Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Crevits Property, in parts of Lot 2, Concession 2, Former Township of Yarmouth, now Town of Port Stanley, Elgin County, Ontario

Submitted to

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The Oneida of The Thames First Nation

and

The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries

and

Prepared by

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Executive Summary

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by Wastell Homes to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the Crevits Property to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a planning permit. The study area measures approximately 7.94 hectares in size and is located in Part of Lot 2, Concession 2, former Township of Yarmouth, now Town of Port Stanley, Elgin County, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "*development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* unless *significant archaeological resources* have been *conserved*."

In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Crevits Property has determined that the study area exhibits high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

The Stage 2 property assessment consisted of pedestrian survey at 5m and 1m intervals and test pit survey at 5m intervals. The property assessment was conducted on March 26th, 2021 under archaeological consulting license P1289 issued to Kara Adams, MSc, of LEC by the MTCS.

A total of three archaeological sites were located, all identified as undiagnostic aboriginal scatters.

Location 1 (AeHh-169) was identified during pedestrian survey in the south-eastern corner of the property as an Indigenous archaeological site consisting of 15 undiagnostic artifacts. The assemblage included 2 bifaces and 13 pieces of chipping detritus. The site occupied a roughly 45 meter (East-West) by 35 meter (North-South) area. Location 1 (AeHh-169) fulfills section 2.2 Standard 1a of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). **As such, Location 1 (AeHh-169) was deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.**

Location 2 (AeHh-170) was identified during pedestrian survey in the south-western corner of the property, just west of Location 1 as an Indigenous archaeological site consisting of 10 undiagnostic artifacts. The assemblage included 3 bifaces and 7 pieces of chipping detritus. The site occupied a roughly 25 meter (East-West) by 15 meter (North-South) area and has been recommended for a Stage 3 site specific assessment. Location 2 may represent an outlying component of Location 1. Location 2 (AeHh-170) fulfills section 2.2 Standard 1a of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government

of Ontario 2011). **As such, Location 2 (AeHh-170) was deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.**

Location 3 (AeHh-171) was identified during pedestrian survey in the Central-Northern portion of the agricultural field as an Indigenous archaeological site consisting of 12 undiagnostic artifacts. The assemblage included 3 bifaces and 9 pieces of chipping detritus. The site occupied a roughly 30 meter (East-West) by 30 meter (North-South) area. Location 3 (AeHh-171) fulfills section 2.2 Standard 1a of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). **As such, Location 3 (AeHh-171) was deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.**

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

Project Personnel

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Acknowledgements

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by Wastell Homes to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the Crevits Property to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a planning permit. The study area measures approximately 7.94 hectares in size and is located in Part of Lot 2, Concession, former Township of Yarmouth, now town of Port Stanley, Elgin County, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the PPS that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "*development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* unless *significant archaeological resources* have been *conserved*."

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Julian Novick of Wastell Homes.

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

- To provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions;
- To evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives LEC archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps;
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area.

The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- To determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The study area measures approximately 7.94 hectares of which approximately 77% consists of ploughed agricultural field, approximately 1% consists of grassy meadow, and 22% consists of sloped woodlot. The study area is located in Part of Lot 2, Concession, former Township of Yarmouth, now town of Port Stanley, Elgin County, Ontario.

1.2.1 Pre and early Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

Our knowledge of past First Peoples settlement and land use in Elgin County is incomplete. Nonetheless, using province-wide (MCCR 1997) and region-specific archaeological data, a generalized cultural chronology for native settlement in the area can be proposed. The following paragraphs provide a basic textual summary of the known general cultural trends and a tabular summary appears in Table 1.

The Paleoindian Period

The first human populations to inhabit Ontario came to the region between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different than they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In the area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleoindian diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleoindian sites are small and ephemeral. They are usually identified by the presence of fluted projectile points and other finely made stone tools.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement within Elgin County

Period			Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleoindian	Early		9000 – 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
	Late		8400 – 8000 B.C.	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Archaic	Early		8000 – 6000 B.C.	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
	Middle		6000 – 2500 B.C.	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
	Late		2000 – 1800 B.C.	narrow points	Lamoka
			1800 – 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
			1500 – 1100 B.C.	small points	Crawford Knoll
	Terminal		1100 – 850 B.C.	first true cemeteries	Hind
Woodland	Early		800 – 400 B.C.	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
	Middle		400 B.C. – A.D. 600	thick coiled pottery, notched rims; cord marked	Couture
	Late	Western Basin	A.D. 600 – 900	Wayne ware, vertical cord marked ceramics	Riviere au Vase-Algonquin
			A.D. 900 – 1200	first corn; ceramics with multiple band impressions	Young- Algonquin
			A.D. 1200 – 1400	longhouses; bag shaped pots, ribbed paddle	Springwells-Algonquin
			A.D 1400-1600	villages with earthworks; Parker Festoon pots	Wolf- Algonquin
Contact		Aboriginal	A.D. 1600 – 1700	early historic native settlements	Neutral Huron, Odawa, Wenro
		Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1700-1760	fur trade, missionization, early military establishments	French
			A.D. 1760-1900	Military establishments, pioneer settlement	British colonials, UELs

Archaic

The archaeological record of early native life in Southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 10,000 years ago at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Archaic populations are better known than their Paleoindian predecessors, with numerous sites found throughout the area. The characteristic projectile points of early Archaic populations appear similar in some respects to early varieties and are likely a continuation of early trends. Archaic populations continued to rely heavily on game, particularly caribou, but diversified their diet and exploitation patterns with changing environmental conditions. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleoindian subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climates, Archaic populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environs and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of

resource abundance. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more abundant than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g. celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g. bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

Woodland Period

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland Period (circa 950 B.C to historic times). The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more permanent in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland Period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas similar to those that define the incipient agricultural or Neolithic period in Europe. The earliest pottery was rather crudely made by the coiling method and house structures were simple enclosures.

Iroquoian Period

The primary Late Woodland occupants of the area were the Neutral Nation, an Iroquoian speaking population described by European missionaries. Like other known Iroquoian groups including the Huron (Wendat) and Petun, the Neutral practiced a system of intensive horticulture based on three primary subsistence crops (corn, beans and squash). Neutral villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. The Jesuit Relations describe several Neutral centres in existence in the 17th century, including a number of sites where missions were later established. While precontact Neutral sites may be identified by a predominance of well-made pottery decorated with various simple and geometric motifs, triangular stone projectile points, clay pipes and ground stone implements, sites post-dating European contact are recognized through the appearance of various items of European manufacture. The latter include materials acquired by trade (e.g., glass beads, copper/brass kettles, iron axes, knives and other metal implements) in addition to the personal items of European visitors and Jesuit priests (e.g., finger rings, stoneware, rosaries, glassware). The Neutral were dispersed, and their population decimated by the arrival of epidemic European diseases and inter-tribal warfare.

1.2.2 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Elgin County's* map of the Township of Yarmouth depicts a rural landscape with several landowners, structures, and early transportation routes. A portion of the 1877 historic map of the Township of Yarmouth is depicted in Figure 3, and one Mrs. R. Hepburn is listed as the owner of the study area, with no structures depicted within or near the study area.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area measures approximately 7.94 hectares of which approximately 77% consists of ploughed agricultural field, approximately 1% consists of grassy meadow, and 22% consists of sloped woodlot. The study area is located in Part of Lot 2, Concession, former Township of Yarmouth, now town of Port Stanley, Elgin County, Ontario.

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the Bothwell Sand Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:147). This region is described by Chapman and Putnam (1984:147) as the delta of the Thames River during glacial Lake Warren times. The topography of this sand plain is generally level, but the surface is dissected by gullies near the shore of Lake Erie. The Soil Survey of Elgin County (Hoffman & Richards, 1990) indicates that the dominant surface soil type over much of the subject area is Gobles silty clay loam This soil is characterized as having imperfect drainage and nearly level topography. The slope along the north edge of the study area is shown as having valley complex soils. These soils are from the walls, terraces and floodplains of valleys associated with creeks. These soils are characterized as having rapid to poor drainage and variable topography.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. The nearest water sources are two tributaries of an unnamed creek east of the study area. Kettle Creek is located 650 metres to the west, and Lake Erie is situated 1.6 kilometres to the south of the subject property.

1.3.2 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometers east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometers north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 13 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area (Sites Data Search, Government of Ontario, November 22nd 2020).

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometer of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
AeHh-105	Erie Heights 1	Scatter	Aboriginal
AeHh-106	Erie Heights 2	Other camp/campsite, Scatter	Aboriginal
AeHh-107	Erie Heights 3	Hunting, Scatter	Aboriginal
AeHh-108	Erie Heights #4	Scatter	Aboriginal
AeHh-109	Erie Heights 5	Homestead	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian
AeHh-110	Erie Heights # 6	Findspot	Aboriginal
AeHh-111	Erie Heights #7	Findspot	Aboriginal
AeHh-138	**Erie Heights # 6**	**Findspot**	**Aboriginal**
AeHh-139	**Lanning**	**Hunting**	**Aboriginal**
AeHh-147		**Scatter**	**Aboriginal**
AeHh-148		**Findspot**	**Aboriginal**
AeHh-152		Findspot	Aboriginal
AeHh-39	Selborne	Euro-Canadian	Village

1.3.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

There are 4 documented sites within 50 meters of the study though none fall within the study area.

Erie Heights 6, AeHh-138

The Stage 2 survey of the Erie Heights development documented 16 archaeological sites and isolated find spots. Four camps documented in 1999 and one in 2005 within the Erie Heights development were registered under the borden system, as were three isolated find spots that consisted of or included projectile points that were culturally diagnostic. The 2005 assessment of Block 5 east of the ravine concluded that one site, Erie Heights 6 (AeHh-138), required further investigations. Stage 3 test excavations were conducted on the Erie Heights 6 site in April 2006. The test excavations did not recover a significant amount of archaeological remains, nor did it fin any cultural diagnostic artifacts. As a result, no further investigations were required.

(D.R. Poulton & Associates, 2006:7)

Location 2, AeHh-147

Location 2 lies to the northwest of the study area. Location 2 consists of six chert flakes within a 10 metre by 4.5 metre area. Five of the six flakes are situated a cluster measuring 4 metres by 4.5 metres, with a single outlier flake found 6 metres to the west of the cluster. All six flakes are made on Onondaga chert, and none of the flakes show evidence of heating. Four flakes are tool thinning flakes and two are flake fragments. The site is found on flat terrain along the north edge of the northwest ploughed agricultural field. Location 2 has been registered in the Ontario Archaeological

> Site Database as site AeHh-147. Stage 3 Investigations were warranted for the site identified as Location 2 (AeHh-147).
>
> *Location 4, AeHh-148*
>
> Location 4 lies southwest of the study area. Location 4 consists of an Aboriginal findspot. A single projectile point fragment was collected. The site is found on gently sloping terrain centrally within the southeast ploughed agricultural field. The projectile point is made on Onondaga chert and its tip has been broken off. The point is typical of a Middle Archaic Brewerton type point dating to between 5500 and 4500 years before present (Ellis et al., 1990:93). The point measures 37 millimetres in length (incomplete) and 6 millimetres in thickness. The point is notched, with a shoulder width of 30 millimetres, a neck width of 21 millimetres and a base width of 25 millimetres. Location 4 has been registered in the Ontario Archaeological Site Database as site AeHh-148. The Middle Archaic Aboriginal site identified in this report as Location 4 (AeHh-148) did not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment.
>
> (Mayer Archaeological Consultants, 2015:16-17)
>
> *The Lanning Site (AeHh-139)*
>
> The Lanning site lies to the south-east of the study area. The stage 1-4 archaeological assessment was carried out by D.R. Poulton and Associates in beginning in September 2006. The site is inferred to be a small seasonally occupied hunting camp. The site dates to the Middlesex Complex of the Early Woodland period, *ca* 400 B.C to A.D. 1. The initial find was a single Onondaga chert flake in a test pit. Additional test pots were then excavated at 2-2.5 meter interval from the original test pit in each of the cardinal directions. No artifacts were found in those test pits. Stage 3 test excavations took place in September 2006. The testing involved 10 1x1 meter units. The artifact counts were low, the high count was 7 artifacts, but the material recovered included a formal tool. Therefore stage 4 excavation was recommended. The stage 4 included 39 1x1 meter units. Two of the units were sterile; the pother 37 contained artifacts. Artifact frequencies ranged from 1-8 pieces per unit. The stage 2-4 investigations of the Lanning site resulted in the recovery of 123 artifacts.
>
> (D.R. Poulton & Associates, 2006:12-13)

There have been no other documented archaeological investigations within 50 meters of the subject property. However, it should be noted that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments carried out within 50 meters of a property, so a complete inventory of assessments on lands adjacent to the subject property cannot be provided.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. LEC applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites' locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

The closest extant source of potable water is Kettle Creek is located 650 metres to the west, and Lake Erie is situated 1.6 kilometers to the south of the subject property.

Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. As indicated previously, the soils within the study area are variable, but include pockets of well-drained and sandy soils that would be suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal agriculture.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 13 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area, 4 of them lie within 50m of it.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Elgin County*

demonstrates that the study area and its environs were sparsely occupied by Euro-Canadian settlers by the later 19th century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the study area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high. Thus, in accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Crevits property has determined that the study area exhibits moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

2.1 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

The Stage 2 assessment of the Crevits Property was conducted on March 26th, 2021, and under PIF # P1289-0009-2020 issued to Kara Adams, MSc, of LEC by the MTCS. The study area measures approximately 7.94 hectares in size and is located in located in Part of Lot 2, Concession, former Township of Yarmouth, now town of Port Stanley, Elgin County, Ontario.

During the Stage 2 survey, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Table 3). Photos 1 to 8 confirm that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 4 depicts the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Table 3: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
March 26th, 2021	Test Pit survey, Pedestrian Survey	overcast, cool	Soils dry and friable, 95% visibility

Approximately 77% of entire study area consists of agricultural fields and was subject to pedestrian survey at a 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The fields were ploughed and disced and allowed to weather sufficiently. Conditions were optimal and visibility at the time of assessment was 95%. Three archaeological locations were identified, and the survey was intensified to 1 meter intervals for each site and to a distance of 20 meters beyond the outermost surface finds.

Approximately 23% of the study area consists of meadow and woodlot and was subject to test pit survey at 5-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). There were no built structures or areas of disturbance within the study area. Each test pit was at least 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated five centimeters into sterile subsoil. The soils and test pits were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six millimeter (mm) mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey.

Three archaeological locations were identified during pedestrian survey.

Location 1 (AeHh-169) was identified during pedestrian survey in the south-eastern corner of the property as an Indigenous archaeological site consisting of 15 undiagnostic artifacts. The assemblage included 2 bifaces and 13 pieces of chipping detritus. The site occupied a roughly 45 meter (East-West) by 35 meter

(North-South) area. Location 1 (AeHh-169) fulfills section 2.2 Standard 1a of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). As such, Location 1 (AeHh-169) was deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

Location 2 (AeHh-170) was identified during pedestrian survey in the south-western corner of the property, just west of Location 1 as an Indigenous archaeological site consisting of 10 undiagnostic artifacts. The assemblage included 3 bifaces and 7 pieces of chipping detritus. The site occupied a roughly 25 meter (East-West) by 15 meter (North-South) area and has been recommended for a Stage 3 site specific assessment. Location 2 may represent an outlying component of Location 1. Location 2 (AeHh-170) fulfills section 2.2 Standard 1a of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). As such, Location 2 (AeHh-170) was deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

Location 3 (AeHh-171) was identified during pedestrian survey in the Central-Northern portion of the agricultural field as an Indigenous archaeological site consisting of 12 undiagnostic artifacts. The assemblage included 3 bifaces and 9 pieces of chipping detritus. The site occupied a roughly 30 meter (East-West) by 30 meter (North-South) area. Location 3 (AeHh-171) fulfills section 2.2 Standard 1a of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). As such, Location 3 (AeHh-171) was deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

A CSP was conducted for the entirety of each site area as part of the Stage 2 property assessment. Visibility conditions during the CSPs were 100% and the CSPs consisted of accurately mapping the location of all artifacts on the surface with a Top Con FC-5000 Network Rover, using NAD83. All coordinates taken during the Stage 2 property assessment are listed in the Supplementary Documentation to this report. Therefore, no CSP is required during any the Stage 3 site specific assessment.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 4 below. A total of three archaeological locations were identified during the Stage 2 property assessment, each of which consisted of undiagnostic pre-contact lithic scatters.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Site	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
6 Pages of field notes	-	LEC office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
2 Hand drawn maps	-	LEC office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 map provided by Client	-	LEC office, London	Hard and digital copies in project file
37 Digital photographs	-	LEC office, London	Stored digitally in project file
15 Artifacts	Location 1 (AeHh-169)	LEC office, London	Stored in individual bags in 1 bankers' box
10 Artifacts	Location 2 (AeHh-170)	LEC office, London	Stored in individual bags in 1 bankers' box
12 Artifacts	Location 3 (AeHh-171)	LEC office, London	Stored in individual bags in 1 bankers' box
3 Artifact Catalogues	LEC office in London	LEC office, London	Artifact Catalogues

All the material culture collected during the Stage 2 property assessment is contained in 1 Bankers box. It will be temporarily housed at the LEC London office until formal arrangements can be made for a transfer to an MHSTCI collections facility.

3.1 LOCATION 1 (AEHH-169)

Location 1 (AeHh-169) was identified during pedestrian survey in the south-eastern corner of the property as an Indigenous archaeological site consisting of 15 undiagnostic artifacts. The assemblage included 2 bifaces and 13 pieces of chipping detritus. The site occupied a roughly 45-meter (East-West) by 35-meter (North-South) area. No cultural features were identified. A sample of the artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 (AeHh-169) are depicted in Section 8.2. Table 5 provides a full artifact catalogue.

Table 5: Location 1 (AeHh-169) Stage 2 Assemblage Artifact Summary

Cat. #	CSP#	Artifact	Qty	Chert	Morphology	Burnt	Comments
1	CSP 1	biface	1	Onondaga		No	abnormal notching on one lateral, possibly a reworked, broken projectile point
2	CSP 2	biface	1	Onondaga		No	Broken flake, retouched on both sides into small cutting tool
3	CSP 3	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Primary knapping flake	No	Some cortex, but likely natural

4	CSP 4	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Flake fragment	No	
5	CSP 5	chipping detritus	1	Kettle Point	Secondary knapping flake	No	
6	CSP 6	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	
7	CSP 7	retouched flake	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	Retouching along one lateral
8	CSP 8	retouched flake	1	Kettle Point	Secondary knapping flake	No	Retouching along proximal end ventral face
9	CSP 9	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	
10	CSP 10	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	
11	CSP 11	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	
12	CSP 12	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	
13	CSP 13	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	
14	CSP 14	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Flake fragment	No	
15	CSP 15	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Flake fragment	No	

3.1.1 Chipping Detritus

A total of 13 pieces of chipping detritus were recovered, including two retouched flakes. All pieces of chipping detritus were subject to morphological analysis following the classification scheme described by Andrefsky (1998), Thomas (1992), and Odell (2004). Table 7 outlines the results of the detailed morphological analysis of the chipping detritus.

Table 6: Chipped Stone Debitage Analysis

Material	Primary Thinning Flake		Secondary Retouch Flake		Secondary Knapping Flake		Biface Thinning Flake		Flake Fragment		Shatter		Total Analyzed	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Kettle Point	0	0	2	15.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15.38
Onondaga	1	7.69	0	0	7	46.66	0	0	3	23.08	0	0	11	84.62
Total	**1**	7.69	**2**	**15.38**	**7**	**46.66**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**23.08**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**100**

The morphological analysis of the chipped stone debitage indicates that secondary knapping flakes comprise the majority of the assemblage (46.66%). Three flake fragments and two retouched flakes were also recovered, as well as a primary flake which could ne natural.

Primary flakes are produced during the initial reduction phases of raw material blanks and tend to exhibit minimal dorsal flake scarring. These flakes are also characterized by the presence of cortex, or original un-flaked area, on their dorsal surfaces and proximal ends. Secondary knapping flakes are long and thin and have three or more flake scars on the dorsal face and little or no cortex (Thomas 1992). Secondary Reduction flakes are the result of precise flake removal through pressure flaking, where the maker applies

direct pressure onto a specific part of the tool to facilitate flake removal. Pressure flaking generally produces smaller, thinner flakes than does percussion flaking.

The morphological analysis of the flake assemblage from Location 1 (AeHh-169) suggests that the lithic practices at these sites consisted mainly of the re-sharpening and maintenance of expedient tools from existing inventory or debitage.

The majority of the debitage (11) are manufactured from Onondaga chert while two were of Kettle Point. Chert type identifications were accomplished visually using reference materials located in the LEC London office.

Kettle Point formation chert is from the Late Devonian age and is situated between the Kettle Point (Late Devonian shales) and the Ipperwash Formations (Middle Devonian Limestone). It occurs as submerged outcrops that extend approximately 1,350 meters into Lake Huron (Janusas 1984:3). Secondary deposits have been reported in Essex County (Janusas 1984) and in the Ausable Basin (Kenyon 1980; Eley and Von Bitter 1989). Kettle Point chert can be identified by the presence of a waxy lustre and occurs in a wide range of colours including brown, grey and greenish colours as well as reddish purple and dark blue varieties (Eley and von Bitter 1989). A rusty staining on the surface of artifacts is frequently noted (Fisher 1997).

Onondaga formation chert is from the Middle Devonian age, with outcrops occurring along the north shore of Lake Erie between Long Point and the Niagara River (Eley and von Bitter 1989). It is a high-quality raw material frequently utilized by pre-contact people and often found at archaeological sites in southern Ontario. Onondaga chert occurs in nodules or irregular thin beds. It is a dense non-porous rock that may be light to dark grey, bluish grey, brown or black and can be mottled with a dull to vitreous or waxy lustre (Eley and von Bitter 1989).

The use of mainly Onondaga and Kettle Point cherts indicates that the people at the site were relying on two sources of raw material. Primary outcrops of Onondaga chert are found along Lake Erie while Kettle Point out crops are found along Lake Huron. Thus, lithic procurement strategies at Location 1 (AeHh-169) mainly involved some long-distance travel or trade.

3.1.2 Expedient Tools

A total of two retouched flakes were recovered from Location 1 (AeHh-169). Both retouched flakes are secondary knapping flakes, one manufactured from Kettle Point chert, the other Onondaga. The expedient tools are typical of these types of lithic scatters and do little for dating the site.

3.1.3 Bifaces

Two bifaces were recovered from Location 1 (AeHh-169). One was manufactured from Kettle Point chert, with abnormal notching on one lateral and was likely a reworked, broken projectile point. The second was

a broken flake of Onondaga that was reworked on both sides to form a small, expedient cutting tool. The bifaces are of little use for dating the site.

3.1.4 Summary

Location 11 (AeHh-169) is thought to represent a short-term campsite (possibly single episode) of indeterminate age where lithic material procurement relied on some long-distance trade and manufacturing activities involved tool maintenance.

3.2 LOCATION 2 (AeHh-170)

Location 2 (AeHh-170) was identified during pedestrian survey in the south-western corner of the property, just west of Location 1 as an Indigenous archaeological site consisting of 10 undiagnostic artifacts. The assemblage included 7 pieces of chipping detritus, a broken scraper, a biface fragment, and a depleted core. The site occupied a roughly 25-meter (East-West) by 15-meter (North-South) area and has been recommended for a Stage 3 site specific assessment. Location 2 may represent an outlying component of Location 1. A sample of the artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment of Location 2 (AeHh-170) are depicted in Section 8.2. Table 7 provides a full catalogue.

Table 7: Location 2 (AeHh-170) Artifact Summary

Cat. #	CSP#	Artifact	Qty	Chert	Morphology	Burnt	Comments
1	CSP 1	Scrapper	1	Onondaga		No	End Scrapper missing entire top
2	CSP 2	Core	1	Onondaga		No	Depleted
3	CSP 3	Biface	1	Onondaga		No	Fragment, possibly drill base
4	CSP 4	Chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Primary knapping flake	No	
5	CSP 5	Chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	
6	CSP 6	Chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	
7	CSP 7	Chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	
8	CSP 8	Chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	
9	CSP 9	Retouched Flake	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	Retouching along both laterals
10	CSP 10	Notched Flake	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	Notch on lower left lateral

3.2.1 Chipping Detritus

A total of 7 pieces of chipping detritus were recovered, including two retouched flakes. All pieces of chipping detritus were subject to morphological analysis following the classification scheme described by Andrefsky (1998), Thomas (1992), and Odell (2004). Table 8 outlines the results of the detailed morphological analysis of the chipping detritus.

Table 8: Chipped Stone Debitage Analysis

Material	Primary Thinning Flake		Secondary Retouch Flake		Secondary Knapping Flake		Biface Thinning Flake		Flake Fragment		Shatter		Total Analyzed	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Onondaga	1	14.28	2	28.57	4	57.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	100
Total	**1**	**14.29**	**2**	**28.57**	**4**	**57.14**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**100**

The morphological analysis of the chipped stone debitage indicates secondary flakes (knapping and retouch) comprise the large majority of the assemblage (57.14% knapping, 28.57% retouch while only one primary flake was recovered.

The morphological analysis of the flake assemblage from Location 2 (AeHh-170) suggests that the lithic practices at these sites consisted mainly of the re-sharpening and maintenance of expedient tools from existing inventory or debitage.

The recovered debitage (7) are manufactured from Onondaga Chert (100%). Chert type identifications were accomplished visually using reference materials located in the LEC London office.

The predominant use of Onondaga chert indicates that the people at Location 2 were relying on one source of raw material. Thus, lithic procurement strategies at Location 2 (AeHh-170) mainly involved some long-distance travel or trade.

3.2.2 Expedient Tools

A total of one retouched flake, and one notched flake were recovered from Location 2 (AeHh-170). Both the retouched flake and notched flake were of Onondaga chert. The notched flake is a large broken piece of chert, split vertically so the ventral face is missing. A notch on one lateral has been reworked with retouching on both ends. The expedient tools are typical of these types of lithic scatters and do little for dating the site.

3.2.3 Bifaces

Two bifaces were recovered from Location 2 (AeHh-170). One biface is made of Onondaga chert and is possible the base of a drill. The other biface is also on Onondaga chert as is though to represent an end scrapper, though again it is broken. The second biface represents a possible projectile point base. The incomplete nature of the bifaces means they are of little use for dating the site.

3.2.4 Cores

One core was recovered from Location 2 (AeHh-170). The core was manufactured from Onondaga chert and the quality appears to be low. It is thought the core was discarded due to the unpredictable fracture points caused by the intrusions. The core is of little use for dating the site.

3.2.5 Summary

Location 2 (AeHh-170) is thought to represent a short-term campsite (possibly single episode) of indeterminate age where lithic material procurement relied on some long-distance trade and manufacturing activities involved tool maintenance.

3.3 LOCATION 3 (AeHh-171)

Location 3 (AeHh-171) was identified during pedestrian survey in the Central-Northern portion of the agricultural field as an Indigenous archaeological site consisting of 12 undiagnostic artifacts. The assemblage included 3 bifaces and 9 pieces of chipping detritus. The site occupied a roughly 30 meter (East-West) by 30 meter (North-South) area. A sample of the artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment of Location 3 (AeHh-171) are depicted in Section 8.2. Table 9 provides a full catalogue of the artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 assessment.

Table 9: Location 3 (AeHh-171) Artifact Summary

Cat. #	CSP#	Artifact	Qty	Chert	Morphology	Burnt	Comments
1	CSP 1	Projectile Point	1	Onondaga	Stemmed	No	Indeterminate, missing tip, and heavy reworking
2	CSP 2	Biface	1	Onondaga		No	Small fragment, Notched distal end
3	CSP 3	Projectile Point	1	Kettle Point		No	Indeterminate, missing tip and base, either stemmed or notched but broken base is reworked
4	CSP 4	Chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Flake fragment	No	
5	CSP 5	Chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	Maybe natural
6	CSP 6	Retouched Flake	1	Kettle Point	Secondary knapping flake	No	Notching on both lower laterals
7	CSP 7	Retouched Flake	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	Retouching along distal end ventral face
8	CSP 8	Chipping detritus	1	Kettle Point	Secondary knapping flake	No	
9	CSP 9	Chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	Secondary knapping flake	No	Maybe natural
10	CSP 10	Chipping detritus	1	Kettle Point	Secondary knapping flake	No	
11	CSP 11	Retouched Flake	1	Onondaga	Flake fragment	No	
12	CSP 12	Retouched Flake	1	Onondaga	Flake fragment	No	

3.3.1 Chipping Detritus

A total of 9 pieces of chipping detritus were recovered. All pieces of chipping detritus were subject to morphological analysis following the classification scheme described by Andrefsky (1998), Thomas (1992), and Odell (2004). Table 10 outlines the results of the detailed morphological analysis of the chipping detritus.

Table 10: Chipped Stone Debitage Analysis

Material	Primary Thinning Flake		Secondary Retouch Flake		Secondary Knapping Flake		Biface Thinning Flake		Flake Fragment		Shatter		Total Analyzed	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Onondaga	0	0	0	0	3	33.33	0	0	3	33.33	0	0	6	66.67
Kettle Point	0	0	0	0	3	33.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	33.33
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**66.67**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**33.33**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**100**

The morphological analysis of the chipped stone debitage indicates that secondary knapping flakes comprise two thirds of the assemblage, while the remainder are flake fragments.

The morphological analysis of the flake assemblage from Location 3 (AeHh-171) suggests that the lithic practices at these sites consisted mainly of the re-sharpening and maintenance of expedient tools from existing inventory or debitage.

Most recovered debitage (9) are manufactured from Onondaga chert (66.67%), with 3 from Kettle Point (33.33%), with these two chert types comprising the total assemblage. Chert type identifications were accomplished visually using reference materials located in the LEC London office.

The predominant use of Onondaga and Kettle Point chert indicates that the people at Location 3 were relying on two sources of raw material. Thus, lithic procurement strategies at Location 3 (AeHh-171) mainly involved some long-distance travel or trade.

3.3.1 Expedient Tools

A total of four retouched flakes, one of Kettle Point and three of Onondaga were recovered from Location 3 (AeHh-171). All were retouched small secondary knapping flakes or flake fragments. The expedient tools are typical of these types of lithic scatters and do little for dating the site.

3.3.2 Biface

One biface was recovered from Location 3 (AeHh-171). IT consists of a small fragment of Onondaga chert reworked on both faces, with a notch on the distal end. The fragmentary nature of this biface makes it of little use for dating the site.

3.3.3 Projectile Points

Two projectile points were recovered from Location 3 (AeHh-171). One is manufactured of Onondaga chert and consists of a stemmed point where the tip is broken and reworked. It is of indeterminate age and type. The second is of Kettle Point chert and is also broken, missing the tip and base. IT is either notched, or stemmed, though the missing base makes it impossible to tell. The broken basal end is also reworked. It is of indeterminate age and type .

3.3.4 Summary

Location 3 (AeHh-171) is thought to represent a short-term campsite (possibly single episode) of indeterminate age where lithic material procurement relied on some long-distance trade and manufacturing activities involved tool maintenance.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out on March 26th, 2021 in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The Stage 2 property assessment consisted of pedestrian survey at 5m and 1m intervals, test pit survey at 5m intervals.

A total of three archaeological sites were located, each identified as undiagnostic Aboriginal scatters.

Location 1 (AeHh-169) was identified during pedestrian survey in the south-eastern corner of the property as an Indigenous archaeological site consisting of 15 undiagnostic artifacts. The assemblage included 2 bifaces and 13 pieces of chipping detritus. The site occupied a roughly 45-meter (East-West) by 35 meter (North-South) area. Location 1 (AeHh-169) was interpreted as a short-term campsite (possibly single episode) of indeterminate age where lithic material procurement relied on some long-distance trade and manufacturing activities involved tool maintenance. Location 1 (AeHh-169) fulfills section 2.2 Standard 1a of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). As such, Location 1 (AeHh-169) was deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

Location 2 (AeHh-170) was identified during pedestrian survey in the south-western corner of the property, just west of Location 1 as an Indigenous archaeological site consisting of 10 undiagnostic artifacts. The assemblage included 3 bifaces and 7 pieces of chipping detritus. The site occupied a roughly 25 meter (East-West) by 15 meter (North-South) area and has been recommended for a Stage 3 site specific assessment. Location 2 (AeHh-170) was interpreted as a short-term campsite (possibly single episode) of indeterminate age where lithic material procurement relied on some long-distance trade and manufacturing activities involved tool maintenance. Location 2 may represent an outlying component of Location 1. Location 2 (AeHh-170) fulfills section 2.2 Standard 1a of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). As such, Location 2 (AeHh-170) was deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

Location 3 (AeHh-171) was identified during pedestrian survey in the Central-Northern portion of the agricultural field as an Indigenous archaeological site consisting of 12 undiagnostic artifacts. The assemblage included 3 bifaces and 9 pieces of chipping detritus. The site occupied a roughly 30 meter (East-West) by 30 meter (North-South) area. Location 3 (AeHh-171) was interpreted as a short-term campsite (possibly single episode) of indeterminate age where lithic material procurement relied on some long-distance trade and manufacturing activities involved tool maintenance. Location 3 (AeHh-171) fulfills section 2.2 Standard 1a of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). As such, Location 3 (AeHh-171) was deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out on March 26th 2021 in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). A total of three archaeological sites were located, each identified as undiagnostic Aboriginal scatters.

Location 1 (AeHh-169) fulfills section 2.2 Standard 1a of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). As such, Location 1 (AeHh-169) was deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended. The Stage 3 site specific assessment should be carried out in accordance with Section 3.2.2 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and follow Table 3.1 of the same document. At this time, it is unknown whether or not the site will proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. The Stage 3 site specific assessment should consist of the excavation of one-meter by one-meter test units across the extent of the site at 5m intervals, plus additional test units equal to 20% of the total excavated on the 5m grid.

Location 2 (AeHh-170) fulfills section 2.2 Standard 1a of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). As such, Location 2 (AeHh-170) was deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended. The Stage 3 site specific assessment should be carried out in accordance with Section 3.2.2 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and follow Table 3.1 of the same document. At this time, it is unknown whether or not the site will proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. The Stage 3 site specific assessment should consist of the excavation of one-meter by one-meter test units across the extent of the site at 5m intervals, plus additional test units equal to 20% of the total excavated on the 5m grid.

Location 3 (AeHh-171) fulfills section 2.2 Standard 1a of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). As such, Location 3 (AeHh-171) was deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended. The Stage 3 site specific assessment should be carried out in accordance with Section 3.2.2 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and follow Table 3.1 of the same document. At this time, it is unknown whether or not the site will proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. The Stage 3 site specific assessment should consist of the excavation of one-meter by one-meter test units across the extent of the site at 5m intervals, plus additional test units equal to 20% of the total excavated on the 5m grid.

The Oneida of the Thames were contacted and notified upon identification of the archaeological sites. They have expressed interest in being informed of and involved in the Stage 3 site specific assessment. The Oneida of the Thames first Nation should be consulted prior to commencing and during the Stage 3 site specific assessments.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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.

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8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOS

Photo 1: Assessed by 5m Pedestrian Survey Facing East

Photo 2: Assessed by 5m Pedestrian Survey Facing North-West

Photo 3: Field Conditions during Pedestrian Survey Facing North

Photo 4: Assessed at 5m Interval Pedestrian Survey Facing West

Photo 5: Assessed at 5m Pedestrian Survey Facing West

Photo 6: Assessed at 5m Pedestrian Survey Facing South-West

Photo 7: Assessed at 5m Pedestrian Survey Facing North-East

Photo 8: Assessed at 5m Pedestrian Survey Facing West.

Photo 9: Assessed at 5m Pedestrian Survey Facing West

Photo 10: Assessed at 5m Pedestrian Survey Facing South

Photo 11: Typical Test Pit Facing East

Photo 12: Assessed by 5m Test Pit Survey Facing East

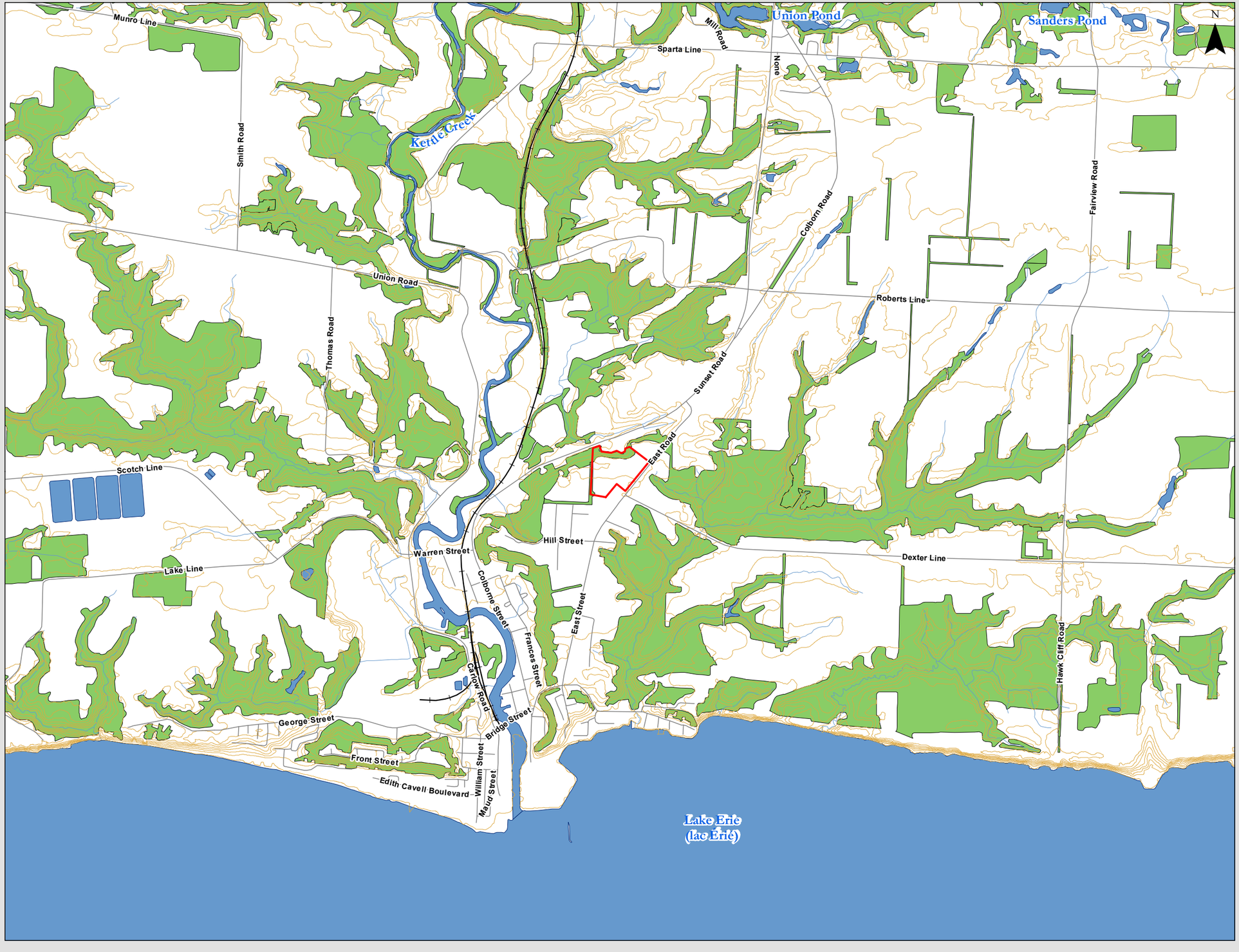
8.2 ARTIFACTS

Location 1 (AeHh-169) Artifact Assemblage

Location 2 (AeHh-170) Artifact Assemblage

Location 3 (AeHh-171) Artifact Assemblage

9.0 MAPS



LINCOLN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Crevits Property, Port Stanley, Ontario

Figure 1: Topographic Map of Study Area

Date: November, 2021

Source: OBM
http://www.geographynetwork.ca/website/obm/viewer.htm

Scale 1:25,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

- Study Area
- Local Road
- Railroad
- Contour Lines
- Water
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area

Metres
0 500 1,000

LINCOLN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Crevits Property, Port Stanley, Ontario

Figure 2: Study Area

Date: November, 2021

Source: Bing Maps

Scale 1:1,600

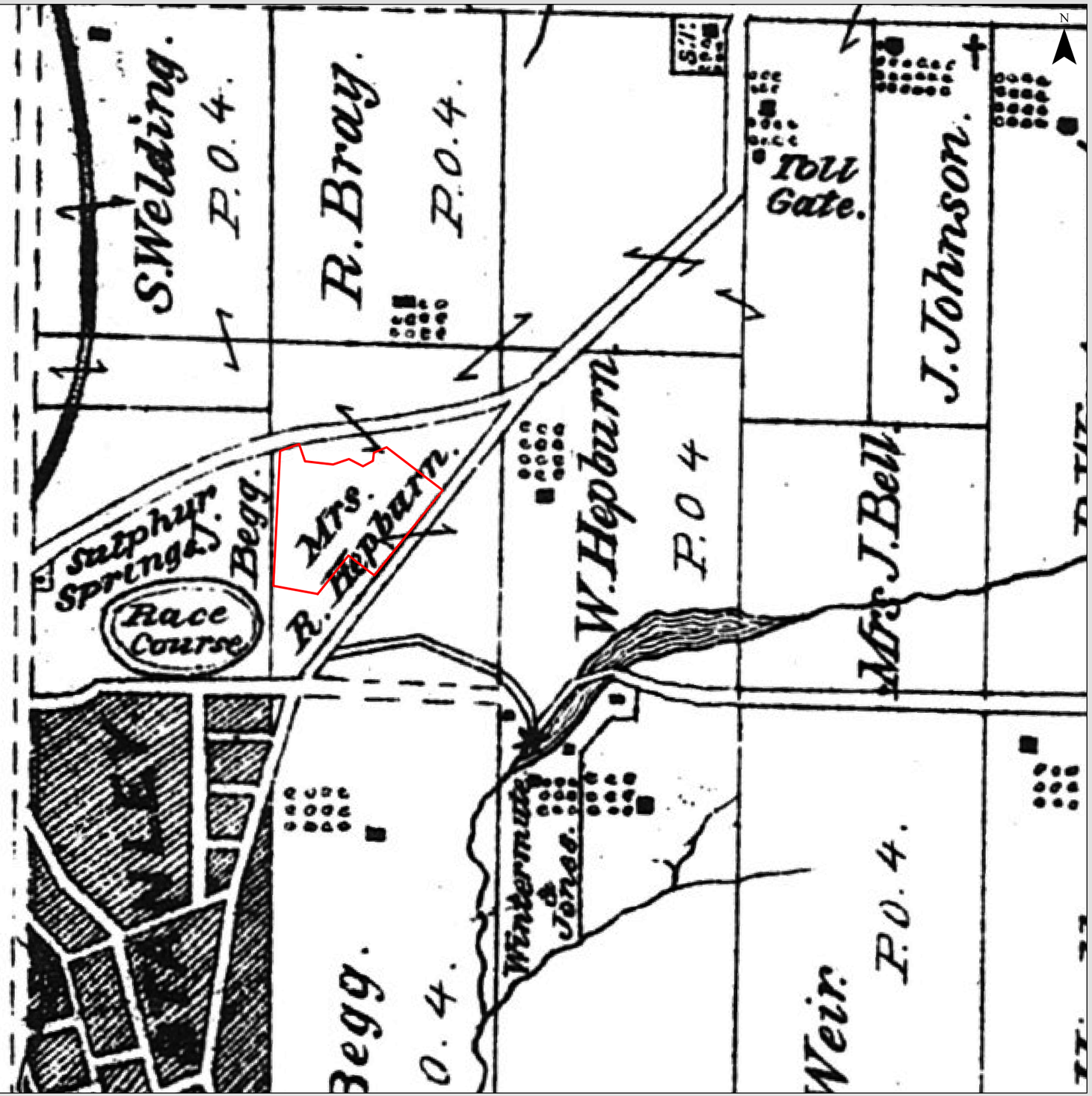
Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

Study Area

Metres

0 25 50



LINCOLN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Crevits Property, Port Stanley, Ontario

Figure 3: Portion of the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Elgin, Yarmouth Township

Date: November, 2021

Source: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Elgin, Ont. Toronto: H.R. Page & Co., 1877.

NOT TO SCALE

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

Study Area

LINCOLN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Crevits Property, Port Stanley, Ontario

Figure 4: Assessment Strategies and Results

Date: November, 2021

Source: Bing Maps

Scale 1:1,600

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

- Photo Location
- Study Area
- Assessed by Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals
- Assessed by Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals

Metres
0 25 50

N

LINCOLN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 980-990 Gainsborough Rd, London, Ontario

Figure 5: Location 1
Artifact Distribution

Date: November, 2021

Scale 1:100

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

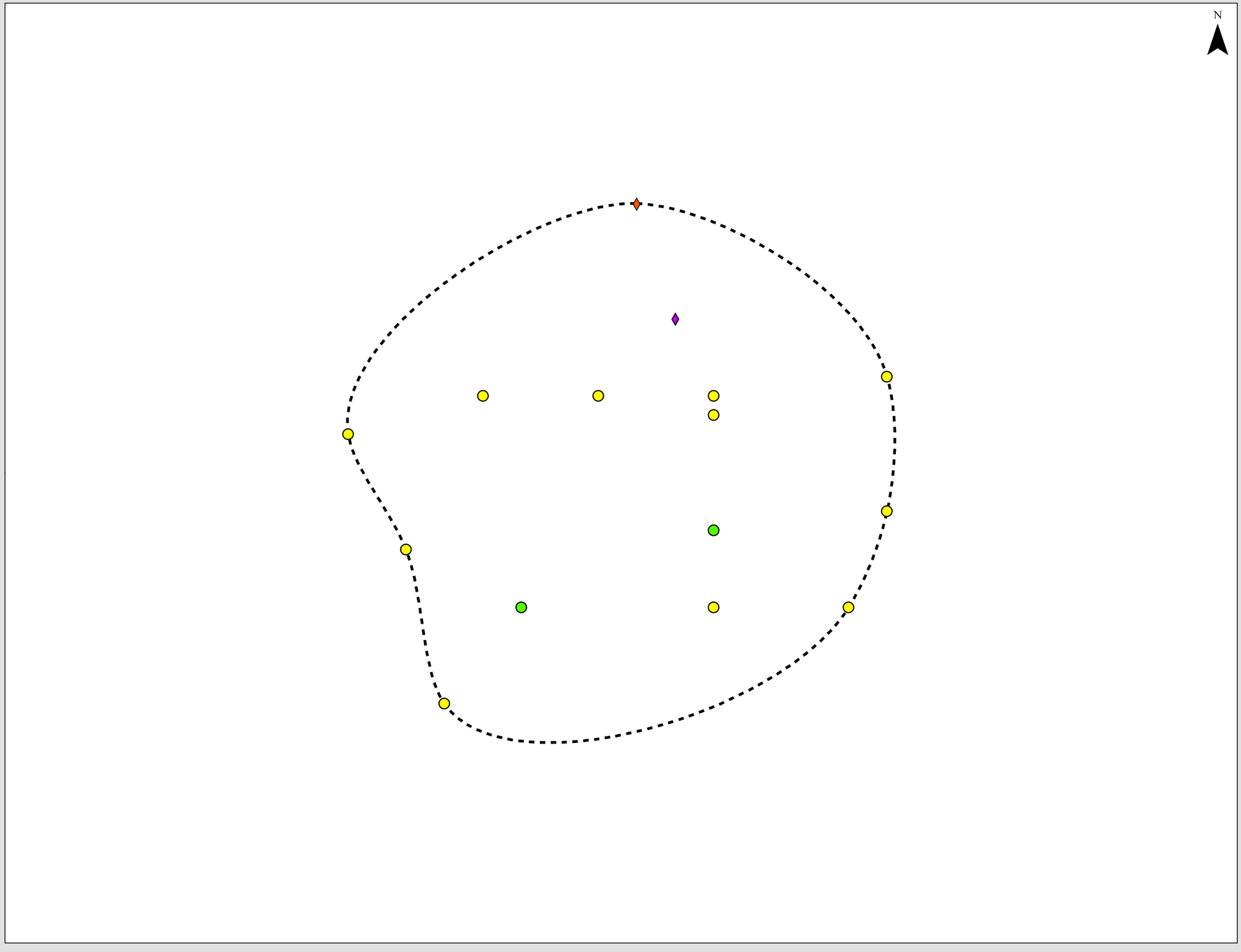
Legend

Stage 2 Surface Artifact

- Core
- Biface
- Chipping Detritus
- Retouched Flake
- Scrapper
- Archaeological Location

Metres

0 2 4



LINCOLN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 980-990 Gainsborough Rd, London, Ontario

Figure 6: Location 2
Artifact Distribution

Date: November, 2021

Scale 1:200

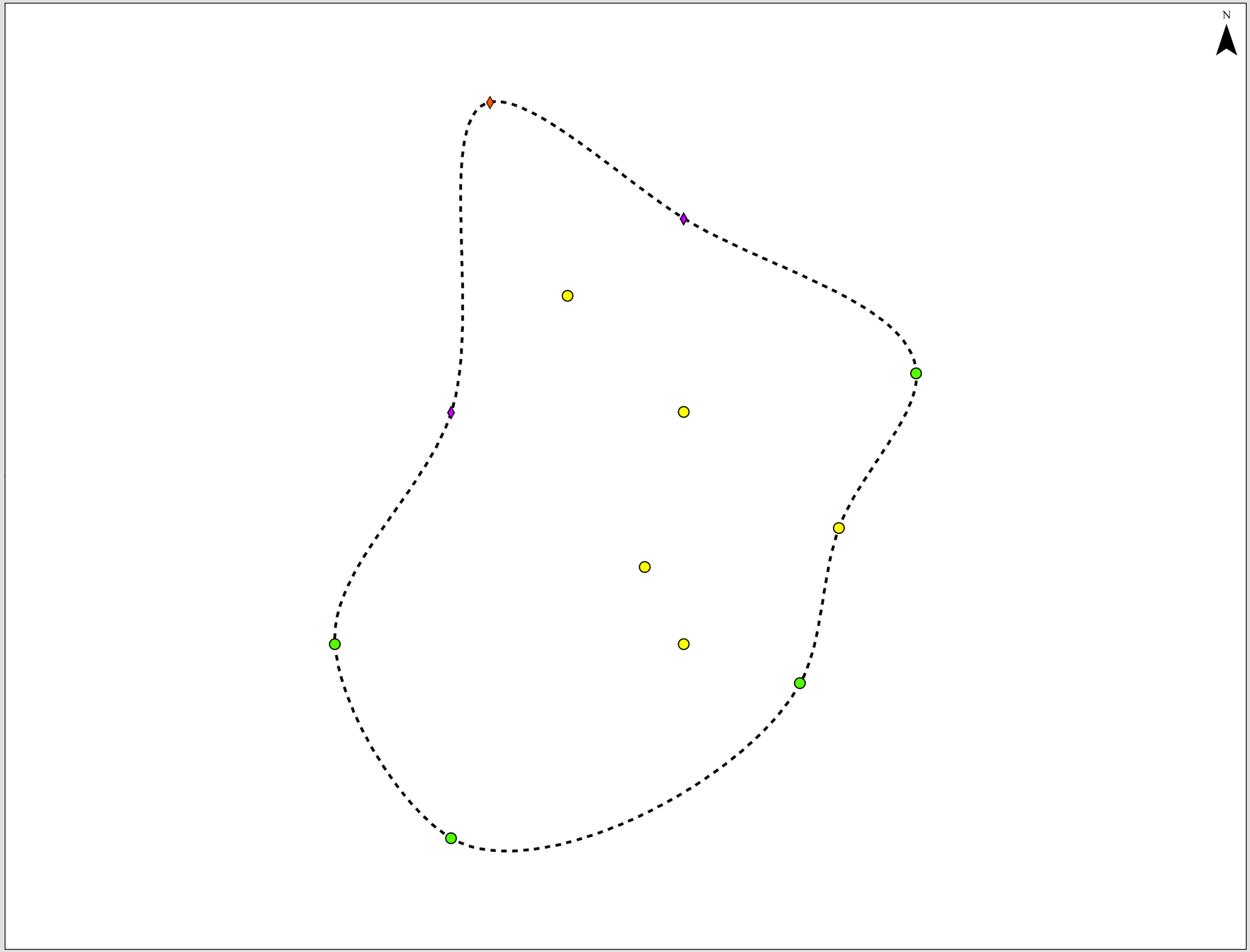
Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

Stage 2 Surface Artifact

- Biface
- Chipping Detritus
- Retouched Flake
- Projectile Point
- Archaeological Location

Metres
0 4 8



LINCOLN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 980-990 Gainsborough Rd, London, Ontario

Figure 7: Location 3
Artifact Distribution

Date: November, 2021

Scale 1:100

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

Stage 2 Surface Artifact

- Biface
- Chipping Detritus
- Retouched Flake
- Projectile Point
- Archaeological Location

Metres
0 2 4