IRVIN HERITAGE INC.

Stage 1 & 2
Archaeological Assessment Report

Part of Lot 28, Con 8
Loom Lake Road
Municipality of Trent Lakes
Historic Township of Galway
Historic County of Peterborough

December 28, 2025
Prepared for: The Proponent
Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.
Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379
PIF#: P379-0828-2025
Related PIF#(s): NA
Version: Original

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 0.45 Ha in size within an overall 9.91 Ha Property Limit. The Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment report on herein was completed to facilitate the proposed construction of custom home and associated septic and driveways.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retained archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a 5 m Transect Test Pit Survey completed. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment identified no archaeological resources within the Study Area.

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Stage 2 Study Area (as depicted on Maps 6 & 7) forming the land subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment and reported on herein has been sufficiently assessed and no further archaeological assessments are recommended.

- The lands outside of the area subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, the Property Limit, retains archaeological potential. Should future impacts or project limit changes occur, further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey is recommended and should conform to the following:

    - 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 Property Limit contains a waterbody that may retain archaeological potential. Should any subsurface impacts or development be contemplated, it is recommended that the Ontario Provincial Marine Archaeological Potential Checklist be employed.

- 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.

Project Personnel

Professional Licensee & Project Manager:	Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)
Field Director(s):	Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)
Assistant Field Director(s):	Samuel Kelly, Hon. BA
Field Archaeologists:	Rachel Fawcett, MA MacKayla Perry-Wessler, Hon. BSc
Report Author(s):	Thomas Irvin, MA (P379) Kathleen McGowan, Hon. BA (R1299)
Historic Research:	Kathleen McGowan, Hon. BA (R1299)
GIS Mapping:	Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)
Internal Review:	Michelle Pandith, BA

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 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located within part of Part of Lot 28, Con 8 Loom Lake Road, Municipality of Trent Lakes, Historic Township of Galway in the Historic County of Peterborough (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 a custom home and associated septic and driveway. 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 a portion of the legal property (the Property Limit, approximately 9.91 Ha) forming the area (herein the Study Area) of the proposed home and septic area and driveways plus an additional minimum 10 m added by the licensee, approximately 0.45 Ha. Permission without limitation was provided by the proponent to survey, assess, and document the archaeological potential and resources if present of the Study Area, no permission to survey the balance of the Property Limit was obtained. The limits of the proposed impacts (structure, septic, driveways) had been marked out by professional surveyors and made the identification of the Study Area readily identified.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is irregular in shape, approximately 0.45 Ha in size, and consists of tree covered lands (Maps 2 & 3).

The Study Area is situated within the Pigeon Lake - Gannon Narrows Watershed which drains into the Kawartha Lakes Watershed (OMNRF 2025).

The Study Area is situated along the shores of Vernon Lake.

The Study Area is situated within the Georgian Bay Fringe (54) physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The Study Area contains soils described as dominantly coarse textured soils of Tweed sandy loam with Precambrian rock at one foot or less (Chapman & Putnam 1984; Ontario 2025).

2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

2.1. Indigenous Peoples Archaeological Context

A search was conducted within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all registered Indigenous 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 12 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.

Generally the archaeological understanding of Ontario's history is broken down into 7 periods.

TABLE 1: PERIODS OF ONTARIO

Common Period Name in Ontario	Time Period
Paleo Period	10,000 - 8,000 BCE
Early Archaic Period	8,000 - 6,000 BCE
Middle Archaic Period	6,000 - 2,500 BCE
Late Archaic Period	2,500 - 1,000 BCE
Early Woodland Period	1,000 - 200 BCE
Middle Woodland Period	200 BCE - 600 CE
Late Woodland Period	800 - 1650 CE

Within the data reviewed for this assessment, only 12 sites were identified as Indigenous. These sites were all Pre-Contact scatters. These sites demonstrate that Indigenous people were present within the landscape but the archaeological record has not been sufficient in capturing the frequency, density, or context of this interaction within the greater landscape.

When a number of the site records were examined for these sites it was observed that very little analysis was conducted on the artifacts recovered and thus further interpretation was unavailable.

Despite the short comings of this small sample it is clear that the landscape in which the Study Area is situated was inhabited, travelled, and utilized by a variety of Indigenous peoples and cultures from the Paleo period through to the arrival of Europeans. However, the archaeological record in the immediate area of the Study Area requires more in depth survey and analysis to better understand the nature and density of the presence of these Peoples within landscape as a whole.

TABLE 2: REGISTERED INDIGENOUS SITES WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF STUDY AREA

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Pre-Contact	**12**
(blank)	12
scatter	12

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. Alderville & Curve Lake First Nations

The following Indigenous Peoples history was provided by Alderville First Nation and Curve Lake First Nation, both Michi Saagiig Nation:

> *The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as "the people of the big river mouths" and were also known as the "Salmon People" who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.*
>
> *The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the "Peacekeepers" among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two*

very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.

Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the "Old Ones" who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.
The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:
"We weren't affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.

We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to

the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.

Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn't mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis."

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being "vacant" after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation. The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation. The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.

This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation.
(Gitiga Migizi & Kapryka 2015)

3.2. Nation Huronne-Wendat

The following Indigenous history was written and provided by Nation Huronne-Wendat:

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this

strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.
According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.
Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.
The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsïo, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.
The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.
(NHW 2024)

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1. Treaty History

The Study Area is located within the limits of the Rice Lake Purchase, Treaty 20. This treaty was signed November 5th, 1818 by a number of Chiefs and Principal Men of the Chippewa Nation and representatives of the Crown. It includes almost 8000 square kilometres primarily within the Newcastle District which modernly makes up a large portion of Central Southern Ontario from Brechin on eastern Lake Simcoe to Lasswade and including Kawartha Highlands Provincial Park as well as the communities of Cambellford, Gravenhurst, Havelock, Kawartha Lakes, Lindsay, Minden, Peterborough, and the majority of Port Perry among others (MIA 2023).

The County of Peterborough is located within the Kawartha Lakes region of southern Ontario. The County is situated between the City of Kawartha Lakes to the west, Northumberland County to the south, Hastings County to the east, and Haliburton County to the north. Peterborough County contains a multitude of lakes including Rice Lake, Buckhorn Lake, and Stoney Lake.

The lands of Peterborough County were first administratively designated in 1788 within the Nassau District which became the Home District in 1792, Newcastle District in 1826, Colborne District in 1838, and finally Peterborough County became administratively independent in 1851 when the Colborne District was dissolved (Mika & Mika 1983)(MOPPBSD 2024).

The earliest written records of these lands were from the voyages of Samuel de Champlain in 1615 where they interacted and traded with the local Mississauga Peoples (Elwood 2015). In 1818, immigrants from Cumberland, England became the first wave of settlers to begin putting down roots in Peterborough County (Mika & Mika 1983)(Mulvany 1884). Peterborough during these early times of written history was home to many Mississauga Peoples. A chief known as Jack Cow but referred to as “Handsome Jack” by settlers was known to preside over the Lakes that would become Peterborough County, allowing settlers to fish and hunt freely but not trap furs which were a highly valued commodity (Mulvany 1884)(Weaver 1913). These initial settlers, led by Peter Robinson, paved the way for a wave of assisted migrants composed of around 2000 impoverished Irish immigrants who settled in the County in 1825. These Irish settlers mainly moved into the southwest townships, gravitating toward the established mill town of Scott’s Mills (Mika & Mika 1983). In 1831, approximately 2000 British immigrants followed settling primarily in Drummer Township. 8 years later a smaller group of 183 Irish and a handful of wealthy British families arrived as well (Mika & Mika 1983). Overall, between 1825 and 1850 the population of Peterborough County grew almost 700% to 12 589 residents (Mika & Mika 1983). Peter Robinson’s influence on the County was the inspiration for the name Peterborough (Mulvany 1884). While farming was a prolific industry the largest industry in the mid to late 19th century was lumber. The connected lakes and rivers of the Trent waterway was the primary form of transportation but the lumber industry fuelled construction of inland roadways. The lumber industry thrived from 1860 to around the 1930s (Mika & Mika 1983). Rail travel came to Peterborough County by way of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway in 1850s. However, the poor construction and condition of the tracks bankrupted the company by 1858. That same year the far more successful Port Hope and Lindsay Railway arrived (Mika & Mika 1983). In 1895, major improvements were made to the Trent Canal system which finalized the connection between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario (Mika & Mika 1983). The Trent Canal System or as its known modernly, The Trent-Severn Waterway, completed a hydraulic lift lock in Peterborough in 1904. This feat of engineering attracted spectators for miles when it opened and remains the largest lift locks in the world and a National Historic Site of Canada (Parks Canada 2024)(Legget 2015). These water travel improvements coupled with a well established road system, and widespread availability of automobiles in the early 1900s, led to Peterborough

County tourism to solidify itself as a powerhouse industry in the 1930s (Mika & Mika 1983). Other prolific industries include mining, agriculture, education, and manufacturing (Britannica 2024). Modernly, the County of Peterborough is over 4000 square kilometres representing eight municipalities made up of around 64000 people in addition to seasonal residents within the cottage, tourism, and education industries. Their main industries are agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, retail, service, and innovation. Peterborough County contains over 700km of roadway, 150 bridges, and a vast and varied landscape of rivers, lakes, hillsides, caves, and community hubs (Peterborough County 2024).

4.2. Township History

The Municipality of Trent Lakes is located within the northwest corner of Peterborough County. Trent Lakes is composed of 3 original Townships of Peterborough County. The previously united Townships of Galway and Cavendish were amalgamated with Harvey Township in 1998 to form Galway-Cavendish and Harvey. In 2013, this municipality changed its name to Trent Lakes in honour of its numerous lakes and the Trent-Severn waterway which runs through the southern part of the Municipality(Trent Lakes 2021).
The former Township of Galway was located in the northwest corner of Peterborough County bordering Haliburton County in the north, Victoria County in the west, Harvey Township in the south, and Cavendish Township in the east. Galway Township was predominantly surveyed in 1857 and then the rest was completed by 1860 (Mulvany 1884).
The first settlers to Galway Township were largely Irish with some English and Germans. They arrived around 1858 by way of the then unfinished Bobcaygeon Road. The landscape proved rugged and rocky with hardwood timber and numerous mineral deposits. Consequently, lumber and mining took the forefront of the Township's early economy (Mulvany 1884). During the early years of land clearing for settlement the nearest mill was Bobcaygeon which was up to 29 km for some settlers. Despite the rough conditions Galway grew relatively quickly. In 1861 Galway Township reported a population of 352 which by 1869 grew to 550 (Mulvaney 1884; J.C. Conner 1869).

Galways largest community through the end of the 19th century was Kinmount with post offices situated in the communities of Mount Irwin and Silver Lake (UPC 1884). Administratively, Galway Township was united with Cavendish Township from their inception (Mika & Mika 1981).

Modernly, the former Township of Galway now a portion of Trent Lakes is a cottage destination. Known for its vast amount of Crown Land and number of Lakes Trent Lakes has a thriving tourism and cottaging economy.

4.3. Study Area History

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

Map 4: "Map of the Township of Galway" (Miles & Co 1879)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lot 28, Concession 8. The land containing the Study Area is not associated with a specific ownership. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

The Study Area is not depicted within 100 m of any roadways, paths, or rail lines.

There is an unnamed watercourse noted within or within 300 m of the Study Area.

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 using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 700791 N 4956750 indicated that there are 8 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. None of the registered archaeological sites are within the Study Area nor are any within a 50 m buffer which would suggest encroachment of archaeological resources into the Study Area.

TABLE 3: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BeGo-9	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	*None Provided*	scatter
BeGo-7	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	*None Provided*	scatter
BeGo-6	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	*None Provided*	scatter

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BeGo-5	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	*None Provided*	scatter
BeGo-4	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	*None Provided*	scatter
BeGo-3	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	*None Provided*	scatter
BeGo-2	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	*None Provided*	scatter
BeGo-10	*None Provided*	Pre-Contact	*None Provided*	scatter

5.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

A review of Archaeological Assessment reports currently accepted into the provincial register of archaeological reports that have been completed within a 50 m buffer of the Study Area resulted in no related reports.

5.3. Archaeological Assessments & Registered Sites Analysis

A review of Archaeological Assessment reports within 50 m of the Study Area, along with registered archaeological sites within 50 m of the Study Area indicates that there are no sites are registered within 50 m of the Study Area.

5.4. Cemeteries & Burials

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

5.5. Archaeological Management/Master Plan

The Study Area is not situated within limits of any known or approved Archaeological Management/Master Plan.

5.6. Heritage Properties

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

5.7. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2021).

5.8. Study Area Archaeological Potential

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

- Present or past water sources within 300 m of the Study Area
- 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.

6. 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.

7. 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 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

8. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY

8.1. Archaeological Survey Methodology

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. The weather conditions encountered during the

completed archaeological survey are presented below. At all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather and lighting conditions. The limits of the Study Area were defined in the field by the use of a geo-referenced Study Area overly on a GPS system accurate to 1 m.

TABLE 4: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Directors
Nov-6-2025	5°C, light cloud cover	Irvin (P379)	Kelly

The assessment began with a visual review of the Study Area conditions.

The Study Area was found to be treed covered, undulating rocky terrain with examples of bedrock exposure, despite this, a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey was conducted (Images 1-3). The topsoil within the Study Area consisted of a very organic thin loam atop a distinct orange sandy subsoil (Image 4).

The completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey resulted in the discovery of no archaeological resources.

The archaeological methodology employed during the Stage 2 Test Pit survey consisted of:

- All test pits were excavated by shovel at 5 m intervals on 5 m transects (unless noted above)
- Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all structures, both extant and in ruin, when present
- All test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were 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 which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

9. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records.

TABLE 5: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes	Location
Field Notes: P379-0828-2025	Digital Files	-	IHI Server
Photos: P379-0828-2025	Digital Files	-	IHI Server

10. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment survey, measuring approximately 0.45 Ha in size was subject to a complete archaeological assessment.

No archaeological resources were identified in the completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

The balance of the Property Limit retains archaeological potential and further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey is recommended should future development or site plan changes be contemplated.

TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	0.45	4.5%
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey Recommended	Stage 2 AA Recommended	5.6	56.5%
Vernon Lake: Marine Checklist Recommended Should Development Occur	-	3.86	39.0%
Total		**9.91**	**100**

11. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Stage 2 Study Area (as depicted on Maps 6 & 7) forming the land subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment and reported on herein has been sufficiently assessed and no further archaeological assessments are recommended.

- The lands outside of the area subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, the Property Limit, retains archaeological potential. Should future impacts or project limit changes occur, further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey is recommended and should conform to the following:

- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions:
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  - All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

- The Property Limit contains a waterbody that may retain archaeological potential. Should any subsurface impacts or development be contemplated, it is recommended that the Ontario Provincial Marine Archaeological Potential Checklist be employed.

- 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.

12. IMAGES

Image 1: Field Archaeologist conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.

Image 2: Field Archaeologist conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.

Image 3: Field Archaeologist conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.

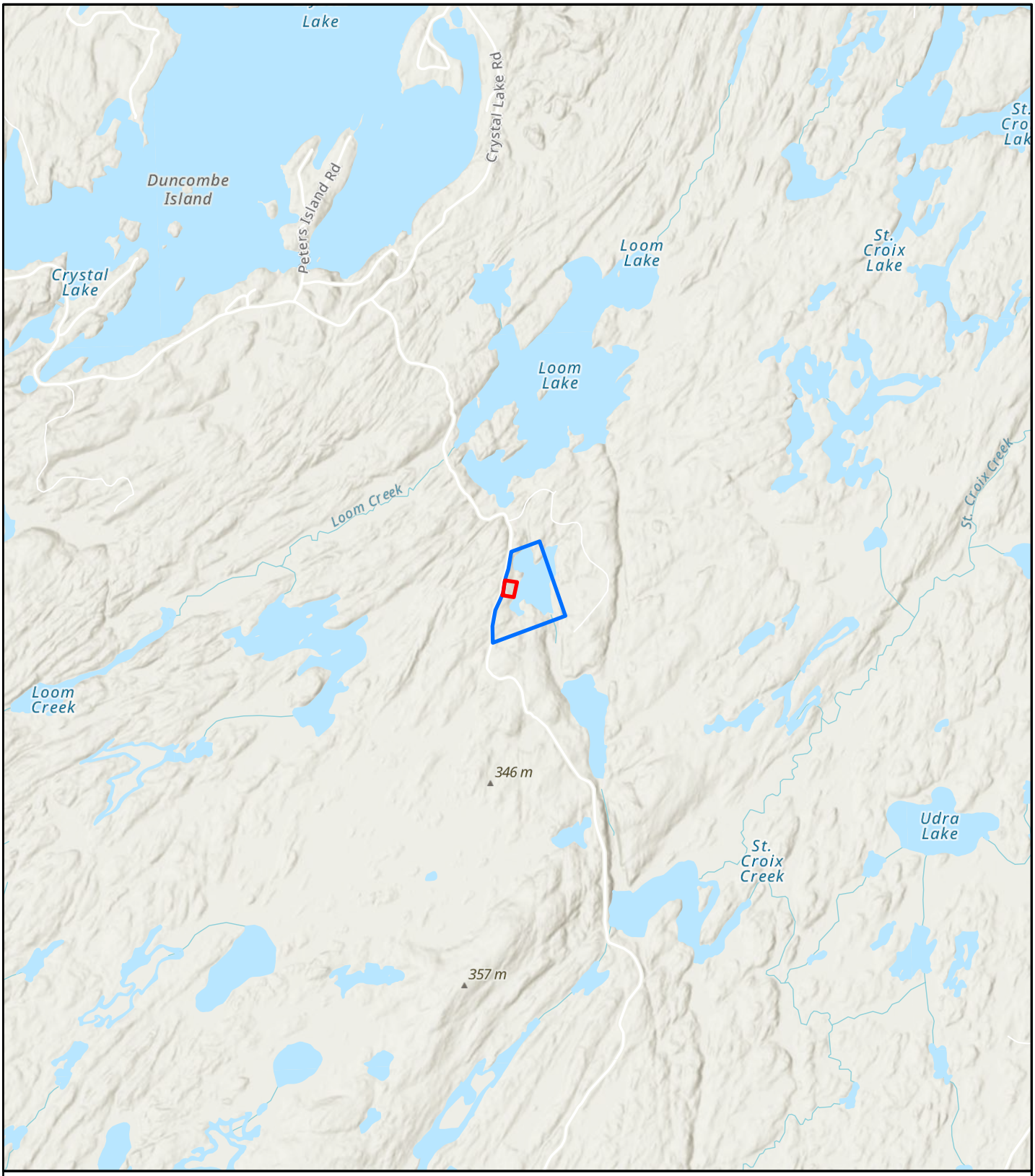
Image 4: Field Archaeologist conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.

13. 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):

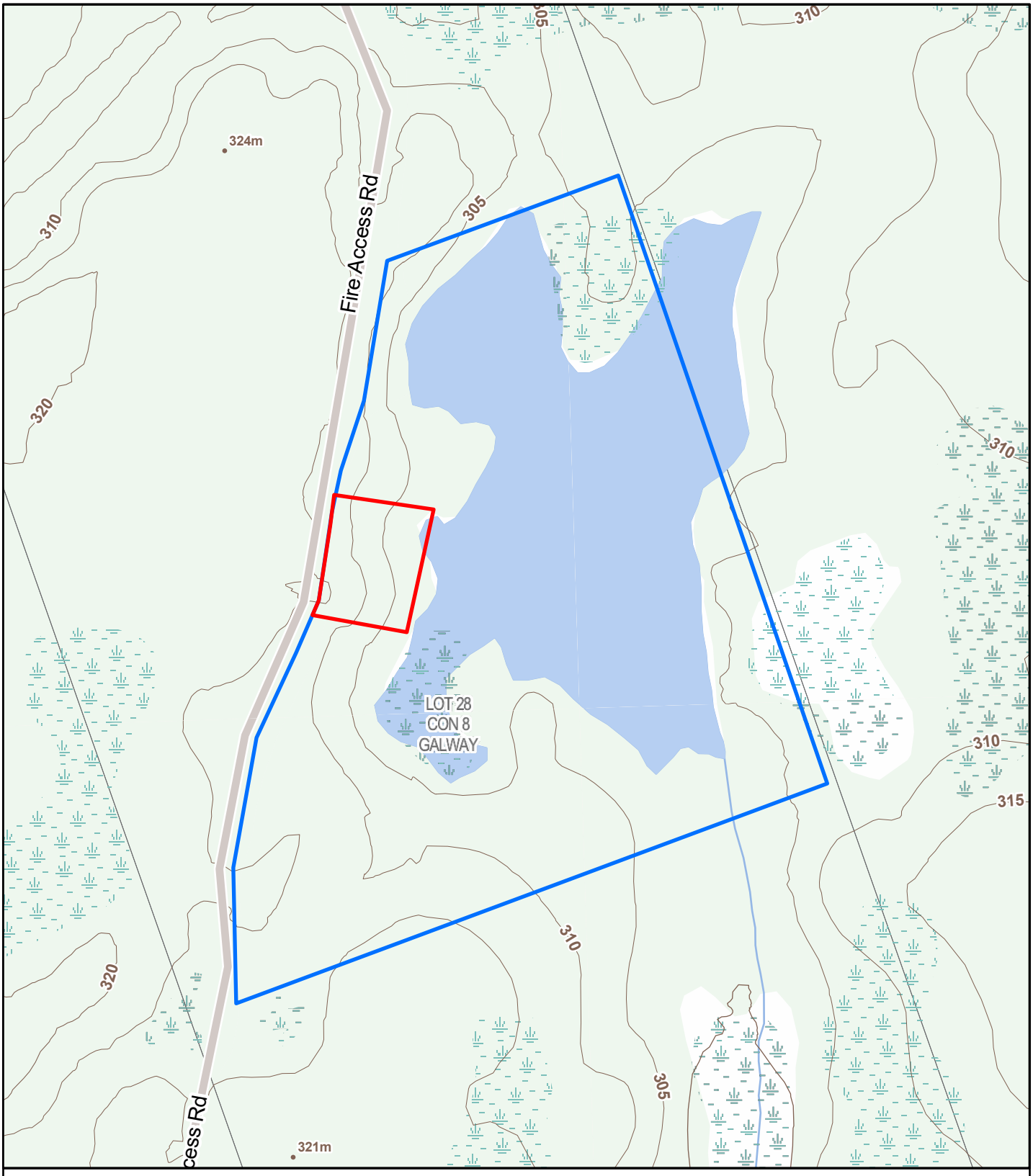
> This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that 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 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.
>
> 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.

14. MAPS

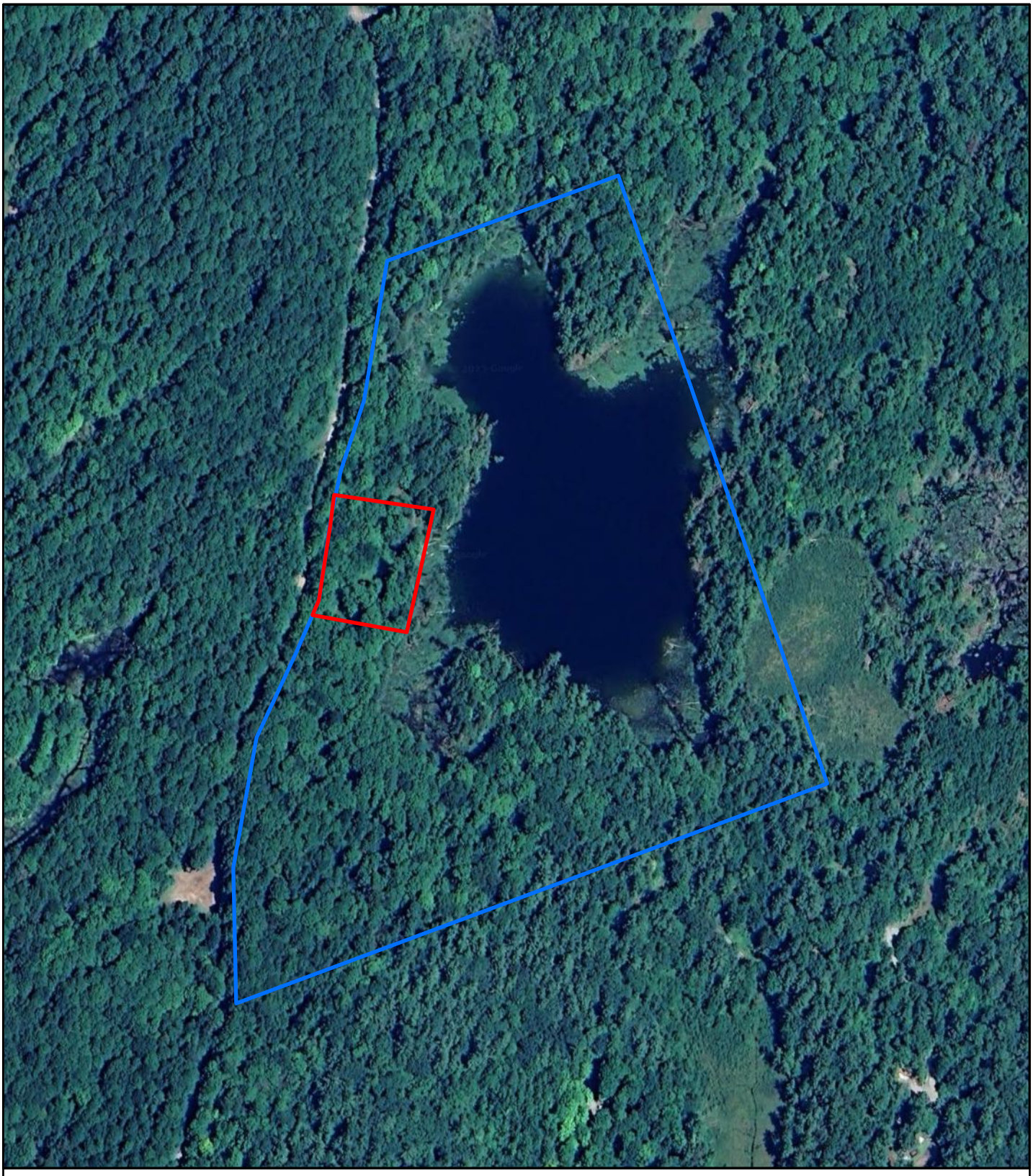


Source: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

Map 1: Study Area Location



Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



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Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail

Source: Miles & Co. 1879

Map 4: Study Area atop 1879 Map

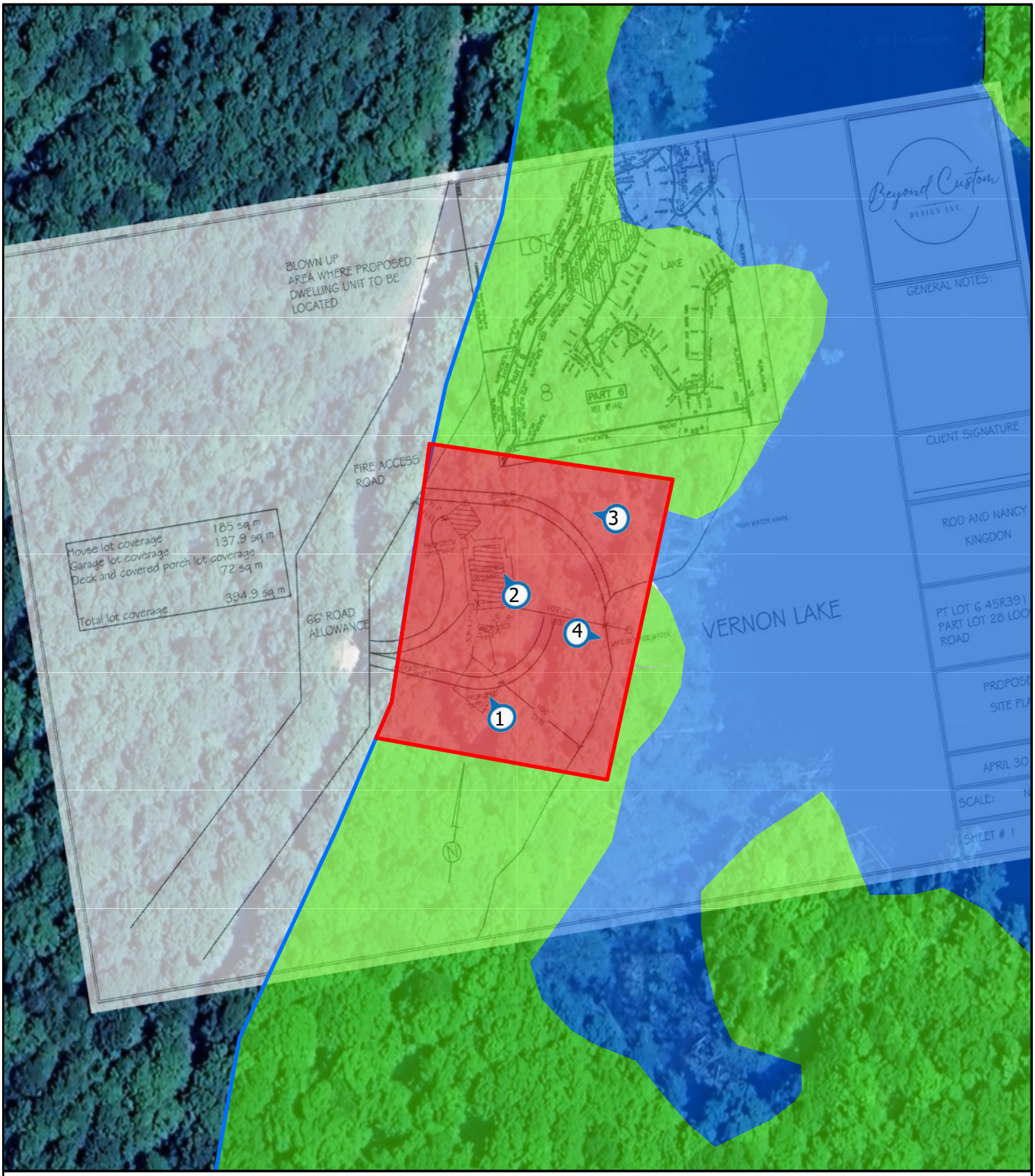
N

Meters
0 10 20 30 40

Property Limit
Study Area
Vernon Lake: Marine Checklist Recommended
5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources Identified
Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Recommended
Photo # & Direction

Source: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, Vantor, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA,

Map 5: Stage 2 Results of Assessment



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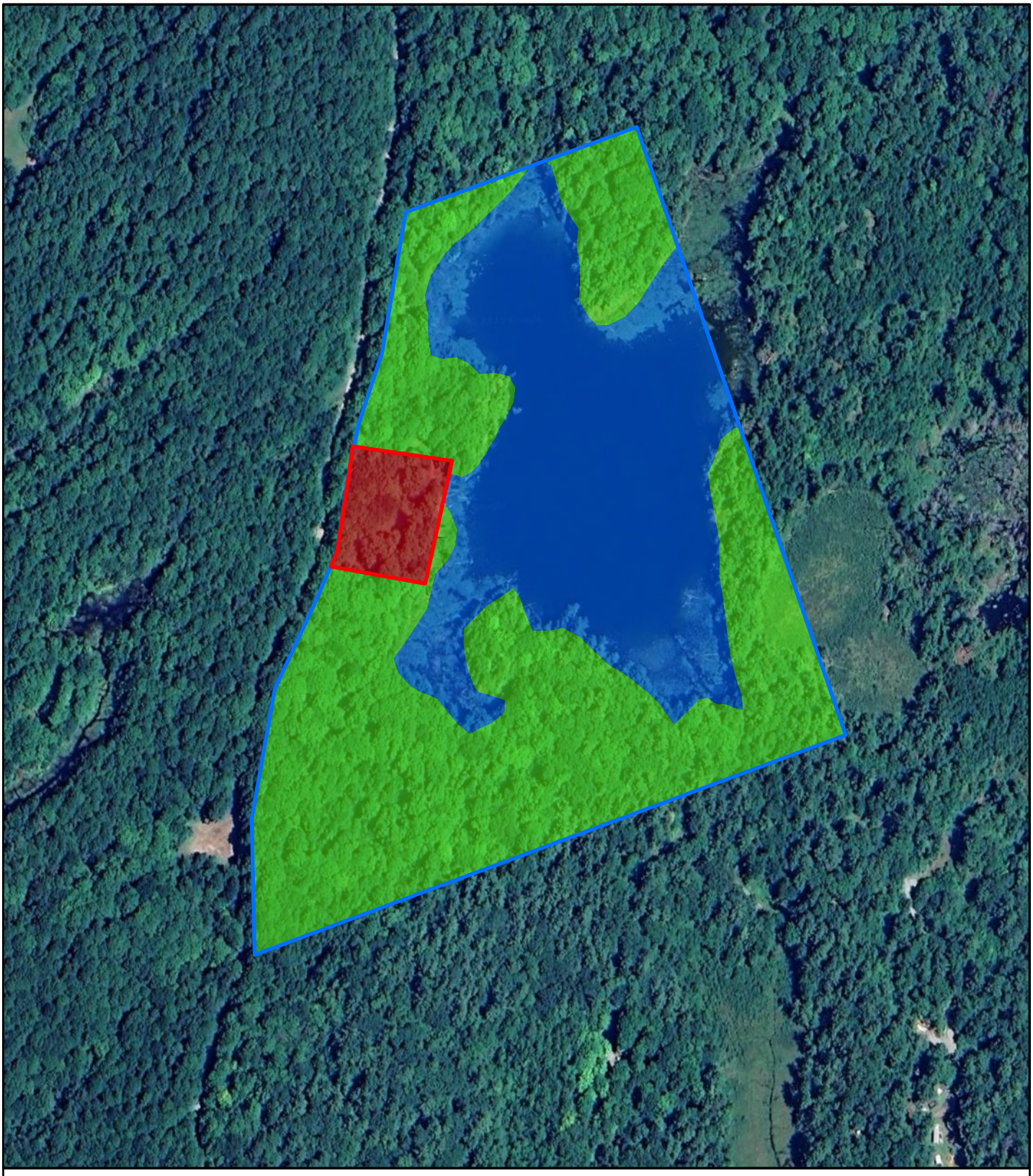
Map 6: Stage 2 Results of Assessment atop Site Plan



Map 7: Stage 2 Results of Assessment & Property Limit

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