



Appendix C Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment

Draft Environmental Study Report

Skyview 2 Battery Energy Storage Project

Skyview BESS Inc.

SLR Project No.: 241.031524.00001

September 8, 2025

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Skyview Battery Energy Storage System
Part of Lots 1-3 and Common, Concession 8
Township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal
United Counties of Leeds and Grenville
Geographic Township of Edwardsburgh
Former Grenville County, Ontario**

Prepared for
Sarah Palmer
Skyview BESS Inc.
200 Wellington St W, Suite 1102
Toronto, ON M5V 3C7
Tel: (416)-844-9701
Email: spalmer@potentiarenewables.com

Licensed under
Craig Ramsoomair
MCM Licence #P1106
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Original Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in November 2024, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands with the potential to be impacted by the Skyview 411MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project at 99 Dobbie Road, Town of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. In addition to the BESS, the project includes proposed components like construction staging areas, substation locations, a stormwater management pond, a noise wall, an access road and transmission lines. The assessment was carried out in support of the *Class Environmental Assessment for Transmission Facilities* process in accordance with the *Environmental Assessment Act*. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in November 2024 under Project Information Form #P1106-0061-2024. The investigation encompassed the entire study area. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the proponent. At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of primarily of agricultural lands traversed by artificial drainage channels and hydro towers.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the areas subject to Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments. Lands not subject to assessment beyond the study area retain archaeological potential and may require additional archaeological assessment should these lands be subject to development.

The possibility always remains some archaeological resources or relevant information may be missed following an archaeological assessment. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources or ancestral remains be discovered during the development process, the proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately, contact a licensed consultant archaeologist, and notify the following Indigenous communities:

- Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office
 - 31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101, Pembroke, Ontario K8A 8R6; Tel: (613) 735-3759; Fax: (613) 735-6307; Email: algonquins@tanakiwin.com;
- Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn
 - Tel: (613) 625-4010; Email: Consultation@pikwakanagan.ca; Please see Appendix A for AOPFN's Chance Find Protocol;
- Huron-Wendat Nation
 - 255, place Chef Michel Laveau, Wendake (QC), G0A 4V0; Tel: (418)-843-3767; Email: consultations@wendake.ca;
- Mohawk of the Bay of Quinte
 - 24 Meadow Drive, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, Ontario K0K 1X0; Tel: (613) 396-3424 ext. 155; Email: consultation@mbq-tmt.org;
- Mohawk Council of Akwesasne
 - 29 3rd St, Akwesasne, Quebec H0M 1A0; Tel: (613) 575-2348; Email: info@akwesasne.ca;

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ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
BESS – Battery Energy Storage System
MCM – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
PIF – Project Information Form
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

PERSONNEL

Operations Director: C.E. Gohm (#R187)

Engagement Advisors: M. DeVries, K. Kenel (#R1327)

Project Lead: C. Ramsoomair (#P1106)

Field Director: S. Brown (#R302)

Assistant Field Director: N. Beaton (#R1394)

Field Technicians: S. Bergen, K. Crocker, O. Harvey, V. Mann, L. McGillivray A. Moore, N. Moran, A. Reay (#1408), J. Stokes, U. Yumuturuğ

Cartographer: M. Johnson

Researcher: K. Crotty

Report Writer: N. Beaton

Editor: C. Ramsoomair

ENGAGED GROUPS

Algonquins of Ontario

Contacts: J. Meness, C. Todd

Field Representative: G. Pearce

Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn

Contacts: Consultation, K. Brethour

Field Representatives: D. Amikons

Huron Wendat Nation

Contacts: B. Labbe, S. Laine, D. Lesage

Field Representative: N. Sioui

Mohawk of the Bay of Quinte

Contacts: R. D. Maracle, C. Thompson, Consultation

Field Representative: None

Mohawk Council of Akwesasne

Contacts: B. Bourdages, A. Jacobs, C. McFaul, K. Sunday

Field Representative: None

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in November 2024, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands with the potential to be impacted by the Skyview 411MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project at 99 Dobbie Road, Town of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. In addition to the BESS, the project will include proposed components like construction staging areas, substation locations, a stormwater management pond, a noise wall, an access road and transmission lines. The assessment was carried out in support of the *Class Environmental Assessment for Transmission Facilities* process in accordance with the *Environmental Assessment Act*. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The study area consists of a rectilinear shaped parcel of land with an area of 70.30 ha (Map 1). This parcel is generally bounded by cultivated lands and an artificial channel to the north, cultivated lands to the West and East and Dobbie Road and cultivated lands to the south. In legal terms, the study area falls within part of Lots 1-3 and Common, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Edwardsburgh, Former Grenville County, now Township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. These lands comprise part of the territory subject to Crawford's Purchases in 1783. They are also within the proposed Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Area which is part of a land claim that was submitted to Canada in 1983, Ontario in 1985 (Map 2). It remains in negotiation and includes a series of petitions dating back as far as 1772 as the Algonquins of Ontario were not consulted during the Crawford's Purchases and are not signatory to that treaty.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in November 2024 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P1106-0061-2024. The investigation encompassed the entire study area. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the proponent. As set out in Section 2.0 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&Gs)*, the investigation was carried out to achieve the following objectives:

- Provide information about geography, history and current land conditions;
- Determine whether any previous archaeological fieldwork has been completed;
- Evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential;
- Document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- Determine whether there are sites requiring further assessment; and
- Recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 3 assessment, if necessary.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and enter the report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. A Record of Indigenous Engagement is included in the project report package in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 7.6.2 of the 2011 S&Gs.

1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in eastern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historical usage of the area has continued to develop but remains preliminary. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 summarizes the region's settlement history, whereas Section 1.2.3 documents past and present land uses. Two previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information were obtained during the research component of the study. This report is summarized in Section 1.3.3, and the reference (including title, author and PIF number) appears in Section 8.0.

1.2.1 Settlement History

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Indigenous groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this vibrant history into three main periods: Palaeo, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods comprise a range of discrete sub-periods characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns, which are used to interpret past lifeways. The general characteristics of these sub-periods are summarized in Table 1, and examples of archaeological sites with references are provided below.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History
(Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013; Gates St-Pierre 2016)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Palaeo	9000–8400 BC	Small bands move into southern Ontario; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Fluted points; Eastern Ontario was inundated by the Champlain Sea from about 10,000 to 8000 BC
Late Palaeo	8400–7500 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted points; First tangible signs of mobile groups of hunters/gatherers appear ca. 8000 BC
Early Archaic	7500–6000 BC	Side-notched, Corner-notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Gulf of Maine Archaic tradition sites are common; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)
Middle Archaic	6000–2500 BC	Laurentian tradition; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools; Inhabitants likely followed a seasonal round of hunting, fishing and gathering and engaged in long-distance trade for materials
Late Archaic	2500–900 BC	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)
Early Woodland	900–400 BC	Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people; Middlesex tradition attested late in the period within the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valleys; Represented primarily by mortuary contexts; Assemblages characterized by blocked-end tubes of ground and polished stone and a variety of large, bifacially worked items (e.g., long leaf-shaped blades, long stemmed blades, etc.)
Middle Woodland	400 BC–AD 600	Point Peninsula tradition; Vinette 2 ceramics appear; Small camp sites and seasonal village sites; Influences from northern Ontario and Hopewell area to the south; Hopewellian influence can be seen in continued use of burial mounds
Middle/Late Woodland Transition	AD 600–900	Gradual transition between Point Peninsula and later traditions; Princess Point tradition emerges elsewhere (i.e., in the vicinity of the Grand and Credit Rivers)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Late Woodland	AD 900–1600	This area often fell under shared usage due to overlapping territories; Area occupied by Algonquian-speaking peoples; Eastern Algonquian tradition emerges; Developed alongside Iroquoian-speaking Huron-Petun of southern Ontario; Ceramic traditions predominantly derived from the south, but also influences from Lake Superior; Eastern Algonquians adopted smoking pipes and ossuary burials from Huron-Petun, but tool traditions and houses were dissimilar; Engaged in frequent dog burials; Adopted corn horticulture in a partial way; St. Lawrence Iroquoian and Haudenosaunee presence must also be considered; Developed from small riverine campsites to large village sites and specific special purpose sites along St. Lawrence; Intramural burials within villages; distinctive finely manufactured, high collared and elaborately decorated ceramics and pipes; tendency to use bone and antler artifacts; Dispersed in the 16th century;

During the earlier sub-periods, much of eastern Ontario was characterized by glacial lakes and/or inland seas that resulted in high-water levels that have left a sequence of relict shorelines. Archaeological sites associated with these physiographic features are often located far inland from modern shorelines; they are therefore of critical importance for locating early deposits. Many sites in this area are small and have limited artifact assemblages; this lack of ‘site visibility’ is further compounded by the expedient use of local stone for tools and the sustainability of early lifeways in general. Many scatters in this area likely represent camps, chipping stations or processing areas associated with mobile peoples, utilized during their travels along the local drainage basins while making use of seasonal resources. This part of Ontario represents the ancestral territory of various Indigenous groups, each with their own land use and settlement pattern tendencies.

Indigenous settlement within eastern Ontario was late in comparison to other parts of the province due to the presence of the Champlain Sea, which inundated the St. Lawrence Lowland following the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet from about 10,000 BC to 8000 BC (Russell et al. 2011). Although no Palaeo sites were identified during an early archaeological inventory of the South Nation drainage basin, it was noted that they would most likely occur in the higher regions such as the Spencerville and Brockville areas (Daechsel 1980). It is possible that Indigenous peoples followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea and moved into the area late in the period as the crust rebounded and conditions became more favourable. Examples of Late Palaeo artifacts in eastern Ontario include two lanceolate points from Lanark County and a chipped stone semi-lunar ulu from Bob’s Lake in the Township of Bedford (Watson 1990, 1999). A Late Palaeo occupation has been noted on Thompson Island in the St. Lawrence River area (Ritchie 1969:18), and non-fluted lanceolate points have been found in the Thousand Islands and north of Kingston along the Cataraqui River (HQI 2000). Two fluted points were recovered from the vicinity of Lower Rideau Lake, but these are side-notched like Dalton points and, therefore, date to the Early Archaic period (Daechsel 1980).

This part of eastern Ontario was actively utilized by Indigenous peoples during the subsequent Archaic period as the ice sheet continued to recede and the climate warmed. Gulf of Maine Archaic tradition sites, characterized by the bipolar reduction of quartz and the absence of bifacial reduction, also occur in eastern Ontario (Swayze and McGhee 2011). Examples of Early Archaic sites in the region include the Kars (BgFv-3), Island (BfFw-5) and Mainland (BfFw-4) cluster,

which are several Indigenous campsites west of Kemptville along the Rideau River. The Middle Archaic Peninsula (BfFw-6) was also part of this cluster (KHC 2009). During an Archaeological Survey of St Lawrence Islands National Park, the Archaeologist J. V. Wright observed and noted several private collections from Indigenous sites impacted by the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1954. These are the Redmond (Befu-9), Fraser (BeFu-10) and Johnson (BeFt-1) sites which belong to a Laurentian tradition. Of particular note are the Prescott Burial Site (BeFx-2) near Prescott which comprised two burial features with nine individuals and associated grave goods (JWE 2006). These internments were dated to the Glacial Kame tradition of the Late Archaic period. Additionally, the Roebuck (BeFv-4) and Chesterville 2 (BgFt-6) are among several Woodland period sites noted as having various Archaic finds, providing evidence of a likely higher but unrealized number of Archaic sites within the surrounding landscape (Daechsel 1980).

By the Woodland period, the study area was situated on the periphery of two diverging traditions. To the north, little evidence exists for the Early Woodland period, although such sites are attested to the west near Arnprior further north (IE 2011:4). On the other hand, Middle Woodland sites are better documented. Kittle Creek 1 (BgFt-3) appears to be a Middle Woodland campsite that is part of a cluster of sites east of Cannamore in the Township of Winchester, overlooking the north bank of the South Nation River. Chesterville 2 (BgFt-6), a multi-component Late Archaic and Late Woodland campsite, and the Droppo site (BgFt-7), a multi-component site with an Indigenous component of unknown date, are also part of this cluster. More recent finds include the Allen Creek site (BgFv-10), a small Middle Woodland Indigenous scatter including lithics and ceramics near Reids Mills to the northeast (Stantec 2017). Chrysler 1 (BhFs-3) is an Indigenous campsite of unknown date on the west bank of the Payne River in the Township of Finch. Late Woodland period sites to the north are often associated with the Algonquin groups noted during the time of European contact, such as the Kichesipirini, Weskarini, Kinouchepirini, Matouweskarini and Onontchataronon (JHA 1993; ORHDC 2005).

Throughout the Woodland period, the banks of the St. Lawrence is associated with the cultural tradition of the St. Lawrence Iroquois. Specifically, the study area is along the edge of an identified cluster of sites centered on the headwaters of the South Nation River that includes the Bridge (BeFu-1), Driver's (BeFu-2), Maynard (BeFv-1), Crystal Rock (BeFv-2), Roebuck (BeFv-4), Beckstead (BfFt-1), Steward (BfFt-2), McIvor (BfFv-1), 27-7 (BfFv-3) and Clearly (BfFv-4) sites. These sites date throughout the Woodland period and include a series of larger villages and smaller camp sites (Ellis and Ferris 1990). Several multi-component Euro-Canadian and Woodland Indigenous period sites have been identified within and near this cluster including the Cassidy (BeFu-11), Gainford Sisters (BeFu-16) and Brewer (BfFv-13) sites (Adams 1990; AHC 1998; PRAS 2018).

1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

The arrival of European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century triggered widespread shifts in Indigenous lifeways and set the stage for the ensuing Euro-Canadian settlement process. Documentation for this period is abundant, ranging from the first sketches of Upper Canada and the written accounts of early explorers to detailed township maps and lengthy histories. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events, and the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History
(Smith 1846; Leavitt 1879; Warner, Beers & Co. 1883; Coyne 1895; Reville 1920; Lajeunesse 1960; McKenzie 1967; Mika 1972; Mika and Mika 1977; 1981; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; AO 2024)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Exploration	Early 17 th century	Cartier reaches the St. Lawrence in 1534; Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610/11; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, making contact with a number of Indigenous groups (including the Algonquin, Huron-Wendat and other First Nations); European trade goods become increasingly common and begin to put pressure on traditional industries; Names of bands suggest that Algonquin territorial organization was based on watersheds; Nipissings and Algonquins were involved in inter-tribal trade
Increased Contact and Conflict	Mid- to late 17 th century	Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; Nipissings and Algonquins tended to avoid the lower Ottawa in the summer due to Iroquois attacks; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; ‘The Great Peace of Montreal’ treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701
Fur Trade Development	Early to mid-18 th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Bands of the Algonquin Nation occupied the Ottawa Valley; Many spent their summers at mission villages; Fort Frontenac established in 1673 by Comte de Frontenac; Cataragui becomes a major French transshipment location; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years’ War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid- to late 18 th century	General Amherst advances on Montreal from Oswego; Fort Frontenac area reported as being essentially uninhabited (1760); British control subsequently established; Cataragui area develops as a major trade and military hub; <i>Royal Proclamation</i> of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Algonquins and Nipissings attended the Niagara Treaty Council; Numerous treaties subsequently arranged by the Crown; First land cession under the new protocols is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in 1764; The Niagara Purchase (Treaty 381) in 1781 included this area
Loyalist Influx	Late 18 th century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); Carleton Island ceded to the United States; Guy Carleton writes to General Haldimand recommending Fort Frontenac for Loyalist settlement; General Major Holland has Cataragui and site of old Fort Frontenac surveyed (1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; Crawford’s Purchases completed in 1783; The Michi Saagiig negotiated with the British for these lands, which allowed for European Loyalist settlement and for the Mohawk Loyalists who were given lands in the Bay of Quinte area; The Michi Saagiig people living there were forced to move to Alderville; <i>Constitutional Act</i> of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18 th to early 19 th century	Became part of Grenville County in 1792 named after William Wyndham Grenville, British Secretary-of-State for Foreign Affairs from 1791 to 1801; Northern boundaries redefined as lands beyond the waterfront were laid out in 1793; Wolford, Oxford and South Gower were settled later than the riverfront townships of Augusta and Edwardsburg; Added to the Johnstown District in 1798, which included Leeds, Grenville and Carleton; Augusta and Edwardsburgh had reached 2,700 inhabitants ca. 1812; Township of Montague removed to Lanark County in 1838; Grenville subsequently comprised the Townships of Augusta, Edwardsburgh, South Gower, Oxford and Wolford; United Counties of Leeds and Grenville established after the abolition of the district system in 1849. The Bytown and Prescott Railway was built in 1854, followed by the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856 and the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1881; Primarily a rural area with over half of 25,000 people living in small villages and farms; Several industries have flourished in the area; Brickyards were common in the 19 th century; In 1858, the first starch factory in Canada, the later Canada Starch Company, was opened; the first cheese factory was opened in 1867

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Township Formation	Late 18 th to early 19 th century	Located in the southeastern corner of Grenville County along the St. Lawrence River; Named for the Duke of Kent, Edward, fourth son of King George III of England; French-Canadians Francois and Guillaume de Lorimier were first settlers having built a house prior to 1770; Followed by disbanded soldiers from Major Edward Jessup's Rangers in 1784; Survey of the township was not completed until 1787; Spencerville was laid out in 1840 at the location of a previous sawmill built in 1811; Population reached 1,000 in 1812; Other principal settlements included Johnstown, Ventnor, Roebuck, and Cardinal (former Edwardsburgh); An additional grist mill and sawmill were built on the South Nation River in 1821;
Township Development	Mid-19 th to early 20 th century	By mid 19 th century, population was 2,837 with six sawmills and three grist mills; Largely rural township and has one of the oldest agricultural societies in Canada; The Edwardsburgh Agricultural Society was first organized in 1855 and later became the Spencerville Agricultural Society. Continual agricultural fairs have been occurring since 1870.

Algonquins continued to live in this region during Post-Contact times. Many were Christians but also belonged to traditional bands occupying various watersheds. They often lived within their hunting grounds for most of the year with many gradually shifting towards an adaptive lifeway of farming, fishing, hunting and collecting (ORHDC 2005; Allen 2007). Numerous petitions were made to the Crown regarding lands and rights, the earliest of which dates from 1772 and describes the extent of Algonquin and Nipissing territory as encompassing both sides of the Ottawa River from Long Sault to Lake Nipissing (JHA 1993). As Euro-Canadian settlement progressed, Algonquin and Nipissing bands began to press for reserve lands within their own traditional territories (JHA 1993; ORHDC 2005).

In 1798, Algonquin and Nipissing leaders appealed to the Crown to restrict European settlement along the Ottawa River. The Algonquin and Nipissing leaders did not receive a response to their letter, and instead, the lands were further opened for settlement following the conclusion of the War of 1812 and Loyalist land grants in Lanark and Frontenac Counties. Algonquin leaders continued to petition the Crown to acknowledge that the Ottawa Valley lands were Algonquin lands. The government, however, wanted to grant agricultural lands rather than allow the Algonquin lands to remain as hunting grounds. In 1842, Chief Pierre Shawanepinesi petitioned for a tract of 2,000 acres covering parts of the Townships of Oso, Bedford and South Sherbrooke. In 1844, the petition was granted by Order in Council for the 2,000 acres to be set aside under a licence of occupation. The granted lands of the Bedford Reserve continued to be impacted by logging and trespassing of settlers. Chief Shawanepinesi petitioned the government regarding logging and squatters at the Bedford Reserve between 1845 and 1861. Many of the residents of the Bedford Reserve had returned to Kanesatake during this period or moved to Kitigan Zibi, Ardoch and Pikwàkanagàn. By 1861, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs denied the existence of the Bedford Reserve. Even Shawanepinesi left the Bedford Reserve, and by 1881, he had relocated to Pikwàkanagàn (JHA 1993; Bostock and Nelson 2019; Morrison n.d.: 31).

1.2.2 Oral Traditions

The study area occupies lands that fall within the treaty, traditional and/or ancestral territories of numerous First Nations. Indeed, this area was used and shared by many Indigenous groups over the millennia; each with their own traditions as to how they arrived, how they lived, and the major

events that punctuated their time there. Amongst these communities, Algonquins of Ontario and the Huron-Wendat have an oral tradition. The tradition of the Algonquins of Ontario was presented in the Seven Fire Prophecy wampum belt. These oral histories are reproduced in Table 3 and Table 4 (ordered alphabetically). It is hoped that other such accounts can be incorporated into studies like this as they become available. It should be noted that a given oral history does not necessarily reflect the views of other groups, or the consultant archaeologist.

**Table 3: Algonquins of Ontario Oral History
(Benton-Banai 1979:94–102)**

Seven Fire Prophecy
The prophets of the Seven Fires came to the Anishinabe nation when they were residing on the east coast of North America. The visit from the prophets prompted the western migration of the Anishinabe from the east coast, with the Wa-bun-u-keeg' or Daybreak People remaining behind to maintain the eastern fire at the eastern doorway. It is thought that these people were who the French called Abnaki. The prophet of the First Fire encouraged the migration to the west prior to the arrival of European settlers, advising that, "If you do not move, you will be destroyed." The prophet of the First Fire, as recounted by the Mide people, spoke of the first of seven stopping places during the journey west. The first stopping place was a turtle shaped island, the directions to which were thought to be coming from the Creator. A pregnant woman dreamt that she was standing on the back of a turtle in the water, with the turtle's head pointing west and tail pointing east. The dream was accepted by elders and the people were instructed to explore the rivers for the location of the island. The island was found in the St. Lawrence River and it is thought today that it was located at the confluence of the St. Francis River and the St. Lawrence River northeast of Montreal. The second major stopping place on the westward journey was at Ani-mi-kee' wa-bu (Niagara Falls), where the people were greeted by a Sacred Megis Shell (cowrie) that came out of the water. The Sacred Fire was moved to this second major stopping place for a period of time. The third stopping place was described by the prophets as "a place where two great bodies of water are connected by a thin, narrow river." This stopping place was likely along the shores of the Detroit River where it connects to Lake St. Clair, with Lake Huron to the north and Lake Erie to the south. The Sacred Megis is said to have appeared out of the water again to greet the people. It was at this stopping place that the Anishinabe met Haudenosaunee warriors. The Haudenosaunee were pursuing the Anishinabe but later gave them a wampum belt and the pipe of peace was shared. At this time, three groups emerged: the Ish-ko-day'-wa-tomi (fire people, keepers of the Sacred Fire) who are known later as the Potawatomi; the O-daw-wahg' (trader people, providers of food for the nation and in charge of major hunting expeditions) who are known as the Ottawa; and the Ojibway (faith keepers of the nation entrusted with keeping the Sacred Scrolls and the Waterdrum of the Midewiwin) who have sometimes been referred to as Chippewa. The three groups became known as the nation of the Three Fires. Along the way to the fourth stopping place, the nation of Three Fires were attacked by the Sauks and Foxes before they stopped to camp along what is believed to have been the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Villages were established at the camp while ways to cross the lake were considered and many felt that the group had become lost and had missed the fourth stopping place. During this time, teachings of the Midewiwin Lodge were beginning to be abandoned and Spirit Ceremony and Sweat Lodge waned. Some elders were able to maintain the Sacred Fire. The prophecies said that, "a boy would be born to show the Anishinabe back to the sacred ways." The boy came and dreamt of stones that led across the water and the Mide people led the people back to the Detroit River where they rested on Walpole Island. They then moved northward along the eastern shore of Lake Huron before reaching Manitoulin Island, the fourth major stopping place. The Sacred Megis appeared on the island and the people returned to the Midewiwin Way. It was at this time that the Clan System was established. The migrating group is said to have stayed at Manitoulin Island for a period of time before moving to Baw-wa-ting' (Sault Ste. Marie) where the people again were greeted by the Megis Shell. Baw-wa-ting' became the fifth major stopping place and was abundant in fish to support the people. From Ba-wa-ting', the migration split into two groups, with one group continuing westward and the other group northward. Both groups encountered the Ba-wahn', later known as Dakotas, whose hunting territory was invaded with the arrival of the Anishinabe. The sixth major stopping place was at Spirit Island at the west end of Lake Superior where the Sacred Shell appeared to the northern group. The words of the prophets were fulfilled at Spirit Island as the Anishinabe found Ma-no'-min (wild rice), "the food that grows on water." The prophets had spoken of a turtle-shaped island that awaited the group at the end of their migration. The southern group saw an island that was located beyond a long point of land that fit the description of the island that they were looking for. The

Seven Fire Prophecy
people went to the island and placed tobacco on the shore and were greeted by the Sacred Shell. The Sacred Shell told the people that they had arrived at their last stop of the migration. The seventh and final stop was at Mo-ning-wun'-a-kawn-ing (later called Madeline Island) and the Sacred Fire burned brightly there. It is thought that the migration began in 900 A.D. and took about 500 years to complete, all the while with the Sacred Fire being kept alive.

**Table 4: Huron-Wendat Nation Oral History
(Provided by Huron-Wendat First Nation)**

Huron-Wendat First Nation Historical/Background context
As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île-Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada. According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent. Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve. The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsïo, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language. The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

1.2.3 Past and Present Land Use

1.2.3.1 Overview

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities actively utilized the land and its resources well into Post-Contact times, and they would have managed the landscape to varying degrees (e.g., establishing clearings for campsites, plant cultivation, etc.). During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The study area was not located near any historical community limits. The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as predominantly agricultural.

1.2.3.2 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

In order to gain a general understanding of the study area's past land uses, one historical settlement maps, one topographic map and one aerial image were examined during the research component of the study. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- *Map of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Canada West* (1861) (OHCMP 2019);
- Topographic maps from 1908 (OCUL 2024); and
- An aerial image from 1954 (U of T 2025).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 3–Map 5.

Map of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Canada West (1861) identifies Josiah Adams as the owner of Lot 1, Concession 8, but no structures or owners of other lots are shown (Map 3). This publication only included information for its subscribers, however, so this is not necessarily a full indication that the subject lands were vacant or otherwise unimproved.

The topographic map from 1908 shows the northern study area as wooded and the south as cleared lands. There are also two black (wooded) homesteads within or near the study area (Map 4). The aerial image from 1954 shows that much of the northern area has since been cleared for cultivation. The homesteads illustrated in 1908 are still present but are outside the current study area and are associated with the present-day structures (Map 5).

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1-2 assessment was conducted on November 2024 under PIF #P1106-0061-2024. ARA utilized an Apple iPhone 15 Pro Max and Samsung Galaxy A50 with built-in GPS/GNSS receivers during the investigation (UTM17/NAD83). The limits of the study area were confirmed using project-specific GIS data translated into GPS points for reference in the field, in combination with aerial imagery showing physical features in relation to the subject lands.

The archaeological context of any given study area must be informed by 1) the condition of the property as found (Section 1.3.1), 2) a summary of registered or known archaeological sites located within a minimum 1 km radius (Section 1.3.2) and 3) descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the property (Section 1.3.3).

1.3.1 Condition of the Property

In terms of wider environmental conditions, the study area is part of the the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest region, which is a transitional zone between the southern deciduous forest and the northern boreal forest. This forest extends along the St. Lawrence River across central Ontario to Lake Huron and west of Lake Superior along the border with Minnesota, and its southern portion extends into the more populated areas of Ontario. This forest is dominated by hardwoods, featuring species such as maple, oak, yellow birch, white and red pine. Coniferous trees such as white pine, red pine, hemlock and white cedar commonly mix with deciduous broad-leaved species, such as yellow birch, sugar and red maples, basswood and red oak (MNRF 2025).

In terms of local physiography, the study area lies in the region known as the Edwardsburgh Sand Plain, which consists of beds of glaciofluvial sand over top of bedrock and boulder clay. The ground here is relatively level, with a few moraines and beach ridges created by the Champlain Sea (Chapman and Putnam 1984:200).

According to the Ontario Soil Survey, four soils types occur within the study area. The characteristics of the associated soil types are summarized in Table 5 (Map 6; Richards *et al* 1949; Acton 1989:Sheet 3).

Table 5: Soil Types

Map Unit	Component (Dominant)	Component (Subdominant)	Description	Drainage
Grl	Grenville	Loam	Dark brown loam and clay loam over greyish brown calcareous till	Good
NGc-s	North Gower – Shallow Phase	Clay loam	Very dark grey clay loam underlain by grey and yellow mottled clay and grading into grey plastic clay	Poor
Rsl/Ahg	Rubicon/Achigan	Sand/sand loam	Dark Grey sand and sandy loam underlain by reddish brown sandy loam over grey sand	Imperfect
Gsl/Cey	Granby/Cheney	Sandy Loam	Very dark grey sand and sandy loam underlain by grey sand with some mottling.	Poor

The associated sands and silts were deposited by the melting ice during the Wisconsin Glaciation which covered a large part of the County. The deposits of sand and loam drift over the underlying bedrock is thin, particularly in the eastern half of the County. The stone free outwash sands are by far the most extensive group of soil materials found in Grenville County. Large areas of sandy materials are found in South Gower, Oxford, Edwardsburgh and Augusta Townships (Richards *et al.* 1949:21-22). Local surficial geology consists of coarse-textured glaciomarine deposits in the north of the study area and stone-poor, sandy silt to silty sand-textured till on Paleozoic terrain in the south (Map 7).

The subject lands fall within the Upper South Nation River drainage basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the South Nation Conservation Authority (SNCA 2025). Specifically, the study area is 1.98 km south of South Nation River. The property was historically traversed by four unevaluated and unnamed wetlands. It has since been cleared, tilled and used for agricultural purposes and is now traversed by the Crowder, Berry and Ferguson Municipal Drains.

At the time of assessment, the study area comprised primarily of agricultural lands traversed by artificial drainage channels and hydro towers. Field conditions were ideal during the investigation, with well weathered soils in the ploughed lands, dry soils for screening and high ground surface visibility throughout the investigation. No unusual physical features were encountered that affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features (e.g., dense root mats, boulders, rubble, etc.).

1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources occur within a 1 km radius of the study area. The available search facility indicated that no registered or unregistered sites are located within at least a 1 km radius (the facility returns sites in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in results beyond the specified distance). In order to characterize sites typical of the surrounding area, the search radius was

increased to 8 km. This increased radius identified an additional 19 registered archaeological sites. The summary of sites is provided in Table 6, arranged by approximate distance to the study area.

Table 6: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
BfFu-3	Farlinger Cabin	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Agricultural	1-2 km
BfFu-1	Shanely	Woodland	Indigenous	Other, findspot	3-4 km
BfFu-2	Wilson-Webster	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	5-6 km
BfFu-4	Doyle	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Scatter	5-6 km
BfFu-5	Shaver	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	5-6 km
BfFv-1	McIvor	Woodland	Indigenous	Other, camp/campsite	5-6 km
BfFv-9	Wilson/Vincent Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	6-7 km
BfFv-3	27-7	Woodland	Indigenous, St. Lawrence	Village	6-7 km
BgFv-18	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	7-8 km
BfFw-4	Mainland	Archaic, Early	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	7-8 km
BfFv-8	Whitfield Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unspecified	7-8 km
BfFv-7	Shanly Road Historic Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	7-8 km
BfFv-4	Cleary	Woodland	Indigenous, St. Lawrence	Burial, village	7-8 km
BfFv-20	Patenaude North	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unknown, scatter	7-8 km
BfFv-19	Patenaude-South	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	7-8 km
BfFv-14	Keeler Farmstead	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	7-8 km
BfFv-13	Brewer Site	Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Unknown	7-8 km
BfFv-10	Totom Ranch Road Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	7-8 km

Of 18 archaeological sites within 8 km of the study area, nine are Euro-Canadian sites; eight are Indigenous with four representing the St. Lawrence Iroquoian cluster to the south; one is multi-component Euro-Canadian and Indigenous.

As sites located during adjacent previous assessments, the Doyle (BfFu-4) and the Shaver (BfFu-5) sites are fully discussed in Section 1.3.3. These two sites, along with the other seven Euro-Canadian sites are associated with farmsteads and agricultural activities. They are often found near or on the house lots of the current or former farmsteads on a property and help characterize the surrounding landscape in the 19th and 20th centuries as a pre-dominantly agricultural landscape which has remained relatively static.

The St. Lawrence Iroquoian cluster and the Mainland (BfFw-4) and Brewer Site (BfFv-13) sites were previously discussed in Section 1.2.1.1. The Wilson-Webster (BfFu-2) comprised two non-diagnostic pieces of lithic debitage, likely scrapers, found by local informants while digging a drainage trench. The Patenaude-South (BfFv-19) and Patenaude North (BfFv-20) were a cluster of non-diagnostic Indigenous lithic scatters. They were identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for work related to proposed telecommunication towers (CHC 2021). They were subject to subsequent Stage 3 site-specific assessments and recommended for further work (CHC 2024). These additional three sites provide additional indication that the surrounding

area is an Indigenous landscape with a long history but remains not fully realized due to a lack of archaeological assessments in the area.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Reports documenting assessments conducted within the subject lands and assessments that resulted in the discovery of sites within adjacent lands were also sought during the research component of the study. In order to ensure that all relevant past work was identified, an investigation was launched to identify reports involving assessments within 50 metres of the study area. The investigation determined that there are two available reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance. The relevant results and recommendations are summarized below as required by Section 7.5.8 Standards 4–5 of the 2011 S&Gs.

1.3.3.1 South Branch Wind Farm (Stage 1–2)

The South Branch Wind Farm originally consisted of three different renewable energy projects: 1) the South Branch Wind Farm, 2) the Brinston Wind Farm and 3) the Boundary Wind Farm. In April 2009, the project lands for these three wind farms were subjected to Stage 1 archaeological assessments by AMICK Consultants Ltd (2009). This assessment abuts the southeast of the current study area. Conducted under PIFs #P058-440-2009 and PIF #P058-452-2009, this work resulted in the identification of numerous areas of archaeological potential and isolated areas of no archaeological potential. Areas of archaeological potential were recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

In 2010, the separate projects were united as the South Branch Wind Farm and the project lands were partially redefined. ARA then conducted the Stage 1 archaeological assessment documented in this report on all project lands not covered by the Stage 1 archaeological assessment under PIF #P007-264-2010 (ARA 2011). This assessment abuts the current study area to the east and south. The additional lands were identified as having numerous areas of archaeological potential and isolated areas of no archaeological potential. Areas of archaeological potential were recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

The areas of archaeological potential directly impacted by the project were subject to pedestrian and test pit surveys with intervals of 5 metres under PIF #P007-300-2011 (ARA 2011). Two archaeological sites were identified: the Doyle Site (BfFu-4) and the Shaver Site (BfFu-5). These sites comprised 19th to early 20th-century Euro-Canadian sites but were not recommended for further work.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Background

The Stage 1 assessment involved background research to document the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area. This desktop examination included research from archival sources, archaeological publications and online databases. It also included the analysis of a variety of historical maps and aerial imagery. The results of the research conducted for the background study are summarized below.

With occupation beginning approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact histories (Section 1.2). Artifacts associated with Archaic, Woodland and Early Contact traditions have been found in Leeds and Grenville Counties, but Paleo sites remain under-documented. Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are common in this area. The absence of documented sites in the surrounding area is likely related to a lack of local archaeological exploration and should not be taken as an indicator that the area was unattractive or undesirable for occupation (Section 1.3.2). Background research identified two areas of previous assessment adjacent to the study area (Section 1.3.3).

The natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations as a result of the proximity of the four historical unnamed wetlands. The areas of well-drained soils would have been ideal for agriculture and occupation, and the diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history. Euro-Canadian populations would have been particularly drawn to the adjacent three historical thoroughfares (Dobbie, Branch and Byker Roads).

In summary, the background study included an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (within at least a 1 km radius), the consideration of previous local archaeological fieldwork (within at least a 50 metres radius), the analysis of historical maps (at the most detailed scale available) and the study of aerial imagery. ARA, therefore, confirms that the standards for background research set out in Section 1.1 of the 2011 S&Gs were met.

2.2 Field Methods

Since the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were carried out concurrently, a separate property inspection was not completed as part of the Stage 1 background study. Instead, the visual inspection was conducted over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, in keeping with the concepts set out in Section 2.1 Standards 2a–b of the 2011 S&Gs. The specific field methods utilized during the visual inspection and the weather and lighting conditions at the time of assessment are summarized in Section 3.1 (Stage 2).

2.3 Analysis and Conclusion

In addition to relevant historical sources and the results of past archaeological assessments, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Section 1.3.1 of the 2011 S&Gs recognizes the following features or characteristics

as indicators of archaeological potential: previously identified sites, water sources (past and present), elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resource areas, areas of Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes, listed or designated properties, historic landmarks or sites, and areas that local histories or informants have identified with possible sites, events, activities or occupations.

The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of multiple features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (Map 8). These include four secondary water sources (i.e., the four historical unnamed wetlands) and three historical roadways (i.e., Dobbie, Branch and Byker Roads). Background research did not identify any features indicating that the study area had the potential for deeply buried archaeological resources.

Although proximity to a feature of archaeological potential is a significant factor in the potential modelling process, current land conditions must also be considered. Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 S&Gs emphasizes that 1) quarrying, 2) major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, 3) building footprints and 4) sewage/infrastructure development can result in the removal of archaeological potential, and Section 2.1 states that 1) permanently wet areas, 2) exposed bedrock and 3) steep slopes ($> 20^\circ$) in areas unlikely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs can also be evaluated as having no or low archaeological potential. Areas previously assessed and not recommended for further work also require no further assessment.

Background research did not identify any previously assessed areas of no further concern within the study areas. ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of historical sources and digital environmental data, resulted in the identification of several areas of no archaeological potential. Since these areas of no archaeological potential were identified over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, they are fully discussed in Section 3.1. The remainder of the study areas had archaeological potential and required further assessment.

3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment involved visual inspection, pedestrian survey, and test pit survey. Environmental conditions were ideal during the investigation, permitting good visibility of land features and providing an increased chance of finding evidence of archaeological resources. A breakdown of the specific fieldwork activities, weather and lighting conditions appears in Table 7. ARA, therefore, confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met or exceeded the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the 2011 S&Gs.

Table 7: Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions

Date	Activity	Lighting	Cloud Cover	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)
19/11/2024	Pedestrian Survey	Bright	None	None	9
25/11/2024	Pedestrian Survey	Bright	None	None	2
26/11/2024	Pedestrian Survey	Low	Overcast	Light	2
27/11/2024	Test Pit Survey	Bright	None	None	1

The study area was subjected to a systematic visual inspection in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the 2011 S&Gs. This component of the investigation was conducted concurrently with the property survey. The inspection confirmed that all surficial features of archaeological potential were present where they were previously identified and did not result in the identification of any additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping (e.g., relic water channels, patches of well-drained soils, etc.).

The visual inspection resulted in the identification of several areas of disturbance, comprising straight, artificial channels excavated throughout the study (Image 1–Image 4). These areas had clearly been impacted by past earth-moving/construction activities, resulting in the disturbance of the original soils to a significant depth and severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources. No other natural features (e.g., permanently wet lands, overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) or significant built features (e.g., heritage structures, landscapes, plaques, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified.

The pedestrian survey method was utilized to complete the assessment within the agricultural field. Section 2.1.1 of the 2011 S&Gs provides clear requirements for the condition of such lands prior to the commencement of fieldwork: all fields must be recently ploughed; all soils must be well-weathered; and at least 80% of the ploughed ground surface must be visible. These conditions were met during the pedestrian survey (Image 5–Image 6). In accordance with the requirements set out in Section 2.1.1 of the 2011 S&Gs, ARA crewmembers traversed the field along parallel transects established at a maximum interval of 5 metres (Image 7–Image 10). No locations of archaeological materials were encountered during the pedestrian survey.

The test pit survey method was utilized to complete the assessment in and around the hydro towers on the property because ploughing was not possible or viable (Image 11–Image 12). Using this

method, ARA crewmembers hand excavated small regular test pits with a minimum diameter of 30 cm at prescribed intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the 2011 S&Gs. Since the areas to be tested were located less than 300 metres from any feature of archaeological potential, a maximum interval of 5 metres was warranted (Image 13–Image 16).

Each test pit was excavated into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil and the resultant pits were examined for stratigraphy, potential features and/or evidence of fill. Natural soils were encountered at each tower location, which comprised dark brown sandy loam topsoil to a depth of 25–35 cm over medium orange sandy loam subsoil (Image 17–Image 18). All soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological resources. No locations of archaeological materials were encountered during the test pit survey. The test pits were backfilled upon completion.

The utilized field methods are presented in Map 9. The study area is depicted as a layer in these maps. A breakdown of field methods appears in Table 8.

Table 8: Field Methods

Category	Breakdown
Pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 m	98.36% (69.22 ha)
Test pit survey at an interval of 5 m	0.3% (0.21 ha)
Test pit survey at an interval of 10 m	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Test pit survey at a modified interval due to physical constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Combination of visual inspection and test pit survey to confirm disturbance	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Not assessed due to physical constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Not assessed due to permanently wet areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Not assessed due to exposed bedrock	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Not assessed due to sloped areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Not assessed due to disturbed areas	1.34% (0.94 ha)
Previously assessed and of no further concern	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Total	100.00% (70.37 ha)

3.2 Record of Finds

The investigation did not result in the discovery of any archaeological materials. An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field is presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Documentary Record

Category	Total	Nature	Location
Field notes	4	Digital	50 Nebo Road, Unit 1, Hamilton
Maps	1	Digital	50 Nebo Road, Unit 1, Hamilton
Photographs	44	Digital	50 Nebo Road, Unit 1, Hamilton

3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

No archaeological sites were identified within the assessed lands.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the areas subject to Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments. Lands not subject to assessment beyond the study area retain archaeological potential and may require additional archaeological assessment should these lands be subject to development.

The possibility always remains some archaeological resources or relevant information may be missed following an archaeological assessment. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources or ancestral remains be discovered during the development process, the proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately, contact a licensed consultant archaeologist, and notify the following Indigenous communities:

- Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office
 - 31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101, Pembroke, Ontario K8A 8R6; Tel: (613) 735-3759; Fax: (613) 735-6307; Email: algonquins@tanakiwin.com;
- Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn
 - Tel: (613) 625-4010; Email: Consultation@pikwakanagan.ca; Please see Appendix A for AOPFN's Chance Find Protocol;
- Huron-Wendat Nation
 - 255, place Chef Michel Laveau, Wendake (QC), G0A 4V0; Tel: (418)-843-3767; Email: consultations@wendake.ca;
- Mohawk of the Bay of Quinte
 - 24 Meadow Drive, Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, Ontario K0K 1X0; Tel: (613) 396-3424 ext. 155; Email: consultation@mbq-tmt.org;
- Mohawk Council of Akwesasne
 - 29 3rd St, Akwesasne, Quebec H0M 1A0; Tel: (613) 575-2348; Email: info@akwesasne.ca;

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the 2011 S&Gs requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MCM, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery.

6.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Disturbance
(November 19, 2024; Facing West)



Image 2: Disturbance
(November 19, 2024; Facing Southeast)



Image 3: Disturbance
(November 19, 2024; Facing Northwest)



Image 4: Disturbance
(November 19, 2024; Facing Southwest)



Image 5: Field Conditions
(November 26, 2024; Facing North)



Image 6: Field Conditions
(November 19, 2024; Facing East)



Image 7: Pedestrian Survey
(November 25, 2024; Facing East)



Image 8: Pedestrian Survey
(November 25, 2024; Facing Northeast)



Image 9: Pedestrian Survey
(November 26, 2024; Facing East)



Image 10: Pedestrian Survey
(November 25, 2024; Facing Southeast)



Image 11: Field Conditions
(November 19, 2024; Facing East)



Image 12: Field Conditions
(November 19, 2024; Facing Northwest)



Image 13: Test Pit Survey
(November 27, 2024; Facing Northeast)



Image 14: Test Pit Survey
(November 27, 2024; Facing West)



Image 15: Test Pit Survey
(November 27, 2024; Facing West)



Image 16: Test Pit Survey
(November 27, 2024; Facing Southwest)

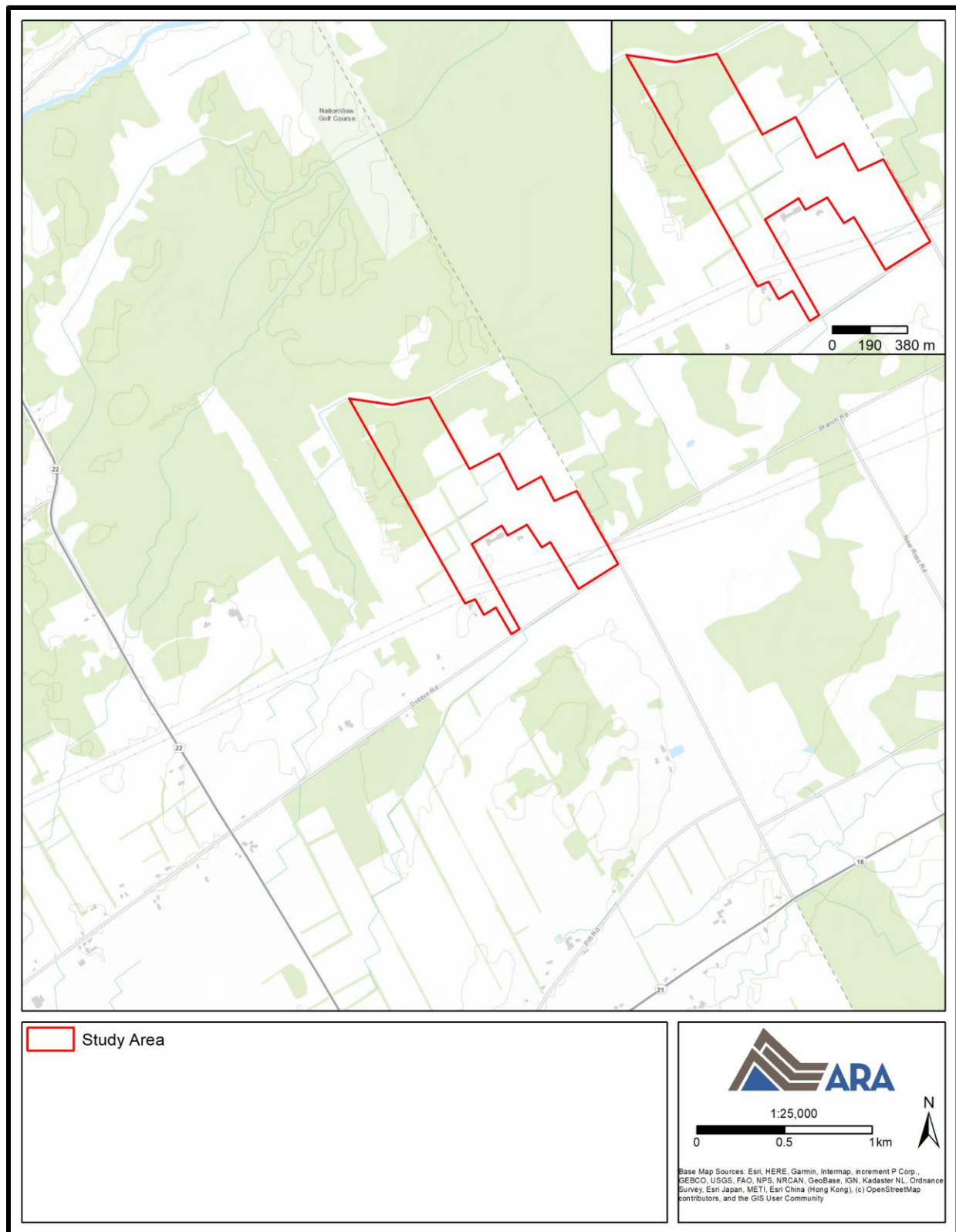


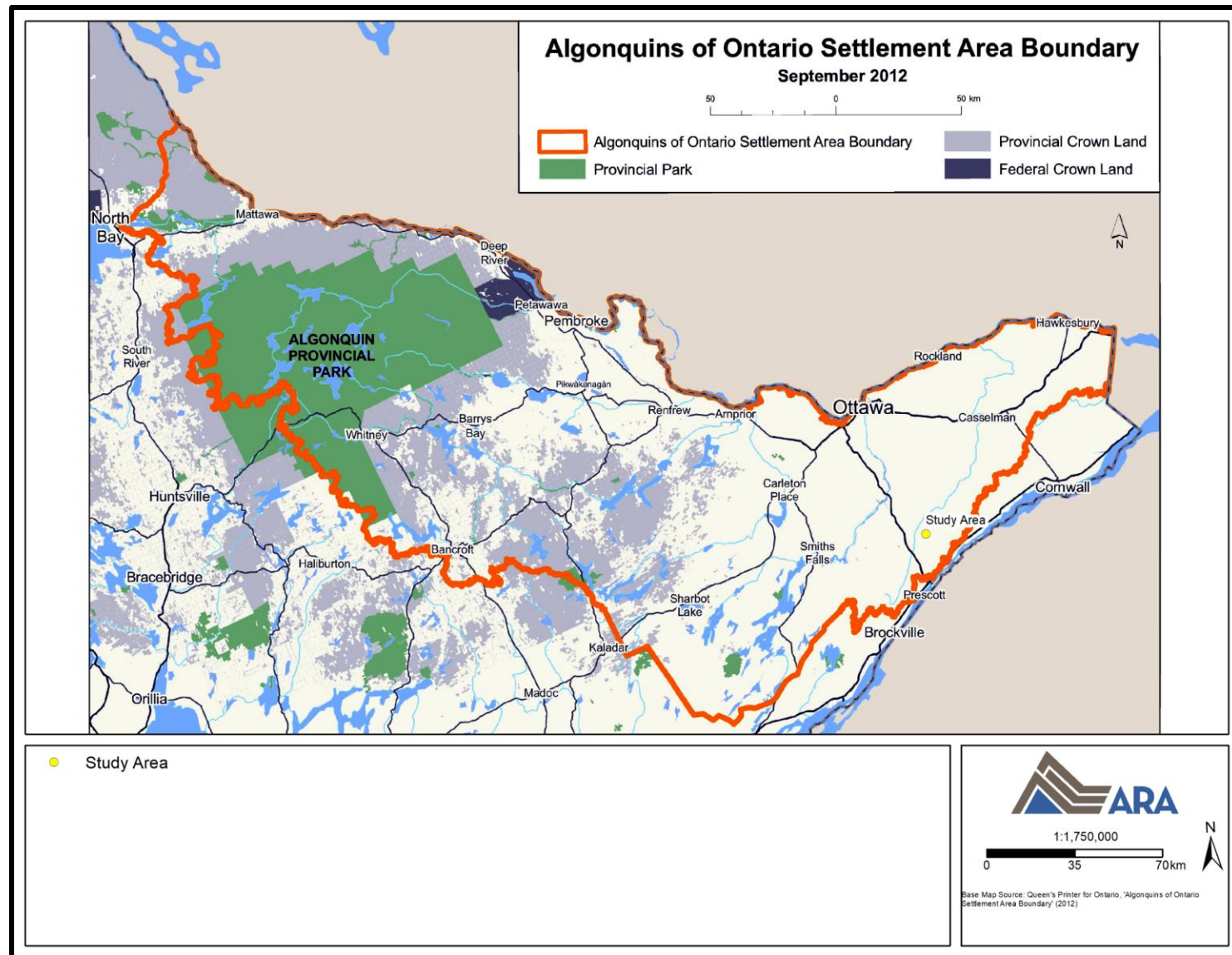
Image 17: Natural Test Pit
(November 27, 2024; Facing North)



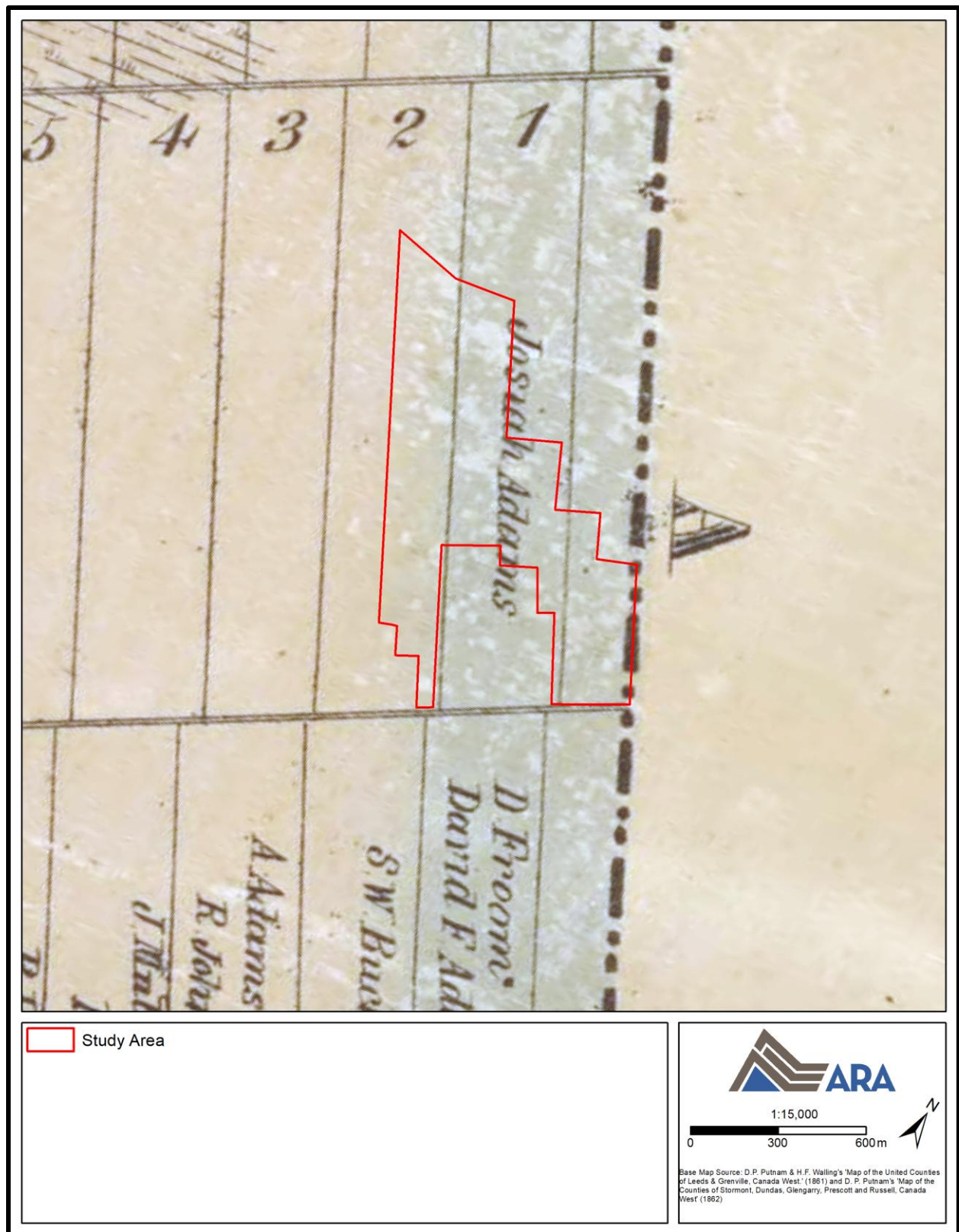
Image 18: Natural Test Pit
(November 27, 2024; Facing North)

7.0 MAPS

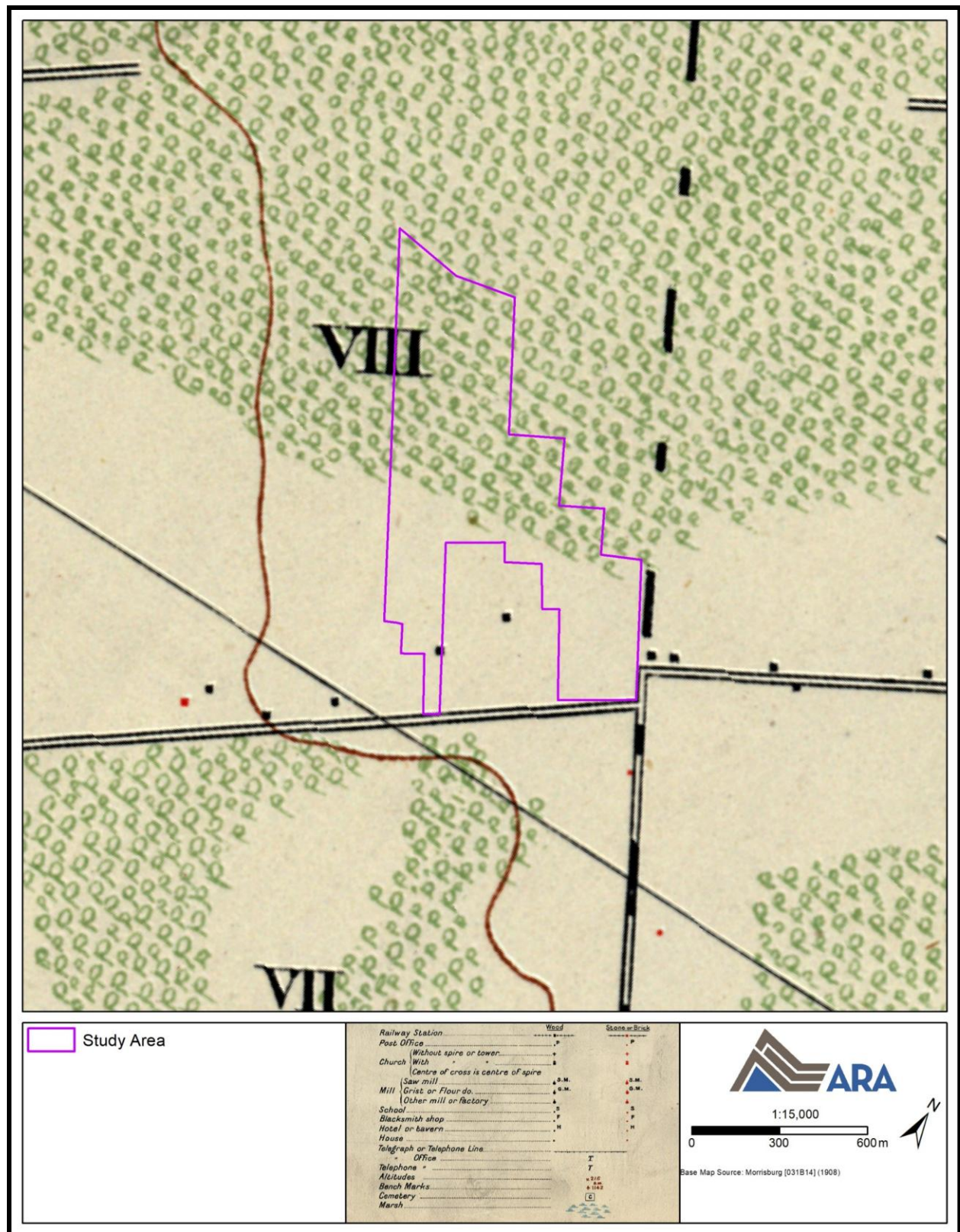


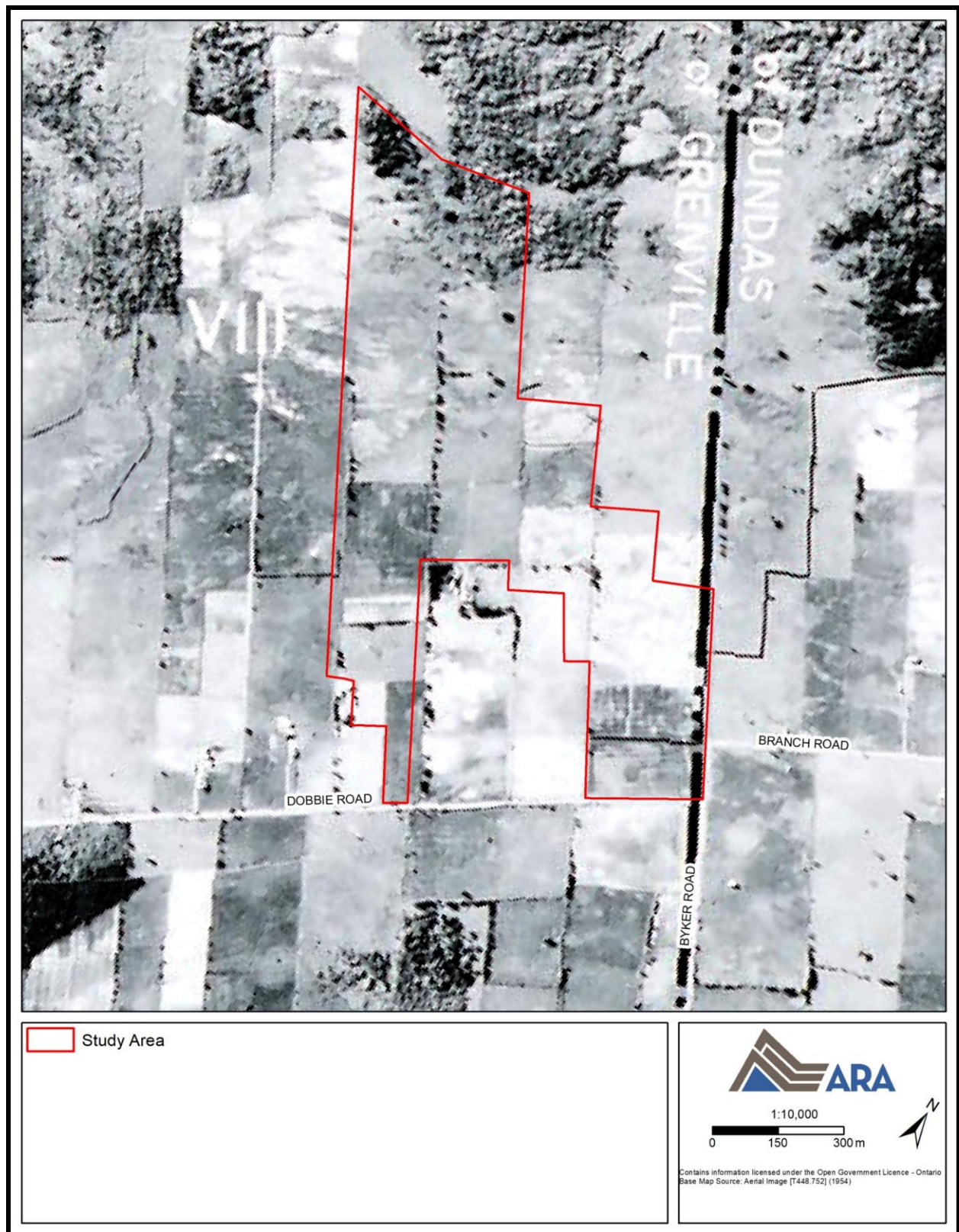


Map 2: Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Area Boundary
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; MIA 2025)

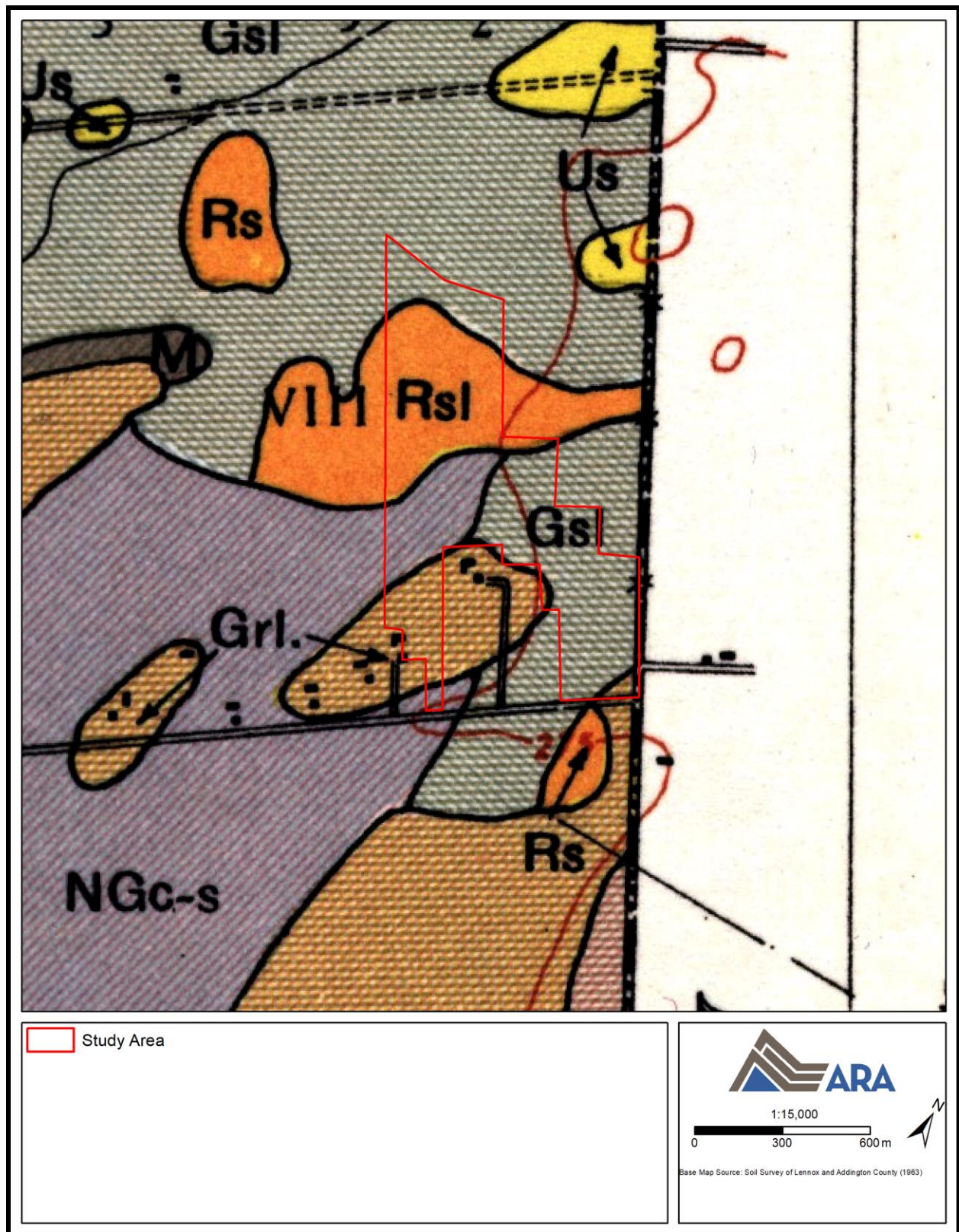


Map 3: Map of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Canada West (1861)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2019)

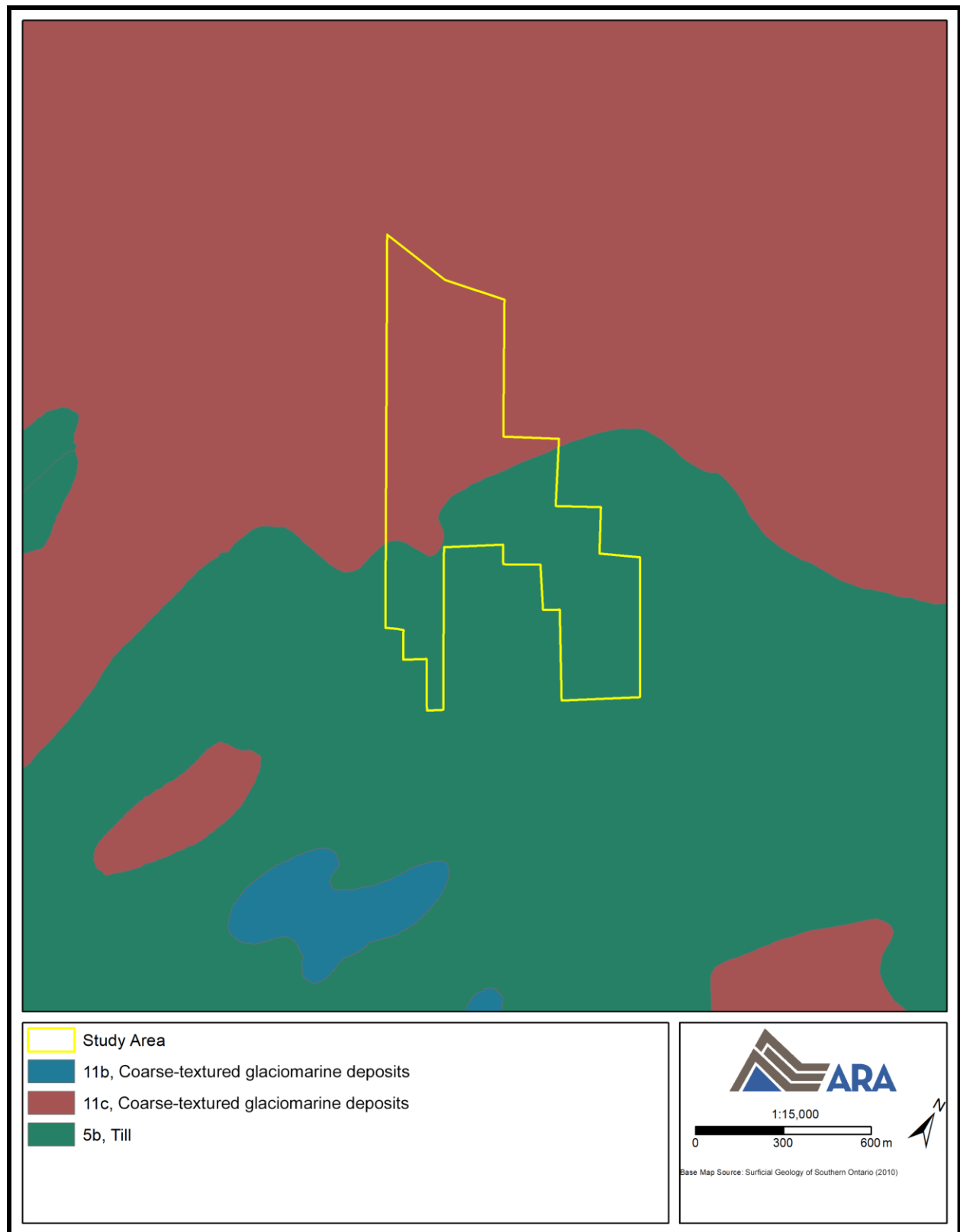




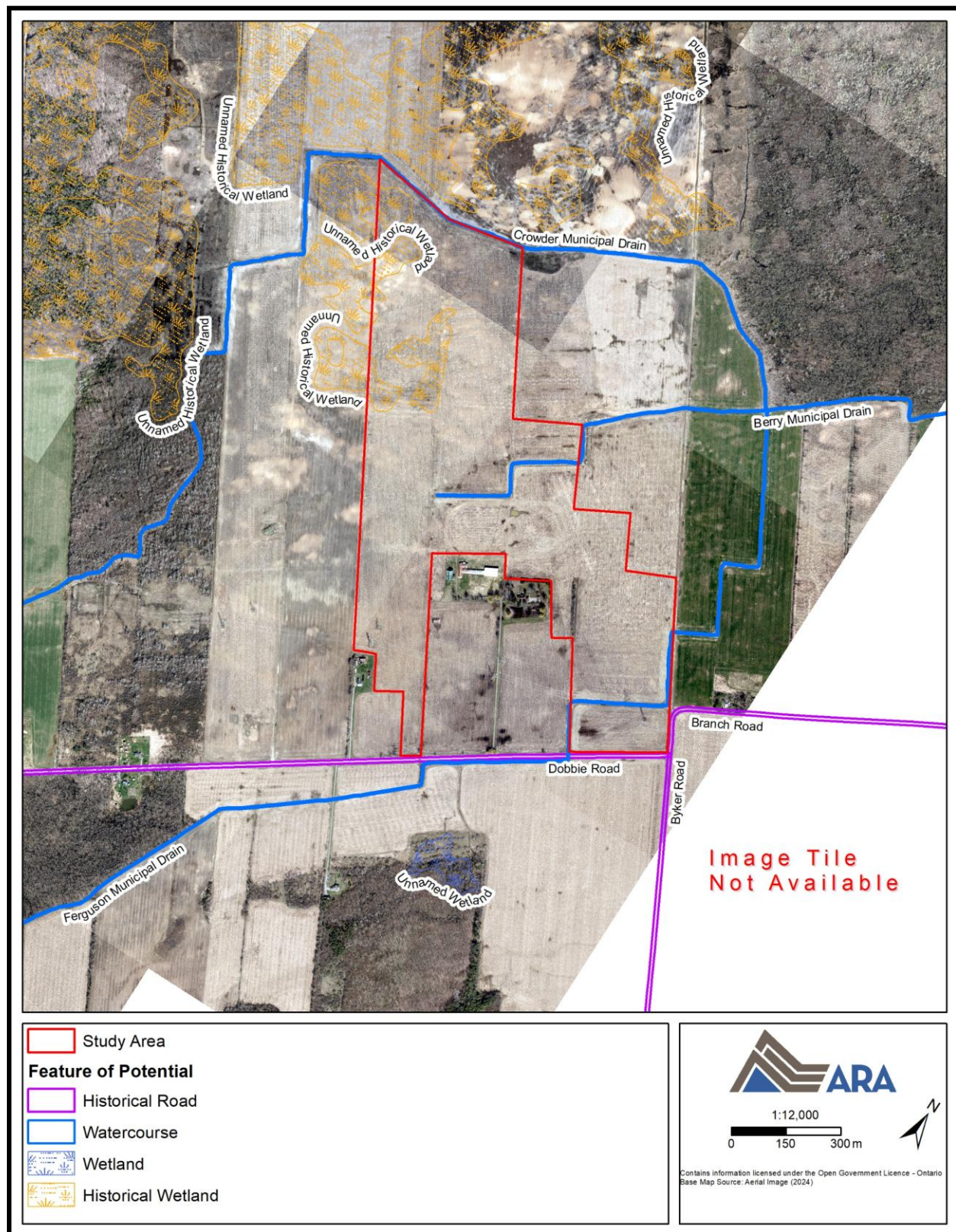
Map 5: Aerial Image (1954)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; U of T 2025)



Map 6: Soil Survey
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Richards et al 1949)



Map 7: Surficial Geology
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OGS 2010)





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9.0 Appendices

Appendix A: AOPFN Culture and Heritage Artefacts and Sites Chance-Find Procedure

AOPFN CULTURE AND HERITAGE ARTEFACTS AND SITES CHANCE-FIND PROCEDURE



**Algonquins of
Pikwakanagan
First Nation**

Public Services and Procurement Canada Contractors and Personnel are NOT permitted to collect and/or keep any heritage resources within AOPFN unceded Algonquin Territory.

The following procedures provide contingency measures for the discovery of AOPFN Culture and Heritage Sites and Artefacts prior to and during construction of all Public Services and Procurement Canada Projects.

Core Principles

- All Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn (AOPFN) Algonquin heritage sites, artefacts, and knowledge must be treated with the utmost respect, in line with AOPFN laws, values, and protocols.
- It will be the responsibility of the Proponent to notify other First Nations where finds are located in shared territories.
- Any archaeology study resulting from a chance-find must involve AOPFN as research partners, with funding to support such research identified and sought after by both parties.
- AOPFN's Consultation Department (See Contact Section below) will be contacted well in advance of any proposed cultural heritage data collection programs being developed.
- Any Heritage Resource Specialist or third-party archaeologists hired to do peer review or collect information in the field associated with the chance-find must be vetted by AOPFN before they are hired by the Proponent or Contractor. ¹
- Data collection alone is not an appropriate measure for chance-find culture and heritage artefacts and sites.
- Data collection concerning AOPFN culture and heritage artefacts and sites will not be permitted without AOPFN written permission and sharing of data collected

¹ See Appendix A: AOPFN Vetted Heritage and Resource Specialist List

on chance-find sites or artefacts outside of normal regulatory reporting requirements, also requires AOPFN written permission.

- If any Algonquin artefacts require excavation, they must be curated either by Omàmiwininì Pimàdjowin: Algonquin Way Cultural Centre or by an alternative institution agreed to by AOPFN on an “In-Trust” capacity until Omàmiwininì Pimàdjowin: Algonquin Way Cultural Centre is prepared to take over care.
- AOPFN Ancestral Remains are the sole property of AOPFN and data and biological samples cannot be collected or analysed without AOPFN written permission. Destructive sampling of AOPFN Ancestral Remains MUST be avoided and will only be permitted by AOPFN if DNA confirmation is required and harm to the remains is minimized.

Culture and Heritage Resource Discovery during Construction

If suspected culture and heritage resource sites are discovered during construction, the proponent and its consultants are required to implement the measures listed below.

- Immediately notify the AOPFN Consultation Department (See Contact Section below).
- With AOPFN, decide whether the services of a qualified Heritage Resource Specialist or third-party archaeologist, vetted by AOPFN, may be necessary and notify the appropriate regulatory authority if required. ¹
- AOPFN may request photographic, video, GPS, Google maps, and/or other forms of documentation of the site(s) of interest to aid decisions going forward. If requested, documentation must be sent to AOPFN as soon as possible.
- AOPFN will determine the need for Neya Wabun Guardians to secure the site or identify an agreeable process for Proponent personnel to secure the site if the Guardians are not immediately available.
- Prohibit the collection of any historical, archaeological, or spiritual artefacts important to AOPFN by Project personnel or consultants except for by a qualified Heritage Resource Specialist or third-party archaeologist working with AOPFN and acting as authorized by the appropriate regulator/permit.
- Suspend work immediately in the vicinity (i.e., within 100 m) of any newly identified archaeological, historical, or spiritual sites (e.g., modified bone, pottery fragments etc.). Work at that location may not resume until the measures agreed to with AOPFN are implemented.

¹ See Appendix A: AOPFN Vetted Heritage and Resource Specialist List

- Clearly mark the site using fencing and flagging to secure avoidance where appropriate. For in-water work, maintain cofferdams and prevent water from entering the site.
- As and where required, AOPFN will work with the Proponent and a qualified Heritage Resource Specialist or third-party archaeologist (vetted by AOPFN) to develop, if warranted, an appropriate mitigation plan. ¹ The mitigation measure options available may include site avoidance, ceremony, monitoring/surveillance, among other options, and will be decided between Public Services and Procurement Canada and AOPFN.

AOPFN Ancestral Remains Discovered During Construction

In the event that suspected burial grounds or human remains are discovered during construction, the proponent and its consultants are required to implement the mitigation measures listed below.

- Suspend work immediately in the vicinity (i.e., within 100 m) of the newly identified burial ground and or human remains. Work at that location may not resume until the measures below have been implemented.
- Stake or flag off the location to secure avoidance.
- Immediately notify the AOPFN Consultation Department.
- Notify the local police and appropriate regulatory authorities. AOPFN must be involved in all communications, meetings and determination processes with respective authorities.
- AOPFN will determine the need for the Neya Wabun Guardians to secure the site or identify an agreeable process for Proponent personnel to secure the site if AOPFN representatives are not immediately available.
- If there is potential for disturbance to the site due to trafficability or high public visibility, assign employees to stand watch until AOPFN representatives, the local police and Heritage Resource Specialist or third-party archaeologist (vetted by AOPFN) arrives.
- Cover any exposed remains with clean plastic sheeting, tarpaulin, blanket or other covering until AOPFN representatives, local police and Heritage Resource Specialist, vetted by AOPFN, is present.

¹ See Appendix A: AOPFN Vetted Heritage and Resource Specialist List

- Do not backfill. If excavated fill has been loaded into a truck, empty the excavated fill at a nearby secure location agreed to with AOPFN in order for AOPFN, local police and Heritage Resource Specialist to inspect.
- If in water work, maintain cofferdams and prevent water from entering the site.
- If the remains are determined to be AOPFN ancestral or familial relations a field visit with the family of the ancestor, and or others (as appropriate) to conduct the proper ceremonies will be required.
- Media communications concerning remains will not occur without AOPFN permission and participation and MUST NOT occur until after AOPFN has had opportunity to contact familial relations and/or other community members and brief Chief and Council.
- As and where required, AOPFN will work with the Proponent, local police, and a qualified Heritage Resource Specialist or third-party archaeologist, vetted by AOPFN, to decide on next steps and develop, if warranted, an appropriate mitigation plan.
- The Contractor and/or Proponent will only resume work in that area once the archaeological and forensic studies are complete, mitigation measures are complete, any required AOPFN ceremony and or protocols have been respected and followed and clearance has been granted by AOPFN, the local police, and appropriate government authority.

AOPFN Contact Information

AOPFN Consultation Department	Phone Number	Email
Manager	613-625-1551	Consultation@pikwakanagan.ca
Communications Specialist	613-625-1551	communications.consultation@pikwakanagan.ca
Neya Wabun Guardians Program Coordinator	613-625-1551	guardians@pikwakanagan.ca

¹ See Appendix A: AOPFN Vetted Heritage and Resource Specialist List

Proponent Contact Information

Role	Phone Number	Email
Skyview BESS Inc	(416)-844-9701	info@Skyview2BESS.ca

¹ See Appendix A: AOPFN Vetted Heritage and Resource Specialist List

Appendix A: AOPFN Vetted Heritage and Resource Specialist List

Provided is a list of AOPFN Vetted Heritage and Resource Specialists, including company names with either the owner or main archaeologist as some of the companies are apart of larger firms.

1. Past Recovery; Jeff Earle
2. Matrix Heritage; Ben Mortimer
3. Stantec; Colin Varley
4. Golder/WSP; Randy Hahn
5. Cameron Heritage; Courtney Cameron

¹ See Appendix A: AOPFN Vetted Heritage and Resource Specialist List