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VIA COURIER, RESS and EMAIL

December 11, 2015

Ms. Kirsten Walli
Board Secretary
Ontario Energy Board
2300 Yonge Street, Suite 2700
Toronto, ON M4P 1E4

Re: Ontario Energy Board File No. EB-2015-0194
Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. – CNL Chalk River Facility Pipeline Project
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Please find enclosed the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the above noted CNL Chalk River Facility Pipeline Project as referenced in the response to Board Staff Interrogatory # 2, filed on September 25, 2015.

Please contact the undersigned if you have any questions.

Yours truly,

(Original Signed)

Stephanie Allman
Regulatory Coordinator

cc: Scott Stoll, Legal Counsel, Aird & Berlis LLP

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Pipeline to Serve CNL Chalk River Facility

Part of Lots 3-9, Concession 8, Lots 3-15, Concession 9, Lots 12-13, Concession 10, Lots 23-26, Range A and Lots 22-23, Range B, Geographic Township of Buchanan, Town of Deep River and Town of Laurentian Hills, Renfrew County, Ontario

Prepared for:
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Prepared by:
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PIF #: P415-0056-2015
Project #: 122511142

ORIGINAL REPORT

December 2, 2015

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Executive Summary

Stantec was retained by Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. (Enbridge) to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the Pipeline to Serve CNL Chalk River Facility study area. Enbridge is proposing to install a Nominal Pipe Size (NPS) 6 (6 inch; 150 millimetre) diameter extra high pressure steel natural gas pipeline in Chalk River, Ontario. An NPS 6 intermediate pressure polyethylene pipe and upgrades to the existing Chalk River Gate Station would also be included as ancillary facilities related to this project. The proposed pipeline originates at the Enbridge Chalk River Gate Station located at 30855 Highway 17 and terminates at the Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Chalk River Facility in the Town of Laurentian Hills, Ontario. The route traverses northeast along the existing Hydro One easement until it intersects with Baggs Road, where the route turns north and follows Baggs Road to Plant Road, and then along Plant Road to the CNL facility, a distance of approximately 10.2 km.

The proposed pipeline is located within the Town of Deep River and the Town of Laurentian Hills, Renfrew County, Ontario. The Project is located within Ontario and is thus subject to the regulatory authority of the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) and pursuant to the *OEB Act,* S.O. 1998 c.15 Sch B and associated regulations, including the *Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Pipelines and Facilities in Ontario (2011)*. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken as part of an Environmental Assessment under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*.

The objectives of the Stage 2 assessment were to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and to determine whether any of the resources might be artifacts and archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest, and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted between August 20 and November 24, 2015. **No archaeological resources were identified. No further work is recommended for the study area.**

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

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

Project Personnel

Archaeology Task Manager:	Colin Varley, MA, RPA (P002)
Licensed Archaeologist:	Patrick Hoskins, MA (P415)
Project Manager:	Edward Malindzak, M.Sc.
Licensed Field Director:	Tavis Maplesden (R467)
Field Technicians:	Christina Muxlow, BA Kirsty Walker, BA Quinton Wilson, B.Eng.
Report Writer:	Patrick Hoskins, MA (P415)
Technical Review:	Parker Dickson, MA (P256)
Senior Review:	Colin Varley, MA, RPA (P002)

Acknowledgements

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport:	Robert von Bitter

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. (Enbridge) to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment in advance of a new pipeline installation, identified as the Pipeline to Serve CNL Chalk River Facility (the Project). The proposed pipeline is located in Chalk River within the Town of Deep River and Town of Laurentian Hills, Renfrew County, Ontario. The Project is located within Ontario and is thus subject to the regulatory authority of the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) and is pursuant to the *OEB Act,* S.O. 1998 c.15 Sch B and associated regulations, including Section 4.3.4 of the OEB's *Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Pipelines and Facilities in Ontario* (OEB 2011). The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken as part of an Environmental Assessment under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*.

Enbridge is proposing to install a Nominal Pipe Size (NPS) 6 (6 inch; 150 millimetre) diameter extra high pressure steel natural gas pipeline in Chalk River, Ontario. An NPS 6 intermediate pressure polyethylene pipe and upgrades to the existing Chalk River Gate Station would also be included as ancillary facilities related to this project. The proposed pipeline originates at the Enbridge Chalk River Gate Station located at 30855 Highway 17 and terminates at the Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Chalk River Facility in the Town of Laurentian Hills, Ontario. The route traverses northeast along the existing Hydro One easement until it intersects with Baggs Road, where the route turns north and follows Baggs Road to Plant Road, and then along Plant Road to the CNL facility, a distance of approximately 10.2 km (Figure 1).

Permission to enter the study area to document and remove archaeological resources was provided by Enbridge and CNL.

1.1.1 Objectives

For the purposes of this Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) were followed.

The objectives of the Stage 2 assessment were to document archaeological resources present within the study area, to determine whether any of the resources might be artifacts or archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest requiring further assessment, and to provide specific Stage 3 direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of the identified archaeological resources (Government of Ontario 2011).

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The study area is located on part of Lots 3-9, Concession 8, Lots 3-15, Concession 9, Lots 12-13, Concession 10, Lots 23-26, Range A and Lots 22-23, Range B, Geographic Township of Buchanan, Town of Deep River and Town of Laurentian Hills, Renfrew County, Ontario (Figure 1).

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Resources

The study area has potentially been occupied from 7,000 BC until the present day. A summary of the culture history for Eastern Ontario is provided in Table 1. The discussion of possible archaeological resources and the occupation of Eastern Ontario, is based on Bray and Epp (1984), Dawson (1976, 1983), Hamilton (2013), Hinshelwood (2004), Julig (1994), Mason (2002), Morris (1943), Pilon (1999), Ross and Arthurs (1979), and Wright (1995-2004).

The Ottawa River was beneath the Wisconsin Glacier until approximately 7,000 BC when Paleo-Indian groups moved into the area from the west or south. The Plano phase of the Paleo-Indian culture (*circa* 7,000 – 5,000 BC) includes a variety of temporal and regional variations in tool sets composed of unfluted points. Plano sites tend to be found on the beaches of the Upper Great Lakes and former beaches on the shores of glacial lakes (strandlines). Evidence from Plano sites indicates a reliance on big-game hunting (i.e., caribou and extinct Pleistocene mammals) as well as the use of boats. Plano groups were likely small, occupying the same sites seasonally over a long period of time.

Table 1 Cultural Chronology of Eastern Ontario

Period	Groups	Time Period	Comments
Paleo-Indian	Plano Group	7,000 – 5,000 BC	Unfluted projectile points; big game hunters; small camps along strandlines
Archaic	Laurentian Archaic	5,000 - 500 BC	Seasonal camps; emergence of woodworking industry; development of specialized tools; cold hammering of native copper
Initial Woodland (Western Shield)	Laurel Culture	500 BC - 1000 AD	Introduction of pottery; evidence for exchange networks; larger settlements in spring and summer, dispersed smaller settlement in fall and winter
Early Middle Woodland (St. Lawrence/Lower Great Lakes)	Meadowood (E.W.); Middlesex (Transitional) and Point Peninsula (M.W.)	500 BC - 1000 AD	Introduction of pottery; increased sedentism; larger settlements in spring and summer, dispersed smaller settlement in fall and winter; some elaborate mortuary ceremonialism
Terminal Woodland (Western Shield)	Blackduck Culture	1000 - 1650 AD	Fabric-impressed globular ceramic vessels

Table 1 Cultural Chronology of Eastern Ontario

Period	Groups	Time Period	Comments
Late Woodland (St. Lawrence/Lower Great Lakes)	Iroquoian	1000 - 1650 AD	Shift to agriculture as major component of subsistence; larger villages with large longhouses; increasing political complexity
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian Groups	1650 - 1850 AD	Early European contact and fur trade
Late Historic	Euro-Canadian	1850 AD - present	European settlement and treaties

The Laurentian Archaic period (5,000 - 500 BC) in Northeastern Ontario is evidenced by campsites throughout the Canadian Shield. Early Shield Archaic hunters followed the same subsistence patterns as Plano hunters. As the Continental Glacier receded and the glacial lakes dried, Archaic hunters moved farther into the interior of Northern Ontario following the caribou and, for a brief period, moose populations. Tool technologies were adapted to include axes, adzes, and chisels in response to the developing northern forests. Stone tools are generally ground or polished rather than the chipped and flaked tools that are more prevalent in the Shield Archaic. The addition of copper as a raw material led to the production of a tool set that included a variety of tools for woodworking and, more commonly, fishing. Fishing technology grew to include copper harpoons, fish hooks, and large gaff hooks. In addition to tool technology development, ceremonial burial practices developed to include the practice of depositing grave goods. There was also an increase in trade with groups throughout the Great Lakes region with trade networks extending into Southern Ontario and the American Midwest. Archaic sites are known from the Middle Ottawa Valley at Morrison's Island and Allumette Island near Pembroke, and from Radiant Lake and Whitson Lake in northern Algonquin Park, on the Petawawa River system.

At the start of the Woodland period, demarcated by the appearance of pottery, the Upper Ottawa River Valley is intriguing as it contains sites with traits from developments from the Western Shield and the St. Lawrence Valley/Lower Great Lakes areas. In the Lake Temagami and in the Upper Ottawa Valley areas, there are sites with Western Shield tradition pottery in close proximity to sites with St. Lawrence/Lower Great Lakes types of pottery. The overlapping of the occupations of these two traditions, as well as sites where it appears that pottery from both traditions occur on the same site, suggest that there has been longstanding direct interaction between peoples in the Canadian Shield and St. Lawrence Lowlands geographic zones. While there are sites with evidence of Early and Middle Woodland period ceramics along the middle Ottawa Valley, Late Woodland pottery has not yet been identified from this area. Late Woodland pottery is known to occur on Lake Nipissing and in the Upper Ottawa Valley, beyond Mattawa, so it is almost certain that Late Woodland period peoples were in the area (Laliberté 1999; Spence *et al*. 1990; Watson 1999).

The Algonkian culture moved into Northern Ontario during the Terminal Woodland and is identified through the development of new pottery types. Small scrapers and projectile points used for hunting and fur processing become an integral component of the stone tool set as well

as bone awls and copper knives, fish hooks, and scrapers. Algonkian groups became more mobile as food sources became sparser and seasonally unreliable as the climate changed during the Little Ice Age (*circa* 1550 AD). Trade networks with Iroquoian villages to the south were established allowing Algonkian hunters to exchange furs for agricultural goods.

1.2.2 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources

The Ottawa River was travelled during the early part of the 17th century by early French explorers Étienne Brulé, Nicolas de Vignau, and Samuel de Champlain and they are credited with being the first Europeans in the Project region (Kennedy 1970). The Ottawa River was considered a safer route than the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes, and quickly became a major travel route for explorers, fur traders, and missionaries accessing the interior of the country. Kennedy (1970) mentions that great flotillas of canoes travelled the Ottawa River. As a result, the river became a well-documented route and some of the earliest maps of North America are of the Ottawa River. The remnants of the fur trading industry have left their mark on the landscape along the Ottawa River. According to the mid-17th century explorer De Troyes, Allumette Island, approximately 20 kilometres southeast of the Project, was so called by the voyageurs because a Jesuit who was passing through forgot a box of matches (allumettes) on the island (Kennedy 1970). Deep River, the name of the town that services CNL, is the English translation of the portage area of *la rivière creuse*. Pointe aux Baptême, located approximately one km from the Project, was where it was customary to baptize novice voyageurs.

Despite the busy nature of the Ottawa River, the areas beyond the shorelines were not very well surveyed and Europeans did not settle the area until the lumber trade became the main economy for the region in the 1800s. Renfrew County was not formally settled until 1824 near the mouth of the Madawaska River and Buchanan Township was not surveyed until 1857 (Rayburn 1997, Mercer 1998). Settlement was slow and up until 1920 almost half of the lots in Buchanan Township had not been patented (Swayze 2007). Despite not being surveyed until 1857, some settlers homesteaded in Deep River as early as the 1830s (Town of Deep River 1970). The earliest record of European settlement in Chalk River, the village closest to the study area, is 1883 and was known as either Coppsville, or Clarksville, depending on the side of the railway (Blimkie 1979).

During the Second World War, the governments of Canada and Britain established a nuclear research laboratory in Montreal. Under the Nation Research Council of Canada this group developed a design for a nuclear reactor. A relatively remote location, yet close enough to Ottawa, Montreal, and Toronto was needed to build the nuclear reactor. In 1944, the location for the nuclear laboratory was determined and building began on the Felix Beauchamp farm near Chalk River and Deep River. In 1945 the ZEEP (Zero Energy Experimental Pile) reactor went operational and was the first nuclear reactor outside of the United States. Throughout the 1950s to 2000s various nuclear research reactors have been operated by CNL for production of nuclear material for medical and scientific applications. The labs produce over half of the world's medical isotopes (AECL 2013).

The development of the facility brought an influx of people to the area and Deep River and Chalk River became the main communities that service the facility and the employees of the facility. At the time of the initial building of the facility development could not keep up with demand and early workers were housed in tents on loan from Camp Petawawa (Town of Deep River 1970).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the Petawawa Sand Plain region, as identified by Chapman and Putnam (1984). The Petawawa Sand Plain is a 335 square kilometre sand plain interrupted by outcroppings of Precambrian rock. The sand plain was a delta created in the Champlain Sea by the Petawawa, Barrow, Indian, and Ottawa rivers (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The soils in the southern portion of the study area are classified as Uplands fine sandy loam. A significant portion of the study area has not been classified. However, as the unclassified area is bounded by the Ottawa River on one side and the Upland Series soils on the other three sides, it can be extrapolated that the remainder of the study srea consists of Upland Series soils as well. Although Uplands soils in other regions of Renfrew County have been cultivated, those occurring in the vicinity of the study area are generally accepted to be of limited agricultural value (Gillespie *et al.* 1964).

The study area crosses several creeks, such as Pumphouse Creek in the south and Perch Creek in the north. The study area is also adjacent to Maskinonge Lake and within 300 metres of Sturgeon Lake.

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 Archaeological Sites Database (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 kilometres east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometres 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. The study area under review is within Borden Block CaGi.

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 10 archaeological sites have been registered within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (personal communication, Robert von Bitter, October 13, 2015; Government of Ontario n.d.).

Table 2: Registered and Unregistered Sites within One Kilometre of Study Area

Site Name	Borden Number	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
Arthur Beauchamp Homestead	CaGi-30	Euro-Canadian	N/A
Bob Chequen Homestead and Whisk Still	CaGi-31	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
Felix Beauchamp Homestead	CaGi-36	Euro-Canadian	N/A
Blinkie Farm	CaGi-37	Euro-Canadian	N/A
Gust Farm	CaGi-38	Euro-Canadian	N/A
Wagner Homestead	CaGi-39	Euro-Canadian	N/A
Parking Lot	CaGi-40	Early Archaic	N/A
Louis Orielle's Cabin	CaGi-43	Euro-Canadian	N/A
Rosina Brunelle Homestead	CaGi-44	Euro-Canadian	N/A
Budd Homestead	CaGi-49	Euro-Canadian	N/A

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment for this Project was conducted by Stantec (2015), entitled *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Pipeline to Serve CNL Chalk River Facility, Lots 5-7, Con 7; Lots 3-11, Con 8; Lots 3-16, Con 9; Lots 12-12, Con 10; Lots 22-26, Range A; and Lots 21-23, Range B, Town of Laurentian Hills, Renfrew County, Ontario*. The Stage 1 assessment determined that much of the study area retained archaeological potential and that any area within 300 metres of a feature of archaeological potential be assessed (Stantec 2015).

To the best of Stantec's knowledge, no other archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the study area.

1.3.3 Existing Conditions

The study area from the take-off point to the proposed new feeder station consists largely of cleared and wooded land, as well as pockets of modern disturbances and low and permanently wet areas. To the best of Stantec's knowledge this land has never been ploughed or used for agricultural purposes. Beyond the location of the new feeder station the pipeline route traverses largely previously disturbed lands inside the developed CNL compound. However, two areas where previous disturbance could not be confirmed and that retain archaeological potential are present within the facility.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of the study area was conducted between August 20, 2015 and November 24, 2015 under PIF# P415-0056-2015 issued to Patrick Hoskins, MA of Stantec by the MTCS. 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. During the Stage 2 testing within the CNL compound there was snow cover on the ground, however, there had been no frost penetration into the ground and all soil was screenable. Photos 1 to 14 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 2 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Table 3: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
August 20, 2015	Stage 2 test pit survey	Overcast, hot	Dry and friable; screens easily
August 21, 2015	Stage 2 test pit survey	Overcast, hot	Dry and friable; screens easily
August 24, 2015	Stage 2 test pit survey	Cloudy, warm	Dry and friable; screens easily
August 25, 2015	Stage 2 test pit survey	Cloudy, warm	Dry and friable; screens easily
September 8, 2015	Stage 2 test pit survey	Cloudy, warm	Dry and friable; screens easily
October 2, 2015	Stage 2 test pit survey	Cloudy, warm	Dry and friable; screens easily
November 24, 2015	Stage 2 Test Pit Survey	Cloudy, cold	Dry and friable; screens easily

Approximately 95% of the study area consists of Rights-of-Way along a Hydro One Networks Inc. (HONI) corridor, Baggs Road, and Plant Road, wood lot, bush, and non-agricultural scrubland that were inaccessible for ploughing (Figures 2-1 to 2-10). The proposed pipeline route starts at the Chalk River Gate Station on the west side of Highway 17 and runs for approximately 100 m until it reaches the Honi corridor. The route the runs along the north edge of the HONI corridor for 600 metres until it meets the Baggs Road Right-of Way (RoW). From there the pipeline route turns north and runs along the existing Baggs Road for 1.3 km. Assessment was completed on both sides of Baggs Road as it was not yet determined on which side of the road the pipeline will be constructed. At the junction of Baggs Road and Plant Road the route turns east and follows along the north edge of Plant Road for a distance of 6.3 km. At this point the pipeline route leaves Plant Road for a small side road and the route switches to the south side of the road for a distance of 400 m. From there the pipeline will enter a new feeder station location. An area of approximately 60 x 60 m was assessed at the feeder station location. From the new feeder, the route traverses through the CNL compound. All areas along the proposed pipeline route and within the CNL compound identified as retaining archaeological potential areas were subject to test pit assessment at a five metre interval (Photos 1 to 5) in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario

2011). Each test pit was approximately 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated five centimetres into sterile subsoil. The soils were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six millimetre 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. One area located within the CNL facility was test pit surveyed and found to be disturbed (Photo 6).

Much of the route located within the CNL compound was previously disturbed and was documented during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment (Stantec 2015).

The remaining portion of the study area includes low and permanently wet areas (approximately 2.5%) and areas of previous and modern disturbance (approximately 2.5%). These areas are illustrated in Photos 9 to 14 and 7 to 9, respectively. While these areas were not assessed, they were photo documented (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1b; Government of Ontario 2011).

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0 of this report. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
12 Pages of Field Notes	Stantec office in Ottawa	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 Hand Drawn Map	Stantec office in Ottawa	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 Map Provided by Client	Stantec office in Ottawa	Hard and digital copies in project file
242 Digital Photographs	Stantec office in Ottawa	Stored digitally in project file

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area and so no material culture was collected. As a result, no artifact storage arrangements are required.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Stantec was retained by the Enbridge to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the Pipeline to Serve CNL Chalk River Facility study area. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 assessment for the proposed study area. Thus, in accordance with Section 2.2 and Section 7.8.4 Standard 3 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological assessment of the study area is required**.

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

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 (Government of Ontario 1990b). 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 Government and Consumer Services.

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8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Stage 2 Test Pit Survey at a Five Metre Interval along Baggs Road, facing northwest

Photo 2: Stage 2 Test Pit Survey at a Five Metre Interval along Plant Road, facing north

Images

Photo 3: Stage 2 Test Pit Survey at a Five Metre Interval along Plant Road, facing west

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Images

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Photo 6: Disturbed Test Pit, located within the CNL Facility

Images

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Photo 8: Highway 17, Previously Disturbed Area – Not Assessed, facing northeast

Images

Photo 9: North of Plant Road at Feeder Station Area, Previously Disturbed Area – Not Assessed, facing east

Photo 10: Permanently Wet Area Beside Plant Road- Not Assessed, facing northeast

Images

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Photo 12: Permanently Wet Area on North Side of Plant Road – Not Assessed, facing north

Images

Photo 13: Permanently Wet Area, North Side fo Plant Road - Not Assessed, facing north

Photo 14: Permanently Wet Area, North Side of Plant Road - Not Assessed, facing northeast

9.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages.

310000

315000

5100000

Highway 17

0 750 1,500 m

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Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Gate Station
- Railway
- Road
- Highway

Notes

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Client/Project

Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.
CNL Gas Pipeline, Chalk River, Ontario
Stage 2 Archaeological Investigation

Figure No.

1

Title

Study Area Location

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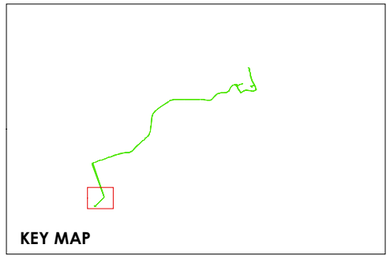
Revised: 2015-12-02 By: ncruikshank

Stantec

Legend

- Photo Location and Direction
- Test Pitted at 5 Metre Intervals
- Previously Disturbed; Not Assessed
- Gate Station
- Railway
- Road
- Highway



KEY MAP

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Figure No.

2 - 01

Title

Stage 2 Results

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Stantec

Legend

- Photo Location and Direction
- Test Pitted at 5 Metre Intervals
- Road

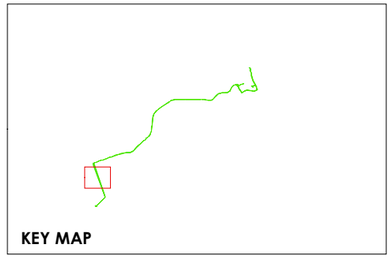

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Figure No.

2 - 02

Title

Stage 2 Results

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Legend

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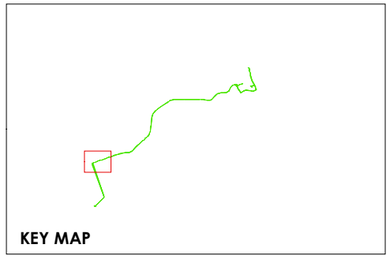
- Test Pitted at 5 Metre Intervals
- Previously Disturbed; Not
- Road
- Watercourse



KEY MAP

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Stage 2 Archaeological Investigation

Figure No.

2 - 03

Title

Stage 2 Results

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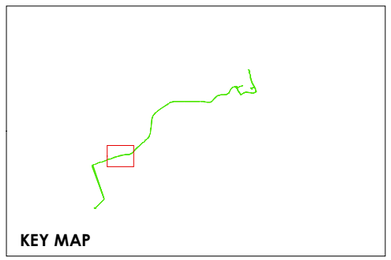
Stantec

Legend

- Test Pitted at 5 Metre Intervals
- Road
- Watercourse



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Stage 2 Archaeological Investigation

Figure No.

2 - 04

Title

Stage 2 Results

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Stantec

Legend

- Photo Location and Direction
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- Permanenetly Wet; Not Assessed
- Road
- Watercourse

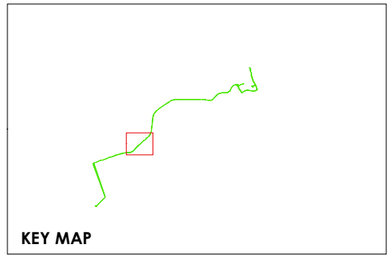

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Figure No.

2 - 05

Title

Stage 2 Results

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Legend

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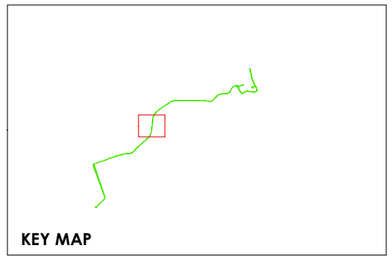
- Test Pitted at 5 Metre Intervals
- Previously Disturbed; Not Assessed
- Permanenetly Wet; Not Assessed
- Road
- Watercourse



KEY MAP

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Figure No.

2 - 06

Title

Stage 2 Results

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Legend

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- Previously Disturbed; Not Assessed
- Permanenetly Wet; Not Assessed
- Road
- Watercourse

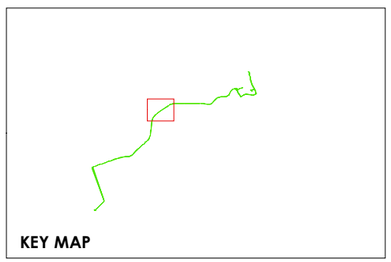

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Figure No.

2 - 07

Title

Stage 2 Results

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Legend

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- Road
- Watercourse

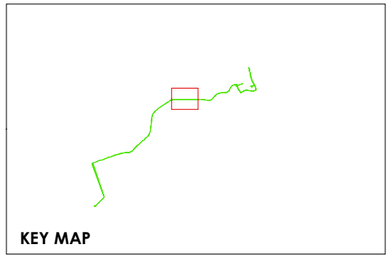

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Figure No.

2 - 08

Title

Stage 2 Results

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Legend

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- Previously Disturbed; Not Assessed
- Permanenetly Wet; Not Assessed
- Road
- Watercourse

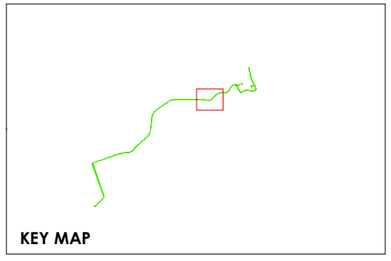

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Figure No.

2 - 09

Title

Stage 2 Results

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Legend

- Photo Location and Direction
- Test Pitted at 5 Metre Intervals
- Test Pitted, Found to be Disturbed
- Previously Disturbed; Not Assessed
- Road

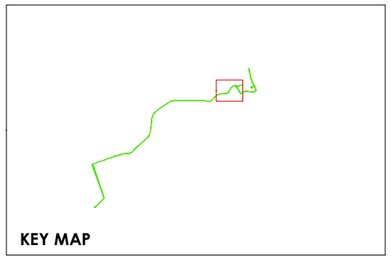

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Figure No.

2 - 10

Title

Stage 2 Results

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Legend

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- Previously Disturbed; Not Assessed
- Road
- Watercourse

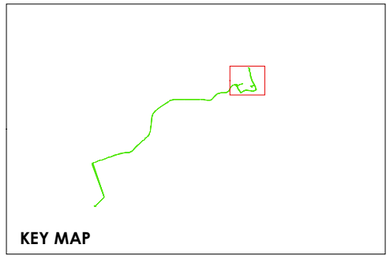

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Figure No.

2 - 11

Title

Stage 2 Results

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