

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report

Parts of Lot 5, Concession 2; Lots 1, 2, 4, & 5 Concession 1; Lots 34 & 35,
Concession 2 North of Dundas Street
Town of Milton
Regional Municipality of Halton
Historic Township of Trafalgar
Historic County of Halton

June 10, 2026

Prepared for: The Proponent

Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.

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Version: Original

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment in support of the development of mix used facilities for industrial application.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that previous historical archaeological surveys were completed for portions of the Study Area; however, no reporting is available for these academic based surveys which were conducted decades ago. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment determined that portions of the Study Area have been previously subject to archaeological assessment, while the majority of the lands have not been subject to any formal assessment and retain archaeological potential.

Given the results of the completed Stage 1 Analysis & Conclusions the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey and should conform to the following:

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility; the objective being to invert the soil column and ensure the exposed soils has minimal chaff. The use of chisel ploughs, harrow, or tined equipment are not archaeologically acceptable means of field preparation. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A Pedestrian Survey must be undertaken along transects not greater than 5 m.
- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a Test Pit Survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
 - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner
- The identified archaeological sites found during previously conducted surveys in the agricultural fields must have specific survey methodologies to attempt to relocate them, in conjunction with the required 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey the following recommendations are made specific to AiGx-99, AiGx-95, AiGx-46, AiGw-183, AiGx-98,

and AiGx-97. It is recommended that an Intensified 2.5 m transect Pedestrian Survey for a minimum radius of 20 m around all site locations as mapped in related reporting or the provincial sites database be completed.

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Archaeological Resources Reported On Herein (Bordenized & Non-Bordenized)

Resource Name	Borden	Affinity	Type	CHVI	Notes
-	-	-	-	-	-

1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located within part of Parts of Lot 5, Concession 2; Lots 1, 2, 4, & 5 Concession 1; Lots 34 & 35, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street, Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Historic Township of Trafalgar in the Historic County of Halton (Map 1).

The requirement for an Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to a Development Application under the Planning Act for the construction of the industrial facilities. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

The Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the approximately 153.82 Ha Study Area.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area encompasses a multitude of properties extending roughly between Regional Road 25, Tremaine Road, Britannia Road, and Lower Baseline with a section extending beyond Lower Baseline southwest to where a rail line meets Tremaine Road. The Study Area is irregular in shape, approximately 153.82 Ha in size, and is predominantly active agricultural lands with wooded areas and minor tree lines as well as extant and occupied, serviced residential structures with associated parking pad, manicured lawns and extant utility structures. The existing rail line runs through the Study Area from southeast to northwest (Map 2 & 3).

The majority of the Study Area is situated within the Bronte Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek Watersheds which both drain into the Sixteen Mile Creek - Credit River Watershed. The southeastern extent of the Study Area is situated within the West Lake Ontario Shoreline Watershed and drainage area (OMNRF 2024).

There are multiple watercourses associated with Bronte Creek, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Fourteen Mile Creek within and adjacent to the Study Area.

The majority of the Study Area is situated within the Peel Plain (22) physiographic region of Southern Ontario with the southeastern portion within the South Slope (32) (Chapman & Putnam 1984).

2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

2.1. Indigenous Peoples Archaeological Context

A search was conducted within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all pre-contact registered archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study Area. The Sites Module is the online registry of all known and registered archaeological sites and is maintained by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). This determined that a total of 603 such sites have been registered as of the date noted above.

This baseline review was conducted to place the specific Study Area within the known archaeological landscape of the surrounding area, in specific relation to inferred land use patterns by Indigenous peoples. A 5 km radius was chosen, by the licensee, to sample the registered archaeological landscape in which the Study Area is situated by reviewing sites identified as 'Pre-Contact' and/or 'Indigenous'. It should be noted that low numbers, or an absence of registered archaeological sites, is directly tied to the degree of archaeological survey conducted within the search area. Further, absence or productivity of sites may not accurately reflect the land use patterns of Indigenous peoples within the landscape.

Within the data reviewed for this assessment it is crucial to note that the landscape exhibits extensive evidence of human interaction from all major archaeological periods known to Ontario. Within sites associated with Post Contact and more specifically Woodland Late Periods, cultural affinity is ascribed to 18 sites; Iroquoian (n=11), Neutral (n=6), & Huron-Wendat & Iroquoian (n=1). Sites designated as camp / campsite, village, or hamlet which imply sustained short and or longterm occupation amount to (n=145). Sites designated as hunting, hunting loss, processing, & tool manufacture implying direct interaction with the landscape for resource procurement amount to (n=8). One Burial and one Ossuary are also noted within the sample assemblage. The sample as a whole demonstrates that indigenous peoples from a vast spectrum of cultures and traditions have inhabited the landscape in both long and short term capacities. These peoples have a long history of resource procurement within the landscape and have also utilized the landscape for activities associated with deeper traditional practices.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

While it is known that Southern-Ontario, as a whole, has been inhabited by Indigenous peoples from the Paleo-Indian period, the specific past land use of the Study Areas location suggests a focused and sustained occupation by various Indigenous peoples.

TABLE 1: REGISTERED INDIGENOUS SITES WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF STUDY AREA

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Pre-Contact	279
Aboriginal	259
findspot	118
Othercamp/campsite	54
scatter	47
Unknown	21
camp / campsite	11
Other tool manufacturing	3
(blank)	2
cache, biface	1
findspot, scatter	1
Other tool manufacturing, scatter	1
(blank)	20
scatter	9
camp / campsite	4
findspot	2
(blank)	2
camp / campsite, scatter	1
Other Scatter	1
Unknown	1
Archaic, Late	47
Aboriginal	46
findspot	31
Unknown	6
Othercamp/campsite	6
camp / campsite	2

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
scatter	1
(blank)	1
scatter	1
Archaic	46
Aboriginal	42
Unknown	24
Othercamp/campsite	9
findspot	6
Othercamp/campsite, findspot	1
(blank)	1
scatter	1
(blank)	4
(blank)	2
camp / campsite, hunting, scatter	1
findspot	1
Archaic, Early	45
Aboriginal	42
findspot	22
Othercamp/campsite	10
camp / campsite	3
scatter	3
(blank)	2
Unknown	2
(blank)	3
findspot	2
scatter	1
Archaic, Middle	34
Aboriginal	31
findspot	21
camp / campsite	3

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Othercamp/campsite	2
hunting	1
hunting loss	1
processing	1
scatter	1
Unknown	1
(blank)	3
hunting loss	1
findspot	1
scatter	1
Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	25
Aboriginal, Unknown	2
OtherRefuse, Unknown	1
Unknown	1
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	15
findspot, homestead	2
Unknown	2
homestead, scatter	1
Unknown, findspot	1
Otherrefuse, camp / campsite	1
farmstead, findspot	1
scatter	1
Otherbuilding, hotel, midden	1
Unknown, scatter	1
findspot	1
OtherRefuse, findspot	1
homestead	1
Othercamp/campsite, findspot	1
(blank)	3
Unknown, homestead	1

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Unknown	1
(blank)	1
Aboriginal	2
scatter	1
farmstead, findspot	1
OtherAboriginal, Euro-Canadian	2
(blank)	2
Euro-Canadian	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Woodland, Early	20
(blank)	1
(blank)	1
Aboriginal	19
Unknown	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
findspot	13
(blank)	2
hunting loss	2
Woodland, Late	19
Iroquoian	6
findspot	2
Othercamp/campsite	2
hamlet	1
camp / campsite	1
OtherEarly to Late Iroquoian	1
findspot	1
Aboriginal	6
Unknown	1
camp / campsite	1
findspot	2

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Othercamp/campsite	2
(blank)	1
scatter	1
Aboriginal, Huron-Wendat, Iroquoian	1
village	1
Aboriginal, Neutral	1
village	1
Aboriginal, Iroquoian	3
Unknown	1
findspot	2
Other	12
(blank)	12
Otherburial_	1
Otherfindspot_	8
Othercamp/campsite_	3
Woodland	10
Aboriginal	7
Unknown	4
scatter	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
village	1
(blank)	3
Unknown	3
Woodland, Middle	9
Aboriginal	9
findspot	5
Othercamp/campsite	1
Unknown, hunting loss	1
Unknown	1
scatter	1

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	7
Aboriginal	7
Unknown	6
Othercamp/campsite	1
Paleo-Indian, Late	6
Aboriginal	6
findspot	3
Unknown	1
scatter	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Post-Contact	5
Aboriginal, Neutral	3
village	1
camp / campsite	1
hamlet	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Neutral	1
village	1
Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	5
Aboriginal	5
findspot	4
Othercamp/campsite, findspot, scatter	1
Paleo-Indian	4
Aboriginal	3
findspot	2
Unknown	1
(blank)	1
findspot	1
Archaic, Late, Post-Contact	3

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	2
findspot, homestead	1
Othercamp/campsite, homestead	1
(blank)	1
camp / campsite, dump	1
Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	2
Aboriginal	1
homestead, village	1
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian, Neutral	1
cemetery, ossuary	1
Archaic, Early, Archaic, Middle	2
Aboriginal	2
(blank)	1
scatter	1
Archaic, Woodland	2
(blank)	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite, findspot	1
Archaic, Early, Post-Contact	2
(blank)	1
Unknown, homestead	1
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
findspot, homestead	1
Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	2
Aboriginal	2
hunting	1
Unknown	1
Archaic, Middle, Pre-Contact	2
Aboriginal	2

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
hunting	1
findspot	1
Woodland, Early, Woodland, Middle	1
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Archaic, Early, Paleo-Indian, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Archaic, Late, Woodland, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Archaic, Middle, Woodland, Middle	1
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
Pre-Contact, Woodland, Early	1
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
Woodland, Woodland, Late	1
Iroquoian	1
village	1
Archaic, Post-Contact	1
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
Otherother, homestead, scatter	1
Archaic, Paleo-Indian, Woodland	1
Aboriginal	1
Unknown	1
Archaic, Early, Woodland, Late	1

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Aboriginal	1
scatter	1
Archaic, Paleo-Indian, Paleo-Indian, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
Post-Contact, Woodland	1
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
farmstead, scatter	1
Archaic, Woodland, Middle	1
Aboriginal	1
Unknown	1
Archaic, Early, Pre-Contact	1
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	1
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite	1

It should be noted that this list contains site types and designations created in the 20th/21st century and may not accurately reflect the true nature or purpose of the identified sites.

3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CULTURAL HISTORIES

3.1. Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

The following indigenous history was written and provided by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation:

Prior to European contact, the ancestors of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation occupied the lands north of Lake Superior and the area around Georgian Bay. The Mississaugas lived lightly on the lands they occupied and purposefully moved about the landscape harvesting resources as they became available.

Mississauga Territory

The ancestors of the Mississaugas of the Credit migrated into Southern Ontario by means of military conquest. After the Iroquois had expelled the Huron from Southern Ontario in 1649-50, they continued their attacks northward into the territories occupied by the Mississaugas and their allies. By the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas and their allies had succeeded in driving the Iroquois back into their homelands south of Lake Ontario. At the conclusion of the conflict, many Mississaugas settled at the eastern end of Lake Ontario; other Mississaugas settled at the western end of the lake with their primary location at the mouth of the Credit River. The Mississaugas of the Credit occupied, controlled and exercised stewardship over approximately 3.9 million acres of lands, waters, and resources in Southern Ontario. Their territory extended from the Rouge River Valley westward across to the headwaters of the Thames River, down to Long Point on Lake Erie and then followed the shoreline of Lake Erie, the Niagara River, and Lake Ontario until arriving back at the Rouge River Valley. From the time of the conquest of New France in 1760, the British Crown recognized the inherent rights of First Nations and their ownership of the lands they occupied. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 confirmed First Nations' sovereignty over their lands and prevented anyone, other than the Crown, from purchasing that land. The Crown, needing First Nations' land for military purposes or for settlement, would first have to purchase it from its Indigenous occupants. (MCFN 2023)

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1. Treaty History

The Study Area is situated within two treaty lands; the Brant Tract or Treaty No. 3 3/4 and the Head of the Lake Treaty or Treaty No. 14.

The following Treaty No. 3 3/4 information is provided by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation:

Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant, an ardent Loyalist, led Six Nations warriors into battle on the side of the British during the American Revolutionary War. Recognizing the great service Brant had rendered unto the Crown during the conflict, the British allowed him a choice of land for his own use. Brant chose a tract of land containing 3450 acres on which the present day city of Burlington, Ontario is located. Governor Simcoe of Upper Canada gave instructions that the land chosen by Brant was to be purchased from the Mississaugas of the Credit by the Crown and then granted to Joseph Brant. In October

1795, a provisional agreement was reached wherein the Mississaugas sold the land for £100. The agreement was confirmed in 1797. In 1988, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation initiated a claim against the Government of Canada alleging that the Crown had paid less than originally promised when purchasing the Brant Tract. The claim was settled in conjunction with the Toronto Purchase Claim, in 2010, for a sum of \$145 million. (MCFN 2023)

The following Treaty No. 14 information is provided by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation:

A day after the Toronto Purchase Treaty agreement was reached in 1805, the Mississaugas of the Credit were asked to sell lands immediately west of the lands they had ceded the day before. A provisional agreement was reached with the Crown on August 2, 1805, in which the Mississaugas ceded 70 784 acres of land bounded by the Toronto Purchase Treaty of 1787 in the east, the Brant Tract in the west, and a northern boundary that ran six miles back from the shoreline of Lake Ontario. In return for the land, the Mississaugas were to receive £1000 of trade goods and the sole right of fisheries at 12 and 16 Mile Creeks along with the possession of each creek's flats. In addition, the Mississaugas also reserved the sole right of fishing at the Credit River and were to retain a 1 mile strip of land on each of its banks. On September 5, 1806, the signing of Treaty 14 confirmed the Head of the Lake Treaty between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown. Modern cities found within the lands of the Head of the Lake Treaty include Oakville, Mississauga, and parts of Burlington. (MCFN 2023)

The Brant Tract is roughly 14 square kilometres and covers a portion of land in Burlington between Derry Road at its northwest extent down to Lake Ontario. Its northeast border runs from approximately the intersection of Derry Rd and Walkers Line diagonally to about the midway point between Burloak Drive and Stevenson Road at the Lake Ontario Waterfront. The southwest border of the Brant Tract starts around the midpoint between Center Rd and McNiven Rd and runs through approximately the intersection of Edgewater Crescent and North Shore Blvd E as it makes its way to Lake Ontario. Representatives of the Mississauga peoples and the Crown signed the Brant Tract Treaty 3¾ into effect in 1795 (MIA 2024).

The Head of the Lake Purchase is also known as Treaty No. 14. This treaty involves the lands north of Lake Ontario between Burlington Bay outlet and Etobicoke Creek and extending north 6 miles to the Brampton area where it meets the Ajetance Purchase. Treaty No. 14 was signed

September of 1806 by representative Chiefs, Warriors, and Peoples of the Mississauga Nation and a representative of the Crown (MIA 2024).

4.2. County History

The Regional Municipality of Halton, formerly Halton County, is located on the north western shore of Lake Ontario. Halton Region originally belonged to the Nassua District before it was renamed the Home District in the 1792 Provincial Act. In 1816, when the districts were again redefined, Halton County became part of The Gore District alongside Wentworth County and was largely settled by United Empire Loyalists beginning in the 1780s boasting a fast growing economy. Shortly after the signing the Mississauga Tract Treaty in 1806, more lands in this area were surveyed and slated for settlement. Alongside this, the building of York Road or Highway 5 which connected Toronto and London, set the stage for fast settlement with 667 people calling Halton home by 1817(Mika & Mika 1982)(Walker & Miles 1877). Settlers from the British Isles and Ireland started flooding in, mainly in the lands to the north of the district. Halton, named for Major William Halton, was defined as a county within the district of Gore alongside Wentworth in 1816. During the 19th century industry in Halton County centred around agriculture and the milling potential of the rivers running through it. Community centres were built around milling and rapidly grew with the introductions of the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Hamilton and North Western, and Credit Valley Railways. These railways were paramount in bolstering Halton's thriving manufacturing industries as the roads were often difficult to navigate and this slowed trade previously (Mika & Mika 1982). The 1877 Historical Atlas of Halton County admits that when it comes to travel in Halton, "...its roads are, as a general thing, only fit for travel in summer or when covered with snow. At other times the mud is something to be remembered with anything but pleasure by the unfortunate traveller." (Walker & Miles 1877). In 1853, Gore was disbanded and Halton and Wentworth counties were separated. Halton retained the townships of Esquesing, Trafalgar, Nelson, and Nassawaweya(Walker & Miles 1877). Overtime townships were pulled in and pushed out but by its ascension to Region Municipality in 1974 Halton contained the City of Burlington, townships of Nelson and Nassagaweya and the towns of Georgetown, Halton Hills, Milton, and Oakville (Mika & Mika 1982)(Rayburn 1997).

4.3. Township History

The Regional Municipality of Halton came into existence in 1974 when Halton County was abolished and the former townships that comprised it were dissolved. Of these townships,

Trafalgar Township was located along the shore of Lake Ontario north to Halton County's midway point which is roughly the location of modern Highway 401. Trafalgar Township was bordered by Esquesing Township to the north, Nelson Township to the west, and Peel County to the east. Trafalgar Township's settlement began formally around 1807 attracting United Empire Loyalists as well as European immigrants of largely British and Irish descent. Trafalgar Townships rich soils and well watered rolling landscape provided ample fodder for fast paced population growth; achieving a population of 548 people within ten years (Walker & Miles 1877). The first post office, "Trafalgar", was established in 1820 and served as the only Post Office between Dundas and Toronto for a number of years (Walker & Miles 1877). The streams lent themselves well to milling and agriculture quickly became a mainstay industry of the Township. The primary towns were Oakville and Milton which both became independent during the 1850s (Walker & Miles 1877). Other prominent communities included Palermo, Omaha, Drumquin, Auburn, Boyne, Bronte, and Trafalgar or Postville (Walker & Miles 1877). Early industry was propelled by a prosperous harbour on the shore of Lake Ontario in Oakville. There, shipbuilding, trade, and travel set a foundation for a multitude of industries to take root along the shoreline and extend further inland into Trafalgar Township. The lumber industry was the primary industry in the early years of the Township which eventually switched to agriculture and manufacturing as the timber trade dried up. Oakville harbour also brought the need for the railway which opened in 1855 (Mika & Mika 1977)(Mika & Mika 1983). By the 1870s, Trafalgar contained the Great Western Railway running east-west in the south and the Hamilton North-Western Railway running diagonally through Trafalgar's western extent (Walker & Miles 1877). When Halton County and its townships were disbanded in 1974, Trafalgar Township was split between the largest community centres of Oakville and Milton (Mika & Mika 1977). Modernly, Milton and Oakville are thriving towns functioning as not only rapidly growing residential suburbs of Toronto and Mississauga abut also logistics and manufacturing centres in their own right.

4.4. Local History

Milton is the county town of Halton Region situated on Sixteen Mile Creek. Milton began as a sawmill settlement in 1822 called Martin's Mills after Jasper and Sarah Martin who built, owned, and operated the first grist mill on that portion of Sixteen Mile Creek (Rayburn 1997). Martin's grist mill was one of the first and only in the area and quickly attracted settlement with the population of Milton reaching 100 by 1837. The original settlers were United Empire Loyalists, English, Scottish, and Irish. With its fast growing population, Martin and the other settlers elected to name the community after the poet John Milton (Moreau 2021). In 1853, Milton

became the location for Halton County's government and in 1857, Milton was formerly incorporated as a town. Despite all of this upward growth Milton found itself truncated due to the poor conditions of the roads connecting it to other community hubs until a connecting rail line was finally built in 1876 (Walker & Miles 1877). Milton's economy is still largely centred around manufacturing and distribution with it also becoming a popular suburb of Toronto. It was considered one of the fastest growing municipalities in Canada with its population almost tripling between 2001 and 2016 (Moreau 2021).

Boyne is a neighbourhood located within the Town of Milton, centred around the crossroads of Regional Road 25 and Britannia Road. The community has always been quite small. Tremaine's Map of 1858 notes that the crossroads contain a Black Smith's Shop, School House, and Wagonshop with a sawmill and church nearby (Tremaine 1858). Walker & Miles' 1877 depicts the community with a School House and Post Office accompanied by a number of residential structures and nearby Mill (Walker & Miles 1877). At this time Boyne was known to contain the Boyne Woollen Mill, two churches, a blacksmith shop, wagon shop, and post office (Walker & Miles 1877). Modernly this neighbourhood is growing with residential developments to its northwest.

4.5. Study Area History

A review of historical resources resulted in the following data relevant to the Study Area:

Map 5: 1858 "Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West" (Tremaine 1858)

The Study Area is situated within Parts of Lot 5, Concession 2; Lots 1, 2, 4, & 5 Concession 1; Lots 34 & 35, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street (NDS). The 1858 Tremaine map indicates land owners but does not give information as to structures or specific land uses.

Lot 5, Concession 2: The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of John Bowes and Henry Macarthey. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

Lot 1, Concession 1: The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of Matthew Willson. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

Lot 2, Concession 1: The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of Matthew Willson and T. Willson. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

Lot 4, Concession 1: The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of Robert H. King. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

Lot 5, Concession 1: The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of Joshua Brown. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

Lot 34, Concession 2 (NDS): The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of Henry Proud. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

Lot 35, Concession 2 (NDS): The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of Peter Campbell and William Dorland. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

Map 6: “Trafalgar North” (Walker & Miles 1877)

The Study Area is situated within Parts of Lot 5, Concession 2 & Lots 1, 2, 4, & 5 Concession 1. The Hamilton and North Western Rail Road runs through Lots 1, 2, 4, & 5, Concession 1.

Lot 5, Concession 2: The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of John Bowes and H. R & C.T. Macarthey. On the parcel associated with John Bowes a structure is noted at the southeast extent. On the parcel associated with H. R. & C.T. Macarthey a structure is noted on the northeast extent with the structure on the north side of the watercourse and the associated orchard on the south.

Lot 1, Concession 1: The land containing the Study Area is listed under ownership of Mrs. Mary Langrell and John Marshall there are no structures noted on or adjacent to the Study Area.

Lot 2, Concession 1: The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of M. Willson and Thomas Willson. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

Lot 4, Concession 1: The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of Levi King and George King. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

Lot 5, Concession 1: The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of John Hunter. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

Map 7: “Trafalgar South” (Walker & Miles 1877)

The Study Area is situated within Parts of Lots 34 & 35, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street. The Hamilton and North Western Rail Road is depicted as running through Lot 35.

The land containing the Study Area in Lot 34 is listed under the ownership of Henry Proud N.R.. There is a structure and associated orchard noted the southeastern half of the parcel centrally

and at the southern extent, respectively. A smaller structure is noted in the northern half of the parcel along the border of Lot 35, bearing the name “Willow Lodge”.

The land containing the Study Area in Lot 35 is listed under the ownerships of William H. Dorland in the south and Peter Campbell in the north. A structure and associated orchard is noted at the southern extent of the parcel associated with William Dorland. There are 3 structures noted on the western side of the railway within the parcel associated with Peter Campbell. Two structures are noted at the northwestern and southwestern corners of the parcel with the third noted centrally and associated with surrounding orchards.

The following should be noted in regard to the review of historic maps:

- Study Area placement within historic maps is only approximate
- Many historic maps were subscriber based, meaning only individuals who paid a fee would have their property details mapped

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on March 15 2024 using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 594567 N 4813152 indicated that there are 307 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. 25 of the registered archaeological sites are within the Study Area or within a 50 m buffer which would suggest potential encroachment of archaeological resources into the Study Area.

TABLE 2: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGx-177	Ruhl Site	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Othercamp/campsite_
AjGx-172	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGx-171	Hogg Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AjGx-170	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGx-99	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-98	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-97	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-96	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-95	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGx-64	Thompson	Archaic, Paleo-Indian, Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-62	Ruhl	Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-61	Prosser	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown
AiGx-60	Parssinen	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown
AiGx-59	Stutt	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown
AiGx-57	NW. of Number 5	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown
AiGx-56	SW. Appleby	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown
AiGx-55	Cultivated Field 2	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown
AiGx-54	Limestone Creek 4	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-53	Limestone Creek 3	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown
AiGx-52	Limestone Creek 2	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown
AiGx-51	Limestone Archaic	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-50	Limestone Creek	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-49	floodplain	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-483	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	scatter
AiGx-482	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	scatter
AiGx-481	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	scatter
AiGx-480	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	scatter
AiGx-48	Ken Lawrence	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-479	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGx-478	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGx-477	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGx-476	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGx-473	Location 1	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	camp / campsite, scatter
AiGx-472	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	farmstead
AiGx-47	R. Lawrence	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-46	Martin	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-45	Martin 2	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-44	Snow 2	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-435	Ruggiero Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	agricultural, residential
AiGx-431	Location 1.	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-43	Snow	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-428	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGx-427	Kawahkitahaquibe	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-426	Pagitaniquatoibe	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-425	Location 61	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-423	Shadybrook H2 Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	cabin
AiGx-422	Shadybrook P1 Site	Archaic, Early	<i>None Provided</i>	scatter
AiGx-421	Matthew Langrill	Post-Contact, Woodland	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	farmstead, scatter
AiGx-420	Andrew Robinson	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGx-42	Everett IIb	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown
AiGx-418	AiGx-418	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-417	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-414	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown, findspot
AiGx-413	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-412	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-411	Location 51	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-410	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown, scatter
AiGx-41	Harold Gowland	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGx-409	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-408	Location 45	Archaic, Late, Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	camp / campsite, dump
AiGx-407	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-406	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-405	Location 38	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-404	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-403	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-402	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-401	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-400	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-399	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-398	Cabibonike	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-397	Adjutant-Weggishgomin	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-396	Location 12	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	farmstead, homestead
AiGx-395	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGx-394	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-393	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-392	Aonhwentsientsih	Archaic, Early, Paleo-Indian, Late	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-391	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-390	Ahonwatindathahra'	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-389	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	dump
AiGx-385	The Britannia Rd Site	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-384	P059-0631-2014	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-382	Forbes	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-380	Location 2	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-379	Location 1	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	OtherAboriginal, Euro-Canadian	<i>None Provided</i>

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGx-376	Main Sail site 1	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-375	Site Y	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-374	Site x	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGx-370	Pony Pines II	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-369	Pony Pines I	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-368	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	hunting
AiGx-367	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Middle, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	hunting
AiGx-365	Harrison	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGx-344	Capozzi	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-343	Buchanan	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	farmstead
AiGx-30	Len Shepherd (B)	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown
AiGx-29	Len Shepherd (A)	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown
AiGx-28	Len Shepherd Main	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-277	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-276	<i>None Provided</i>	Paleo-Indian, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-275	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house
AiGx-274	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house
AiGx-273	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house
AiGx-272	<i>None Provided</i>	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Othercamp/campsite_
AiGx-271	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGx-270	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	camp / campsite
AiGx-27	Campbell (6)	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown
AiGx-269	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic	<i>None Provided</i>	findspot
AiGx-268	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-267	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-266	<i>None Provided</i>	Other	OtherEuro-Canadian	OtherRefuse disposal
AiGx-265	Civiero	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	cabin, farmstead

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGx-264	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-263	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-262	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-261	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-260	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Middle, Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-26	Campbell Hi-lo	Paleo-Indian, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-259	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-258	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house
AiGx-257	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-256	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-249	North Derry #2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-248	North Derry #1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-247	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-246	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-245	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-244	West Derry #2	Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-243	West Derry #1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-24	John Richardson	Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-233	Boyne Site	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	OtherDomestic site, food preparation, storage and service
AiGx-181	Borscok 2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-180	Lewis	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-179	Biason	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-178	Middlebrook No. 3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-177	Middlebrook No. 2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-176	Limestone Farms	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-172	Rattlesnake Point	Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	homestead, village
AiGx-129	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>

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Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGx-128	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-125	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-124	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-123	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-121	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGx-120	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-119	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-118	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-117	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-116	<i>None Provided</i>	Paleo-Indian	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-115	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-114	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-113	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-112	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-111	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-110	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-109	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-108	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-107	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-106	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-104	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-102	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-101	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-100	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-994	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	homestead
AiGw-991	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	homestead
AiGw-988	Vale	Archaic, Early	<i>None Provided</i>	findspot
AiGw-987	Askin	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
AiGw-985		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGw-984	Onhwa'ti'	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite

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Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGw-983	Location 3	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	farmstead, homestead
AiGw-982	Location 2	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	homestead
AiGw-570	Teetzel	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	homestead
AiGw-569	George Buck	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	homestead, house
AiGw-567	FS 1	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-565	Boyne H2 site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-563	Chew (AiGw-563)	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-562	AiGw-562 - P3	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-561	AiGw-561 - P2	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-560	AiGw-560 - P1	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-559	Smith-Carrique	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-553	Burnhamthorpe H2	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherbarn, stable, outbuilding
AiGw-550	Dent	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Otherscatter, homestead, homestead
AiGw-547	RR25H2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-546	RR25H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-539	Location 11	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house
AiGw-538	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Middle, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-537	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-535	Towers II	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-534	Towers I	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-533	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-529	AiGw-529-P5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-528	AiGw-528-P4	Archaic, Early, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-527	AiGw-527-P3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-526	AiGw-526-P2	Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-525	AiGw-526	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGw-503	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-480	Buck	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-426	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-425	Oakville Assembly II	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-423	Benson	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-422	Benson	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-394	Umiak #7	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-393	Umiak #6	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-392	Umiak #5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-391	Umiak #4	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-390	Umiak #3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-389	Umiak #2	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-388	Umiak #1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-374	Miniature Horses	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-373	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-368	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-363	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-362	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-361	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-360	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-359	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-323	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-322	Job	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-321	Sanford	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-320	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-306	Samos	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-305	Doug	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-304	Corfu	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-300	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGw-299	Little Snake	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-298	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-297	Laughing Trees	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-296	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-295	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-293	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-292	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-291	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-290	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-233	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-204	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-190	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-189	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-188	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-186	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-185	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-184	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian	findspot
AiGw-183	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-165	81-403-36	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-164	81-403-35	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-163	81-403-34	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-162	81-403-34	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-161	81-403-33	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-160	81-403-32	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-159	81-403-31	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-158	81-403-30	Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-157	81-403-29	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-156	81-403-28	Paleo-Indian	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-148	81-403-19	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot

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Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGw-147	81-403-19	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-146	81-403-18	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-145	81-403-5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-144	81-403-16	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-141	81-403-13	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-140	81-403-12	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-139	81-403-11	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-138	81-403-10	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-137	81-403-9	Archaic	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-131	80-403-10	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-130	80-403-9	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-129	80-403-8	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-128	80-403-7	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-127	80-403-6	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-122	Garden Area	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-1064	<i>None Provided</i>	Paleo-Indian, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-1063	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-1062	P3	Archaic, Middle	<i>None Provided</i>	findspot
AiGw-106	Death	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-1056	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	dump
AiGw-1055	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-1054	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-1053	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-1052	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-1051	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-1050	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-105	Marshall	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-1049	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-1048	Capra Site	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	dump
AiGw-1047	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot

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Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGw-1046	Aries Site	Archaic, Middle	<i>None Provided</i>	scatter
AiGw-1044	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	processing
AiGw-1042	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Unknown	Unknown
AiGw-1041	Jockey	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	dump
AiGw-1040	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	scatter
AiGw-104	Proud	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-1039	Proud Site	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	farmstead
AiGw-1038	H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-103	Everett 3	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-1020	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	cache, biface
AiGw-102	Everett II Archaic	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-1019	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-1018	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-1017	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	hunting loss
AiGw-1016	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-1013	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	OtherRefuse, findspot
AiGw-1012	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	OtherScatter
AiGw-1011	<i>None Provided</i>	Other	Unknown	Unknown
AiGw-1010	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Otherrefuse, camp / campsite
AiGw-1009	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGw-1008	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Unknown	OtherPossible Orange Lodge
AiGw-1007	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGw-1006	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Unknown	OtherRefuse, Unknown
AiGw-1005	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-1004	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	farmstead

5.2. Related and/or adjacent Archaeological Assessments

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A review of Archaeological Assessment reports currently accepted into the provincial register of archaeological reports that have been completed within, directly adjacent too, or detail site excavations within a 50 m buffer of the Study Area resulted in the following accepted reports.

A number of registered sites within the Study Area either do not have reporting or the reporting is not available to review from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. These sites are AiGx-99, AiGx-98, AiGx-97, AiGx-96, AiGx-95, AiGw-183, AiGx-46, AiGx-45, AiGw-183, AiGx-44, and AiGw-188. It is understood that these sites were recorded during academic based investigations within the Study Area.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0398-2016

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Report Title: *Technical Data Report, Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to complete a Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed development of the Milton Logistics Hub (the Project). The Project consists of the construction and operation of a new intermodal terminal and the realignment/extension of the existing mainline tracks in the Town of Milton. The proposed Project will accommodate the growing demand for intermodal services and ensure service and fluidity through the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA) as the current Brampton Intermodal Terminal approaches capacity with limited land available for expansion.

The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA) has confirmed the Project is a Designated Project pursuant to Section 25 (b) for the purpose of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012 in that it involves: “[T]he construction, operation, decommissioning and abandonment of a new railway yard with seven or more yard tracks or a total track length of 20 km or more.” As a result, the Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessments were conducted as part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Project. The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s (MTCS) 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Standards and Guidelines) were used in the absence of federal archaeological standards.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Local Assessment Area (LAA) has determined that the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high. The Regional Municipality of Halton’s archaeological management plan (Archaeological Services Inc. 2008) also supports this determination, although the current assessment has more up-to-date information on the

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archaeological resources of the area. Thus, in accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Milton Logistics Hub has determined that the LAA exhibits moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment has been recommended.

CN requested that the areas to be impacted by construction activities associated with the Project within the LAA be assessed as part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Thus, only the Project Development Area (PDA) was assessed; however, as a result of PDA layout changes during the field assessment program, small portions of land were assessed that are no longer contained within the final iteration of the PDA. Approximately 153 hectares were assessed as part of the current Stage 2 assessment. The PDA has been assessed by both pedestrian survey and test pit survey at five metre intervals. A total of 56 new archaeological locations were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the PDA.

It is anticipated that no further archaeological assessment is recommended for 42 locations identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Milton Logistics Hub PDA.

Further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for 14 archaeological locations.

Detailed recommendations for each archaeological location are provided in the report.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is required; hence the PDA remains subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence. (Stantec 2016a)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of the Milton Logistics Hub within a portion of the legal property and recommends further Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Surveys.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0446-2016

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consultant Ltd.

Report Title: *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Milton Logistic Hub, Additional Lands*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for additional lands associated with the Milton Logistic Hub (the Project). The study area for the additional lands comprises approximately 10.3 hectares located on part of Lots 4 and 5, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed in support of the CN Milton Logistics Hub

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, 2012 and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Milton Logistics Hub Project* (July 2015). The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) were used in the absence of federal archaeological standards. The Stage 2 survey of the study area was conducted on June 17, 2016 under PIF # P256-0446-2016 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, of Stantec by the MTCS. A total of four new archaeological locations were identified during the Stage 2 survey of the study area, three of which will require further archaeological assessment.

Location 61 (AiGx-425) was identified during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field and is comprised of 13 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts within a surface scatter measuring approximately 10 metres by 10 metres. The pre-contact Aboriginal assemblage includes 11 pieces of chipping detritus and 2 utilized flakes. Despite the non-diagnostic nature of the artifacts recovered from Location 61 (AiGx-425), the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of at least five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts within a 10 metre by 10 metre area and the cultural heritage value or interest of Location 61 (AiGx-425) is deemed to be significant. Location 61 (AiGx-425) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1a(i)(2) of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 61 (AiGx-425) to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest. Location 62 (AiGx-426) was identified during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field and is comprised of 11 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts within a surface scatter measuring approximately 20 metres by 30 metres. The pre-contact Aboriginal assemblage includes nine pieces of chipping detritus and two utilized flakes. Despite the non-diagnostic nature of the artifacts recovered from Location 62 (AiGx-426), the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of at least five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts within a 10 metre by 10 metre area and the cultural heritage value or interest of Location 62 (AiGx-426) is deemed to be significant. Location 62 (AiGx-426) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1a(i)(2) of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 62 (AiGx-426) to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest. Location 63 was identified during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field. Location 63 is a lithic findspot consisting of two pre-contact Aboriginal surface finds. The finds were identified approximately seven metres apart. Location 63 does not fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation

as per Section 2.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The cultural heritage value or interest of Location 63 has been sufficiently documented. Therefore, no further archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 63. Location 64 (AiGx-427) was identified during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field and is comprised of 21 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts within a surface scatter measuring approximately 10 metres by 15 metres. The pre-contact Aboriginal assemblage includes 19 pieces of chipping detritus and 2 utilized flakes. Despite the non-diagnostic nature of the artifacts recovered from Location 64 (AiGx-427), the site represents a spatially discrete cluster of at least five pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts within a 10 metre by 10 metre area and the cultural heritage value or interest of Location 64 (AiGx-427) is deemed to be significant. Location 64 (AiGx-427) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1a(i)(2) of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 64 (AiGx-427) to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 61 (AiGx-425), Location 62 (AiGx-426) and Location 64 (AiGx-427) will be conducted according to the procedures outlined in the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The Stage 3 archaeological assessments will include a controlled surface pick-up of the surface scatter. The area may be reploughed prior to the controlled surface pick-up if the consultant archaeologist decides that the field visibility has decreased since the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Since it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest of Location 61 (AiGx-425), Location 62 (AiGx-426), and Location 64 (AiGx-427) will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4, the controlled surface pick-up will be followed by the hand excavation of Stage 3 test units every five metres in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the site extent. All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts being recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit.

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required for portions of the study area and so these portions recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario

1990c) and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license. (Stantec 2016b)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of the Milton Logistics Hub within a portion of the legal property and recommends further Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Surveys.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0461-2016

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Report Title: *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Location 61 (AiGx-425), Milton Logistics Hub*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for Location 61 (AiGx-425) associated with the Milton Logistics Hub (the Project). Location 61 (AiGx-425) is located in part of Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed in support of the CN Milton Logistics Hub Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Canada 2012) and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's (CEAA 2015) *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Milton Logistics Hub Project*, (July, 2015) and in collaboration with participating Aboriginal communities.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 61 (AiGx-425) was conducted between September 12, 2016 and September 15, 2016 under Project Information Form (PIF) P256-0461- 2016 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). The site is located on a ploughed and weathered agricultural field and encompasses an area of approximately 20 metres by 15 metres.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 61 (AiGx-425) resulted in the delineation of a small pre-contact Aboriginal camp or activity area where stone tool manufacturing and maintenance activities were occurring. A total of 21 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were recovered, including 20 pieces of chipping detritus and one indeterminate projectile point fragment.

Due to the paucity of artifacts recovered, including the fact that the highest yielding test unit contained only three artifacts with no associated diagnostics, Location 61 (AiGx-425) does not fulfill the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, it has been determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of Location 61

(AiGx-425) has been sufficiently documented and a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts is not required. (Stantec 2016c)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of the Milton Logistics Hub within a portion of the legal property and does not recommend further Archaeological Assessment Survey.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0513-2017

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Inc

Report Title: *Stage 4 Archaeological Mitigation: Location 62 (AiGx-426), Milton Logistics Hub*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to conduct a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation for Location 62 (AiGx-426) associated with the Milton Logistics Hub (the Project). Location 62 (AiGx-426) is located in part of Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Stage 4 archaeological mitigation was completed in support of the CN Milton Logistics Hub Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (Government of Canada 2012) and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's (CEAA) *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Milton Logistics Hub Project* (CEAA 2015) and with collaboration from participating Aboriginal communities. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) were used in the absence of federal archaeological standards.

The Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of Location 62 (AiGx-426) was conducted between July 19, 2017 and July 27, 2017 under Project Information Form (PIF) number P256-0513-2017 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the MTCS. The Stage 4 mitigation of Location 62 (AiGx-426) consisted of the hand excavation of 41 one-metre units and resulted in the recovery of 269 Aboriginal artifacts. The Aboriginal artifact assemblage from Location 62 (AiGx-426) includes 255 pieces of chipping detritus, 10 expedient tools, and 4 formal tools. No subsurface cultural features or fire-cracked rock were observed during the Stage 4 mitigation of Location 62 (AiGx-426).

Location 62 (AiGx-426) has been interpreted as a small camp where people manufactured and reworked their tools for a short period of time, likely during a single occupation episode during warm weather. Based on the recovery of the bifurcate projectile point from the Stage 4 mitigation, the site is understood to have been occupied during the Early Archaic period, *circa* 8,000 – 6,000 B.C.

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The potential impacts of the CN Milton Logistics Hub to Location 62 (AiGx-426) have been mitigated through excavation and documentation. The cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been documented and the information and artifact assemblage will be preserved for future study. Therefore, in accordance with Section 7.11.4 of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), Location 62 (AiGx-426) retains no further cultural heritage value or interest and no further work is required. (Stantec 2018a)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of the of the property and does not recommends further Archaeological Assessment Survey.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0462-2016

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Report Title: *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Location 64 (AiGX-427), Milton Logistics Hub*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for Location 64 (AiGx-427) associated with the Milton Logistics Hub (the Project). Location 64 (AiGx-427) is located in part of Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed in support of the CN Milton Logistics Hub Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Canada 2012) and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's (CEAA 2015) *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Milton Logistics Hub Project*, (July, 2015). The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) were used in the absence of federal archaeological standards.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 64 (AiGx-427) was conducted between September 12, 2016 and September 20, 2016 under Project Information Form (PIF) P256-0462- 2016 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the MTCS. The site is located on a ploughed and weathered agricultural field and encompasses an area of approximately 20 metres by 15 metres.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 64 (AiGx-427) resulted in the delineation of a small pre-contact Aboriginal camp or activity area where stone tool manufacturing and maintenance activities were occurring. A total of 28 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were recovered, including: 27 pieces of chipping detritus and one expedient tool. Based on the Stage 3 assessment, wherein one test unit yielded 10 or more artifacts, Location 64 (AiGx-427)

fulfills the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4.1 Standard 1a of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and retains further cultural heritage value or interest. Thus, Location 64 (AiGx-427) retains cultural heritage value or interest and a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of impacts to the site is recommended.

For sites recommended for Stage 4 mitigation of impacts, the MTCS prefers that the site be avoided and protected rather than excavated, as per Section 7.9.4 Standard 2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Options to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological sites include redesigning the Project, excluding the archaeological site area from the Project, or incorporating the area of the archaeological site into the Project but without alteration, as outlined in Section 3.5 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). If these options are not feasible, Stage 4 archaeological mitigation by hand excavation is an alternative. In consultation with the client, the Stage 4 mitigation of Location 64 (AiGx-427) by avoidance and protection is not a viable option. As such, it is recommended that the Stage 4 archaeological mitigation by excavation of Location 64 (AiGx-427) consist of a hand excavated block of one-metre units in the areas of greatest artifact density. The extent of the site will be determined in accordance with Section 4.3 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and consultation with participating First Nations communities. At minimum, the Stage 4 archaeological mitigation will involve block excavation as illustrated on Figure 6. However, the full site limits will be determined in consultation with participating First Nations communities. Soil will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of any artifacts that may be present and all artifacts will be bagged and tagged by provenience. The exposed subsoil surface will be cleaned by shovel or trowel and will be examined for cultural features. If any subsurface cultural features are encountered they will be recorded and excavated by hand.

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required for portions of the study area and so these portions recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c) and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license. (Stantec 2017a)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of development of the Milton Logistics Hub within the property and recommends further Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0435-2016

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Report Title: *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Location 38 (AiGx-405)*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for Location 38 (AiGx-405) associated with the Milton Logistics Hub (the Project). Location 38 (AiGx-405) is located in part of Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed in support of the CN Milton Logistics Hub Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Canada 2012) and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's (CEAA 2015) *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Milton Logistics Hub Project*, (July, 2015) and in collaboration with participating Aboriginal communities.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 38 (AiGx-405) was conducted between June 8, 2016 and August 2, 2016 under Project Information Form (PIF) P256-0435-2016 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). The site is located on a ploughed and weathered agricultural field and encompasses an area of approximately 30 metres by 25 metres.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 38 (AiGx-405) resulted in the delineation of a small pre-contact Aboriginal camp or activity area where stone tool manufacturing and maintenance activities were occurring. A total of 24 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were recovered, including 19 pieces of chipping detritus and five expedient tools.

Due to the paucity of artifacts recovered, including the fact that the highest yielding test unit contained six artifacts with no associated diagnostics, Location 38 (AiGx-405) does not fulfill the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, in accordance with Section 7.9.4 Standard 5 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), it has been determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of Location 38 (AiGx-405) has been sufficiently documented and a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts is not required. (Stantec 2017b)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of the Milton Logistics Hub within a portion of the legal property and does not recommend further Archaeological Assessment Survey.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0463-2016

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Ltd

Report Title: *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Location 62 (AiGx-426), Milton Logistics Hub*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for Location 62 (AiGx-426) associated with the Milton Logistics Hub (the Project). Location 62 (AiGx-426) is located in part of Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed in support of the CN Milton Logistics Hub Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Canada 2012) and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's (CEAA 2015) *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Milton Logistics Hub Project*, (July, 2015).

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 62 (AiGx-426) was conducted between September 12, 2016 and September 23, 2016 under Project Information Form (PIF) P256-0463- 2016 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). The site is located on a ploughed and weathered agricultural field and encompasses an area of approximately 65 metres by 65 metres.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 62 (AiGx-426) resulted in the delineation of a small pre-contact Aboriginal camp or activity area where stone tool manufacturing and maintenance activities were occurring. A total of 133 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were recovered, including: 128 pieces of chipping detritus, 4 utilized flakes, and 1 indeterminate projectile point. No Aboriginal ceramics or fire cracked rock were identified during any of the stages of assessment, and nothing was found to suggest that subsurface features would be present beneath the plough zone. During the Stage 3 test unit excavations, one unit yielded 11 Aboriginal artifacts. Based on the above, Location 62 (AiGx-426) fulfils Section 3.4.1 Standard 1a of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and retains cultural heritage value or interest. Thus, in accordance with Section 7.9.4 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), Location 62 (AiGx-426) retains cultural heritage value or interest and a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of impacts to the site is recommended.

For sites recommended for Stage 4 mitigation of impacts, the MTCS prefers that the site be avoided and protected rather than excavated, as per Section 7.9.4 Standard 2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Options to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological sites include redesigning the Project, excluding the archaeological site area from the Project, or incorporating the area of the

archaeological site into the Project but without alteration, as outlined in Section 3.5 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). If these options are not feasible, Stage 4 archaeological mitigation by excavation is an alternative.

In consultation with the client, the Stage 4 mitigation of Location 62 (AiGx-426) by avoidance and protection is not a viable option. As such, it is recommended that the Stage 4 archaeological mitigation by excavation of Location 62 (AiGx-426) consist of a hand excavated block of one-metre units in the areas of greatest artifact density. The extent of the site will be determined in accordance with Section 4.3 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and consultation with participating First Nations communities. At minimum, the Stage 4 archaeological mitigation will involve block excavation as illustrated on Figure 6. However, the full site limits will be determined in consultation with participating First Nations communities. Soil will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of any artifacts that may be present and all artifacts will be bagged and tagged by provenience. The exposed subsoil surface will be cleaned by shovel or trowel and will be examined for cultural features. If any subsurface cultural features are encountered they will be recorded and excavated by hand.

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required and so the archaeological site recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remains subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license. (Stantec 2016d)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of the Milton Logistics Hub within a portion of the legal property and recommends further Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0436-2016

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Inc

Report Title: *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Location 45 (AiGx-408), Milton Logistics Hub*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for Location 45 (AiGx-408) associated with the Milton Logistics Hub (the Project). Location 45 (AiGx-408) is located in part of Lot 4, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed in support of the CN Milton Logistics Hub Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Canada 2012) and the Canadian

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Environmental Assessment Agency's (CEAA 2015) *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Milton Logistics Hub Project*, (July, 2015) and in collaboration with participating Aboriginal communities.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 45 (AiGx-408) was conducted between May 30, 2016 and July 28, 2016 under Project Information Form (PIF) P256-0436-2016 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). The site is located on a ploughed and weathered agricultural field and encompasses an area of approximately 300 metres by 25 metres. The CSP resulted in the identification of 102 surface artifacts, including 99 Euro-Canadian artifacts and three Aboriginal artifacts. The test unit excavation consisted of the hand excavation of 143 one-metre units strategically placed across the site and resulted in the recovery of an additional six pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts and 133 Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The Aboriginal component of the site comprises nine artifacts, including: six pieces of chipping detritus, one biface, and one projectile point. Based on the findings from the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 45 (AiGx-408), wherein no test unit yielded more than one Aboriginal artifact, this site does not fulfill the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4 of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). The cultural heritage value or interest of the Aboriginal component of Location 45 (AiGx-408) has been sufficiently documented. Therefore, in accordance with Section 7.9.4 Standard 5 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), it has been determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of the Aboriginal component of Location 45 (AiGx-408) has been sufficiently documented and a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts is not required. The Euro-Canadian component of the site comprises 232 artifacts, including: 116 household artifacts, 38 structural artifacts, 38 metal artifacts, 36 ceramic artifacts, 2 personal artifacts, 1 piece of horse hardware, and 1 piece of recent material. As 80% of the Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage does not represent a period of use that dates to before 1870, the site does not retain cultural heritage value or interest as per Section 3.4 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, in accordance with Section 7.9.4 Standard 5 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), it has been determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of the Euro-Canadian component of Location 45 (AiGx-408) has been sufficiently documented and Stage 4 mitigation of impacts is not required for the site. (Stantec 2017b)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of development of the Milton Logistics Hub within the legal property and does not recommend further Archaeological Assessment Survey.

PIF/CIF#: P336-0194-2017

Consultant Firm: Past Recovery Archaeology Services

Report Title: *STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED WATERDOWN TO FINCH PROJECT, VARIOUS LOTS AND CONCESSIONS, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIPS OF EAST FLAMBOROUGH, NELSON, TRAFALGAR, TORONTO, TORONTO GORE, ETOBICOKE & YORK, NOW CITY OF HAMILTON, CITY OF BURLINGTON, TOWN OF MILTON, TOWN OF OAKVILLE, CITY OF MISSISSAUGA & CITY OF TORONTO, ONTARIO*

Executive Summary: Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) on behalf of Imperial Oil Limited (Imperial) to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the proposed replacement of the Sarnia Products Pipeline (SPPL), which runs approximately 63 km from Waterdown Station to Finch Terminal (see Maps 1 to 35). The study corridor is located within multiple lots and concessions in the Geographic Townships of East Flamborough, Nelson, Trafalgar, Toronto, Toronto Gore, Etobicoke and York, now within the City of Hamilton, City of Burlington, Town of Milton, Town of Oakville, City of Mississauga and City of Toronto.

The purpose of the Stage 1 investigation was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area and present recommendations for the mitigation of any significant known or potential archaeological resources. To this end, historical, environmental and archaeological research was conducted in order to make a determination of archaeological potential. This was augmented by a site inspection undertaken between November 15th and 18th, 2017 to confirm areas of obvious recent disturbance. The assessment resulted in the determination that much of the study corridor contains areas of archaeological potential for both pre-Contact and post-Contact archaeological resources. Sections of the corridor, however, exhibit areas of extensive subsurface disturbance and therefore no longer hold potential. In addition, some sections have been subject to previous archaeological assessments that have cleared these areas of archaeological concerns.

The present assessment has identified a number of cultural heritage, historical, archaeological, environmental and landscape features that are indicative of the potential for significant archaeological resources to be present within the study area. These include a number of registered archaeological sites within or in close proximity to the study corridor of which one, the Parsons site (AvGf-8), is of very high concern, may impact routing, and will require extensive

consultation, with development impacts limited as much as possible through the use of avoidance strategies. Lands associated with the Niagara Escarpment and 15 major river crossings are considered to have a particularly high potential for Indigenous archaeological sites. A number of previously identified cultural heritage features were found to be within the 300 metre research buffer, including the Credit River Valley, a designated cultural landscape. The review of historical mapping (dating between 1858 and 1878) indicated a large number of historical settlements and associated features, including farmsteads, houses, churches, blacksmith shops, schoolhouses, Orange Halls and mills. Several historic transportation corridors cross or lie adjacent to the study corridor. Finally, a small number of pioneer cemeteries were noted on lots associated with the corridor, but for which no detailed locational information appears to exist.

The results of the Stage 1 assessment formed the basis for the following recommendations:

1. All portions of the study area determined to have archaeological potential (see Maps 2 to 35) should be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts. It should be noted that development impacts include all aspects of the proposed undertaking with the potential to cause below-grade soil disturbances or changes to soil compaction, whether permanent or temporary.
2. Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). Given that the areas retaining archaeological potential consist of a combination of agricultural, residential, industrial and park land, the recommended method of testing is through the hand excavation of shovel test pits at 5 metre intervals and pedestrian survey of ploughed and weathered fields at 5 metre intervals, as per the requirements set out in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). Stage 2 testing to confirm previous disturbance will also be employed in areas where disturbance could not be determined in the Stage 1 property inspection. Areas that will be subject to testing to confirm disturbance are located mainly in the urban portions of the study corridor. Stage 2 testing through the use of mechanical excavation may be required in locations with compact surfaces (e.g. gravel, asphalt, etc.) and/or deep fill or sediment deposits.
3. A number of previously registered archaeological sites are located within or immediately adjacent to the study area (see Table 2). Any further archaeological assessment within these site areas and any associated site buffers must be undertaken according to current provincial standards, in consultation with MTCS and be part of the on-going engagement

with the First Nation communities involved in this project.

4. A specific strategy for assessing the Parsons Site (AkGv-8) or avoiding site impacts through the use of horizontal directional drilling must be developed in consultation with MTCS and be part of the on-going engagement with the First Nation communities involved in this project prior to any development impacts.
5. A specific strategy for assessing the Lake Medad Site (AiGx-3) or avoiding site impacts through the use of horizontal directional drilling must be developed in consultation with MTCS and be part of the on-going engagement with the First Nation communities involved in this project prior to any development impacts.
6. Indigenous communities with an interest in the area should be consulted early in the project planning process to ensure First Nations' cultural heritage values and traditional knowledge have been considered. Any further archaeological assessments should include additional engagement, usually in the form of First Nations' field liaisons being present during fieldwork as well as community review of reports. Site specific consultation regarding impacts and mitigation options for previously documented sites within the study area must also occur with First Nation communities, in particular the Parsons Site (AkGv-8) which holds significant value for the Huron-Wendat Nation as well as other First Nation communities.
7. Where the study area includes lands under the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) jurisdiction,¹ consultation with the TRCA Archaeology Unit should be undertaken early in the project to provide input regarding any archaeological resource concerns or requirements related to assessment methods.
8. Areas determined to have no archaeological potential (e.g. previously assessed, permanently wet, deeply and extensively disturbed) do not require further archaeological assessment, subject to field verification and documentation.

The reader is also referred to Section 4.0 below to ensure compliance with the Ontario Heritage Act as it may relate to this project. (PRAS 2019)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of

the residential development of the legal property and recommends further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

PIF/CIF#: P336-0237-2017

Consultant Firm: Past Recovery Archaeology Services

Report Title: *STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED WATERDOWN TO FINCH PROJECT, 2018 & 2019 FIELDWORK – TOWN OF MILTON, LOTS 1 TO 3, CONCESSION 2 NORTH OF DUNDAS STREET, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NELSON, AND LOTS 6 TO 21 AND 30 TO 35, CONCESSION 2 NORTH OF DUNDAS STREET, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, NOW TOWN OF MILTON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON*

Executive Summary: Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (Past Recovery) was retained by ERM Consultants Canada Ltd. (ERM) on behalf of Imperial Oil Limited (Imperial) to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed replacement of the segment of the Sarnia Products Pipeline (SPPL), called the Waterdown to Finch Project (WFP), which runs approximately 63 km from Waterdown Station in the City of Hamilton to Finch Terminal in North York (see Map 1). This report focuses on the western part of the Project Corridor, located within Part Lots 1 to 3, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street, in the Geographic Township of Nelson, and Part Lots 6 to 21 and 30 to 35, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now within the Town of Milton. The present assessment follows the recommendations of a previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the corridor, undertaken by Past Recovery (2019, PIF: P336- 0194-2017), which determined that most of the study area exhibited potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 property survey reported on herein was undertaken during the 2018 and 2019 field seasons and included the participation of Field Liaison Representatives or Monitors from the Huron-Wendat Nation (HWN), the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN), the Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council, and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council (HCCC)/Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI). Additional Stage 2 fieldwork is planned for the 2020 field season to address areas that still require assessment. Given that the property was comprised of a mixture of agricultural fields, forested lands and manicured lawns, the study area was assessed by means of both pedestrian and shovel test pit survey, undertaken in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). The assessment resulted in the identification of 16 archaeological sites, of which eight met the requirements for a Borden number and eight were registered as Non-diagnostic Findspots.

Given the extensive size, linear nature and incomplete Stage 2 assessment of the WFP Project Corridor, the following recommendations/conditions based on the results of the 2018 and 2019 field seasons have been divided into five sections: 1) recommendations pertaining to areas of the Archaeology Project Boundary that have not been subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment, 2) recommendations pertaining to HDD crossings along the Project Corridor where archaeological assessment has not been completed, 3) recommendations pertaining to individual archaeological sites, 4) conditions associated with proposed avoidance through HDD of areas of archaeological potential and further archaeological concern associated with the Project Corridor beyond the limits of the Archaeology Project Boundary, and 5) general recommendations that apply to all archaeological assessment(s) associated with the Project. The recommendations as presented in Section 7.0 are reproduced verbatim below:

7.1 Recommendations Regarding Unassessed Areas of the Archaeology Project Boundary

The lands which have undergone full Stage 2 assessment during the 2018 and 2019 field seasons described in this report and depicted in Maps 3 to Map 36 are considered to be cleared of archaeological concern and no further Stage 2 assessment is required, with the exception of the areas associated with any archaeological sites covered in Sections 7.3 which require further assessment or protection.

The following lands within the WFP Archaeology Project Boundary (January 17, 2020 mapping) have not yet been subject to Stage 2 survey and retain archaeological concerns:

- All of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1017 (Maps 3 and 4)
- Portions of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1018 (Maps 4 and 5)
- All of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1019 (Maps 5 and 6)
- Portions of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1022 (Maps 6 and 7)
- Portions of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1023 (Map 7)
- Portions of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1024 (Maps 7 to 9)
- Portions of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1558 (Map 9)
- All of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1025 (Maps 7 and 10)

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- All of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1026 (Map 10)
- A portion of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1027 (Map 11)
- Portions of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1028 and WTFN1029 (Maps 11 to 14)
- Portions of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1030 (Map 14)
- Most of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1032 (Map 14)
- Most of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1033 (Maps 14 and 15)
- Most of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1035 (Maps 14 and 15)
- Portion of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN1036 (Map15)
- Portions of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN2007 (Maps 16 and Maps 20 to 22)
- Portions of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN2014 (Maps 20 and 21)
- All of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN2015 (Maps 21 and 22)
- Portions of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN2017 (Map 22)
- Most of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN2018, WTFN2019 and WTFN2021 (Maps 22 to 25)
- Most of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN2023 (Maps 25 and 26)
- Portions of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN2022, WTFN2024 and WTFN2029 (Map 26)

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- Portions of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN2025, 2026 and 2027 (Maps 26 to 28)
- Portions of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN2030 (Map 28)
- Part of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN2032 (Map 31)
- Most of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN2034 (Maps 31 to 33)
- All of the Archaeology Project Boundary within WTFN2035 (Maps 31 to 34)

- The location of borehole BH027 (Map 35)

7.2 Recommendations Regarding Unassessed or Partially Assessed Areas of the Project Corridor associated with HDD paths.

The archaeological assessment of some lands associated with HDD paths along the WFP Project Corridor is incomplete. However, due to the depth of the proposed HDD paths, these areas are considered to be avoided and no additional archeological fieldwork is required prior to the construction of the WFP subject to the conditions outlined in Section 7.4. The following lands associated with HDD paths retain archaeological concerns:

- Portions of the Project Corridor associated with WFP HDD-6 in WTFN2003 and WTFN2007 (SD Maps 16).
- Portions of the Project Corridor associated with WFP HDD-7 in WTFN2007 (SD Maps 18 to 20).
- Portions of the Project Corridor associated with WFP HDD-8 in WTFN2032, WTFN2037, WTFN2040, and WTFN2042 (SD Maps 31, 35 and 36).

If any impacts are proposed within these lands further archaeological assessment to MHSTCI (2011) standards will be required. Depending on the location of the impacts this may include Stage 2 archaeological assessment, and/or Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Locus 1 of AiGw-1004 (see SD Maps 16 and 37). Recommendations for archaeological sites associated with HDD paths are presented below in Section 7.3. The reader is referred to the Stage 1 archaeological assessment report for areas associated with the Project Corridor identified as retaining archaeological potential (Past Recovery

2019).

7.3 Archaeological Sites

A total of 16 archaeological sites were located within the Town of Milton (Operation 3) segment of the Operation 3 Stage 2 Study Area. Six of these sites met provincial criteria for further CHVI warranting Stage 3 site-specific assessment, while eight sites did not. The remaining two archaeological sites identified within the Town of Milton still have outstanding Stage 2 testing to be completed prior to making a determination of CHVI. The following subsections details the recommendations made for each of these sites.

7.3.1 AiGw-1004 (OP3FS002, OP3FS011)

Archaeological concerns for Locus 1 of Site AiGw-1004 are outstanding. However, given the depth of WFP HDD-6, this location is considered to be avoided and no further archaeological fieldwork is required prior to the construction of the WFP subject to the conditions outlined in Section 7.4.

Containing 20 or more Post-contact artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, Site AiGw-1004 meets MHSTCI criteria for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment and retains further CHVI. The following recommendations apply:

1. A Stage 3 site-specific assessment of Locus 1 of Site AiGw-1004 should be completed prior to any construction-related activities that might involve soil disturbances or impacts.
2. The preferred methodology for Stage 3 assessment would begin with the site area and a minimum 20 m buffer being re-ploughed and weathered prior to a Stage 3 CSP followed by the systematic hand-excavation of 1 m² units at 5 m intervals at Locus 1 of the site, and with an additional 20% of the initial grid total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent.
3. The remaining portions of Site AiGw-1004 have been sufficiently documented by the fieldwork undertaken to date and do not retain sufficient CHVI to warrant further archaeological assessment.

7.3.2 AiGw-1016 (OP3FS023)

Containing at least five or more non-diagnostic Pre-contact artifacts within a 10 m x 10 m test pit survey area, Site AiGw-1016 meets MHSTCI criteria for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment and retains further CHVI. The following recommendations apply:

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1. A Stage 3 site-specific assessment of Site AiGw-1016 should be completed prior to any construction-related activities that might involve soil disturbances or impacts.
2. The preferred methodology for Stage 3 assessment would include the systematic hand-excavation of 1 m² units at 5 m intervals across the extent of the site, with an additional 20% of the initial grid total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent.

7.3.3 AjGw-0616 (OP3FS004)

Containing at least one Pre-contact artifact of special interest, an isolated, possibly Early Archaic find, Site AjGw-0616 meets MHSTCI criteria for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment and retains further CHVI. The following recommendations apply:

1. A Stage 3 site-specific assessment of Site AjGw-0616 should be completed prior to any construction-related activities that might involve soil disturbances or impacts.
2. The preferred methodology for Stage 3 assessment would begin with the site area and a minimum 20 m buffer being re-ploughed and weathered prior to a Stage 3 CSP followed by the systematic hand-excavation of 1 m² units at 5 m intervals across the extent of the site, with an additional 20% of the initial grid total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent.

7.3.4 AjGw-0623 (OP3FS007-009 and OP3FS018-021)

Containing at least one Pre-contact artifact of special interest, an isolated Early Archaic find, and based on professional judgement, guidelines from the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), and considered in the context of broader landscape use, Site AjGw-0623 retains further CHVI as a large, diffuse lithic scatter. The following recommendations apply:

1. A Stage 3 site-specific assessment of Site AjGw-0623 should be completed prior to any construction-related activities that might involve soil disturbances or impacts.
2. The preferred methodology for Stage 3 assessment would begin with the site area and a minimum 20 m buffer being re-ploughed and weathered prior to a Stage 3 CSP followed by the excavation of 1 m² test units at 5 m intervals across targeted areas of the site, and additional units as outlined in Section 3.2.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for*

Consultant Archaeologists in the test unit strategy for plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single-component lithic scatters (MHSTCI 2011).

7.3.5 AjGw-0628 (OP3FS016 and OP3FS017)

Containing at least one Pre-contact artifact of special interest, specifically an artifact manufactured from an exotic chert, Site AjGw-0628 meets MHSTCI criteria for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment and retains further CHVI. The following recommendations apply:

1. A Stage 3 site-specific assessment of Site AjGw-0628 should be completed prior to any construction-related activities that might involve soil disturbances or impacts.
2. The preferred methodology for Stage 3 assessment would begin with the site area and a minimum 20 m buffer being re-ploughed and weathered prior to a Stage 3

CSP followed by the systematic hand-excavation of 1 m² units at 5 m intervals across the extent of the site, with an additional 20% of the initial grid total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent.

7.3.6 AjGw-0629 (OP3FS022)

Containing at least one Pre-contact artifact of special interest, specifically a Late Palaeo- Indian period diagnostic artifact, Site AjGw-0629 meets MHSTCI criteria for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment, Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts, and retains further CHVI. The following recommendations apply:

1. A Stage 3 site-specific assessment of Site AjGw-0629 should be completed prior to any construction-related activities that might involve soil disturbances or impacts.
2. Given the nature of the site and input received as part of on-going Indigenous Engagement, the preferred methodology for Stage 3 assessment would include the systematic hand-excavation of 1 m² units at 5 m intervals across the extent of the site, with an additional 20% of the initial grid total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent.

7.3.7 NDFS-0112 (OP3FS001)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of this site has not yet been completed, no determination of CHVI for Site NDFS-0112 can be made at this time. Therefore, the following recommendations apply:

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

1. The Stage 2 assessment of Site NDFS-0112 should be completed to MHSTCI (2011) standards prior to any construction-related activities that might involve soil disturbances or impacts.
2. The preferred method of Stage 2 intensification would involve the excavation of three 1 m² units within 5 m of the positive test pit.

7.3.8 NDFS-0116 (OP3FS006)

Given that the Stage 2 assessment of this site has not yet been completed, no determination of CHVI for Site NDFS-0116 can be made at this time. Therefore, the following recommendations apply:

1. The Stage 2 assessment of Site NDFS-0116 should be completed to MHSTCI (2011) standards prior to any construction-related activities that might involve soil disturbances or impacts.
2. As per commitments made as part of the Project Indigenous Engagement, Stage 2 intensification must involve the excavation of shovel test pits at 5 m intervals within a 20 m radius of the site along the unploughed fence line. The ploughed area of the site has already been intensively pedestrian surveyed at 1 m intervals, with no additional artifacts recovered.

7.3.9 AiGw-1017 (OP3FS024)

Located east of the Niagara Escarpment and containing fewer than five non-diagnostic Pre-contact artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area, Site AiGw-1017 does not meet MHSTCI criteria for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment, and retains no further CHVI. Therefore, the following recommendation applies:

1. No further assessment of Site AiGw-1017 is warranted according to MHSTCI (2011) standards.

7.3.10 AjGw-0619 (OP3FS003)

Located east of the Niagara Escarpment and containing fewer than five non-diagnostic Pre-contact artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area, Site AjGw-0619 does not meet MHSTCI criteria for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment, and retains no further CHVI. Therefore, the following recommendation applies:

1. No further assessment of Site AjGw-0619 is warranted according to MHSTCI (2011) standards.

7.3.11 NDFS-0115 (OP3FS005)

Located east of the Niagara Escarpment and containing fewer than five non-diagnostic Pre-contact artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area, Site NDFS-0115 does not meet MHSTCI criteria for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment, and retains no further CHVI. Therefore, the following recommendation applies:

1. No further assessment of Site NDFS-0115 is warranted according to MHSTCI (2011) standards.

7.3.12 NDFS-0117 (OP3FS010)

Located east of the Niagara Escarpment and containing fewer than five non-diagnostic Pre-contact artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area, Site NDFS-0117 does not meet MHSTCI criteria for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment, and retains no further CHVI. Therefore, the following recommendation applies:

1. No further assessment of Site NDFS-0117 is warranted according to MHSTCI (2011) standards.

7.3.13 NDFS-0118 (OP3FS013)

Located east of the Niagara Escarpment and containing fewer than five non-diagnostic Pre-contact artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area, Site NDFS-0118 does not meet MHSTCI criteria for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment, and retains no further CHVI. Therefore, the following recommendation applies:

1. No further assessment of Site NDFS-0118 is warranted according to MHSTCI (2011) standards.

7.3.14 NDFS-0119 (OP3FS014)

Containing fewer than 20 Post-contact artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, Site NDFS-0119 does not meet MHSTCI criteria for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment. Therefore, the following recommendation applies:

1. No further assessment of Site NDFS-0119 is warranted according to MHSTCI (2011) standards.

7.3.15 NDFS-0120 (OP3FS015)

Containing fewer than 20 Post-contact artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, Site NDFS-0120 does not meet MHSTCI criteria for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment. Therefore, the following recommendation applies:

1. No further assessment of Site NDFS-0120 is warranted according to MHSTCI (2011) standards.

7.3.16 NDFS-0122 (OP3FS025)

Located east of the Niagara Escarpment and containing fewer than five non-diagnostic Pre-contact artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area, Site NDFS-0122 does not meet MHSTCI criteria for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment, and retains no further CHVI. Therefore, the following recommendation applies:

1. No further assessment of Site NDFS-0122 is warranted according to MHSTCI (2011) standards.

7.3.17 AjGw-0613

The buffer zone for Site AjGw-0613 previously identified by Wood (2018m, 2019r) extends into the current Archaeology Project Boundary. Site AjGw-0613 was determined to meet MHSTCI criteria for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment and retains further CHVI. The following recommendations apply:

1. A Stage 3 site-specific assessment of Site AjGw-0613 should be completed prior to any construction-related activities that might involve soil disturbances or impacts.
2. The preferred methodology for Stage 3 assessment would begin with the site area and a minimum 20 m buffer being re-ploughed and weathered prior to a CSP,

followed by the systematic hand-excavation of 1 m² units at 5 m intervals across the distribution of surface finds. Additional units amounting to 20% of the grid units should be placed in areas of interest. Hand excavation would involve the screening of topsoil and the first 5 cm of subsoil through 6 mm hardware cloth and the cleaning of test unit floors to inspect for the presence of subsurface features. If subsurface features are identified, these should be recorded and covered in geotextile before backfilling.

7.4 Avoidance through HDD

The Proponent is proposing the use of HDD as an avoidance strategy for some locations with archaeological concerns along the Project Corridor. For areas where Stage 2 archaeological assessment has not been completed, where a site has been encountered but Stage 2 intensification is not complete, or where a site with outstanding archaeological concerns has been identified, MHSTCI has concurred with the use of HDD as an avoidance strategy subject to the following conditions:

Agreement to the strategy from the engaged Indigenous Communities.

HDD cannot be considered an avoidance strategy for locations where human remains have been encountered.

The Stage 2 assessment must encompass at least the initial 50 m of an HDD path beyond the entry/exit points in any location retaining archaeological potential. The HDD depth must be greater than 5 m at any location where Stage 2 assessment has not been completed in any areas retaining archaeological potential.

The HDD depth must be greater than 5 m within 50 m of the location of a site with outstanding archaeological concerns. If the site or its 50 m buffer intersects any location where the HDD path is less than 5 m deep, the site will need to be mitigated as per MHSTCI (2011) standards. HDD can only be considered an avoidance strategy for WFP if no impacts at the surface or shallower than a 5 m depth will take place within these areas during the lifetime of the pipeline, including emergency works, integrity digs and decommissioning. If any impacts are proposed in the future, Stage 2 assessment must be completed as well as any archaeological site mitigation as required under MHSTCI standards (MHSTCI 2011).

7. Each HDD crossing proposed to avoid un-surveyed areas and/or archaeological sites with outstanding concerns will require a report to be submitted to MHSTCI that provides the following:
 - Mapping of the crossing including plans and profiles.
 - Documentation confirming that no impacts will occur within 5 m of the surface of the area being avoided.
 - The engineer's sign-off regarding the risks of unplanned impacts associated with the HDD.
 - A contingency plan should unplanned impacts occur and the detailed recommendations for the avoided area.
 - Documentation of the Indigenous Engagement process.
8. As per the Ontario Heritage Act Section 48 (2b), activities classified as normal agricultural work, or the routine maintenance of property are permitted on lands with outstanding archaeological concerns. "Routine maintenance of property" does not include pipeline maintenance activities.

7.5 General Recommendations

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

1. Any further archaeological assessments should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).
2. Any future archaeological assessments or monitoring must include continued Indigenous engagement with the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chief's Council/Haudenosaunee Development Institute, Six Nations of the Grand River, and the Huron-Wendat Nation.
3. Archaeological sites of further or undetermined CHVI are protected by a 20 m protective site buffer and an additional 50 m monitoring buffer. The area of the 20 m site buffer must be avoided and protected from development impacts until such time as the CHVI of the archaeological site has been fully addressed; development activities within the area of the 50 m monitoring buffer must be monitored by a licensed consultant archaeologist empowered to stop construction if there is a concern for impact to an archaeological site. (PRAS 2020)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of an infrastructure pipeline within a portion of the legal property and recommends further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey within the property.

PIF/CIF#: P324-0525-2020

Consultant Firm: Timmins Martel Heritage Consulting Inc

Report Title: *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Imperial Oil Limited Waterdown to Finch Project WTFN1022 – AiGw-1016 within Lot 35, Concession 2 NDS Geographic Township of Trafalgar Former Halton County Regional Municipality of Halton Town of Milton, Ontario*

Executive Summary: In 2020, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC) was retained by Dillon Consulting Limited (Dillon) on behalf of Imperial Oil Limited (Imperial) to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on the proposed replacement of the section of the Sarnia Products Pipeline (SPPL) which runs approximately 63 km from Waterdown Station to Finch Terminal ("the Project"). A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was previously conducted by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (PRASI) for the Project (PRASI 2019) and a previous Stage 2 report has been submitted for fieldwork completed by PRASI in 2018 and 2019. This report summarizes the Stage 3 fieldwork undertaken in the spring of 2020 within the Town of Milton for an archaeological site (AiGw-1016) identified within WTFN1022. This

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

assessment was carried out in accordance with the MTC's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. The Stage 3 work consisted of the excavation of six test units across the site area, resulting in the collection of eight Indigenous artifacts. Based on the artifacts recovered, AiGw-1016 is an Indigenous chipping location of an indeterminate affiliation. As the Stage 3 per-unit excavations did not identify any units containing 10 or more artifacts, ceramic sherds, or cultural features (MTC 2011:58, Section 3.4.1.1), the CHVI of AiGw-1016 has been documented to the extent required under the provincial framework and no further work is recommended. As such, the site area should be considered free of archaeological concern. These recommendations are subject to the conditions set out in Section 4.0 of this report and to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' review of this report and its acceptance into the provincial register. (TMHC 2020a)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of an infrastructure pipeline within a portion of the legal property and does not recommend further Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0649-2020

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Ltd

Report Title: *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Milton Logistics Hub, Supplemental Parcels*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to conduct Stage 2 archaeological assessment of supplemental parcels which may be impacted by construction of the Milton Logistics Hub (the Project). Overall, the study area for the Stage 2 archaeological assessment comprises approximately 4.9 hectares. The study area includes parts of Lots 2, 4, and 5, Concession 1, and parts of Lots 34 and 35, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, former Halton County, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed in support of the CN Milton Logistics Hub Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), pursuant to the former *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (Government of Canada 2012) and the former Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's (CEAA) *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Milton Logistics Hub Project* (CEAA 2015). The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) were used to in the absence of federal archaeological standards. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment (Stantec 2016a) determined that the study area retained potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such,

Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted between November 24, 2020 and December 11, 2020 under Project Information Form number P256-0649-2020 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, of Stantec by the MHSTCI.

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area. Thus, in accordance with Section 2.2 and Section 7.8.4 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), no further archaeological work is required for the study area. (Stantec 2021)

Relation to Study Area: This 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of the development of the Milton Logistics Hub within a portion of the legal property and does not recommend further Archaeological Assessment Survey within the Study Area.

PIF/CIF#: P141-0240-2015

Consultant Firm: Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure

Report Title: *STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSEMENT: SOUTH SIDE OF BRITANNIA ROAD WEST FROM TREMAINE ROAD TO 300 METRES EAST OF BRONTE ROAD, TOWN OF MILTON, HALTON REGION, ONTARIO*

Executive Summary: Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited ("Amec Foster Wheeler"), was retained by the Regional Municipality of Halton (the "Client") to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of a portion of Britannia Road West, in the Town of Milton, Halton Region in support of intended roadway improvements between Tremaine Road (Regional Road 22) and 300 metres ("m") east of Bronte Road (Regional Road 25). The study corridor for the archaeological assessment is situated on the south side of Britannia Road West within Part of Lot 5, Concession I to III in the former Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton. The corridor encompasses 6.64 hectares ("ha") and varies from 10–55 m in width (Appendix A: Figures 1–3).

The assessment was completed prior to any construction activities and was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (No. P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin of Amec Foster Wheeler. The project information was acknowledged by the MTCS on 14 November 2015 with the approval of PIF# P141-0240-2015. Permission to enter the lands to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts, was granted to Amec Foster Wheeler by the Client on 13th November 2015.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment had indicated that the study corridor had archaeological potential and would require further assessment if the area was going to be developed. The Stage 2 property assessment identified that 3.29 hectares of the study corridor did not require intensive testing due to the removal of archaeological potential as a result of prior grading and other development-related disturbances, or the presence of permanently wet areas or slope. An additional 1.2 hectares was also previously assessed, leaving a total of 2.15 hectares that was assessed during our investigations. The remainder of the study area was deemed to have archaeological potential and was subjected to a test pit survey or pedestrian survey, as appropriate.

Test pit or pedestrian survey was completed for all portions of the study area containing archaeological potential (Appendix A: Figures 5a-h). The pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of three archaeological resources, two of which were registered as archaeological sites. P1 was assigned the Borden number AiGx-417, and P2 was assigned the Borden number AiGx-418. P1 yielded two flaked Onondaga lithics and one Onondaga Lake Erie Bifurcated Base projectile point. P2 yielded five debitage flakes, four of Haldimand chert and one of Onondaga chert. P1 measures approximately 22 m north-south by 15 m east-west. P2 measures approximately 25 m by 25 m. P3 was an isolated findspot. P1 can be dated to the Early Archaic period on the basis of the recovery of diagnostic projectile point. P2 cannot presently be dated. Both P1 and P2 have potential cultural value and interest.

In light of the above results, the following recommendations are made, subject to the conditions outlined below and in Section 6.0:

1. If avoidance and protection within the development plan cannot be achieved for Sites AiGx-417 (P1) and AiGx-418 (P2), these sites should be subjected to Stage 3 archaeological assessments in compliance with Section 3 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Also, in keeping with the MTCS 2009 document entitled, *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology: a Draft Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario*, appropriate First Nations should be informed of the undertaking and asked what level of involvement they wish to have. In terms of field activities: first, each site location should be subjected to a controlled surface pickup. If the ground surface is not at least 80% visible at either site, the site area and a suitable buffer should be re-ploughed, disked and allowed to weather through at least one heavy rainfall or several light rainfalls. As it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest of either site will result in recommendations to proceed to Stage 4 assessment, 1 x 1 m test units should be placed in a 5-m grid to cover the surface artifact scatters at each site, and an additional 20% of each grid total should be

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

excavated in areas of interest. All soil should be screened for artifacts, which should be recovered by provenience. As an Early Archaic projectile point was recovered at Site AiGx-417 and the soil at this site is known to consist of heavy clay, the soil from a number of test pits equivalent to at least 10% of the total number of test units at that site should be screened through 3 mm aperture mesh. Elsewhere at both sites the soil from test units may be screened through 6 mm mesh.

2. If the Stage 3 archaeological assessments are to occur during the winter months, all work should be done in compliance with the MTCS 2013 document entitled, *Winter Archaeology: A Technical Bulletin for Consulting Archaeologists in Ontario*. Machinery access to the site areas for the erection of tents, lights and heaters must occur when the ground is frozen to at least 10 cm and must be monitored by a licensed archaeologist. No other machinery or disturbance is allowed within 50 m of Sites AiGx-417 and AiGx-418 (see Supplemental Documentation, Appendix A: Figure 6, 7).
3. Findspot P3 is an isolated non-diagnostic primary reduction flake that does not require further archaeological assessment.
4. The remainder of the study area does not require further archaeological assessment. The MTCS is requested to provide a letter confirming that, apart from Sites AiGx-417 and AiGx-418, there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites on the property.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the study area without Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport concurrence.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of the study area is permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport approval has been received. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license. (AFW 2016)

Relation to Study Area: This 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of the roadway improvements along Britannia Road within a portion of the legal property and does not recommend further Archaeological Assessment Survey within the Study Area.

PIF/CIF#: P324-0506-2016

Consultant Firm: Timmins Martel Heritage Consultants Inc

Report Title: *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Imperial Oil Limited*

*Waterdown to Finch Project 2020 Fieldwork – Town of Milton Lots 1 to 3, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Nelson, Lots 6 to 21, and 30 to 35, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County
Now Town of Milton*

Executive Summary: In 2020, Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC) was retained by Dillon Consulting Limited (Dillon) on behalf of Imperial Oil Limited (Imperial) to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on the proposed replacement of the section of the Sarnia Products Pipeline (SPPL) which runs approximately 63 km from Waterdown Station to Finch Terminal (“the Project”). A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was previously conducted by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (PRASI) for the Project (PRASI 2019) and a previous Stage 2 report has been submitted for fieldwork completed by PRASI in 2018 and 2019. This report summarizes fieldwork undertaken in the spring and summer of 2020 within the Town of Milton on outstanding properties requiring assessment (WTFN1017, 1018, 1019, 1022, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1032, 1033, 1035, 1036, 1558, 2007, 2014, 2015, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2027, 2029, 2030, 2032, 2033, 2034 and 2586). This assessment was carried out in accordance with the MTC’s *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The Stage 2 field assessments described in this report involved pedestrian and test pit survey. In sum, 13.7 ha were subject to assessment in the spring and summer of 2020, as reported here. Approximately 21.1% was subject to test pitting and 75.7% was subject to pedestrian survey. The remainder of the Project area was low-lying and wet (1.9%) and obviously disturbed (0.3%); the latter areas were photo-documented only. Approximately 1.0% was subject to judgemental test pitting to confirm disturbance. Six new archaeological locations were identified during spring/summer 2020 survey and intensified survey was undertaken for six previously identified locations.

Recommendations Regarding Archaeological Sites. Sites of No Further CHVI¹

Finds Not Recommended for Stage 3 Testing Based on Provincial Standards (n = 7) WTFN
Loc. Borden

*Identified by PRASI (2020c)

Sites of Further CHVI Recommended for Stage 3 Assessment

For sites of further CHVI, two basic options exist with respect to the mitigation of construction impacts. The first and preferred option is complete avoidance and long-term protection through project redesign or other measures. Imperial has considered this option for the sites discovered

within the Waterdown to Finch work area. This option is planned for a number of sites, but for the remaining sites, avoidance and protection is impractical and mitigation of construction impacts through documentation and excavation is proposed.

WTFN2007/2014 Location 1 (AiGw-1018) will remain within the work area and is recommended and slated for Stage 3 testing. The proposed fieldwork must follow MHSTCI standards for Stage 3 Site Assessment (MTC 2011:45-56), although detailed mapping of surface artifact locations has already been undertaken in keeping with Section 3.2.1. As the site meets the MHSTCI classification of “small pre-contact and post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4,” as per Standard 3.2.3 Table 3.1 Test Unit Strategy Standards 1 and 2 (MTC 2011:51), the most appropriate Stage 3 strategy would be the hand excavation of 1 m square units at 5 m intervals across the distribution of positive test pits or surface artifacts with additional units amounting to 20% of the grid units placed in areas of interest. Hand excavation would involve the screening of topsoil and the first 5 cm of subsoil through 6 mm hardware cloth and the cleaning of test unit floors to inspect for the presence of subsurface features. If subsurface features are identified, these should be recorded and covered in geotextile before backfilling.

Four sites identified by PRASI (2020c) and subject to CSP during spring/summer 2020 fieldwork require further Stage 3 testing. The recommendations for these sites are as follows:

1. AjGw-616: A Stage 3 site-specific assessment of Site AjGw-0616 should be completed prior to any construction-related activities that might involve soil disturbances or impacts.

The preferred methodology for Stage 3 assessment... [is] the systematic hand- excavation of 1 m² units at 5 m intervals across the extent of the site, with an additional 20% of the initial grid total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (PRASI 2020c:130).

2. AjGw-623: A Stage 3 site-specific assessment of Site AjGw-0623 should be completed prior to any construction-related activities that might involve soil disturbances or impacts.

The preferred methodology for Stage 3 assessment... [is] the excavation of 1 m² test units at 5 m intervals across targeted areas of the site, and additional units as outlined in Section 3.2.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists in the test unit strategy for plough-disturbed, large, multi- or single- component lithic scatters (MHSTCI 2011) (PRASI 2020c:130).

3. AjGw-628: A Stage 3 site-specific assessment of Site AjGw-0628 should be completed prior to any construction-related activities that might involve soil disturbances or impacts.

The preferred methodology for Stage 3 assessment...[is] the systematic hand-

excavation of 1 m² units at 5 m intervals across the extent of the site, with an additional 20% of the initial grid total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (PRASI 2020c:130-131).

4. AjGw-629: A Stage 3 site-specific assessment of Site AjGw-0629 should be completed prior to any construction-related activities that might involve soil disturbances or impacts.

The preferred methodology for Stage 3 assessment would include the systematic hand-excavation of 1 m² units at 10 m intervals across the extent of the site, with an additional 40% of the initial grid total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (PRASI 2020c:131).

The buffer zone for a site (AjGw-613) previously identified by Wood (2019a) extends into the current Project area, and this area was subject to CSP during spring/summer 2020 fieldwork.

As such, the portion of the AjGw-613 20 m protective buffer extending into WTFN2025 will require a partial Stage 3 boundary investigation to confirm that the site does not extend into the Project area. The recommendations for AjGw- 613 are as follows:

As AjGw-613 meets the MHSTCI classification of “small pre-contact and post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4,” as per Standard 3.2.3 Table 3.1 Test Unit Strategy Standards 1 and 2 (MTC 2011:51), the most appropriate Stage 3 strategy would be the hand excavation of 1 m square units at 5 m intervals across the distribution of positive test pits.

Additional units amounting to 20% of the grid units should be placed in areas of interest. Hand excavation would involve the screening of topsoil and the first 5 cm of subsoil through 6 mm hardware cloth and the cleaning of test unit floors to inspect for the presence of subsurface features. If subsurface features are identified, these should be recorded and covered in geotextile before backfilling.

Sites of Further CHVI Removed from the Project Area

At the time of discovery, AiGw-1004 Locus 1 was removed from the Project area and planned to be avoided through HDD; however, a portion of the 20 m site buffer and 50 m monitoring buffer fall within the Project area. The Project area that falls within the 20 m site buffer consists of an existing 20 m access road that is extensively disturbed. As such, avoidance and protection measures are required for AiGw-1004 Locus 1 (SD Map 24). The following avoidance measures should be implemented during the soil disturbance activities along the edge of the Project boundary:

- Erect a temporary barrier along the Project boundary that extends a minimum of 20 m beyond the site limits;
- Issue “no go” instructions to all on-site construction crews and personnel during construction;

- Depict the area to be avoided on all applicable contract drawings with explicit instructions to avoid the area;
- Ensure the presence of a licensed archaeologist during construction to monitor the area to be avoided and verify the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy; and,
- After the completion of the soil disturbing activities, a licensed archaeologist must inspect the site area and a report must be prepared for the MHSTCI on the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy and assurance that the area to be avoided remained intact.

In addition to the avoidance measures to be implemented during construction, long-term protection measures are also required for the site. These shall consist of the delivery of a letter to the property owner(s) that present the site details, the regulatory protective mechanisms under the Ontario Heritage Act, and their long-term protection obligations for the site. Further, it is recommended that the location of the preserved portion of the site should also be shared with the Municipal Approval Authority – the Town of Milton, in order to update their planning documents and ensure the site is identified if any future land use change is proposed for the property (see Supplementary Documentation).

If it is decided to complete a Stage 3 archaeological assessment on AiGw-1004 Locus 1 in the future, the following Stage 3 excavation strategy identified in the previous Stage 2 report (PRASI 2020c:132) should be implemented:

The preferred methodology for Stage 3 assessment would begin with the site area and a minimum 20 m buffer being re-ploughed and weathered prior to a Stage 3 CSP followed by the systematic hand-excavation of 1 m² units at 5 m intervals at Locus 1 of the site, and with an additional 20% of the initial grid total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent.

Recommendations Regarding Avoidance through HDD

The Proponent is proposing the use of HDD as an avoidance strategy for several locations with archaeological concerns within the Project area. For areas where Stage 2 archaeological assessment has not been completed, where a site has been encountered but Stage 2 intensification is not complete, or where a site with outstanding archaeological concerns has been identified, as per discussions between PRASI and the MHSTCI, the Ministry has concurred with the use of HDD as an avoidance strategy subject to the following conditions:

- 1) Agreement to the strategy from the engaged Indigenous Communities;
- 2) HDD cannot be considered an avoidance strategy for locations where human remains have been encountered;

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- 3) The Stage 2 assessment must encompass at least the initial 50 m of an HDD path beyond the entry/exit points in any location retaining archaeological potential. The HDD depth must be greater than 5 m at any location where Stage 2 assessment has not been completed in any areas retaining archaeological potential;
- 4) The HDD depth must be greater than 5 m within 50 m of the location of a site with outstanding archaeological concerns. If the site or its 50 m buffer intersects any location where the HDD path is less than 5 m deep, the site will need to be mitigated as per ministry standards (MTC 2011);
- 5) HDD can only be considered an avoidance strategy for WFP if no impacts at the surface or shallower than a 5 m depth will take place within these areas during the lifetime of the pipeline, including emergency works, integrity digs and decommissioning. If any impacts are proposed in the future, Stage 2 assessment must be completed as well as any archaeological site mitigation as required under MHSTCI standards (MTC 2011); and
- 6) Each HDD crossing proposed to avoid un-surveyed areas and/or archaeological sites with outstanding concerns will require a report to be submitted to MHSTCI that provides the following:
 - a. Mapping of the crossing including plans and profiles;
 - b. Documentation confirming that no impacts will occur within 5 m of the surface of the area being avoided;
 - c. The engineer's sign-off regarding the risks of unplanned impacts associated with the HDD;
 - d. A contingency plan should unplanned impacts occur and the detailed recommendations for the avoided area; and
 - e. Documentation of the Indigenous Engagement process.

Recommendations Regarding Survey Areas

Those lands subject to the Stage 2 survey described in this report and excluding the site areas outlined in Section 5.1 of this report (which require further investigation) are considered free of archaeological concern and no further work is recommended.

No further archaeological assessment is required for the following OP3 parcels within the May 25, 2020 revised Project boundary: WTFN1016, WTFN1017, WTFN1018, WTFN1019, WTFN1026, WTFN1032, WTFN2016, WTFN2023, WTFN2586.

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WTFN1020, WTFN1021, WTFN1023, WTFN1024, WTFN1025, WTFN1027, WTFN1028, WTFN1029, WTFN1030, WTFN1031 WTFN1033, WTFN1035, WTFN1036, WTFN1558, WTFN2015, WTFN2017, WTFN2018, WTFN2019, WTFN2021, WTFN2022, WTFN2024, WTFN2029, WTFN2030, WTFN2034, WTFN2035, and

Stage 3 archaeological assessments are outstanding for archaeological sites within parcels WTFN1022 (AiGw-1016), WTFN2007/2014 (AjGw-1018), WTFN2025/2027 (AjGw-629), WTFN2027 (AjGw-613), WTFN2026 (AjGw-616), WTFN2031/2032/2033 (AjGw-623), and WTFN2032/2033 (AjGw-628).

Construction monitoring is required for WTFN2003/2007 (AiGw-1004).

Avoidance and protection of archaeological sites by means of horizontal directional drilling (HDD) is being proposed for this Project. This plan is dependent on a number of conditions being met - see Sections 5.1 and 5.2. These conditions will be addressed in a future report. These recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 7.0 of this report and to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' review and acceptance of this report into the provincial register.

As per Section 4.1, a total of seven artifact locations do not meet provincial criteria for further investigation and Stage 3 testing is not recommended. (TMHC 2020b)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of replacement of sections of an infrastructure pipeline within a portion of the legal property and recommends further Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Surveys.

PIF/CIF#: P141-0305-2018

Consultant Firm: Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions

Report Title: *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment: Integrity Dig Location 87-11510-2016 (Dig 87) Along the Imperial Oil Limited SPPL NPS 12 (Waterdown to Finch) Corridor, Lot 35, Concession 2 (NDS), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, Now in the Town of Milton, Ontario*

Executive Summary: Wood Environment & Infrastructure ("Wood") was retained by Imperial Oil Limited ("IOL" the CLIENT) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment at 15 Integrity Dig locations along the SPPL NPS 12 (Waterdown to Finch) corridor as a due diligence measure to avoid potential impacts to possible archaeological resources. This report documents the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment at Integrity Dig Location 87-11510-2016 (hereafter Dig 87). The proposed access route and work area are located off Lower Base Line Road close to the intersection of Tremaine Road and Lower Base Line Road in Milton, Ontario ("study area"). The study area is 0.81 hectares in size and was historically

described as Lot 35, Concession 2 (North of Dundas Street [NDS]), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2 and 3). A development plan appears as Figure 4 in Appendix A.

The Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's ("MTCS") *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin, Associate Archaeologist at Wood. The project information was acknowledged by the MTCS on the 21st of August 2018 with the approval of PIF number P141- 0305-2018 (Stage 1 and 2). Permission to enter the property for the purposes of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment was granted to Wood by the CLIENT and landowner on the 17th of October 2018. This permission extended to all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery and removal of artifacts.

The Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Cara Howell (R180), with the assistance of Jason Seguin (P354) of Wood on the 17th of October 2018. The weather was partly cloudy with a temperature of approximately 8 degrees Celsius. Weather conditions did not impede the inspection or assessment in any way.

In keeping with IOL's ongoing Indigenous engagement process, Wood provided information sharing letters (via email on the 22nd of August 2018) to three First Nations: La Nation Huronne-Wendat Bureau du Nionwentsio, the Mississaugas of the New Credit, and the Six Nations of the Grand River. Information sharing letters included project details along with an invitation to participate. The Indigenous Engagement Process is included in Section 1, Supplementary Documentation. During the Stage 1 property inspection and Stage 2 property assessment, First Nations representation was provided by Pier-Louis Savard (Nation Huronne-Wendat Bureau du Nionwentsio), Josh Miller (Six Nations of the Grand River), and Rachele King (Mississaugas of the New Credit).

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (PRAS 2018) was previously retained by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) on behalf of IOL to conduct a high-level Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the proposed replacement of the Sarnia Products Pipe Line (SPPL) running approximately 61.5 km from Waterdown Station to Finch Terminal. The southern portion of the current study area assessed corresponds to a portion of PRAS's (2018) assessment. PRAS (2018) recommended the entirety of the current study area for Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any proposed development that would result in below-grade disturbance. In addition, it was recommended that Indigenous communities with an interest in the area should be consulted early in the project planning process.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

The present detailed Stage 1 background study concluded that undisturbed portions of the subject property have archaeological potential and warrant Stage 2 property assessment for three principal reasons: 1) the known presence of eight archaeological sites within a 1-km radius, providing direct evidence that this general area had been exploited by both Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian peoples; 2) the presence of a wetland approximately 300 m to the southeast; and, 3) the close proximity of historical roadways and railways as illustrated in the 1877 historical map. Moreover, historical farmsteads are, located to the west of the study area as depicted in the 1877 mapping (Appendix A: Figure 7).

Based on the Stage 1 property inspection and a review of recent land use history, Wood identified that that 100% (0.81 hectares) ostensibly has archaeological potential and warrants Stage 2 assessment by means of pedestrian survey at 5-m intervals (Appendix A: Figure 8). The area identified during the Stage 1 assessment as having archaeological potential was systematically tested by means of a pedestrian survey at 5-m intervals. No archaeological materials were encountered, and no archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey.

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made, subject to the conditions outlined below and in Section 5.0:

1) The study area, as shown in Figure 9, requires no further archaeological assessment.

The above recommendation is subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the Study Area without Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport concurrence.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of the study area is permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport approval has been received. (Wood 2018)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of infrastructure developments within a portion of the legal property and recommends no further Archaeological Assessment Surveys within the Study Area.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0652-2020

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Ltd

Report Title: *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Milton Logistics Hub, Lower Base Line Improvements*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for potential impacts to portions of Lower Base Line (the study area) associated with the Project. The study area for

the Stage 1 archaeological assessment comprises approximately 2.88 hectares of the municipal road right-of-way (ROW) of Lower Base Line and is adjacent to part of Lot 1, Concession 1 and parts of Lots 32 to 35, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street (NDS), Geographic Township of Trafalgar, former Halton County, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed in support of the CN Milton Logistics Hub Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), pursuant to the former *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (Government of Canada 2012) and the former Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's (CEAA) *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Milton Logistics Hub Project* (CEAA 2015). The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) were used to in the absence of federal archaeological standards.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed under archaeological consulting license P256 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, of Stantec by the MHSTCI. A property inspection of the study area was completed on October 20, 2020, under Project Information Form number P256-0652-2020 in accordance with Section 1.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area determined that much of the study area, approximately 82.9%, no longer retains potential for the identification and documentation of archaeological resources due to extensive disturbance. In accordance with Section 1.3.2 and Section 7.7.4 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), Stage 2 archaeological assessment is not required for any portion of the Project's anticipated construction which impacts an area of low to no archaeological potential.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment also determined that a small portion of the study area, approximately 17.1%, retains potential for the identification and documentation of archaeological resources. In accordance with Section 1.3.1 and Section 7.7.4 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required for any portion of the Project's anticipated construction which impacts an area of archaeological potential. Full and detailed recommendations are provided in the body of the report. (Stantec 2021b)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of infrastructure development within a portion of the legal property and recommends further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey within the Study Area.

PIF/CIF#: P141-0341-2019

Consultant Firm: Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions

Report Title: *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Integrity Dig Location 96-11200-2018 (Dig 96) Along the Imperial Oil Limited SPPL NPS 12 (Waterdown to Finch) Corridor, Lot 35, Concession 2 (NDS), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, Now in the Town of Milton, Ontario*

Executive Summary: Wood Environment & Infrastructure (“Wood”) was retained by Imperial Oil Limited (“IOL” the CLIENT) to conduct Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessments at 16 Integrity Dig locations along the SPPL NPS 12 (Waterdown to Finch) corridor as a due diligence measure to avoid potential impacts to possible archaeological resources. This report documents the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment at Integrity Dig Location 96-11200-2018 (hereafter Dig 96). The proposed access route and work area are located off Tremaine Road close to the intersection of Tremaine Road and Side Road No. 2 in Milton, Ontario (“study area”) (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2 and 3). The study area is 0.5505 hectares in size and was historically described as Lot 35, Concession 2 (North of Dundas Street [NDS]), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton (Appendix A: Figures 6 and 7). A development plan appears as Figure 4 in Appendix A. The Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries’ (“MHSTCI”) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011), under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin, Associate Archaeologist at Wood. The project information was acknowledged by the MHSTCI on the 15th of April 2019 with the approval of PIF number P141-341-2019 (Stage 1 & 2). Permission to enter the property for the purposes of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment was granted to Wood by the CLIENT and landowner on the 24th of June 2019. This permission extended to all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery and removal of artifacts. The Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Mathew Muttart (R1208), with the assistance of Jonathan Peart, Will Kearney, and Victoria Lamond of Wood on the 24th of June 2019. The weather was sunny with a temperature of approximately 27 degrees Celsius. Weather conditions did not impede the inspection or assessment in any way. In keeping with IOL’s ongoing Indigenous engagement process, Wood provided information sharing letters via email on the 24th of April 2019 to four First Nations communities: the Haudenosaunee Development Institute, La Nation Huronne-Wendat Bureau du Nionwentsio, the Mississaugas of the Credit, and the Six Nations of the Grand River. Information sharing letters included project details along with an invitation to participate. The

Indigenous Engagement Process is included in the Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report. During the Stage 1 property inspection and Stage 2 property assessment, First Nations representation was provided by: Sam Williams, Haudenosaunee Development Institute; Akian Sioui (Nation Huronne-Wendat Bureau du Nionwentsio); Colleen McNaughton (Six Nations of the Grand River); and Chris Tobicoe (Mississaugas of the Credit). Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (PRAS 2018) was previously retained by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) on behalf of IOL to conduct a high-level Stage 1 archeological assessment of the proposed replacement of the Sarnia Products Pipe Line (SPPL) running approximately 61.5 km from Waterdown Station to Finch Terminal. The current study area is located almost entirely within the PRAS' (2018) assessment area, with the exception of a narrow strip of 5-10 m along the southeast boundary. PRAS (2018) recommended that the portion of the current study area that they assessed be subjected to Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any development that would result in below-grade disturbance. In addition, it was recommended that Indigenous communities with an interest in the area should be consulted early in the project planning process. The present detailed Stage 1 background study concluded that undisturbed portions of the subject property have archaeological potential and warrant Stage 2 property assessment for three principal reasons: 1) the known presence of eight archaeological sites within a 1-km radius, providing direct evidence that this general area had been exploited by both Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian peoples; 2) the close proximity of historical roadways and a railway by 1877; and, 3) the nearby presence by 1877 of five historical structures including a blacksmith shop. Based on the Stage 1 property inspection and a review of recent land use history, Wood identified that 100% (0.5505 hectares) of the property ostensibly has archaeological potential and warrants Stage 2 assessment. Stage 2 assessment should be carried out by means of pedestrian survey at 5-m intervals (Appendix A: Figure 8). However, comprehensive ploughing of the subject lands in preparation for pedestrian survey is not currently viable: the study area is the only pasture available for the business operations of the tenant – a horse-riding youth school. Therefore, upon consultation with the MHSTCI (Supplementary Documentation: Section 3), the 15.6 m by 5 m area that will be directly impacted by the Integrity Dig (the “Dig Extents,” see Appendix A: Figure 9b) was systematically tested by means of shovel test-pit survey at 5-m intervals (Appendix A: Figure 9a). No archaeological materials were encountered, and no archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 shovel test-pit survey. The balance of the property is recommended for Stage 2 assessment by means of pedestrian survey at a time when ploughing of the subject lands becomes viable. Until that time, the footprint of all development activities that may alter or disturb the topsoil plus a 5-m buffer must be covered by protective

matting (Figure 9b). Although the Dig Extents was test pitted, protective matting must be also be installed within a 5-m buffer around the Dig Extents to avoid any incidental disturbance. In light of these results, the following recommendations are made, subject to the conditions outlined below and the advice on compliance with legislation provided in Section 5.0: 1) The area referred to as the “Dig Extents,” which measures 15.6 m by 5 m and is shown in Figure 9a and 9b, requires no further archaeological assessment. 2) The balance of the study area, as shown in Figure 9a, should be subjected to pedestrian survey at 5-m intervals. 3) Until the required pedestrian survey at 5-m intervals is completed and no further archaeological assessment is recommended, the footprint of all development activities that may alter or disturb the topsoil plus a 5-m buffer must be covered by protective matting (Figure 9b). The installation and removal of this matting must be monitored by a licensed archaeologist and documented in a monitoring report submitted to the MHSTCI. The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries’ approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the Study Area without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of the study area is permitted until notice of Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries approval has been received. (Wood 2019a)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of infrastructure developments within a portion of the legal property and recommends further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey within the Study Area.

PIF/CIF#: P256-0514-2017

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Report Title: *Stage 4 Archaeological Mitigation: Location 64 (AiGx-427), Milton Logistics Hub*

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to conduct a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation for Location 64 (AiGx-427) associated with the Milton Logistics Hub (the Project). Location 64 (AiGx-427) is located in part of Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, now Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. The Stage 4 archaeological mitigation was completed in support of the CN Milton Logistics Hub Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (Government of Canada 2012) and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency’s (CEAA) *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement – Milton Logistics Hub Project* (CEAA 2015) and with collaboration from participating Aboriginal communities. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and

Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) were used in the absence of federal archaeological standards.

The Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of Location 64 (AiGx-427) was conducted between July 25, 2017 and July 27, 2017 under Project Information Form number P256-0514-2017 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the MTCS. The Stage 4 mitigation of Location 64 (AiGx-427) consisted of the hand excavation of 10 one-metre units and resulted in the recovery of 17 Aboriginal artifacts. The Aboriginal artifact assemblage from Location 64 (AiGx-427) comprises 15 pieces of chipping detritus, 1 biface, and 1 expedient tool.

The cultural material analyzed suggests that lithic tool production and maintenance were the primary activities conducted on this site. Location 64 (AiGx-427) has been interpreted as a small camp where people manufactured and reworked their tools for a short period of time, likely during a single occupation episode. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from any stage of assessment or mitigation; thus, a specific time period cannot be assigned to Location 64 (AiGx- 427).

The potential impacts of the CN Milton Logistics Hub to Location 64 (AiGx-427) have been mitigated through excavation and documentation. The cultural heritage value or interest of the site has been documented and the information and artifact assemblage will be preserved for future study. Therefore, in accordance with Section 7.11.4 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), Location 64 (AiGx-427) retains no further cultural heritage value or interest and no further work is required. (Stantec 2018c)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of the Milton Logistics Hub within a portion of the legal property and does not recommend further Archaeological Assessment Survey.

PIF/CIF#: P141-0321-2018

Consultant Firm: Amec Environment & Infrastructure

Report Title: *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Site AiGx-417, Part of Lot 5, Concession I, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, Now in the Town of Milton, Halton Region, Ontario*

Executive Summary: Amec Environment & Infrastructure ("Amec") was retained by the Regional Municipality of Halton (the "Client") to conduct a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment of Site AiGx-417 ("study area"), located within Lot 5, Concession I in the geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, now in the Town of Milton, Regional

Municipality of Halton, Ontario (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2 and 3). The study area is on the south side of Britannia Road west of 1st Line in Milton, Ontario. The study area was historically described as Part of Lot 5, Concession I in the Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton (Appendix A: Figures 4 and 5). This assessment was triggered by a Municipal Class EA for the widening of Britannia Road and was conducted prior to development. A development plan appears as Appendix E. A Stage 1 archaeological assessment that included the current study area was completed by Archaeological Services Inc. in 2011. It determined that the study area had archaeological potential and required Stage 2 assessment. Stage 2 pedestrian survey conducted by Amec (2016) on the south side of Britannia Road resulted in the identification of Site AiGx-417, a pre-contact Aboriginal component consisting of two flakes and a Lake Erie Bifurcate projectile point missing its tip. As this type of projectile point dates to the Early Archaic Period, Site AiGx-417 was deemed to have cultural heritage value or interest warranting Stage 3 site-specific assessment. The Stage 3 assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's ("MTCS") Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin, Associate Archaeologist at Wood. The project information was acknowledged by the MTCS on the 23rd of October 2018 with the approval of PIF number P141-0321-2018. Permission to access the property was granted to Wood by the CLIENT on the 13th of November 2018. This permission was unconditional and extended to the recovery and removal of artifacts. Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted between the 22nd of April and 22nd of July 2019. On the 22 and 30 of April and 16 July 2019 field work was conducted under the direction of Shaun Austin (P141). On the 18 and 22 of July 2019, field work was conducted under the direction of Matthew Muttart (R1208). Field assistance throughout the duration of the project was provided by Cara Howell (R180), Victoria Lamond, Daniel Ionico, Esther Knecht, Teresa Wight (R1228), William Kearney, Thomas Prince, and Anne-Marie Warden of Wood. Table 3 in Section 2.1 contains the weather conditions and field crew present for each day of fieldwork. Fieldwork conducted on the 22nd and 30th of April 2019 found the heavy clay soils of the study area to be suitable for a controlled surface pick up (CSP) but too saturated to conduct excavations and artifact screening. Once the study area was allowed close to three months to dry, the Stage 3 assessment advanced unimpeded by weather or soil conditions. In keeping with the Regional Municipality of Halton's Indigenous engagement process, Wood provided information sharing letters (via email on the 15th and 23rd of October 2018) to the following First Nations communities: the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation – Department of Consultation and Accommodation (MCFN DOCA) and the Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI). Information sharing letters included project details

along with an invitation to participate. Supplementary Documentation for this report outlines the Indigenous engagement undertaken. During the Stage 3 assessment, First Nations' representation was provided by: Steven Sault, Jazmin Sault and Kris Jonathan from the Mississaugas of the Credit; and Craig Hill and Kevin Bomberly from the Haudenosaunee Development Institute. The Stage 3 assessment commenced with a CSP at 1-m intervals over the Stage 2 surface scatter. The CSP did not encounter any artifacts. After close to a three-month delay to allow the heavy clay soils to dry out sufficiently to be screened for artifacts, the CSP was followed up by the excavation of five 1-m test units on the 5-m grid and one intensification unit within the Stage 2 surface scatter (Appendix A: Figure 7a). The single intensification unit is equivalent to 20% of the five grid units, in keeping with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011), Table 3.1, Test Unit Strategy – Standard 2. The heavy clay soils from the five grid units were screened through 6-mm mesh. The heavy clay soils from the intensification unit were screened through 3-mm mesh, in compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011), Section 3.2.2, Standard 7. No artifacts or subsurface cultural features were observed in any of the test units. Due to the absence of archaeological resources, Site AiGx-417 does not require mitigation of development impacts. This site does not meet any of the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest as listed in Sections 3.4 and 3.4.1 or Table 3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011).

In light of the results presented above, the following recommendation is made, subject to the conditions outlined below and the advice on compliance with legislation provided in Section 6.0: 1. Site AiGx-417, as shown in Appendix A: Figure 7a and Figure 7b, has been sufficiently documented and there are no further concerns for impacts to the site. The above recommendation is subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the Study Area without Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of the Study Area is permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport approval has been received. (Wood 2019b)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of roadway improvements to Britannia Road directly adjacent to the Study Area and recommends no further Archaeological Assessment Survey.

PIF/CIF#: P379-0496-2022

Consultant Firm: Irvin Heritage Inc

Report Title: *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 5122 First Line Part of Lot 1, Concession 1 Town of Milton Regional Municipality of Halton Historic Township of Trafalgar North Historic County of Halton*

Executive Summary: Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment in support of their Due Diligence for a Study Area which is approximately 20.56 Ha in size, prior to severance.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retains archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a 5 m Pedestrian and Test Pit Survey, 5 m Test Pit Survey was conducted. Areas found to be disturbed such as the animals enclosures were subject to a 10 m Test Pit Survey, which returned to a 5 m transect when undisturbed areas were encountered. A 5 m Judgmental Test Pit sure was undertaken for areas that were clearly graded and impacted.

During the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment one Indigenous Isolated Findspot (Findspot #1) was identified and represented a fragmentary and unidentified projectile point manufactured from Onondaga chert. Additionally, a Euro-Canadian scatter was identified and registered as the Jockey Site (AiGw-1041). The identified Euro-Canadian Jockey Site (AiGw-1041) was subject to a Stage 2 CSP with all artifacts being retained. As a whole assemblage, retained artifacts suggest a lengthy timespan of occupation. However, when reviewing the strictly pre-1900 diagnostic artifacts within the assemblage, and reviewing the Class productivity, the site likely represents a small refuse area or sheet midden related to the 19th century occupation of the property from 1829 - 1871. The archival data suggests the site is potentially related to the occupation of the property by the Wilson family.

Given the paucity of artifacts strictly dated to the 19th century, the historical records reviewed, and the lack of Class variability, the Jockey Site can be deemed to be of low Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Given the analysis and conclusion of the completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- The identified Isolated Findspot # 1 is of low Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation of the findspot is warranted per Section 2.2 Standards 1 & 2 (MTCS 2011).

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

- The identified Euro-Canadian Jockey Site (AiGw-1041) is of low Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation of the site is warranted per Section 2.2 Standards 1 & 2 (MTCS 2011).
- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area. (IHI 2022b)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of Due Diligence within a portion of the legal property and does not recommend further Archaeological Assessment Surveys.

PIF/CIF#: P379-0445-2022

Consultant Firm: Irvin Heritage Inc

Report Title: *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment 5122 First Line Part of Lot 1, Concession 1 Town of Milton Regional Municipality of Halton Historic Township of Trafalgar North Historic County of Halton*

Executive Summary: Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment in support of their Due Diligence for a Study Area which is approximately 20.56 Ha in size, prior to severance. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retains archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a both a 5 m Pedestrian and 5 m Test Pit Survey is recommended. Given the analysis and conclusion of the completed Stage 1 assessment, the following recommendations are made: Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A visual survey must be undertaken along 5 m survey intervals. Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions: ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated

test pit ► All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner. (IHI 2022a)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of Due Diligence within a portion of the legal property and recommends further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Surveys.

4.1. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on SDSDate, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

4.2. Archaeological Management/Master Plan

The Study Area is situated within limits of the Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton 2008 Update. This plan and it's associated potential model indicates that the Study Area retains archaeological potential. This plan was reviewed and had no bearing as to the findings or recommendations of this report (ASI 2008).

4.3. Heritage Conservation District

The Study Area is not situated within an existing or proposed Heritage Conservation District (OHT 2024).

4.4. Heritage Properties

There are no Heritage Properties Listed / Designated on the property.

4.5. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2024).

4.6. Study Area Archaeological Potential

The Study Area retains the following criteria of indicating archaeological potential:

- Registered archaeological sites within 300 m of the Study Area
- Present or past water sources within 300 m of the Study Area
- Proximity to early historic transportation routes

- The Study Area is situated within a landscape suitable for resource procurement, transit and habitation by both pre and post-contact Indigenous Peoples.

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

5. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the presence of one or more indicators of archaeological potential. Based on this analysis, it is concluded that a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required of the Study Area.

6. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the completed Stage 1 Analysis & Conclusions the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey and should conform to the following:

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility; the objective being to invert the soil column and ensure the exposed soils has minimal chaff. The use of chisel ploughs, harrow, or tined equipment are not archaeologically acceptable means of field preparation. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A Pedestrian Survey must be undertaken along transects not greater than 5 m.
- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a Test Pit Survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
 - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

- The identified archaeological sites found during previously conducted surveys in the agricultural fields must have specific survey methodologies to attempt to relocate them, in conjunction with the required 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey the following recommendations are made specific to AiGx-99, AiGx-95, AiGx-46, AiGw-183, AiGx-98, and AiGx-97. It is recommended that an Intensified 2.5 m transect Pedestrian Survey for a minimum radius of 20 m around all site locations as mapped in related reporting or the provincial sites database be completed.

7. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists requires that the following standard statements be provided within all archaeological reports for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126):

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 MTCS, 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.

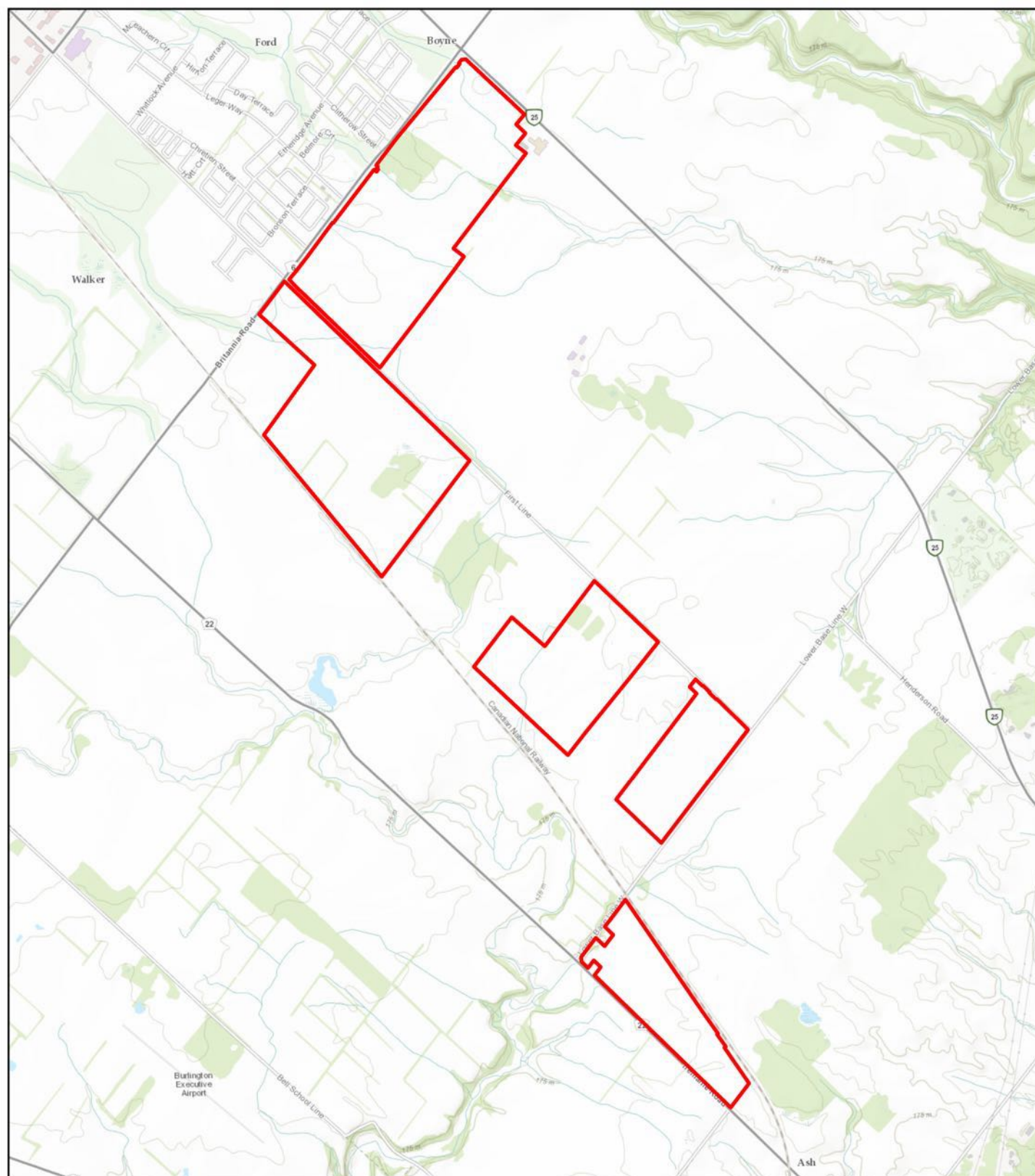
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed 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.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

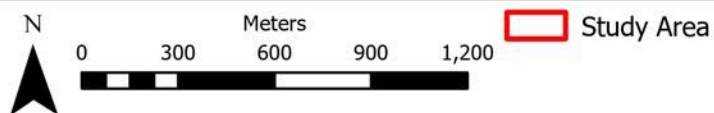
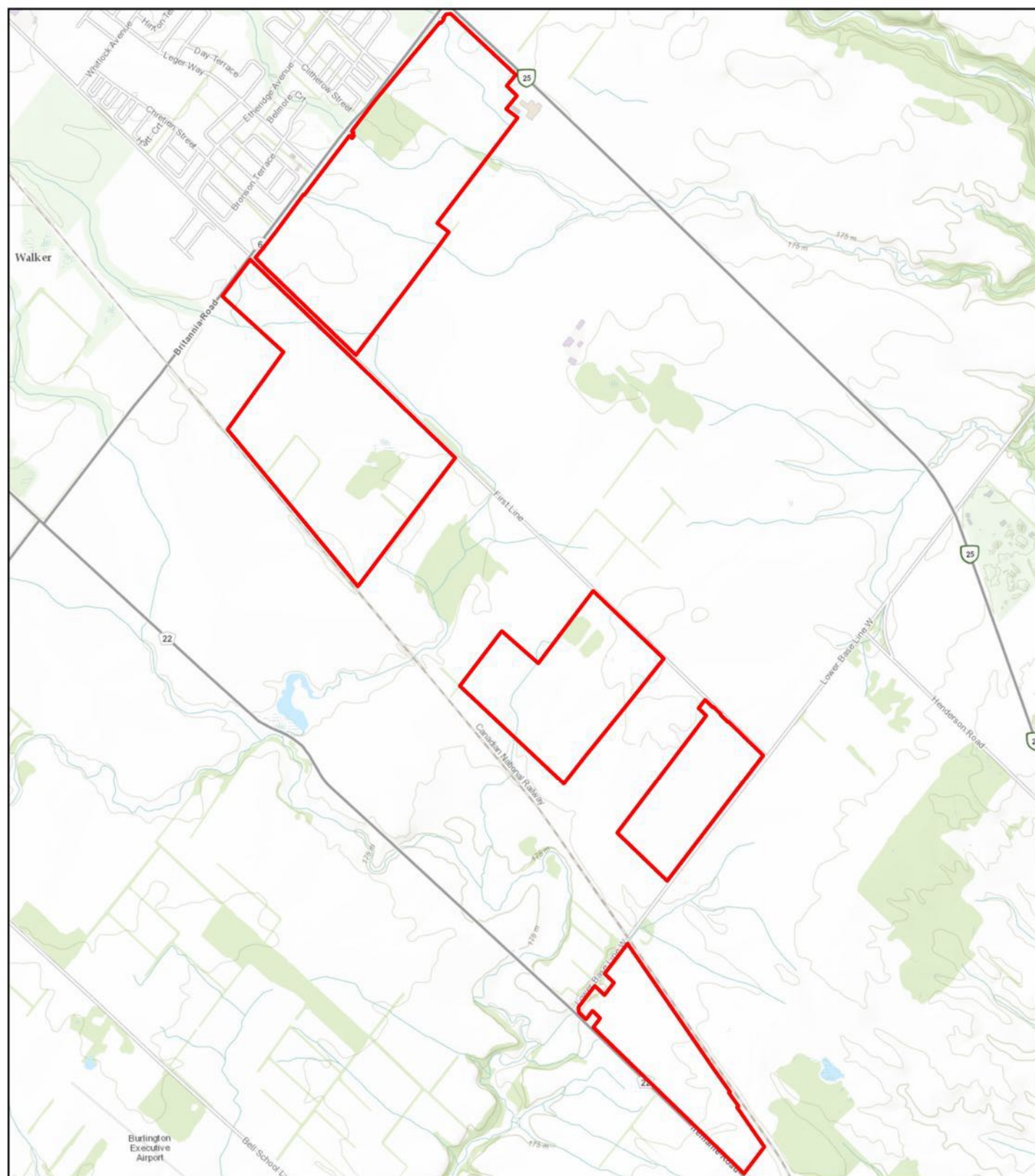
The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.

8. MAPS



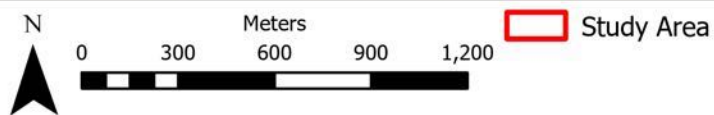
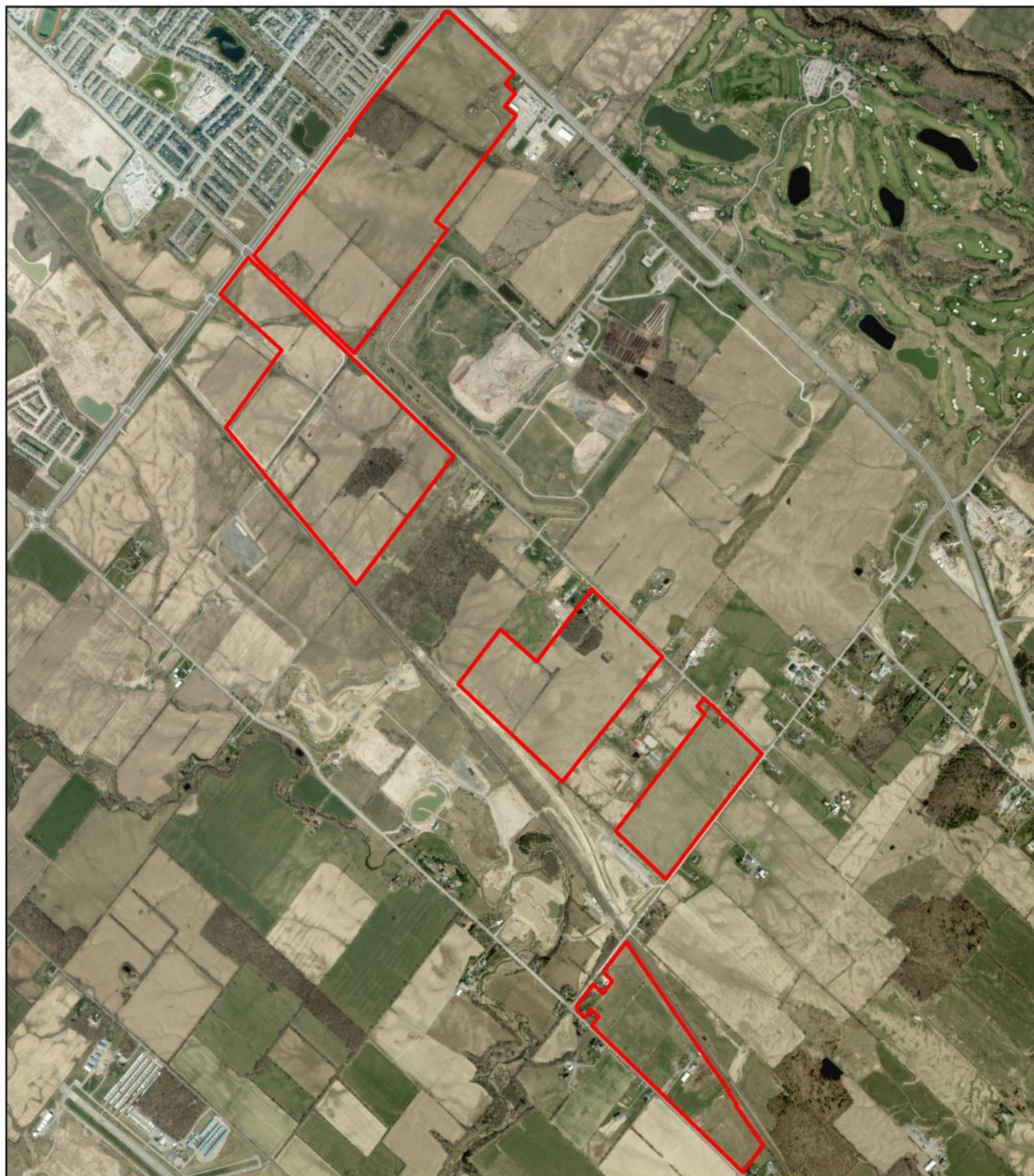
Source: City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Town of Milton, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 1: Study Area Location



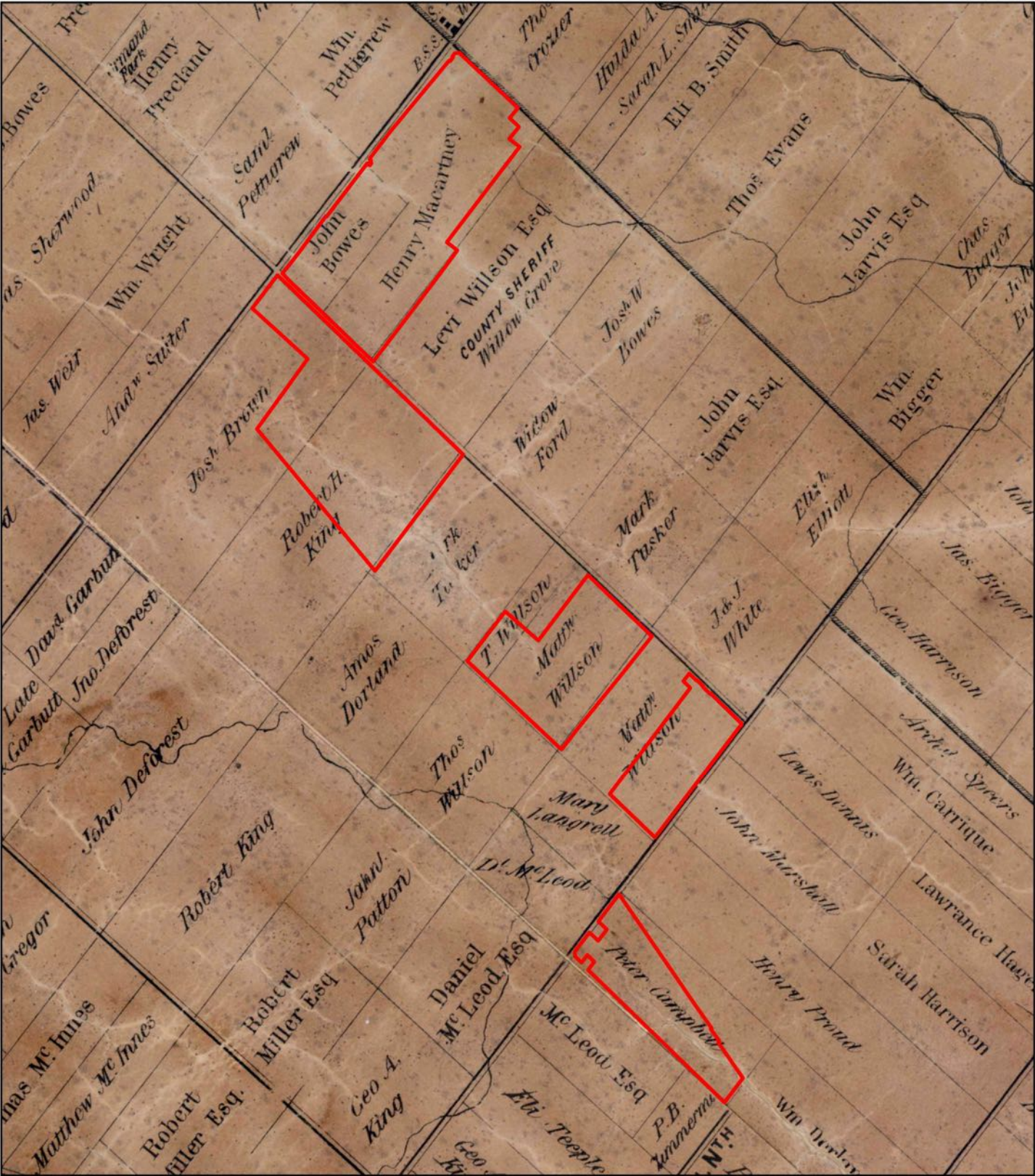
Source: City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Town of Milton, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



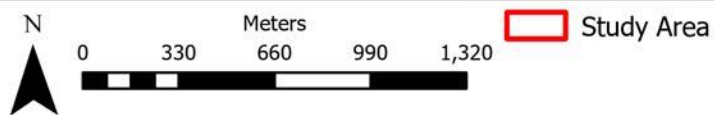
Source: Town of Oakville, Maxar

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



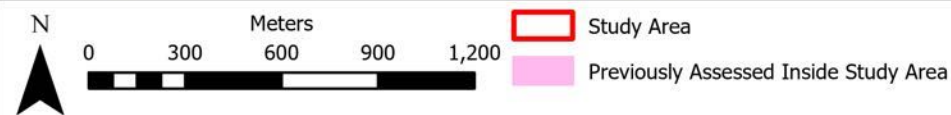
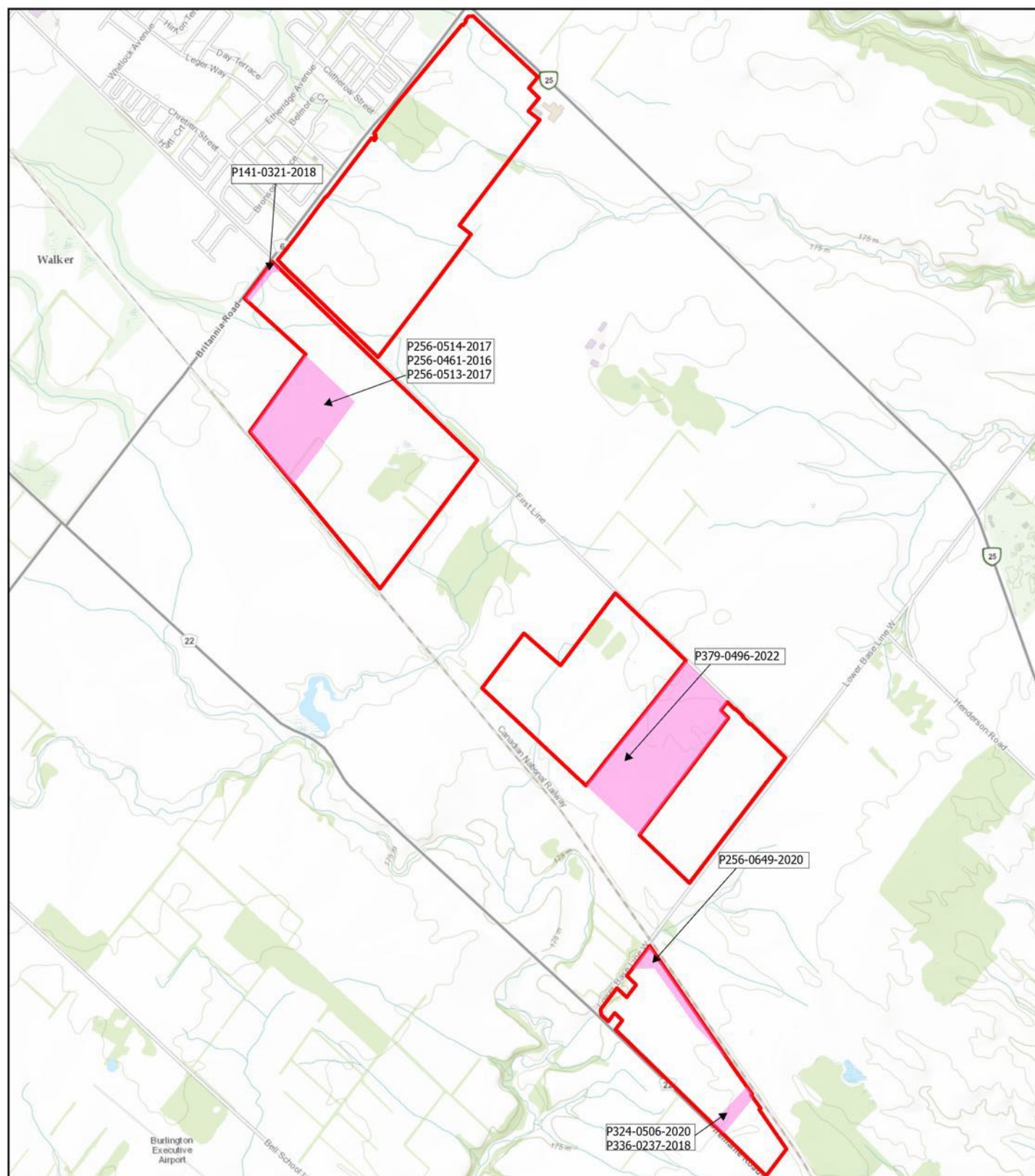
Source: Tremaine 1858

Map 4: Study Area Atop 1858 Map



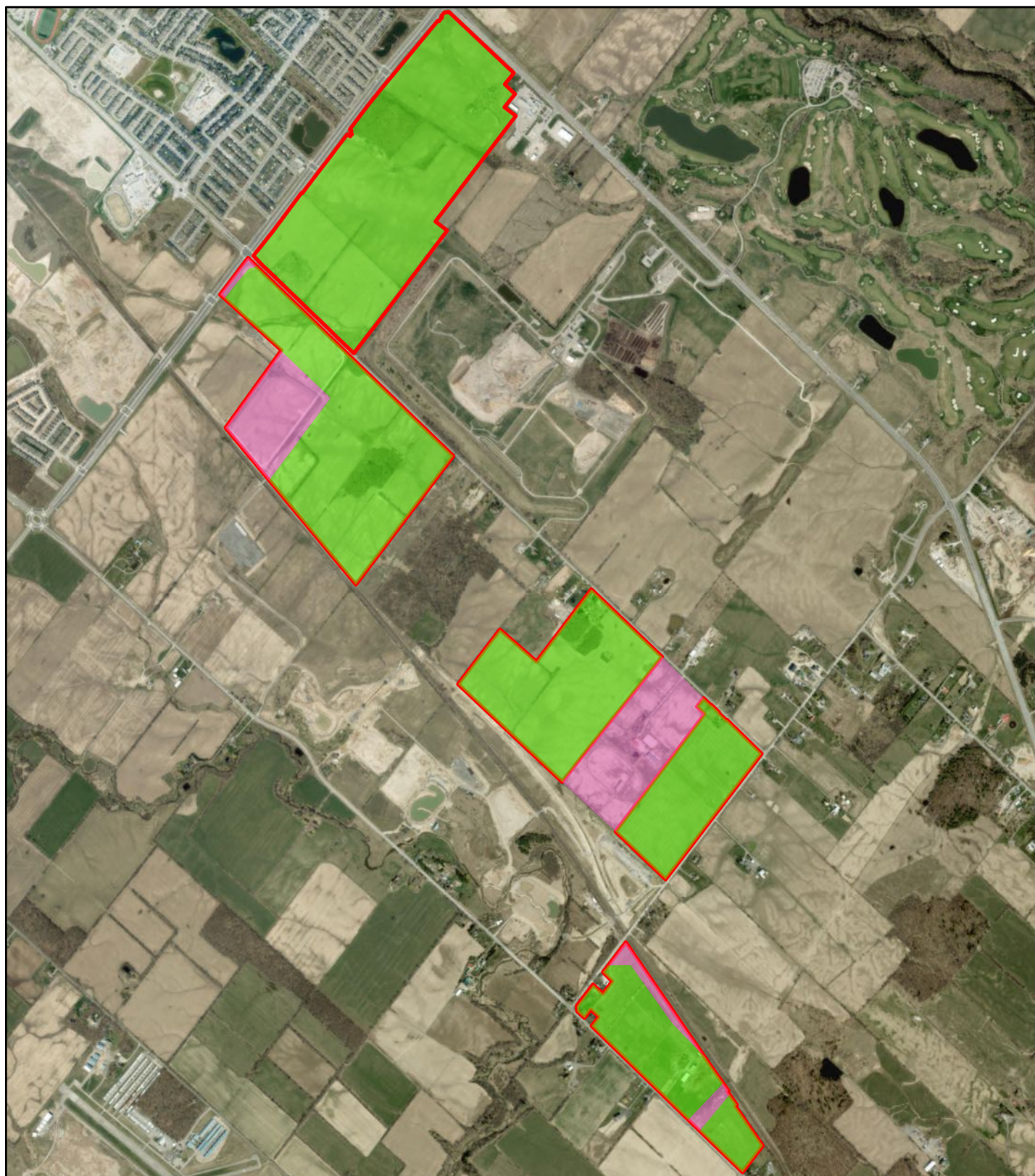
Source: Walker & Miles 1877

Map 5: Study Area Atop 1877 Maps



Source: City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Town of Milton, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 6: Previously Assessed Lands & Associated PIF



N
Meters
0 300 600 900 1,200

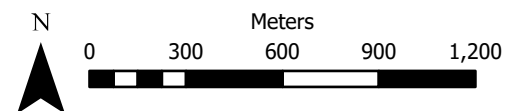
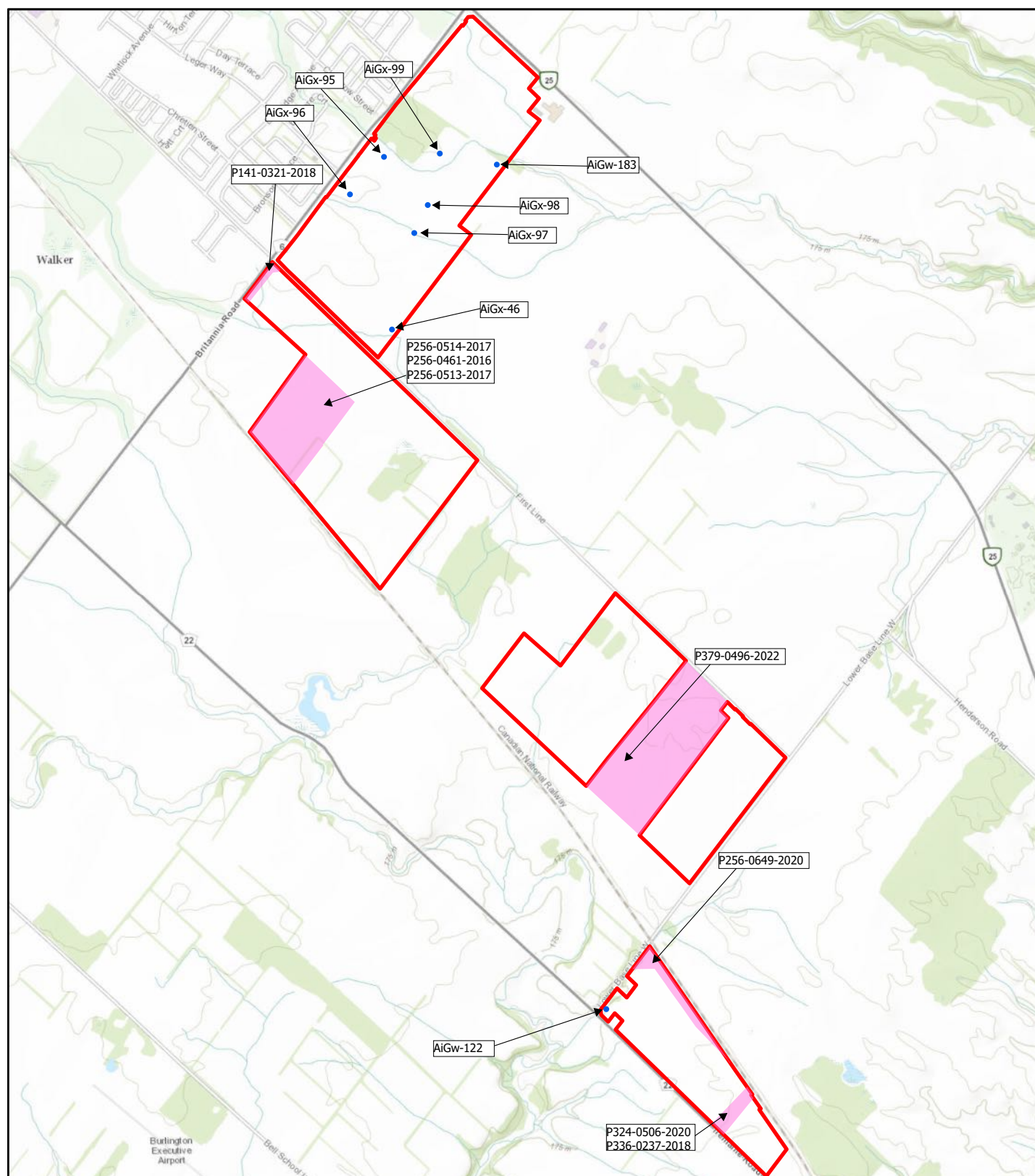
Study Area

Previously Assessed Inside Study Area

Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey Recommended

Source: Town of Oakville, Maxar

Map 7: Stage 1 Results & Recommendations



Source: City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Town of Milton, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 8: Previously Registered Archaeological Sites Within Study Area

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