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February 14, 2013

Scott Martin
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RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: NextEra Energy Canada, ULC Goshen Wind Energy Centre Huron County, Ontario," Revised Report Dated 13 February 2013, Received by MTC Toronto Office on 13 February 2013, MTC Project Information Form Number P218-038-2011, MTCS RIMS Number HD00762

Dear Scott:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 1993 *Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines* set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.²

The report documents the Stage 2 assessment of the study area as depicted in Figures 2-1 through 2-71 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

5.1 Location 1

A total of 42 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified on the surface of Location 1. Although only a small sample of ceramics (n=18) were identified and recovered, this total included predominately pre-1900 ironstone ceramics. It is our professional opinion that Location 1 has cultural heritage value or interest. Based on this consideration, Stage 3 assessment is recommended as per Section 2.2, Guideline 2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest.

Given this, it is recommended that Location 1 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site. The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 1 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.2 Location 2

*The Stage 2 assessment of Location 2 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal end scraper. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 2 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 2** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).*

5.3 Location 3

*The Stage 2 assessment of Location 3 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 3 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 3** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).*

5.4 Location 4

*The Stage 2 assessment of Location 4 resulted in the recovery of five artifacts over a 20 metre by 20 metre area including three pieces of chipping detritus, one utilized flake and one biface. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 4 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 4** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).*

5.5 Location 5

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 5 resulted in the recovery of 11 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 60 metre by 30 metre area including 10 pieces of chipping detritus and one utilized flake. Given the small number of recovered artifacts over a large area (60 metre by 30 metres) and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 5 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently

documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 5** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.6 Location 6

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 6 resulted in the recovery of 37 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 95 metre by 30 metre area including 34 pieces of chipping detritus, one utilized flakes, one retouched flake and one biface. No areas were identified at Location 6 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts or one diagnostic and two non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given the small number of recovered artifacts over a large spatial area and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 6 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 6** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.7 Location 7

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 7 resulted in the recovery of four pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 65 metre by 30 metre area including three pieces of chipping detritus and one utilized flake. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 7 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 7** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.8 Location 8

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 8 resulted in the recovery of 102 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts and one 19th century historic artifact over a 175 metre by 90 metre area including 91 pieces of chipping detritus, three bifaces, three utilized flakes, two hammerstones, one core fragment, one retouched flake and one projectile point. Location 8 represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts likely dating to the Archaic period in southern Ontario; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 8 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 8** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011). The Stage 3 test unit excavation should begin where the projectile point was identified and expand as necessary based on test unit artifact counts and the Stage 3 CSP. In addition to the site centroid, the GPS coordinates for the projectile point are provided in the supplementary documents

5.9 Location 9

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 9 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 9 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be

sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 9** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.10 Location 10

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 10 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 10 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 10** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.11 Location 11

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 11 resulted in the recovery of 23 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over an 80 metre by 65 metre area including 18 pieces of chipping detritus, four core fragments and one biface. Given the small number of recovered artifacts over a large spatial area and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 11 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 11** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.12 Location 12

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 12 resulted in the recovery of a 78 metre by 25 metre scatter of mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts as well as the recovery of one pre-contact Aboriginal artifact. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone, whiteware and pearlware ceramics. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 12 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 12 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.13 Location 13

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 13 resulted in the recovery of five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 22 metre by 12 metre area including two pieces of chipping detritus, one utilized flake, one retouched flake and one core. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 13 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 13** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.14 Location 14

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 14 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts 10 metres apart including one utilized flake and one retouched flake. Utilized flakes and retouched flakes are generally considered to be non-diagnostic artifacts. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 14 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 14** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.15 Location 15

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 15 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts 13 metres apart, both pieces of chipping detritus. Chipping detritus pieces are generally considered to be non-diagnostic artifacts. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 15 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 15** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.16 Location 16

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 16 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal end scraper. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 16 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 16** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.17 Location 20

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 20 resulted in the recovery of 15 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 50 metre by 25 metre area including 10 pieces of chipping detritus, two bifaces, two utilized flakes and one scraper. No areas were identified at Location 20 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts or one diagnostic and two non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given the small number of recovered artifacts over a large spatial area and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 20 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 20** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.18 Location 21

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 21 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 21 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 21** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.19 Location 22

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 22 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 22 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 22** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.20 Location 23

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 23 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 23 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 23** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.21 Location 24

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 24 resulted in the recovery of 29 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 120 metre by 100 metre area including 19 pieces of chipping detritus, eight bifaces, one scraper and one utilized flake. No areas were identified at Location 24 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts or one diagnostic and two non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given the small number of recovered artifacts over a large spatial area and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 24 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 24** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.22 Location 25

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 25 resulted in the recovery of 13 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 12 metre by 10 metre area including 12 pieces of chipping detritus and one projectile point. Location 25 represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts likely dating to the Late Archaic period in southern Ontario; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 25 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 25** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.23 Location 26

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 26 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface fragment. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 26 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 26** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.24 Location 27

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 27 resulted in the recovery of 99 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 125 metre by 100 metre area including 81 pieces of chipping detritus, five projectile points, four bifaces, two retouched flakes, two utilized flakes, two fragments of clay pipes, one fragment of a stone pipe, one core and one chert gun flint. Location 27 represents a spatially discrete multi-component site dating to the Archaic period in southern Ontario; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 27 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 27** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP.

The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.25 Location 28

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 28 resulted in the recovery of 46 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 110 metre by 90 metre area including 41 pieces of chipping detritus, two bifaces, one utilized flake, one core fragment, and one projectile point. Location 28 represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts likely dating to the Early Woodland period in southern Ontario, as well as multiple examples of block shatter and primary flakes, possibly indicating an activity area related to the early stages of the reduction sequence of stone tools; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 28 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 28** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by

one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.26 Location 29

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 29 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, both pieces of chipping detritus found two metres apart. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 29 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 29** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.27 Location 30

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 30 resulted in the recovery of four pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 43 metre by 18 metre area, all pieces of chipping detritus. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 30 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 30** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.28 Location 31

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 31 resulted in the recovery of four pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a two metre by two metre area, all pieces of chipping detritus. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 31 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 31** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.29 Location 32

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 32 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal retouched flake. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 32 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 32** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.30 Location 33

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 33 resulted in the recovery of ten pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 25 metre by 30 metre area including nine pieces of chipping detritus and one core. An additional 10 pieces of chipping detritus were noted on the surface and left to assist with relocating the site. Despite the non-diagnostic nature of Location 33, the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 33 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 33** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts.

The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.31 Location 34

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 34 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal end scraper. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 34 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 34** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.32 Location 35

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 35 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 35 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 35** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.33 Location 36

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 36 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal knife. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 36 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 36** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.34 Location 37

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 37 resulted in the recovery of six pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 20 metre by 22 metre area including five pieces of chipping detritus and one spokeshave. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 37 was judged to be low. As

a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 37** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.35 Location 38

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 38 resulted in the recovery of seven pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 22 metre by 15 metre area including six pieces of chipping detritus and one projectile point. Location 38 represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts likely dating to the Late Archaic period in southern Ontario; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 38 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 38** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.36 Location 39

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 39 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 39 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 39** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.37 Location 40

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 40 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 40 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 40** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.38 Location 41

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 41 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 41 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 41** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.39 Location 42

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 42 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 42 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 42** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.40 Location 43

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 43 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 43 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 43** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.41 Location 44

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 44 resulted in the recovery of a 75 metre by 45 metre scatter of mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone and whiteware ceramics. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 44 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 44 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.42 Location 45

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 45 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 45 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 45** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.43 Location 46

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 46 resulted in the recovery of a 100 metre by 25 metre scatter of mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone, whiteware and pearlware ceramics. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 46 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 46 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.44 Location 47

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 47 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 47 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 47** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.45 Location 48

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 48 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts seven metres apart, both pieces of chipping detritus. Chipping detritus pieces are generally considered to be non-diagnostic artifacts. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 48 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 48** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.46 Location 49

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 49 resulted in the recovery of an isolated historic white clay pipe stem. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 49 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 49**

(Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.47 Location 50

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 50 resulted in the recovery of 31 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 105 metre by 45 metre area including 30 pieces of chipping detritus and one biface. Eighty pieces of chipping detritus were noted on the surface and left to assist with relocating the site. Despite the non-diagnostic nature of Location 50, the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 50 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 50** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP.

The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.48 Location 55

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 55 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 55 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 55** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.49 Location 58

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 58 resulted in the recovery of 12 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 60 metre by 47 metre area including ten pieces of chipping detritus, one utilized flake, and one retouched flake. No areas were identified at Location 58 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts or one diagnostic and two non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given the small number of recovered artifacts over a large spatial area and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 58 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 58** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.50 Location 59

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 59 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal ground stone celt. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 59 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is

considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 59** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.51 Location 60

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 60 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 60 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 60** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.52 Location 61

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 61 resulted in the recovery of 30 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 56 metre by 41 metre area including including 27 pieces of chipping detritus, two biface and one utilized flake. A total of 39 pieces of Kettle Point chipping detritus were noted on the surface and left to assist with relocating the site. Despite the non-diagnostic nature of Location 61, the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 61 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 61** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact sites.

The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.53 Location 62

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 62 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 62 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 62** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.54 Location 63

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 63 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal ground stone celt. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 63 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 63** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.55 Location 64

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 64 resulted in the recovery of seven pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 15 metre by six metre area including six pieces of chipping detritus and one end scraper. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 64 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 64** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.56 Location 65

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 65 resulted in the recovery of three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a seven metre by one metre area, all pieces of chipping detritus. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 65 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 65** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.57 Location 66

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 66 resulted in the recovery of six pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 26metre by 16 metre area including five pieces of chipping detritus and one core. Two additional pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 66 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 66** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.58 Location 67

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 67 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal pieces of chipping detritus located seven metres apart. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 67 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 67** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.59 Location 68

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 68 resulted in the recovery of four pre-contact Aboriginal pieces of chipping detritus over a 33 metre by 10 metre area. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 67 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 68** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.60 Location 69

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 69 resulted in the recovery of four pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 12 metre by five metre area, all pieces of chipping detritus. Given the small

number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 69 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 69** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.61 Location 70

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 70 resulted in the recovery of a 165 metre by 120 metre scatter of late 19th to early 20th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. Based on the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), the presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone and whiteware ceramics. However, given that another historic location was identified on the same lot in close proximity to Location 70 (Location 71), it is likely Location 71 represents the initial area of domestic settlement on the lot and Location 70 represents a later period of occupation. Given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 70 was judged to be low.

As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 70** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1c, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.62 Location 71

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 71 resulted in the recovery of a 100 metre by 70 metre scatter mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone and whiteware ceramics. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 71 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 71 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.63 Location 77

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 77 resulted in the recovery of 861 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 950 metre by 430 metre area in close proximity to the Ausable River. Given that Location 77 likely represents a spatially noteworthy pre-contact Aboriginal site spanning from the Early Archaic through to the Late Woodland, the cultural heritage value and information potential for Location 77 is significant.

As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 77** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP.

The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.64 Location 78

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 78 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal core fragment. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 78 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 78** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.65 Location 79

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 79 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal ground stone axe. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 79 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 79** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.66 Location 80

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 80 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 80 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 80** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.67 Location 81

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 81 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface base. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 81 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 81** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.68 Location 82

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 82 resulted in the recovery of four pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 45 metre by 45 metre area including one piece of chipping detritus, two bifaces, and one possible Late Paleo-Indian projectile point. Given that Location 82 possibly dates to the late Paleo-Indian period, the information potential and cultural value of Location 82 was judged to be significant.

As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 82** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1b.iii, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site. Given the location represents a possible single component Paleo-Indian site, it is likely a minimum of 20% of the total units must be screen through three millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate in the recovery of artifacts (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.2, Standard 7, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011). The excavation grid should be centred where the Hi-Lo point was recovered and expanded in all directions from this location.

5.69 Location 83

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 83 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 83 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 83** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.70 Location 84

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 84 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point perform in the form of a Meadowood cache blade. The occurrence of large caches of well flakes preforms has become a defining characteristic of the Early Woodland Meadowood period (Spence et al. 1990). Because tools like this have previously been recovered in the presence of other near-identical tools, the information potential and cultural value of Location 84 was judged to be significant.

As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 84** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Guideline 2, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the

field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.71 Location 87

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 87 resulted in the recovery of a scatter (n=22) of late 19th to early 20th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts over a 56 metre by 25 metre area. A total of 57 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified on the surface of Location 87, with 35 left in the field. Although only a small sample of ceramics (n=17) were recovered, this total included predominately pre-1900 ironstone ceramics. It is our professional opinion that Location 87 has cultural heritage value or interest. Based on this consideration, Stage 3 assessment is recommended as per Section 2.2, Guideline 2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest.

Given this, it is recommended that Location 87 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site. The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 87 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.72 Location 88

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 88 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 88 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 88** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.73 Location 89

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 89 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, both pieces of chipping detritus, found 10 metres apart. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural

value of Location 89 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 89** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.74 Location 90

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 90 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal retouched flake. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 90 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 90** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.75 Location 91

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 91 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal projectile points. Given the small number of recovered artifacts, the information potential and cultural value of Location 91 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 91** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.76 Location 92

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 92 resulted in the recovery of eight pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 58 metre by 22 metre area including seven pieces of chipping detritus and one biface. Given the small number of recovered artifacts over a large spatial area and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 92 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 92** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.77 Location 93

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 93 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 93 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 93** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.78 Location 94

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 94 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, both pieces of chipping detritus, found 7 metres apart. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 94 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 94** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.79 Location 95

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 95 resulted in the recovery of three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, all pieces of chipping detritus. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 95 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 95** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.80 Location 96

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 96 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 96 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 96** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.81 Location 97

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 97 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, found two metres apart, including one piece of chipping detritus and one utilized flake. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 97 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 97** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.82 Location 98

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 98 resulted in the recovery of 11 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 50 metre by 21 metre area including eight pieces of chipping detritus, two utilized flakes, and one abrader. No areas were identified at Location 98 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts or one diagnostic and two non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given the small number of recovered artifacts over a large spatial area and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 98 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 98** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.83 Location 99

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 99 resulted in the recovery of eight pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 18 metre by 13 metre area, all pieces of chipping detritus. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 99 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 99** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.84 Location 101

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 101 resulted in the recovery of 234 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 405 metre by 270 metre area in close proximity to the Ausable River. Over 300 pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field. Given that Location 101 likely represents a spatially noteworthy pre-contact Aboriginal site spanning from the Middle Archaic through to the Early Woodland, the cultural heritage value and information potential for Location 101 is significant.

As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 101** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.85 Location 102

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 102 resulted in the recovery of seven pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts and over a 15 metre by 10 metre area including four pieces of chipping detritus, two utilized flakes, and one projectile point. Six additional pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field. Location 102 represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts likely dating to the Middle Archaic period in southern Ontario; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 102 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 102** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.86 Location 103

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 103 resulted in the recovery of seven pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 25 metre by 25 metre area including four pieces of chipping detritus, one retouched flake, and two bifaces. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 103 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 103** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.87 Location 104

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 104 resulted in the recovery of three artifacts over a 35 metre by 25 metre area, all pieces of chipping detritus. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 104 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 104** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.88 Location 105

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 105 resulted in the recovery of 19 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 62 metre by 36 metre area including 12 pieces of chipping detritus, four utilized flakes, one graver, one uniface, and one biface. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 105 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 105** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.89 Location 106

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 106 resulted in the recovery of three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 15 metre by 15 metre area including one piece of chipping detritus, one scraper, and one biface. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 106 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 106** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.90 Location 107

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 107 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 107 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 107** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.91 Location 108

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 108 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal utilized flake. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 108 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 108** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.92 Location 109

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 109 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a biface. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 109 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for**

Location 109 (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.93 Location 110

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 110 resulted in the recovery of a 75 metre by 550 metre scatter mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone and whiteware ceramics. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 110 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 110 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.94 Location 111

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 111 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a utilized flake. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 111 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 111** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.95 Location 112

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 112 resulted in the recovery of seven pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 53 metre by 23 metre area including six pieces of chipping detritus and one utilized flake. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 112 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 112** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.96 Location 113

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 113 resulted in the recovery of three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 18 metre by 6 metre area, all pieces of chipping detritus. Given the small

number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 113 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 113** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.97 Location 114

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 114 resulted in the recovery of 17 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 28 metre by 22 metre area including 14 pieces of chipping detritus and three retouched flakes; forty more pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field. Despite the non-diagnostic nature of Location 114, the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts; given this, the information potential and cultural value of Location 114 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 114** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.98 Location 115

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 115 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts located 10 metres apart including one projectile point of indeterminate typology and one biface. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 115 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 115** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.99 Location 116

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 116 resulted in the recovery of 55 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 168 metre by 132 metre area including 42 pieces of chipping detritus, two scrapers, one denticulate, one core, and eight bifaces. Over 300 pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field. Despite the non-diagnostic nature of Location 116, the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts; given this, the information potential and cultural value of Location 116 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 116** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around

the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.100 Location 117

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 117 resulted in the recovery of a 33 metre by 23 metre scatter of mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone and whiteware ceramics as well as stoneware and window glass artifacts. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 117 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 117 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.101 Location 118

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 118 resulted in the recovery of 24 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 65 metre by 42 metre area including 18 pieces of chipping detritus, two scrapers, two utilized flakes, and two bifaces. Fifty pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field. Despite the non-diagnostic nature of the site, multiple areas were identified at Location 118 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were identified within a 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 118 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 118** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1c, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified

through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.102 Location 119

Location 119 includes a collection of separately identified sites (Location 119, Location 120) on JER1098. Each site was identified and recorded separately in the field but spatially overlap on JER1098. Location 119 was a pre-contact Aboriginal scatter (n=31 collected) and Location 120 was a historic Euro-Canadian scatter (n=92 collected); however given the artifacts were scattered amongst each other on the surface within a spatially defined area it was decided to consolidate the locations and report on them as one multi-component site. This revised scatter measures 70 metres north-south and 80 metres east-west. Approximately 150 pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field to assist with relocating the site; several pieces of fire cracked rock were also identified and left in the field. Approximately 200 non-diagnostic historic artifacts were identified on the surface and left in the field.

Location 119 represents a spatially discrete multi-component site including relatively large quantities of pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian historic material; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 119 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 119** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1c, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Although this is a multi-component site it is recommended the Stage 3 follow the test unit placement strategy specified by the MTCS for ploughed-disturbed, large, lithic scatters; test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 119 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.103 Location 121

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 121 resulted in the identification of over 300 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 240 metre by 165 metre area. A total of 104 artifacts were retained for laboratory analysis. The recovered artifacts include 64 pieces of chipping detritus, 12 bifaces, seven scrapers, three utilized flakes, seven retouched flakes, three cores, one drill, one perforator, one wedge, and five projectile points. Over 200 pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field. Location 121 represents a spatially discrete cluster

of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts where a large temporal range is represented in the projectile point assemblage, from the Early Archaic through to the Middle Archaic, indicating the site likely represents multiple occupation episodes; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 121 was deemed to be significant.

As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 121** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1c, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.104 Location 126

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 126 resulted in the recovery of 30 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 140 metre by 100 metre area including 12 pieces of chipping detritus, one perforator, one graver, two scrapers, three cores, one utilized flake, seven bifaces, and three projectile points. Over 200 pieces of Kettle Point chipping detritus and 50 fire cracked rocks were identified on the surface and left in the field to assist with re-locating the site. Location 126 represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts; given this, the information potential and cultural value of Location 126 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 126** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.105 Location 130

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 130 resulted in the recovery of 470 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts and 44 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts over a 510 metre by 670 metre area. Approximately 840 pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field to assist with relocating the site. Given that Location 130 likely represents a spatially noteworthy pre-contact Aboriginal site spanning from the Late Paleo-Indian period through to the Late Woodland, the cultural heritage value and information potential for Location 130 is

significant. The recovered historic Euro-Canadian artifacts do not include a minimum of 20 that definitively date to pre-1900; therefore the historic Euro-Canadian component of Location 130 is deemed to have low information potential and heritage value.

As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for the pre-contact Aboriginal component of Location 130**, which spans the entire 510 metre by 670 metre area, prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1c, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.106 Location 133

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 133 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a projectile point of unknown typology. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 133 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 133** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.107 Location 134

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 134 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a biface. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 134 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 134** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.108 Location 135

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 135 resulted in the recovery of a 180 metre by 100 metre scatter mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone ceramics. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 135 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site**. The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the

controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 135 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.109 Location 136

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 136 resulted in the recovery of 20 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 146 metre by 63 metre area including 16 pieces of chipping detritus, two bifaces, one spokeshave, one retouched flake, and one projectile point. Approximately 75 pieces of chipping detritus were noted and left in the field to assist with re-locating the site. Location 136 represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts dating to the Middle Archaic. Additionally, multiple areas were identified at Location 136 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts or one diagnostic and two non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within a 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 136 was deemed to be significant.

As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 136** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1c, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.110 Location 140

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 140 resulted in the recovery of 23 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 225 metre by 195 metre area including nine pieces of chipping detritus, five projectile points, three bifaces, four utilized flakes, one graver and one spokeshave.

Location 140 represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts where a large temporal range is represented in the projectile point assemblage, from the Late Archaic through to the Late Woodland, indicating the site likely represents multiple occupation episodes. Additionally, multiple areas were identified at Location 140 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts or one diagnostic and two non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within a 10 metre by 10 metre

area. Given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 140 was deemed to be significant.

As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 140** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1c, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.111 Location 142

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 142 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Despite the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 142 was judged to be significant due to its association with the Late Paleo-Indian period in southern Ontario. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 142** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1b.iii, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; given the location represents a possible single component Late Paleo Indian site, it is likely a minimum of 20% of the total units must be screen through three millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate in the recovery of artifacts (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.2, Standard 7, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.112 Location 143

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 143 resulted in the recovery of 58 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 230 metre by 61 metre area including 38 pieces of chipping detritus, four bifaces, six utilized flakes, two scrapers, one core fragment, one spokeshave, and one retouched flake. . Sixty pieces of chipping detritus were noted on the survey and left in the field to assist with relocating the site. Location 143 represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts. Despite no diagnostic artifacts being recovered, multiple areas were identified at Location 143 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within a 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 143 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 143** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1c, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation

should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.113 Location 147

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 147 resulted in the recovery of 58 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts and eight historic Euro-Canadian artifacts over a 61 metre by 46 metre area. Approximately 40 pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field to assist with relocating the site. Given that Location 147 likely represents a spatially discrete pre-contact Aboriginal site, the cultural heritage value and information potential for Location 147 is significant. The recovered historic Euro-Canadian artifacts do not include a minimum of 20 that definitively date to pre-1900; therefore the historic Euro-Canadian component of Location 147 is deemed to have low information potential and heritage value.

As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for the pre-contact Aboriginal component of Location 147** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.114 Location 148

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 148 resulted in the recovery of a 185 metre by 113 metre scatter mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone ceramics as well as nails and button artifacts. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 148 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 148 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.115 Location 149

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 149 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a drill. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 149 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 149** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.116 Location 150

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 150 resulted in the recovery of 134 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 460 metre by 340 metre. Over 500 pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field to assist with relocating the site. Given that Location 150 likely represents a spatially noteworthy pre-contact Aboriginal site spanning from the Middle Archaic through to the Late Woodland, the cultural heritage value and information potential for Location 150 is significant.

As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 150** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.117 Location 151

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 151 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. A total of 38 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified on the surface of Location 151. Although only a small sample of ceramics (n=9) were recovered, this total included predominately pre-1900 ironstone ceramics. It is our professional opinion that Location 151 has cultural heritage value or interest. Based on this consideration, Stage 3 assessment is recommended as per Section 2.2, Guideline 2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest.

Given this, it is recommended that Location 151 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site. The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 151 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.118 Location 152

*The Stage 2 assessment of Location 152 resulted in the recovery of 18 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 159 metre by 49 metre area including 12 pieces of chipping detritus, one core, one retouched flake, one utilized flake, one uniface, one scraper, and one projectile point. In addition to the pre-contact artifacts one fragment of 19th century historic ceramic was also recovered. Despite the relatively number of artifacts recovered over a large area, Location 152 presents evidence of occupation during the Early Archaic period in southern Ontario; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 152 was deemed to be significant for the area around the recovered Early Archaic projectile point. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 152 in a 10 metre by 10 metre area around the recovered projectile point** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1b.iii, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; given the location represents a possible single component Early Archaic site, it is likely a minimum of 20% of the total units must be screen through three millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate in the recovery of artifacts (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.2, Standard 7, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011). The excavation grid should be centred where the Early Archaic point was recovered and expanded as necessary based on Stage 3 test unit artifact counts and Stage 3 CSP data. In addition to the site centroid, the GPS coordinates for the projectile point are provided in the supplementary documents.*

5.119 Location 153

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 153 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone and whiteware ceramics. Based on this

consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 153 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 153 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.120 Location 154

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 154 resulted in the recovery of 33 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 150 metre by 70 metre area including 23 pieces of chipping detritus, two cores, one utilized flake, one biface, two scrapers, two spokeshaves, one graver, and one projectile point. No areas were identified at Location 154 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts or one diagnostic and two non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given the small number of recovered artifacts over a relatively large spatial area, the information potential and cultural value of Location 154 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 154** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.121 Location 155

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 155 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 155 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 155** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.122 Location 156

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 156 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal Early Archaic projectile point. Despite the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 156 was judged to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 156** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1b.iii, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled

surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; given the location represents a possible single component Early Archaic site, it is likely a minimum of 20% of the total units must be screen through three millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate in the recovery of artifacts (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.2, Standard 7, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.123 Location 157

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 157 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 157 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 157** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.124 Location 158

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 158 resulted in the recovery of three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, one piece of chipping detritus and two projectile points. No areas were identified at Location 158 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts or one diagnostic and two non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given the small number of recovered artifacts over a relatively large spatial area, the information potential and cultural value of Location 158 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 158** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.125 Location 159

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 159 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone and whiteware ceramics. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 159 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 159 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.126 Location 160

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 160 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone and whiteware ceramics. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 160 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 160 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.127 Location 161

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 161 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of mid-19th to early 20th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone and whiteware ceramics. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 161 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.**

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 161 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.128 Location 162

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 162 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone, whiteware and pearlware ceramics. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 162 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.**

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 162 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.129 Location 164

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 164 resulted in the recovery of an isolated historic artifact, a shell button. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 164 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 164** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.130 Location 165

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 165 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone and whiteware ceramics. Based on this

consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 165 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.**

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 165 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.131 Location 166

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 166 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 166 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 166** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.132 Location 168

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 168 resulted in the recovery of three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 12 metre by 5 metre area including three pieces of chipping detritus. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 168 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 168** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.133 Location 169

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 169 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 169 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 169** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.134 Location 170

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 170 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of primarily late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. A total of 96 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified on the surface of Location 170. Although only a small sample of ceramics (n=12) were recovered, this total included predominately pre-1900 ironstone ceramics. It is our professional opinion that Location 170 has cultural heritage value or interest. Based on this consideration, Stage 3 assessment is recommended as per Section 2.2, Guideline 2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest.

Given this, it is recommended that Location 170 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site. The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 170 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.135 Location 171

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 171 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Despite the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 171 was judged to be significant due to its association with the Early Archaic period in southern Ontario. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 171** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1b.iii, Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; given the location represents a possible single component Paleo-Indian site, it is likely a minimum of 20% of the total units must be screen through three millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate in the recovery of artifacts (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.2, Standard 7, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011). The excavation grid should be centred where the Early Archaic point was recovered and expanded to include where the piece of chipping detritus was recovered.

5.136 Location 172

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 172 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 172 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 172** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.137 Location 173

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 173 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, one piece of chipping detritus and one biface. No areas were identified at Location 173 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given the small number of recovered artifacts, the information potential and cultural value of Location 173 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 173** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.138 Location 174

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 174 resulted in the recovery of 10 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 52 metre by 30 metre area including nine pieces of chipping detritus and one biface. No areas were identified at Location 174 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given the small number of recovered artifacts, the information potential and cultural value of Location 174 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 174** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.139 Location 175

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 175 resulted in the recovery of 11 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 60 metre by 42 metre area including nine pieces of chipping detritus, one retouched flake, and one biface. A total of 25 pieces of chipping detritus were noted during the survey but left in the field. No areas were identified at Location 175 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given the small number of recovered artifacts, the information potential and cultural value of Location 175 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 175** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.140 Location 176

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 176 resulted in the recovery of three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 30 metre by 20 metre area including three pieces of chipping detritus. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 176 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 176** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.141 Location 177

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 177 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal utilized flake. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 177 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 177** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.142 Location 178

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 178 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 178 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 178** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.143 Location 179

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 179 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed ironstone and whiteware ceramics. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 179 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.**

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 179 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.144 Location 180

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 180 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal Early Archaic projectile point. Despite the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 180 was judged to be significant due to its association with the Early Archaic period in southern Ontario. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 180** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1b.iii, Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; given the location represents a possible single component Early Archaic site, it is likely a minimum of 20% of the total units must be screen through three millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate in the recovery of artifacts (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.2, Standard 7, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.145 Location 181

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 181 resulted in the recovery of 22 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 77 metre by 28 metre area including 20 pieces of chipping detritus, one biface, and one projectile point. No areas were identified at Location 181 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts or one diagnostic (for example, the Meadowood projectile point fragment) and two non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Therefore this site does not meet the criteria for recommending further Stage 3 assessment. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 181** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.146 Location 182

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 182 resulted in the recovery of six pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 20 metre by 20 metre area including six pieces of chipping detritus. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 182 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 182** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.147 Location 183

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 183 resulted in the recovery of four pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over an 11 metre by 2 metre area including four pieces of chipping detritus. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 183 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 183** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.148 Location 184

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 184 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 19 metre by 1 metre area including one piece of chipping detritus and one projectile point. Location 184 represents a piece of chipping detritus and a Hi-Lo projectile point; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 184 was deemed to be significant due to its association with the Late Paleo-Indian period in southern Ontario. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 184** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1b.iii, Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; given the location represents a possible single component Paleo-Indian site, it is likely a minimum of 20% of the total units must be screen through three millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate in the recovery of artifacts (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.2, Standard 7, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011). The excavation grid should be centred where the Hi-Lo point was recovered and expanded to include where the piece of chipping detritus was recovered.

5.149 Location 185

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 185 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal retouched flake. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 185 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 185** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.150 Location 186

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 186 resulted in the recovery of three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, two pieces of chipping detritus and one biface. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 186 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 186** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.151 Location 187

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 187 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over an 8 metre by 1 metre area, both pieces of chipping detritus. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 187 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 187** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.152 Location 188

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 188 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 188 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 188** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.153 Location 189

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 189 resulted in the recovery of 11 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 35 metre by 30 metre area, all pieces of chipping detritus. No areas were

identified at Location 189 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts or one diagnostic and two non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 189 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 189** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.154 Location 190

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 190 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal end scraper. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 190 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 190** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.155 Location 191

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 191 resulted in the recovery of 10 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 60 metre by 46 metre area including six pieces of chipping detritus, one core, one scraper, and two bifaces. No areas were identified at Location 191 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts or one diagnostic and two non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 191 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 191** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.156 Location 193

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 193 resulted in the recovery of 20 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over an 82 metre by 50 metre area including 16 pieces of chipping detritus, one retouched flake, and three bifaces. A total of 32 pieces of chipping detritus were noted during the survey but left in the field to assist with re-locating the site. Despite the non-diagnostic nature of Location 193, the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts; additionally, multiple areas at Location 193 were identified where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 193 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 193** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Guideline 2, Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and

sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.157 Location 196

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 196 resulted in the recovery of 34 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 175 metre by 50 metre area including 27 pieces of chipping detritus, one core, two retouched flakes, one utilized flake, one chopper, and two bifaces. Over 100 pieces of chipping detritus were noted during the survey but left in the field to assist with re-locating the site. Despite the non-diagnostic nature of Location 196, the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts; additionally, multiple areas at Location 196 were identified where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 196 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 196** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.158 Location 197

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 197 resulted in the recovery of five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 25 metre by 3 metre area including three pieces of chipping detritus, one biface, and one projectile point. Location 197 represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts that date from the Late Paleo-Indian period in southern Ontario; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 197 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 197** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1b.iii, Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; given the location represents a possible single component Paleo-Indian site, it is likely a minimum of 20% of the total units must be screen through three millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate in the recovery of artifacts (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.2, Standard 7, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.159 Location 198

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 198 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal end scraper. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 198 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 198** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.160 Location 199

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 199 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 2 metre by 1 metre area including one piece of chipping detritus and one projectile point. Location 199 represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts that date from the Early Archaic period in southern Ontario; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 199 was deemed to be significant due to its association with the Early Archaic period in southern Ontario. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 199** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1b.iii, Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; given the location represents a possible single component Early Archaic site, it is likely a minimum of 20% of the total units must be screen through three millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate in the recovery of artifacts (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.2, Standard 7, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.161 Location 200

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 200 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal side/end scraper. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 200 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 200** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.162 Location 204

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 204 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 204 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 204** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.163 Location 207

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 207 resulted in the recovery of 10 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 140 metre by 29 metre area including nine pieces of chipping detritus, and one biface. A total of 11 pieces of chipping detritus were noted during the survey but left in the field.

No areas were identified at Location 207 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts or one diagnostic and two non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 207 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 207** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.164 Location 209

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 209 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 209 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 209** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.165 Location 210

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 210 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 210 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 210** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.166 Location 211

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 211 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 6 metre by 1 metre area including one utilized flake and one biface. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 211 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 211** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.167 Location 212

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 212 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 212 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 212** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.168 Location 213

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 213 resulted in the recovery of seven pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 50 metre by 8 metre area including five pieces of chipping detritus, one core, and one scraper. Given the small number of recovered artifacts over a large spatial area and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 213 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 213**

(Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.169 Location 214

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 214 resulted in the recovery of five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 20 metre by 18 metre area, all pieces of chipping detritus. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 214 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 214** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.170 Location 215

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 215 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal biface. Despite the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 215 was judged to be significant due to its association with the Early Archaic period in southern Ontario. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 215** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1b.iii, Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; given the location represents a possible single component Early Archaic site, it is likely a minimum of 20% of the total units must be screen through three millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate in the recovery of artifacts (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.2, Standard 7, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.171 Location 216

Location 216 represents a lithic scatter comprised of 374 artifacts spread out over a 100 metre by 100 metre area. During the 2012 survey approximately 315 artifacts were noted in the survey and left in the field to assist with re-location. A total of 59 artifacts were recovered, including 44 pieces of chipping detritus, five bifaces, one scraper, one retouched flake, one utilized flake, one graver, three sherds of pottery, and three projectile points. Location 216 represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, including pottery fragments, indicating a possibly substantial Woodland period occupation; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 216 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 216** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the

Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.172 Location 218

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 218 resulted in the recovery of six pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 34 metre by 16 metre area, including five pieces of chipping detritus and one retouched flake. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 218 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 218** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.173 Location 219

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 219 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 219 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 219** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.174 Location 220

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 220 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 13 metre by 1 metre area including one utilized flake and one biface. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 220 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 220** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.175 Location 221

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 221 resulted in the recovery of a 52 metre by 30 metre scatter mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. A total of 113 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified on the surface of Location 221. Although only a small sample of ceramics ($n=14$) were identified and recovered, all were examples of pre-1900 whiteware and ironstone ceramics. It is our professional opinion that Location 221 has cultural heritage value or interest. Based on this consideration, Stage 3 assessment is recommended as per Section 2.2, Guideline 2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest.

Given this, **it is recommended that Location 221 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre

square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 221 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.176 Location 222

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 222 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a biface. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 222 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 222** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.177 Location 223

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 223 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 223 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 223** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.178 Location 225

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 225 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal Early Archaic projectile point. Despite the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 225 was judged to be significant due to its association with the Early Archaic period in southern Ontario. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 225** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1b.iii, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; given the location represents a possible single component Early Archaic site, it is likely a minimum of 20% of the total units must be screen through three millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate in the recovery of artifacts (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.2, Standard 7, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.179 Location 226

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 226 resulted in the recovery of 11 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 20 metre by 20 metre area, all pieces of chipping detritus. A total of 12 pieces of chipping detritus were identified during the survey and left in the field. Despite the non-

diagnostic nature of Location 226, the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 226 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 226** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.180 Location 227

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 227 resulted in the recovery of 22 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 64 metre by 50 metre area including 20 pieces of chipping detritus, one utilized flake, and one biface. Given the small number of recovered artifacts and the lack of diagnostic specimens, the information potential and cultural value of Location 227 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 227** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.181 Location 236a

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 236a resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolate nature of the recovered artifact, the information potential and cultural value of Location 236a was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 236a** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.182 Location 236b

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 236b resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a projectile point. Given the isolate nature of the recovered artifact, the information potential and cultural value of Location 236b was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 236b** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.183 Location 238

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 238 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 11 metre by 1 metre area, both pieces of chipping detritus. Given the small number of recovered artifacts, the information potential and cultural value of Location 238 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 238** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.184 Location 239

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 239 resulted in the recovery of eight pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 50 metre by 25 metre area, including five pieces of chipping detritus, one biface, one retouched flake and one scraper. Given the small number of recovered artifacts, the information potential and cultural value of Location 239 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 239** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.185 Location 240

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 240 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Despite the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 240 was judged to be significant due to its association with the Late Paleo-Indian period in southern Ontario. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 240** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1b.iii, Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; given the location represents a possible single component Paleo-Indian site, it is likely a minimum of 20% of the total units must be screen through three millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate in the recovery of artifacts (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.2, Standard 7, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.186 Location 241

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 241 resulted in the recovery of 15 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 19 metre by 10 metre area including 11 pieces of chipping detritus, two bifaces, one retouched flake, and one utilized flake. Approximately 30 pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field. Despite the non-diagnostic nature of Location 241, the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 241 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 241** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.187 Location 242

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 242 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the

period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed whiteware and ironstone ceramics. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 242 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.**

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 242 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.188 Location 243

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 243 resulted in the recovery of 13 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over an 87 metre by 31 metre area, including 12 pieces of chipping detritus, and one biface. Given the small number of recovered artifacts over a relatively large spatial area, the information potential and cultural value of Location 243 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 243** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.189 Location 244

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 244 resulted in the recovery of 10 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 48 metre by 15 metre area, all pieces of chipping detritus. Three additional pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field. Given the small number of recovered artifacts over a relatively large spatial area, the information potential and cultural value of Location 244 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 244** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.190 Location 245

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 245 resulted in the recovery of 25 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 125 metre by 71 metre including 13 pieces of chipping detritus, one spokeshave, three scrapers, four bifaces, and four projectile points. Approximately 96 pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field. Location 245 represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts where a temporal range is represented in the

projectile point assemblage, from Middle Archaic Otter Creek and Brewerton points through to a Late Archaic Innes point; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 245 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 245** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.191 Location 246

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 246 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 246 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 246** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.192 Location 247

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 247 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed whiteware and ironstone ceramics, as well as the recovered yellowware, stoneware, pipe stem fragments, machine cut nails and agate button. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 247 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.**

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of

interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 247 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.193 Location 248

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 248 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a biface. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 248 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 248** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.194 Location 249

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 249 resulted in the recovery of a sparse scatter of late 19th to early 20th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. A total of 94 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified on the surface of Location 249. Although only 14 diagnostic artifacts were identified and recovered, this total included examples pre-1900 whiteware ceramic and machine cut nails. It is our professional opinion that Location 249 has cultural heritage value or interest. Based on this consideration, Stage 3 assessment is recommended as per Section 2.2, Guideline 2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest.

Given this, **it is recommended that Location 249 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 249 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.195 Location 250

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 250 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of mid 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. Although a sample fewer than 20 artifacts was retained from Location 250, all of the identifiable recovered ceramics (n=10) were examples of pre-1900 whiteware and pearlware ceramics. It is our professional opinion that a Stage 3 assessment of Location 250 would yield a larger sample of pre-1900 artifacts. Based on this

consideration, Stage 3 assessment is recommended as per Section 2.2, Guideline 2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest.

Given this, it is recommended that Location 250 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site. The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 250 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.196 Location 251

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 251 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a biface. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 251 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 251** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.197 Location 252

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 252 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 252 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 252** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.198 Location 253

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 253 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 253 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 253** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.199 Location 254

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 254 resulted in the recovery of 22 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 223 metre by 57 metre area, including 22 pieces of chipping detritus, one biface,

one retouched flake, one utilized flake, and one projectile point. Approximately 72 pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field to assist with relocating the site. Location 254 represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts with a possible Late Woodland affiliation. Additionally, multiple areas were identified at Location 254 where 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered within a 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 254 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 254** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1c, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, Plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters. Multiple grids should be placed over areas of artifact concentrations, as identified through the Stage 3 CSP. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site; additional units should be excavated, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.200 Location 255

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 255 resulted in the recovery of three pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 23 metre by 16 metre area, including two pieces of chipping detritus and one biface. Three additional pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field. Given the small number of recovered artifacts, the information potential and cultural value of Location 255 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 255** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.201 Location 256

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 256 resulted in the recovery of seven pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 56 metre by 32 metre area including four pieces of chipping detritus and three bifaces. A total of 21 pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field. Given the small number of recovered artifacts over a relatively large spatial area the information potential and cultural value of Location 256 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 256** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.202 Location 257

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 257 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 257 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 257** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.203 Location 258

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 258 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 258 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 258** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.204 Location 259

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 259 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 259 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 259** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.205 Location 260

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 260 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 260 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 260** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.206 Location 261

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 261 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 261 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 261** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.207 Location 262

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 262 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed whiteware, ironstone and pearlware ceramics. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 262 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.**

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one

metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 262 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.208 Location 263

*The Stage 2 assessment of Location 263 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a biface. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 263 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 263** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).*

5.209 Location 264

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 264 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. A total of 212 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified on the surface of Location 264. Although only a small sample of ceramics (n=17) were recovered, this total includes examples of pre-1900 ironstone ceramics, namely whiteware and ironstone. It is our professional opinion that Location 264 has cultural heritage value or interest. Based on this consideration, Stage 3 assessment is recommended as per Section 2.2, Guideline 2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest.

*Given this, **it is recommended that Location 264 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.** The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.*

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 264 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.210 Location 265

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 265 resulted in the recovery of six pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 57 metre by 37 metre area, all pieces of chipping detritus. Three additional pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field. Given the small number of recovered artifacts, the information potential and cultural value of Location 265 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 265** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.211 Location 266

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 266 resulted in the recovery of 15 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 114 metre by 77 metre area, including nine pieces of chipping detritus, one biface, one scraper, and four projectile points. Although a small number of artifacts were recovered over a large spatial area, a cluster of artifacts was identified consisting of a diagnostic projectile point and two pieces of chipping detritus within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. The diagnostic projectile point was the Brewerton-like specimen dating to the Middle Archaic period. Given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 266 was judged to be significant, related to this cluster of artifacts.

As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 266 in the area of clustered artifacts** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011). It is recommended the Stage 3 assessment center on the location of the recovered diagnostic Middle Archaic point and continue based on Stage 3 test unit artifact counts and the Stage 3 CSP. In addition to the site centroid, the GPS coordinates for the Middle Archaic projectile point are provided in Supplement B.

5.212 Location 267

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 267 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of late 19th to early 20th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. Given the Stage 2 assessment resulted in a small amount of 19th century ceramic material and a relatively large amount of nails and miscellaneous metal fragments, the information potential and cultural heritage value of Location 267 was judged to be low. It is likely the scatter of artifacts is associated with the extant house located immediately west of Location 267. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 267** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1c, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.213 Location 268

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 268 resulted in the recovery of four pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 35 metre by 32 metre area, including two pieces of chipping detritus, one core, and one projectile point. Six additional pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface

and left in the field. Although a small number of artifacts were recovered over a large spatial area, a cluster of artifacts was identified consisting of a diagnostic projectile point and two pieces of chipping detritus within an isolated 10 metre by 10 metre area. Given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 268 was judged to be significant, related to this cluster of artifacts.

As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 268 in the area of clustered artifacts** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011). It is recommended the Stage 3 assessment center on the location of the recovered diagnostic point and continue based on Stage 3 test unit artifact counts and the Stage 3 CSP. In addition to the site centroid, the GPS coordinates for the projectile point are provided in Supplement B.

5.214 Location 269

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 269 resulted in the recovery of four pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 12 metre by 7 metre area including two pieces of chipping detritus, one biface, and one drill. Given the small number of recovered artifacts, the information potential and cultural value of Location 269 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 269** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.215 Location 270

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 270 resulted in the recovery of a single historic artifact, a piece of transfer-printed whiteware. Given isolated nature of the artifact the information potential and cultural heritage value of Location 270 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 270** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1c, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.216 Location 271

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 271 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of late 19th to early 20th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. Given the Stage 2 assessment did not result in the recovery of a spatially discrete scatter of artifacts mostly dating prior to 1900 (minimum of 20 artifacts) and the location of the scatter in relation to a burn pile, the information potential and cultural heritage value of Location 271 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 271** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1c, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.217 Location 272

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 272 resulted in the recovery of two pre-contact Aboriginal pieces of chipping detritus, located 10 metres apart. Given the small number of recovered artifacts, the information potential and cultural value of Location 272 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 272** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.218 Location 273

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 273 resulted in the recovery of 16 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts over a 45 metre by 44 metre area including 14 pieces of chipping detritus, one biface, and one core. A total of 48 pieces of chipping detritus were identified on the surface and left in the field. Despite the non-diagnostic nature of Location 273, the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts; given this the information potential and cultural value of Location 273 was deemed to be significant. As a result, **further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 273** prior to any ground disturbance activities in the area (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i, Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface collection of artifacts. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.219 Location 274

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 274 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal utilized flake. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 274 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 274** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.220 Location 275

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 275 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal piece of chipping detritus. Given the isolated nature of this recovery, the information potential and cultural value of Location 275 was judged to be low. As a result, the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 275** (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 2.2 Standard 1, Government of Ontario 2011).

5.221 Location 276

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 276 resulted in the recovery of a scatter of mid to late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. The presence of more than 20 artifacts dating the period of use prior to 1900 lends cultural heritage value or interest to the site; these artifacts include the previously discussed whiteware and ironstone ceramics. Based on this consideration, the artifacts identified fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation

as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), to further evaluate its cultural heritage value or interest. Given this, **it is recommended that Location 276 be subject to a Stage 3 assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.**

The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

Test units should be excavated as detailed in Table 3.1, small pre-contact and post-contact sites. The test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units in areas of interest around the site (Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.2.3 Table 3.1, Government of Ontario 2011).

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to Location 276 should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.222 Summary of Recommendations

A summary of the above detailed recommendations is provided in the below tables. Following the consolidation of field locations a total of 221 recommendations are made including 148 locations not recommended for further Stage 3 assessment and 73 locations recommended for further Stage 3 assessment. Sites recommended for Stage 3 have been registered with the MTCS; Borden registration numbers are provided below.

Table 1: Summary of Recommendations

Cultural Affiliation	Sites Recommended for Stage 3	Site Not Recommended for Stage 3
<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	45	142
<i>Historic Euro-Canadian</i>	27	6
<i>Multi-component</i>	1	0
Total	73	148

Table 2: Jericho Wind Energy Project Recommendations for Further Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

Location Number	Cultural Affiliation	Dimensions	Stage 3 Recommendation	Borden Number	Stage 3 Unit Strategy
1	Historic Euro-Canadian	40 m X 25 m	Yes	AgHI-41	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
2	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
3	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
4	Pre-contact Aboriginal	20 m X 20 m	No		
5	Pre-contact Aboriginal	60 m X 30 m	No		
6	Pre-contact Aboriginal	95 m X 30 m	No		
7	Pre-contact Aboriginal	65 m X 40 m	No		
8	Pre-contact Aboriginal	175 m X 90 m	Yes	AhHI-76	
9	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
10	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
11	Pre-contact Aboriginal	80 m X 65m	No		
12	Historic Euro-Canadian	78 m X 25 m	Yes	AgHI-13	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
13	Pre-contact Aboriginal	22 m X 12 m	No		
14	Pre-contact Aboriginal	10 m X 1 m	No		
15	Pre-contact Aboriginal	12 m X 1 m	No		
16	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
20	Pre-contact Aboriginal	50 m X 25 m	No		
21	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
22	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
23	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
24	Pre-contact Aboriginal	120 m X 100 m	No		
25	Pre-contact Aboriginal	12 m X 10 m	Yes	AhHI-77	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
26	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
27	Pre-contact Aboriginal	125 m X 100 m	Yes	AhHI-78	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery
28	Pre-contact Aboriginal	110 m X 90 m	Yes	AhHI-79	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery
29	Pre-contact Aboriginal	2 m X 1 m	No		
30	Pre-contact Aboriginal	43 m X 18 m	No		
31	Pre-contact Aboriginal	2 m X 2 m	No		
32	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
33	Pre-contact Aboriginal	30 m X 25 m	Yes	AhHI-80	5x5 metre grid with

Location Number	Cultural Affiliation	Dimensions	Stage 3 Recommendation	Borden Number	Stage 3 Unit Strategy
					20% infill
34	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
35	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
36	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
37	Pre-contact Aboriginal	22 m X 20 m	No		
38	Pre-contact Aboriginal	22 m X 15 m	Yes	AgHI-14	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
39	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
40	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
41	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
42	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
43	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
44	Historic Euro-Canadian	75 m X 45 m	Yes	AgHI-15	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
45	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
46	Historic Euro-Canadian	100 m X 25 m	Yes	AgHI-16	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
47	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
48	Pre-contact Aboriginal	7 m X 1 m	No		
49	Historic Euro-Canadian	Isolated find	No		
50	Pre-contact Aboriginal	105 m X 45 m	Yes	AgHI-17	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery
55	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
58	Pre-contact Aboriginal	60 m X 47 m	No		
59	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
60	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
61	Pre-contact Aboriginal	56 m X 41 m	Yes	AgHI-18	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
62	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
63	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
64	Pre-contact Aboriginal	15 m X 6 m	No		
65	Pre-contact Aboriginal	7 m X 1 m	No		
66	Pre-contact Aboriginal	25 m X 16 m	No		
67	Pre-contact Aboriginal	7 m X 1 m	No		
68	Pre-contact Aboriginal	33 m X 10 m	No		
69	Pre-contact Aboriginal	12 m X 5 m	No		
70	Historic Euro-Canadian	165 m X 120 m	No		

Location Number	Cultural Affiliation	Dimensions	Stage 3 Recommendation	Borden Number	Stage 3 Unit Strategy
71	Historic Euro-Canadian	100 m X 70 m	Yes	AgHI-19	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
77	Pre-contact Aboriginal	950 m X 430	Yes	AgHk-140	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery
78	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
79	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
80	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
81	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
82	Pre-contact Aboriginal	45 m X 45 m	Yes	AhHI-81	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill*
83	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
84	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	Yes	AhHI-82	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
87	Historic Euro-Canadian	56 m X 25 m	Yes	AgHI-42	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
88	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
89	Pre-contact Aboriginal	10 m X 1 m	No		
90	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
91	Pre-contact Aboriginal	12 m X 1 m	No		
92	Pre-contact Aboriginal	58 m X 22 m	No		
93	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
94	Pre-contact Aboriginal	7 m X 1 m	No		
95	Pre-contact Aboriginal	10 m X 9 m	No		
96	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
97	Pre-contact Aboriginal	2 m X 1 m	No		
98	Pre-contact Aboriginal	50 m X 21 m	No		
99	Pre-contact Aboriginal	18 m X 13 m	No		
101	Pre-contact Aboriginal	405 m X 270 m	Yes	AgHk-141	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery
102	Pre-contact Aboriginal	15 m X 10 m	Yes	AgHk-142	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
103	Pre-contact Aboriginal	25 m X 25 m	No		
104	Pre-contact Aboriginal	35 m X 25 m	No		
105	Pre-contact Aboriginal	62 m X 36 m	No		
106	Pre-contact Aboriginal	15 m X 15 m	No		
107	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
108	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
109	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		

Location Number	Cultural Affiliation	Dimensions	Stage 3 Recommendation	Borden Number	Stage 3 Unit Strategy
110	Historic Euro-Canadian	75 m X 55 m	Yes	AhHI-83	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
111	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
112	Pre-contact Aboriginal	53 m X 23 m	No		
113	Pre-contact Aboriginal	18 m X 6 m	No		
114	Pre-contact Aboriginal	28 m X 22 m	Yes	AgHI-20	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
115	Pre-contact Aboriginal	10 m X 1 m	No		
116	Pre-contact Aboriginal	168 m X 132 m	Yes	AgHI-21	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery
117	Historic Euro-Canadian	33 m X 23 m	Yes	AgHI-22	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
118	Pre-contact Aboriginal	65 m X 42 m	Yes	AgHI-39	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery
119	Multi-component	80 m X 70 m	Yes	AhHI-84	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery
121	Pre-contact Aboriginal	240 m X 165 m	Yes	AhHI-85	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery
126	Pre-contact Aboriginal	140 m X 100 m	Yes	AhHI-86	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery
130	Multi-component	670 m X 510 m	Yes	AhHI-87	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery
133	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
134	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
135	Historic Euro-Canadian	180 m X 100 m	Yes	AgHI-23	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
136	Pre-contact Aboriginal	146 m X 63 m	Yes	AgHI-39	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery
140	Pre-contact Aboriginal	225 m X 195 m	Yes	AhHI-99	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery
142	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	Yes	AhHI-88	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill*
143	Pre-contact Aboriginal	230 m X 61 m	Yes	AhHI-100	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery
147	Pre-contact Aboriginal	61 m X 46 m	Yes	AhHI-89	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill

Location Number	Cultural Affiliation	Dimensions	Stage 3 Recommendation	Borden Number	Stage 3 Unit Strategy
148	Historic Euro-Canadian	185 m X 113 m	Yes	AgHk-143	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
149	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
150	Pre-contact Aboriginal	460 m X 340 m	Yes	AgHk-144	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery
151	Historic Euro-Canadian	60 m X 20 m	Yes	AgHI-43	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
152	Pre-contact Aboriginal	159 m X 49 m	Yes	AhHI-90	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill*
153	Historic Euro-Canadian	100 m X 30 m	Yes	AgHk-145	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
154	Pre-contact Aboriginal	150 m X 70 m	No		
155	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
156	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	Yes	AgHI-24	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill*
157	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
158	Pre-contact Aboriginal	20 m X 20 m	No		
159	Historic Euro-Canadian	100 m X 85 m	Yes	AgHI-25	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
160	Historic Euro-Canadian	65 m X 55 m	Yes	AgHI-26	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
161	Historic Euro-Canadian	72 m X 52 m	Yes	AgHI-27	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
162	Historic Euro-Canadian	100 m X 30 m	Yes	AhHI-91	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
164	Historic Euro-Canadian	Isolated find	No		
165	Historic Euro-Canadian	135 m X 35 m	Yes	AgHI-28	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
166	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
168	Pre-contact Aboriginal	12 m X 5 m	No		
169	Pre-contact Aboriginal	10 m x 10 m	No		
170	Historic Euro-Canadian	30 m x 30 m	Yes	AgHI-44	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill
171	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	Yes	AgHI-30	5x5 metre grid with 20% infill*
172	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		
173	Pre-contact Aboriginal	2 m X 1 m	No		
174	Pre-contact Aboriginal	52 m X 30 m	No		
175	Pre-contact Aboriginal	60 m X 42 m	No		
176	Pre-contact Aboriginal	30 m X 30 m	No		
177	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated find	No		

Location Number	Cultural Affiliation	Dimensions	Stage 3 Recommendation	Borden Number	Stage 3 Unit Strategy
178	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	No		
179	<i>Historic Euro-Canadian</i>	<i>142 m X 52 m</i>	Yes	AgHI-31	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill</i>
180	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	Yes	AgHI-32	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill*</i>
181	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>77 m X 28 m</i>	No		
182	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>20 m X 20 m</i>	No		
183	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>11 m X 2 m</i>	No		
184	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>19 m X 1 m</i>	Yes	AhHI-92	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill*</i>
185	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	No		
186	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>10 m X 10 m</i>	No		
187	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>8 m X 1 m</i>	No		
188	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	No		
189	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>35 m X 30 m</i>	No		
190	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	No		
191	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>60 m X 46 m</i>	No		
193	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>82 m X 50 m</i>	Yes	AgHk-146	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery</i>
196	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>175 m X 50 m</i>	Yes	AgHk-147	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery</i>
197	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>25 m X 3 m</i>	Yes	AgHk-148	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill*</i>
198	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	No		
199	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	Yes	AgHk-149	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill*</i>
200	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	No		
204	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	No		
207	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>140 m X 29 m</i>	No		
209	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	No		
210	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	No		
211	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>6 m X 1 m</i>	No		
212	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>8 m X 1 m</i>	No		
213	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>50 m X 8 m</i>	No		
214	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>20 m X 18 m</i>	No		
215	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	Yes	AgHI-33	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill*</i>
216	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>100 m X 100 m</i>	Yes	AhHI-93	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around</i>

Location Number	Cultural Affiliation	Dimensions	Stage 3 Recommendation	Borden Number	Stage 3 Unit Strategy
					<i>periphery</i>
218	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>34 m X 16 m</i>	<i>No</i>		
219	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
220	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>13 m X 1 m</i>	<i>No</i>		
221	<i>Historic Euro-Canadian</i>	<i>52 m X 30 m</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AgHI-40</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill</i>
222	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
223	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
225	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AhHI-94</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill*</i>
226	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>20 m X 20 m</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AhHI-95</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill</i>
227	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>64 m X 50 m</i>	<i>No</i>		
236a	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
236b	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
238	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>11 m X 1 m</i>	<i>No</i>		
239	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>50 m X 25 m</i>	<i>No</i>		
240	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AgHk-151</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill*</i>
241	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>19 m X 10 m</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AgHI-34</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill</i>
242	<i>Historic Euro-Canadian</i>	<i>60 m X 55 m</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AgHI-35</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill</i>
243	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>87 m X 31 m</i>	<i>No</i>		
244	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>48 m X 15 m</i>	<i>No</i>		
245	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>125 m X 71 m</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AhHk-149</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around periphery</i>
246	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
247	<i>Historic Euro-Canadian</i>	<i>116 m X 70 m</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AgHI-36</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill</i>
248	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
249	<i>Historic Euro-Canadian</i>	<i>83 m X 63 m</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AgHI-45</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill</i>
250	<i>Historic Euro-Canadian</i>	<i>83 m X 27 m</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AgHk-156</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill</i>
251	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
252	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
253	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
254	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>223 m X 57 m</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AhHI-101</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill, 10% around</i>

Location Number	Cultural Affiliation	Dimensions	Stage 3 Recommendation	Borden Number	Stage 3 Unit Strategy
					<i>periphery</i>
255	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>23 m X 16 m</i>	<i>No</i>		
256	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>56 m X 32 m</i>	<i>No</i>		
257	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
258	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
259	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
260	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
261	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
262	<i>Historic Euro-Canadian</i>	<i>30 m X 30 m</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AgHI-37</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill</i>
263	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
264	<i>Historic Euro-Canadian</i>	<i>115 m X 100 m</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AgHI-46</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill</i>
265	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>57 m X 37 m</i>	<i>No</i>		
266	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>114 m X 77 m</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AgHk-157</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill</i>
267	<i>Historic Euro-Canadian</i>	<i>15 m X 10 m</i>	<i>No</i>		
268	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>35 m X 32 m</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AgHk-158</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill</i>
269	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>12 m X 7 m</i>	<i>No</i>		
270	<i>Historic Euro-Canadian</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
271	<i>Historic Euro-Canadian</i>	<i>121 m X 96 m</i>	<i>No</i>		
272	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>10 m X 1 m</i>	<i>No</i>		
273	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>45 m X 44 m</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AhHI-96</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill</i>
274	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
275	<i>Pre-contact Aboriginal</i>	<i>Isolated find</i>	<i>No</i>		
276	<i>Historic Euro-Canadian</i>	<i>75 m X 65 m</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>AgHk-154</i>	<i>5x5 metre grid with 20% infill</i>

**indicates possible single component Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic site, may require a minimum of 20% units screened through 3 mm hardware cloth*

5.223 Stage 3 Assessment Strategies

The recommended Stage 3 assessments should include the conducting and mapping of controlled surface pick-up surveys and the hand excavation of a series of one-metre square test units. Each one metre test unit should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil with all soil screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts. The subsoil surface of each unit should be shovel shined, trowelled and examined for any evidence of subsurface cultural features prior to backfilling. Any subsurface cultural features observed should be recorded, photo-documented, and covered by geo-textile cloth prior to backfilling.

Stage 3 test unit placement strategies have been included in each recommendation above, where appropriate; they have also been listed in Table 329.

In the cases of sites associated with Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic time periods, at least 10% of the test units should be screened through three millimetre hardware cloth if excavated in heavy clay soil, and at least 20% if excavated in sandy soil.

For sites with an Historic Euro-Canadian component, further archival research should be conducted to supplement the Stage 1 background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to that location.

On sites that have a Pre-contact Aboriginal component, there should be engagement with First Nations groups expressing an interest in the archaeological resources of the area.

5.224 Summary

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required; hence the archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1990b) and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

The MTCS is asked to provide NEEC with a letter concurring with the recommendations presented herein.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Ian Hember
Archaeology Review Officer

- c. Thomas Bird, NextEra
- Marc Rose, AECOM
- Vic Schroter, Ministry of the Environment