Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Bronte Creek Meadows, Part of Lots 1-4, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Nelson, County of Halton, Now in the City of Burlington, Regional Municipality of Halton

Revised Report

Prepared for:

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Project Information Form: P449-0713-2023

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 23PL-043

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Alinea Land Corporation to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Bronte Creek Meadows, located on part of Lots 1-4, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Nelson, County of Halton, now in the City of Burlington, Regional Municipality of Halton. The study area, situated on the southwest side of Burloak Drive between Upper Middle Road and Mainway, is approximately 123.7 hectares.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the study area, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. The evaluation of archaeological potential also took into consideration the general guidance the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (Archaeological Services Inc., 1998a, 2009). This research indicated there was potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the study area.

The Stage 2 field assessment took place over 88 days between the spring of 2023 and summer of 2025 and was conducted by means of a combined pedestrian and test pit survey in all areas of archaeological potential. During the Stage 2 assessment, 83 non-diagnostic Indigenous findspots, 54 Indigenous sites, one multi-component site, and one Euro-Canadian historical site were documented.

Sixteen Indigenous sites, the multi-component site, and the Euro-Canadian historical site have been recommended for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments. At the request of the Indigenous communities, two other sites have been recommended for additional survey (controlled surface pick-up) to further evaluate if Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment is warranted. None of the remaining 36 Indigenous sites nor any of the 83 non-diagnostic Indigenous findspots meet the criteria for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment and are considered free of any further archaeological concern.

ASI

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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Alinea Land Corporation to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Bronte Creek Meadows, located on part of Lots 1-4, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Nelson, County of Halton, now in the City of Burlington, Regional Municipality of Halton (Figure 1). The study area, situated on the southwest side of Burloak Drive between Upper Middle Road and Mainway, is approximately 123.7 hectares.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Jennifer Ley (R376), the project management of Jamie Houston-Dickson (P398), and the project direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449); the work was completed under Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (hereafter referred to as the Ministry) Project Information Form P449-0713-2023. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in advance of a future proposed Plan of Subdivision, as required by the City of Burlington and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990) (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture, 1990; now the Ministry) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2011).

The work carried out for this assessment was also guided by the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (Archaeological Services Inc., 1998a, 2009), which provides further refinement regarding potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics that affect archaeological potential.

Active engagement and consultation with Indigenous communities was conducted throughout the duration of the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment. A detailed account of the engagement process is provided in the Supplementary Documentation: Indigenous Engagement document associated with this report.

Permission to access the study area and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on February 6, 2023. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to the initiation of fieldwork.

The Bronte Creek Meadows study area encompasses a large assembly of vacant lands comprised of five adjacent property parcels (a mix of ploughed agricultural fields and wooded areas) situated between Upper Middle Road to the northwest, Mainway to the southeast, Burloak Drive to the northeast, and a residential subdivision to the southwest; a watercourse, Sheldon Creek, runs parallel to the southwest limit inside the study area (Figure 2). The individual property parcels comprising the study area include addresses 5470 and 5900 Upper Middle Road (Lot 1), 5366 Upper Middle Road (Lot 2), 5201 Mainway (Lot 3), and 5164 Upper Middle Road (Lots 3-4). Note there is a sixth parcel, the Sheldon Creek Woodlot (currently listed with the address 0000 Mainway), situated in the central portion of the Lot 3 lands between the 5201 Mainway and 5164 Upper Middle Road properties. The Sheldon Creek Woodlot, approximately 9.1 hectares, is not owned by the proponent and is not part of the Bronte Creek Meadows study area, and therefore has been excluded from the Stage 1 and 2 assessment. To avoid confusion, this parcel, which is fully surrounded by the Bronte Creek Meadows study area, has been marked explicitly as excluded from the Stage 1 and 2 assessment on all report mapping.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since at least the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 11,000 years Before Common Era (B.C.E.) (Ferris, 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 8000 B.C.E., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 8000-3500 B.C.E., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites that would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of

heavy woodworking tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 6000 B.C.E.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 2500-1000 B.C.E. and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis *et alia*, 1990; Ellis *et alia*, 2009; Brown, 1995:13).

Between 1000-500 B.C.E., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period began around 500 B.C.E. and exchange and interaction networks broadened at this time (Spence *et alia*, 1990:136, 138). By the end of the first millennium B.C.E., evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence *et alia*, 1990:155, 164). By 450 Common Era (C.E.), there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario. Although it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet, phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 350 B.C.E. suggests that similar analyses conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period could result in the same evidence here (Birch and Williamson, 2013:13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers, 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 950 C.E., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 C.E., the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still the practice (Williamson, 1990:317). By 1300-1450 C.E., however, this episodic dispersal waned, and populations began to occupy sites throughout the year (Dodd *et alia*, 1990:343). From 1450-1649 C.E. this process continued with the

coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson, 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed.

At the time of contact with Europeans, the Niagara Peninsula was peopled by the "Neutral Nation" (*Gens Neutral*), a term coined by the French, in reference to the fact that this group took no part in the long-term conflicts between the people of the Wendat and the Haudenosaunee in New York. The Wendat referred to the Neutral as *Attiwandaronk*, meaning "peoples of a slightly different language." Conversely, the Neutral used the same term to refer to the Wendat. Unfortunately, none of the contemporary documents mention the term that the Neutral used to refer to themselves collectively. There is no known word comparable to the term Wendat that would indicate that the Neutral recognized themselves as a confederation of individual tribes. The term "Neutral" is an artifact of the European explorers, a name that poorly describes their position *vis-a-vis* surrounding Iroquoian and Algonquian peoples. Moreover, it implies a level of political unity equivalent to the Wendat or Haudenosaunee confederacies, which may be inaccurate.

In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat and then the Neutral. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. By the 1690s, however, the Algonquian-speaking Anishinaabeg groups, such as the Mississaugas, were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern Ontario. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there was no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

The Head of the Lake Purchase (Treaty 13a and Treaty 14)

The study area is situated within Treaty 13a, which was signed on August 2, 1805, between the Mississaugas and the British Crown in Port Credit at the Government Inn. A provisional agreement was reached in which the Mississaugas ceded 70,784 acres (29 hectares) of land bounded by the Toronto Purchase of 1787 in the east, the Brant Tract in the west, and a northern boundary that ran six miles back from the shoreline of Lake Ontario. The Mississaugas also reserved the sole right of fishing at the Credit River and were to retain a one-mile strip of land on each of its banks, which became the Credit Indian Reserve.

On September 12, 1806, the signing of Treaty 14 confirmed the Head of the Lake Purchase between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown for lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario southwest of the Toronto Purchase to what is now Oakville (Mississauga of the New Credit First Nation, 2001; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2017).

Geographic Township of Nelson

The first township survey was undertaken in 1806, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the same year. The township was first named "Alexander Township" in honour of Alexander Grant, the administrator of Upper Canada. In 1806, it was renamed in honour of Horatio Viscount Nelson, after his victory at Cabo Trafalgar in Spain the previous year. Nelson was initially settled by the children of Loyalists, soldiers who served during the War of 1812, and by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its good land and excellent farms (Smith, 1846:121; Armstrong, 1985:143; Rayburn, 1997:237). In 1817, it was estimated that the Township of Nelson contained 68 inhabited houses, with a total population of 476. At that time it contained two grist mills and three sawmills (Smith, 1851:257-258; Pope, 1877). In 1841, Nelson Township contained 3,059 inhabitants. The oldest principal village in the township during the nineteenth century was Burlington, which had originally been named "Wellington Square." Other villages within the township during the nineteenth century included Nelson, Zimmerman, Lowville, Willbrook,

Cumminsville, and Kilbride (Smith, 1846:121; Crossby, 1873:92; Pope, 1877:38-39).

By the 1850s, Nelson contained 3,792 inhabitants and was well settled with schools, churches, prosperous farms and an established system of municipal government. There were five grist mills and 17 sawmills within the township (Smith, 1851:258; Pope, 1877:60). Additional prosperity was brought to the Township of Nelson when the Toronto branch of the Great Western Railway was constructed across the township in 1854-1855. In 1878, the Hamilton and North-Western Railway constructed a rail line diagonally across the township between the towns of Burlington and Milton. This line is now owned and operated by the Canadian National Railway.

Lot 2, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, "Old Survey," Nelson Township, Halton County

Lot 2, Concession 2 was originally a 200-acre (80.94-hectare) Clergy Reserve lot, patented by King's College (the forerunner of the University of Toronto) on January 3, 1828. The lot was severed in December 1843 when King's College sold the south half (100 acres or 40.47 hectares) to John Breckon, a farmer from England who immigrated to Canada in *circa* 1831. In June 1846, Thomas Atkinson purchased the remaining north half (100 acres) of the lot (Nelson deeds #183P, 250Q). The 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Halton* (Tremaine, 1858) (Figure 3) and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (Pope, 1877) (Figure 4) both show the northern Atkinson parcel (first Thomas and later Robert) entirely within the study area limits, while the southern Breckon parcel is situated outside the study area.

Thomas Atkinson (born November 20, 1808, died November 23, 1893) was a native of Appleby, Westmorland, England, and the son of John and Margaret (Rudd) Atkinson. He emigrated to Upper Canada *circa* 1830 and became a farmer in Nelson Township. He and his first wife, Phebe Atkinson (born April 16, 1812, died September 17, 1855), were married in May 1832 and raised a family of at least two sons and a daughter who were born between 1833 and 1839. After the death of his first wife, Atkinson was then married *circa* 1857 to Sarah Ann Lucas (born November 20, 1824, died March 6, 1898), who was the widow of his

neighbour, George C. Lucas. They had two children, a son and a daughter who were born between 1860 and 1864. The 1861 census shows that Atkinson resided with his wife and two sons in a two-storey brick house. There was a 27-year age difference between the sons, therefore one of sons referred to in the 1861 census was presumably from Atkinson's first marriage. The assessment rolls for the township show that Atkinson owned 400 acres (161.88 hectares) valued at $2,825 (Anonymous, 1856:11 Nelson Assessment, "Old Survey," p. 11; Library and Archives Canada, 1861a:12).

In May 1869, Thomas Atkinson sold his half of the lot to his son, Robert Atkinson (Nelson deeds #241E). Robert Atkinson (born September 22, 1836, died October 17, 1927), a farmer, was a native of Nelson Township and one of two sons from his father's first marriage to Phebe Atkinson. Robert Atkinson was married in September 1860 to Mary Dawson (1840-1899), a native of Westmoreland, England, and the daughter of Joseph and Jane (Robinson) Dawson. Robert and Mary raised a family of 10 children (six sons, four daughters) who were born between 1861 and 1890. The family belonged to the Wesleyan Methodist Church and resided in Nelson at the time of the 1871 census. However, by 1881, the family had moved to Walpole Township in Haldimand County, and then to Tilbury East in Chatham-Kent (Library and Archives Canada, 1871a:67; 1881:49; 1901:1).

Unfortunately, while the 1871 agricultural census for Nelson Township provides a detailed account of the Breckon parcel in the south half of Lot 2, the data is missing for the northern Atkinson parcel within the study area. The schedules 4-5 and 7 were not microfilmed, and the households between personal census pages 62 (family 19) and 70 (family 8) are lacking for those schedules. Schedule 3 is completed, which shows that Robert Atkinson owned 100 acres (40.47 hectares), one house, three barns/sheds, two carriages, two wagons, two ploughs, one reaper, one horse rake, and one fanning mill. It is unclear, due to the missing schedule 4, whether the information recorded in schedule 3 reflects Lot 2, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street. The township assessment rolls at the 1877 historical atlas indicate that his father, Thomas Atkinson, continued to own part Lots 3 and 4 in Concession 2 and part Lot 7 in Concession 3 during this period. The 1871 census is the last one for which the raw agricultural data was retained and made available on microfilm.

The 1877 historical atlas map (Figure 4) shows that by this time, Robert Atkinson was still the owner of the north part of Lot 2. In November 1877, Robert Atkinson sold his portion of Lot 2 to William [Maitland] Lucas for $4,000. This was a sale between "family" members: Thomas Atkinson (Robert's father) was married to Sarah Ann Lucas (1824-1898), who was the widow of George C. Lucas (1824-1848). George was the brother of William Maitland Lucas (Nelson deeds #2200 "I").

William [Maitland] Lucas (born March 9, 1829, died October 8, 1914) was a native of Nelson Township and the son of John Reynolds and Eliza (Young) Lucas. His grandfather was a Loyalist named Clement Lucas who had initially settled in New Brunswick after the end of the Revolutionary War and was married to Phoebe Land. Phoebe's siblings had settled in Hamilton (the "Head of the Lake") and the Lucas family joined them at that place *circa* 1807. William was a farmer in Nelson Township. He was married in April 1855 to Jane Cline (born October 4, 1833, died June 24, 1905). She was a native of Nelson Township and the daughter of Jacob and Isabella (Bell) Cline. They raised a family of seven children (four sons, three daughters) who were born between 1856 and 1876. The family belonged to the Wesleyan Methodist Church (Library and Archives Canda, 1851:40; 1861a:12; 1871a:62-63).

Note that part of this property was owned and possibly worked by William Lucas or by a tenant under him. The assessment rolls and the censuses for Nelson Township show that the main Lucas farm was located on part of Lot 6, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street. The name "Lucas" does not appear on Lot 2 on any of the historic maps for Nelson, but this is not unusual given that the lot was sold to William in the same year the atlas was published (Library and Archives Canada, 1861b:18; 1871a:62-61; 1871b).

In April 1898, William Lucas transferred ownership over his part lot to George Walter Lucas for $4,500. The Lucas family continued to hold the property until 1963 (Nelson deeds #6073R).

Summary

This lot was first set aside as a Crown or Clergy Reserve and patented by King's College in 1828. After being divided into two 100-acre lots, the south lot was sold to John Breckon in 1843 and the north lot to Thomas Atkinson in 1846. Both men were natives of England who emigrated to Upper Canada during the early 1830s. Breckon and Atkinson became prosperous farmers in Nelson Township, particularly Atkinson, who acquired at least 400 acres during his lifetime. Their properties were described as "general farms" and "garden farms," where they grew a variety of grains, root vegetables, and fruit, and raised livestock.

The northern Atkinson parcel is located within the study area while the southern Breckon parcel is outside the study area. Although Thomas Atkinson did not purchase the northern half of the lot until 1846, it is likely he had already settled on the north portion shortly after arriving in Canada *circa* 1830.

Ownership of the Atkinson farm passed to Robert Atkinson in 1869, and the 1877 historical atlas, which still records Robert as the owner of the north portion of Lot 2 at this time, indicates a house with an orchard within the property. The Atkinson farm property was sold to a family member, William Maitland Lucas, also in 1877. Subsequent owners of the property were George Walter Lucas (1898) and Walter Maxwell Lucas (1927). This part lot was sold to new owners in 1963.

Unfortunately, the archive of nineteenth-century land use and census records for this part of Nelson township is incomplete and not all information pertaining to land ownership and occupation of Lot 2, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street prior to the twentieth century is available. What information could be obtained from these and other sources, such as the nineteenth-century historical maps, suggests that Thomas Atkinson was already living in the north half of Lot 2 with his first wife, Phebe, and their children (two sons and one daughter) in the 1830s, likely in an original log cabin. One of their sons was Robert Atkinson, who was born in 1836. After Phebe's death in 1855, Thomas Atkinson married Sarah Ann Lucas in 1857, with whom he had another son and daughter between 1860 and 1864. One of his older sons, Robert, was himself married to Mary Dawson in 1860, with the first of their 10 children born in 1861.

It is around this time that the limited census data for Lot 2 creates some uncertainty, and the timeline of occupation in the north half of Lot 2 must be extrapolated from available sources. In 1861, Thomas Atkinson is recorded as living in a two-storey brick house with his second wife and two sons, one of whom (likely not Robert) would have been from his previous marriage. Later records indicate that Thomas sold his Lot 2 holding to Robert in 1869, and that in 1871 Robert Atkinson owned 100 acres and a house, which is consistent with the 1877 atlas that depicts a house and orchard in the north half of Lot 2 owned by Robert (sold later that year to William Maitland Lucas). Given the 1858 *Tremaine* map shows that Thomas Atkinson was already in possession of additional lands on Lots 3, 4, and 5 of Concession 2 when he began his second marriage to Sarah Ann, it is likely that Thomas relocated to one of these other properties with his new wife, where he built his two-storey brick house referenced in the 1861 census. His son Robert, meanwhile, continued to reside on Lot 2 with his own bride (eventually purchasing it from his father in 1869) and built the house depicted on the 1877 atlas, which remained on the property throughout much of the twentieth century. After selling the land to William Maitland Lucas in 1877, Robert and his family moved out of Nelson Township. The Lucas family retained ownership of the parcel for the next several decades, but it is not clear whether the parcel was ever occupied by members of the Lucas family or if it was instead occupied by tenant farmers throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century.

1.2.3 Review of Map Sources

A review of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century mapping was completed to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within or adjacent to the study area. Historical map sources are used to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape by cross-referencing points between the various sources and then georeferencing them in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property from historical mapping sources. The results can be imprecise (or even contradictory) because sources of error, such as the vagaries of map production, differences in scale or resolution, and distortions caused by the reproduction of the sources, introduce error into the process. The impacts of this error are

dependent on the size of the feature in question, the constancy of reference points on mapping, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both are depicted on historical mapping.

In addition, not all settlement features were depicted systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of detail provided. Thus, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.

On the 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Halton* (Tremaine, 1858) (Figure 3) the study area occupies land across parts of Lots 1-4, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, on the northern limits of Nelson Township. Overall, it encompasses nearly all of the northern half of Lot 1, the entire northern half of Lot 2, approximately three-quarters of the northern half of Lot 3, and approximately one-third of the northern half of Lot 4. The study area is located south of the intersection of two historical roads: present-day Upper Middle Road (Regional Road 38), a former concession road bordering the northwest limit, and present-day Burloak Drive (Regional Road 21) bordering the northeast limit. Burloak Drive represents the dividing line between Nelson Township (on the southwest side), and Trafalgar Township (on the northeast side). The northern half of Lot 1 is subdivided, with the northeast parcel under the ownership of Ralph Breckon and the southwest parcel by John Breckon. The northern half of Lot 2 is under the ownership of Thomas Atkinson. Thomas Atkinson also owns the southern parcel of the north half of Lot 3, while the northern parcel is under the ownership of Neil Johnson; approximately half of the east Atkinson parcel is excluded from the study area, as shown in grey on Figure 3. The northern half of Lot 4 is under the ownership of John Atkinson. No settlement features are depicted within the study area, however the 1858 map does not generally depict individual structures outside of labeled village centres and industrial locations, so any dwellings or farmsteads that may have been present within or in close proximity to the study area at this time would not be represented. A watercourse corresponding to Sheldon Creek is depicted flowing southeast in the southwest portion of Lot 4, outside of the study area; the actual course of the creek,

however, runs parallel to the irregular southwest limit inside the study area (see Figures 1 and 2).

On the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (Pope, 1877) (Figure 4), the northern half of Lot 1 remains subdivided, albeit with the parcels configured differently. The rectangular parcel encompassing most of the east and central part of the north half fronting present-day Burloak Drive is now under the ownership of Joseph Matthewman, and the L-shaped parcel comprising the west and north portions is owned by H.E. Alton. The northern half of Lot 2 remains with the Atkinson family, now under the ownership of Robert Atkinson. The northern half of Lot 3 remains subdivided, with the north parcel under the ownership of C.M. Jarvis and the south parcel remaining with Thomas Atkinson. The northern half of Lot 4 is now subdivided, with the east parcel also under the ownership of C.M. Jarvis and the west parcel by Jonathan Fothergill; the map indicates Fothergill's land holdings continued uninterrupted across the northern halves of Lots 5 and 6. Two homesteads with orchards, both fronting present-day Upper Middle Road, are depicted within the study area. The first, located right at the road, is within Lot 1 (Alton parcel) and the second, shown set back approximately 100 metres from the road, is in Lot 2 (Atkinson). A third farmstead with a large orchard fronting present-day Upper Middle Road is depicted approximately 100 metres outside the west end of the study area within the northwest section of the Lot 4 Jarvis parcel; the orchard partially overlaps the southwest portion of the study area. While still not shown fully within the southwest limit, the location of Sheldon Creek on the 1877 atlas is more accurate than the earlier 1858 map, and an additional, unnamed watercourse is now also depicted traversing Lots 1 and 2 in a southeasterly direction.

Twentieth-century topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of both potential historical features and evidence of modern disturbance and development. Land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. Figure 5 features selected topographic maps spanning the period between 1909 and 1996 (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1996; Department of National Defence, 1938, 1968, 1984; Survey Division, Department of Militia and Defence, 1909).

The study area has remained largely unchanged over time, despite encroaching residential development to the west from the late 1990s. As depicted on the earlier 1877 atlas, mapping shows large portions of the study area had already been cleared for agricultural use by the early twentieth century, with the gradual removal of additional wooded areas within the study area over the early twentieth century. By 1968, only three distinct wooded areas remained: the large woodlot along the east limit, the wooded banks on either side of Sheldon Creek along the southwest limit, and the large Sheldon Creek Woodlot in the middle of the ploughed lands, which is excluded from the study area. These remaining wooded areas have been little changed to the present-day; the limits of the Sheldon Creek Woodlot in particular have remained remarkably consistent over the last century.

As depicted on the earlier 1877 atlas, all five topographic sheets show the main course of Sheldon Creek along the southwest limit (now fully within the study area) and the unnamed watercourse through the central part of the study area, albeit with some slight variation in the depiction of their relative courses through the landscape. By 1968, a small feeder stream is depicted converging with the central watercourse in the northwest, while another small stream cuts across the eastern woodlot. On later mapping, however, the converging stream is instead shown as a separate watercourse cutting across the study area just north of the central stream, connecting with to the eastern woodlot segment and continuing in the direction of Bronte Creek. All three watercourses remain to the present-day, although as indicated above, the representation of the central and northern streams in particular is not wholly accurate on the later topographic maps (see Figures 1 and 2 for comparison). Contour lines within the study area across the topographic mapping indicate an elevation of 425-450 feet (130-137 metres) above sea level.

The 1909 topographic map shows two separate structures approximately 350 metres apart fronting Upper Middle Road in the north end of the study area; the northern building is identified as a brick structure while the southern is identified as a frame structure. The locations of these buildings, including the approximate 100-metre setback of the southern frame structure, correspond to the locations of the two farmsteads shown on Lots 1 and 2 on the 1877 atlas. The 1909 map

shows another brick structure fronting the road approximately 100 metres outside the irregular study area limit at the west end, which also corresponds to an adjacent 1877 farmstead on Lot 4. All three farmsteads continue to appear on the twentieth-century topographic mapping up to and including 1984, with associated buildings occasionally added to, or removed from, these farm complexes over time. By 1996, no buildings remain at the former location of the northernmost farmstead (Lot 1) within the study area, but buildings are still present at the other two farm complexes on Lots 2 and 4. There is also now an additional residence fronting Burloak Drive just outside the northeast corner of the study area. It is also on the 1996 map when the Mainway arterial road bounding the southeast limit of the study area first appears.

1.2.4 Review of Aerial and Satellite Imagery

In order to further understand the previous land use on the study area, twentieth-century aerial imagery (City of Burlington, n.d; Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954) and twenty-first-century satellite imagery (Google Earth Pro, 2024) was reviewed (Figures 2, 6-10). Figures 6-10 feature images of the study area from 1954, 1998, 2002, 2004, and 2009.

As suggested by the twentieth-century topographic mapping in Section 1.2.3 above, a review of aerial and satellite imagery confirms little change to the conditions within the study area over time, which remains in agricultural use to this day.

Imagery from 1954 provides a view of the study area within a rural agricultural setting, fronting Upper Middle Road to the northwest and Burloak Drive to the northeast (Figure 6). The study area consists of multiple agricultural fields, with three distinct wooded areas at this time: one large woodlot on the east side, the excluded Sheldon Creek Woodlot near the centre, and the tree-lined banks of Sheldon Creek along the southwest limit. The limits of these three main wooded areas remain consistent on subsequent imagery through to the present day, although there is a notable increase in the density of vegetation along Sheldon Creek between 1954 and 1998.

Two farmsteads corresponding to those depicted on Lots 1 and 2 on the 1877 atlas and twentieth-century topographic maps are clearly visible on the 1954 map. Both have driveways providing access from Upper Middle Road, and the farmstead to the south also has a field access trackway running east. By 1998, however, all that remains of the northernmost farmstead are remnants of the small adjacent orchard, with the rest now reclaimed by the ploughed agricultural field. There are still structures present at the southern of the two farmsteads in 1998, but by 2002 they have been demolished, although the driveway access off Upper Middle Road was preserved as a farm access. Unlike the former northern farmstead, the grassed and treed yard of the former southern farmstead was not immediately reincorporated into the ploughed field, but instead was left alone and gradually became overgrown with scrub vegetation that merged into the overgrown swale of the central watercourse traversing study area (Figures 7-10). Around 2020, however, the scrub vegetation covering both former farmsteads was removed, with all but a small remnant of what appears to be a building footprint from the northern location now reclaimed by the ploughed field, along with a large portion in the east part of the southern farmstead; to date, the western part of the former southern farmstead remains unploughed (Figure 2). Currently, the only structure remaining in the study area is a communications tower in the northwest portion of the study area that was installed in 2015.

Aerial imagery from 2002-2009 shows the lands surrounding the study area undergoing rapid commercial and residential development. By 2002, residential subdivisions in various states of completion are clearly visible on the northwest side of Upper Middle Road and immediately on the southwest side of the study area, abutting the treed southwest bank of Sheldon Creek. Midway along the southwest limit on the 2002 image where residences have yet to be constructed, the initial grading activity appears to have impacted a small portion of the southwest wooded bank of Sheldon Creek.

In 2009, a school (Corpus Christi Catholic Secondary School, 5150 Upper Middle Road) was constructed in the area of a former homestead adjacent to the southwest study area limits, fronting Upper Middle Road. By this time, groundworks are also shown for a road improvement scheme for Upper Middle Road and Burloak Drive. This includes the widening of the existing two-lane roads

to four-lane roads, as well as the realignment of the intersection of Upper Middle Road and Burloak Drive to the north. The realignment changed the original intersection of Upper Middle Road and Burloak Drive by forming a bend and a continuous road where the two meet, which runs immediately adjacent to the northern limit of the study area. The Burloak Drive portion of the road widening scheme is shown as underway at this time, which includes the addition of two lanes.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the study area, its environment characteristics (including drainage, soils, surficial geology, topography), and current land use and field conditions.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of Archaeological Services Inc.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, which is maintained by the Ministry. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south and is referenced by a four-letter designator. Sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is located along the southwest border of the AiGw Borden block.

A total of 46 archaeological sites have been registered within a one-kilometre radius of the study area, including four sites within the study area limits (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2024). A summary of these sites is available in Appendix A. Of the total 47 registered sites, all are Indigenous except for one nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian site documented more than half a kilometre to

the south. In addition to the four Indigenous sites found within the study area, a further 14 Indigenous sites were documented within 200 metres of the study area.

The majority of the registered sites in the vicinity of the study area, including the four sites within the study area itself, were recorded during the creation of an archaeological resource inventory in the early 1970s for Bronte Creek Provincial Park (Thomas *et alia*, 1975). Of the four sites registered within the study area, two were identified as Indigenous campsites (AiGw-51 and AiGw-52) and a third as a non-diagnostic Indigenous findspot (AiGw-76). Although no information regarding the nature or cultural affiliation of the fourth site (AiGw-24) is provided in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, summaries of the survey available in later archaeological assessment reports of nearby lands identify AiGw-24 as a non-diagnostic Indigenous findspot.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, seven previous archaeological assessments conducted on or adjacent to the study area were identified.

Within the Study Area

Bronte Creek Provincial Park Survey (1970s)

As noted in Section 1.3.1, between 1971 and 1975 an inventory of archaeological resources within Bronte Creek Provincial Park and surrounding lands was undertaken (Newton, 1974; Swayze and Emerson, 1972; Thomas, 1975, 1976; Thomas *et alia*, 1975). Attempts to obtain the original 1970s report documents from the survey were unsuccessful, so the information pertaining to the survey provided in this report was gleaned from site records in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as well as later archaeological assessment reports that summarized or otherwise referenced the 1970s work.

The survey area comprised the entirety of the land within Bronte Creek Provincial Park, as well as subject lands within the vicinity, in order to provide a regional context for any archaeological resources identified during the work. The area of assessment incorporated the current study area under review, and the inventory

was completed by means of a pedestrian survey conducted at three- to five-metre intervals. The survey identified 70 pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites. In a 1975 conference paper, the general nature of the sites was described as comprising "thin concentrations scattered over a largely agriculturally disturbed landscape" (Thomas, 1975). On the basis of projectile points identified during the survey, the Indigenous sites were interpreted as predominantly Archaic in date and thus pre-agricultural. The majority of diagnostic sites were Late Archaic, but a small portion of the sites were Early Archaic and included "projectile points resembling certain Early Archaic serrated point types found in dated contexts in West Virginia, New York, and North Carolina" (Thomas, 1975). Of the sites registered during the survey, four were identified within the current Bronte Creek Meadows study area: AiGw-24, AiGw-51, AiGw-52, and AiGw-76 (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1 and Table 1[1]).

The Upper Middle Road (AiGw-24) site was recorded by the survey team as an isolated Indigenous findspot of undetermined cultural affiliation located in the north corner of Lot 2 adjacent to the present-day driveway and communications tower in the current study area (Archaeological Services Inc., 1990; Thomas *et alia,* 1975). No further information on this site could be found.

The J. Chisolm (AiGw-51) site was recorded by the survey team as an Indigenous Archaic campsite located at the south corner of Lot 2 on a low ridge or glacial flute, approximately 30-40 metres south of a dry stream bed (Archaeological Services Inc., 1990; Thomas *et alia*, 1975). The lithic scatter consisted of 69 artifacts exclusively of Onondaga chert, including rough bifaces, scrapers, utilized flakes, and debitage. The site was estimated to be at least 2,800 square metres in size.

[1] Note that Figure 1 and Table 1 are the only instances where the original 1970s location of AiGw-24 is provided in the Supplementary Documentation. All subsequent figures and location coordinates pertaining to AiGw-24 in the Supplementary Documentation reflect the updated site limits following completion of the current Stage 1 and 2 assessment of Bronte Creek Meadows.

The Wheeler (AiGw-52) site was recorded by the survey team as an Indigenous Archaic campsite in the south end of Lot 2 approximately 15 metres from the west corner of the woodlot that is located along the southeast limits of Lots 1 and 2 (Archaeological Services Inc., 1990; Thomas *et alia*, 1975). The site was described as being located on a low glacial flute, to the northeast of a dry stream bed. The site was estimated to be at least 2,100 square metres in size but only a small portion of the site was assessed at the time so it may be considerably larger; the reason for why the bulk of the site was not assessed is not known. The sample of lithics collected from the site included a thick, reworked chert projectile point tip and chert debitage, some of which was thermally altered.

The Richardson (AiGw-76) site was recorded by the survey team as an isolated Indigenous Archaic findspot in the southcentral portion of Lot 2 just north of the woodlot that is located along the southeast limits of Lots 1 and 2 (Archaeological Services Inc., 1990; Thomas *et alia*, 1975). No further information on this site could be found.

The remaining sites documented during the survey are all more than 100 metres from the current study area under review.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Part of Lot 2, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street (1990)

In 1990, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 2, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street under consulting licence #90-021 (Archaeological Services Inc., 1990). The assessment area encompassed approximately 41.6 hectares and incorporated the middle portion of the current study area under review. The Stage 1 background research identified the four Indigenous sites (AiGw-24, AiGw-51, AiGw-52, and AiGw-76) previously registered on Lot 2 during the Bronte Creek Provincial Park survey and concluded that there was high potential for the presence of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the assessment area. The report recommended that the assessment area be subject to further archaeological assessment, including a full Stage 2 survey of all lands and additional examination of the four previously registered Indigenous sites to determine if further mitigative action is warranted.

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Nelson Junction and Palermo Junction Transmission Line Refurbishment (1998)

In 1998, Archaeological Services Inc. conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment as part of a Hydro Transmission Line Refurbishment project, which was completed prior to refurbishment activities along an existing transmission line running parallel to Upper Middle Road between the Palermo Junction in Oakville and the Nelson Junction in Burlington; the assessment was completed under consulting licence #97-017 (Archaeological Services Inc., 1998b). The overall study corridor was approximately 12 kilometres long, but only a narrow, 1.1-kilometre-long stretch along the northwest limit of the current study area fronting Upper Middle Road was overlapped by the corridor. The Stage 1 background research acknowledged the previously registered Indigenous Upper Middle Road (AiGw-24) site located at the north corner of Lot 2 within the overlapping portion of the 1998 study corridor and the current study are (Archaeological Services Inc., 1998b). The assessment included a visual review of the study corridor as well as test pit survey in 15 identified refurbishment areas that varied in size, with the largest areas approximately 20 metres by 30 metres; Survey Area 6, in the approximate location of the Upper Middle Road (AiGw-24) site, was the only refurbishment (test pit survey) area to overlap the current study area under review. No archaeological resources were documented at Survey Area 6 or anywhere else within the 12-kilometre-long study corridor and as a result the report concluded that the proposed work sites were of no further archaeological concern.

Within 50 Metres of the Study Area

Archaeological Resource Assessment of Reimer Executive Park 24T-88009 (1988)

In 1988, Archaeological Services Inc. completed an Archaeological Resource Assessment (equivalent to a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment) of Reimer Executive Park under consulting licence #88-17 (Archaeological Services Inc., 1988). The subject property incorporated approximately 38 hectares within part of Lot 1, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, on the east side of Mainway. The background research identified two Indigenous Archaic campsites, Burkholder 2 (AiGw-2) and Burkholder 3 (AiGw-3), that had been previously registered within

the study area during the Bronte Creek Provincial Park survey in the 1970s. The 1988 field assessment was conducted by means of a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals across the entire property, followed by a site-focused test trench excavation within the location of Burkholder 3 (AiGw-3). During the course of the pedestrian survey, eight Indigenous lithic findspots were identified (P1-P8), nearly all within close proximity to Sheldon Creek (Archaeological Services Inc., 1988: Figure 1). One location (P6) was considered part of the Burkholder 2 (AiGw-2) site while three locations (P3, P7, and P8) were considered part of Burkholder 3 (AiGw-3), and two new locations, P5 and P2, were registered as AiGw-197 and AiGw-198, respectively; the final location, P1, did not meet the requirements for registry. All eight of these locations were documented more than 100 metres from the current study area under review. Despite large quantity of lithic artifacts originally found at the Burkholder 3 (AiGw-3) site during the 1970s Bronte Creek Provincial Park survey, the 1988 pedestrian survey of the site location yielded only a small quantity of chert flakes from the P3, P7, and P8 findspots, and the subsequent trench excavation revealed no further archaeological resources. The report concluded that the subject property was cleared of further archaeological concern.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Upper Middle Road-Burloak Drive Improvements (2003)

In 2003, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment as part of road improvements for Upper Middle Road and Burloak Drive under Contract Information Form P050-009 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2003). The approximate 0.9-kilometre L-shaped study corridor extended from the intersection of Sutton Drive on Upper Middle Road to the intersection of Harvester Road on Burloak Drive, adjacent to the current study area. Note this assessment was conducted prior to the realignment of the former L-shaped intersection of Upper Middle Road and Burloak Drive *circa* 2010-2011, when the junction of the roads was located approximately 100 metres north of the northern corner of the current study area under review (see Figures 9 and 10 of this report). The 2003 assessment report concluded that the vast majority of the study corridor retained archaeological potential, depending on the degree of

modern disturbance. A further Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended prior to any future land-disturbing activities.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Upper Middle Road-Burloak Drive Improvements (2007)

In 2007, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. completed a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment as part of road improvements for Upper Middle Road and Burloak Drive under Project Information Form P007-147-2007 (Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., 2007). The approximately 0.1-hectare assessment area was located in a small, narrow portion of the Hydro-One corridor located between the northwest limit of the current study area and Upper Middle Road, in the vicinity of the north end of the 5470 Upper Middle Road property parcel (see Figure 2 of this report). As with the preceding 2003 Stage 1 assessment described above, this assessment was conducted prior to the realignment of the former L-shaped intersection of Upper Middle Road and Burloak Drive *circa* 2010-2011, when the junction of the roads was located approximately 100 metres north of the northern corner of the current study area under review. The field assessment was conducted by means of a test pit survey, which revealed the structural remains of a nineteenth-century building with an associated orchard. This most likely represented the remains of the northern farmstead and orchard within the current study area, first shown on 1877 mapping and demolished by 1996 (see Figures 4 and 5 of this report). It was concluded that future road improvements would not impact these features and therefore the decision was made to simply note them but not record as a registered site. As such, the assessment area was cleared of further archaeological concern.

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Bronte Junction Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment (2022)

In 2022, Stantec Consulting Limited completed a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment as part of Enbridge's Bronte Junction Phase 2 Project under Project Information Form P1148-0015-2021 (Stantec Consulting Limited, 2022). The project involved the proposed construction of a temporary workspace in order to complete borehole drilling for a monitoring well. The 0.6-hectare assessment area was located approximately 35 metres to the north of the current study area under

review, on the opposite side of the modern curved junction of Burloak Drive and Upper Middle Road. The Stage 1 background research identified the potential for archaeological resources within the assessment area and a Stage 2 field assessment was conducted by means of a test pit survey. No archaeological resources were identified, and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

1.3.3 Physiography

The study area is situated on a drumlinized till plain at the southeast end of the South Slope physiographic region of southern Ontario, representing the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, oriented roughly east to west. The region extends from the Trent River in the east to the Niagara Escarpment in the west, covering an area of approximately 240,000 hectares. The South Slope meets the Moraine at heights of approximately 300 metres above sea level, and descends southward toward Lake Ontario, ending, in some areas, at elevations below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous streams descend the South Slope, having cut deep valleys in the moderately rolling till plains (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:172–174).

As shown on Figure 11, the shared boundary between the South Slope and the adjacent Iroquois Plains physiographic regions falls immediately outside the southeast limit of the study area on the opposite side of Mainway; this same boundary marks the division between the South Slope's drumlinized till plain (on which the study area sits) and the shale plain extending across this area of the Iroquois Plain (Ontario Geological Survey, 2018). The Iroquois Plain, a lowland region bordering Lake Ontario, is characteristically flat and formed by lacustrine deposits laid down by the inundation of Lake Iroquois, a body of water that existed during the Late Pleistocene. The old shorelines of Lake Iroquois include cliffs, bars, beaches, and boulder pavements, and the clays of the old lakebed have been used for the manufacture of bricks (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). Given the proximity of this boundary line to the study area, it is reasonable to anticipate some transitional overlap of the Iroquois Plain (and its shale plain) into the study area.

Indeed, the soil profiles within the study area predominantly consist of clay to silt-textured till derived from glaciolacustrine deposits or shale (Ontario Geological Survey, 2018). Figure 11 also shows two narrow fingers of Paleozoic bedrock extending into the study area from the Iroquois Plain, one matching the course of Sheldon Creek along the southwest limit and the other following the course of the smaller watercourse cutting through the centre of the study area; north of the study area, the Paleozoic bedrock also underlies the course of Bronte Creek. A glacial flute (a low-relief, long elongated landform typically formed of glacial till) is also located within the north portion of the study area. The study area features a gradual, fairly uniform negative southeastward slope except along the course of Sheldon Creek, which, as shown on Figure 12, cuts increasingly deeper into the landscape as it flows from the northwest. By the time it reaches the south corner of the study area, the watercourse lies several metres below the surrounding lands; regular erosion along the wall of the ravine provides an excellent view of the ancient, layered deposits underlying the more "recent" clay deposits of the former lakebed (Image 1).

The majority of the study area is situated within the Sheldon Creek watershed, whilst the upper north portion is within the Bronte Creek watershed (Conservation Halton, 2017). As noted above, Sheldon Creek flows along the southwest limit (Image 2), and a smaller, unnamed watercourse traverses the centre of the study area, both underlain by Paleozoic bedrock; modern mapping indicates the unnamed watercourse eventually feeds into Sheldon Creek nearer to the lakeshore (see Figure 1). Just north of the central watercourse is a third watercourse that appears inconsistently on modern mapping and aerial imagery and, unlike the other watercourses in the vicinity, is not underlain by the Paleozoic bedrock; this stream, which appears to drain eastward in the direction of Bronte Creek, is likely an intermittent or seasonal drainage. Modern imagery also indicates numerous small swales and seasonal small streams criss-crossing the study area.

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The fieldwork took place over 88 days between the spring of 2023 and summer of 2025 (see Table 1 in Section 2.0 for exact dates of fieldwork). The study area is approximately 123.7 hectares and comprises an isolated agricultural block of land

otherwise located within a mixed residential and commercial area on the outer perimeter of the City of Burlington (Figure 2). The study area overlays part of four lots all in agricultural use and incorporates wooded areas, as well as several permanent and seasonal watercourses, the most prominent of which is Sheldon Creek along the southwest side. The study area is bound by Burloak Drive to the northeast (Halton Regional Road 21), Mainway to the southeast, a residential subdivision to the southwest, and Upper Middle Road (Halton Regional Road 38) to the northwest. The study area excludes the Sheldon Creek Woodlot, an approximate 9.1-hectare wooded parcel (0000 Mainway) situated within the Lot 3 lands near the centre of the southern portion of the study area (Figure 2). The only structure currently within the study area is a small communications tower in the northwest end, along the south limit of the 5470 Upper Middle Road parcel.

1.3.5 Review of Archaeological Potential

The *Standards*, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches), and accessible and inaccessible shorelines (bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh) are considered, at a generic level, to exhibit archaeological potential.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south-central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most common variables used for predictive modelling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual

places for Indigenous populations, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by Indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, and rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert), are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential.

The generic distance to water potential model has been refined for the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (Archaeological Services Inc., 1998a, 2009). According to the modelling criteria, all undisturbed lands within 200 metres of any water source have pre-contact archaeological potential within Halton Region. In addition, all lands beyond 200 metres of water but within 200 metres of the top of bank of all two-line rivers, including the Credit River and Bronte Creek, are also considered to have significant potential for selection by pre-contact peoples. The study area is traversed by Sheldon Creek, as well as tributaries of Sheldon Creek and Bronte Creek.

The Halton Master Plan also defines potential site buffers in the vicinity of registered archaeological sites: within 200 metres of Late Woodland villages and within 100 metres of other sites. Four Indigenous registered archaeological sites are recorded within the study area, including two campsites (AiGw-51 and 52), one findspot (AiGw-76), and one (AiGw-24) of an unknown site type. A further 14 registered Indigenous sites are within 200 metres of the study area.

For the post-contact period, Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards* stipulates those areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military or pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage plaques. Also considered to have archaeological potential are early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal,

provincial, or municipal historical landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations. The Halton Master Plan considers a similar suite of criteria or indicators of post-contact archaeological potential.

The majority of early nineteenth-century farmsteads, which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth-century maps, are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, the *Standards* considers undisturbed lands within 100 metres of early settlement roads or railroads to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. The *Standards* also define buffers of 300 metres around registered historical sites.

The *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton Plan* considers a similar suite of criteria or indicators (Archaeological Services Inc., 1998a, 2009). Under the refined criteria, there is potential for historical sites within 100 metres of registered or designated historical sites, cemeteries, and features illustrated on historical maps. There is also potential within 200 metres of settlement roads and 50 metres of early railways. The study area is bound by two nineteenth-century roads, one to the northwest (a former concession road) and one to the northeast, and the late-nineteenth-century mapping identifies two former historical farmsteads previously located in the northwest portion fronting the concession road.

Given the presence of multiple watercourses, registered Indigenous sites, and former late-nineteenth-century farmsteads both within and in the immediate vicinity of the study area, along with its location fronting two nineteenth-century settlement roads, there is high potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites in the study area.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the study area prior to development. The fieldwork took place over 88 days between the spring of 2023 and summer of 2025. A total of six licenced archaeologists served as the acting field director throughout the course of the Stage 2 fieldwork: Poorya Kashani (P1133), Cedric Sabourin (R1361), Aaron Clemens (R329), Christian Sladic (R1300), Jose Gutierrez (R1213), and Igor Naumov (R1385). Table 1 provides a list of the days during which each of the six field directors supervised fieldwork.

Table 1: Stage 2 Field Directors and Dates of Fieldwork

Field Director	Dates of Fieldwork
Poorya Kashani (P1133)	**2023:** May 29, 31; June 2, 5, 7; July 17, 18, 24, 26-28; August 2-4, 8, 18, 21-24; September 5, 8, 12, 15, 18-22; October 3-5, 11; November 8, 9 **2024:** March 18, 19; April 1, 8-10, 15, 16, 22-25, 29-30; May 2, 3, 6-10, 14-17, 28; June 4-7; July 8, 9
Cedric Sabourin (R1361)	**2023**: September 1
Aaron Clemens (R329)	**2023**: November 11, 13, 15-17, 25, 27, 28
Christian Sladic (R1300)	**2024**: May 22, 31; July 22; August 12, 13, 19, 20, 23
Jose Gutierrez (R1213)	**2024**: May 29, 30
Igor Naumov (R1385)	**2025:** July 24-25

The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features. Representative photographs documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been

compiled on project mapping (Images 1-34; Figures 13 and 14). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System receiver using World Geodetic System 1984.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review in order to identify areas of no archaeological potential. During this review, less than 1% of the study area was found to be thoroughly disturbed from past grading, construction and dumping activities, structural footprints, and other landscape alterations (Figures 13 and 14). These areas of disturbance are primarily located on the west side of the study area fronting Upper Middle Road and include a petroleum pipeline and buried utilities in the north corner, large berms of displaced soil and demolition debris, a remnant portion of the paved driveway at 5366 Upper Middle Road (now used for farm equipment access), a gravel driveway providing access to a modern communications tower situated within the field of the 5470 Upper Middle Road parcel, and a culvert and channelized drainage that empties into Sheldon Creek near the southwest limit (Images 3-7). In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 1.3.2 and Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these areas of deep and extensive land disturbance are considered to have no archaeological potential and were not tested.

In addition to these areas of disturbance, approximately 4% of the study area comprised low and permanently wet areas, primarily related to the location of three watercourses traversing the study area, and therefore considered to have low or no archaeological potential (Images 8-15; Figures 13 and 14). In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.1, Standard 2a.i., these permanently wet areas were not tested.

Some areas of natural slope in excess of 20 degrees were also documented during the assessment of the southern wooded area bordering Sheldon Creek. As the creek flows from the west to east through the study area, it gradually cuts a ravine deeper and deeper into the landscape, so that by the time it exits the study area at Mainway the bottom of the ravine is several metres below the adjacent terrain (Figure 12). For the most part the cut of the ravine is abrupt, creating a largely vertical drop that did not affect the test pit survey intervals (Image 1).

There were, however, some intermittent areas of more gradual, natural slope in excess of 20 degrees that were of sufficient size to interrupt the five-metre survey intervals (Image 16; Figure 14). In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.1, Standard 2a.i.i.i, these larger sloped areas, which comprise less than 1% of the overall study area, have no archaeological potential and were not tested.

Overall, approximately 5% of the study area was identified through visual review as having no archaeological potential and was not tested.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

Approximately 20% of the study area was assessed by means of a test pit survey. These areas include woodlots located along the east side adjacent to Mainway and on both banks of Sheldon Creek along the south limit, large areas of overgrown scrub at the south end of the eastern woodlot and near the west limit where a former house was located (both on the 5366 Upper Middle Road parcel), around the footprint of the former house at 5470 Upper Middle Road, and on the fringes of the excluded Sheldon Creek Woodlot parcel in the south-central part of the study area (Images 17-23; Figures 13 and 14). In accordance with the procedures outlined in the *Standards*, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2, the test pit survey was conducted at five-metre intervals in all areas with intact A-horizon deposits, accounting for 19% of the study area. As per Section 2.1.8, Standard 2, however, the test pit survey was conducted at judgmental intervals in areas where significant ground disturbance resulting in the absence of any intact A-horizon deposits were encountered, accounting for 1% of the study area. All test pits were excavated stratigraphically by hand to no less than five centimetres into sterile subsoil, and all soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated within one metre of all disturbances where possible. Upon completion, all test pits were backfilled.

Intact soil profiles were encountered across the majority of the wooded and overgrown areas. The intact soil profiles documented throughout these areas were fairly consistent, with a typical stratigraphy of a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) clay loam A-horizon overlying a

yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 to 10YR 5/8) sterile clay B-Horizon (Image 24). The depth of the A-horizon deposits varied slightly in different parts of the study area but in most test pits the B-horizon was encountered approximately 25-35 centimetres below surface. One exception, however, was the overgrown area near the west limit where the former house once stood. While parts of this overgrown area (formerly the lawns that surrounded the now-demolished house) had the typical surface A-horizon profile, in other areas the A-horizon deposit was buried beneath approximately 20 centimetres of a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand fill containing gravel and fragments of asphalt (Image 25). Overall, test pit profiles with intact A-horizon deposits were encountered in approximately 18% of the study area and profiles with a buried A-horizon in approximately 1% of the study area.

The remaining 1% of the study area subject to test pit survey at judgmental intervals comprised four small, fully disturbed areas. The first location comprised a stretch of grass directly adjacent to an area of disturbance in the northwest corner related to a buried petroleum pipeline. The typical disturbed soil profile within this area comprised approximately 25 centimetres of a greyish brown (10YR 5/2) loamy sand fill overlying a minimum of 95 centimetres of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silt fill (Image 26). Excavation of each test pit was halted at 1.2 metres below surface due to heath and safety concerns; therefore, the sterile B-horizon was not reached in this area.

The second disturbed area consisted of a small, scrub-covered section at the south end of the eastern woodlot where evidence of grading and dumping related to road construction and roadside ditch excavation was visible on the ground surface (Image 23). The depth of modern fill varied across the area between 22-25 centimetres. A typical soil profile within this area comprised approximately 25 centimetres of mottled modern clay fill ranging from a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) to a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) in colour, overlying the sterile B-horizon (Image 27).

The two final locations subject to judgmental testing include the footprint of the former house at 5470 Upper Middle Road in the northeast corner that is now covered by a large pile of building material and other demolition debris, and

another large pile of demolition debris adjacent to, and associated with, the former house at 5366 Upper Middle Road. Test pit excavation was attempted as close to the base of these large demolition piles as possible, and at each location dense fill containing a mix of gravel, asphalt, concrete, and other building material was encountered. The underlying sterile B-horizon could not be reached in either location due to the material composition and density of the fill deposits, which prevented excavation beyond depths of 30-40 centimetres (Images 28 and 29).

2.2.1 Intensified Test Pit Survey

During the course of the initial test pit survey at five-metre intervals, Indigenous artifacts were encountered at three separate locations within the wooded lands bordering the north side of Sheldon Creek along the south end of the study area. Euro-Canadian historical material also was encountered at a fourth location within an area of overgrown scrub along the north side of the central watercourse, set back approximately 85 metres from the study area limit and 125 metres from Upper Middle Road, within the 5366 Upper Middle Road parcel.

Two of the three Indigenous locations each yielded one non-diagnostic lithic artifact from a single positive test pit on the five-metre grid; these locations, designated as P1 and P3, are located near the west and east ends of the southern wooded area, respectively. In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.1.3, Standard 2 (Option A), the intensified survey of each location involved the excavation of additional test pits at intervals of 2.5 metres around all initial positive test pits, as well as the excavation of a single one-metre-square test unit over the original positive test pit (Supplementary Documentation: Figures 11-12; Images 30-31).

In accordance with the *Standards,* Section 3.2.2, the one-metre-square test unit at each location were excavated by natural strata to a minimum depth of five centimetres into sterile subsoil and all soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The profiles and subsoil floor were examined for the presence of undisturbed cultural strata and potential features; no cultural features were encountered at either location. The test unit stratigraphy was photographed and mapped by hand. The test unit was backfilled and levelled upon completion.

The soil profiles documented in each test unit were consistent with the surrounding areas. The test unit at P1 revealed a profile of approximately 40 centimetres of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam A-horizon over a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay B-horizon (Image 30). The test unit profile at P3 consisted of approximately 25 centimetres of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) clay loam A-horizon over yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay B-horizon (Image 31).

Neither P1 nor P3 yielded any additional artifacts from any of the intensified test pits or test unit (Supplementary Documentation: Figures 10-11).

The third Indigenous location, which was later registered under Borden number AiGw-1071, was encountered near the centre of the southern wooded area, immediately adjacent to the ploughed agricultural field. A total of five positive test pits were documented during the initial survey on the five-metre grid and an intensified test pit survey at 2.5-metre intervals was initiated. However, upon encountering several additional positive test pits at 2.5 metres, it was determined that the quantity of material recovered from this location was sufficient to warrant a recommendation for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment. Therefore, in accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.1.3, Standard 1, the investigation of the site was halted prior to completion of the intensified 2.5-metre test pit survey and no test unit was excavated. In total, 23 additional test pits at 2.5 metres were excavated before the intensified survey was halted, eight of which yielded Indigenous material (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 12).

The single Euro-Canadian historical site encountered during test pit survey, which was later registered under Borden number AiGw-1125, was encountered during test pit survey in a small area of overgrown scrub on the north side of a small watercourse and bordered immediately on either side by the ploughed field. A total of 23 test pits excavated on the initial five-metre grid yielded historical material. It was concluded the composition of the material recovered from the initial test pits was sufficient to warrant a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, therefore no intensified survey was conducted. Whilst the entire site area contains intact A-horizon deposits, the majority of the site area is located in an area with buried A-horizon.

2.3 Pedestrian Survey

The balance of the study area, approximately 75%, consists of ploughed agricultural land that was assessed by means of a pedestrian survey at maximum intervals of five metres (Images 32-34; Figures 13 and 14). In accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards*, all fields were ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately prior to survey, and ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but did not extend beyond the depth of previous ploughing. Visibility conditions were excellent at well over 80% and the Layer 1 ploughzone soils consisted of heavy clay.

When archaeological resources were encountered, survey transects were decreased to one metre over a 20-metre radius around all surface artifacts to determine whether they were isolated finds or part of a larger scatter. Intensified one-metre survey intervals were also employed at the locations of the previously registered sites in the study area (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1). To compensate for potential degree of error of the original 1970s coordinates and ensure the previously registered sites were fully captured during the Stage 2 survey, the intensified one-metre intervals were expanded to a minimum radius of 50 metres around these four locations.

All artifacts from Indigenous locations were collected for analysis except at select large scatters, where representative samples of artifacts—including all diagnostic and non-diagnostic tools—were collected. A representative sample of Euro-Canadian historical material, including all diagnostic artifacts, was also collected from the multi-component site (see Section 3.2.2 for details). The locations of all recovered artifacts were recorded prior to collection using a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System receiver with sub-metre accuracy.

3.0 Record of Finds

Eighty-three non-diagnostic Indigenous findspots, 54 Indigenous sites, one multi-component site, and one Euro-Canadian historical site were identified (see Supplementary Documentation: Figures 2-13). All sites and findspots were encountered solely through pedestrian survey except four: one historical site and two Indigenous findspots were documented during test pit survey while one

Indigenous site overlapping the field and adjacent woodlot was documented through both pedestrian and test pit survey.

All but one of the sites have been registered under new Borden numbers in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database. The remaining site consists of an Indigenous lithic scatter encountered in the estimated location of the previously registered Indigenous site AiGw-24 and is considered part of the same site. The 83 non-diagnostic Indigenous findspots did not meet the requirements for registry as defined by the *Standards*.

All artifacts from the majority of locations found through pedestrian survey, including all locations numbering fewer than 20 surface artifacts, were retained for analysis, while representative samples were collected from some of the larger scatters. In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.1.1, Standards 8 and 9, when sampling locations, care was taken to ensure all diagnostic artifacts and formal tools were retained; for the Euro-Canadian historical component of the multi-component site, care was also taken to ensure sufficient quantities of all ceramics were collected to form the basis for accurate dating. For locations found through test pit survey, all artifacts from each test pit were retained for analysis. The provenience of each artifact was recorded prior to collection.

Regarding the four sites previously registered within the study area during the 1970s survey of Bronte Creek Provincial Park, only AiGw-24 in the northwest end of the study area was successfully relocated during the course of fieldwork. No artifacts were encountered at the location coordinates for the three other sites (AiGw-51, AiGw-52, and AiGw-76) provided in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, which are all situated in the eastern end of the study area (see Supplementary Documentation: Figures 1 and 5). However, given the lack of available information on these sites and the potential degree of error during conversion of the location coordinates, the possibility that one or more of these sites could align with a site or findspot documented during the current assessment cannot be ruled out.

3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other legitimate interest groups.

Table 2 provides an inventory and location of the documentary and material record for the project in accordance with Sections 6.7 and 7.8.2.3 of the *Standards*.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, Global Positioning Logs, etc.	Archaeological Services Inc., Fairview Business Park, 2321 Fairview St Unit 200, Burlington, Ontario, LZR 2E3	Hard copy notes stored in company project folder 23PL-043; location coordinates and digital information stored on company network servers.
Field Photography (Digital)	Same as above.	Stored on company network servers.
Research, Analysis, and Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	Same as above.	Digital files stored on company network servers.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Material	Location	Comments
Artifacts	Same as above.	All artifacts collected stored by class and provenience. Artifacts stored in 12.7-centimetre by 20.32-centimetre plastic bags and further separated into 5.08-centimetre by 7.62-centimetre plastic bags. All material housed in a standard banker's box (width 30 centimetres, depth 38 centimetres, height 25 centimetres). Artifact assemblage stored in two boxes labeled: 23PL-043 Bronte Creek Meadows, Halton, Stage 1-2.

Global Positioning System coordinates for recovered surface artifacts, surface scatter limits, and all positive test pits were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System receiver using World Geodetic System 84. No correction was used for the coordinates, and conditions (clear skies, tree cover, etc.) were optimal for recording accuracy. Detailed site mapping and location coordinates are provided in the Supplementary Documentation: Detailed Site Location Information package associated with this project.

3.2 Indigenous Locations

In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 7.12, Standard 1, a pre-contact Indigenous site is distinguished from a findspot by either the quantity of material encountered (three or more artifacts), by the presence of a diagnostic artifact (for example, a projectile point), or single examples of artifacts of special interest. Whenever artifacts were encountered, a unique field designation (P-number) was assigned for each identified site or findspot; a distance threshold of 20 metres between the nearest surface artifacts and/or positive test pits was used to determine when a new P-number was assigned.

A total of 138 P-numbers was initially assigned in the field: P1-P64 and P66-P139. The field designation P65 was not assigned during the survey and one P-number (P36) originally assigned to the multi-component site was later rescinded, resulting in a final total of 137 individual Indigenous locations. Of these 137 Indigenous locations, 54 met the criteria for registry in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database. New Borden numbers were assigned to 53 of those sites, while the remaining location corresponds to an existing site registered under Borden number AiGw-24. The remaining 83 findspots consisted of fewer than three non-diagnostic surface artifacts.

3.2.1 Indigenous Findspots

A total of 83 non-diagnostic Indigenous findspots were documented across the study area (see Supplementary Documentation: Figures 2-11). All findspots were documented on the surface of the ploughed field during pedestrian survey except for P1 and P3, which were encountered during the test pit survey of the wooded areas bordering Sheldon Creek. Of these 83 findspots, 16 yielded two artifacts while the remaining locations yielded only one artifact each. In total, 99 artifacts make up the combined findspot assemblage, of which 98 are lithics and one is ground stone. A full catalogue of all findspot material is presented in Appendix B (lithics) and Appendix C (ground stone) and the artifacts are displayed in Section 8.0 (Images 35-49). None of the Indigenous findspots require further assessment.

Table 3 provides a summary of the different artifact types present in the findspot assemblage and from which locations they were recovered. Unless otherwise indicated, only one artifact of each type was found at the corresponding findspots listed in the table.

Table 3: Indigenous Findspots Documented within the Study Area by Artifact Type

Artifact Type	Quantity	Findspot
Biface	22	P7, P12, P21, P27, P29 (n=2), P49, P54, P58, P62 (n=2), P66, P78, P90,

Artifact Type	Quantity	Findspot
		P95, P110, P115, P122, P123, P125, P131, P134
Flake fragment	22	P4, P9, P25, P31, P33, P40, P44, P63, P77, P80, P85, P92, P93, P96, P103, P106, P118, P127, P130, P135, P138, P139
Secondary knapping flake	14	P9, P13, P27, P28, P41, P83, P87, P93, P97, P111, P113, P114, P116, P117
Projectile point (non-diagnostic)	10	P7, P11, P16, P23, P28, P61, P77, P109, P124, P137
Secondary retouch flake	8	P1, P3, P17, P79, P86, P97, P106, P120
Modified flake	7	P10, P20, P32, P60, P75, P80, P113
Primary thinning flake	7	P50, P64, P88, P90, P94, P95, P101
Scraper	3	P51, P71, P136
Shatter	3	P40, P44, P119
Outrepasse flake	1	P6
Uniface	1	P48
Ground stone gouge	1	P132

The majority of the 98 lithic artifacts recovered from the findspots are manufactured from Onondaga chert (n=79). Other identifiable material types present in the lithic findspot assemblage include Bois Blanc chert (n=6), Haldimand chert (n=4), quartz (n=3), Selkirk chert (n=2), Kettle Point chert (n=1), and Lockport chert (n=1). The remaining two lithics are of an indeterminate material.

Non-diagnostic formal tools account for 36 of the 98 lithic findspot artifacts, and each of the seven identified lithic material types are represented in the findspot tool assemblage. It is worth noting that while Onondaga chert makes up 81% of the overall lithic findspot assemblage, it accounts for only 69% (n=25) of the findspot tools; in total, 11 of the 17 non-Onondaga findspot artifacts are tools. The number of isolated formal tools and the variety of different material types across the various tool categories, most notably the bifaces where only Haldimand chert is absent, suggests the study area was a productive area where hunting and other resource procurement activities resulted in occasional loss events by individuals or groups traveling and/or trading throughout the broader region.

The single ground stone artifact from P132 is a complete gouge made of a hard, granular material, most likely gneiss; it measures approximately 105 millimetres in length, 50 millimetres in width, and 27 millimetres in thickness (Images 48 and 49). The entire piece has been smoothed and there is additional polish on the honed bit. The ventral side has a very slight, uniform inward curvature/concavity spanning the full the width from the poll to the honed bit edge, which, while not as pronounced on this specimen compared to a typical gouge, distinguishes it from an adze.

3.2.2 Indigenous Sites

Of the 54 Indigenous sites recorded during the assessment, 37 are comprised of three or more artifacts and 17 are isolated sites comprised of no more than two artifacts each.

As stated in Section 3.0 above, AiGw-24 is the only one of the four previously registered sites that was relocated during the Stage 2 fieldwork. Given the

potential for error in the official coordinates listed for these sites in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, there exists the possibility that one or more of the other three sites (AiGw-51, AiGw-52, and AiGw-76) could correspond to Indigenous locations found during the current assessment. This is particularly true of AiGw-51, the official coordinates of which place the site approximately 40 metres to the east and southwest of AiGw-1077 and AiGw-1093, respectively, and approximately 50 metres south of AiGw-1094 (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 5). However, given the lack of available mapping from the original 1970s survey, there is no conclusive way to establish whether the original AiGw-51 site limits fall within 20 metres of any of the nearby sites documented during the current assessment, nor whether any new locations documented during the assessment can be attributed to AiGw-52 or AiGw-76. As a result, these three are not addressed in the following discussion of Indigenous sites documented during the Stage 2 survey.

All Indigenous sites yielded only lithic material. Nine different lithic material types have been identified across the various site assemblages, with Onondaga chert by far the most abundant material, accounting for approximately 85% the lithic artifacts distributed amongst the Indigenous sites; this is consistent with the high frequency of Onondaga chert in the findspot assemblage. The distribution of Onondaga chert across the study area is also widespread, with this material confirmed absent at only two of the 54 Indigenous sites.

A full catalogue of the lithic material collected for analysis from all Indigenous sites is presented in Appendix B and samples of these artifacts are displayed in Section 8.0 (Images 50-67).

Isolated Sites

Seventeen isolated sites were identified during pedestrian survey. Isolated sites typically consist of less than three artifacts, at least one of which is diagnostic to a specific temporal or cultural affiliation. However, only 16 of the isolated sites documented in the study area are diagnostic. The remaining site (AiGw-1075) consists of a single non-diagnostic projectile point of Flint Ridge chalcedony; while a single non-diagnostic point would typically be categorized as an unregistered findspot, this particular artifact is considered to be of special interest due to its

exotic material type and will require a recommendation for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, in accordance with the *Standards*. For this reason, it was necessary to register this non-diagnostic artifact as an isolated site in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database.

Table 4 provides a summary of the type and yield of artifacts and temporal/cultural affiliation of each isolated site. For the six isolated sites comprising two artifacts, the distance between each artifact is also provided.

Table 4: Indigenous Isolated Sites Documented within the Study Area

Borden	Artifact Yield	Distance (Metres)	Artifact Types	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation
AiGw-1075	1		projectile point	non-diagnostic (Flint Ridge chalcedony)
AiGw-1082	2	3	projectile point, primary thinning flake	Early Woodland (Meadowood)
AiGw-1083	1		projectile point	Late Woodland (Nanticoke Notched)
AiGw-1084	1		projectile point	Late Archaic (Genesee)
AiGw-1086	1		projectile point	Middle Archaic (Brewerton Side-Notched)
AiGw-1088	1		projectile point	Middle Archaic (Brewerton Side-Notched)
AiGw-1095	1		projectile point	Early Woodland (Meadowood)
AiGw-1104	2	12	projectile point, modified flake	Middle Archaic (Stanley)
AiGw-1106	1		projectile point	Early Archaic (Nettling)

Borden	Artifact Yield	Distance (Metres)	Artifact Types	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation
AiGw-1107	1		projectile point	Early Woodland (Meadowood)
AiGw-1109	2	15	projectile point, secondary knapping flake	Late Archaic (Ace-of-Spades)
AiGw-1115	2	10	projectile points	Late Archaic (Hind); second point non-diagnostic
AiGw-1117	2	9	projectile point, biface	Late Archaic (Ace-of-Spades)
AiGw-1118	1		projectile point	Late Archaic (Crawford Knoll)
AiGw-1119	1		projectile point	Late Woodland (Madison)
AiGw-1121	1		projectile point	Late Woodland (Daniels)
AiGw-1122	2	16	projectile points	Middle Archaic (Brewerton Side-Notched); Middle Woodland (Jacks Reef—Flint Ridge chalcedony)

The 16 diagnostic isolated sites span a temporal range from the Early Archaic (*circa* 8000 B.C.E) through the Late Woodland (*circa* 1600 C.E.) periods. AiGw-1122 is the only isolated site where two separate temporal periods are represented; the Middle Woodland Jacks Reef point from this site is also made of the exotic Flint Ridge chalcedony. Of the 19 diagnostic and non-diagnostic points in the isolated sites assemblage, 15 are Onondaga chert; the other four are the two aforementioned Flint Ridge chalcedony points, one Brewerton Side-Notched point of Kettle Point chert (AiGw-1088), and one Stanley point of Haldimand chert (AiGw-1104).

Only three isolated sites meet the criteria for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment. In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.2, Standard 1b.i.i, both the non-diagnostic AiGw-1075 and diagnostic AiGw-1122 sites require Stage 3 as they each yielded an artifact of an exotic material type (Flint Ridge chalcedony). Site AiGw-1106 requires Stage 3 in accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.2, Standard 1b.i.i.i as it represents a single-component Early Archaic site. The remaining 14 sites do not meet the criterial for Stage 3 assessment outlined in the *Standards*, Section 2.2, Standard 1 due to their isolated nature or low artifact densities.

Diagnostic Scatters

Eleven sites recorded during the assessment are lithic sites comprising three or more artifacts, including at least one projectile point diagnostic to a specific temporal/cultural period. The relocated AiGw-24 is among this group of sites. The 11 diagnostic scatters span a temporal range from the Late Paleo (*circa* 8500 B.C.E) through the Early Woodland (*circa* 500 B.C.E.) periods. Six sites represent two separate temporal periods while the other five are diagnostic to a single period.

Table 5 provides a summary of the approximate size of each site, the number of artifacts collected versus the total number observed in the field, the types of artifacts collected, and the associated temporal/cultural affiliation of each site. For greater accuracy, the site size reflects the maximum length and width of the scatter, independent of cardinal direction.

Table 5: Indigenous Diagnostic Scatters Documented within the Study Area

Borden	Site Size (Metres)	Artifacts Collected	Artifact Types Collected	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation
AiGw-24	141 by 70	27 of 55	9 flake fragments, 5 secondary knapping flakes, 4 projectile points, 3 modified flakes, 2 bifaces, 1 blank, 1 drill, 1 secondary retouch flake, 1 scraper	1 Late Archaic Ace-of-Spades point (2 fragments refit into a single projectile point); remaining points non-diagnostic
AiGw-1071	50 by 48	25 of 25	15 flake fragments, 3 secondary knapping flakes, 3 secondary retouch flakes, 2 modified flakes, 1 projectile point, 1 shatter	1 Late Paleo Hi-Lo point
AiGw-1073	25 by 12	4 of 4	2 projectile points, 1 drill, 1 flake fragment	1 Middle Archaic Brewerton Corner-Notched point, 1 Late Archaic Crawford Knoll point

Borden	Site Size (Metres)	Artifacts Collected	Artifact Types Collected	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation
AiGw-1077	80 by 56	20 of 94	7 flake fragments, 5 secondary retouch flakes, 4 primary thinning flakes, 2 projectile points, 2 secondary knapping flakes	1 Early Archaic Nettling point, 1 Late Archaic Ace-of-Spades point
AiGw-1079	185 by 85	33 of 238	9 flake fragments, 7 bifaces, 7 secondary knapping flakes, 6 projectile points, 3 modified flakes, 1 primary thinning flake	1 Late Paleo Hi-Lo point, 4 Middle Archaic Brewerton Corner-Notched points; remaining point non-diagnostic
AiGw-1089	30 by 20	7 of 7	4 flake fragments, 1 projectile point, 1 primary thinning flake, 1 secondary knapping flake	1 Early Woodland Meadowood point
AiGw-1100	30 by 2	3 of 3	2 projectile points, 1 secondary knapping flake	1 Middle Archaic Otter Creek point, 1 Middle-Late Archaic Lamoka point; diagnostic points 30 metres apart

Borden	Site Size (Metres)	Artifacts Collected	Artifact Types Collected	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation
AiGw-1103	60 by 30	16 of 16	7 flake fragments, 3 bifaces, 3 secondary retouch flakes, 1 projectile point, 1 notching flake, 1 secondary knapping flake	1 Middle-Late Archaic Lamoka point
AiGw-1112	10 by 7	3 of 3	1 projectile point, 1 biface, 1 flake fragment	1 Middle Archaic Brewerton Side-Notched point
AiGw-1113	40 by 20	8 of 8	3 flake fragments, 2 projectile points, 2 bifaces, 1 secondary knapping flake	1 Middle Archaic Brewerton Corner-Notched point, 1 Late Archaic Ace-of-Spades point
AiGw-1114	100 by 50	21 of 66	9 flake fragments, 4 secondary retouch flakes, 3 projectile points, 3 secondary knapping flakes, 1 modified flake, 1 primary reduction flake	1 Middle Archaic Brewerton Corner-Notched point, 1 Late Archaic Innes point; remaining point non-diagnostic

Site AiGw-1071, located just north of Sheldon Creek at the south end of the study area, is the only Indigenous site documented through both test pit survey and pedestrian survey (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 12). The southern portion of the site, situated within the wooded lands bordering the agricultural field, yielded 19 lithic flakes from a combined 13 positive pits; individual test pit yields ranged from one to three artifacts. The northern portion of the site overlapping the field yielded a total of six surface lithics, including the diagnostic Late Paleo Hi-Lo projectile point.

Also of note is the location of AiGw-1079, a large surface scatter at the south end of the study area that extends right to the edge of the agricultural field adjacent to the wooded area bordering Sheldon Creek (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 7). Test pit survey of the wooded lands adjacent to the site, which was completed after the field scatter had already been documented, did not yield any additional artifacts[2]. While it is acknowledged that future Stage 3 and/or Stage 4 investigations of this large surface scatter may yet reveal an extension of the site into the wooded lands bordering Sheldon Creek, at present the known south-southwest limits of AiGw-1079 terminate at the field edge[3].

Nine of the diagnostic scatters require Stage 3 archaeological assessment in accordance with the Standards, Section 2.2. Four of these sites (AiGw-1073, AiGw-1103, AiGw-1112, and AiGw-1113) meet the criteria outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i (1), as each site yielded at least one diagnostic artifact in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10-metre by 10-metre pedestrian survey area. Sites AiGw-24 and AiGw-1114 meet the criteria outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i (2), as both yielded at least five non-diagnostic artifacts within a

[2] An isolated lithic findspot (P3) was documented in the wooded area south of AiGw-1079 during test pit survey. However, given the 30-metre distance between the two locations, the P3 findspot is not considered part of AiGw-1079.

[3] The north limit of AiGw-1079 borders the edge of the Sheldon Creek Woodlot parcel, which was excluded from the current Stage 1 and 2 assessment. As no archaeological survey of the excluded parcel has been conducted, the possibility of AiGw-1079 extending north into the unassessed parcel cannot be ruled out.

five-metre by five-metre pedestrian survey area. Sites AiGw-1077 and AiGw-1079 meet the criteria outlined in both Standard 1a.i (1) and Standard 1a.i (2).

The final site, AiGw-1071, meets the criteria outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i.i (2) as the site yielded a minimum of five non-diagnostic artifacts from a 10-metre by 10-metre test pit survey area. Furthermore, as a single-component Late Paleo site, AiGw-1071 also meets the criteria for Stage 3 under Section 2.2, Standard 1b.i.i.i and Section 3.4, Standard 2.

The two remaining diagnostic scatters, AiGw-1089 and AiGw-1100, do not meet the criterial for Stage 3 assessment outlined in the Standards, Section 2.2, Standard 1 due to their low yields and dispersed artifact distribution.

Non-Diagnostic Diffuse Scatters

Twenty-two of the non-diagnostic sites are classified as diffuse lithic scatters. Diffuse scatters comprise a minimum of three non-diagnostic artifacts where the density of artifacts falls below five lithics within a 10-metre by 10-metre pedestrian survey area across the entire site. In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.2, Standard 1, none of these 22 non-diagnostic diffuse sites meets the criteria for Stage 3 archaeological assessment due to their low yields and dispersed artifact distribution.

Table 6 provides a summary of the approximate size of each site and the number and type of artifacts recovered; all artifacts observed at these sites was retained for analysis, none were left in the field. For greater accuracy, the site size reflects the maximum length and width of the scatter, independent of cardinal direction.

Table 6: Indigenous Non-Diagnostic Diffuse Scatters

Borden	Site Size (Metres)	Artifact Yield	Artifact Types Collected
AiGw-1080	30 by 5	4	2 flake fragments, 1 modified flake, 1 primary flake

Borden	Site Size (Metres)	Artifact Yield	Artifact Types Collected
AiGw-1081	9 by 5	4	1 flake fragment, 1 modified flake, 1 primary thinning flake, 1 shatter
AiGw-1085	20 by 15	4	3 secondary retouch flakes, 1 biface
AiGw-1087	25 by 10	3	2 primary thinning flakes, 1 biface
AiGw-1090	15 by 8	3	1 biface, 1 secondary knapping flake, 1 secondary retouch flake
AiGw-1091	16 by 5	3	1 biface, 1 flake fragment, 1 primary thinning flake
AiGw-1092	10 by 5	3	1 biface, 1 primary reduction flake, 1 primary thinning flake
AiGw-1093	23 by 10	6	3 flake fragments, 1 biface, 1 secondary knapping flake, 1 secondary retouch flake
AiGw-1094	38 by 28	13	5 flake fragments, 4 secondary retouch flakes, 2 secondary knapping flakes, 1 primary thinning flake, 1 shatter
AiGw-1097	20 by 10	5	4 flake fragments, 1 biface
AiGw-1098	10 by 1	3	1 flake fragment, 1 primary thinning flake, 1 secondary knapping flake
AiGw-1099	13 by 5	4	2 flake fragments, 1 modified flake, 1 primary thinning flake

Borden	Site Size (Metres)	Artifact Yield	Artifact Types Collected
AiGw-1101	30 by 5	3	2 bifaces, 1 shatter
AiGw-1102	45 by 5	7	4 flake fragments, 2 secondary retouch flakes, 1 biface
AiGw-1105	4 by 2	4	2 bifaces, 2 flake fragments
AiGw-1108	27 by 12	4	2 flake fragments, 1 biface, 1 secondary knapping flake
AiGw-1110	55 by 40	13	3 flake fragments, 3 secondary knapping flakes, 3 shatter, 2 secondary retouch flakes, 1 biface, 1 primary thinning flake
AiGw-1111	55 by 15	7	4 flake fragments, 2 secondary retouch flakes, 1 projectile point
AiGw-1116	17 by 5	3	3 flake fragments
AiGw-1120	13 by 8	4	2 flake fragments, 1 biface, 1 shatter
AiGw-1123	34 by 4	3	1 secondary retouch flake, 1 secondary knapping flake, 1 biface
AiGw-1124	10 by 5	4	2 secondary knapping flakes, 1 biface, 1 flake fragment

Non-Diagnostic Concentrated Scatters

The final four Indigenous sites documented during the assessment are classified as non-diagnostic concentrated lithic scatters. These sites are categorized as

having a minimum of five non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10-metre by 10-metre survey area and, as such, all four sites meet the criteria for Stage 3 archaeological assessment in accordance with the Standards, Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i (2).

Table 7 provides a summary of the approximate size of each site and the number and type of artifacts recovered; all artifacts observed at these sites were retained for analysis, none were left in the field. For greater accuracy, the site size reflects the maximum length and width of the scatter, independent of cardinal direction.

Table 7: Indigenous Non-Diagnostic Concentrated Scatters

Borden	Site Size (Metres)	Artifact Yield	Artifact Types Collected
AiGw-1072	47 by 30	14	7 flake fragments, 3 secondary knapping flakes, 3 secondary retouch flakes, 1 biface
AiGw-1074	70 by 27	16	9 secondary retouch flakes, 6 flake fragments, 1 biface
AiGw-1078	30 by 19	17	11 flake fragments, 4 secondary knapping flakes, 2 secondary retouch flakes
AiGw-1096	35 by 30	10	5 secondary retouch flakes, 3 flake fragments, 1 primary thinning flake, 1 shatter

3.3 Multi-Component Site AiGw-1076

The multi-component site AiGw-1076 was identified during the pedestrian survey along the south side of the central watercourse and grassed field boundary (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 4). The overall size of the site is approximately 130 metres northwest-southeast by 80 metres northeast-southwest and consists of overlapping scatters of Indigenous lithic artifacts and

nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian historical artifacts. While the Indigenous artifacts (n=96) were distributed across the entire site area, the majority were concentrated in the north and northwest portions of the site bordering the watercourse. Meanwhile, the historical artifacts (n=350) were confined to smaller, concentrated locus in the northeast end of the site.

3.3.1 Indigenous Component

All 96 Indigenous lithic artifacts observed at AiGw-1076 were retained for analysis. The lithic assemblage is comprised of 36 flake fragments, 22 secondary knapping flakes, 21 secondary retouch flakes, eight bifaces, four primary thinning flakes, three pieces of shatter, one scraper, and one diagnostic projectile point. A full catalogue of the Indigenous lithics from AiGw-1076 is presented in Appendix B and samples of these artifacts are displayed in Section 8.0 (Image 68).

The diagnostic point is a Brewerton Side-Notched point dating to the Middle Archaic period *circa* 6000-2000 B.C.E. (Ellis et alia, 1990). As noted above, the majority of the lithic artifacts were concentrated in the north and northwest portions of the site nearest to the watercourse; the diagnostic point, scraper, and six of the eight bifaces were recovered from these denser areas. The other two bifaces were recovered in the much more diffuse south end of the site.

The material composition of the lithic artifacts from AiGw-1076 is notable for the diminished representation of Onondaga chert compared to lithic sites found elsewhere within the study area. Onondaga chert is still prevalent at AiGw-1076, accounting for approximately 46% (n=44) of the assemblage, but it is overshadowed by Haldimand chert, which accounts for approximately 51% (n=49) of the assemblage; the diagnostic projectile point and five of the eight bifaces are among these Haldimand chert artifacts. To place this high frequency of Haldimand chert at AiGw-1076 within the wider context of the study area, of the combined total of 548 lithic artifacts collected during the survey, only 71 are Haldimand chert, compared to 425 Onondaga chert pieces. Furthermore, after AiGw-1076, the greatest quantity of Haldimand chert artifacts recovered from any other high-yield site (minimum of 20 lithics) is five.

3.3.2 Historical Component

A historical site is evaluated based on the quantity of the material encountered (more than 20 artifacts) and the presence of diagnostic artifacts pre-dating 1900. Historical artifacts are dated by both the material from which they are made and by the type of decoration or motif that they feature.

As described above, the historical artifact scatter at AiGw-1076 was confined to the northeast end of the site along the field edge bordering the small watercourse. The historical scatter measures approximately 32 metres north-south and 52 east-west (approximately 1,664 square metres) and is set back approximately 156 metres from Upper Middle Road. There are no structures depicted within this location on historical mapping or aerial imagery.

The overall distribution of historical material was dense, with 350 artifacts observed in the field, mostly a mix of ceramics and other personal and domestic items but also some architectural material. A representative sample of 117 artifacts comprising all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories was collected and analyzed according to provenience. The material left in the field consisted of additional examples of artifact types already present in the sampled assemblage, including nails, indeterminate metal and glass fragments, and refined and unrefined ceramics; in accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.1.1, Standard 8, refined ceramics were only left in the field after a sufficient sample was collected to form the basis for accurate dating.

A modified *Classification System for Historical Collections* (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used to organize the historical artifacts recovered from the site. The category of "organic" was added to account for faunal remains commonly found on historical sites. The artifacts from AiGw-1076 were divided into six classes: architectural, kitchen/food-related, organic, personal artifacts, tools/equipment, and indeterminate. Table 8 provides a summary of the date ranges of select nineteenth-century artifacts in Ontario.

Table 8: Nineteenth Century Artifact Date Ranges in Ontario

Artifact Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
Ceramic Wares	Pearlware, creamware	Refined white earthenware (R.W.E)	Refined white earthenware (R.W.E), Ironstone introduced	Ironstone common	Semi-porcelain introduced
Edge	Blue and green scalloped	Mostly blue scalloped	Blue straight	Not common	Not common
Painted	All blue or Early Palette*	Late Palette**	Late Palette	Not common	Not common
Sponged	Not found	Rare	Common	Becomes rare	Rare
Printed	Blue only	Blue, brown, black, red, purple or green	Blue, brown, black	Blue and browns popular in 1880s	Many colours; over glaze
Flow	Not found	Not found	Popular	Not common	Revival of flow

Artifact Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
Yelloware	Not found	Introduced in 1840s	Present	Present	Present
Guns	Flintlocks: Percussion invented in 1807	Percussion; Flintlocks in decline	Percussion; rise of cartridge in 1860s	Cartridge	Cartridge
Glass Bottles: Bases	Pontil mark	Pontil mark	Pontil mark in cline	No pontil mark	No pontil mark
Glass Bottles: Manufacture	Cup mould, two-piece open mold, and three-piece mold	Cup mould, two-piece open mold, and three-piece mold	Cup mould, two-piece open mold, and three-piece mold	Seam from base to lip	Seam from base onto lip and over lip
Glass Bottles: Finish					“Crown” finish; threaded lips common

Artifact Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
Nails	Wrought	Machine-Cut	Machine-Cut	Machine-Cut	Wire
Other					U.S. McKinley tariff act of 1891 requires country of origin to be marked on goods

Early Palette* = Mustard yellow, blue, earthy green, orange, brown

Late Palette** = Bright yellow, blue, bright green, pink, black

The recovered historical artifact assemblage for AiGw-1076 is summarized in Table 9 and selected artifacts are presented in Section 8.0 (Images 69-76). A detailed catalogue of all recovered artifacts is provided in Appendices D-1 (ceramic) and D-2 (non-ceramic).

Table 9: Site AiGw-1076 Historical Artifact Totals by Functional Class

Artifact Type	Class Totals
Nail, hand-wrought	2
Nail, machine-cut	5
Window glass	3
Architectural Class Total	*10*
Container, liquor	2
Kitchenware	6
Tableware	46
Teaware	32
Kitchen/Food Class Total	*86*
Faunal, mammal	5
Organic Class Total	*5*
Bead	1
Button	3
Coin	1
Smoking pipe	3
Personal Artifacts Class Total	*8*
Horseshoe	1
Horseshoe nail	1
Ink well	2

Artifact Type	Class Totals
Tools/Equipment Class Total	*4*
Container, unidentified	3
Unidentified	1
Indeterminate Class Total	*4*
Total Sample Assemblage	**117**

Architectural Class

The architectural class consists of 10 artifacts, including two hand-wrought nails and five machine-cut nails (Image 69). The hand-wrought nail represents the earliest form of nail, commonly used before 1830 (Wells, 2000). Wrought iron nails were made by blacksmiths through a labour-intensive process involving the working of hot iron until it was the desired shape. Although less common after 1830, some hand-wrought nails continued to be made on a smaller local scale as and when required (Wells, 2000:321). Hand-wrought nails were largely replaced by machine-cut nails, which were commonly used from 1830 to 1900; these nails were made by cutting the blank end from a long strip of iron or steel, with the blank wider at one end than the other. Machine-cut nails were eventually replaced by wire nails, which became dominant after 1890 (Wells, 2000).

The remaining three artifacts in the architectural class consist of light aqua-coloured window glass fragments.

Kitchen/Food Class

The kitchen/food class dominates the assemblage. The artifacts in the kitchen/food class are related to the consumption, preparation, service, and storage of food and beverages.

All but two of the kitchen/food artifacts recovered from the site belong to the ceramic collection. The two non-ceramic artifacts both comprise fragments of a dark olive green, mouth-blown glass liquor bottle (Image 70).

This artifact class is dominated by the ceramic assemblage (n=84), which includes kitchenware (n=6), tableware (n=46) and teaware (n=32) (Images 71-73). At least eight different ceramic ware types have been identified in the assemblage, with refined white earthenware (R.W.E.) by far the most abundant type represented.

Some identifiable ware types and decorative motifs in this collection are useful in providing temporal information as they correspond with the evolution of industrial-era ceramic production and trends in consumer preference over time. Table 10 provides a summary of the different ceramic wares and motifs recovered from the site.

Table 10: Site AiGw-1076 Ceramic Artifact Totals by Ware and Motif

Ceramic Ware and Motif	Ceramic Totals
Buff earthenware, glazed	1
Buff Earthenware Total	*1*
Coarse red earthenware, glazed	2
Coarse Red Earthenware Total	*2*
Coarse stoneware, glazed	2
Coarse Stoneware Total	*2*
Fine stoneware, glazed	1
Fine Stoneware Total	*1*
Ironstone, moulded (general)	1
Ironstone, moulded (ribbed or panelled)	2
Ironstone, transfer print (flow)	4
Ironstone, transfer print (sheet pattern)	2
Ironstone, undecorated	4
Ironstone Total	*13*
Pearlware, edgeware (evenly scalloped)	2

Ceramic Ware and Motif	Ceramic Totals
Pearlware, hand-painted (early palette)	8
Pearlware, hand-painted (monochrome blue)	7
Pearlware, moulded (general)	1
Pearlware, transfer print (olde blue)	1
Pearlware Total	*19*
English bone china, moulded (general)	2
English bone china, undecorated	2
English Bone China Total	*4*
R.W.E., edgeware (evenly scalloped)	5
R.W.E., edgeware (straight unmoulded)	2
R.W.E., hand-painted (late palette)	8
R.W.E., spongeware	1
R.W.E., stamped	4
R.W.E., transfer print (general)	9
R.W.E., sheet pattern	3
R.W.E., undecorated	7
Refined White Earthenware Total	*39*
Unidentifiable, hand-painted (late palette)	1
Unidentifiable, spongeware	1
Unidentifiable, transfer print (pastoral motif)	1
Unidentifiable Total	*3*
Total Sample Ceramic Collection	**84**

The ceramic ware type with the earliest established date of availability in Ontario in the assemblage is pearlware (n=19), which is the second-most abundant ware

in the collection. Pearlware was introduced by Josiah Wedgwood in 1779 as an alternative to creamware (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987). This ware was in common use from the 1780s up until about 1830, however its popularity was at its greatest from the turn of the nineteenth century (Kenyon, 1995; Sussman, 1977). Eighteenth-century pearlware is generally characterized as a light, cream-white fabric covered with a thin, soft, blue or blue-green tinted glaze. The vessels tend to have thin walls and the edges, particularly the foot ring, are often sharply defined (Sussman, 1977:105–106). Later nineteenth-century pearlware tends to be heavier, harder, and more white in colour, with a more brilliant glaze that can vary between a deep blue-tinge to almost colourless (Sussman, 1977:106).

All 19 pearlware sherds recovered from the site are decorated (Image 71). The decorative motifs present in the pearlware assemblage include edgeware (evenly scalloped), hand-painted (early palette and monochrome blue), moulded (general), and transfer print (olde blue). The majority of the pearlware fragments are teaware (n=15). In pearlware, teaware was commonly hand-painted with either blue patterns or multi-coloured patterns in combinations of greens, blues, and browns (Kenyon, 1995:3). Seven of the teaware fragments feature a monochrome blue decorative motif, with six featuring a floral motif and one featuring a blue band. The remaining seven fragments all comprise an early-palette floral motif, with one fragment featuring a yellow, mustard, green, and blue floral motif with brown stems and small flecks of black. Scalloped rims hand-painted in a blue or green colour represent the most common decorative motif on pearlware plates and was common throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Sussman, 1977:110). The single example of evenly-scalloped edgeware in the pearlware assemblage is green in colour, which became less popular than blue edgeware towards the 1830s (Sussman, 1977:106). The single example of a molded fragment formed part of a muffin plate with hand-painted blue band, and moulded foliage motif featuring leaves, grapes, and acorns; muffin plates represent smaller side plates typically ranging in size from four to seven inches in diameter. The single transfer print piece in the assemblage is olde blue, a decorative motif commonly characterized by the presence of tightly clustered circles that create a negative pattern in blue and white; olde blue was most popular in Ontario between *circa* 1819 and 1835 (Jouppien, 1980; Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, 2015).

Another early ware type present in the assemblage is English bone china porcelain. This ware, which gets its name from the addition of bone ash to the clay, is a white, dense-bodied porcelain with a semi-gloss clear glaze. English bone china has an initial date of manufacture in the late eighteenth century, although it did not begin appearing in Ontario until the early nineteenth century (Aultman *et alia,* 2013:42; Jouppien, 1980). Two of the four fragments of English bone china are moulded while the other two are undecorated (Image 71). Unfortunately, given the continued availability of this ware in Ontario throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, English bone china is not a reliable indicator of the occupation range of a Euro-Canadian site.

Following English bone china, the next refined ware type in the assemblage to begin appearing in Ontario is R.W.E.; with 39 pieces, it is also the most well-represented ceramic ware in the collection. This ware came into common use in Ontario *circa* 1830s, replacing earlier wares such as creamware and pearlware (Kenyon, 1995). During the manufacture of R.W.E., the amount of cobalt contained in the glaze was reduced and instead added to the body, effectively making the ceramic white in colour (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987:119). R.W.E. grew in popularity during the mid-nineteenth century (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987:120) since many different underglaze colours looked better on its white-bodied ceramic than they did on the earlier pearlware. Seven R.W.E. sherds were undecorated while the remainder featured various decorative motifs (Image 72). The motifs present in the R.W.E assemblage include edgeware (evenly scalloped and straight unmoulded), hand-painted (late-palette), spongeware, stamped, and transfer-print (general and sheet pattern). All five evenly-scalloped edgeware pieces are blue in colour with curved impressed lines and this neo-classical inspired motif was more common between 1800-1830s (Miller *et alia*., 2000; Samford, 2014).). Blue straight-moulded edgeware, meanwhile, was most common *circa* 1845-1870 (Kenyon, 1995:11). All eight R.W.E. sherds featuring a hand-painted (late palette) motif represent teaware, and can be dated to *circa* 1830-1870 (Kenyon, 1995). One R.W.E sherd features a blue sponged decorative motif, which was created by dabbing the ware with natural sponges filled with a coloured slip; by 1840, sponged teaware had become a popular lower priced alternative to painted ceramics, and was most popular between *circa* 1845 and 1870 (Kenyon, 1995:6, 12). Twelve sherds in the R.W.E collection feature various

transfer-print decorative motifs. Nine of the transfer-print pieces have general blue motifs, including one featuring a partial scene of trees and a roof of either a mosque or orthodox church on the interior and a partial cow or sheep's head on the exterior (cat. #30). Another sherd features a blue partial animal form with long legs, most similar to an ostrich (cat. #32). The other three transfer-print pieces feature a sheet pattern motif and are exclusively green in colour.

The final refined whiteware recovered from the site is ironstone (n=13), which was first produced in England in the 1840s as a heavier, cheaper alternative to the influx of hard-paste porcelains from France into the markets of Canada and the United States (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987:120). Due to its very hard, durable body, ironstone became ubiquitous in frontier households and started appearing in Ontario merchants' records in 1847; its popularity grew steadily during the late nineteenth century, peaking in the 1880s. Because of this, ironstone is found in very high frequencies in late nineteenth-century sites, with a concurrent decline in the frequency of R.W.E. (Kenyon, 1995). Decorative motifs featured in the ironstone assemblage include moulded and transfer-print (flow and sheet pattern) (Image 71). Moulded decorations were popular until the 1880s, when a revival of the transfer-printing method came to dominate the market (Kenyon, 1995:10). Of the four transfer-printed sherds featuring a flow motif, one depicts foliage in mulberry (flow black) (cat. #35; Image 71). Mulberry is a flow ware that was printed in a purplish hue and available in Ontario between the 1850s and 1860s (Kenyon, 1995:11). The two printed sheet pattern sherds are with a decorated interior comprising a pattern of sprigs and tiny circles forming triangles; one of the sherds also features a portion of red overglaze enamel on one side.

Less chronologically diagnostic ceramics in the assemblage include coarse red earthenware (n=2), buff earthenware (n=1), and coarse stoneware (n=2), all featuring a brown glaze, and a single piece of fine stoneware with a clear glaze (Image 73). Earthenwares are heavy, thickly potted ceramics that receive their names from the colour of the clay after firing. As they are porous, they had to be glazed to make them food safe. The Ontario manufacture of coarse earthenwares from local clay began in the 1790s and continued until the First World War with little change in technology (Newlands, 1979: 30, 110). Buff earthenwares found in

North America were either manufactured in England or locally. Initially, the heavy and bulky nature of the redware vessels worked in favour of the local potters, who did not have to compete with imported English wares that were difficult to transport to Canada. Some domestic potters expanded into the manufacture of stoneware vessels after imported stoneware clay would be brought to Ontario by ship beginning in the late 1840s. Stoneware production eventually dominated the market in Ontario, such that two-thirds of the total value of pottery produced in 1881 was stoneware. The development of new technologies to process and preserve foods, such as the canning jar, caused the decline in the pottery industry as a whole (Newlands, 1979:27-28). Collectively, coarse red earthenware, buff earthenware, and stoneware are not particularly useful as a ware type in placing the site within a temporal context.

The ware types of the remaining three sherds within the assemblage could not be unidentified. Decorative motifs comprise a hand-painted (late pallete) green leaf motif and edge of a red motif, a blue sponge motif, and a blue transfer print pastoral motif featuring a goat.

Overall, the various ceramic wares and motifs identified in the assemblage are reflective of a long temporal range spanning the early through late nineteenth century. However, the predominance of earlier pearlware and in particular R.W.E. over that of later ironstone, along with the presence of early motifs such as evenly scalloped edgeware and olde blue transfer print suggests the site dates primarily to the mid-nineteenth century, which is consistent with the combination of hand-wrought and machine-cut nails also recovered from the site. This date range is also consistent with the arrival of Thomas Atkinson, who likely settled on Lot 2 in the early 1830s.

Organic Class

The organic class consists of five indeterminate mammal specimens, including three teeth and two bone fragments. No signs of burning or butchering were observed on any of the specimens.

Personal Artifacts Class

The personal artifacts class comprises eight artifacts, including three buttons, three white ball clay smoking pipe fragments, a single bead, and a coin. Two of the buttons are metal and the third is a much smaller shell button (Image 74). The shell button (cat. #85) and one of the metal buttons (cat. #84) both have four buttonholes while the second metal button (cat. #83) is a larger flat-disc button with a preserved cone-shaped shank and wire eye. The three fragments of white ball clay smoking pipe comprise two undecorated stems and a fragment featuring a ribbed spiral motif (cat. #80; Image 74). The bead, made of blue glass, is very small and angular (cat. #82; Image 74). The coin is a silver five-cent piece issued in 1870 (cat. #86). The obverse side features a bust of Queen Victoria wearing a laurel wreath with the words "VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA" circled around the perimeter (Image 75), while the reverse side features a crown with 21 maple leaves on two boughs attached to a ribbon, with "5/CENTS/1870" written in the centre (Image 76).

Tools/Equipment Class

The tools/equipment class is comprised of two brown ceramic ink well fragments and one-half of a metal horseshoe alongside a horseshoe nail (Image 69).

Indeterminate Class

The indeterminate class is comprised of artifacts that could not be confidently placed in any of the other classes. The four indeterminate artifacts in the recovered assemblage consist of three fragments of aqua coloured container glass and one thermally altered globule of light aqua glass. One of the container glass fragments is a two-part double ring finish (cat. #71; Image 70).

3.4 Euro-Canadian Robert Atkinson Site (AiGw-1125)

The Robert Atkinson site (AiGw-1125) is a nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian historical site identified during the test pit survey on the north side of the central watercourse and grassed field boundary (see Supplementary Documentation: Figures 4 and 13). This historical location measures approximately 51 metres north-south and 40 metres east-west (approximately 2,040 square metres) and

set back approximately 125 metres from Upper Middle Road. The site is located immediately south of the now-demolished house; twentieth-century topographic mapping places the house (along with a barn) on the property as early as 1909 (Figure 5), but it could in fact correlate to the farmstead first depicted in this general location on the 1877 atlas (Figure 4). The Robert Atkinson site (AiGw-1125) is also approximately 35 metres to the northwest of the historical artifact scatter at AiGw-1076 but, given they are on opposite sides of the watercourse, the two historical locations are considered separate occupation sites.

During the test pit survey, 144 artifacts were collected across 23 positive test pits. It is important to note that the site was encountered in a narrowed section of the overgrown area bordered to the east and west by the ploughed field, but despite some positive test pits documented right along the edges of the overgrown area, no historical surface artifacts were observed during pedestrian survey of the adjacent field. It must also be noted that while the entire site area contains intact soil deposits, the majority of the site is located in an area of buried A-horizon (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 13); despite the presence of overlying fill (likely deposited during demolition of the house), all historical artifacts encountered during the survey originated from the intact A-horizon deposits.

The individual test pit yields from this site ranged from one to 23 artifacts, with an average of six artifacts per test pit. The two highest-yielding test pits (Test Pits 2 and 4) are in the north end of the site nearest to the former house, located approximately 20 metres to the northeast.

All artifacts encountered during the test pit survey were retained for analysis. As with the material recovered from AiGw-1076, the artifact assemblage from the Robert Atkinson site (AiGw-1125) were organized using the modified *Classification System for Historical Collections* (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) and were divided into seven classes: architectural, furnishings, kitchen/food-related, organic, personal artifacts, tools/equipment, and indeterminate.

The artifact assemblage is summarized in Table 11 and selected artifacts are presented in Section 8.0 (Images 77-79). A detailed catalogue of all artifacts is provided in Appendices E-1 (ceramic) and E-2 (non-ceramic). For a summary of

the date ranges of select nineteenth-century artifacts in Ontario, refer back to Table 8 in Section 3.2.1.

Table 11: Robert Atkinson Site (AiGw-1125) Historical Artifact Totals by Functional Class

Artifact Type	Class Totals	Class Total as Percent of Site
Doorknob	1	
Nail, hand-wrought	1	
Nail, indeterminate	1	
Nail, machine-cut	18	
Nail, wire	7	
Window glass	16	
Architectural Class Total	*44*	*31%*
Flowerpot	1	
Lamp chimney	1	
Furnishings Class Total	*2*	*1%*
Container, liquor	1	
Kitchenware	8	
Liner	1	
Tableware	50	
Teaware	2	
Kitchen/Food Class Total	*62*	*43%*
Faunal, mammal	9	
Organic Class Total	*9*	*6%*
Smoking pipe	1	

Artifact Type	Class Totals	Class Total as Percent of Site
Personal Artifacts Class Total	*1*	*1%*
Doll	1	
Harness component	1	
Tools/Equipment Class Total	*2*	*1%*
Container, unidentified	23	
Unidentified	1	
Indeterminate Class Total	*24*	*17%*
Total Assemblage	**144**	100%

Architectural Class

The architectural artifact class accounts for 31% (n=44) of the assemblage (Image 77). This artifact class is dominated by nails (n=27), including hand-wrought (n=1), machine-cut (n=18), and wire (n=7); the final nail could not be identified. As previously discussed, hand-wrought nails represent the earliest form of nail and were common before 1830, while machine-cut nails were common between 1830 and 1900. The later wire nail became dominant after 1890. Also called “French Points” or “French Nails” after the country where they were first developed, wire nails were also machine-made but unlike machine-cut nails that were cut from blanks, these nails were produced from round wire that was fed through a plate with multiple sized holes (Wells, 2000).

The remaining artifacts in the architectural class comprise an agateware doorknob fragment and window glass (n=16).

Furnishings Class

The furnishings class (n=2) comprises a single fragment of a terracotta flowerpot and a fragment of a colourless glass lamp chimney (cat. #191; Image 78). Lamp chimneys, which were designed to enclose a flame with a glass cylinder and

create an artificial draft to improve the flame brightness, comprise an upper rim, body, and lower rim, with the contour of the upper rim often reflecting the styles fashionable at the time of manufacture (Woodhead *et alia*, 1984:58-61). While the first lamp chimney was patented in England in 1784, they are not commonly found at Euro-Canadian historical sites until the 1860s, after kerosene fuel and burners designed to be used with the chimney glass became more widely available to consumers (Woodhead *et alia*, 1984:38).

Kitchen/Food Class

The kitchen/food class accounts for 43% (n=62) of the overall site assemblage.

This artifact class is dominated by the ceramic assemblage (n=60), which includes kitchenware (n=8), tableware (n=50) and teaware (n=2). At least five different ceramic ware types have been identified from the site, with R.W.E. accounting for more than half of the collection. Table 12 provides a summary of the different ceramic wares and motifs recovered from the site and select examples of the various wares and motifs are shown on Image 79.

Table 12: Robert Atkinson Site (AiGw-1125) Ceramic Artifacts Totals by Ware and Motif

Ceramic Ware and Motif	Ceramic Totals	Ware Total as Percent of Ceramic Collection
Buff earthenware, glazed	2	
Buff Earthenware Total	*2*	*3%*
Coarse red earthenware, glazed	4	
Coarse red earthenware, undecorated	2	
Coarse Red Earthenware Total	*6*	*10%*
Ironstone, moulded (general)	7	
Ironstone, moulded (ribbed or panelled)	1	
Ironstone, undecorated	6	

Ceramic Ware and Motif	Ceramic Totals	Ware Total as Percent of Ceramic Collection
Ironstone Total	*14*	*23%*
R.W.E., spongeware	1	
R.W.E., stamped	1	
R.W.E., transfer print (general)	3	
R.W.E., undecorated	27	
R.W.E., unidentified	1	
R.W.E. Total	*33*	*55%*
Semi-porcelain, undecorated	4	
Semi-porcelain Total	*4*	*7%*
Unidentifiable, factory slip (banded)	1	
Unidentifiable Total	*1*	*2%*
Total Ceramic Collection	**60**	100%

In addition to being the most abundant ceramic ware in the assemblage, accounting for 55% (n=33) of the entire ceramic collection, R.W.E. is the refined ware type with the earliest known availability in Ontario recovered from the site. As discussed in Section 3.3.1. above, R.W.E. was common on mid-nineteenth-century rural domestic sites from *circa* 1830s until its popularity was surpassed by that of ironstone in the 1870s and 1880s (Kenyon, 1995). The majority of the R.W.E assemblage is undecorated (n=27). Decorative motifs identified on the other R.W.E. sherds include spongeware (n=1), stamped (n=1), general transfer print (n=3), and one unidentifiable motif. The single sherd of spongeware (*circa* 1845-1870) features a green sponge motif on the interior brim. The single sherd featuring a stamped motif (*circa* 1840-1900) is heavily burnt and red in colour. The three transfer print sherds all feature part of the same green pattern on the interior brims; of the three, one of depicts a probable partial building or fence and another features foliage. The single unidentifiable motif is blue, possibly either transfer print or edgeware.

Ironstone accounts for 23% (n=14) of the ceramic assemblage. As stated above, while ironstone was available *circa* 1840s, it was not until the 1870s-1880s that it surpassed R.W.E in popularity. Six of the ironstone pieces are undecorated while the other eight are moulded. Of the eight moulded sherds, one features impressed edge arch panelling with foliage, and another features a moulded floral motif. Moulded decorations were popular until the 1880s.

The final identifiable refined ceramic ware in the assemblage is semi-porcelain. Semi-porcelain was not commonly found in Ontario until the 1890s, although its popularity grew quickly and by the 1910s it had become a familiar household ware, replacing ironstone as the preferred ware for domestic use (Kenyon, 1995; Majewski and O'Brien, 1987). The ware type was fired to hard-paste consistency and has a very dense, fine-grained hard porcelain body whose clear glaze has a glassy appearance (Delorit, 1970). All four semi-porcelain sherds in the assemblage are undecorated and two of the sherds mend together to form a rounded footring.

Less chronologically diagnostic ceramics in the assemblage include coarse red (n=6) and buff (n=2) earthenwares, both of which have long ranges of availability in Ontario throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and are thus not particularly useful in placing the site within a temporal context. Of the coarse red earthenware sherds, four are glazed (two dark brown, one black, one clear) and the other two undecorated. Of the two buff earthenware sherds, one features a clear glaze and the other a dark brown glaze.

Finally, the lone example of an unidentifiable ware type in the assemblage is a fragment of decorated holloware that features a thick blue band on the exterior.

Overall, the various ceramic wares and motifs identified in the assemblage are reflective of a long temporal range spanning much of the nineteenth century. However, the greater predominance of R.W.E. over that of ironstone and the minimal representation of later wares such as semi-porcelain suggests the main occupation associated with the assemblage occurred in the mid-nineteenth century, before ironstone surpassed R.W.E. as the preferred domestic ware type. This date range is consistent with the higher frequency of machine-cut nails recovered.

The two non-ceramic artifacts in the kitchen/food assemblage comprise a fragment of a dark olive-green mouth-blown circular glass liquor bottle and an aqua glass liner base fragment with a partial embossed crown typical of a Crown mason jar (cat. #250; Image 78). Glass liners are a feature of the Mason-type closure system for glass jars. The closure system, featuring a glass finish with embossed threads to create a seal with a metal lid, was patented by John Mason in 1858 but did not originally include a glass liner. The liner itself, intended to remove the metallic taste left behind by direct contact with the metal cap, was introduced to the Mason system in 1869. Many fruit jar manufacturers went on to adopt this design, including "crown fruit jars," which appeared in early twentieth-century Dominion Glass Company catalogues, and the term "Mason jar" eventually became a generic term for fruit jars with a screw thread finish (Jones and Sullivan, 1989:164–165). The liner fragment recovered from the site was manufactured through contact moulding, which involves forming an object in a multi-piece mould and using air pressure, supplied either by mouth or machine, to form the glass (Jones and Sullivan, 1989). The contact-moulding technique was first identified in ancient Rome before being lost and re-introduced in Venice in the seventeenth century, and was in use in England from the eighteenth century onward; in North America, however, it was most commonly used for table glass in the nineteenth century (Jones and Sullivan, 1989:24; McNally, 1982:15).

Organics Class

The organic class comprises nine indeterminate mammal bone fragments, none of which display any signs of burning or butchering.

Personal Artifacts Class

The personal artifacts class comprises an undecorated single stem fragment of white ball clay smoking pipe (cat. #350; Image 77).

Tools/Equipment Class

The tools/equipment class (n=2) comprises a single fragment of a porcelaneous doll limb and a harness buckle with missing prong (Image 77). The doll fragment is

part of either a leg or arm and features a groove where it would have attached to a fabric body (cat. #340; Image 77).

Indeterminate Class

The indeterminate class accounts for 17% (n=24) and is dominated by glass container fragments (n=23). Of these fragments, the majority were of indeterminate manufacture (n=19). Colours present in the indeterminate glass container assemblage include amber (n=2), aqua (n=4), colourless (n=10), grey (n=1), and solarized (n=2). Solarized glass is a once-colourless glass that, due to its manganese content, develops a purplish tint following upon prolonged exposure to the sun, and was common in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Jones and Sullivan, 1989:13). Two of the aqua container fragments were contact-moulded, one of which was also embossed with a "P_" (cat. #201; Image 78).

One colourless glass container fragment was manufactured using the technique of a 2/3/4-piece vertical body mould with a separate base (cat. #290; Image 78). Vertical-moulded tableware was made using a multiple side-hinged mould with a separate base that comprised either a post or a cup (Jones and Sullivan, 1989:28). Typically, the rim would be hand-shaped, and the mould could include embossed lettering on the body or the base. The multiple piece vertical body mould was the most common container mould type in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Jones and Sullivan, 1989:28).

The only non-glass artifact in the indeterminate class is an angular metal piece that appears to be a portion of an internal mechanism (cat. #390; Image 77).

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Alinea Land Corporation to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Bronte Creek Meadows, located on part of Lots 1-4, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Nelson, County of Halton, now in the City of Burlington, Regional Municipality of Halton. The study area is approximately 123.7 hectares.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. The evaluation of archaeological potential also took into consideration the general guidance of the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (Archaeological Services Inc., 1998a, 2009). This research indicated there was potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the study area.

The Stage 2 field assessment took place over 88 days between the spring of 2023 and summer of 2025 and was conducted by means of a combined pedestrian and test pit survey in all areas of archaeological potential. During the Stage 2 assessment, 83 non-diagnostic Indigenous findspots, 54 Indigenous sites, one multi-component site, and one Euro-Canadian historical site were identified. All sites and findspots were encountered on the surface of the ploughed fields during pedestrian survey except for the Euro-Canadian Robert Atkinson site (AiGw-1125) and two Indigenous findspots (P1 and P3), which were found exclusively through test pit survey, and the Indigenous site AiGw-1071, which was documented through both pedestrian and test pit survey.

4.1 Indigenous Locations

Due to the presence of water and previously registered sites, as well as the limited amount of modern development and/or ground impacts, evidence of pre-contact Indigenous activity within the study area was considered highly probable.

The presence of 83 dispersed, non-diagnostic findspots across the study area, including a significant number of isolated tools, is evidence of past travel through this area for hunting, resource procurement, or loss events on route to other destinations. These findspots represent ephemeral activity and/or casual losses. The dispersed nature of these findspots does not reflect loci of prolonged activity or occupation, and none of these findspots meet the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest outlined in the *Standards*, Section 2.2, Standard 1 for requiring Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment.

Fifty-four Indigenous sites were recorded scattered across the entire study area, including 37 sites with three or more lithic artifacts and 17 isolated sites with no more than two lithics each. Predictably, the majority of all site types—including the largest and densest surface scatters—were found in closer proximity to the various watercourses cutting through the study area.

A minimum of nine different lithic material types have been identified in the Stage 2 lithic assemblage, with Onondaga chert by far the most well represented. Other material types in the assemblage are locally available and/or encountered fairly regularly at Indigenous sites in southern Ontario, with the exception of Flint Ridge chalcedony, which is generally considered an exotic material type in this region. Two artifacts of Flint Ridge chalcedony were recovered from the study area: the isolated, non-diagnostic projectile point from AiGw-1075 and a diagnostic projectile point (Jacks Reef) from AiGw-1122.

Of the 54 Indigenous sites, 20 are diagnostic to a single temporal period and seven others are diagnostic to two separate periods. All temporal periods spanning the Late Paleo (*circa* 8500 B.C.E.) through to the Late Woodland (*circa* 1600 C.E.) are represented, with the majority of sites dating to the Middle and Late Archaic; it should also be noted that the Indigenous occupation of the multi-component site AiGw-1076 (summarized in Section 4.2 below) is also diagnostic to the Middle Archaic period. The diagnostic sites are a mix of isolated sites (less than three artifacts), small and/or diffuse scatters, and some much larger, dense scatters comprising hundreds of surface artifacts, demonstrating the repeated and multi-functional use of the study area over millennia.

Table 13 provides a summary of the diagnostic points recovered during the assessment.

Table 13: Summary of Diagnostic Projectile Points by Site

Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Projectile Point Type[4]	Site
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo (8500-8000 B.C.E.)	AiGw-1071, AiGw-1079
Early Archaic	Nettling (8000-7500 B.C.E)	AiGw-1077, AiGw-1106
Middle Archaic	Stanley (6000-5500 B.C.E)	AiGw-1104
Middle Archaic	Brewerton Corner-Notched (6000-2000 B.C.E)	AiGw-1073, AiGw-1079, AiGw-1113, AiGw-1114
Middle Archaic	Brewerton Side-Notched (6000-2000 B.C.E)	AiGw-1076, AiGw-1086, AiGw-1088, AiGw-1112, AiGw-1122
Middle Archaic	Otter Creek (4500-3000 B.C.E.)	AiGw-1100
Middle-Late Archaic	Lamoka (3500-1800 B.C.E)	AiGw-1100, AiGw-1103
Late Archaic	Hind (1700-700 B.C.E)	AiGw-1115
Late Archaic	Crawford Knoll (1300-900 B.C.E)	AiGw-1073, AiGw-1118

[4] References for point-specific dates as follows: Ritchie, 1971 (Lamoka, Madison); Kenyon, 1980 (Meadowood); Fox, 1981a (Daniels); Fox, 1981b (Nanticoke Notched); Ellis and Deller, 1982 (Hi-Lo); Ellis, 1987 (Stanley); Justice, 1987 (Jacks Reef); Ellis *et alia*, 1990 (Nettling, Brewerton, Otter Creek, Hind, Crawford Knoll, Ace-of-Spades, Innes, Genesee).

Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Projectile Point Type[4]	Site
Late Archaic	Ace-of-Spades (1300-900 B.C.E)	AiGw-24, AiGw-1077, AiGw-1109, AiGw-1113, AiGw-1117
Late Archaic	Innes (1300-900 B.C.E)	AiGw-1114
Late Archaic	Genesee (1300-500 B.C.E)	AiGw-1084
Early Woodland	Meadowood (1000-500 B.C.E)	AiGw-1082, AiGw-1089, AiGw-1095, AiGw-1107
Middle Woodland	Jacks Reef (500-1000 C.E.)	AiGw-1122
Late Woodland	Daniels (800-1600 C.E.)	AiGw-1121
Late Woodland	Madison (800-1600 C.E.)	AiGw-1119
Late Woodland	Nanticoke Notched (1400-1600 C.E.)	AiGw-1083

Overall, 16 of the 27 diagnostic Indigenous sites do not meet any of the criteria for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment outlined in the *Standards*. The other 11 diagnostic sites have been recommended for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment in accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.2. Three sites (AiGw-1073, AiGw-1103, AiGw-1112, AiGw-1113) meet Standard 1a.i (1) as they all have one diagnostic artifact in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10-metre by 10-metre pedestrian survey area. Two sites (AiGw-24 and AiGw-1114) meet Standard 1a.i (2) as they both have at least five non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10-metre by 10-metre pedestrian survey area. Two other sites (AiGw-1077 and AiGw-1079) meet both Standard 1a.i (1) and Standard 1a.i (2).

The Early Archaic site AiGw-1106 meets Standard 1b.i.i.i, which requires Stage 3 assessment for all single-component Paleo and Early Archaic sites. The single-component Late Paleo site AiGw-1071 meets both Standard 1b.i.i.i as well as Section 3.4, Standard 2, the latter of which requires further mitigation of all Paleo sites, regardless of size or yield; AiGw-1071 also meets the criteria for Stage 3 assessment under Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i.i (2), as the site yielded a minimum of five non-diagnostic artifacts from a 10-metre by 10-metre test pit survey area. Site AiGw-1122 meets the criteria under Standard 1b.i.i as the site yielded a diagnostic projectile point of an exotic material type (Flint Ridge chalcedony).

The remaining 27 Indigenous sites documented in the study area are non-diagnostic. All of these sites comprise a minimum of three artifacts except for AiGw-1075, which, as discussed above, is a non-diagnostic isolated projectile point of an exotic material type (Flint Ridge chalcedony) that required registration in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as it meets the criteria for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment under Section 2.2, Standard 1b.i.i. There are four other non-diagnostic sites recommended for Stage 3 assessment, all of which meet the criteria under Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i. (2) for sites with a minimum of five non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10-metre by 10-metre pedestrian survey area: AiGw-1072, AiGw-1074, AiGw-1078, and AiGw-1096. The remaining 22 non-diagnostic sites are diffuse scatters that do not meet any of the criteria for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment under the *Standards*, Section 2.2.

Table 14 provides a summary of the 16 Indigenous sites within the study area that require Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 14).

Table 14: Indigenous Sites Requiring Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

Site	Quantity	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Criteria (Ministry *Standards*)
AiGw-24	27 of 55	Late Archaic (Ace-of-Spades)	Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i (2)

Site	Quantity	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Criteria (Ministry *Standards*)
AiGw-1071	25 of 25	Late Paleo (Hi-Lo)	Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i.i. (2) and Standard 1b.i.i.i.; Section 3.4, Standard 1c
AiGw-1072	14 of 14	Non-diagnostic	Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i. (2)
AiGw-1073	4 of 4	Middle Archaic (Brewerton); Late Archaic (Crawford Knoll)	Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i. (1)
AiGw-1074	16 of 16	Non-diagnostic	Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i. (2)
AiGw-1075	1 of 1	Non-diagnostic	Section 2.2, Standard 1b.i.i.
AiGw-1077	20 of 94	Early Archaic (Nettling); Late Archaic (Ace-of-Spades)	Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i. (1) and Standard 1a.i. (2)
AiGw-1078	17 of 17	Non-diagnostic	Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i. (2)
AiGw-1079	33 of 238	Late Paleo (Hi-Lo); Middle Archaic (Brewerton)	Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i (1) and Standard 1a.i (2)
AiGw-1096	10 of 10	Non-diagnostic	Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i (2)
AiGw-1103	16 of 16	Middle-Late Archaic (Lamoka)	Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i (1)
AiGw-1106	1 of 1	Early Archaic (Nettling)	Section 2.2, Standard 1b.i.i.i

Site	Quantity	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Criteria (Ministry *Standards*)
AiGw-1112	3 of 3	Middle Archaic (Brewerton)	Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i (1)
AiGw-1113	8 of 8	Middle Archaic (Brewerton); Late Archaic (Ace-of-Spades)	Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i (1)
AiGw-1114	21 of 66	Middle Archaic (Brewerton) and Late Archaic (Innes)	Section 2.2, Standard 1a.i (2)
AiGw-1122	2 of 2	Middle Archaic (Brewerton); Middle Woodland (Jacks Reef)	Section 2.2, Standard 1b.i.i

Site AiGw-24 was the only one of the four previously registered sites that was relocated during the Stage 2 fieldwork. While the potential for error in the current location coordinates for one or more of the remaining three sites (AiGw-51, AiGw-52, and AiGw-76) provided in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database is acknowledged, there is no conclusive way to prove this is the case without the original mapping from the 1970s survey, which is no longer available. To compensate for this uncertainty, the intensified pedestrian survey at one-metre intervals was expanded to a minimum radius of 50 metres around each of the three registered locations, rather than the standard 20-metre radius. As a result of this expanded intensified survey coverage, we may conclude that AiGw-51, AiGw-52, and AiGw-76 have all been fully re-surveyed in accordance with the Stage 2 methodologies outlined in the current 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Given the lack of any additional artifacts that can be conclusively attributed to these sites, no further archaeological assessment of these sites is warranted at this time.

Of the 22 Indigenous sites that do not meet the Ministry criteria for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, two locations—AiGw-1093 and AiGw-1094—remain of interest to the Indigenous communities due to their proximity to permanent and seasonal water sources and to the estimated location of the previously registered Indigenous site AiGw-51. Therefore, in accordance with the Standards, Section 2.2, Guideline 1, it is recommended that additional survey in the form of a controlled surface pick-up be carried out at both AiGw-1093 and AiGw-1094 to supplement the existing Stage 2 data (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 14). Upon completion of the supplemental surveys, each site will be reevaluated to determine if comprehensive a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment is warranted.

4.2 Multi-Component Site AiGw-1076

Site AiGw-1076 is a multi-component site with substantial overlapping Indigenous and Euro-Canadian artifact scatters. The site, measuring approximately 130 metres northwest-southeast by 80 metres northeast-southwest, was identified during the pedestrian survey of the field immediately south of the central watercourse, in the southwest corner of Lot 2 fronting Upper Middle Road.

A total of 96 Indigenous lithic artifacts were observed and collected. These artifacts were distributed across the entire site area but were most heavily concentrated in the north and northwest part of the site. As stated in Section 4.1 above, the Indigenous component of AiGw-1076 is diagnostic to the Middle Archaic period *circa* 6000-2000 B.C.E. In addition to a diagnostic Middle Archaic projectile point, nine non-diagnostic formal tools were recovered. The material composition of the site assemblage is notable for its greater frequency of Haldimand chert, which is contrary to the dominant representation of Onondaga chert documented at all other high-yield lithic scatters throughout the study area.

The historical component of AiGw-1076 comprises a small but dense scatter of 350 historical artifacts spanning an area approximately 32 metres north-south and 52 metres east-west (approximately 1,664 square metres) in the northeast part of the site. There are no structures depicted within this location south of the watercourse on historical mapping or aerial imagery, although there is a house depicted on the north side of the watercourse from 1877 onward, where the

nearby Euro-Canadian historical Robert Atkinson site (AiGw-1125) was documented.

Given the evidence for nineteenth-century historical occupations within the study area, further research regarding the early development of Lot 2, Concession 2 South of Dundas Street was conducted to help place these occupations within the context of the historical land use. Lot 2 initially formed part of a 200-acre Clergy Reserve lot patented by King's College (the forerunner of the University of Toronto) in 1828. The lot was severed in 1843, and the south 100-acre parcel, which is outside the study area, was sold to John Breckon in the same year, while the north 100-acre parcel located within the study area was sold to Thomas Atkinson in 1846. Thomas Atkinson, a farmer and native of England, immigrated to Canada in *circa* 1830. Although he did not purchase the northern 100 acres of Lot 2 until 1846, Thomas had likely settled on this part of the lot shortly after his arrival in the 1830s, where he and his first wife Phebe, whom he married in 1832, raised a family of at least three children born between 1833 and 1839. After Phebe's death in 1855, Thomas was remarried to Sarah Ann *circa* 1857, with whom he had two more children between 1860-1864. The 1861 census indicates that by this time, Thomas, his wife, and two of his sons resided in a two-storey brick house; although not specified in the incomplete census records, it is believed that the family had by this time relocated to one of Thomas' other properties, likely on Lot 4, Concession 3.

Thomas Atkinson sold his portion of Lot 2 to his son, Robert Atkinson, in 1869, and Robert in turn sold the parcel to William Lucas in 1877. While the historical records pertaining to the Lot 2 Atkinson parcel during the 1860s and 1870s are limited, the available information and historical mapping suggests Robert, his wife Mary (whom he married in 1861), and their eldest children resided on Lot 2 from *circa* 1861 until the 1877 sale of the parcel, at which time Robert and his family moved out of Nelson Township. It is believed that Robert built a new house on Lot 2 separate from his father's original residence, and it is this new house that is depicted on the 1877 historical atlas (Figure 4). The Lucas family retained ownership of the northern Lot 2 parcel for the next several decades, but it is unclear if they occupied the lot or if it was tenanted.

A representative sample of 117 historical artifacts was collected from AiGw-1076 for analysis. The majority of the assemblage comprises kitchen/food-related artifacts, primarily ceramics. The predominance of earlier pearlware and R.W.E over that of ironstone, including edgeware and transfer-printed olde blue motifs, and the presence of hand-wrought nails suggests a main occupation in the mid-nineteenth century, which is consistent with the earliest occupation of this part of Lot 2 by Thomas Atkinson, who likely lived on the property with his family beginning in the 1830s until relocating to a different lot *circa* 1860. The limited presence of later material, such as an 1870 silver five-cent coin, can be attributed to the subsequent occupation of Thomas' son, Robert, who is believed to have resided with his family from the early 1860s until 1877 in a new house constructed on the north side of the watercourse.

Both the Indigenous and historical components of AiGw-1076 meet the criteria for Stage 3 archaeological assessment (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 14). In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.2, the Indigenous component requires Stage 3 as it yielded within a 10-metre by 10-metre pedestrian survey area both a diagnostic artifact in addition to two non-diagnostic artifacts (Standard 1a.i [1]) and a minimum of five non-diagnostic artifacts (Standard 1a.i [2]). The historical component of AiGw-1076, meanwhile, meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest for post-contact sites outlined in the *Standards*, Section 2.2, Standard 1c as more than 20 artifacts pre-dating 1900 were recovered. In addition, given that the historical component has been linked to a post-1830 domestic occupation, the site was further evaluated with reference to Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a, which stipulates that a domestic site contains cultural heritage value if the majority (80%) of the time span of occupation pre-dates 1870. Through the analysis of the artifact assemblage and historical documentation completed as per the *Standards*, Section 3.1, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that the historical occupation of AiGw-1076 possesses a level of cultural heritage value or interest that will result in a recommendation for Stage 4 mitigation.

4.3 Robert Atkinson Site (AiGw-1125)

The Robert Atkinson site (AiGw-1125), comprised exclusively of Euro-Canadian historical material, was identified during the test pit survey of the now-overgrown lawn of a former house fronting Upper Middle Road in the southwest corner of Lot 2.

The site measures approximately 51 metres north-south and 40 metres east-west (approximately 2,040 square metres). It is set back approximately 125 metres from Upper Middle Road and is located on the north side of the central watercourse approximately 35 metres to the northwest of the historical surface scatter of AiGw-1076 on the opposite side of the watercourse. The south limit of the site stretches to the edge of the watercourse swale and the east and west limits abut the edges of the surrounding ploughed field; although positive test pits were documented next to the field, no historical artifacts were observed on the surface of the field during pedestrian survey.

The Robert Atkinson site (AiGw-1125) yielded a total of 144 artifacts across 23 positive test pits, with a denser distribution in the north end of the site nearest to the former house, which is presumed to be the same house depicted on the 1877 historical atlas. The bulk of the site assemblage is comprised of kitchen/food-related artifacts (43%) and architectural material (31%). While the assemblage lacks the earlier pearlware found in the nearby AiGw-1076 scatter associated with Thomas Atkinson, the predominance of R.W.E over ironstone and the higher frequency of machine-cut nails over later wire nails suggests a main occupation in the mid-nineteenth century that is only slightly later than at AiGw-1076, coinciding with the estimated occupation of Thomas' son, Robert Atkinson, *circa* 1860 to 1877. As previously discussed in Section 4.2 above, the former house immediately north of the site that correlates to the structure depicted on the 1877 atlas is presumed to have been constructed by Robert Atkinson, likely around the time of his marriage to Mary Dawson in 1861, and the relative frequency of architectural material, including nails and window glass, supports the association of the site with a nearby mid-nineteenth-century dwelling. The presence of later material, including semi-porcelain and wire nails, is not unexpected given the continued occupation of the house after the Atkinsons

moved away *circa* 1877; the limited quantity of these items, however, is the result of incidental and/or unintentional discard of isolated items, whereas the bulk of the household refuse accumulated during these later occupations would have been discarded in a separate location further away from the house.

In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.2, Standard 1c, the Robert Atkinson site (AiGw-1125) meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest for post-contact sites as more than 20 artifacts pre-dating 1900 were recovered, and a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment is recommended (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 14). In addition, given that the site has been linked to a post-1830 domestic occupation, the site was further evaluated with reference to the *Standards*, Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a, which stipulates that a domestic site contains cultural heritage value if the majority (80%) of the time span of occupation pre-dates 1870. Through the analysis of the artifact assemblage and historical documentation completed as per the *Standards*, Section 3.1, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that the Robert Atkinson site (AiGw-1125) possesses a level of cultural heritage value or interest that will result in a recommendation for Stage 4 mitigation.

5.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, and in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the following recommendations are made:

1. Given the isolated nature of Indigenous findspots P1, P3-P4, P6-P7, P9-P13, P16-P17, P20-P21, P23, P25, P27-P29, P31-P33, P40-P41, P44, P48-P51, P54, P58, P60-P62, P63-P64, P66, P71, P75, P77-P80, P83, P85-P88, P90, P92-P97, P101, P103, P106, P109-P111, P113-P120, P122-P125, P127 and P130-P139, these locations do not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest and may be considered free of any further archaeological concern.

2. The previously registered Indigenous sites AiGw-51, AiGw-52, and AiGw-76 could not be relocated despite conducting a new Stage 2 pedestrian survey at one-metre intervals at the established coordinates for each site provided in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database. As such, no further

archaeological assessment of these site locations (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1) is warranted.

3. Given the ephemeral nature and low artifact density of Indigenous sites AiGw-1080, AiGw-1081, AiGw-1082, AiGw-1083, AiGw-1084, AiGw-1085, AiGw-1086, AiGw-1087, AiGw-1088, AiGw-1089, AiGw-1090, AiGw-1091, AiGw-1092, AiGw-1095, AiGw-1097, AiGw-1098, AiGw-1099, AiGw-1100, AiGw-1101, AiGw-1102, AiGw-1104, AiGw-1105, AiGw-1107, AiGw-1108, AiGw-1109, AiGw-1110, AiGw-1111, AiGw-1115, AiGw-1116, AiGw-1117, AiGw-1118, AiGw-1119, AiGw-1120, AiGw-1121, AiGw-1123, and AiGw-1124, these locations do not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest and may be considered free of any further archaeological concern.

4. Given the low artifact density of the non-diagnostic Indigenous sites AiGw-1093 and AiGw-1094, these sites do not currently meet the criteria for further assessment. However, these sites remain of interest to the Indigenous communities due to their proximity to permanent and seasonal water sources and to the estimated location of the previously registered Indigenous site AiGw-51. As such, it is recommended that a supplemental survey in the form of a controlled surface pick-up be conducted at each of these sites to confirm the presence or absence of additional archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 2.2, Guideline 1 and Section 3.2.1.

    a) Each controlled surface pick-up should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a Global Positioning System unit. Prior to commencing the controlled surface pick-up, the site area must be reploughed and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall. A pedestrian survey must then be conducted at one-metre intervals, and the precise location of each artifact recorded.

    b) Following the completion of the controlled surface pick-up, a surface distribution map showing the combined results from the original and supplemental surveys must be produced for each site.

c) The combined results of the original and supplemental surveys will be used to re-evaluate the level of cultural heritage value or interest to determine if one or both sites meets the criteria for a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment involving test unit excavation.

5. Indigenous non-diagnostic sites AiGw-1072, AiGw-1074, AiGw-1075, AiGw-1078, and AiGw-1096 are considered archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. As such, it is recommended that each site be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment in order to fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 3.2 and Table 3.1, Standards 1-2.

   a) Each Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a Global Positioning System unit. As each site was documented during pedestrian survey within a ploughed context, a controlled surface pick-up must first be conducted at each location to precisely define the nature and extent of the sites. This work will require the site areas be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing the work. The precise location of each artifact should be recorded, and a surface distribution map produced for each site.

   b) A series of one-metre-square test units must then be excavated across each site area at five-metre intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 20% of the total number of units excavated on the grids must be strategically excavated around units of high artifact counts or in other significant areas of the sites. The test units must be excavated five centimetres into the sterile subsoil and the soil fills screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil must be troweled, and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

6. Indigenous diagnostic sites AiGw-1073, AiGw-1103, AiGw-1106, AiGw-1112, AiGw-1113, and AiGw-1122 are considered archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. As such, it is recommended that each site be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment in order to fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 3.2 and Table 3.1, Standards 1-2.

    a) Each Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a Global Positioning System unit. As each site was documented during pedestrian survey within a ploughed context, a controlled surface pick-up must first be conducted at each location to precisely define the nature and extent of the sites. This work will require the site areas be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing the work. The precise location of each artifact should be recorded, and a surface distribution map produced for each site.

    b) A series of one-metre-square test units must then be excavated across each site area at five-metre intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 20% of the total number of units excavated on the grids must be strategically excavated around units of high artifact counts or in other significant areas of the sites. The test units must be excavated five centimetres into the sterile subsoil and the soil fills screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. **In addition, the soil fills for 10-20% of the total number of units at the single-component Early Archaic site** (**AiGw-1106) will require screening through three-millimetre wire mesh.** The sterile subsoil must be troweled, and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

7. Indigenous diagnostic site AiGw-1071, a large site documented through a combination of pedestrian survey of a ploughed-disturbed field and test pit survey of an undisturbed woodlot, is considered an archaeological resource of cultural heritage value or interest for which a Stage 4 recommendation

will be required. As such, it is recommended that this site first be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment in order to fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 3.2 and Table 3.1, Standards 5-7 and 13-14.

a) The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a Global Positioning System unit. As a portion of AiGw-1071 is located within an agricultural field and was documented during pedestrian survey within a ploughed context, a controlled surface pick-up must first be conducted within this portion of the site to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will require the field portion be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing the work. The precise location of each artifact should be recorded, and a surface distribution map produced for the site.

b) Within the plough-disturbed portion of the site, a series of one-metre-square test units must then be excavated across the multiple grids over identified loci of artifact concentrations at five-metre intervals within the established site grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposit. An additional 20% of the total number of units will be excavated between identified loci of artifact concentrations to document areas of lower concentration. A further 10% of the total number of units excavated on the grids must be strategically excavated on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and to sample the site periphery. The test units must be excavated five centimetres into the sterile subsoil and the soil fills screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. **In addition, as AiGw-1071 currently represents a single-component Late Paleo site, the soil fills for 10-20% of the total number of units in the vicinity of where the diagnostic Late Paleo projectile point was found will require screening through three-millimetre wire mesh.** The sterile subsoil should be troweled, and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

c) An additional series of one-metre-square units must then be excavated across the undisturbed woodlot portion of the site at five-metre intervals within the established site grid to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposit. In addition, a minimum of three adjacent units must be excavated along each grid line until yields of five or fewer artifacts are obtained for each test unit. The test units must be excavated five metres into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. **In addition, as AiGw-1071 currently represents a single-component Late Paleo site, the soil fills for 10-20% of the total number of units placed throughout the undisturbed portion of the site will require screening through three-millimetre mesh.** The sterile subsoil should be troweled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

8. Indigenous diagnostic sites AiGw-24, AiGw-1077, AiGw-1079, and AiGw-1114 represent large, plough-disturbed lithic scatters that are considered archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. As such, it is recommended that each site be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment in order to fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 3.2 and Table 3.1, Standards 5-7.

   a) Each Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a Global Positioning System unit. As each site was documented during pedestrian survey within a ploughed context, a controlled surface pick-up must first be conducted at each location to precisely define the nature and extent of the sites. This work will require the site areas be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing the work. The precise location of each artifact should be recorded, and a surface distribution map produced for each site.

   b) For each site, a series of one-metre-square test units must then be excavated across multiple grids over identified loci of artifact concentrations at five-metre intervals within the established site grid

in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 20% of the total number of units will be excavated between identified loci of artifact concentrations to document areas of lower concentration. A further 10% of the total number of units excavated on the grids must be strategically excavated on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and to sample the site periphery. The test units must be excavated five centimetres into the sterile subsoil and the soil fills screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil must be troweled, and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

c) In accordance with the Standards, Section 3.2.2, Guideline 1, it is further recommended that at each location where a Paleo and/or Early Archaic projectile point was recovered from AiGw-1077 and AiGw-1079, a minimum of five test units centered on the find location and placed at five-metre intervals will be excavated. Soil fills from 10-20% of these units at the find location will be screened through three-millimetre wire mesh to assist in the recovery of very small artifacts (less than six millimetres) that may supplement and/or enhance our understanding of the earliest confirmed occupations at AiGw-1077 and AiGw-1079.

9. Site AiGw-1076 is a large, plough-disturbed multi-component site with overlapping Indigenous and Euro-Canadian historical scatters that is considered an archaeological resource where the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. As such, it is recommended that the site first be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment in order to more fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposit, in accordance with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 3.2 and Table 3.1, Standards 3-7.

a) The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a Global Positioning System unit. As the site was documented during pedestrian survey within a ploughed context, a controlled surface pick-up must first be conducted to

precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will require the site area to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing the work. The precise location of each artifact should be recorded, and a surface distribution map produced for the site.

b) For the Euro-Canadian historical locus within the larger site area, a series of one-metre-square test units must then be excavated across the full extent of the historical artifact scatter at ten-metre intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the Euro-Canadian cultural deposit. An additional 40% of the total number of units excavated on the grid must be strategically excavated at five-metre intervals throughout the historical scatter limits, around units of high artifact counts, or in other significant areas of the site. The test units must be excavated five centimetres into the sterile subsoil and the soil fills screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil must be troweled, and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

c) For the balance of the site outside of the historical scatter, an additional series of one-metre-square test units must then be excavated across multiple grids over identified loci of Indigenous artifact concentrations at five-metre intervals within the established site grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the Indigenous cultural deposit. An additional 20% of the total number of units will be excavated between the identified loci of Indigenous artifact concentrations to document areas of lower concentration. A further 10% of the total number of units excavated on the grid must be strategically excavated on the periphery of the Indigenous surface scatter to determine the site extent and to sample the site periphery. The test units must be excavated five centimetres into the sterile subsoil and the soil fills screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil must be troweled, and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

10. Robert Atkinson site (AiGw-1125) is considered an archaeological resource where the level of cultural heritage value or interest will likely result in a

recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. As such, it is recommended that this site first be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment in order to fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 3.2 and Table 3.1, Standards 3-4.

a) The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a Global Positioning System unit.

b) A series of one-metre-square test units must then be excavated across the site area at 10-metre intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 40% of the total number of units excavated on the grid must be strategically excavated at five-metre intervals throughout the site, around units of high artifact counts, or in other significant areas of the site. The test units must be excavated five centimetres into the sterile subsoil and the soil fills screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil must be troweled, and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

11. During any further archaeological assessments, meaningful engagement with Indigenous communities should be conducted, as outlined in Section 3.5 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the draft *Technical Bulletin on Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology*.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites documented by this assessment are permitted until notice of Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's acceptance has been received.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the

event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism must be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism concurrence.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Archaeological Services Inc. advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48

(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) requires 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 be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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8.0 Images



Image 1: Exposed ravine wall along north bank of Sheldon Creek.



Image 2: Sheldon Creek traversing the south limit of the study area.



Image 3: Poles marking buried gas pipeline along west limit of the study area adjacent to Upper Middle Road.



Image 4: Communications tower accessed from Upper Middle Road.



Image 5: Former driveway of demolished house, now a farm access.



Image 6: A paved area adjacent to a former house.



Image 7: A culvert emptying into a drainage channel in southwest end, along north side of Sheldon Creek.



Image 8: Permanently wet area in wooded south corner of the study area.



Image 9: Low, wet area with marsh vegetation along north watercourse.



Image 10: Low, wet area with marsh vegetation along central watercourse.



Image 11: Low, wet area with marsh vegetation adjacent to east woodlot.



Image 12: Low, wet area with marsh vegetation along north watercourse.



Image 13: Pond located between former house and central watercourse.



Image 14: Dense marsh vegetation adjacent to Sheldon Creek Woodlot.



Image 15: Drainage channel feeding into Sheldon Creek in southwest end of the study area.



Image 16: Steep treed slope in the south corner of the study area.



Image 17: Test pit survey in progress in the east woodlot.



Image 18: Test pit survey in progress adjacent to Sheldon Creek Woodlot.



Image 19: Test pit survey in progress in south corner along Sheldon Creek.



Image 20: Test pit survey in progress along south limit of study area.



Image 21: Test pit survey in progress around location of demolished house (5470 Upper Middle Road).



Image 22: Test pit survey in progress around location of demolished house (5366 Upper Middle Road).



Image 23: Graded area with surface debris south of east woodlot.



Image 24: Intact test pit soil profile adjacent to Sheldon Creek Woodlot.



Image 25: Intact test pit soil profile with buried A-Horizon by former house.



Image 26: Disturbed test pit soil profile adjacent to the buried gas pipeline.



Image 27: Disturbed test pit soil profile south of east woodlot.



Image 28: Disturbed test pit soil profile at location of former house (5470 Upper Middle Road).



Image 29: Disturbed test pit soil profile at location of dumped demolition debris from former house (5366 Upper Middle Road).



Image 30: East wall profile of Test Unit 1 at findspot P1.



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Image 31: North wall profile of Test Unit 1 at findspot P3.



Image 32: Pedestrian survey in progress in southwest part of study area.



Image 33: Pedestrian survey in progress in central part of study area.



Image 34: Pedestrian survey in progress in northeast part of study area.

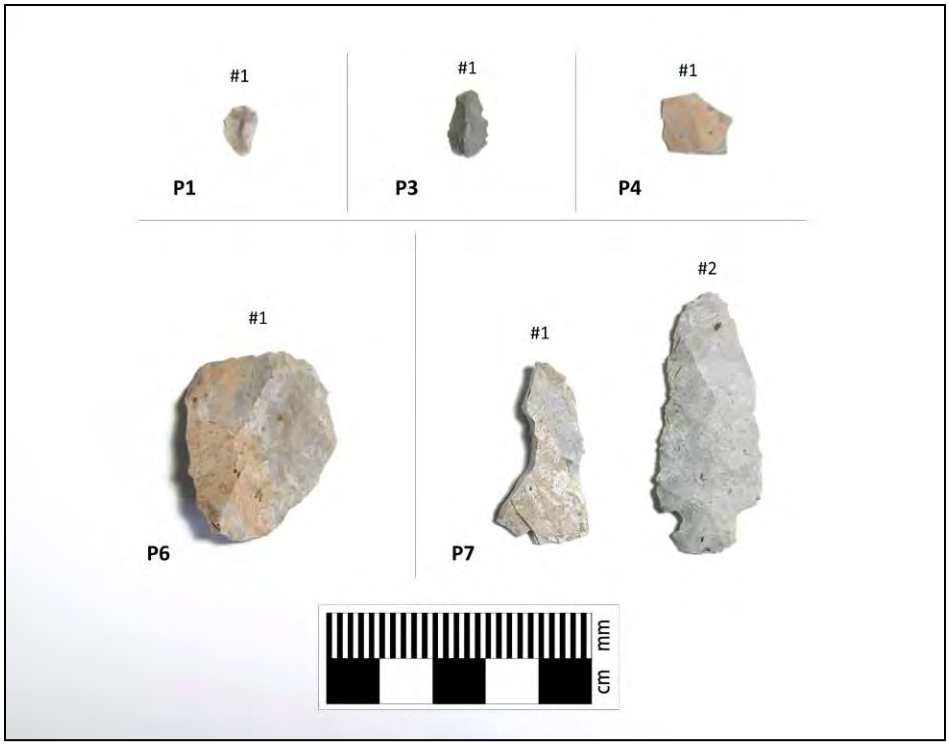


Image 35: Lithic artifacts from findspots P1, P3-P4, and P6-P7.



Image 36: Lithic artifacts from findspots P9-P13 and P16.



Image 37: Lithic artifacts from findspots P17, P20-P21, P23, P25, and P27-P28.

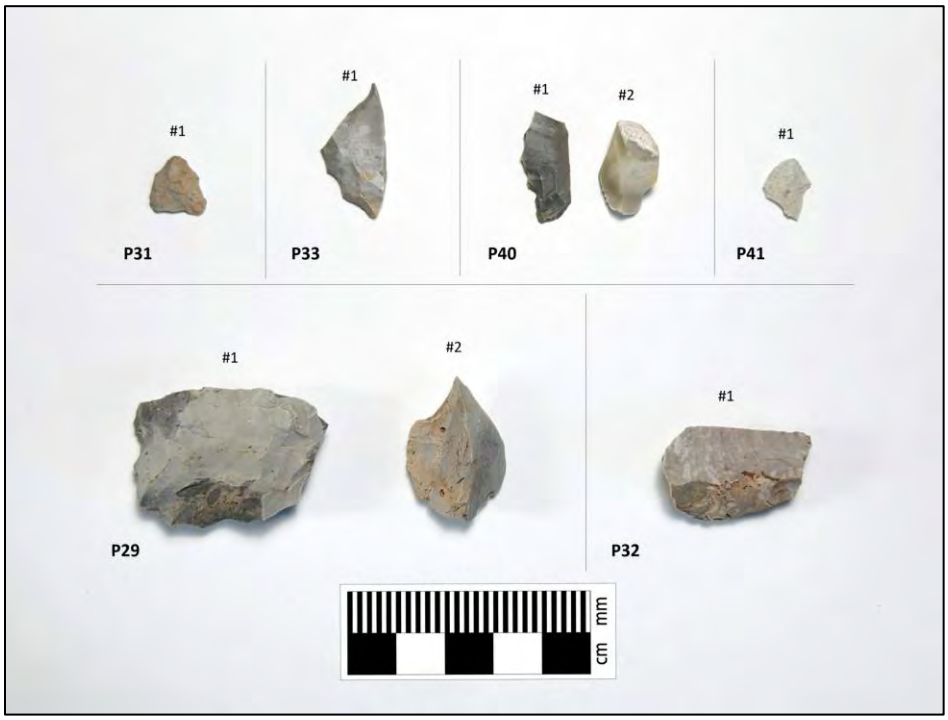


Image 38: Lithic artifacts from findspots P29, P31-P33, and P40-P41.



Image 39: Lithic artifacts from findspots P44, P48-P51, and P54.



Image 40: Lithic artifacts from findspots P58, P60-P64, and P66.

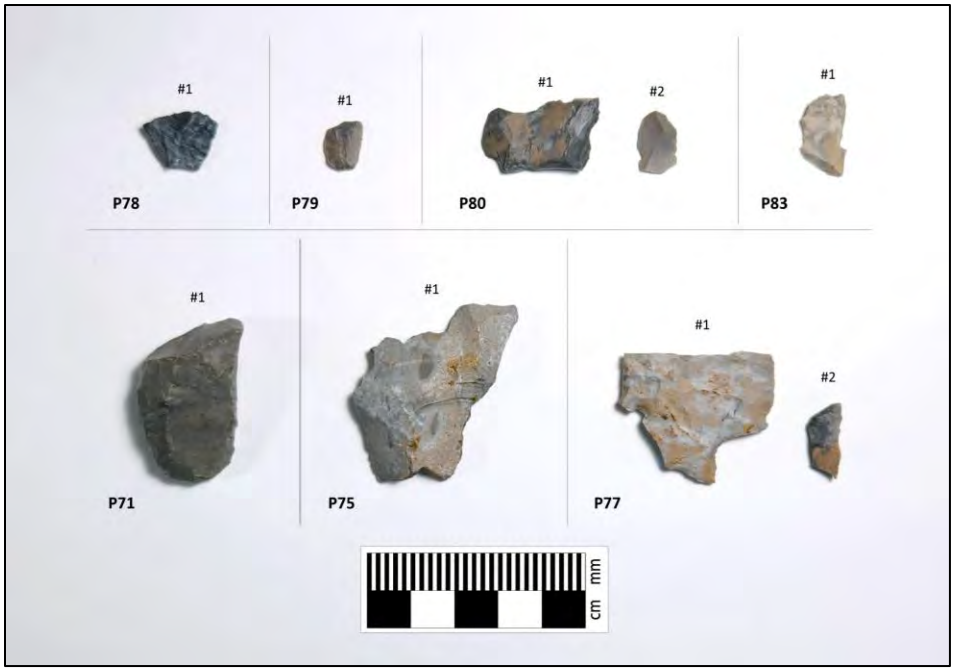


Image 41: Lithic artifacts from findspots P71, P75, P77-P80, and P83.



Image 42: Lithic artifacts from findspots P85-P88, P90, and P92.



Image 43: Lithic artifacts from findspots P93-P97 and P101.



Image 44: Lithic artifacts from findspots P103, P106, P109-P111, and P113.



Image 45: Lithic artifacts from findspots P114-P120 and P122.



Image 46: Lithic artifacts from findspots P123-P125, P127, and P130-P131.



Image 47: Lithic artifacts from findspots P134-P139.



Image 48: Ground stone gouge from findspot P132 (ventral side).



Image 49: Ground stone gouge from findspot P132 (dorsal side).



Image 50: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-24.



Image 51: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-1071 and AiGw-1072.

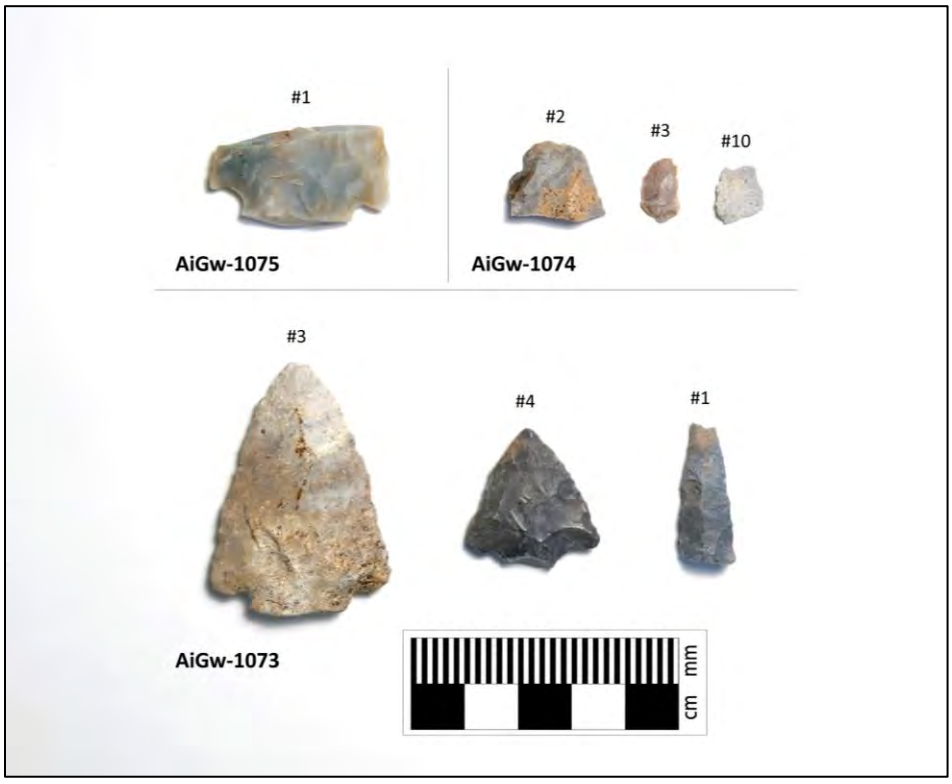


Image 52: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-1073, AiGw-1074, and AiGw-1075.

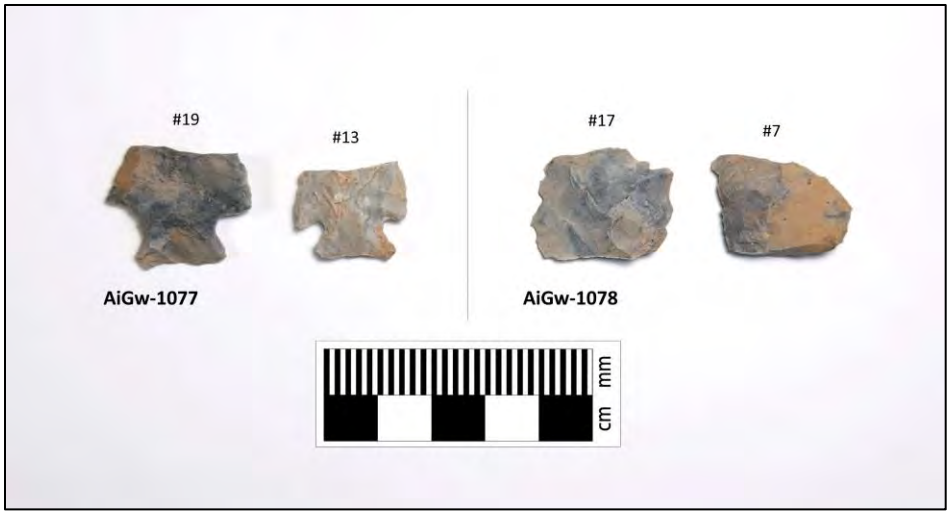


Image 53: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-1077 and AiGw-1078.



Image 54: Lithic bifaces from AiGw-1079.



Image 55: Lithic projectile points from AiGw-1079.



Image 56: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-1080, AiGw-1081, AiGw-1082, and AiGw-1083.



Image 57: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-1084, AiGw-1085, AiGw-1086, AiGw-1087, AiGw-1088, and AiGw-1089.



Image 58: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-1090, AiGw-1091, AiGw-1092, and AiGw-1093.



Image 59: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-1094, AiGw-1095, AiGw-1096, AiGw-1097, AiGw-1098, and AiGw-1099.



Image 60: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-1100, AiGw-1101, AiGw-1102, and AiGw-1103.



Image 61: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-1104, AiGw-1105, AiGw-1106, AiGw-1107, and AiGw-1108.



Image 62: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-1109, AiGw-1110, AiGw-1111, and AiGw-1112.



Image 63: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-1113.



Image 64: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-1114 and AiGw-1115.



Image 65: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-1116, AiGw-1117, AiGw-1118, AiGw-1119, and AiGw-1120.



Image 66: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-1121, AiGw-1123, and AiGw-1124.



Image 67: Lithic artifacts from AiGw-1122.

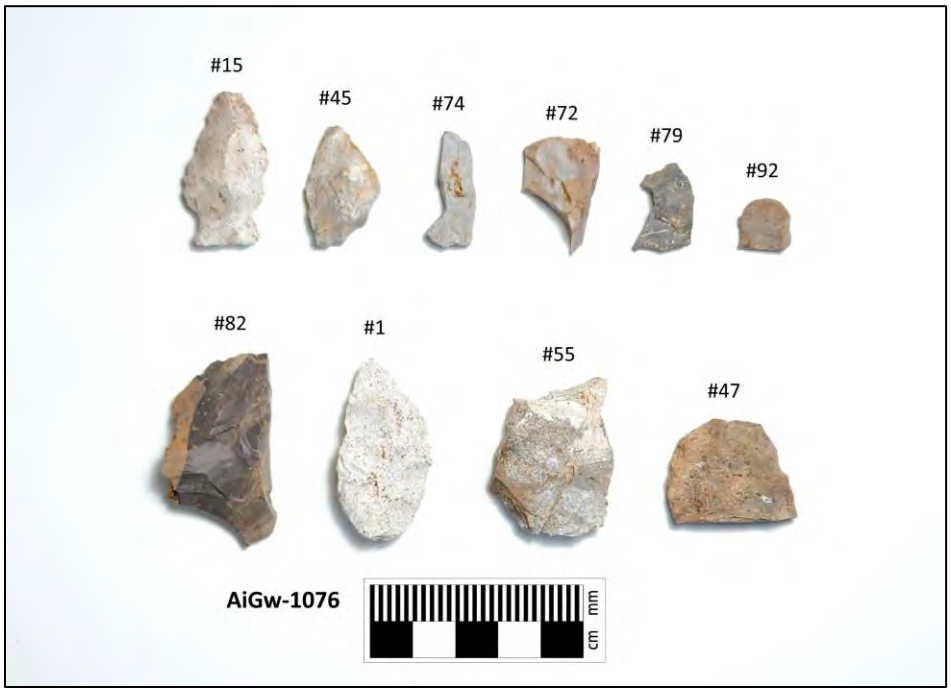


Image 68: Lithic artifacts from multi-component site AiGw-1076.



Image 69: Sample of architectural and domestic artifacts from AiGw-1076.



Image 70: Sample of glass artifacts from AiGw-1076.

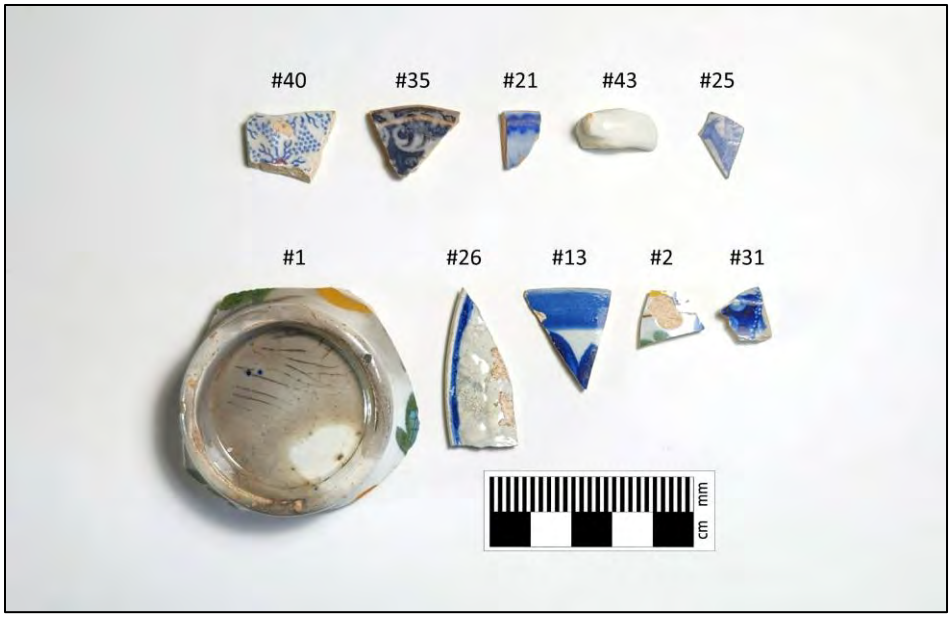


Image 71: Sample of refined ceramics from AiGw-1076 (excludes R.W.E.).



Image 72: Sample of R.W.E ceramics from AiGw-1076.

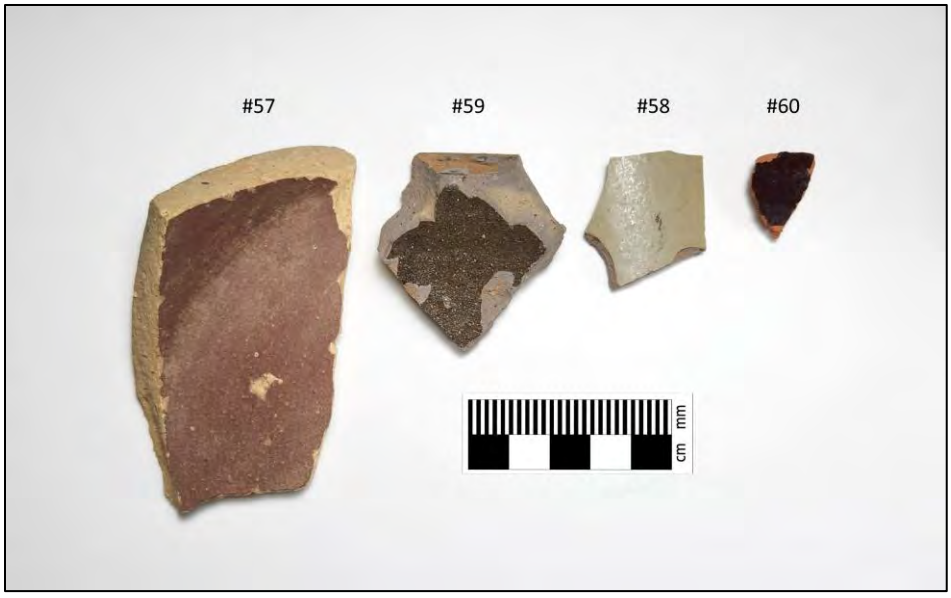


Image 73: Sample of unrefined ceramics from AiGw-1076.



Image 74: Sample of miscellaneous domestic artifacts from AiGw-1076.



Image 75: Obverse side of a silver five-cent coin from AiGw-1076.



Image 76: Reverse side of a silver five-cent coin from AiGw-1076.



Image 77: Sample of architectural and miscellaneous domestic artifacts from Robert Atkinson site (AiGw-1125).



Image 78: Sample of glass artifacts from Robert Atkinson site (AiGw-1125).

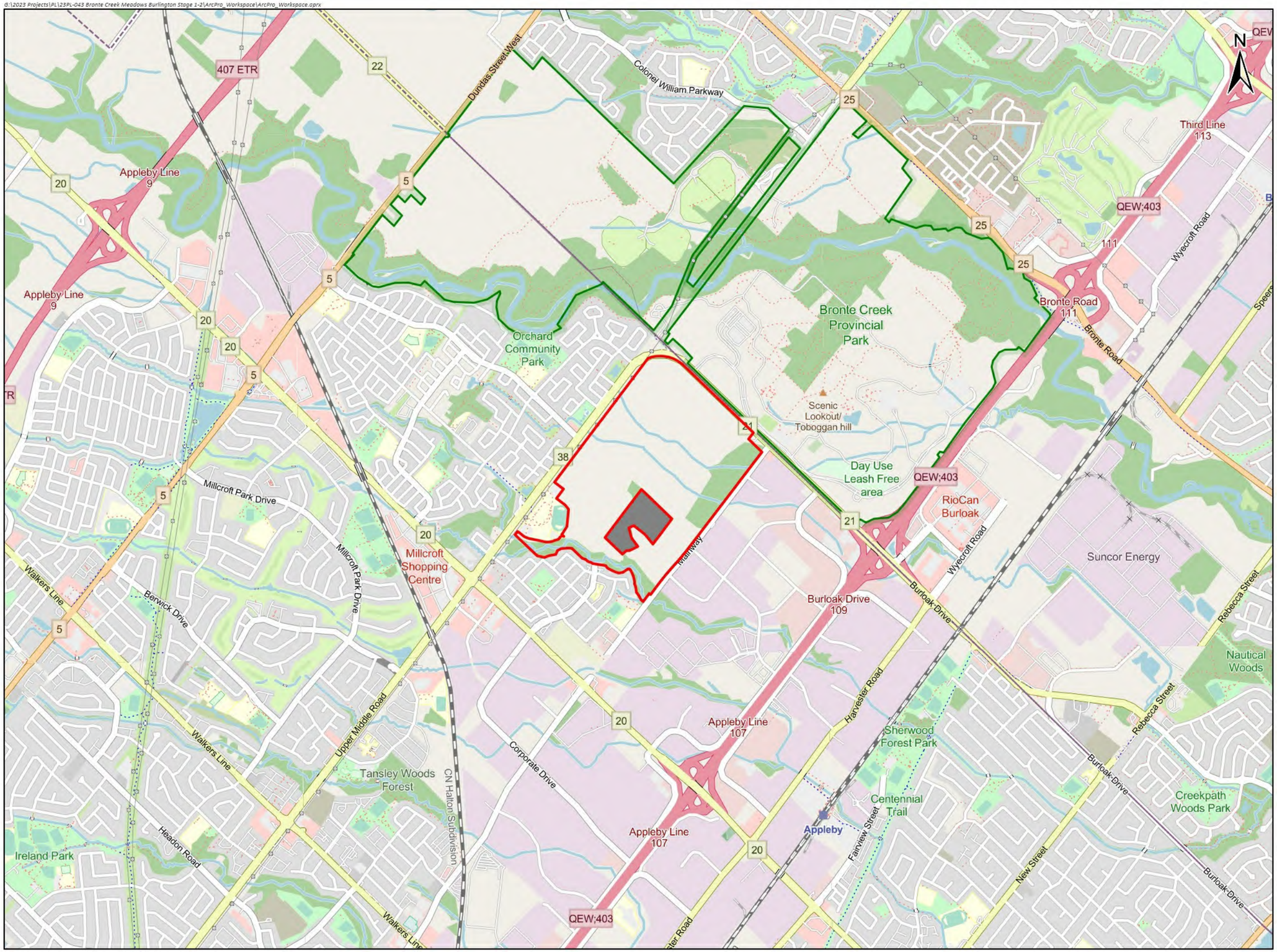


Image 79: Sample of ceramic artifacts from Robert Atkinson site (AiGw-1125).

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.

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STUDY AREA

EXCLUDED FROM STUDY AREA

Sources:Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Map

Projection: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:25,000

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Date: 6/19/2025 10:37 AM

Drawn By: jfernandez
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ASI
Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Study Area

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ASI

STUDY AREA
EXCLUDED FROM STUDY AREA
LOT BOUNDARY
PARCEL BOUNDARY LIMITS

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Metres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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Figure 2: Existing Conditions of the Project Area

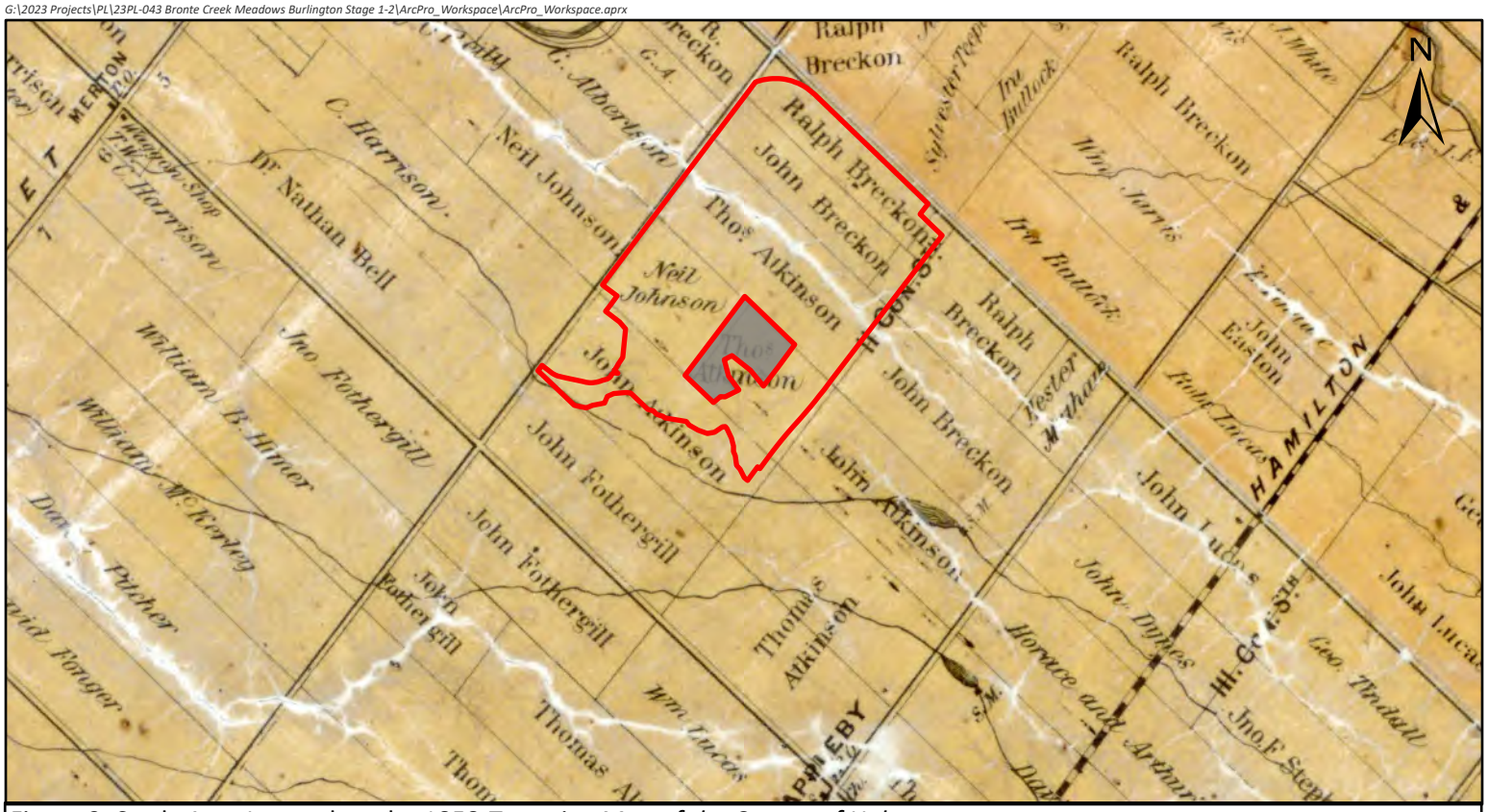


Figure 3: Study Area Located on the 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Halton*

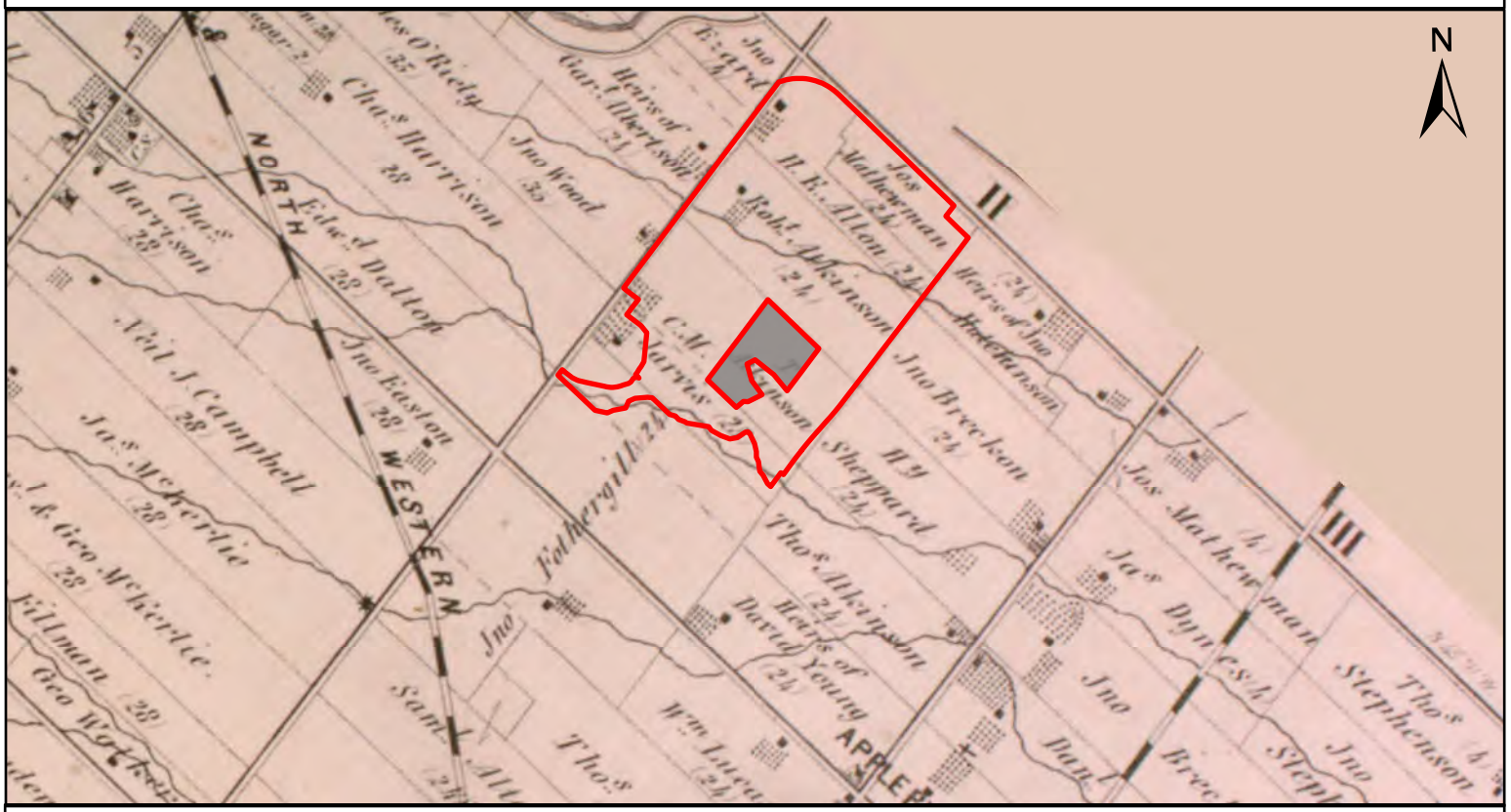


Figure 4: Study Area Located on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*

STUDY AREA

EXCLUDED FROM STUDY AREA

Source:
Tremaine Map of the County of Halton, 1858
Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, 1877

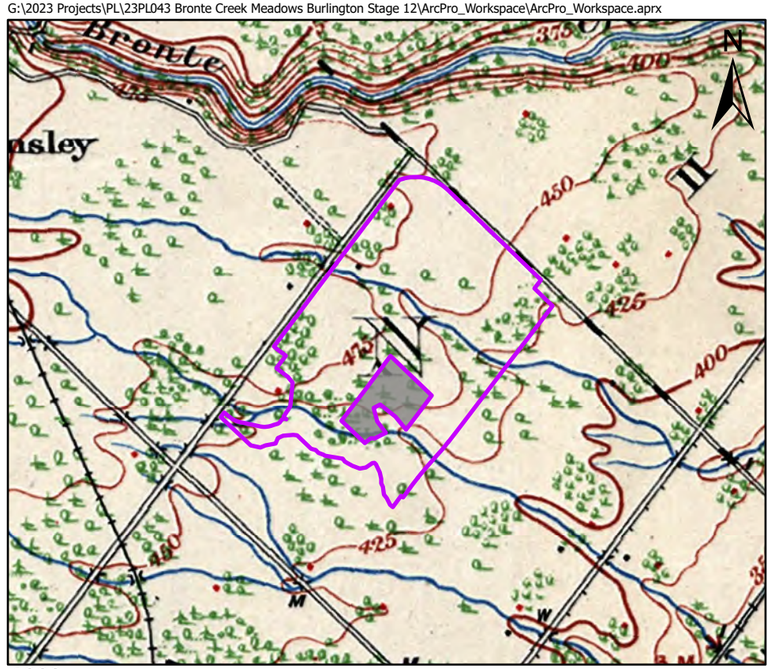
0 1
Kilometers

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:30,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

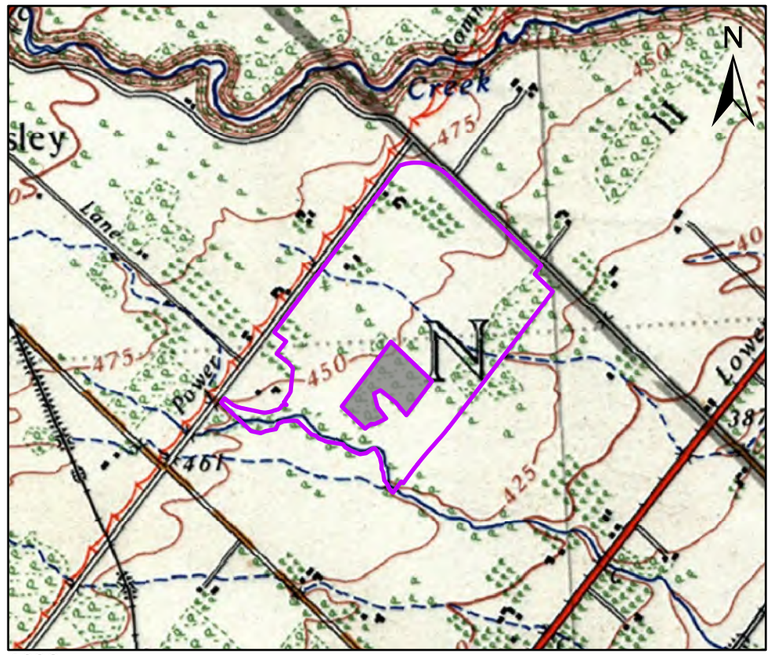
ASI Project No.: 22PL-043
Date: 7/7/2025

Drawn By: pbikoulis
File: 22PL043_Fig3_4_Hist

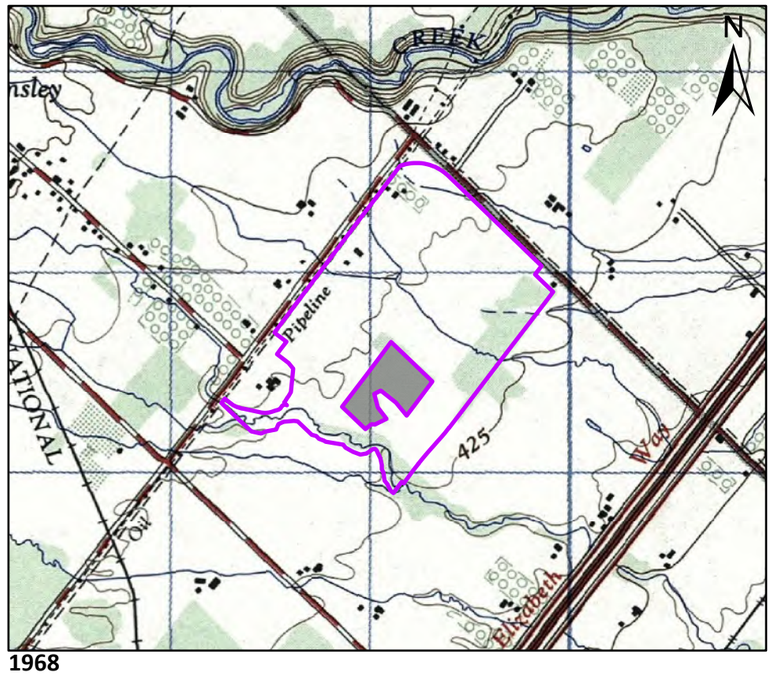
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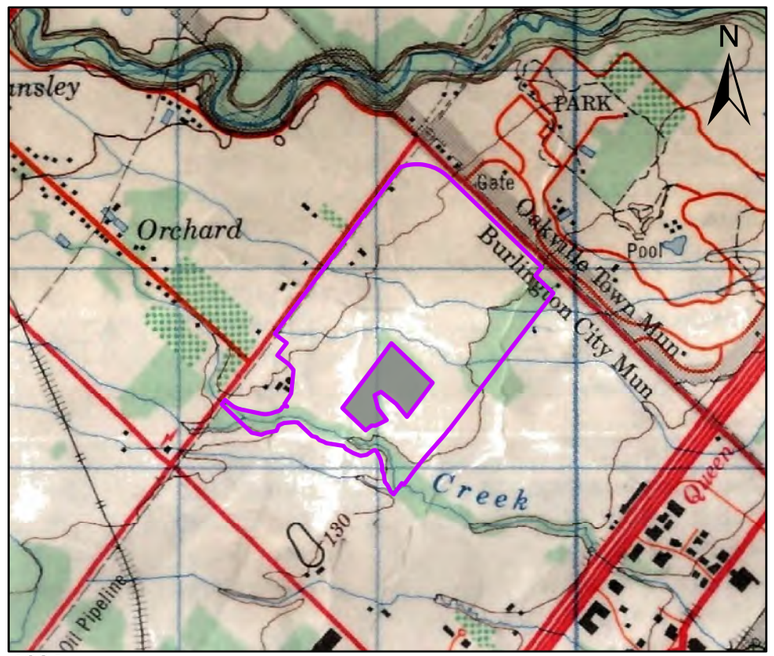
1909



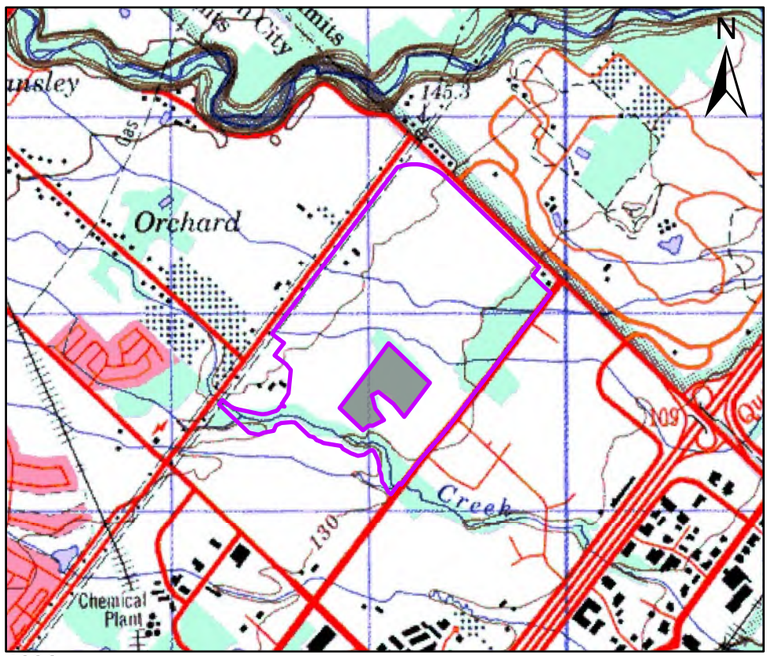
1938



1968



1984



1996

STUDY AREA

EXCLUDED FROM STUDY AREA

Source:
DMD Topographic map, Hamilton Sheet, 1909/1938
NTS map, Hamilton Sheet, 1968/1984/1996

0 1
Kilometers

Projection NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:30,000
Page Size: 11 x 17

ASI Project No.: 22PL-043
Date: 7/7/2025 11:11 AM

Drawn By: pbikoulis
File: 23PL043_Fig5_Hist

Figure 5: Study Area Located on Twentieth-Century Topographic Maps

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STUDY AREA
EXCLUDED FROM STUDY AREA
LOT BOUNDARY

Source:
Aerial Survey of Ontario, 1954

0 150
Metres

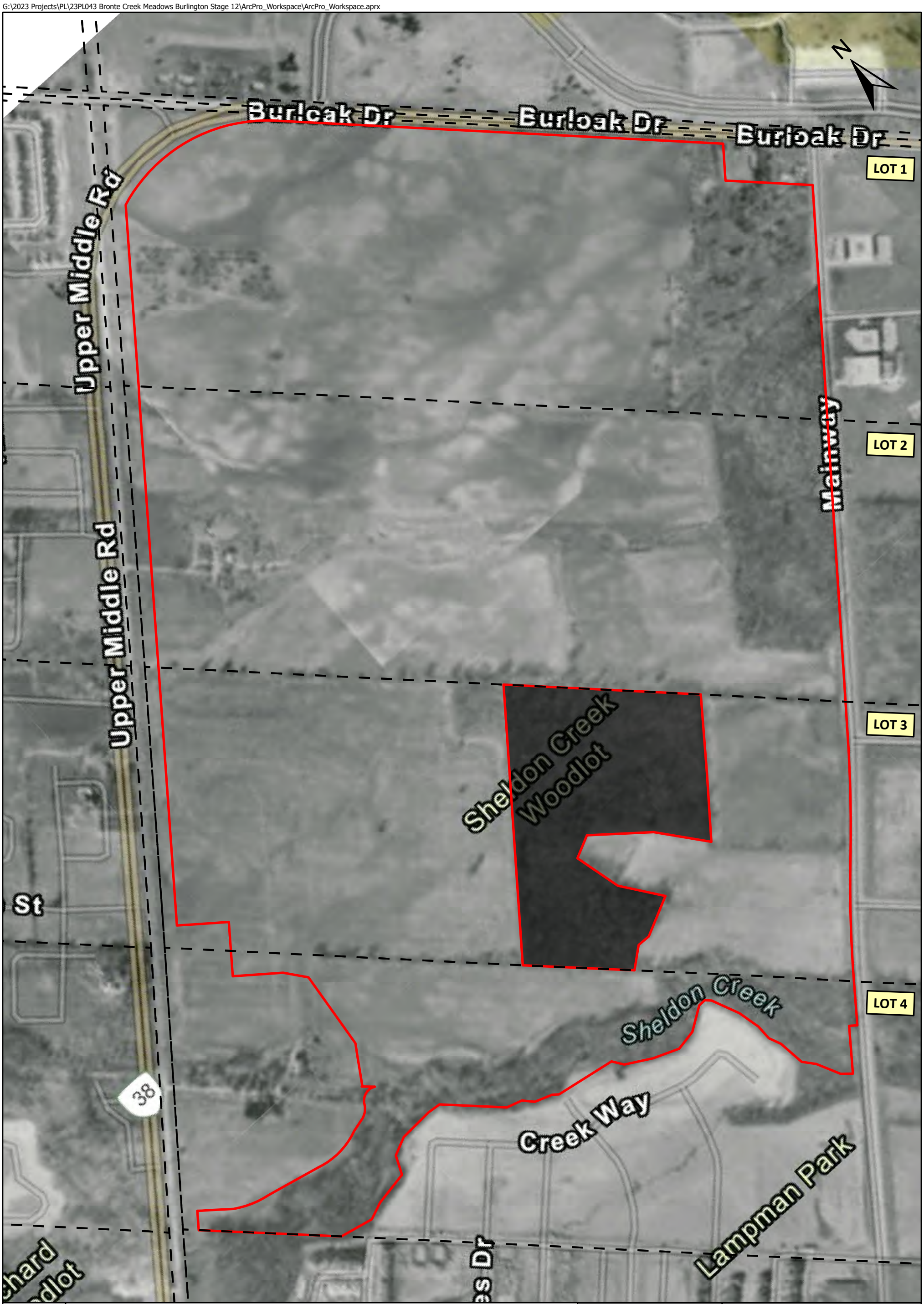
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:5,000
Page Size: 11 x 17

ASI Project No.: 23PL-043
Date: 7/7/2025 11:11 AM

Drawn By: pbikoulis
File: 23PL043_Fig6_Hist_1954

Figure 6: Study Area Located on 1954 Aerial Image

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STUDY AREA
EXCLUDED FROM STUDY AREA
LOT BOUNDARY

Source: Burlington GIS

0 150
Metres

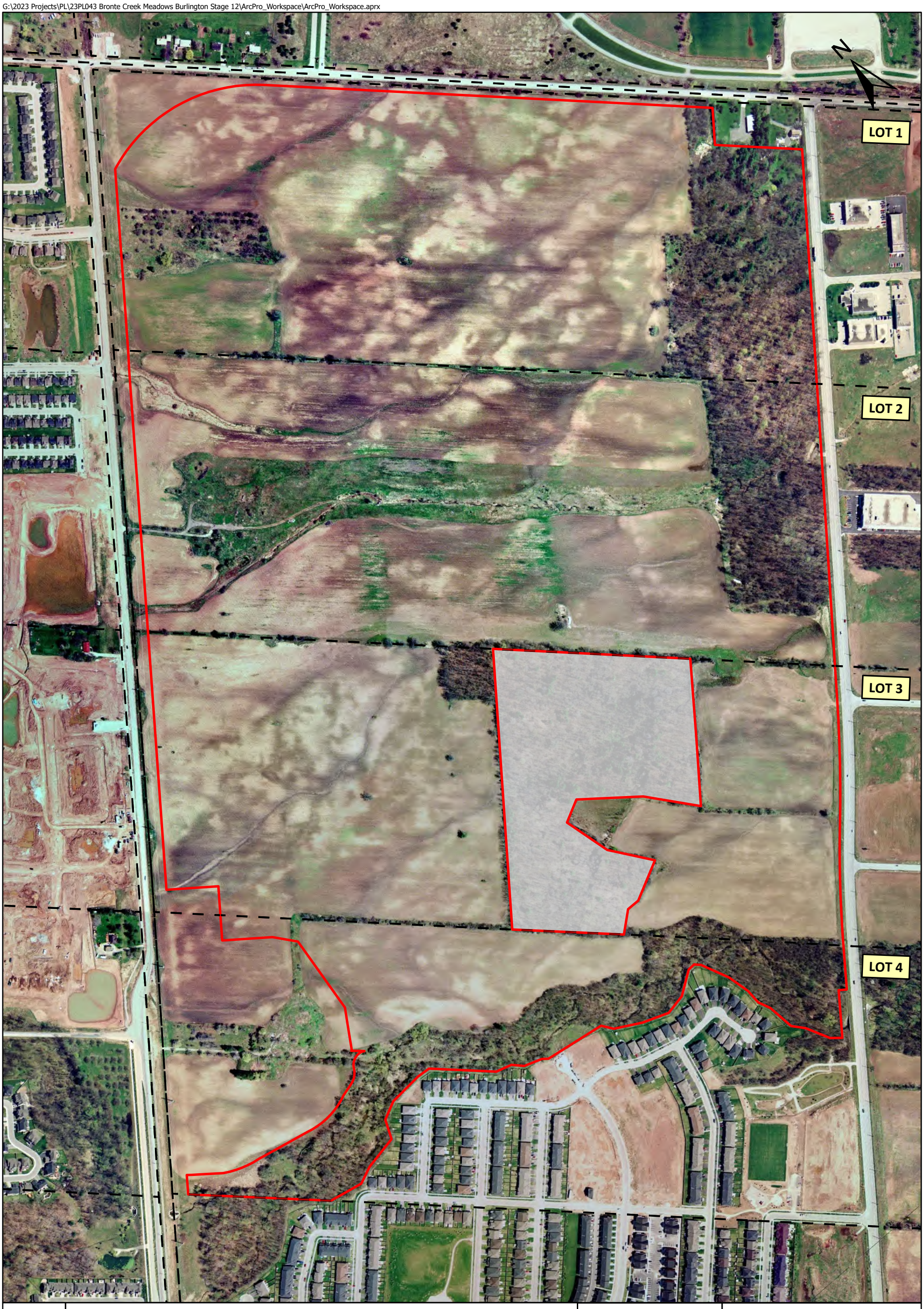
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:5,000
Page Size: 11 x 17

ASI Project No.: 23PL-043
Date: 7/7/2025 11:11 AM

Drawn By: pbikoulis
File: 23PL043_Fig7_Hist_1998

Figure 7: Study Area Located on 1998 Aerial Image

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STUDY AREA
EXCLUDED FROM STUDY AREA
LOT BOUNDARY

Source:
City of Burlington

0 200
Metres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:5,000
Page Size: 11 x 17

ASI Project No.: 23PL-043
Date: 7/7/2025 11:18 AM

Drawn By: pbikoulis
File: 23PL043_Fig8_Hist_2002

Figure 8: Study Area Located on 2002 Aerial Image

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STUDY AREA

EXCLUDED FROM STUDY AREA

LOT BOUNDARY

ASI

Source:
Google Earth

0 150

Metres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:5,000
Page Size: 11 x 17

ASI Project No.: 23PL-043
Date: 7/7/2025 11:18 AM

Drawn By: pbikoulis
File: 23PL043_Fig9_Hist_2004

Figure 9: Study Area Located on 2004 Aerial Image

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STUDY AREA
EXCLUDED FROM STUDY AREA
LOT BOUNDARY

Source: Maxar
Google Earth (08/31/2009)

0 150
Metres

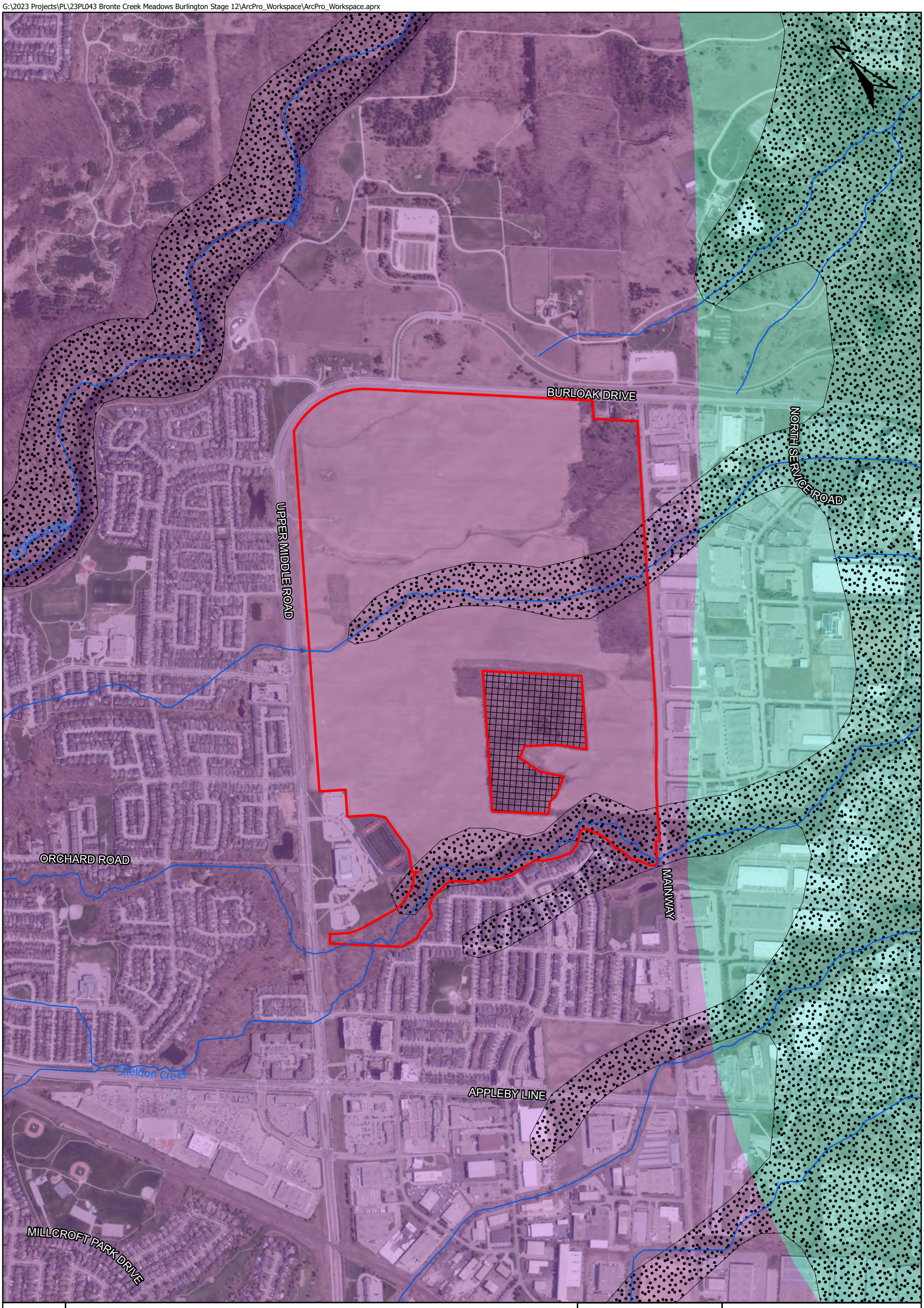
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:5,000
Page Size: 11 x 17

ASI Project No.: 23PL-043
Date: 7/7/2025 11:18 AM

Drawn By: pbikoulis
File: 23PL043_Fig10_Hist_2009

Figure 10: Study Area Located on 2009 Satellite Imagery

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STUDY AREA
EXCLUDED FROM STUDY AREA
IROQUOIS PLAIN REGION (SHALE PLAINS)
SOUTH SLOPE REGION (DRUMLINIZED TILL PLAINS)
PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
WATERCOURSE

Source: Town of Oakville, Maxar
Ontario Geological Survey, 2003;
Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. 2007

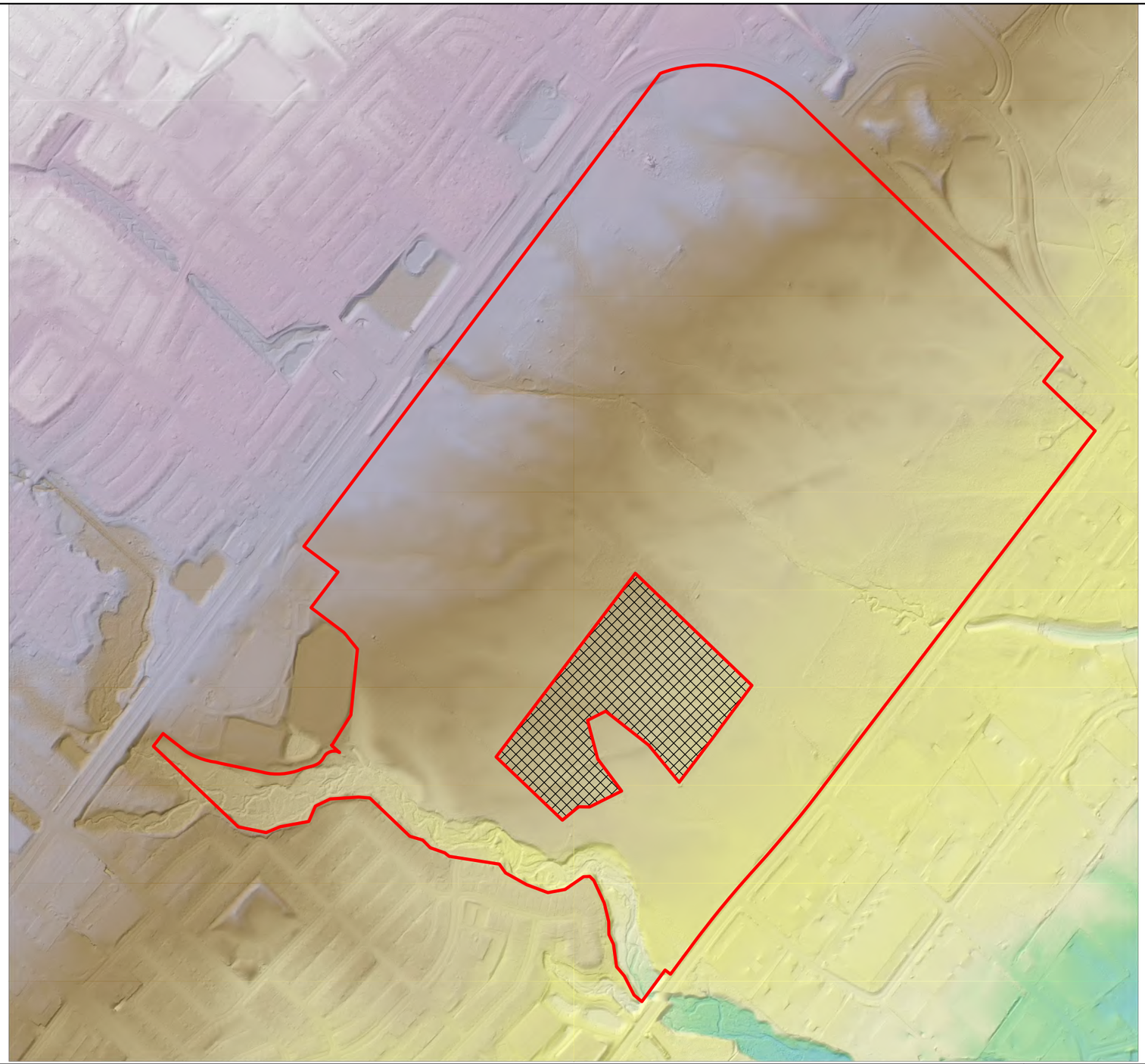
0 250
Metres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:10,000
Page Size: 11 x 17

ASI Project No.: 23PL-043
Date: 7/7/2025 11:18 AM

Drawn By: pbikoulis
File: 23PL043_Fig11_Geo

Figure 11: Physiography of the Study Area



STUDY AREA

EXCLUDED FROM STUDY AREA

METRES ABOVE SEA LEVEL

150.49

111.54

Source: MNRF, Ontario Elevation Mapping Program (OEMP), 2019 (updated 2024)
https://geohub.lio.gov.on.ca/pages/ontario-elevation-mapping-program

0 250
Metres

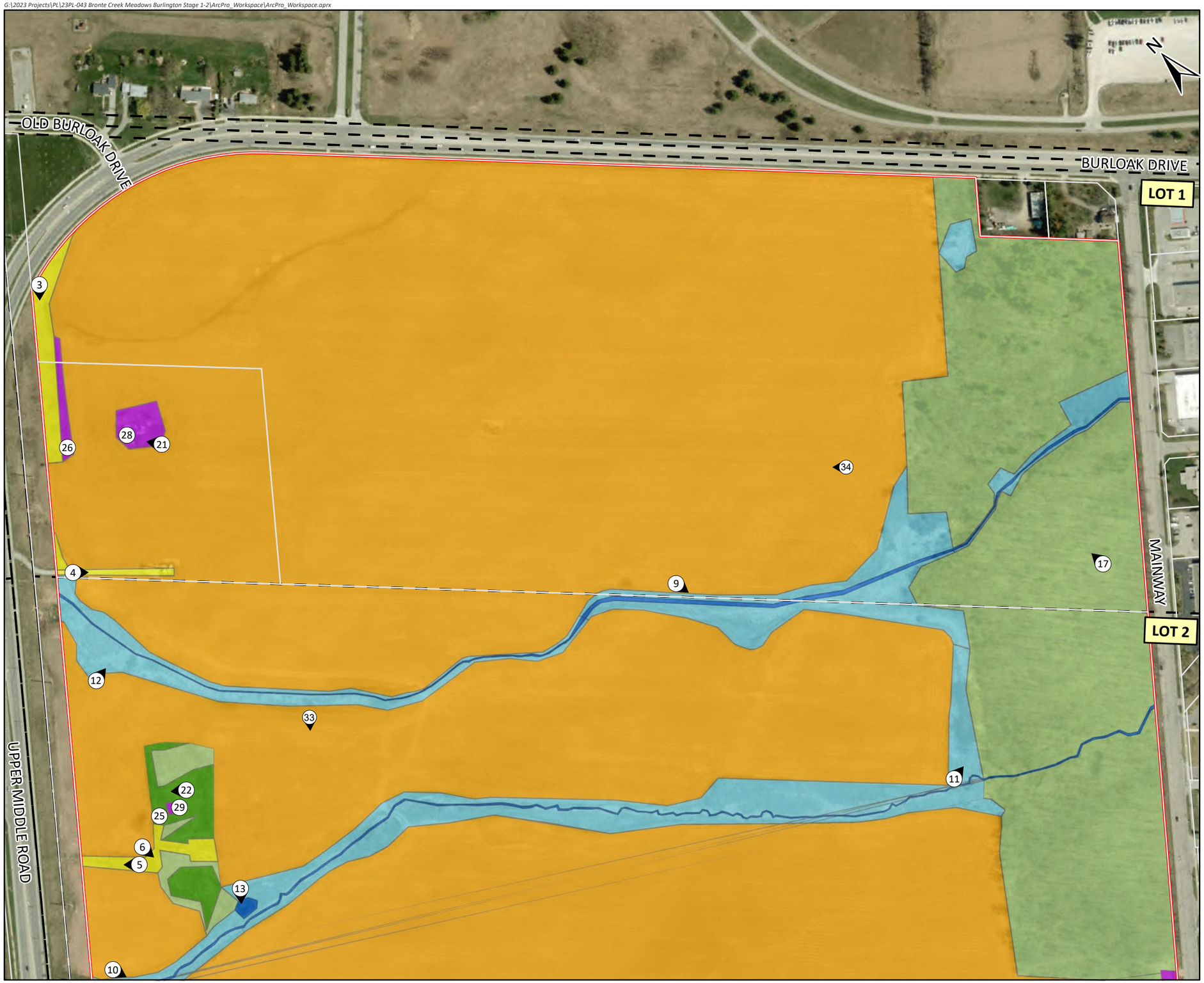
Projection: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:8,000
Page Size: 11 x 17

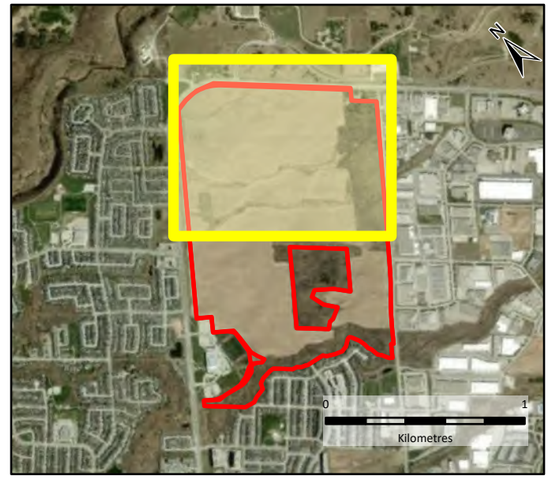
ASI Project No.: 23PL-043
Date: 7/7/2025 11:18 AM

Drawn By: pbikoulis
File: 23PL043_Fig12_LiDAR

Figure 12: Study Area Overlaid on LiDAR Imaging

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- STUDY AREA
- LOT BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY LIMITS
- WATERCOURSE
- PERMANENTLY WET - NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- DISTURBED - NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY (5 METRES MAXIMUM)
- TEST PIT SURVEY (5 METRES) - SURFACE A-HORIZON
- TEST PIT SURVEY (5 METRES) - BURIED A-HORIZON
- TEST PIT SURVEY (JUDGMENTAL) - DISTURBED
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION

Sources:Town of Oakville, Maxar, https://www.ontario.ca/page/open-government-licence-ontario , Maxar

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:3,500
Scale Inset: 1:30,000
Page Size: 11 x 17

0 250
Metres

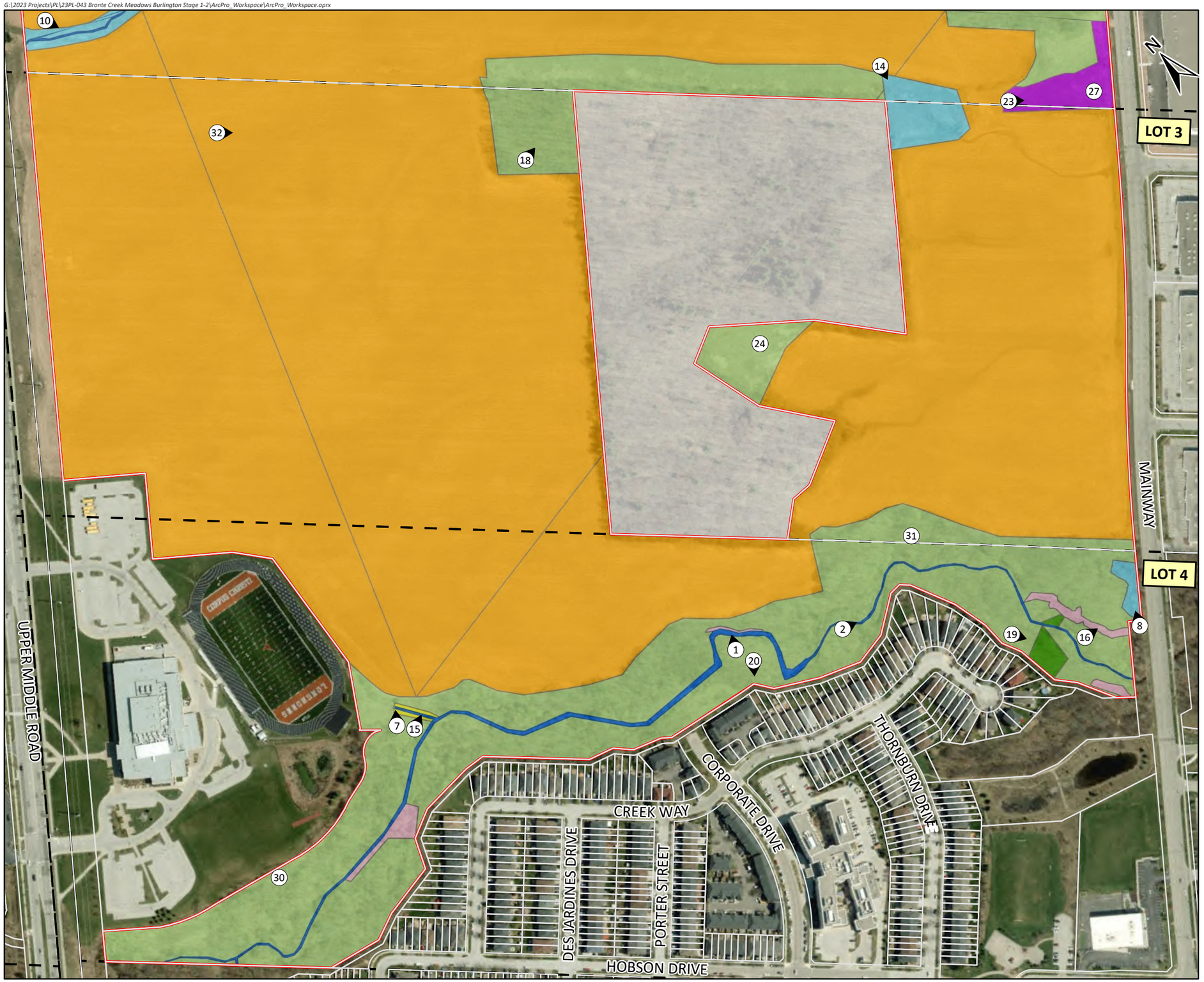
ASI Project No: 23PL-043
Date: 8/5/2025 12:54 PM

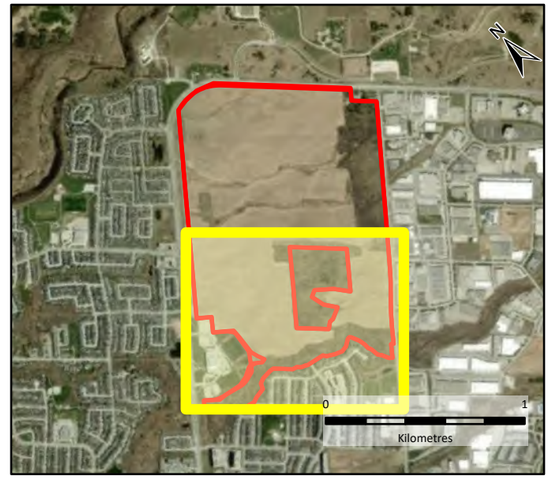
Drawn By: pbikoulis
File: 23PL043_Stg2Results

Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

Figure 13: Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Results (Sheet 1)

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- STUDY AREA
- EXCLUDED FROM STUDY AREA
- LOT BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY LIMITS
- WATERCOURSE / WATER BODY
- PERMANENTLY WET - NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- NATURAL SLOPE - NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- DISTURBED - NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY (5 METRES MAXIMUM)
- TEST PIT SURVEY (5 METRES) - SURFACE A-HORIZON
- TEST PIT SURVEY (5 METRES) - BURIED A-HORIZON
- TEST PIT SURVEY (JUDGMENTAL) - DISTURBED
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION

Sources:Town of Oakville, Maxar, https://www.ontario.ca/page/open-government-licence-ontario , Maxar

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:3,500
Scale Inset: 1:30,000
Page Size: 11 x 17

0 250
Metres

ASI Project No: 23PL-043
Date: 8/5/2025 12:54 PM

Drawn By: pbikoulis
File: 23PL043_Stg2Results

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Figure 14: Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Results (Sheet 2)

Appendix A: Registered Sites Within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Where possible, the relevant site information missing from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database records has been supplemented from other sources.

Borden	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AiGw-1	Middle Road	Indigenous	Unavailable	Bronte Creek Provincial Park Advisory Committee, 1972; Thomas *et alia*., 1975. Site 5
AiGw-2	Burkholder 2	Archaic	Campsite	Bronte Creek Provincial Park Advisory Committee, 1972; Thomas *et alia*., 1975
AiGw-3	Burkholder 3	Archaic	Campsite	Bronte Creek Provincial Park Advisory Committee, 1972; Thomas *et alia*., 1975. Site 3
AiGw-5	Burkholder 1	Archaic	Campsite	Bronte Creek Provincial Park Advisory Committee, 1972;

Borden	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
				Swayze and Emerson, 1972; Thomas *et alia*., 1975. Site 1
AiGw-9	Medland	Indigenous	Unavailable	Bronte Creek Provincial Park Advisory Committee, 1972; Thomas *et alia*., 1975. Site 9
AiGw-11	Burloak Drive 1	Indigenous	Unavailable	Swayze and Emerson, 1972
AiGw-16	Ozimandias	Indigenous	Unavailable	Roberts, 1974; Thomas *et alia*., 1975
AiGw-18	N/A	Indigenous	Unavailable	Roberts, 1974; Thomas *et alia*., 1975
AiGw-22	Stelco Ltd.	Indigenous	Unavailable	Roberts, 1974; Thomas *et alia*., 1975
AiGw-24	Upper Middle Road	Indigenous	Findspot	Thomas *et alia*., 1975

Borden	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AiGw-25	BCPP	Indigenous	Unavailable	Thomas *et alia*., 1975
AiGw-29	Mercedes	Archaic; Middle Woodland	Unavailable	Thomas *et alia*., 1975
AiGw-44	Dave's	Archaic	Unavailable	Thomas *et alia*., 1975
AiGw-51	J. Chisholm	Archaic	Campsite	Thomas *et alia*., 1975
AiGw-52	Wheeler	Archaic	Campsite	Thomas *et alia*., 1975
AiGw-53	Extreme	Early Archaic	Campsite	Thomas *et alia*., 1975
AiGw-60	West of Intersection	Archaic	Findspot	Thomas *et alia*., 1975; Archaeological Services Inc., 1994
AiGw-61	Burloak Drive 3	Indigenous	Findspot	Thomas *et alia*., 1975; Archaeological Services Inc., 1994

Borden	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AiGw-66	Two Linear Clusters	Indigenous	Scatter/findspot	Thomas *et alia*., 1975; Archaeological Services Inc., 1994
AiGw-67	Orchard	Indigenous	Findspot	Thomas *et alia*., 1975; Archaeological Services Inc., 1994
AiGw-68	Ryan	Woodland	Scatter	Thomas *et alia*., 1975
AiGw-69	Jenny	Archaic	Scatter	Thomas *et alia*., 1975
AiGw-70	Wheat	Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Thomas *et alia*., 1975; Archaeological Services Inc., 1994
AiGw-71	By Foot	Archaic	Lithic Scatter	Thomas *et alia*., 1975; Archaeological Services Inc., 1994

Borden	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AiGw-72	Infield	Early Archaic	Campsite	Thomas *et alia*., 1975; Archaeological Services Inc., 1994
AiGw-76	Richardson	Archaic	Findspot	Thomas *et alia*., 1975
AiGw-116	Burloak	Indigenous	Unavailable	Thomas *et alia*., 1975
AiGw-120	Town Line	Indigenous	Unavailable	Thomas *et alia*., 1975
AiGw-197	Reimer 1	Indigenous	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 1988
AiGw-198	Reimer 2	Indigenous	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 1988
AiGw-259	N/A	Early Archaic	Lithic Scatter	Archaeological Services Inc., 1995
AiGw-260	N/A	Early Archaic/Kirk Nettling	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 1995

Borden	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AiGw-263	Mattamy East	Indigenous	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 1995
AiGw-264	Effort Trust	Middle Archaic	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 1994
AiGw-265	Bartlett	Late Archaic	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 1994
AiGw-266	Anjou	Indigenous	Campsite	Archaeological Services Inc., 1994
AiGw-267	Bosc	Late Archaic/Lamoka	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 1994
AiGw-277	N/A	Indigenous	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 1994
AiGw-284	Paletta #1	Late Archaic/Lamoka	Findspot	D.R Poulton and Associates Inc., 1996

Borden	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AiGw-285	Paletta #2	Middle Archaic	Findspot	D.R Poulton and Associates Inc., 1996
AiGw-286	Paletta #3	Indigenous	Findspot	D.R Poulton and Associates Inc., 1996
AiGw-287	Paletta #4	Early Archaic	Findspot	D.R Poulton and Associates Inc., 1996
AiGw-288	Sheldon Creek	Early Archaic	Campsite	D.R Poulton and Associates Inc., 1996
AiGw-289	Sheldon Creek	Indigenous	Findspot	D.R Poulton and Associates Inc., 1997
AiGw-1014	1309 Appleby Line Location 1	Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Stantec Consulting, 2019; Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, 2020
AiGw-1015	1309 Appleby Line Location 3	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	Stantec Consulting, 2019

Appendix B: Indigenous Lithic Artifact Catalogue

Appendix B: Indigenous Lithic Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
P1						
1	1	Test Pit 1	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P3						
1	1	Test Pit 1	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P4						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P6						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Outrepasse Flake	Onondaga Chert	cortex overhang at distal end
Total : 1 artifact						
P7						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Lockport Chert	L:33 mm W:20 mm T:4 mm; fragment; semi-refined
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Haldimand Chert	Corner-Notching (W 9 mm); L:48 mm W:20 mm T:4 mm; complete; corner-notched; appears to have been re-worked so non-diagnostic but likely Late Archaic; plano-convex cross-section
Total : 2 artifacts						
P9						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 2 artifacts						
P10						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	extensive retouch along dorsal margins; some evidence of usewear
Total : 1 artifact						
P11						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	serration; L:35.62 mm W:21.28 mm T:5.32 mm; non-diagnostic; base snapped off below shoulders; tip slightly reworked; finely-worked; thin, flattened profile
Total : 1 artifact						

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
P12						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:25.67 mm W:21.36 mm T:5.29 mm; irregular shape; hinge fracture
Total : 1 artifact						
P13						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 1 artifact						
P16						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	L:28.23 mm W:17.69 mm T:3.17 mm; non-diagnostic; very finely knapped and finished; slightly excurvate blades; base missing
Total : 1 artifact						
P17						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P20						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	retouch to collateral dorsal edges and one ventral edge; amorphous shape; snap break
Total : 1 artifact						
P21						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:25.95 mm W:18.45 mm T:5.42 mm; non-diagnostic; finely knapped and sharp; terminates proximally at hinge fracture
Total : 1 artifact						
P23						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Bois Blanc Chert	L:38.58 mm W:25.38 mm T:5.41 mm; non-diagnostic; blades straight with a slight inward curve toward tip; base missing; one barb slightly damaged; one blade has sheared of damage at midpoint; flattened section; finely knapped
Total : 1 artifact						
P25						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P27						

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Selkirk Chert	L:31.36 mm W:32.71 mm T:6.29 mm; sub-rectangular proximal section terminates distally at snap fracture; three edge well worn and rounded; finely made
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 2 artifacts						
P28						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Bois Blanc Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Bois Blanc Chert	L:22.38 mm W:20.97 mm T:5.58 mm; non-diagnostic; middle portion including one barb, two edges, and a small portion of the stem; straight blades; thin, lenticulate section;
Total : 2 artifacts						
P29						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:28.71 mm W:44.66 mm T:9.89 mm; unrefined; finer pressure flaking along one edge
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:20.61 mm W:30 mm T:6.91 mm; unrefined fragment
Total : 2 artifacts						
P31						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P32						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	rounded hinge flake with ventral worked edge
Total : 1 artifact						
P33						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P40						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Shatter	Indeterminate	translucent cream-coloured material with chalk-white cortex at opposing ends; vitreous with no inclusions
Total : 2 artifacts						
P41						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
P44						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Shatter	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 2 artifacts						
P48						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Uniface	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered; L:19.57 mm W:17.45 mm T:5.05 mm; refined; two unifacial edges converge at 90 degrees; remainder of tool obliterated by thermal damage
Total : 1 artifact						
P49						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:43.46 mm W:20.09 mm T:6.99 mm; refined; base and tip snapped off; heavily polished with wear; heavily reworked; beveled section
Total : 1 artifact						
P50						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 1 artifact						
P51						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Scraper	Haldimand Chert	L:28.27 mm W:12.87 mm T:5.57 mm; hard hammer plano-convex flake morphology modified into a small scraping or gouging bit with polished wear
Total : 1 artifact						
P54						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Kettle Point Chert	L:40.28 mm W:28.04 mm T:9.28 mm; semi-refined; sub-rectangular shape; distal and proximal end snap fractures; denticulate and deeply beveled worked edge opposite 31.3mm burin scar and 7.7mm extant edge; "twisting" section
Total : 1 artifact						
P58						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:14.25 mm W:23.18 mm T:3.88 mm; refined basal fragment; finely worked along all edges but distal snap fracture; unifacial notch in proximal edge may be post-depositional; one corner snapped off
Total : 1 artifact						
P60						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	two worked edges, one straight, one concave
Total : 1 artifact						

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
P61						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Side-Notching (W 15.75 mm); L:27.02 mm W:22.78 mm T:4.96 mm; non-diagnostic; asymmetrical; very narrow notch on one side; reworked "stem" on the other side; one blade straight and finely worked; one blade reworked unevenly; flat section; distal portion missing at snap fracture;
Total : 1 artifact						
P62						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:31 mm W:19.49 mm T:5.73 mm; refined; well-polished "lobe" at basal corner, opposite broken off and retouched unifacially; blades excurvate with one unifacial notch on the side missing its "lobe"; tip broken off at fossil inclusion
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	serration; L:34.73 mm W:21.28 mm T:7.18 mm; semi-refined; unifacially worked straight edge with seration and polish; rounded edge worked on opposite face also has polish; made on a primary thinning flake with platform extant
Total : 2 artifacts						
P63						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P64						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Selkirk Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P66						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Quartz	serration; L:23.48 mm W:17.41 mm T:7.79 mm; semi-refined; plano-convex section; one serated edge opposite one excurvate; breaks proximally and distally
Total : 1 artifact						
P71						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Scraper	Onondaga Chert	L:37.78 mm W:23.56 mm T:14.54 mm; unifacial steep dorsal retouch around 4/5 of perimeter; smooth polished wear on arisses and edges
Total : 1 artifact						
P75						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	areas of grinding and polished rounded wear
Total : 1 artifact						
P77						

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Expanding Stem (W 18.73 mm); L:32.77 mm W:35.03 mm T:5.55 mm; non-diagnostic; broad and flat; unifacial reworking of one edge; one basal corner, both barbs and distal portion missing; concave base
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 2 artifacts						
P78						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered; L:15.63 mm W:15.46 mm T:3.83 mm; refined tip fragment; excurvate blades
Total : 1 artifact						
P79						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P80						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	two sections of unifacial dorsal grinding and polish
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 2 artifacts						
P83						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P85						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Bois Blanc Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 1 artifact						
P86						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Indeterminate	white translucent material with no inclusions or motling; waxy lustre
Total : 1 artifact						
P87						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P88						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
Total : 1 artifact						
P90						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	serration; L:17.7 mm W:23.56 mm T:5.93 mm; refined; fine serated blade opposite rougher edge; large snap fracture
Total : 2 artifacts						
P92						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P93						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 2 artifacts						
P94						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 1 artifact						
P95						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Bois Blanc Chert	L:35.77 mm W:18.19 mm T:7.05 mm; semi-refined; rounded square base terminates at transverse snap fracture;
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 2 artifacts						
P96						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 1 artifact						
P97						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Quartz	
Total : 2 artifacts						
P101						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	extensive plow damage

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
Total : 1 artifact						
P103						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P106						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 2 artifacts						
P109						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	L:50.69 mm W:25.91 mm T:6.4 mm; non-diagnostic; base missing below horizontal shoulders; one edge exhibits straight blades which angle sharply toward tip; second edge reworked and damaged mid-blade; left margins of both faces bevelled; section asymmetrically flattened
Total : 1 artifact						
P110						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:34.69 mm W:25.12 mm T:6.42 mm; refined; overall shape obscurred by several snaps and fractures; section is thin and lenticulate
Total : 1 artifact						
P111						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P113						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	incipient dorsal modification on a secondary knapping flake
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 2 artifacts						
P114						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P115						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:18.1 mm W:17.73 mm T:8.92 mm; refined tip fragment with excurvate margins and cortex on one face

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
Total : 1 artifact						
P116						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P117						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P118						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P119						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Shatter	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P120						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P122						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:15.23 mm W:24.78 mm T:5.77 mm; semi-refined medial fragment; rectangular shape; three edges worked, one snapped
Total : 1 artifact						
P123						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	Parallel Stem (W 32.27 mm); L:28.18 mm W:37.29 mm T:7.8 mm; refined; squared basal fragment; oblique snap above shallow sloping shoulders; careful basal thinning; smooth polish on edges and arrises
Total : 1 artifact						
P124						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	L:21.13 mm W:16.96 mm T:7.14 mm; non-diagnostic; refined edge fragment with small remnant of one notch
Total : 1 artifact						
P125						

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:24.31 mm W:27.31 mm T:10.38 mm; semi-refined; excurvate edges nearly converging at damaged tip; proximal shattering fracture
Total : 1 artifact						
P127						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P130						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
P131						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:21.23 mm W:17.07 mm T:3.85 mm; refined distal fragment; tip missing; straight blades; proximal snap fracture
Total : 1 artifact						
P134						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Quartz	L:31.62 mm W:16.27 mm T:9.83 mm; unrefined but shows possible flake scaring on both faces; convex curving edge connects two straight edges
Total : 1 artifact						
P135						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 1 artifact						
P136						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Scraper	Bois Blanc Chert	L:28.23 mm W:27 mm T:10.93 mm; unifacial with steep retouch along three edges; proximal break; some polishing on working edges
Total : 1 artifact						
P137						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Expanding Stem (W 16.89 mm); L:32.23 mm W:22.46 mm T:7.71 mm; non-diagnostic; missing most proximal part of base; concave base evident from remaining ear; broad and shallow notching; weak shoulder; leaf-like shape; left-side bevelling; some subtle smoothing of edges and tip
Total : 1 artifact						
P138						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
Total : 1 artifact						
P139						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
AiGw-24						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:26.73 mm W:18.98 mm T:7.04 mm; refined tip fragment; bi-convex section; well-formed and slightly worn excurvate blades converge at 45 degrees
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Drill	Onondaga Chert	L:30.4 mm W:16 mm T:9.63 mm; proximal portion; flattened base expands to triangular cross-section distally
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Corner-Notching; L:33.67 mm W:32.09 mm T:8.91 mm; non-diagnostic; base and one barb broken off; tip missing at snap fracture; extant blade is straight with a slight inward curve at pronounced barb; opposite blade has several alternating unifacial removals may be post-depositional; lenticulate section
8	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
9	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Selkirk Chert	
10	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
11	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	alternate notches form a small "lobe" appendage
12	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
13	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
14	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
15	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
16	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
17	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
18	1	Surface	Layer 1	Scraper	Bois Blanc Chert	L:27.13 mm W:14.64 mm T:4.8 mm; unifacial; Colborne chert; ventral face is cleanly broken along mineral seam; distal edge is ground and heavily used resulting in transverse fracture; proximal end is round in shape and rough; some retouch on one vertical edge
19	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	smoothly curving ventrally retouched edge
20	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
21	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	primary thinning flake with a dorsally worked edge
22	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Side-Notching (W 20.22 mm); thermally-altered; L:28.26 mm W:28.7 mm T:9.05 mm; non-diagnostic; very rough; base snapped off at notches; distal portion missing at thermal break; unifacially ground indents on both blades; biconvex section
23	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
24	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Selkirk Chert	L:34.54 mm W:29.97 mm T:6.87 mm; non-diagnostic; base missing at snap fracture; blades taper toward distal edge which is reworked unifacially; lenticulate section; thin and finely worked; glassy area of striated polish on one face appears to be plow damage
25	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Ace-of-Spades (Late Archaic Period: 1300 BCE - 900 BCE); Expanding Stem (W 10.96 mm); L:32.2 mm W:28.02 mm T:8.53 mm; mends with cat. #26 to form complete point; stem slightly less expanding than usual for type; single removal on one blade just above barb
26	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Ace-of-Spades (Late Archaic Period: 1300 BCE - 900 BCE); Expanding Stem; L:16.11 mm W:19.55 mm T:5.85 mm; mends with cat. #25 to form complete point; excurvate blade edges converge at 85 degrees; smoothly polished wear on edges and arisses
27	1	Surface	Layer 1	Blank	Onondaga Chert	L:92.86 mm W:66.99 mm T:31.69 mm; large preform; platform preparation evident on perimeter
Total : 27 artifacts						

AiGw-1071

1	1	Test Pit 1	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Test Pit 2	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Test Pit 3	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
4	1	Test Pit 4	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
5	2	Test Pit 5	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	2 thermally-altered
6	1	Test Pit 6	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
7	1	Test Pit 7	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
8	1	Test Pit 7	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
9	1	Test Pit 8	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
10	1	Test Pit 8	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
11	1	Test Pit 9	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
12	1	Test Pit 10	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	made on a primary thinning flake; one edge shows retouch
13	1	Test Pit 10	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	chunky primary removal with dorsal retouch along one curving edge and ventral retouch along two lateral edges
14	1	Test Pit 10	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
15	1	Test Pit 11	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
16	1	Test Pit 12	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
17	1	Test Pit 12	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
18	1	Test Pit 13	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
19	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
20	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
21	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
22	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
23	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Hi-Lo-like (Late Paleo Period: 8500 BCE - 8000 BCE); Expanding Stem (W 19.27 mm); basal grinding; L:35.88 mm W:23.25 mm T:8.45 mm; complete; prominent well-formed ears; extensive reworking; median ridge formed by colateral flaking on one face
24	1	Surface	Layer 1	Shatter	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 25 artifacts						
AiGw-1072						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	retouched dorsal lateral margin
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Lockport Chert	
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Lockport Chert	L:71 mm W:29 mm T:8 mm; fragment; lateral break; semi-refined with beveled and retouched lateral margin
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Lockport Chert	
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
8	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
9	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
10	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
11	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
12	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
13	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
14	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 14 artifacts						
AiGw-1073						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Drill	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered; L:26.22 mm W:10.5 mm T:7.26 mm; tip and base missing;
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Ancaster Chert	Brewerton Corner-Notched-like (Middle Archaic Period: 6000 BCE - 2000 BCE); L:47.19 mm W:33.61 mm T:9.41 mm; base missing below shoulders; small breaks at tip and barbs; excurvate blades; lenticulate section
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Crawford Knoll (Late Archaic Period: 1300 BCE - 900 BCE); L:26.6 mm W:24.28 mm T:6.17 mm; base missing below shoulders; one barb has broken tip; soft polishing on edges and arisses
Total : 4 artifacts						
AiGw-1074						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered; L:15.25 mm W:18.12 mm T:4.71 mm; most features obliterated by thermal damage; evidence of worked edge

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Kettle Point Chert	
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Bois Blanc Chert	
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
8	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
9	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Bois Blanc Chert	
10	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Bois Blanc Chert	
11	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
12	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
13	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
14	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
15	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Bois Blanc Chert	
16	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Bois Blanc Chert	
Total : 16 artifacts						

AiGw-1075

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	L:18.49 mm W:33.47 mm T:7.33 mm; non-diagnostic; medial portion; base lost at hinge fracture below shoulders; distal portion lost at diagonal fracture; lenticulate section; material is glossy light grey with hues of blue, green and pink
Total : 1 artifact						

AiGw-1076

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Haldimand Chert	L:43.24 mm W:22.99 mm T:10.47 mm; semi-refined; asymmetrical teardrop shape; large peak at approximate midpoint on one face and adjacent hinge fracture suggests abandonment during knapping
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Shatter	Haldimand Chert	
8	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
9	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
10	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
11	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
12	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
13	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
14	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
15	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Haldimand Chert	Brewerton Side-Notched (Middle Archaic Period: 6000 BCE - 2000 BCE); Side-Notching (W 12.58 mm); basal grinding; L:36.17 mm W:19.86 mm T:7.19 mm; nearly complete; small break at tip; asymmetrical outline from edge rejuvenation; base well polished and worn
16	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Haldimand Chert	
17	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
18	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
19	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
20	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
21	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
22	1	Surface	Layer 1	Shatter	Onondaga Chert	
23	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
24	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
25	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
26	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Ancaster Chert	
27	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
28	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
29	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
30	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
31	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
32	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
33	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
34	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
35	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
36	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
37	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
38	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
39	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
40	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
41	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
42	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
43	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
44	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
45	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Haldimand Chert	L:28.3 mm W:18.12 mm T:7.77 mm; pointed distal section with refined tip; terminates proximally at multiple snap fractures; lenticulate section;
46	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
47	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Haldimand Chert	basal grinding; L:24.72 mm W:29.86 mm T:8.96 mm; refined; rounded proximal portion; distal portion missing at transverse snap fracture
48	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
49	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
50	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
51	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
52	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
53	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
54	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
55	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Haldimand Chert	basal grinding; thermally-altered; L:37.86 mm W:28.72 mm T:12.38 mm; unrefined; all but one edge obliterated by thermal fracture
56	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
57	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
58	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
59	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
60	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
61	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
62	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
63	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	
64	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
65	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
66	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
67	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
68	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
69	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	red/pink patina
70	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
71	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
72	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered; L:13.67 mm W:20.1 mm T:6.26 mm; unrefined; extensive thermal damage; low quality material
73	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
74	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Haldimand Chert	L:27.36 mm W:11.01 mm T:5.49 mm; refined; fragment includes two convergent worked edges; large unintentionally burinated fracture
75	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
76	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
77	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
78	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
79	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:18.02 mm W:27.28 mm T:9.29 mm; unrefined fragment; one extant worked edge
80	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
81	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
82	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:45.66 mm W:25.48 mm T:10.45 mm; semi-refined; plano-convex section; one extant rounded edge
83	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
84	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
85	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
86	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	
87	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
88	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
90	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
91	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
92	1	Surface	Layer 1	Scraper	Onondaga Chert	L:12.66 mm W:12.69 mm T:3.76 mm; unifacial; extensive smooth-polished usewear; proximal snap fracture
93	1	Surface	Layer 1	Shatter	Onondaga Chert	
94	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Quartz	
95	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
96	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
97	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Selkirk Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 96 artifacts						

AiGw-1077

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
8	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
9	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
10	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
11	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
12	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
13	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Nettling (Early Archaic Period: 8000 BCE - 7500 BCE); Corner-Notching (W 10.91 mm); L:18.14 mm W:21.11 mm T:5.15 mm; small specimen missing distal portion; finely knapped and symmetrical; subtle rounding on edges and base; one basal corner broken; lenticulate section; excurvate blades
14	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	
15	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
16	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
17	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	
18	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
19	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Ace-of-Spades-like (Late Archaic Period: 1300 BCE - 900 BCE); Corner-Notching (W 13.46 mm); L:22.96 mm W:27.11 mm T:5.07 mm; thin, flat cross section; slightly upswept shoulder; basal thinning; distal portion missing; one shoulder broken
20	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 20 artifacts						

AiGw-1078

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
8	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
9	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
10	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
11	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
12	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
13	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
14	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
15	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
16	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
17	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 17 artifacts						

AiGw-1079

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Indeterminate	grey/tan chert with clear banding and associated rusty-brown mineral buildup on surface; waxy lustre
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered; L:19.67 mm W:27.2 mm T:8.78 mm; refined; proximal and distal portions missing at thermal fractures; lenticulate section; roughly parallel blades
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Hi-Lo-like (Late Paleo Period: 8500 BCE - 8000 BCE); thermally-altered; L:37 mm W:27.46 mm T:7.41 mm; alternate edge bevelling is subtle; base mostly missing however vertical flake scars indicate deliberate thinning; shoulders more prominent than typical for HiLo with one nearly barbed; edges slightly excurvate; distal portion missing at snap fracture
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered; L:13.64 mm W:13.08 mm T:5.33 mm; refined fragment; extant finely worked bifacial edge; most features obliterated by thermal damage
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
8	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
9	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
10	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
11	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Brewerton Corner-Notched-like (Middle Archaic Period: 6000 BCE - 2000 BCE); Corner-Notching (W 18.48 mm); L:30.29 mm W:38.1 mm T:6.78 mm; unifacially reworked bunt; polished and worn arrises and edges on original surfaces; slightly twisted section; extensively thinned base with 27mm central vertical flake scar on one face
12	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Haldimand Chert	L:25.02 mm W:20.83 mm T:5.54 mm; refined distal portion; excurvate blades converge at slightly crushed tip;
13	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Indeterminate	light grey/tan banded material;
14	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	core fragment with areas of usewear along edges
15	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:29.68 mm W:12.4 mm T:7.39 mm; semi-refined, longitudinal edge fragement
16	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Brewerton Corner-Notched (Middle Archaic Period: 6000 BCE - 2000 BCE); Corner-Notching (W 17.43 mm); L:51.07 mm W:34.46 mm T:11.34 mm; base and one barb missing; base has been reshaped obliquely on one face; small impact fracture at tip; edges mostly straight; plano-convex section
17	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered; L:18.33 mm W:26.39 mm T:5.32 mm; refined central fragment; finely knapped and sharp edges; lenticular section; thermal breaks at proximal and distal edges
18	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Brewerton Corner-Notched (Middle Archaic Period: 6000 BCE - 2000 BCE); Corner-Notching (W 18.43 mm); L:34.31 mm W:31.07 mm T:7.77 mm; base broken obliquely along mineral vein; distal edge oblique and reworked on one face; longer blade edge is extensively polished from wear
19	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:25.24 mm W:26.3 mm T:8.58 mm; refined central section; distal snap fracture; proximal fracture appears to be result of plow damage; diamond section with clear midline ridge on both faces; straight blades; sub-triangular shape
20	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	flake fragment with 10mm unifacially modified edge
21	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
22	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
23	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Indeterminate	light grey and soft pink material with banding
24	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Brewerton Corner-Notched (Middle Archaic Period: 6000 BCE - 2000 BCE); Corner-Notching (W 20 mm); basal grinding; L:50.7 mm W:38.49 mm T:12.77 mm; roughly knapped and heavily reworked; part of base missing and reworked unifacially;
25	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
26	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
27	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
28	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	polished area of curving unifacial incipient usewear
29	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	L:30.44 mm W:32.87 mm T:6.68 mm; non-diagnostic; heavily reworked above shoulders; base broken off at neck, shoulders are horizontal and slightly worn; large unifacial ground-out section on one edge; distal portion snapped off; plano-convex section;

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
30	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:32.94 mm W:19 mm T:8.19 mm; refined; parallel worked edges simultaneously angle toward eachother abruptly approx. 9mm from tip; tip forms 85 degree angle; much thicker in section proximally; multiple irregular fractures proximally
31	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
32	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
33	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 33 artifacts						

AiGw-1080

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	secondary knapping flake with bilateral hard surface usewear on ventral face
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	1.5cm area of retouch on left ventral edge near platform
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 4 artifacts						

AiGw-1081

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Shatter	Onondaga Chert	multiple step fractures
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Kettle Point Chert	thermally-altered
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	two colateral dorsal edges and one ventral edge display soft polishing and possible usewear
Total : 4 artifacts						

AiGw-1082

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Meadowood-like (Early Woodland Period: 1000 BCE - 500 BCE); Side-Notching (W 16.34 mm); thermally-altered; L:53.27 mm W:26.89 mm T:10.27 mm; diagnostic; thickly made and knife-like; distal portion missing at large thermal fracture; thinned, convex base; narrow notching
Total : 2 artifacts						

AiGw-1083

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Nanticoke Notched (Late Woodland Period: 1400 CE - 1600 CE); Side-Notching (W 14.67 mm); thermally-altered; L:17.38 mm W:22.09 mm T:4.01 mm; distal portion missing above shoulder at thermal fracture; flat cross-section; narrow notching;
Total : 1 artifact						

AiGw-1084

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Genesee (Late Archaic Period: 1300 BCE - 500 BCE); Parallel Stem (W 16.59 mm); L:36.86 mm W:41.45 mm T:8.13 mm; break at midpoint, distal portion missing; lenticular section; slight damage to both barbs; one edge of stem is well worn and smooth, opposite edge is also worn but interrupted by two flake scars
Total : 1 artifact						
AiGw-1085						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:39.44 mm W:16.76 mm T:9.07 mm; refined fragment; two sides with large snap fractures; remaining side is carefully knapped, excurvate worked edge
Total : 4 artifacts						
AiGw-1086						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Brewerton Side-Notched (Middle Archaic Period: 6000 BCE - 2000 BCE); L:40.67 mm W:23.83 mm T:7.04 mm; base and one barb missing; tip and blades worn and apparently ground in places; straight to slightly excurvate blades; biconvex section
Total : 1 artifact						
AiGw-1087						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:12.67 mm W:15.85 mm T:4.84 mm; refined; squared base; one broken basal corner; distal portion missing at snap fracture;
Total : 3 artifacts						
AiGw-1088						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Kettle Point Chert	Brewerton Side-Notched (Middle Archaic Period: 6000 BCE - 2000 BCE); Side-Notching (W 17.78 mm); L:38.72 mm W:25.85 mm T:9.38 mm; complete; edges extensively reworked and asymmetrical; plano-convex section; well-worn base and notches; one edge includes deeply-ground indentation near tip
Total : 1 artifact						
AiGw-1089						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Meadowood-like (Early Woodland Period: 1000 BCE - 500 BCE); Side-Notching (W 18.64 mm); L:36.77 mm W:24.97 mm T:5.15 mm; very thin and finely worked blades; broken proximally at notches and distally at snap fracture; one edge angles toward midline more than the other; small notch at midpoint of opposite edge; nearly flat section
Total : 7 artifacts						
AiGw-1090						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:29.56 mm W:28.91 mm T:7.02 mm; refined basal portion; unifacial notch on one edge near distal break; 90 degree corner at base and high side notch highly suggestive of Meadowood tradition; second basal corner broken along mineral veining; flat section
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 3 artifacts						
AiGw-1091						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Haldimand Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:26.97 mm W:35.92 mm T:8.26 mm; semi-refined; rounded tip with wear opposite transverse fracture;
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 3 artifacts						
AiGw-1092						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Reduction Flake	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Indeterminate	L:37.15 mm W:16.49 mm T:10.38 mm; unrefined fragment with extant rough edge; material is white with large spots of dark grey
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Kettle Point Chert	
Total : 3 artifacts						
AiGw-1093						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:56 mm W:42.35 mm T:14.59 mm; semi-refined; all edges well ground prepared except one which terminates in longitudinal break; well weathered
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 6 artifacts						

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
AiGw-1094						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Shatter	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
8	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	
9	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
10	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
11	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
12	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
13	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 13 artifacts						
AiGw-1095						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Meadowood-like (Early Woodland Period: 1000 BCE - 500 BCE); Side-Notching (W 17.08 mm); L:19.96 mm W:22.65 mm T:5.15 mm; small basal fragment; straight base missing both corners; parallel blades; flat section
Total : 1 artifact						
AiGw-1096						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Indeterminate	homogenous white material; dull lustre; subtle tan patina in places
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Shatter	Onondaga Chert	
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
8	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
9	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
10	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 10 artifacts						
AiGw-1097						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Haldimand Chert	L:19.73 mm W:13.09 mm T:3.44 mm; refined; tip snapped; base thinned; flat section; sugestion of a barb-like appendage at base on one side
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 5 artifacts						

AiGw-1098

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 3 artifacts						

AiGw-1099

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	irregularly shaped core with usewear on a pointed protrusion; ergonomically suited to right hand position
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	heavily weathered and polished on dorsal face
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 4 artifacts						

AiGw-1100

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Lamoka (Middle/Late Archaic Period: 3500 BCE - 1800 BCE); Side-Notching (W 11.78 mm); serration; L:54.57 mm W:19.93 mm T:6.67 mm; basal corners both broken; clear impact fracture at tip; blades slightly excurvate and well made; basal thinning
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Selkirk Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Otter Creek-like (Middle Archaic Period: 4500 BCE - 3000 BCE); Side-Notching (W 15.85 mm); basal grinding; L:27.35 mm W:24.93 mm T:7.22 mm; base incurvate and missing one ear; base is extremely ground, worn and polished smooth; blades are extensively reworked which likely accounts for the small size of this point; lenticulate section
Total : 3 artifacts						

AiGw-1101

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Selkirk Chert	L:19.67 mm W:15.17 mm T:4.77 mm; refined; very sharp tip fragment; thin and flat
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Shatter	Bois Blanc Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered; L:26.62 mm W:25.69 mm T:5.38 mm; refined; medial fragment with transverse breaks proximal and distal; straight blades; two unifacial notches proximally on one blade; lenticulate section; regular knapping pattern invasive to midline suggests Meadowood

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
Total : 3 artifacts						
AiGw-1102						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:12.24 mm W:11.46 mm T:7.51 mm; fragment of refined blade
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 7 artifacts						
AiGw-1103						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Haldimand Chert	
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Lamoka-like (Middle/Late Archaic Period: 3500 BCE - 1800 BCE); Side-Notching (W 13.27 mm); L:31.46 mm W:18.7 mm T:6.83 mm; base sheared cleanly off preserving both notches; blades extensively reworked; plano-convex somewhat twisting section
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Notching Flake	Onondaga Chert	
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:42.43 mm W:30.87 mm T:9.35 mm; semi-refined; evenly knapped in areas and unevenly in others; unifacial double notch on one edge; unifacial single notch to opposite edge and face
8	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
9	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
10	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Kettle Point Chert	
11	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
12	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
13	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
14	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
15	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Bois Blanc Chert	thermally-altered; L:11.7 mm W:16.46 mm T:4.61 mm; refined tip fragment; Colborne chert; 95 degree convergence of well formed blades
16	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:39.67 mm W:32.91 mm T:12.37 mm; unrefined; sub-rectangular; large breaks proximally; grinding, smooth wear and platform preparation distally
Total : 16 artifacts						
AiGw-1104						

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Indeterminate	hard hammer flake with small area of ventral unifacial usewear; material is opaque greenish-grey with black flecks and glossy lustre
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Haldimand Chert	Stanley (Middle Archaic Period: 6000 BCE - 5500 BCE); Expanding Stem (W 14.22 mm); L:23.13 mm W:31.3 mm T:7.41 mm; distal portion missing; shoulders upswept; invasive step fracture on one shoulder creating asymmetry between the two profiles; lenticulate section; weathering or wear on arisses and outermost points
Total : 2 artifacts						
AiGw-1105						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:43.16 mm W:19.55 mm T:8.27 mm; semi-refined; large snap fracture along one side opposite lobate feature with associated straight bifacial edge
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Bois Blanc Chert	L:29.13 mm W:22.17 mm T:8.03 mm; refined; straight edges, one affected by area of upward stacked step fractures; three snap fractured edges; extensive smooth polish and weathering
Total : 4 artifacts						
AiGw-1106						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Nettling (Early Archaic Period: 8000 BCE - 7500 BCE); Corner-Notching (W 12.28 mm); serration; L:28.01 mm W:22.23 mm T:4.92 mm; parallel straight blades; distal portion missing; base smoothly worn; thin and flat section; unifacially ground notch at distal-most part of one blade
Total : 1 artifact						
AiGw-1107						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Meadowood-like (Early Woodland Period: 1000 BCE - 500 BCE); Side-Notching (W 17.69 mm); L:33.88 mm W:22.24 mm T:7.03 mm; flat base which angles up to small side notches; straight blades; distal portion missing; lenticulate section; small for type
Total : 1 artifact						
AiGw-1108						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Haldimand Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:13.75 mm W:13.36 mm T:5.93 mm; refined tip fragment
Total : 4 artifacts						
AiGw-1109						

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Ace-of-Spades-like (Late Archaic Period: 1300 BCE - 900 BCE); Expanding Stem (W 14.47 mm); L:44.38 mm W:27.15 mm T:7.47 mm; heavily reworked on one side creating an incurvate, diagonal blade opposite smoothly excurvate original blade; one corner of stem snapped off; lenticulate section; horizontal shoulder with well-formed barb
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 2 artifacts						

AiGw-1110

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Shatter	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Shatter	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
8	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
9	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Thinning Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
10	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:15.9 mm W:24.05 mm T:3.81 mm; refined fragment with one excurvate edge extant
11	1	Surface	Layer 1	Shatter	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
12	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
13	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Indeterminate	opaque black material with glossy lustre
Total : 13 artifacts						

AiGw-1111

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Side-Notching (W 18.56 mm); basal grinding; L:15.79 mm W:22.33 mm T:7.86 mm; non-diagnostic basal fragment with one ear missing; sheared off obliquely just above notches; base is slightly excurvate; thick biconvex section
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Haldimand Chert	
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 7 artifacts						

AiGw-1112

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered; L:13.93 mm W:28.63 mm T:7.14 mm; refined fragment; rounded and smoothed excurvate edge opposite themal fracture; lenticulate section

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Brewerton Side-Notched (Middle Archaic Period: 6000 BCE - 2000 BCE); Side-Notching (W 19.96 mm); L:45 mm W:28.8 mm T:9.41 mm; straight blades; straight base; one upward sloping shoulder with opposite missing; one basal ear missing; blades reworked at least once; elliptical section
Total : 3 artifacts						

AiGw-1113

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Ace-of-Spades-like (Late Archaic Period: 1300 BCE - 900 BCE); Expanding Stem (W 11.14 mm); basal grinding; L:9.74 mm W:12.6 mm T:4.98 mm; base fragment missing one corner; distal snap fracture
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:28.1 mm W:31.1 mm T:11.56 mm; unrefined and amorphous
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Brewerton Corner-Notched (Middle Archaic Period: 6000 BCE - 2000 BCE); Corner-Notching (W 21.25 mm); L:28.69 mm W:34.48 mm T:9.41 mm; proximal portion which terminates at transverse snap fracture; base is roughly thinned and flat across; well formed barbs; biconvex section
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:57.89 mm W:38.14 mm T:14.29 mm; semi-refined; curving working edge is well worn; plano-convex section; large notch or divet opposite working edge
8	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 8 artifacts						

AiGw-1114

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	Modified Flake	Onondaga Chert	13mm dorsally retouched edge on a secondary knapping flake
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	Primary Reduction Flake	Onondaga Chert	roughly prepared edges in two areas
8	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
9	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
10	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
11	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
12	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
13	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
14	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Brewerton Corner-Notched (Middle Archaic Period: 6000 BCE - 2000 BCE); Side-Notching (W 18.29 mm); L:31.71 mm W:28.89 mm T:9.83 mm; proximal fragment; convex base and one notch and associated vertical blade segment extant; snap fracture distally; vertical irregular break from second notch remnant
15	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
16	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
17	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	edgebite flake
18	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
19	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
20	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Bois Blanc Chert	Corner-Notching (W 13.92 mm); L:26.92 mm W:33.38 mm T:4.94 mm; non-diagnostic; base snapped at lower neck with notches remaining; one prominent barb with the other missing;
21	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Bois Blanc Chert	Innes (Late Archaic Period: 1300 BCE - 900 BCE); Expanding Stem (W 8.3 mm); L:44.89 mm W:22.09 mm T:7.05 mm; complete except for one basal corner; plano-convex section; high level of symmetry and workmanship; very thin neck with notching flakes extending to midline; thinned base; excurvate blades; upward sloping shoulders;
Total : 21 artifacts						
AiGw-1115						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Hind-like (Late Archaic Period: 1700 BCE - 700 BCE); Expanding Stem (W 15.44 mm); L:48.91 mm W:22.62 mm T:6.9 mm; near-complete except for one basal ear; symmetrical, excurvate blades; straight base; lenticulate section;
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Corner-Notching (W 19.72 mm); basal grinding; thermally-altered; L:33.12 mm W:34.76 mm T:6.39 mm; non-diagnostic; extensive damage from fractures and thermal alteration; one corner notch extant; straight base is well ground
Total : 2 artifacts						
AiGw-1116						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 3 artifacts						
AiGw-1117						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Bois Blanc Chert	L:35.7 mm W:28.01 mm T:12.84 mm; unrefined; edges prepared for knapping; ovoid shape
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Ace-of-Spades (Late Archaic Period: 1300 BCE - 900 BCE); Expanding Stem (W 12.6 mm); L:25.54 mm W:23.13 mm T:5.74 mm; oblique snap fracture above shoulder; subtle hafting wear;concave base; upward sloping shoulders; partial blade segment is straight; lenticulate section
Total : 2 artifacts						

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
AiGw-1118						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Crawford Knoll (Late Archaic Period: 1300 BCE - 900 BCE); Corner-Notching (W 14.38 mm); L:28.55 mm W:21.27 mm T:5.85 mm; one basal ear, one barb, and tip missing; slightly convex base with hafting wear; flat section
Total : 1 artifact						
AiGw-1119						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Madison-like (Late Woodland Period: 800 CE - 1600 CE); L:31.73 mm W:18.37 mm T:5.87 mm; triangular shape with two notches on one margin; excurvate edges; straight base; twisting section
Total : 1 artifact						
AiGw-1120						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Shatter	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered; L:28.76 mm W:29.87 mm T:11.02 mm; unrefined; chunky curved edge roughly retouched
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
Total : 4 artifacts						
AiGw-1121						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Daniels (Late Woodland Period: 800 CE - 1600 CE); L:29.8 mm W:17.1 mm T:3.83 mm; complete except for tiny break at tip ; very thin and finely made; triangular and symmetrical; subtle polish on faces;
Total : 1 artifact						
AiGw-1122						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Jacks Reef-like (Middle Woodland Period: 500 CE - 1000 CE); Side-Notching (W 18.35 mm); L:56.65 mm W:24.5 mm T:7.52 mm; Complete; material is pink and translucent with white vitreous clouds; broad and shallow side notches; convex base with rounded ears; parallel blades curve toward tip; bevelling on left margins; flat section; see note
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Brewerton Side-Notched-like (Middle Archaic Period: 6000 BCE - 2000 BCE); Side-Notching (W 15.99 mm); thermally-altered; L:17.23 mm W:20.31 mm T:6.99 mm; proximal fragment broken at shoulders due to extensive thermal alteration; base sheared off below notches; series of step fractures at base with evidence of rework attempt; lenticulate section
Total : 2 artifacts						
AiGw-1123						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	L:21.98 mm W:28.84 mm T:4.23 mm; refined medial fragment; snap fractures proximal and distal; edges finely worked and excurvate; flat and thin section
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Retouch Flake	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 3 artifacts						

AiGw-1124

1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Biface	Onondaga Chert	thermally-altered; L:3.16 mm W:2.11 mm T:0.81 mm; unrefined fragment with extensive thermal damage
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 4 artifacts						

Grand Total : 548 artifacts

Appendix C: Indigenous Ground Stone Artifact Catalogue

Appendix C: Indigenous Ground Stone Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Notes
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Gouge	Gneiss	Complete gouge of granular gneiss or similar material. Dimensions: (L) 105 mm, (W) 50 mm, (T) 27 mm. Bit is honed with minimal chipping; small, post-depositional break at one end of bit. Width of 50 mm at bit end, gradually tapers to width of 26 mm at poll. Entire piece has been smoothed, with additional polish on bit end. Dorsal side is rounded but ventral side has a very slight, uniform inward curvature/concavity spanning full width from poll to honed bit edge; the ventral curvature/concavity indicates gouge rather than adze, although it is less pronounced on this specimen than on a typical gouge.

Grand Total: 1 Artifact

Appendix D-1: AiGw-1076 Historical Ceramic Artifact Catalogue

Appendix D-1: AiGw-1076 Historical Ceramic Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Pearlware	Hand Painted - Early Palette	Teacup	Fully intact base with rounded footring. Interior undecorated. Exterior has fragments of floral motif on body; Portion: Base; Colours: Green; Mustard
2	6	Surface	Layer 1	Pearlware	Hand Painted - Early Palette	Teas	Exteriors have yellow, mustard, green and blue floral motif with brown stems and small bits of black. Interiors undecorated or eroded; Portion: Body; Colors: Colours: Yellow; Green; Mustard
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Pearlware	Hand Painted - Early Palette	Teacup	Exterior has green leaf motif with blue stems. Interior is exfoliated; Portion: Shoulder; Colours: Green; Blue
4	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Saucer	Interior rim has thin black band and lower down is a green leaf motif with a thin black stem. Exterior is undecorated; Portion: Rim; Colours: Black; Green
5	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Saucer	Interior rim has extra thick green band. Exterior is undecorated; Portion: Rim; Colour: Green
6	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Saucer	Interior side has start of a solid green motif. Exterior is undecorated; Portion: Brink; Colour: Green
7	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Stamped	Teacup	Exterior has edge of green stamped foliage motif and interior rim has a thin red hand painted band; Portion: Rim; Colours: Green; Red
8	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Saucer	Interior rim has a medium red band with either a thick red band or start of a red field below. Exterior is undecorated; Portion: Rim; Colour: Red
9	1	Surface	Layer 1	Unidentifiable	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Teacup	Exterior has green leaf motif and edge of a red motif. Interior is mostly exfoliated; Portion: Body; Colours: Green; Red
10	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Teas	Exterior has green and black foliage motif. Interior is undecorated. Sherd very small; Portion: Body; Colours: Green; Black
11	2	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Teacup	Exteriors have fragments of red floral motif. Interior of one sherd is undecorated - larger sherd has thin black band; Portion: Shoulder; Colour: Red
12	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Teacup	Exterior has edge of either light blue field or thick band and the edge of a darker blue floral motif. Interior is exfoliated; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
13	1	Surface	Layer 1	Pearlware	Hand Painted - Monochrome Blue	Teacup	Exterior rim has very thick band and underneath is a floral motif. Interior is mostly exfoliated; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue

Appendix D-1: AiGw-1076 Historical Ceramic Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
14	1	Surface	Layer 1	Pearlware	Hand Painted - Monochrome Blue	Teas	Interior has edge of blue floral motif. Exterior is undecorated and footring is exfoliated off; Portion: Footring; Colour: Blue
15	4	Surface	Layer 1	Pearlware	Hand Painted - Monochrome Blue	Teas	Fragments of floral motifs on all sherds. Sherds heavily exfoliated; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
16	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Spongeware	Saucer	Interior is blue sponge. Exterior is mostly exfoliated and undecorated; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
17	1	Surface	Layer 1	Unidentifiable	Spongeware	Teas	Interior is blue sponge. Exterior is exfoliated; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
18	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Stamped	Teacup	Blue stamped motif on exterior. Interior exfoliated; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
19	1	Surface	Layer 1	Pearlware	Hand Painted - Monochrome Blue	Teas	Exterior footring has a medium blue band. Interior is exfoliated; Portion: Footring; Colour: Blue
20	2	Surface	Layer 1	Ironstone	Transfer Print - Flow	Flatware	Interiors have fragments of foliage motif. Exteriors undecorated and exfoliated; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
21	1	Surface	Layer 1	Ironstone	Transfer Print - Flow	Flatware	Rim too small to ID. Upper brim has geomteric band motif; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
22	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Stamped	Saucer	Upper brim has a medium handpainted band with fragments of a stamped motif below. Exterior is undecorated; Portion: Rim; Colour: Purple
23	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Stamped	Teacup	Exterior has edge of stamped motif and an exfoliated patch where a handle would have been which is indicated by a small lip on the edge of the exfoliated area. Interior is undecorated and exfoliated; Portion: Body; Colour: Purple
24	2	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Hollowware	Tiny sherds. Fragments of patterns on interiors and exteriors of both; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
25	1	Surface	Layer 1	Unidentifiable	Transfer Print - Pastoral Motif	Flatware	Small sherd. Pattern contains a goat. Exterior exfoliated; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
26	1	Surface	Layer 1	Pearlware	Moulded - General	Plate - Muffin	Interior brim has moulded foliage motif (leaves, grapes, acorns) and handpainted medium sized blue band. Possible childs plate; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
27	5	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Edgeware - Evenly Scalloped	Flatware	Lightly impressed; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
28	2	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Edgeware - Straight Unmoulded	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue

Appendix D-1: AiGw-1076 Historical Ceramic Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
29	2	Surface	Layer 1	Pearlware	Edgeware - Evenly Scalloped	Flatware	Very exfoliated; Portion: Rim; Colour: Green
30	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Hollowware	Interior has trees and the roof of either a mosque or orthodox church. Exterior has partial cow or sheep head; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
31	1	Surface	Layer 1	Pearlware	Transfer Print - Olde Blue	Flatware	Fragment of unidentifiable pattern on interior. Exterior has greyish tinge common to ironstone; Portion: Brink; Colour: Blue
32	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Interior has fragment of long legs attached to a fragment of the body. Looks similar to an ostrich. Exterior undecorated; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
33	2	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Interiors have fragments of unidentifiable patterns. Exteriors are undecorated and have rounded footrings; Portion: Footring; Colour: Blue
34	3	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Rims too small to ID or are scalloped. Two rims have fragments of unidentifiable motifs. Other rim has a diamond/geometric band on the brim. Exteriors undecorated; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
35	1	Surface	Layer 1	Ironstone	Transfer Print - Flow	Flatware	Interior has fragment of unidentifiable pattern. Exterior is undecorated. Rim has some gentle scalloping; Portion: Rim; Colour: Mulberry (Flow Black)
36	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Transfer Print - Sheet Pattern	Flatware	Interior has scrollwork and sprig pattern. Exterior is undecorated; Portion: Body; Colour: Green
37	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Transfer Print - Sheet Pattern	Flatware	Interior has a lined and stippled geometric pattern and sprigs. Exterior is undecorated and has a rounded footring; Portion: Footring; Colour: Green
38	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Transfer Print - Sheet Pattern	Flatware	Interior has a lined and stippled geometric pattern and sprigs. Exterior is undecorated; Portion: Brink; Colour: Green
39	1	Surface	Layer 1	Ironstone	Transfer Print - Sheet Pattern	Flatware	Interior has pattern of sprigs, and tiny circles forming triangles. Exterior is undecorated and has grey tinge; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
40	1	Surface	Layer 1	Ironstone	Transfer Print - Sheet Pattern	Flatware	Interior has pattern of sprigs, tiny circles forming triangles, and a fragment of red overglaze enamel along one edge of the sherd. Exterior is undecorated and has grey tinge. Rim is scalloped; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
41	1	Surface	Layer 1	Ironstone	Moulded - Ribbed or Panelled	Hollowware	Portion: Body

Appendix D-1: AiGw-1076 Historical Ceramic Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
42	1	Surface	Layer 1	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Teacup	Unidentifiable moulded motif on exterior. Undecorated interior; Portion: Rim
43	1	Surface	Layer 1	Porcelain - English Bone China	Moulded - General	Teacup	Portion: Handle
44	1	Surface	Layer 1	Porcelain - English Bone China	Moulded - General	Flatware	Rim is gently scalloped; Portion: Rim
45	1	Surface	Layer 1	Porcelain - English Bone China	Undecorated	Hollowware	Sherd from an oval shaped lid; Portion: Lid
46	1	Surface	Layer 1	Ironstone	Moulded - Ribbed or Panelled	Hollowware	Portion: Body
47	1	Surface	Layer 1	Porcelain - English Bone China	Undecorated	Flatware	Rounded footring; Portion: Footring
48	1	Surface	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Rim
49	1	Surface	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Rim
50	1	Surface	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
51	1	Surface	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Hollowware	Rounded footring; Portion: Footring
52	2	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Rounded footrings; Portion: Footring
53	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Squared footring; Portion: Footring
54	2	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
55	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Brink
56	1	Surface	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Rim too small to ID; Portion: Rim
57	1	Surface	Layer 1	Buff Earthenware	Glazed	Hollowware	Interior glazed brown. Exterior unglazed. Possible pie plate; Portion: Base; Colour: Brown
58	1	Surface	Layer 1	Stoneware - Fine	Glazed	Hollowware	Clear glazed interior and exterior; Portion: Body
59	1	Surface	Layer 1	Stoneware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Interior glazed brown and exterior is unglazed. Rim is flat and 90 degrees; Portion: Rim; Colour: Brown
60	2	Surface	Layer 1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Dark brown glazed interiors. Exterior is unglazed for one and exfoliated for the other; Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown
101	1	Surface	Layer 1	Stoneware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Brown glaze on exterior surface. Interior surface is exfoliated. Fabric is grey; Portion: Body; Colour: Brown

Grand Total : 84 artifacts

Appendix D-2: AiGw-1076 Historical Non-Ceramic Artifact Catalogue

Appendix D-2: AiGw-1076 Historical Non-Ceramic Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
70	3	Surface	Layer 1	Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Light Aqua; Manufacture: Indeterminate
71	1	Surface	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	Double ring finish. No mould seams visible.; Colour: Aqua; Finish: Two Part; Manufacture: Indeterminate
72	1	Surface	Layer 1	Unidentified	Glass	Burnt/melted blob of glass.; Colour: Light Aqua; Manufacture: Indeterminate
73	2	Surface	Layer 1	Container - Liquor	Glass	Curved bottle shards.; Colour: Dark Olive Green; Manufacture: Mouth Blown
74	2	Surface	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	One curved and one rectangular body shard. No seams present.; Colour: Aqua; Manufacture: Indeterminate
80	3	Surface	Layer 1	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	2 fragments of undecorated stems. Other fragment has a ribbed spiral motif.
81	2	Surface	Layer 1	Ink Well	Ceramic	
82	1	Surface	Layer 1	Bead	Glass	Tiny angular bead.; length: 6 mm; width: 5 mm; Colour: Blue; Manufacture: Indeterminate
83	1	Surface	Layer 1	Button	Metal - Cuprous	Flat Disc; Metal - Cuprous; Diameter: 21 mm
84	1	Surface	Layer 1	Button	Metal - Other	Button is very burnt and white.; One Piece; Metal - Other; Diameter: 17 mm
85	1	Surface	Layer 1	Button	Shell	One Piece; Shell; Diameter: 10 mm
86	1	Surface	Layer 1	Coin	Metal - Silver	Five Cents (1870); Good condition; Obverse: Bust of queen Victoria wearing a laurel wreath in her hair. Around perimeter "VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA"; Reverse: Crown on top with 21 maple leaves on 2 boughs attached with a ribbon. In center "5/CENTS/1870"
90	1	Surface	Layer 1	Horseshoe	Metal - Ferrous	Half a horseshoe.
91	1	Surface	Layer 1	Horseshoe Nail	Metal - Ferrous	
92	5	Surface	Layer 1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
93	1	Surface	Layer 1	Nail - Hand-Wrought	Metal - Ferrous	
94	1	Surface	Layer 1	Nail - Hand-Wrought	Metal - Ferrous	
100	5	Surface	Layer 1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	Three teeth.

Grand Total : 33 artifacts

Appendix E-1: Robert Atkinson Site (AiGw-1125) Historical Ceramic Artifact Catalogue

Appendix E-1: Robert Atkinson Site (**AiGw-1125**) **Historical Ceramic Artifact Catalogue**

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
1	1	Test Pit 2	Layer 1	Ironstone	Moulded - Ribbed or Panelled	Plate - Muffin	Edge of some impressed arched panelling visible as well as some moulded floral or foliage. Exterior is undecorated; Portion: Rim
2	1	Test Pit 2	Layer 1	Unidentifiable	Factory Slip - Banded	Hollowware	Fragment of thick blue band or field present on exterior which is largely exfoliated. Interior is undecorated. Heavily burnt; Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
3	2	Test Pit 2	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Sherds mend; Portion: Brink
4	1	Test Pit 2	Layer 1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Tiny sherd. One side is glazed while the other is exfoliated; Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown
10	4	Test Pit 3	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Two rounded footring sherds that mend with two small body sherds; Portion: Footring
11	1	Test Pit 3	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Brink
12	1	Test Pit 3	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
20	1	Test Pit 4	Layer 1	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Flatware	Edge of unidentifiable moulded motif, potentially the edge of an impressed makers mark; Portion: Body
30	1	Test Pit 5	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Brink
40	1	Test Pit 6	Layer 1	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Plate - Supper	Moulded ridge on the upper brim. Exterior is exfoliated. Ware looks transitional; Portion: Rim
41	1	Test Pit 6	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
50	1	Test Pit 8	Layer 1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Clear glazed interior and exterior; Portion: Body
60	1	Test Pit 9	Layer 1	Semi-porcelain	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
61	1	Test Pit 9	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
62	1	Test Pit 9	Layer 1	RWE	Stamped	Teas	Tiny and heavily burnt. Stamped motif on interior and exterior mostly exfoliated; Portion: Body; Colour: Red
63	1	Test Pit 9	Layer 1	RWE	Spongeware	Saucer	Interior brim has sponge motif. Rounded footring and undecorated exterior; Portion: Footring; Colour: Green
70	1	Test Pit 10	Layer 1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Tiny sherd with green transfer on interior with an exfoliated exterior. Pattern looks like it is probably part of a building or fence; Portion: Body; Colour: Green
71	1	Test Pit 10	Layer 1	Semi-porcelain	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body

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Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
72	1	Test Pit 10	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Hollowware	Interior is mostly exfoliated and exterior is undecorated. The form almost looks like a shallow dish with a lipped rim. Might also be part of a lid; Portion: Rim
80	2	Test Pit 11	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Sherds mend; Portion: Body
81	1	Test Pit 11	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Rim too small to ID; Portion: Rim
90	2	Test Pit 12	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
100	2	Test Pit 13	Layer 1	Semi-porcelain	Undecorated	Flatware	Rounded footring. Sherds mend; Portion: Footring
101	1	Test Pit 13	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Rounded footring; Portion: Footring
102	1	Test Pit 13	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Rounded footring; Portion: Footring
103	2	Test Pit 13	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
104	1	Test Pit 13	Layer 1	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Flatware	Fragment of unidentifiable moulded motif visible along broken edge of brim. Exterior undecorated and mostly exfoliated; Portion: Brink
105	1	Test Pit 13	Layer 1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Same pattern as Cat #70 on interior brim and side. Exterior is mostly exfoliated and undecorated. Ware looks transitional; Portion: Brink; Colour: Green
106	1	Test Pit 13	Layer 1	Buff Earthenware	Glazed	Hollowware	Clear glaze on interior and exterior. Both mostly exfoliated; Portion: Body
110	1	Test Pit 14	Layer 1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Dish - Other	Vessel has short horizontal brim and long deep vertical side. Same pattern as Cat #70/105 extending from the brim on an angle down the side. There is a foliage motif under it. Combined geometric/foliage motif band on upper brim. Exterior undecorated; Port
111	2	Test Pit 14	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
112	1	Test Pit 14	Layer 1	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Flatware	Rim too small to ID. Fragment of unidentifiable moulded motif on brim. Exterior undecorated; Portion: Rim
113	1	Test Pit 14	Layer 1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Undecorated	Hollowware	Completely exfoliated; Portion: Body
114	1	Test Pit 14	Layer 1	Buff Earthenware	Glazed	Hollowware	Dark brown glaze on both exterior and interior; Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown
120	1	Test Pit 15	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Rim too small to ID; Portion: Rim
130	1	Test Pit 17	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Plate - Table	Portion: Rim

Appendix E-1: Robert Atkinson Site (**AiGw-1125**) **Historical Ceramic Artifact Catalogue**

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
131	5	Test Pit 17	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
132	1	Test Pit 17	Layer 1	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Hollowware	Exterior has moulded floral motif. Interior is undecorated; Portion: Body
140	1	Test Pit 18	Layer 1	RWE	Unidentified	Flatware	A little blue along exfoliated edge that could be transferprint or edgeware. Other side is undecorated; Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
150	1	Test Pit 19	Layer 1	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Hollowware	Tiny amount of an unidentifiable moulded motif along exterior broken edge. Rounded footring. Undecorated interior; Portion: Footring
160	1	Test Pit 20	Layer 1	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Hollowware	Exterior has moulded foliage motif. Interior is undecorated; Portion: Rim
161	1	Test Pit 20	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Handle
162	1	Test Pit 20	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Mostly exfoliated; Portion: Body
170	1	Test Pit 22	Layer 1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Black glaze on one side and other is exfoliated; Portion: Body; Colour: Black
171	1	Test Pit 22	Layer 1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Undecorated	Hollowware	Entirely exfoliated; Portion: Body
180	1	Test Pit 23	Layer 1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Rounded footring. Mostly exfoliated interior; Portion: Footring
181	1	Test Pit 23	Layer 1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Glazed on one side. Other is exfoliated; Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown

Grand Total : 60 artifacts

Appendix E-2: Robert Atkinson Site (AiGw-1125) Historical Non-Ceramic Artifact Catalogue

Appendix E-2: Robert Atkinson Site (**AiGw-1125**) **Historical Non-Ceramic Artifact Catalogue**

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
190	1	Test Pit 1	Layer 1	Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Aqua; Manufacture: Indeterminate
191	1	Test Pit 1	Layer 1	Lamp Chimney	Glass	Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate
200	1	Test Pit 2	Layer 1	Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate
201	2	Test Pit 2	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	No visible mould seams on shard with embossing. Other shard has a mould seam. Do not mend. Circular bottles.; Embossing: "P_"; Colour: Aqua; Manufacture: Contact Moulded
202	1	Test Pit 2	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	No visible seams. Circular bottle.; Colour: Aqua; Manufacture: Indeterminate
210	1	Test Pit 3	Layer 1	Container - Liquor	Glass	Circular bottle.; Colour: Dark Olive Green; Manufacture: Mouth Blown
220	3	Test Pit 4	Layer 1	Window Glass	Glass	Two colourless and one solarized.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate
221	1	Test Pit 4	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	No visible mould seams. Circular bottle.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate
222	2	Test Pit 4	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	No visible seams. Circular bottle.; Colour: Solarized; Manufacture: Indeterminate
230	1	Test Pit 6	Layer 1	Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate
240	1	Test Pit 7	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	No visible seams. Circular bottle. Light amber.; Colour: Amber; Manufacture: Indeterminate
250	1	Test Pit 9	Layer 1	Liner	Glass	Bottom fragment of embossed crown typical of Crown mason jars.; Colour: Aqua; Manufacture: Contact Moulded
260	1	Test Pit 13	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	No visible mould seams. Circular bottle shard.; Colour: Solarized; Manufacture: Indeterminate
270	4	Test Pit 14	Layer 1	Window Glass	Glass	Two colourless and two aqua.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate
271	1	Test Pit 14	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	No visible seams. Tiny shard.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate
272	1	Test Pit 14	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	No visible seams. Circular bottle shard.; Colour: Aqua; Manufacture: Indeterminate
280	1	Test Pit 15	Layer 1	Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Aqua; Manufacture: Indeterminate
281	1	Test Pit 15	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	No visible seams.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate
290	2	Test Pit 16	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	Edge of base remaining has a small mould seam. Square bottle shards that mend.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: 2/3/4 Piece Vertical Body Mould with Separate Base
291	1	Test Pit 16	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	No visible seams. Circular bottle shard.; Colour: Solarized; Manufacture: Indeterminate
292	2	Test Pit 16	Layer 1	Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Aqua; Manufacture: Indeterminate
300	3	Test Pit 21	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	Grey glass. Shards are mostly flat, like panels from a large bottle.; Colour: Grey; Manufacture: Indeterminate

Appendix E-2: Robert Atkinson Site (**AiGw-1125**) **Historical Non-Ceramic Artifact Catalogue**

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
301	5	Test Pit 21	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	No visible seams. Curved shards.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Indeterminate
310	3	Test Pit 22	Layer 1	Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Aqua; Manufacture: Indeterminate
311	1	Test Pit 22	Layer 1	Container - Unidentified	Glass	Small sherd with no visible seams. Could be part of a curved panel or round bottle.; Colour: Amber; Manufacture: Indeterminate
320	1	Test Pit 2	Layer 1	Flower Pot	Terracotta	
330	1	Test Pit 7	Layer 1	Door Knob	Ceramic	Agateware doorknob sherd
340	1	Test Pit 13	Layer 1	Doll	Porcellaneous Ware	Portion of leg or arm with groove indicating it was once attached to a fabric body.
350	1	Test Pit 18	Layer 1	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	Incomplete portion of the stem. Undecorated.
360	5	Test Pit 1	Layer 1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
361	1	Test Pit 1	Layer 1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	length: 52 mm
362	1	Test Pit 1	Layer 1	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	length: 80 mm
370	5	Test Pit 2	Layer 1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
371	3	Test Pit 2	Layer 1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
380	1	Test Pit 4	Layer 1	Nail - Hand-Wrought	Metal - Ferrous	
381	2	Test Pit 4	Layer 1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
382	5	Test Pit 4	Layer 1	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	
383	1	Test Pit 4	Layer 1	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	
390	1	Test Pit 12	Layer 1	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	Shaped like a 90 degree angle with a small circular hole at the vertex and a smaller circular hole at the end of the thinner bar coming out from the vertex. The larger bar has a rectangular hole at the end. Looks like a part for an internal mechanism.
400	1	Test Pit 17	Layer 1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
401	1	Test Pit 17	Layer 1	Harness Component	Metal - Ferrous	Buckle minus the prong.
402	1	Test Pit 17	Layer 1	Nail - Indeterminate	Metal - Ferrous	
410	1	Test Pit 18	Layer 1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
420	5	Test Pit 2	Layer 1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
430	1	Test Pit 3	Layer 1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
440	3	Test Pit 10	Layer 1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	

Grand Total : 84 artifacts