and area residents. Through recreation, Park visitors connect with nature and with the Park's cultural heritage.*

Main Messages	Examples of Sub-Messages	Cultural Resources
The Gatineau Hills have been a recreational destination for more than a century.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cottagers and day trippers in search of nature as a respite from the noise and grime of the city began to arrive in the Gatineau Hills in the late 19th century.</li> <li>• Initially, many visitors arrived by train. Over time, bus service and the automobile changed the way that visitors experienced the area.</li> <li>• Area residents worked in the private resorts scattered throughout the Gatineau Hills.</li> <li>• The Ottawa Ski Club was instrumental in developing the Park area as a premier location for recreational skiing, as well as in promoting forest conservation.</li> <li>• A number of the Park's trails were established at this time, and given colourful names reflecting the skiers' experiences.</li> <li>• Over time, the interests of the cottagers and recreational enthusiasts in enjoying the natural environment came into conflict with the economic activities of the local farmers, who were cutting trees to sell as firewood. This conflict precipitated the creation of the Park through pressure exerted by the Federal Woodlands Preservation League.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cottages</li> <li>• Records of recreational users, infrastructure</li> <li>• Camp Fortune</li> <li>• Haven (La Pêche Lake)</li> <li>• Pink Lake</li> <li>• Mulvihill Lake</li> <li>• Kingsmere Lodge</li> <li>• Wattsford Lodge and lookout</li> <li>• Alexander Estate and resort</li> <li>• Harrison House</li> </ul>

## Theme 2: Outstanding Recreation

*Gatineau Park's exceptional recreational opportunities provided impetus for the Park's formation, and continue to delight visitors and area residents. Through recreation, Park visitors connect with nature and with the Park's cultural heritage.*

Main Messages	Examples of Sub-Messages	Cultural Resources
<p>Gatineau Park offers opportunities for superb recreation in nature.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the Park was created in 1938, it was intended to comprise approximately 8,000 hectares in the area where cottages and recreational activities were already a prominent feature. In 1950, the Gréber Plan integrated the Park into the plans for the improvement of the Capital, and recommended its expansion to 33,000 hectares.</li> <li>• Many area residents work as Park staff and in businesses catering to the leisure pursuits of Park visitors, such as restaurants, outdoor equipment and artisan shops along the Park's boundaries.</li> <li>• Park planning, design and usage are influenced by trends in recreation, leisure and vacationing.</li> <li>• Visitors to the Park find experiences to satisfy a range of values and interests, from tranquil contemplation to back-country exploration.</li> <li>• Park visitors engage in physical recreation and cultural recreation, such as visiting historical places, painting, photography and birdwatching.</li> <li>• The presence of this leisure area influences the lives of many Capital citizens, bringing them regularly into the Park, such as during Fall Rhapsody.</li> <li>• Athletes train in the Park for competitive sports, such as Nordic skiing events.</li> <li>• Embassies hold events in the Park related to the cultural traditions of their homelands.</li> <li>• Situated in close proximity to a large urban area, the Park has experienced pressure on its natural habitats because of intense recreational usage. The Park currently hosts over 2.7 million visits a year, a much greater density of users per square kilometre than other national parks. Pressures on the Park ecosystem and facilities have resulted in an ongoing conflict between the values of conservation and recreation.</li> <li>• The increasing cultural importance of ecological values has led to a change in views about the relationship between people and nature, leading to a shift in Park management toward the protection of sensitive ecosystems over recreational usage.</li> <li>• Greater emphasis is now placed on carrying capacity and on determining which recreational activities are more compatible with the conservation of the Park's natural resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park management plans</li> <li>• Visitor services and recreation infrastructure</li> <li>• Evolution in recreation, leisure and vacationing</li> <li>• Artistic creations inspired by the Park</li> <li>• Evidence the impact of intense recreational usage on natural habitats</li> </ul>

### Theme 3: Retreat to Nature

*The Gatineau Hills have long provided a quiet refuge for many Capital residents, including prominent Capital figures. Today, the Park hosts two official residences, a government conference centre, and the Mackenzie King Estate, as well as many tranquil niches for all to enjoy.*

Main Messages	Examples of Sub-Messages	Cultural Resources
<p>The Gatineau Hills have been both a retreat and a place for social interaction for many Capital residents, including significant Capital figures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From the late 1800s, cottagers seeking a return to nature established communities on the shores of the Park’s lakes.</li> <li>• The tranquil natural surroundings in the Gatineau Hills provided a welcome contrast to the noise and grime of the city, enhancing the romantic ideal of nature as a refuge and place of renewal.</li> <li>• Among the cottagers were a number of political, economic, scientific, administrative and cultural figures from the Capital.</li> <li>• In the years following Confederation, several senior federal public servants built cottages on Jeff Lake, renaming it Kingsmere in 1880.</li> <li>• The Capuchins established a retreat on Meech Lake in the early 1900s.</li> <li>• Prominent entrepreneurs who made the Capital their home also constructed summer residences in the surrounding hills.</li> <li>• Local residents provided goods and services to the cottagers, and some gained employment at the cottages and estates that sprang up in the area.</li> <li>• Over time, the cottagers bought up land that had been used for farms and forestry operations, converting it to recreational usage.</li> <li>• William Lyon Mackenzie King visited Kingsmere on a bicycle trip in 1900. He purchased a small cottage on the lake in 1903. Over the decades, as he rose to the position of prime minister, he created an elaborately planned and maintained estate where he found refuge from the pressures of political life, and hosted national and international guests.</li> <li>• The presence of influential figures among the cottagers and estate holders in the Gatineau Hills ensured the success of the movement for the creation of the Park and influenced the relationship between the Park and the Capital.</li> <li>• Crawley Films built a studio in the Gatineau Hills in the late 1950s.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mackenzie King Estate</li> <li>• Herridge Estate</li> <li>• Booth Estate</li> <li>• O’Brien Estate (Werner Ernest Noffke)</li> <li>• Sparks House</li> <li>• Edwards Estate</li> <li>• Willson Estate</li> <li>• Capuchin Chapel and manor</li> <li>• Crawley Films studio</li> </ul>
<p>Gatineau Park continues to provide a quiet refuge for prominent political figures and events, as well as for Capital residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Today, the Park hosts official residences for the prime minister at Harrington Lake (Lac Mousseau) and the speaker of the House of Commons at the Farm, Kingsmere.</li> <li>• The long tradition of bringing international visitors to experience Canada’s tranquil beauty within the Park continues to the present.</li> <li>• Willson House, on Meech Lake, has become a government conference centre, hosting events of national significance.</li> <li>• Communities of residents remain in the Park, some in private homes and some in NCC-owned residences and cottages.</li> <li>• For some visitors and residents, Gatineau Park contains links to family history through the early cottagers.</li> <li>• Some NCC cottage properties on ecologically sensitive lands have been removed to aid in the conservation of Park ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Official residences for the prime minister and the speaker of the House of Commons</li> <li>• Willson House as federal government conference centre</li> </ul>

#### Theme 4: Indigenous Communities

*The lands that now comprise Gatineau Park bear traces of Indigenous presence over the millennia, and continue to have importance to Anishinabe communities.*

Main Messages	Examples of Sub-Messages	Cultural Resources
<p>Indigenous peoples have used the lands of Gatineau Park for millennia. Local Anishinabe communities continue to have a direct connection with the Park.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A small number of pre-contact archaeological sites and artifacts indicate human presence in the Park beginning at least 6,000 years ago.</li> <li>• At the time of contact with Europeans, the Anishinabe inhabited the region.</li> <li>• Gatineau Park occupies part of the lands used by the First Nations community of Kitigan Zibi, until they were displaced by Euro-Canadian settlement and by the formation of the Park.</li> <li>• The Kitigan Zibi community, as well as the Pikwàkanagàn community (Golden Lake), both from the same family group, have a connection with Gatineau Park and an interest in telling their own story.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Place names such as Tanagra, Asticou</li> <li>• Three known pre-contact archaeological sites; other potential sites</li> <li>• Indigenous history</li> <li>• Sacred places</li> <li>• Places of significance</li> <li>• Legends, myths</li> </ul>

## Theme 5: Harvesting Natural Resources

Many cultural resources in the Park are related to the Euro-Canadian settlers who established farms and other small-scale economic activities in the Park area, as well as to industrial activities within its boundaries.

Main Messages	Examples of Sub-Messages	Cultural Resources
<p>Euro-Canadian settlers scraped a living from agriculture and other activities, while larger-scale industries exploited forestry, mineral and hydroelectric resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The area that is now Gatineau Park was the site of one of the first Euro-Canadian settlements in a mountainous region on the Canadian Shield.</li> <li>• Initially, the Euro-Canadian settlers focused their efforts on establishing farms, but the rocky soils in most of the Park meant that other sources of income were necessary for survival. The Meech Creek Valley was the only area where productive farms flourished, while the farms in other parts of the Park were gradually abandoned.</li> <li>• The lumber trade that dominated the regional economy was highly dependent on waterways to transport the logs to market. Thus, only selected areas inside the current Park boundaries—Meech Creek Valley and the shores of La Pêche Lake and the La Pêche River—were intensively logged. Farmers found a market for their produce in the lumber camps, as well as a source of seasonal employment.</li> <li>• On a smaller scale, farmers and local entrepreneurs harvested the great eastern white pines, red pines and oak trees within what is now the Park area and transported them to the nearest waterway or sawmill. As well, they filled the local demand for firewood, which rose during the Depression years as a cheaper alternative to coal and oil.</li> <li>• The wealth of mineral resources in the Gatineau Hills resulted in approximately 20 mines and quarries on the lands within and adjacent to the current Park. Most of the mines were small-scale operations. However, an iron ore mine and a molybdenite mine were exploited on a large scale.</li> <li>• The relative isolation of Meech Creek, along with its capacity to generate hydroelectric power, led Thomas “Carbide” Willson to establish the first super-phosphate fertilizer plant of its kind on his estate.</li> <li>• Once the hills of the Gatineau became a popular recreational destination, the farmers earned income by supplying labour, transport and goods to the new arrivals. Over time, however, their efforts to supplement their income through sales of firewood resulted in the loss of forest cover, leading to pressure for the creation of the Park.</li> <li>• Some residents of surrounding communities are descendants of the Euro-Canadian settlers and those who worked in the industrial sites within the Park.</li> <li>• Because of the relative isolation of its environment, the Park has also been used as a site for government institutions related to confinement and social reform.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fur trade</li> <li>• Meech Creek Valley</li> <li>• Barns, houses, ruins, root cellars, stone walls, fences, plantations, orchards and so on</li> <li>• Dams</li> <li>• Fairbairn, James MacLaren, Wakefield Mill</li> <li>• Charcoal maker</li> <li>• Mine pits</li> <li>• Moss Mine ruins, Forsyth Mine</li> <li>• Willson ruins</li> <li>• Cemetery</li> <li>• Camp Gatineau (federal minimum security working camp, 1961)</li> <li>• Re-education farm for youth in Meech Creek Valley</li> </ul>

## Appendix G: External Committee of Experts

Chief Gilbert Whiteduck, Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg  
Lynda Villeneuve, manager, Parks Canada  
André Charbonneau, historian and heritage planner, Parks Canada  
Marc Fortin, Cultural Development Officer, MRC des Collines  
Sonia Blouin, Heritage Officer, Ville de Gatineau  
Jim Mountain, City of Ottawa  
Mo Laidlaw, Heritage Pontiac  
Ron Bernard, councillor, Pikwàkanagàn First Nation  
M. Robert Bussière, Mayor, La Pêche  
Jean Laflamme, Heritage Committee, Municipality of La Pêche  
Marc Cockburn, President, Gatineau Valley Historical Society  
Charles Hodgson, Friends of Gatineau Park  
Gershon Rother, Chair, Heritage Committee, Friends of Gatineau Park  
Charlotte Laforest, councillor, Ward 3, Chelsea Heritage Committee  
Carole Martin, Chelsea Heritage Committee  
Michel Prévost, Archivist and President, Historical Society of the Outaouais  
Jacques Décarie, Historical Society of the Outaouais  
Sylvie Prévost, Historical Society of the Outaouais  
Louise Dumoulin, Historical Society of the Outaouais  
Arnold Midgley, board member, Canadian Ski Museum  
Lisa Prosper, doctoral candidate, Carleton University  
Katharine Fletcher, author, historian  
Allan Richens, author, Gatineau Valley Historical Society  
Jim Clark, landscape architect  
Allan Donaldson, Friends of Canadian Geoheritage

## Appendix H: Archaeological Process

### Archaeological Resources

#### Context

Gatineau Park's archaeological resources will be assessed and managed in accordance with the NCC's draft document, "Policy for Archaeological Resource Management." Currently in preparation, this draft policy is centred on the management of archaeological resources within the context of the environmental assessments conducted by the NCC and as part of its federal land use and design approval process. It thus provides a consistent basis for ensuring that best practices are followed in protecting and managing archaeological resources on all NCC lands.

The NCC's draft policy is based in large measure on *Parks Canada Guidelines for the Management of Archaeological Resources* (2005). These guidelines define an archaeological resource as "Any tangible evidence of human activity of historical, cultural or scientific interest." An archaeological site is defined as "A place or area where [such] tangible evidence of human activity [...] was located *in situ* on, below or above the ground, or lands underwater. The identification, recovery and understanding of this evidence can be achieved using archaeological research methods." (p. 21) The guidelines further describe archaeological resources as "... points of physical contact with our past and as sources of knowledge about our history" and, therefore, consider archaeological sites as representing "places" of knowledge.

It is the NCC's position that all archaeological sites on its lands and other federal lands in Canada's Capital Region have cultural heritage value. As a "place of knowledge," each individual archaeological site automatically represents a "cultural heritage resource." Within this context, no single archaeological site can be assessed as lacking entirely in cultural significance.

#### Archaeological Assessment Approach

Assessments of the importance of archaeological sites need to be undertaken for a variety of management purposes. However, the approach employed by the NCC in assessing the relative value of archaeological sites differs in several respects from that used in this report for evaluating other cultural heritage resources. This difference relates, essentially, to the character of archaeological resources. For example, determining the nature, extent and significance of archaeological remains can be difficult, particularly since these remains are often buried below the ground surface. Professional judgments based on limited evidence are, then, frequently required in order to determine mitigation or protective measures. The concept of significance also has limitations as a tool, and there are often practical difficulties in translating significance into clear recommendations in particular circumstances. As well, archaeological sites need be considered as elements of wider archaeological landscapes in which spatial and temporal relationships can be interpreted and settlement-subsistence systems understood. Accordingly, the effective management of archaeological resources must include the preservation of both individual archaeological sites and associated landscapes.

The NCC's approach the archaeological assessment takes these and other challenges into account. Two of the main principles on which this approach resides are summarized as follows.

- Although individual archaeological sites may be assessed as being of national/capital or regional significance, similar procedures and practices apply to the protection and management of all archaeological sites, regardless of the level of classification. The assessed importance of archaeological sites varies widely according to specific criteria, based usually on presumed scientific potential of the individual sites (e.g. age, duration and character of the cultural occupation, site integrity, clarity of the data, presence of cultural features, and artifactual content). However, until differing degrees of relative cultural significance can be clearly distinguished among identified archaeological sites, best practice dictates that basic protective measures apply equally to all sites.
- The scoring of cultural heritage resources in terms of specific criteria as a means of assessing cultural value is central to the purposes of the present report. While useful to the evaluation of the comparative significance of these resources, particularly built heritage resources, this technique is not applied by the NCC to the assessment of archaeological sites for several reasons. For example, as noted earlier, the assessment of the importance of an archaeological site is frequently hampered by incomplete knowledge about the particular site and its context. Scoring also tends to place archaeological sites in competition with one another for available resources, favouring the protection of certain sites over others, on the basis of incomplete information. As well, scoring requires constant review and upgrading in light of changing knowledge about identified sites and, consequently, shifts in archaeological management priorities.

Minimal intervention is a third guiding principle embodied in the NCC's draft Policy for Archaeological Resource Management. In general, the evaluation of the importance of an archaeological site requires the collection of data through the physical testing or sampling of the particular site. To minimize the invasive effects of site testing, the NCC's approach involves three progressively comprehensive stages of assessment. These separate stages may be undertaken during different phases of a development project through over time, the spatial expansion of development work or other circumstances that threaten to cause soil disturbance within a defined area. The three stages are as follows: 1. initial site survey, aimed at confirming the presence or absence of archaeological resources at a given locality; 2. site-specific assessment, focused on obtaining a sample of a site's contents sufficient for the preliminary evaluation of its significance; and 3. detailed assessment, involving the in-depth evaluation of a site's cultural value and, where possible, the identification of zones of archaeological sensitivity, or elevated significance. The third stage may also include the rescue excavation of areas within a site that will be impacted by development work.

### **Registered Archaeological Sites**

Archaeological investigations conducted to date in Gatineau Park have been carried out within the context of specific development projects. These investigations have resulted in the registration of two archaeological sites: the BjFx-1 site, located on the grounds of the prime minister's summer residence at Harrington Lake, and the BjFx-2 site, located at Smith Beach on Philippe Lake. Each of these sites

contains pre-contact and historical archaeological components. The age, character and cultural affiliation of the pre-contact components are undetermined, although they may suggest brief seasonal camps. The historical components appear to date to sometime between the mid-19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The character of these historical occupations is also unknown.

These two sites have been subject only to brief field survey, and each is defined, basically, by a limited number of positive test pits. The data recovered from these test pits are insufficient to the determination of the archaeological significance of the sites. However, the identification of these sites is a necessary first step in their protection, and assessment of their significance is not essential at this time. More importantly, the registration and description of the sites allows them to be taken into consideration for assessment using more comprehensive field techniques, should either of these locations be proposed for future development.

### **Recommendations**

The NCC's draft Policy for Archaeological Resource Management recognizes that many archaeological sites cannot be protected from the effects of development or destructive natural processes. It is important, however, to ensure that a representative sample of archaeological sites and landscapes is preserved, and that archaeological sites, regardless of assessed significance, are not destroyed prior to being recorded. In addition to the requirements of resource management, provisions should also be made for scientific archaeological investigations, where appropriate and where research will provide a better understanding of past ways of life. The management of archaeological sites must also involve the local Algonquin communities of Kitigan Zibi and Pikwàkanagàn, so as to ensure that Indigenous cultural, spiritual and traditional values are identified and taken into consideration.

In light of the above, the following specific activities are recommended:

- Conduct a field inventory of various categories of cultural heritage resources (such as, notably, the mica mines), in order to confirm and document their location and condition and to select a representative sample for registration as archaeological sites.
- Undertake the detailed documentation and registration of the cultural heritage resources identified as having archaeological value. The Lusk farm, where pre-contact clay pots and other artifacts were discovered in the 19th century, and with its historical architectural remains, is a case in point.
- Explore opportunities to organize and conduct public archaeological survey and excavation programs, in order to gain a better understanding of Gatineau Park's archaeological resources, and to enhance public awareness of the importance of these resources.
- Develop and implement measures that will ensure the direct participation of the local Anishinabe communities in the protection, management and interpretation of the pre-contact archaeological resources of Gatineau Park, as well as those associated with historical Anishinabe occupancy and use of the Park, in accordance with the Government of Canada Archaeological Heritage Policy Framework (1991).

## Appendix I: Sources

**Note on the sources:** The search for “Gatineau Park” yielded 379 results in the NCC library catalogue. Included in these were many specific scientific studies (e.g. on deer populations, zooplankton and so on) that were undertaken in Gatineau Park. These have not been included in the list. The published sources not produced for the NCC specifically have been put in the “Published and Secondary Sources” section below.

There are also approximately 100+ digitized photographs available on the subject of Gatineau Park in the NCC Library’s Gréber collection, including photos under the general heading of “Gatineau Park,” aerial photos and photos of specific locations (e.g. Kingsmere).

### National Capital Commission Library

#### Reports for and by the NCC (in chronological order)

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