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February 1, 2013

Marc Rose,
AECOM Canada Ltd.
300 Town Centre Boulevard, Suite 300
Markham, ON
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**RE: Goshen Wind Energy Centre
Various Lots and Concessions, Geographic townships of Hay, Stephen and
Usborne, now Municipalities of Bluewater and South Huron, Huron County,
Ontario
FIT Number FIT-FETX82X
DPR HD00762
PIF P218-038-2011**

Dear Proponent:

This letter constitutes the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's written comments as required by s. 22(3)(a) of O. Reg. 359/09 under the *Environmental Protection Act* regarding archaeological assessments undertaken for the above project.

Based on the information contained in the report(s) you have submitted for this project, the Ministry believes the archaeological assessment complies with the *Ontario Heritage Act's* licensing requirements, including the licence terms and conditions and the Ministry's 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines or the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (whichever apply). Please note that the Ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of the report(s).*

The report recommends the following:

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: NextEra Energy Canada, ULC Goshen Wind Energy Centre Huron County, Ontario, Revised Report Dated 29 January 2013, Received by MTC Toronto Office on 30 January 2013, MTC Project Information Form Number P218-038-2011:

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the NEEC Goshen Wind Energy Centre resulted in the identification of 62 archaeological sites, including 37 pre-contact Aboriginal, 20 historic Euro-Canadian and five multicomponent.

Recommendations for each location are found below.

5.1 Location 1

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 1.

5.2 Location 2

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 2 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 2.

5.3 Location 3

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 3 resulted in the recovery of five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts consisting of three pieces of chipping detritus and two utilized flakes. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 3.

5.4 Location 4

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 4 resulted in the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal end scraper. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 4.

5.5 Location 5 (AhHk-139)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 5 (AhHk-139) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, 32 of which were collected for further analysis, including 22 fragments of chipping detritus, five bifaces, two scraper, two utilized flakes and one Paleo-Indian projectile point. Given the presence of over 10 pre-contact

Aboriginal artifacts, including a Paleo-Indian projectile point, it is recommended that Location 7 be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.

The Stage 3 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. A sample of units will be screen through three millimetre mesh. The Stage 3 assessment will also include engagement with First Nations groups expressing interest in the archaeological resources of the area.

5.6 Location 6

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 2 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 6.

5.7 Location 7 (AhHk-140)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 7 (AhHk-140) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of mid-to-late-19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, 16 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes mid-to-late 19th century ironstone and three diagnostic bottle glass finishes that date to post-1850. As well, a single fragment of horse tack (a double throat sleigh bell dated to post-1880) was also collected. Given the presence of late-19th century material and the presence of a house indicated on the historic mapping, it is recommended that Location 7 (AhHk-140) be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.

The Stage 3 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 7 (AhHk-140) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.8 Location 8

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 2 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 8.

5.9 Location 9

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 2 resulted in the recovery of one pre-contact Aboriginal bifacially worked lithic tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 9.

5.10 Location 10

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 2 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 10.

5.11 Location 11 (AhHj-4)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 11 (AhHj-4) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of mid-to-late-19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, seven of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes a variety of whiteware ceramic decorative types. Given the presence of mid-19th century material and the presence of a house indicated on the historic mapping, it is recommended that Location 11 (AhHj-4) be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.

The Stage 3 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 11 (AhHj-4) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.12 Location 12

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 2 resulted in the recovery of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 12.

5.13 Location 13 (AiHj-10)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 13 (AiHj-10) identified a small scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus and fire-cracked rock. The survey resulted in the recovery of six pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given the presence of fire-cracked rock in addition to a lithics scatter, it is recommended that Location 13 (AiHj-10) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. The Stage 3 assessment will also include engagement with First Nations groups expressing interest in the archaeological resources of the area.

5.14 Location 14

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 14 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus and one bifacially worked lithic tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 14.

5.15 Location 15 (AiHj-17)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 15 (AiHj-17) resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal Early Archaic Nettling/Kirk corner-notched projectile point. Given the presence of this isolated Early Archaic projectile point, it is recommended that Location 15 (AiHj-17) be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.

The Stage 3 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. A sample of units will be screen through three millimetre mesh. The Stage 3 assessment will also include engagement with First Nations groups expressing interest in the archaeological resources of the area.

5.19 Location 19 (AiHj-12)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 19 (AiHj-12) resulted in the recovery three pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus and a single projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given the presence of a miniature projectile point and a small lithics scatter within a discrete area, it is recommended that Location 19 (AiHj-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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. The Stage 3 assessment will also include engagement with First Nations groups expressing interest in the archaeological resources of the area.

5.20 Location 20 (AhHk-141)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 20 (AhHk-141) resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal Middle Archaic Brewerton corner-notched projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 20 (AhHk-141).

5.21 Location 21 (AhHk-142)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 21 (AhHk-142) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 50 fragments of predominantly late-19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, 16 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 15 domestic artifacts and a single fragment of recent material.

Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include ironstone and porcelain. There is also a fragment of marked ironstone dating from 1880 to 1904 and a fragmentary glass lightning stopper likely post-1880. Given the presence of late-19th century material and the historic association of the lot with the Canada Company, it is recommended that Location 21 (AhHk-142) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 21 (AhHk-142) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.22 Location 22

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 22 resulted in the recovery of one pre-contact Aboriginal bifacially worked lithic tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 22.

5.23 Location 23 (AiHj-13)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 23 (AiHj-13) resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 23 (AiHj-13).

5.24 Location 24 (AhHj-7)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 24 (AhHj-7) identified a small pre-contact Aboriginal lithics scatter, from which two bifaces and one projectile point were recovered. The survey resulted in the recovery of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given the presence of a projectile point and two bifaces in a discrete area, it is recommended that Location 24 (AhHj-7) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. The Stage 3 assessment will also include engagement with First Nations groups expressing interest in the archaeological resources of the area.

5.25 Location 25

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 25 resulted in the recovery of one pre-contact Aboriginal bifacially worked lithic tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 25.

5.26 Location 26 (AiHj-14)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 26 (AiHj-14) identified a small pre-contact Aboriginal lithics scatter of nine artifacts, from which a retouched flake and a scraper were collected. The survey resulted in the recovery of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 26 (AiHj-14).

5.27 Location 27 (AhHj-8)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 27 (AhHj-8) resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal Early Archaic Bifurcate Base projectile point. recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal Early Archaic Nettling/Kirk corner-notched projectile point. Given the presence of this isolated Early Archaic projectile point, it is recommended that Location 27 (AhHj-8) be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.

The Stage 3 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. A sample of units will be screen through three millimetre mesh. The Stage 3 assessment will also include engagement with First Nations groups expressing interest in the archaeological resources of the area.

5.28 Location 28 (AhHk-143)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 28 (AhHk-143) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 60 fragments of predominantly mid-to-late 19th century historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, 10 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes nine fragments of ironstone and whiteware ceramic and a single fragment of bottle glass. Given the presence of mid-to-late 19th century material and the historic association of the lot with the Canada Company, it is recommended that Location 28 (AhHk-143) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 28 (AhHk-143) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.29 Location 29

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 29 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus and one bifacially worked lithic tool [sic]. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 29.

5.30 Location 30

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 30 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus and one bifacially worked lithic tool [sic]. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 30.

5.31 Location 31 (AhHk-144)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 31 (AhHk-144) resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal Middle Archaic Brewerton side-notched projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 31 (AhHk- 144).

5.32 Location 32

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 32 resulted in the recovery of one pre-contact Aboriginal bifacially worked lithic tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 32.

5.33 Location 33 (AhHk-145)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 33 (AhHk-145) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 100 artifacts spanning the 19th century, 23 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 21 domestic items, as well as one personal item and one fragment of recent material. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage are ironstone, but there is a fragment of black glass in the assemblage that may indicate pre-1860 occupation of the site. Also collected was a percussion cap firearm mechanism with a manufacturing date range of 1838 to 1870. Given the presence of 19th century material and the historic association of the lot with the Canada Company, it is recommended that Location 33 (AhHk-145) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 33 (AhHk-145) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.34 Location 34 (AhHj-10)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 34 (AhHj-10) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 70 artifacts spanning the 19th century, 45 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 38 domestic items, four personal items and three structural items. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include ironstone,

whiteware, yellowware, stoneware and utilitarian earthenware. The assemblage also includes a fragment of black bottle glass that may indicate pre-1860 occupation of the site. Given the presence of 19th century material as well as the presence of two homesteads within the vicinity on the historic mapping, it is recommended that Location 34 (AhHj-10) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 34 (AhHj-10) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.35 Location 35 (AhHj-9)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 35 (AhHj-9) resulted in the recovery of a single pre-contact Aboriginal Early Woodland Meadowood projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 35 (AhHj-9).

5.36 Location 36 (AhHk-147)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 36 (AhHk-147) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 200+ artifacts spanning the 19th century, 56 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 50 domestic items, one structural item and one organic item. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include ironstone, whiteware, stoneware, utilitarian earthenware, Rockinghamware, semi-porcelain and creamware. The assemblage also includes two fragments of black bottle glass that may indicate pre-1860 occupation of the site.

In addition, the assemblage includes one fragment of creamware, which also could indicate early 19th century occupation. Given the presence of 19th century material and the historic association of the lot with the Canada Company, it is recommended that Location 36 (AhHk-147) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 36 (AhHk-147) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.37 Location 37 (AhHj-11)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 37 (AhHj-11) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 300+ artifacts spanning the 19th century, 66 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 53 domestic items, six structural items, four personal items and one recent item. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include ironstone, whiteware, stoneware, utilitarian earthenware, semi-porcelain and porcelain. The assemblage also includes one fragment of black bottle glass that may indicate pre-1860 occupation of the site.

Given the presence of 19th century material as well as the presence of two homesteads and other infrastructure within the vicinity on the historic mapping, it is recommended that Location 37 (AhHj-11) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 37 (AhHj-11) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.38 Location 38 (AhHk-148)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 38 (AhHk-148) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 300+ artifacts spanning the 19th century and including a small scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, 94 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 93 Historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, including 86 domestic items, six structural items and one recent item. It also includes one pre-contact Aboriginal lithic item.

Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include ironstone, whiteware, stoneware, utilitarian earthenware, porcelain and Rockinghamware. Given the presence of 19th century material and Aboriginal pre-contact material, along with the lot's historical associated with the Canada Company, it is recommended that Location 38 (AhHk-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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. There should also be engagement with First Nations groups expressing interest in the archaeological resources of the area.

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 38 (AhHk-148) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.39 Location 39 (AhHj-12)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 39 (AhHj-12) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 600+ artifacts spanning the 19th century and including a small scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, 138 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 132 Historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, including 95 domestic items, 16 structural items, 16 personal items and one faunal item. It also includes six pre-contact Aboriginal lithic items. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include ironstone, whiteware, stoneware, utilitarian earthenware, porcelain, semi-porcelain and creamware. The assemblage also includes one fragment black bottle glass that may indicate pre-1860 occupation of the site. In addition, the assemblage includes one fragment of creamware, which also could indicate early 19th century occupation. Given the presence of 19th century material and Aboriginal pre-contact material, as well as the presence of a homestead within the vicinity on the historic mapping, it is recommended that Location 39 (AhHj-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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. There should also be engagement with First Nations groups expressing interest in the archaeological resources of the area.

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 39 (AhHj-12) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.40 Location 40

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 40 resulted in the recovery of one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus and one bifacially worked lithic tool. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 40.

5.41 Location 41

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 41 resulted in the recovery of four pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus and one retouched flake. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 41.

5.42 Location 42

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 42 resulted in the recovery of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal chipping celt. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 42.

5.43 Location 43 (AhHj-13)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 43 (AhHj-13) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 500+ artifacts spanning the 19th century and including a small scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, 25 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 24 Historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, including 22 domestic items, one structural item and one recent item. It also includes one pre-contact Aboriginal groundstone item. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include ironstone, whiteware, utilitarian earthenware and semi-porcelain. Given the presence of 19th century material and Aboriginal pre-contact material, as well as the presence of a homestead within the vicinity on the historic mapping, it is recommended that Location

43 (AhHj-13) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. There should also be engagement with First Nations groups expressing interest in the archaeological resources of the area.

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 43 (AhHj-13) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.44 Location 44 (AhHj-14)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 44 (AhHj-14) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 80 artifacts spanning the 19th century, 29 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 27 domestic items and two personal items. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include ironstone, whiteware and stoneware. Given the presence of 19th century material as well as the presence of several homesteads and a mill within the vicinity on the historic mapping, it is recommended that Location 44 (AhHj-14) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 44 (AhHj-14) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.45 Location 45 (AhHj-15)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 45 (AhHj-15) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 80 artifacts spanning the 19th century, 38 of which were collected for

further analysis. This assemblage includes 36 domestic items, one structural item and one recent item. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include ironstone, whiteware, stoneware, semi-porcelain and porcelain. The assemblage also includes one fragment black bottle glass that may indicate pre-1860 occupation of the site. Given the presence of 19th century material and the lot's historic association with the Canada Company, it is recommended that Location 45 (AhHj-15) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 45 (AhHj-15) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.46 Location 46 (AhHj-16)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 46 (AhHj-16) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 80 artifacts spanning the 19th century, 29 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 27 domestic items and two structural items. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include ironstone, whiteware, stoneware, utilitarian earthenware and semi-porcelain. Given the presence of 19th century material and the lot's historic association with the Canada Company, it is recommended that Location 46 (AhHj-16) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 46 (AhHj-16) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.47 Location 47 (AhHj-17)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 47 (AhHj-17) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 100+ artifacts spanning the 19th century, 49 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 45 domestic items, two structural items and two recent items. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include ironstone, whiteware, stoneware, utilitarian earthenware, semi-porcelain and creamware. The presence of creamware in the assemblage may indicate an early-19th century occupation of the site. The assemblage also includes a colourless glass bottle base with an open pontil mark, which may suggest an occupation date prior to 1855. Given the presence of 19th century material, it is recommended that Location 47 (AhHj-17) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 47 (AhHj-17) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.48 Location 48 (AhHj-18)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 48 (AhHj-18) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 150+ artifacts spanning the 19th century and including a small scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, 59 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 58 Historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, including 51 domestic items, five structural items and one personal item. It also includes one pre-contact Aboriginal lithic item. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include ironstone, whiteware and utilitarian earthenware.

The assemblage also includes three fragments of black bottle glass that may indicate pre-1860 occupation of the site. Given the presence of 19th century material and Aboriginal pre-contact material, as well as the presence of a homestead within the vicinity on the historic mapping, it is recommended that Location 48 (AhHj-18) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. There should also be engagement with First Nations groups expressing interest in the archaeological resources of the area.

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 48 (AhHj-18) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.49 Location 49 (AhHj-19)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 49 (AhHj-19) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 250 artifacts spanning the 19th century, 88 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 79 domestic items, six structural items, two personal items and one faunal remain. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include ironstone, whiteware, stoneware, utilitarian earthenware, semi-porcelain, porcelain, redware and pearlware. The presence of pearlware in the assemblage may indicate an early-19th century occupation of the site. The assemblage also includes two fragments of black bottle glass that may indicate pre-1860 occupation of the site. Given the presence of 19th century material and the lot's historic

association with the Canada Company, it is recommended that Location 49 (AhHj-19) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 49 (AhHj-19) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.50 Location 50 (AhHj-20)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 50 (AhHj-20) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 225 artifacts spanning the 19th century, 115 of which were collected for

further analysis. This assemblage includes 103 domestic items, six personal items, five structural items and one recent item. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include ironstone, whiteware, utilitarian earthenware, yellowware, porcelain and Victorian majolica. Given the presence of 19th century material as well as this location's proximity to several homesteads as indicated on the historic mapping, it is recommended that Location 50 (AhHj-20) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 50 (AhHj-20) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.51 Location 51 (AhHj-21)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 51 (AhHj-21) identified a sparse pre-contact Aboriginal scatter, from which five pieces of chipping detritus, a retouched flake and one Middle Archaic Brewerton projectile point were recovered. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given the presence of one diagnostic artifact with more than one non-diagnostic artifact, it is recommended that Location 51 (AhHj-21) be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.

The Stage 3 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil.

5.52 Location 52 (AhHj-22)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 52 (AhHj-22) resulted in the recovery of two pieces of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus and a single projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Due to the sparseness of the scatter, and given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site

has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 52 (AhHj-22).

5.53 Location 53

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 53 resulted in the recovery of a single pre-contact Aboriginal lithic blank. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 53.

5.54 Location 54 (AhHj-23)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 54 (AhHj-23) resulted in the recovery of a single pre-contact Aboriginal Early Archaic Nettling/Kirk corner-notched projectile point. Given the presence of this isolated Early Archaic projectile point, it is recommended that Location 54 (AhHj-23) be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any ground disturbance activities to further test the nature and density of the site.

The Stage 3 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. A sample of units will be screen through three millimetre mesh. The Stage 3 assessment will also include engagement with First Nations groups expressing interest in the archaeological resources of the area.

5.55 Location 55 (AiHj-18)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 55 (AiHj-18) resulted in the recovery of a single pre-contact Aboriginal Late Archaic Innes projectile point. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 55 (AiHj-18).

5.56 Location 56 (AhHj-24)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 56 (AhHj-24) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 150 artifacts spanning the 19th century, 105 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 100 domestic items, four structural items and one organic item. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include whiteware, ironstone, utilitarian earthenware, porcelain, semi-porcelain and Rockinghamware.

Given the presence of 19th century material as well as this location's proximity to a homestead as indicated on the historic mapping, it is recommended that Location 56 (AhHj-24) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 56 (AhHj-24) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.57 Location 57 (AhHj-25)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 57 (AhHj-25) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 125 artifacts spanning the 19th century, 95 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 87 domestic items, four structural items, two personal items, one equestrian item and one piece of faunal remains.

Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include whiteware, ironstone, utilitarian earthenware, porcelain and yellowware. Given the presence of 19th century material as well as this location's proximity to several homesteads as indicated on the historic mapping, it is recommended that Location 57 (AhHj-25) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 57 (AhHj-25) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.58 Location 58

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 58 resulted in the recovery a single piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 58.

5.59 Location 59

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 59 resulted in the recovery of 16 pieces of historic Euro-Canadian domestic debris. Despite the intensification of survey intervals no additional artifacts were recovered. Given that the cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been sufficiently documented, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 59.

5.60 Location 60 (AhHi-5)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 60 (AhHi-5) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of over 100 artifacts spanning the 19th century, 103 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 97 domestic items, three faunal remains, two personal items and one structural item. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include whiteware, ironstone, redware, stoneware and Rockinghamware. Given the presence of 19th century material and this location's proximity to a homestead as indicated on the historic mapping, it is recommended that Location 60 (AhHi-5) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 60 (AhHi-5) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.61 Location 61 (AhHi-6)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 61 (AhHi-6) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of over 100 artifacts spanning the 19th century, 108 of which were collected for further analysis from ten test pits and one test unit.

This assemblage includes 56 domestic items, 35 structural items, nine metal items, five faunal remains and three personal items. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage

include whiteware, ironstone, semi-porcelain, redware and Rockinghamware. In addition, the assemblage includes an ironstone maker's mark that can be dated to circa 1883. Given the presence of 19th century material and this location's proximity to a homestead as indicated on the historic mapping, it is recommended that Location 61 (AhHi-6) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 61 (AhHi-6) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.62 Location 62 (AhHi-7)

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 62 (AhHi-7) revealed a spatially discrete cluster of approximately 200 artifacts spanning the 19th century and including a small pre-contact Aboriginal component, 31 of which were collected for further analysis. This assemblage includes 31 Historic Euro-Canadian artifacts, including 29 domestic items and two personal items. It also includes one pre-contact Aboriginal scraper. Ceramics present in the domestic assemblage include ironstone, whiteware and semi-porcelain. The assemblage also includes two mid-to-late 19th century bottle finishes. Given the presence of 19th century material and Aboriginal pre-contact material, as well as the presence of a homestead within the vicinity on the historic mapping, it is recommended that Location 62 (AhHi-7) 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 archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

Prior to conducting the field work, the area should 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 five metre grid and should be excavated by hand to a depth of five centimetres within the subsoil. There should also be engagement with First Nations groups expressing interest in the archaeological resources of the area.

Site specific land registry research to supplement the previous background study concerning the land use and occupation history specific to Location 62 (AhHi-7) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

The Ministry is satisfied with these recommendations.

This letter does not waive any requirements which you may have under the Ontario Heritage Act. A separate letter addressing archaeological licensing obligations under the Act will be sent to the archaeologist who completed the assessment and will be copied to you.

This letter does not constitute approval of the renewable energy project. Approvals of the project may be required under other statutes and regulations. It is your responsibility to obtain any necessary approvals or licences.

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

Ian Hember
Archaeology Review Officer

c. Scott Martin, Golder Associates