

Bruce County Council Orientation

All Things Bruce County - Activity #2

November 22nd, 2018



Just The Basics...

Natural History

The Land has origins dating to the Silurian age some 430 to 450 million years ago, a time when the area lay under a shallow warm sea.

This sea lay in a depression of the Earth's crust, centered in what is now the lower peninsula of the State of Michigan.

Known geologically as the Michigan Basin, the outer rim of this massive saucer-shaped feature governs the location of the Niagara Escarpment, which is shaped like a gigantic horseshoe.

The Niagara Escarpment is a ridge of rock several hundred metres high in some locations, stretching 725 kilometres (450 mi) from Queenston on the Niagara River, to Tobermory at the tip of the Bruce Peninsula.

Today, in Ontario, the Escarpment contains more than 100 sites of geological significance, including some of the best exposures of rocks and fossils of the Silurian and Ordovician periods (405 to 500 million years old) to be found anywhere in the world.

Pre-Contact

Prior to the arrival of European settlers, Bruce County as a whole was mostly likely occupied by Algonkian-speaking groups who also exhibited cultural influence from Iroquoian-speaking groups, both before and after European contact.

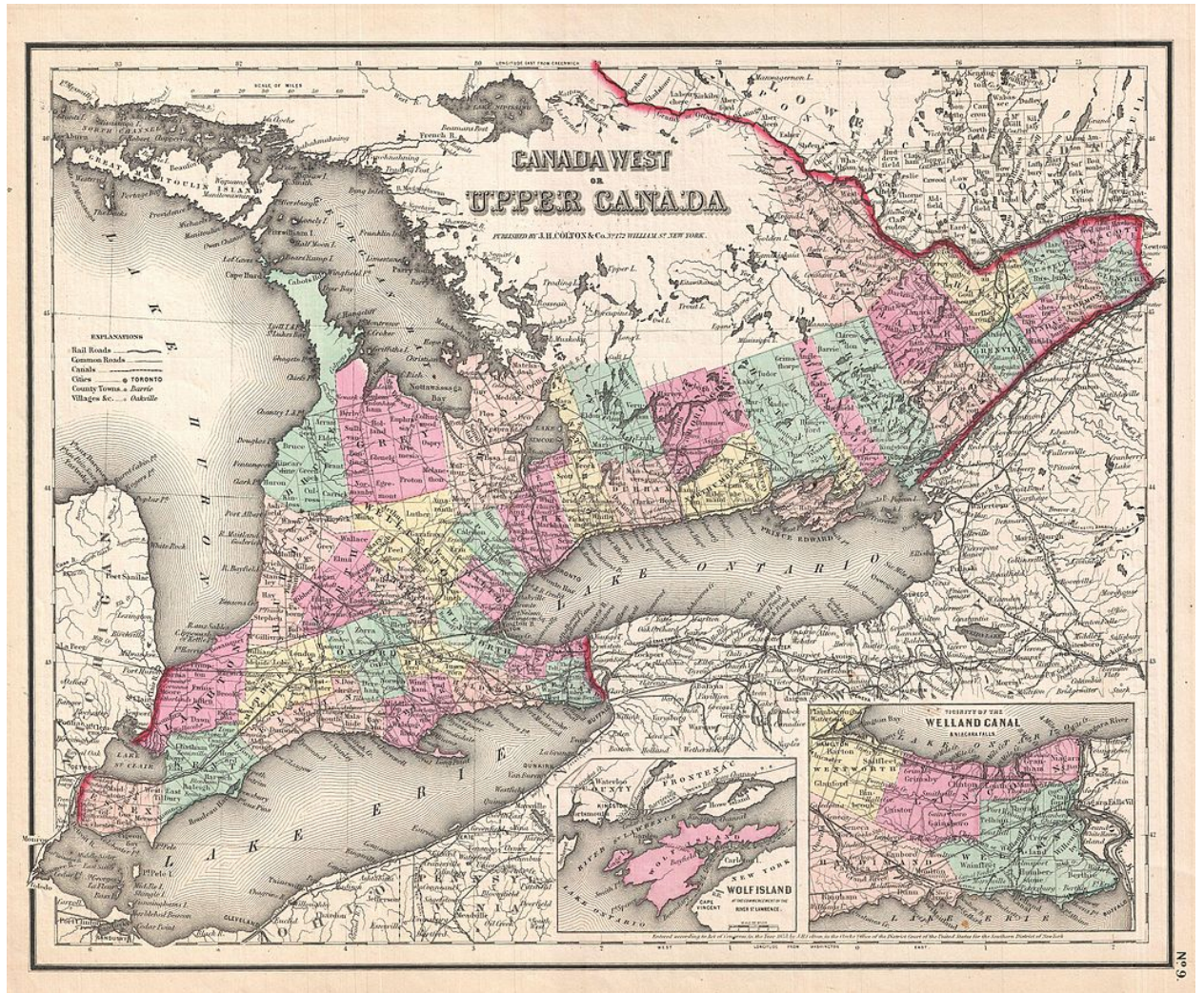
Generally, the pre-contact Aboriginal presence in much of southern Ontario reflects occupation by Northern Iroquoian speakers.

During and following the Iroquois Wars of the mid-17th century and the dispersal of the Iroquoian-speaking Huron-Pentun and Neutral, a considerable reduction in the extent of territory occupied by Iroquoian speakers occurred in southern Ontario.

Treaties

In 1836, the Saugeen Ojibway signed a treaty with Sir Francis Head to cede the lands south of the peninsula to the British Government in exchange for proper housing, knowledge of agriculture, and permanent protection of the peninsula. A

second treaty, Treaty Number 72, was signed with the Saugeen in 1854 for the land within the peninsula itself.



Colton, G. W., Colton's Atlas of the World Illustrating Physical and Political Geography, c. 1857 edition.

Creation Of The County Of Bruce

The Bruce Peninsula was named after James Bruce, the 8th Earl of Elgin, Governor General of the Province of Canada, and was incorporated in 1867.

Prior to this, it was referred to as either the 'Indian' or 'Saugeen' Peninsula.

Some Facts

<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Population</u> Census 1996-05-14	<u>Population</u> Census 2001-05-15	<u>Population</u> Census 2006-05-16	<u>Population</u> Census 2011-05-10	<u>Population</u> Census 2016-05-10
<u>Bruce</u>	County	65,680	63,892	65,349	66,102	68,129
<u>Arran - Elderslie</u>	Municipality	6,851	6,577	6,747	6,810	6,803
<u>Brockton</u>	Municipality	10,163	9,658	9,641	9,432	9,461
<u>Chief's Point No. 28</u>	Indian Reserve	0	0
<u>Huron - Kinloss</u>	Township	6,284	6,224	6,515	6,790	7,069
<u>Kincardine</u>	Municipality	11,908	11,029	11,173	11,174	11,389
<u>Neyaashiiniqmiing 27</u>	Indian Reserve	0	587	591	667	615
<u>Northern Bruce Peninsula</u>	Municipality	3,500	3,599	3,850	3,744	3,999
<u>Saugeen 29</u>	Indian Reserve	638	677	758	726	1,041
<u>Saugeen Shores</u>	Town	12,084	11,388	11,720	12,661	13,715
<u>South Bruce</u>	Municipality	6,248	6,063	5,939	5,685	5,639
<u>South Bruce Peninsula</u>	Town	8,004	8,090	8,415	8,413	8,416
Ontario	Province	10,753,573	11,410,046	12,160,282	12,851,821	13,792,052

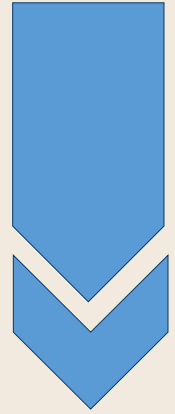
- Bruce County Produces one third of the electricity for the Province of Ontario
- We have extremely few visible minorities, representing only 3% of the population compared to the provincial average of 29%
- Bruce County has huge Brand Recognition - unprompted, 70% percent of Ontario population is familiar with Bruce County or "The Bruce"
- We have a relatively high aboriginal population representing 6% of the population, higher than the provincial average of 4%.

- Bruce County had a population of 68,147 based on the 2016 Canada census, representing a 3.1% growth since the 2011 census (provincial average of 4.6%)
- Residents of Bruce County are older than the Ontario average. As of 2016, the median age of Bruce County is 48.5 years, whereby the Ontario median is 41.3
- Georgian Bay-one of the largest bays on Lake Huron-is 80 per cent of the size of Lake Ontario and is sometimes called the sixth great lake.



Brockton - Our Municipal Facts and Figures

Want to learn more...

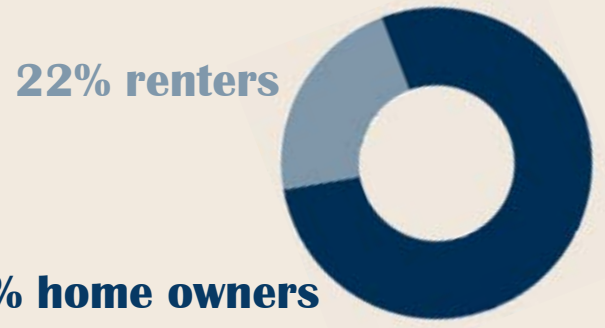


<https://townfolio.co/on/bruce/overview>

Pop. 9,461

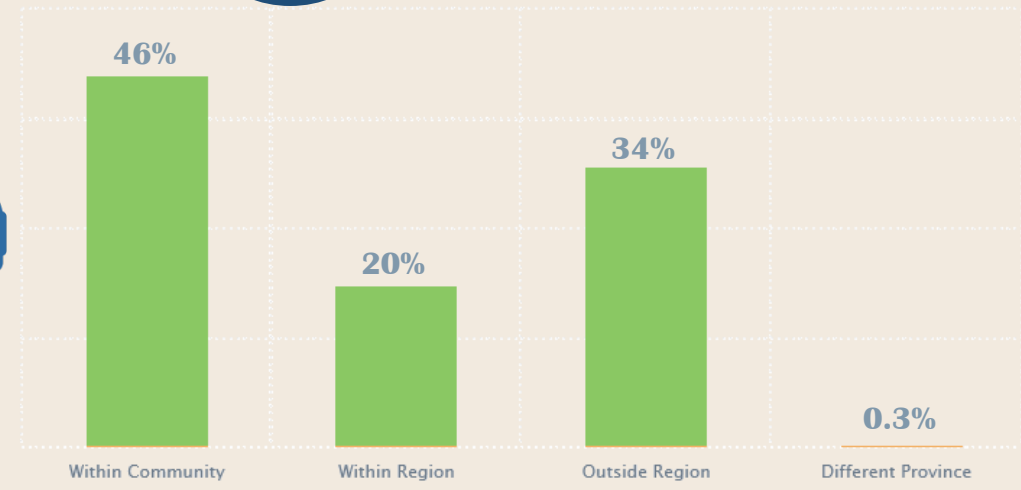
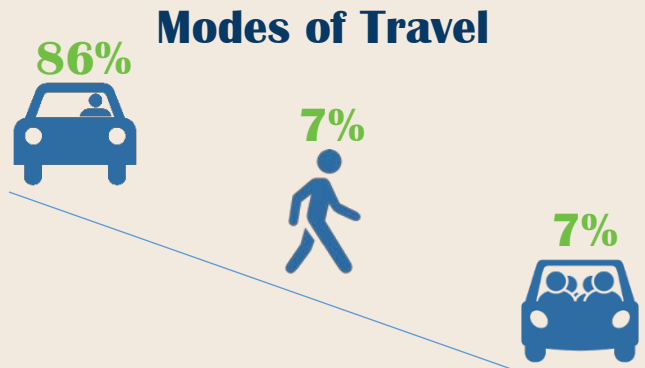
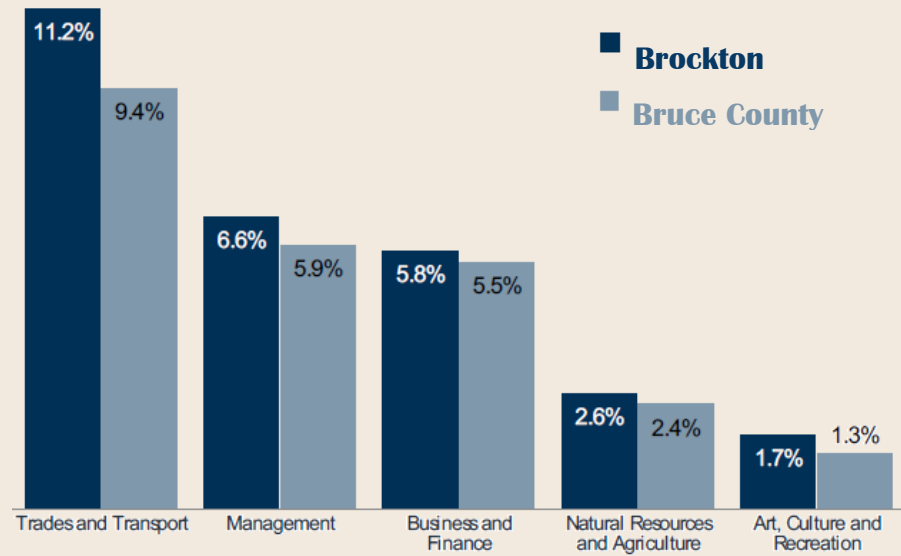
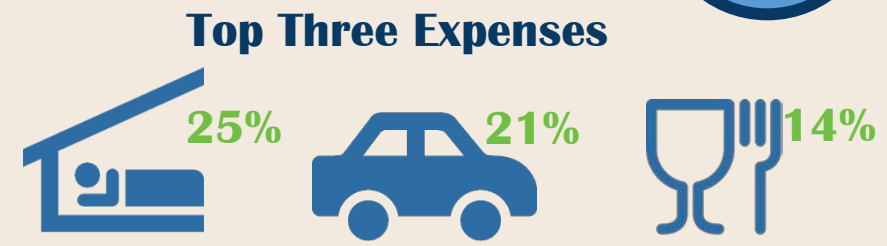
- 62% are working-age (age 15-64)
- Women outnumber men by 85

Average Household Income \$94,803



- 54% are married
- Average family - 3 people

36% have post-secondary education



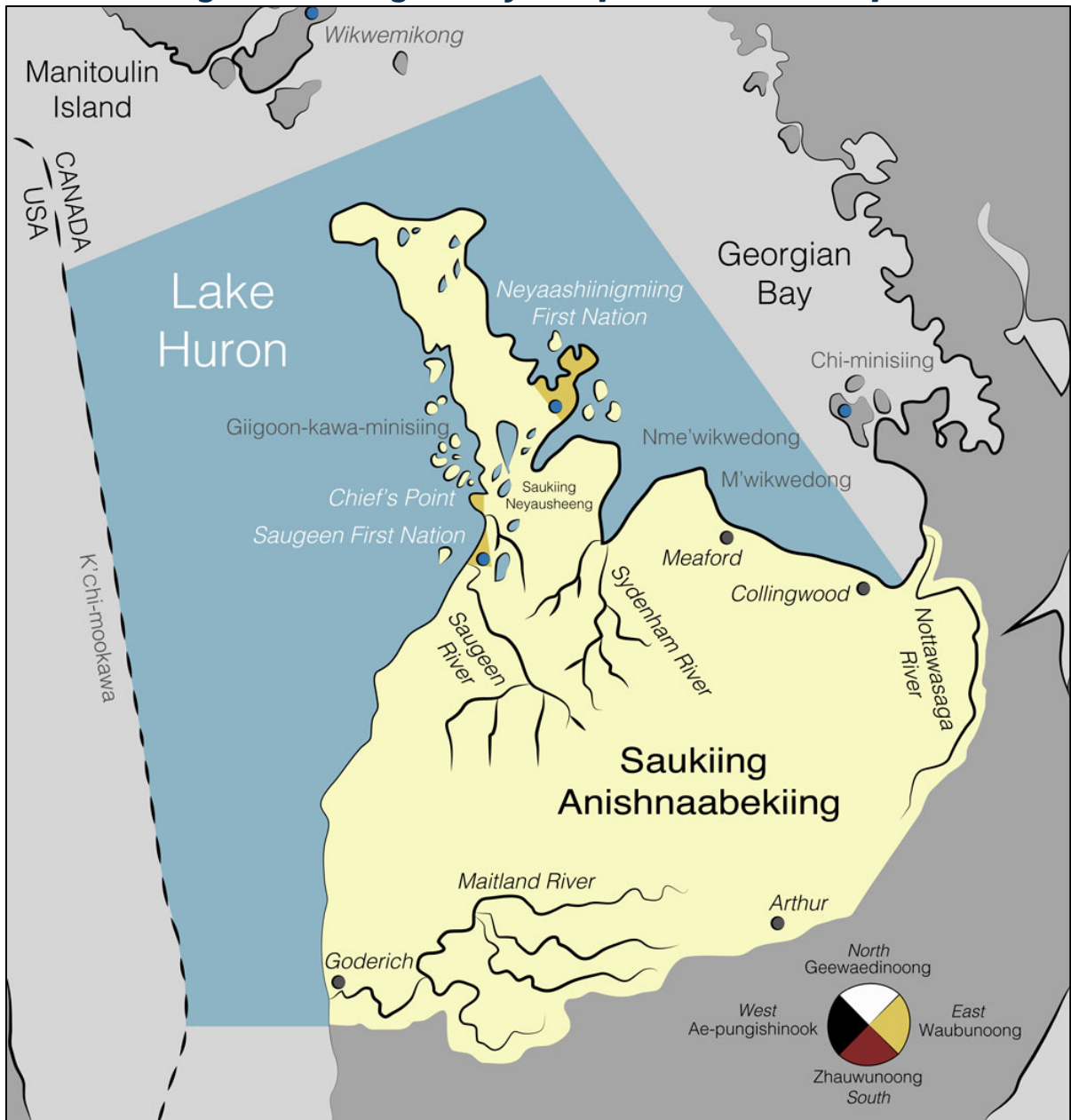
Commuting Destination

First Nations

Pre-Contact and Treaties

The Saugeen Anishnaabek occupied a land base of about 2 million acres prior to the arrival of the British.

Figure 1 – Saugeen Ojibway Nation Territory



1793: Royal Proclamation of 1763 was created to protect First Nations land in North America - meant to halt or at least slow down European settlement.

1836: European encroachment and promise of land on Manitoulin Island convinced the Saugeen Anishnaabek to surrender all land south of Owen Sound (1836, Treaty 45 and one half).

1847: In 1847, Queen Victoria issued a Royal Declaration which confirmed the Saugeen Anishnaabek held the Saugeen Peninsula, which was given as a line between Southampton and Owen Sound and included any islands within seven miles of the coast.

1850: In 1850, the Government of Canada passed an act to protect First Nations land against squatters and loggers.

1851: In the following year, the Government of Canada and the Saugeen Ojibway signed the Half-Mile Strip Treaty, where over 4,000 acres was surrendered for a road to join Owen Sound and Southampton (Treaty 57, 1851 "Half Mile Strip").

1854: Laurence Oliphant, Superintendent General for Indian Affairs, negotiated Treaty No. 72 with the Saugeen Anishnaabek in 1854. In the Treaty, the Saugeen Anishnaabek ceded a little less than 500,000 acres of the peninsula.

In exchange, they were to receive proceeds from all lands sold to be held in trust, as well the remaining reserves would be protected from encroachment.

The remaining reserves were Chief's Point, Saugeen Reserve (Owen Sound), Colpoy's Bay Reserve (Big Bay), and Cape Croker Indian Reserve No. 27, as well as the Fishing Islands in Lake Huron, Cape Hurd islands, and three islands at the entrance to Colpoy's Bay.

When the 10,000 acre Nawash Reserve to the west of Owen Sound was surrendered in 1857, the residents were to move to Cape Croker, but many did not want to.

1861: In 1861, the Colpoy's Bay Reserve (6,000 acres) was surrendered. Some moved to Cape Croker and Southampton, but the majority moved to Christian Island.

1885 to 1899: Finally, the Fishing Islands, Cape Hurd Islands, Griffith Island, Hay Island and White Cloud Island were surrendered from 1885 to 1899

Source: <https://www.saugeenojibwaynation.ca/about/>

The Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON)

“Our connection to this land runs deep. Our ancestors have fought and died protecting our Territory. Our Traditional Territory has defined and sustained us as a people since time immemorial and is central to who we are as a Nation”.

The SON is made up of the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation and the Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation.

Figure 2 – Map Showing Traditional Territories



Assertion of Rights and Interests in Traditional Territories

Assertions are summarized as:

SON have subsistence fisheries and land-based harvesting practices and rights throughout our territory.

Two major land claims before the courts being (1) aboriginal title claim to the lakebeds of our traditional waters (2) the other affects the whole of Bruce Peninsula (unseeded lands), including the land under navigable rivers and lakes.

SON's Aboriginal and Treaty rights in Traditional Territory have been recognized by the courts multiple times, including in the important Jones decision (*R. v. Jones*, 1993 CanLII 8684) and the more recent Hayes case (*Saugeen First Nation v. Ontario (MNRF)*, 2017 ONSC 3456).

For more information: https://www.saugeenonjibwaynation.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/SON_Consult_Principles_for_Proponents.pdf

Duty to Consult

Honour of the Crown: An ongoing requirement to pursue the reconciliation of pre-existing Aboriginal rights and interests with Crown sovereignty.

The Crown (Federal and Provincial governments) must engage in consultations with an Aboriginal people when considering a decision that might adversely affect their Aboriginal or Treaty rights or interests intended for protection by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

If there is a potential for substantial adverse impacts or infringement, there is a corresponding obligation to protect and accommodate the affected rights or interests.

Duty cannot be delegated. However, Crown appears to consistently do so.

It seems that some delegation of procedural aspects to proponents is occurring

Laws, procedure and Implications for private proponents and municipalities are being played out on: "one off basis" with little or direction from the Crown - causing confusion and needless tension.

Recent Court Decisions reflecting the emerging process are:

Trans Mountain Pipeline:

<https://www.airdberlis.com/insights/blogs/energyinsider/post/ei-item/federal-court-of-appeal-quashes-cabinet-approval-of-trans-mountain-pipeline-expansion>

TP Hayes Quarry, Bruce County: <https://www.blakesbusinessclass.com/ontario-court-overturns-quarry-licence-due-to-government-failure-to-adequately-consult-first-nations/>

The SON Office

The SON Environment Office provides coordination and support to the Joint Council on matters that impact or may potentially rights, interests and jurisdiction in Saukiing Anishnaabekiing.

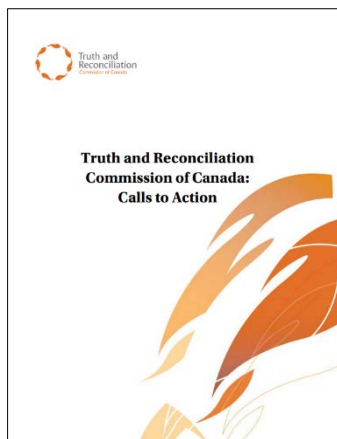
The SON Environmental Office receives direction from Joint Council to place efforts into matters in the territory that include, but are not limited to, land use, resource extraction, energy production, waste management, and our fisheries.

The goal of the Environment Office is to provide support to the Joint Council through processes of making informed, sound and strategic political decisions that reinforce and strengthen the stewardship role we hold in our territory.

For more information: <https://www.saugeenojibwaynation.ca/>

Seven Select “Calls to Action” from The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, Relevant to Bruce County

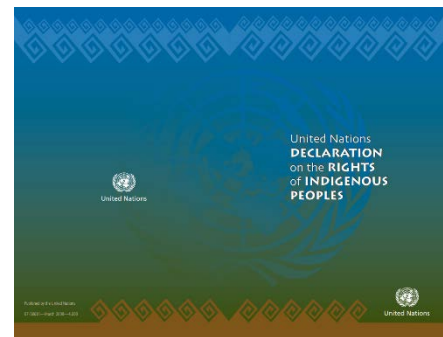
43. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as the framework for reconciliation.



47. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous peoples and lands, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and terra nullius, and to reform those laws, government policies, and litigation strategies that continue to rely on such concepts.

57. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to provide education to public servants on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

75. We call upon the federal government to work with provincial, territorial, and municipal governments, churches, Aboriginal communities, former residential school students, and current landowners to develop and implement strategies and procedures for the ongoing identification, documentation, maintenance, commemoration, and protection of residential school cemeteries or other sites at which residential school children were buried. This is to include the



provision of appropriate memorial ceremonies and commemorative markers to honour the deceased children.

77. We call upon provincial, territorial, municipal, and community archives to work collaboratively with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to identify and collect copies of all records relevant to the history and legacy of the residential school system, and to provide these to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation Museums and Archives.

67. We call upon the federal government to provide funding to the Canadian Museums Association to undertake, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, a national review of museum policies and best practices to determine the level of compliance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and to make recommendations.

77. We call upon provincial, territorial, municipal, and community archives to work collaboratively with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to identify and collect copies of all records relevant to the history and legacy of the residential school system, and to provide these to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.

For more information: Nation Centre for Truth and Reconciliation
<https://nctr.ca/map.php>.