

Wiikwemkoong Surveying Capacity Building Project

Presentation to the
Association of Canada Lands Surveyors Conference- Technical Session
Indigenous People Advancing through Collaboration and Capacity Building

March 03, 2017

*In Memory of our Colleague
Sam Pheasant: Draftsman*



Presentation Topics

- Where is the Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory
- History of Surveys Conducted in Wiikwemkoong
- Project Background
- Wiikwemkoong Cadastral Survey Needs
- Existing Capacity & Project Idea
- The Project
- Project Start
- Training, equipment, schedule,
- Supplemental effects
 - Current work
 - Surveys
 - Next Steps

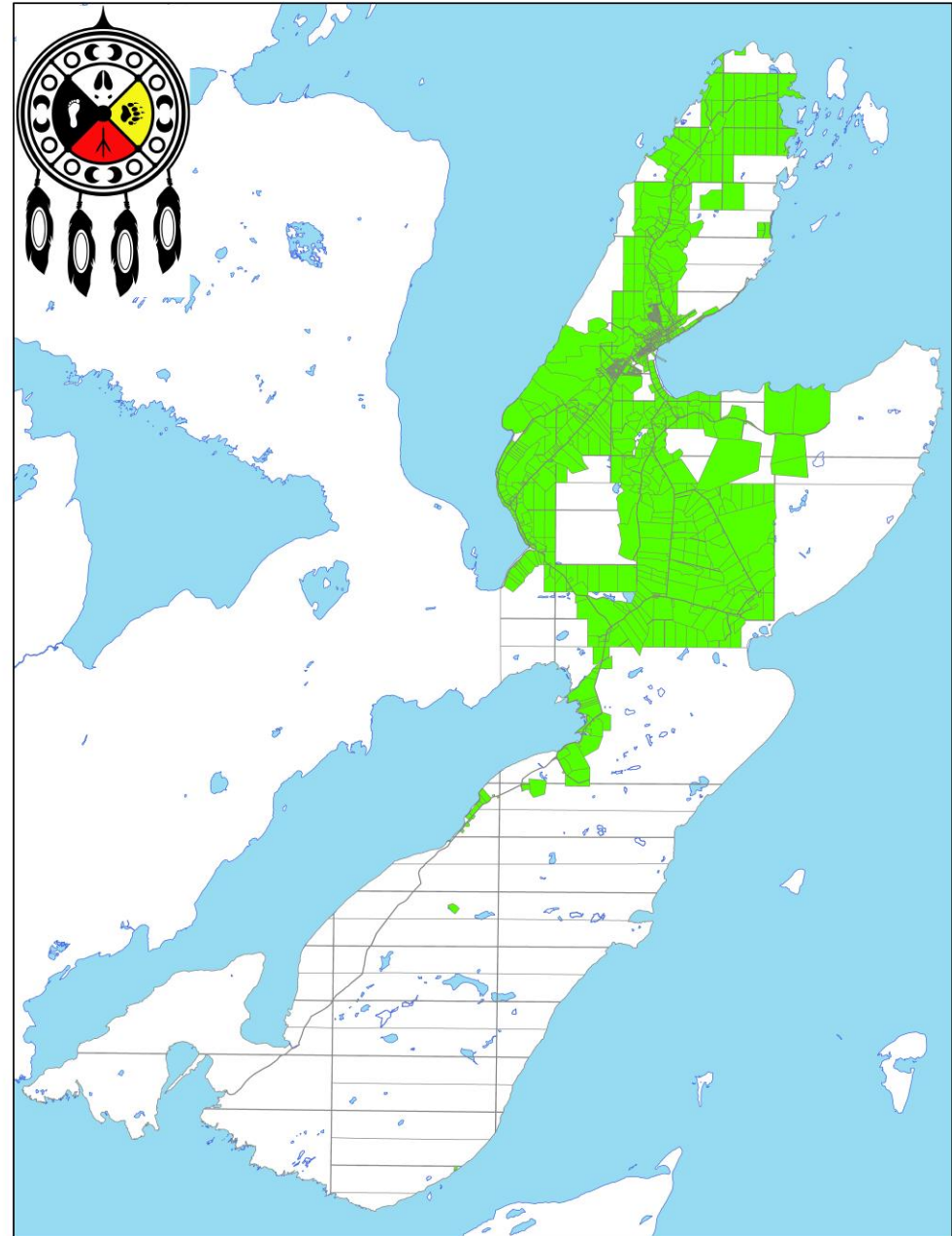
Where is the Wiikwemkoong Unceded Territory

- *The Wikwemikong land base consists of 590 square kilometres or 146,000 acres which covers the Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve and the Point Grondine Reserve.*
- *Comprised of 3 Bands- Wikwemikong, Point Grondine and South Bay West (amalgamated in 1968)*
- *Band membership consists of 8,000 with 3,800 On-Reserve*
- *Land Management*
- *Currently under INAC's- RLEMP*
- *Accepted under FNLMA in May 2016*
- *January 2017- commenced development of Land Code*
- *Wiikwemkoong needs to be able to deliver a stand alone Lands and Surveying program for the benefit of the band membership*



History of Surveys conducted in Wiikwemkoong

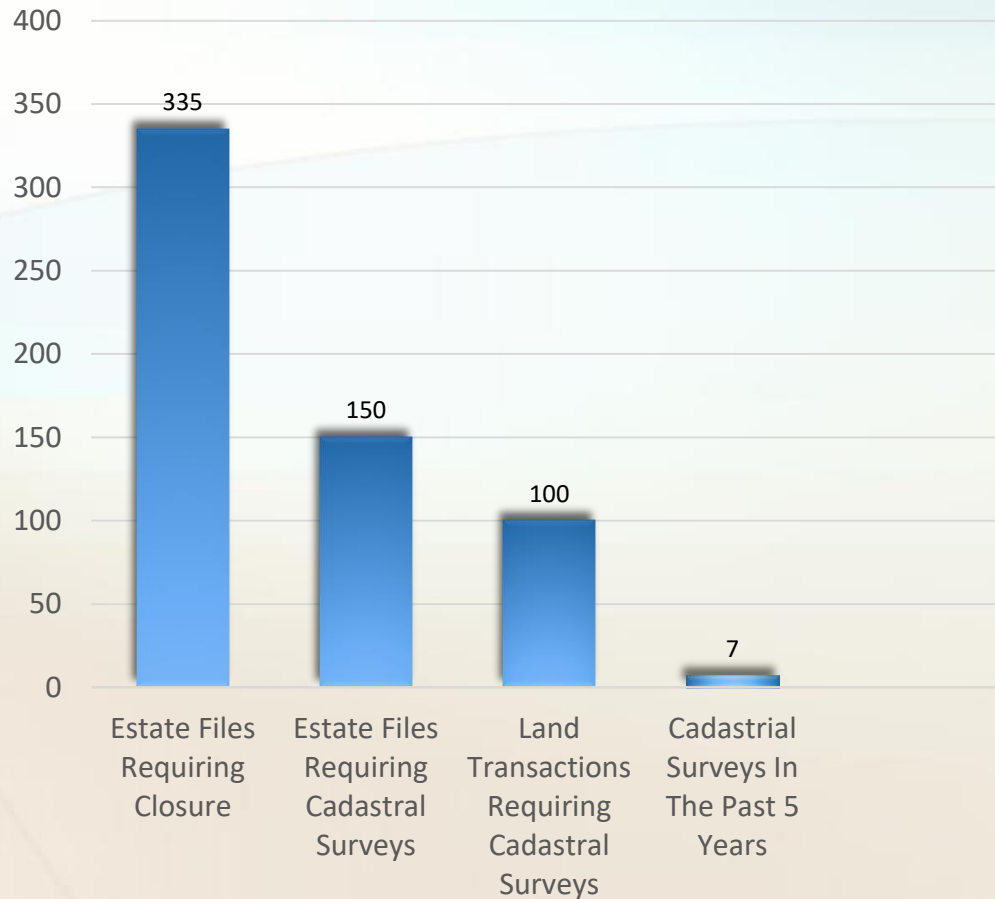
- 1945- Wiikwemkoong surveyed, Baker Survey, 2 survey plans- F3235, F3235A
- 1970- Resurvey of the village of Wiikwemkoong & Farm Lots
- 1970-80's- Survey of rural area allotments
- Late 90's- survey of rural area allotments
- 2000's- survey work is limited due to funds available and policy changes
- 2010's- surveys paid from Band Members (few completed)



Project Background

- Wiikwemkoong's project started by looking at the issue of the long outstanding “estate files” which required closing. Estate files are those properties which cannot be transferred to various parties until title is cleared by INAC administrative matters or cadastral survey or both.
- Wiikwemkoong began to lobby Government partners to find solutions to resolve the issues.
- Wiikwemkoong’s project is an initiative/partnership with INAC & NRCAN-SGB (Ontario), to build upon the existing capacity and skills of the communities lands department.
- This initiative envisioned a cost effective, measurable and timely approach to land surveys and provide economic development opportunities.

Wiikwemkoong Cadastral Survey Needs



- Wiikwemikoong has over 150 unresolved “lands” and 335 “estate files” that have contributed to a serious delay in land transfer activities, unresolved estate matters and more crucial, a serious degree of frustration by individuals and families tied to the un-resolved files which have been directly affected by INAC program funding cuts over the years.

Existing Capacity & Project Idea

- Survey Technician- 9 years experience with surveys on Wiikwemkoong (Graduate of Civil Engineering- college program)
- Survey equipment- old total station
- Knowledge of existing parcel fabric

- Requirement to close long outstanding Estate Files
 - Some files over 20 years old
 - Some files compounded with other estate files
- Idea was proposed to INAC & NRCAN-SGB
 - Alternative approach based on current capacity and partnership with INAC & NRCAN-SGB

The Project

The Lands Survey Pilot Project (LSPP) is an initiative put forward by Wiikwemkoong to resolve existing and potential future land matters within the territory.

The LSPP is a forward looking initiative which contemplates a cost effective, measurable, and timely approach to land disputes and future economic development opportunities within the Wiikwemkoong territory.



Project Start

- Alternative Cost Effective Approach
 - Train staff (2015-1 current, 1 new)
 - Today- 3 survey techs.
 - NRCAN-SGB- Gavin Lawrence
 - Oversight, provides guidance
 - New Total Station
 - Trimble S3 Robotic Total Station
 - Training requirements
 - AOLS CEC 2015- Party Chief Modules
 - 2016 Adjustments Seminar
 - Identified initial projects
 - Commence work



Supplemental Effects

- Surveying Trainee Certification Program
 - Builds on idea from NRCAN-SGB
 - Training provided to First Nation technicians/land managers via technical college
 - *does not replace CLS requirements
 - Provides trainees the fundamentals of surveying
 - Would include in class and field work
 - Possibly be completed in Eastern, Western and Central regions
- 3cm Aerial Imagery for Survey Plan development
 - Wiikwemkoong has approximately 4,000 hectares of 3cm imagery flown in 2016 that we wish to research and determine how this can be used for Survey Plans
- Created New Parcel Fabric for Wiikwemkoong



Lands dealt with outlined in red.

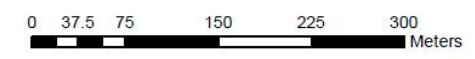
Areas

- LOT 1056-1 = 22.41 Ha. (55.39 acres)
- LOT 1056-2 = 0.45 Ha. (1.10 acres)
- LOT 1056-3 = 5.86 Ha. (14.48 acres)
- LOT 1056-4 = 2.98 Ha. (7.36 acres)
- 10.00 m wide Right of Way = 0.50 Ha. (1.23 acres)
- 10.00 m wide access road = 0.39 Ha. (0.96 acres)

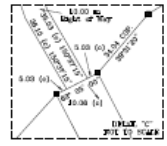
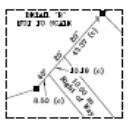
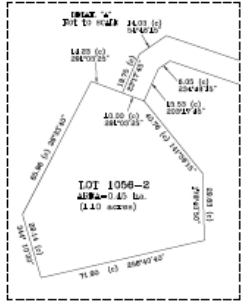
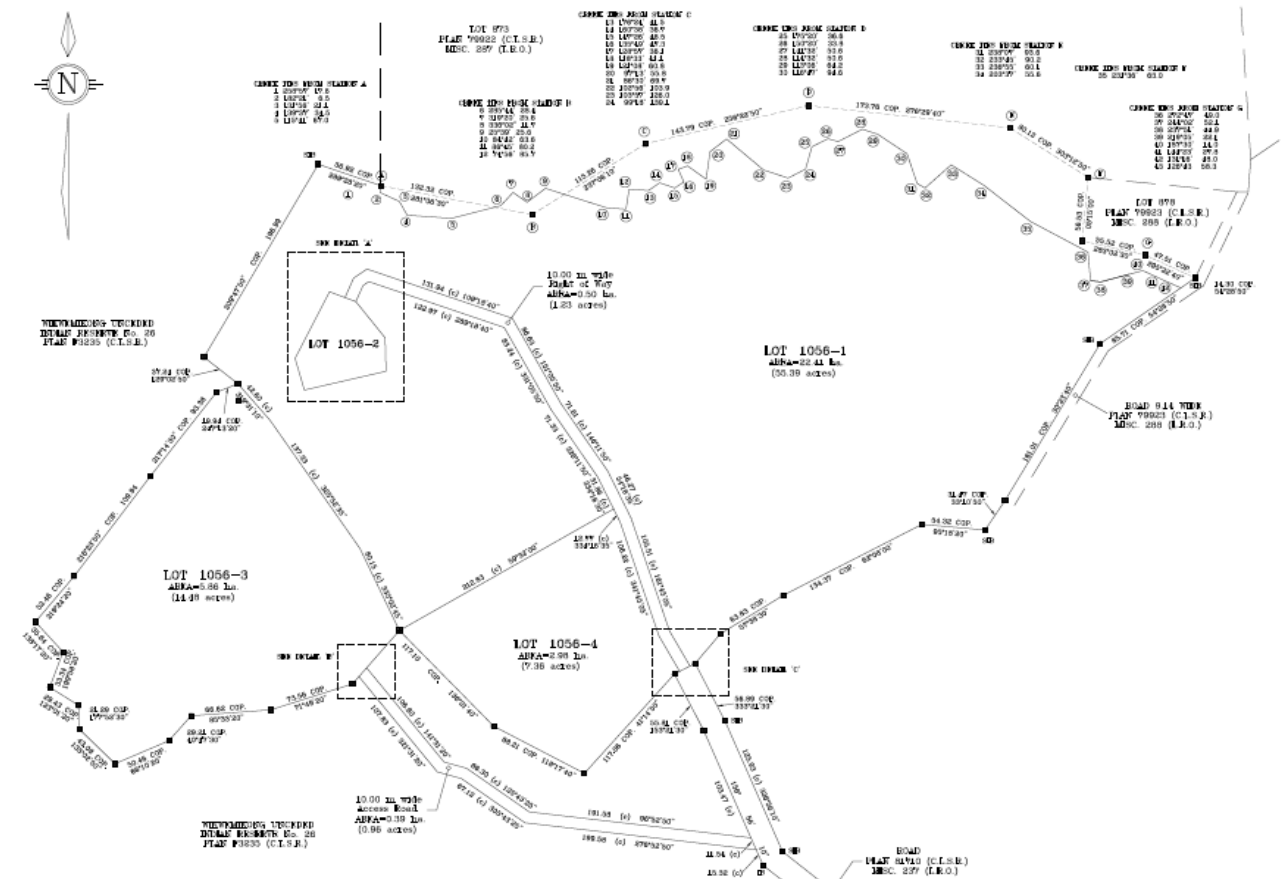
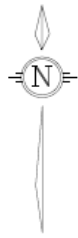
1. CAUTION: THIS IS NOT A PLAN OF SURVEY
2. This is a graphic illustration of the Land Identified.
3. This has been prepared by information provided by various sources without the benefit of a survey. The absolute and relative positional accuracy of the data shown hereon had not been verified. Discrepancies between different data sources are known to exist. Do not use this plan as evidence of the location of legal boundaries, features or routes. Do not rely on this Plan to determine the extent of parcel areas, the existence of navigable bodies of water nor as a guide to navigation.



Wikwemikong Department of Lands and Natural Resources



February 17, 2015



CANADA LANDS SURVEYS RECORDS
 DATE: _____

IDENTITY OF RECORDING
 I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE PLAN WAS RECORDED IN THE
 LAND SURVEY OFFICE FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF
 ANCESTRAL (IND. 21) OR _____ PLANS ON THE _____ DAY
 OF _____ 20____ AT _____ NAME: _____
 AND IS RECORDED IN THE VOLUME _____ OF THE
 CANADA LANDS INDEX AT PAGE _____
 LAND SURVEY

ADDITIONAL FEES DUES FOR
 THIS PLAN ARE RECORDED UNDER
 NO. _____

PLAN AND FIELD NOTES OF SURVEY OF
 LOTS 1056-1, 1056-2, 1056-3
 AND ROAD
 TOWNSHIP OF WIKWEMIKONG
 WIKWEMIKONG UNCEDED
 INDIAN RESERVE No. 26
 DISTRICT OF MANTOULIN
 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SCALE 1:2000 metres

THIS SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED USING THE SYSTEM OF FREQUENT LOCK AND
 FREQUENT LOCK SOLS BY THE WIKWEMIKONG UNCEDED INDIAN RESERVE.

LEGEND
 BEARINGS ARE ASSUMED CORRECT FROM THE EAST LINE OF LOT 1056
 EXCEPT AS SHOWN ON PLAN TYPES (C.L.S.R.) AND ACCORDING TO BEAT PLAN
 ARE REFERRED TO THE NEAREST NEUTROPE THE MOST SUITABLE NEAREST CORNER
 OF THE BEAT AS SHOWN ON BEAT PLANS (C.L.S.R.)

ALL SURVEY MARKS PLACED BY THIS SURVEY ARE MARKED WITH A
 TOWN'S NUMBER AND WITH 20' or 44' WITH 20'
 ALL SURVEY MARKS PLACED IN THIS SURVEY ARE REPRESENTED BY
 TOWN'S SYMBOLS (Scale 1:2000) (Scale 1:10000) (Scale 1:5000)

INDUSTRY MONUMENTS (1.00m x 1.00m) ■
 INDUSTRY MONUMENTS (2.00m x 2.00m) ■
 OLD SURVEY MONUMENTS (1.00m x 1.00m) ■
 STONY MONUMENTS PLACED ■
 STONY MARK (1.00m x 1.00m x 1.00m) ■
 STONY MARK (2.00m x 2.00m x 1.00m) ■
 DATA COPIED FROM PLAN DVIDO C.L.S.R. BOUNDARY LINES ■
 VIGNETTE MARKERS ■
 LANDS BEAT PLAN BY THIS PLAN BOUNDARY LINES

THE LOTS FORMED BY THIS PLAN AND FIELD NOTES ARE APPROXIMATELY
 PART OF LOT 28 AS IN CONVEYANCE 9 AND LOT 28 CONVEYANCE 9,
 AS SHOWN ON BEAT PLANS (C.L.S.R.)

NOTICE
 RECOMMENDATIONS GIVEN ON THIS PLAN ARE BY MEASURES AND MAY BE CONTINUED
 TO BEET BY INTENDING BY 0.0048

ENGINEER'S COMMENT

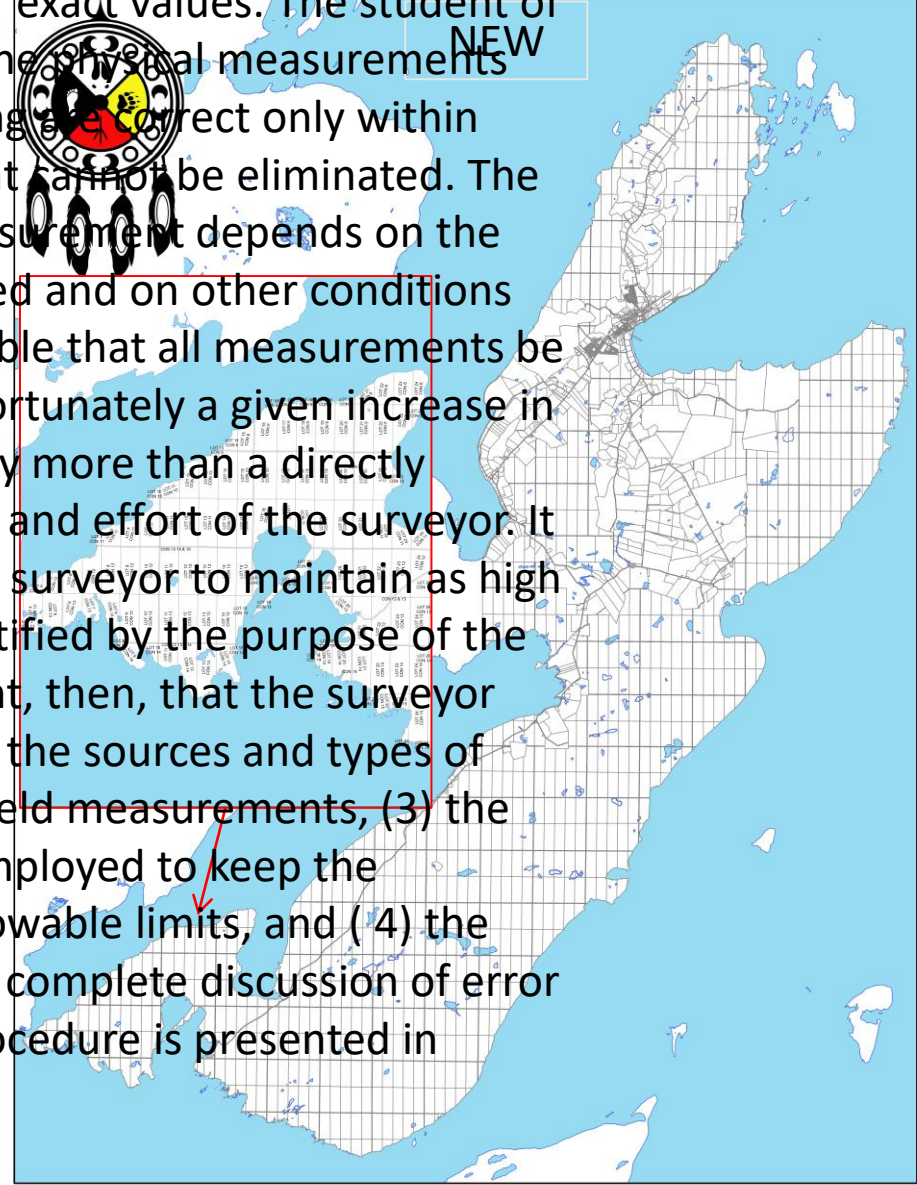
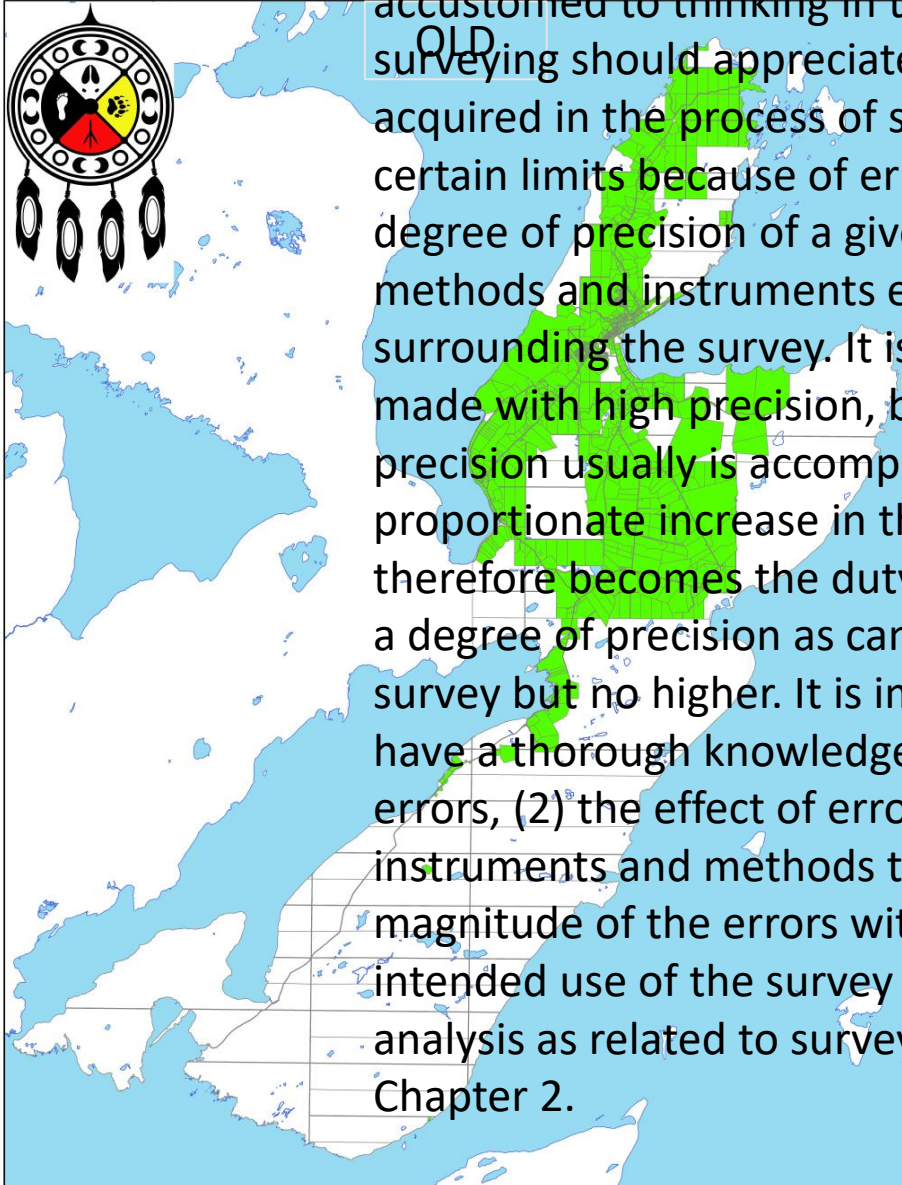
ENGINEER'S NAME
 DATE: _____

Department of Infrastructure and Northern Development
 Section 26, Canada Lands Survey Act
 The 1985 Act
 Signature: _____
 Date: _____ ON BEHALF OF THE STATE

Department of Natural Resources Canada
 Section 26, Canada Lands Survey Act
 Signature: _____
 Date: _____

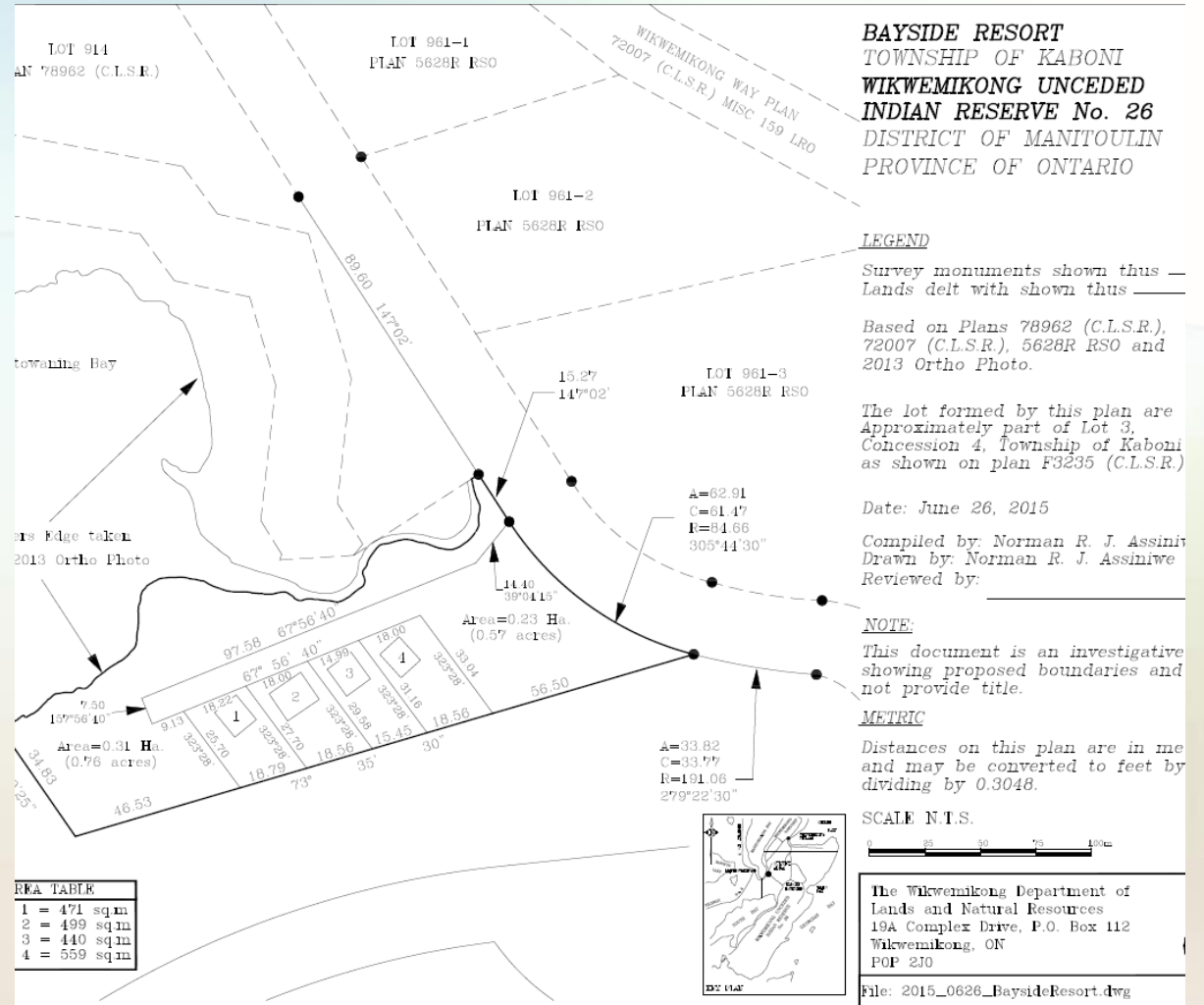
New Parcel Fabric for Wilkwenkoong

In dealing with abstract quantities, we have become accustomed to thinking in terms of exact values. The student of surveying should appreciate that the physical measurements acquired in the process of surveying are correct only within certain limits because of errors that cannot be eliminated. The degree of precision of a given measurement depends on the methods and instruments employed and on other conditions surrounding the survey. It is desirable that all measurements be made with high precision, but unfortunately a given increase in precision usually is accompanied by more than a directly proportionate increase in the time and effort of the surveyor. It therefore becomes the duty of the surveyor to maintain as high a degree of precision as can be justified by the purpose of the survey but no higher. It is important, then, that the surveyor have a thorough knowledge of (1) the sources and types of errors, (2) the effect of errors on field measurements, (3) the instruments and methods to be employed to keep the magnitude of the errors within allowable limits, and (4) the intended use of the survey data. A complete discussion of error analysis as related to surveying procedure is presented in Chapter 2.



Current Work

- Have 20 files ready to go
 - Initial sketches have been signed off
 - Have existing parcel fabric
- Working on 2 files
 - 1 file- draft survey plan completed
 - Other file, waiting on sign off by family
- Incorporating local Private Sector CLS
 - Involving local CLS for 2017-18 work
- Working with NALMA to also have Surveys completed with Private Sector CLS.



Next Steps

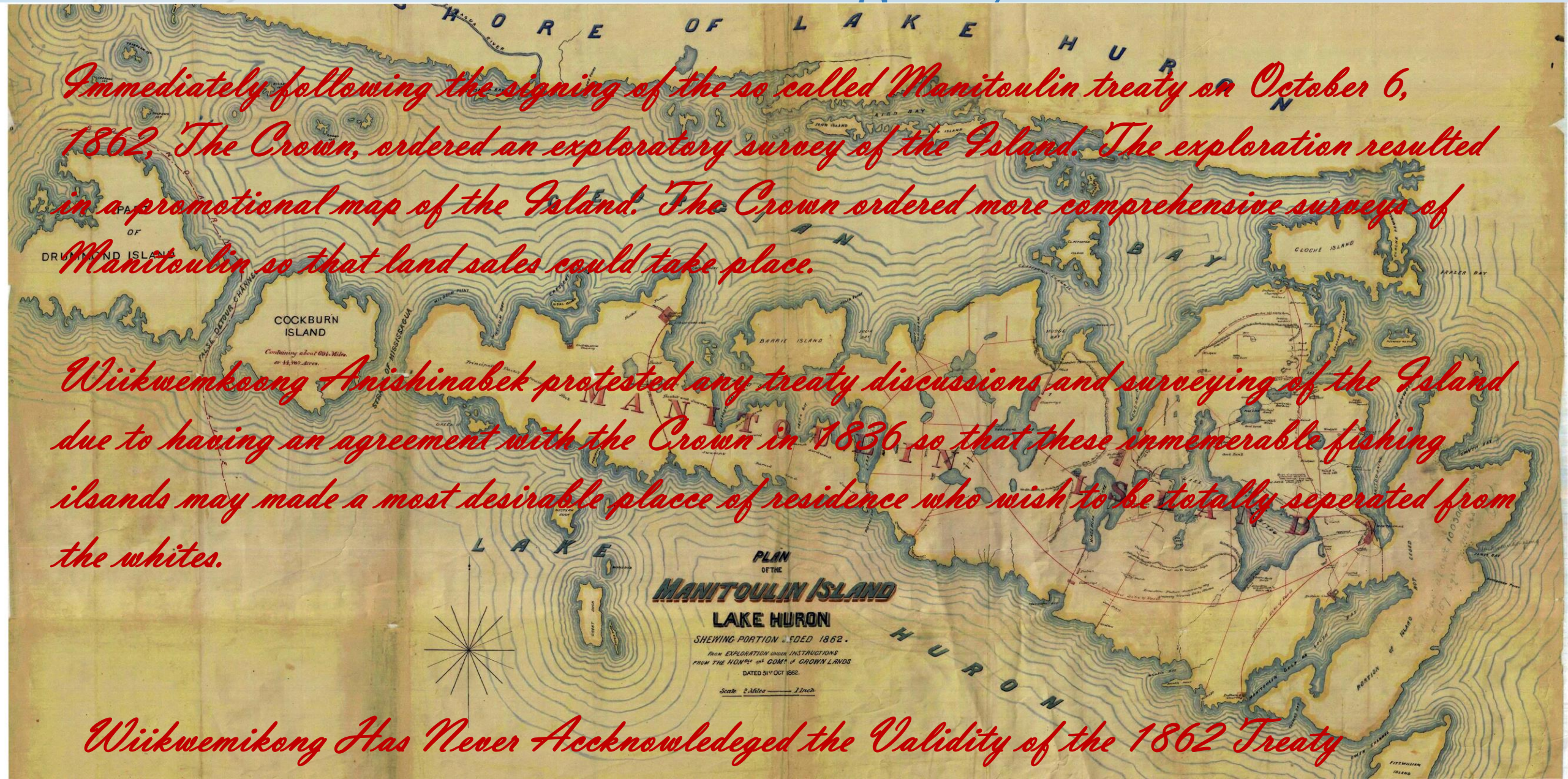
- Applications for 2 staff members to receive Commissions to begin process for examinations
- Continue on 20 files ready for surveying (with local CLS)
- Continue discussions with INAC and NRCAN-SGB and ACLS on certification program
- Commence discussions on use of 3cm Aerial Imagery for Survey Plan development to expedite outstanding Estate files and for Land Use Planning on Wiikwemkoong
- Surveying of Wiikwemkoong Islands Boundary Claim after ratification.

We have come a long way from this:

Immediately following the signing of the so called Manitoulin treaty on October 6, 1862, The Crown, ordered an exploratory survey of the Island. The exploration resulted in a promotional map of the Island. The Crown ordered more comprehensive surveys of Manitoulin so that land sales could take place.

Wiikwemkoong Anishinabek protested any treaty discussions and surveying of the Island due to having an agreement with the Crown in 1836 so that these innumerable fishing islands may made a most desirable place of residence who wish to be totally separated from the whites.

Wiikwemikong Has Never Acknowledged the Validity of the 1862 Treaty





MIIGWECH