

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

Part of Lots 1 & 2, Concession 1
Town of Milton
Regional Municipality of Halton
Historic Township of Trafalgar
Historic County of Halton

June 10, 2026
Prepared for: The Proponent
Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.
Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379
PIF#: P379-0687-2024
Related PIF#(s): P379-0686-2024
Version: Original

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 54.84 Ha in size. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment report on herein was completed to facilitate the construction of industrial facilities

A previously authored Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retained archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a 4 m Transect Pedestrian Survey and 5 m Transect Test Pit Survey was conducted. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment identified 7 Isolated Findspots, and 7 archaeological sites.

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

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the identified Isolated Findspots #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7 have been sufficiently documented in the assessment undertaken and retain no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation is required per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the identified Scatter 1 Site, Scatter 2 Site, Scatter 3 Site, Scatter 4 Site, Scatter 5 Site and the Pit Site (AiGw-1139) have been sufficiently documented in the assessment undertaken and retain no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation is required per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
- The identified Tableware Site (AiGw-1135) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:
 - A 5 m grid is to be installed with a tape and transit over the limits of the site
 - Unit excavation is to be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent
 - All excavation units are to be 1 m x 1 m excavated in systematic or standardized intervals, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

- 20% of the grid unit account must be exacted as In-Fill units within the Site Area
 - All excavated soils are to be screened through an aperture no greater than 6 mm
 - All artifacts are to be retained via their site provenience
 - If excavation resulted in the identification of potential cultural features, excavation shall cease and the unit be subject to documentation, covered with geo-textile cloth and backfilled
 - All excavated units are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise the land owner
-
- The Study Area contains land which retain archaeological potential but have not yet been subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey is recommended for these lands and should conform to the following:
 - Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a Test Pit Survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
 - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner
-
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT	8
1.1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT	8
1.2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	8
2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT	8
2.1. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	8
3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CULTURAL HISTORIES	16
3.1. MISSISSAUGAS OF THE CREDIT FIRST NATION	16
3.2. NATION HURONNE-WENDAT	17
4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT	18
4.1. TREATY HISTORY	18
4.2. COUNTY HISTORY	19
4.3. TOWNSHIP HISTORY	20
4.4. LOCAL HISTORY	21
4.5. STUDY AREA HISTORY	22
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	22
5.1. REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	22
5.2. RELATED AND/OR ADJACENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS	25
5.2.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA:	25
5.2.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS WITH 50 M OF THE STUDY AREA:	26
5.3. CEMETERIES & BURIALS	28
5.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT/MASTER PLAN	28
5.5. HERITAGE PROPERTIES	28
5.6. HISTORIC PLAQUES	28
5.7. STUDY AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	28
6. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	29
7. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY	29
7.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY	29
7.2. IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES	31
8. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS	32
8.1. ISOLATED FINDSPOTS	32
8.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	34
8.3. TABLEWARE SITE AIGW-1135: DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND SITE DATING	42
8.4. ARTIFACT ANALYSIS OVERVIEW & HOLDINGS	45
9. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS	46
10. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	52

11. IMAGES	54
12. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	65
13. FIGURES	66
14. MAPS	73
14.1.MAP 1: STUDY AREA LOCATION	74
14.2.MAP 2: STUDY AREA TOPOGRAPHIC DETAIL	75
14.3.MAP 3: STUDY AREA ENVIRONMENTAL DETAIL	76
14.4.MAP 4: STUDY AREA ATOP 1858 HISTORIC MAP	77
14.5.MAP 5: STUDY AREA ATOP 1877 HISTORIC MAP	78
14.6.MAP 6: STAGE 2 RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGIES WITH PHOTO PLATES 79	
14.7.MAP 7: STAGE 2 RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT - ISOLATED FINDSPOTS	80
14.8.MAP 8: STAGE 2 RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT - SITES NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER ASSESSMENT 81	
14.9.MAP 9: STAGE 2 RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT - SITES RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT	82
14.10.MAP 10: STAGE 2 RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT - SITE AREA & CSP DETAIL	83
14.11.MAP 11: STAGE 2 RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT - SITE AREA & CSP DETAIL	84
14.12.MAP 12: STAGE 2 RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT - SITE AREA & CSP DETAIL	85
15. REFERENCES	86
16. APPENDICES	89

Project Personnel

<u>Professional Licensee & Project Manager:</u>	Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)
<u>Field Director(s):</u>	Thomas Irvin, MA (P379) Liam Andrews, Hon. BA (R1400) Diego Jimenez, Hon. BSc (R1371)
<u>Assistant Field Director(s):</u>	Sajeev Bhagowtee, BA Liam Andrews, Hon. BA (R1400) Patrick Keenan, MA (R1424) Samuel Kelly, Hon. BA
<u>Field Archaeologists:</u>	Erik Bobechko, BSc Abbas Chaudhry, Hon. BA Angie Chudecki, Hon. BA Sophia Davoli João Paulo Dos Santos, BA Rachel Fawcett, MA Bronwyn Kuehl, BA Taylor Lam Alessandro Metropoulos, BA Amelia Millson, Hon. BA Alannah O'Shea, MA MacKayla Perry-Wessler, Hon. BSc Jacob Stante
<u>Report Author(s):</u>	Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)
<u>Historic Research:</u>	Kathleen McGowan, Hon. BA (R1299)
<u>Laboratory Processing & Analysis:</u>	Thomas Irvin, MA (P379) Sajeev Bhagowtee, BA Diego Jimenez, Hon. BSc (R1371)
<u>GIS Mapping:</u>	Sajeev Bhagowtee, BA Thomas Irvin, MA (P379)
<u>Internal Review:</u>	Thomas Irvin, MA (P379) Kathleen McGowan, Hon. BA (R1299)
<u>Indigenous Nations Engagement:</u>	Nation Huronne-Wendat Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation Six Nations of the Grand River

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

Resource Name	Borden	Affinity	CHVI	Notes
IF#1	-	Indigenous	No	-
IF#2	-	Indigenous	No	-
IF#3	-	Indigenous	YeNos	-
IF#4	-	Indigenous	No	-
IF#5	-	Indigenous	No	-
IF#6	-	Indigenous	No	-
IF#7	-	Indigenous	No	-
Scatter 1 Site	-	Euro-Canadian + Indigenous	No	-
Scatter 2 Site	-	Indigenous	No	-
Scatter 3 Site	-	Euro-Canadian	No	-
Scatter 4 Site	-	Indigenous	No	-
Scatter 5 Site	-	Euro-Canadian + Indigenous	No	-
Pit Site	AiGw-1139	Euro-Canadian	No	-
Tableware Site	AiGw-1135	Euro-Canadian + Indigenous	Yes	Stage 3 Recommended

1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located within part of Part of Lots 1 & 2, Concession 1, Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Historic Township of Trafalgar in the Historic County of Halton (Map 1).

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

The Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the development lands forming approximately 54.84 Ha. An area of Environmental woodlot measure 2.32 Ha, outside of the development land was excluded from the archaeological survey.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is irregular in shape, approximately 54.84 Ha in size, and is predominantly active agricultural lands with manicured lawns and treed lands (Map 2 & 3).

The majority of the Study Area is situated within the Bronte Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek Watersheds which both drain into the Sixteen Mile Creek - Credit River Watershed.(OMNRF 2025).

There are multiple watercourse and low-lying and wet lands with the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the Peel Plain (22) physiographic region of Southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam 1984).

2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

2.1. Indigenous Peoples Archaeological Context

A search was conducted within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all Indigenous registered archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study Area. The Sites

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Module is the online registry of all known and registered archaeological sites and is maintained by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). This determined that a total of 335 such sites have been registered as of the date noted above.

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

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

TABLE 1: PERIODS OF ONTARIO

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

The data reviewed within this sample presented evidence of Indigenous landscape interaction from a large range of time periods both Pre-Contact and Post-Contact. 142 sites of the 335 site sample were interpreted within a known cultural period of Ontario with some interpreted as dating to multiple time periods. Overall, of these 142 dated sites, 5% contained components dated to the Paleo Period, 77% contained components dated to the Archaic Period, and 26% contained components dated to the Woodland period. Overall, this sample demonstrates a strong Indigenous presence in the Archaic Periods compared to the other periods represented.

Within the full 335 site sample, 1% of sites were ascribed specific cultural affinities. The cultures represented amounted to Iroquoian or “Early to Late Iroquoian” (n=4). It is crucial to note that while this information gives a better understanding of the cultures who resided on the land, it does not represent the full breadth of cultures and peoples that could have inhabited and utilized the landscape throughout its history.

To infer the nature of interaction with the landscape, site types that implied land use such as occupation and resource procurement were examined. Sites featuring components that represented occupation such as Camp / Campsite, Seasonal, and Short-term amounted to (n=64). Sites with components that represented resource use or procurement such as hunting, hunting loss, processing, manufacturing, and biface amounted to (n=12). Sites with components that implied a meaningful modification of the landscape such as Cache amounted to (n=1). The balance of the sites in this sample were of minimal, vague, or no contextual specificity such as findspot, midden, scatter, and unknown. It is of note that there is a relative low rate or absence of Village, Burial, Ossuary, and Long Term Occupation site types identified in this sample. This likely indicates a need for more in-depth testing and analysis within the archaeological record for this area and not necessarily a lack of these kinds of activities and land modifications within the landscape’s history.

Altogether, the sample illustrates a prolonged history of land use and inhabitation by Indigenous peoples in the vicinity of the Study Area. The sample provides enough context to conclude that the landscape was traversed, inhabited, and utilized by Indigenous Peoples from the Paleo period through to and past the arrival of Europeans.

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

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Pre-Contact	158
Aboriginal	138
findspot	62
scatter	28
Othercamp/campsite	20
camp / campsite	10
Unknown	10
Othertoolmanufacturing	2

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
(blank)	2
cache, biface	1
findspot, scatter	1
hunting	1
Other tool manufacturing, scatter	1
(blank)	20
Unknown	12
camp / campsite	3
scatter	2
(blank)	2
Other Scatter	1
Archaic	26
Aboriginal	24
Unknown	16
scatter	4
findspot	2
camp / campsite	1
Other camp/campsite	1
(blank)	2
findspot	2
Archaic, Early	25
Aboriginal	21
findspot	8
Other camp/campsite	4
camp / campsite	3
scatter	2
Unknown	2
(blank)	2
(blank)	4
findspot	3

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
scatter	1
Archaic, Late	23
Aboriginal	23
findspot	17
Othercamp/campsite	4
camp / campsite	1
Unknown	1
Other	21
(blank)	21
Otherunknown_, Unknown	17
Othercamp/campsite_	2
Otherfindspot_	2
Archaic, Middle	16
Aboriginal	14
findspot	7
camp / campsite	3
hunting	1
manufacturing	1
processing	1
scatter	1
(blank)	2
findspot	1
scatter	1
Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	13
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	7
farmstead, findspot	1
findspot	1
Otherrefuse, camp / campsite	1
OtherRefuse, findspot	1
Unknown	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Unknown, findspot	1
Unknown, scatter	1
Aboriginal, Unknown	2
OtherRefuse, Unknown	1
Unknown	1
(blank)	2
Unknown	1
(blank)	1
Euro-Canadian	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
OtherAboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
(blank)	1
Woodland, Early	10
Aboriginal	9
findspot	6
hunting loss	1
Unknown	1
(blank)	1
(blank)	1
(blank)	1
Woodland	5
Aboriginal	5
Unknown	3
scatter	1
village	1
Woodland, Late	5
Aboriginal, Iroquoian	2
findspot	2
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Iroquoian	1
findspot	1
OtherEarly to Late Iroquoian	1
findspot	1
Woodland, Middle	5
Aboriginal	5
findspot	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
scatter	1
Unknown	1
Unknown, hunting loss	1
Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	4
Aboriginal	4
Unknown	4
Paleo-Indian	3
Aboriginal	2
findspot	1
Unknown	1
(blank)	1
findspot	1
Archaic, Early, Archaic, Middle	2
Aboriginal	2
scatter	1
(blank)	1
Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	2
Aboriginal	2
findspot	2
Archaic, Middle, Pre-Contact	2
Aboriginal	2
findspot	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
hunting	1
Paleo-Indian, Late	2
Aboriginal	2
findspot	1
Unknown	1
Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	1
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Archaic, Early, Paleo-Indian, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Archaic, Early, Pre-Contact	1
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
Archaic, Late, Post-Contact	1
(blank)	1
camp / campsite, dump	1
Archaic, Late, Woodland, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Archaic, Middle, Woodland, Middle	1
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1
Archaic, Paleo-Indian, Woodland	1
Aboriginal	1
Unknown	1
Archaic, Woodland	1

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite, findspot	1
Post-Contact	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Post-Contact, Woodland	1
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
farmstead, scatter	1
Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
homestead, village	1
Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
hunting	1

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

3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CULTURAL HISTORIES

3.1. Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

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

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

Mississauga Territory

The ancestors of the Mississaugas of the Credit migrated into Southern Ontario by means of military conquest. After the Iroquois had expelled the Huron from Southern Ontario in 1649-50, they continued their attacks northward into the territories occupied by the Mississaugas and their allies. By the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas

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

3.2. Nation Huronne-Wendat

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

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

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsïo, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

(NHW 2024)

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1. Treaty History

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

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

Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant, an ardent Loyalist, led Six Nations warriors into battle on the side of the British during the American Revolutionary War. Recognizing the great service Brant had rendered unto the Crown during the conflict, the British allowed him a choice of land for his own use. Brant chose a tract of land containing 3450 acres on which the present day city of Burlington, Ontario is located. Governor Simcoe of Upper Canada gave instructions that the land chosen by Brant was to be purchased from the Mississaugas of the Credit by the Crown and then granted to Joseph Brant. In October 1795, a provisional agreement was reached wherein the Mississaugas sold the land for £100. The agreement was confirmed in 1797. In 1988, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation initiated a claim against the Government of Canada alleging that the Crown had paid less than originally promised when purchasing the Brant Tract. The claim was settled in conjunction with the Toronto Purchase Claim, in 2010, for a sum of \$145 million. (MCFN 2023)

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

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

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

The Head of the Lake Purchase is also known as Treaty No. 14. This treaty involves the lands north of Lake Ontario between Burlington Bay outlet and Etobicoke Creek and extending north 6 miles to the Brampton area where it meets the Ajetance Purchase. Treaty No. 14 was signed September of 1806 by representative Chiefs, Warriors, and Peoples of the Mississauga Nation and a representative of the Crown (MIA 2024).

4.2. County History

The Regional Municipality of Halton, formerly Halton County, is located on the north western shore of Lake Ontario. Halton Region originally belonged to the Nassua District before it was renamed the Home District in the 1792 Provincial Act. In 1816, when the districts were again redefined, Halton County became part of The Gore District alongside Wentworth County and was largely settled by United Empire Loyalists beginning in the 1780s boasting a fast growing

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

4.3. Township History

The Regional Municipality of Halton came into existence in 1974 when Halton County was abolished and the former townships that comprised it were dissolved. Of these townships, Trafalgar Township was located along the shore of Lake Ontario north to Halton County's midway point which is roughly the location of modern Highway 401. Trafalgar Township was bordered by Esquesing Township to the north, Nelson Township to the west, and Peel County to the east. Trafalgar Township's settlement began formally around 1807 attracting United Empire Loyalists as well as European immigrants of largely British and Irish descent. Trafalgar Township's rich soils and well watered rolling landscape provided ample fodder for fast paced population growth; achieving a population of 548 people within ten years (Walker & Miles 1877). The first post office, "Trafalgar", was established in 1820 and served as the only Post Office between Dundas and Toronto for a number of years (Walker & Miles 1877). The streams lent themselves well to milling and agriculture quickly became a mainstay industry of the Township.

The primary towns were Oakville and Milton which both became independent during the 1850s (Walker & Miles 1877). Other prominent communities included Palermo, Omaha, Drumquin, Auburn, Boyne, Bronte, and Trafalgar or Postville (Walker & Miles 1877). Early industry was propelled by a prosperous harbour on the shore of Lake Ontario in Oakville. There, shipbuilding, trade, and travel set a foundation for a multitude of industries to take root along the shoreline and extend further inland into Trafalgar Township. The lumber industry was the primary industry in the early years of the Township which eventually switched to agriculture and manufacturing as the timber trade dried up. Oakville harbour also brought the need for the railway which opened in 1855 (Mika & Mika 1977)(Mika & Mika 1983). By the 1870s, Trafalgar contained the Great Western Railway running east-west in the south and the Hamilton North-Western Railway running diagonally through Trafalgar's western extent (Walker & Miles 1877). When Halton County and its townships were disbanded in 1974, Trafalgar Township was split between the largest community centres of Oakville and Milton (Mika & Mika 1977). Modernly, Milton and Oakville are thriving towns functioning as not only rapidly growing residential suburbs of Toronto and Mississauga but also logistics and manufacturing centres in their own right.

4.4. Local History

Milton is the county town of Halton Region situated on Sixteen Mile Creek. Milton began as a sawmill settlement in 1822 called Martin's Mills after Jasper and Sarah Martin who built, owned, and operated the first grist mill on that portion of Sixteen Mile Creek (Rayburn 1997). Martin's grist mill was one of the first and only in the area and quickly attracted settlement with the population of Milton reaching 100 by 1837. The original settlers were United Empire Loyalists, English, Scottish, and Irish. With its fast growing population, Martin and the other settlers elected to name the community after the poet John Milton (Moreau 2021). In 1853, Milton became the location for Halton County's government and in 1857, Milton was formerly incorporated as a town. Despite all of this upward growth Milton found itself truncated due to the poor conditions of the roads connecting it to other community hubs until a connecting rail line was finally built in 1876 (Walker & Miles 1877). Milton's economy is still largely centred around manufacturing and distribution with it also becoming a popular suburb of Toronto. It was considered one of the fastest growing municipalities in Canada with its population almost tripling between 2001 and 2016 (Moreau 2021).

Boyne is a neighbourhood located within the Town of Milton, centred around the crossroads of Regional Road 25 and Britannia Road. The community has always been quite small. Tremaine's

Map of 1858 notes that the crossroads contain a Black Smith's Shop, School House, and Wagonshop with a sawmill and church nearby (Tremaine 1858). Walker & Miles' 1877 depicts the community with a School House and Post Office accompanied by a number of residential structures and nearby Mill (Walker & Miles 1877). At this time Boyne was known to contain the Boyne Woollen Mill, two churches, a blacksmith shop, wagon shop, and post office (Walker & Miles 1877). Modernly this neighbourhood is growing with residential developments to its northwest.

4.5. Study Area History

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

Map 4: 1858 "Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West" (Tremaine 1858)

The Study Area is situated within Parts of Lot 1 & 2, Concession 1. The 1858 Tremaine map indicates land owners but does not give information as to structures or specific land uses. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of T. Wilson and Matthew Wilson. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area. The north west and southern limits of the Study Area are adjacent to roads.

Map 5: "Trafalgar North" (Walker & Miles 1877)

The Study Area is situated within Parts of Lot 1 & 2, Concession 1. The 1858 Tremaine map indicates land owners but does not give information as to structures or specific land uses. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of Thomas Wilson, M. Wilson and John Marshall. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area. The north west and southern limits of the Study Area are adjacent to roads.

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

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

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 594914 N 4812430 indicated that there are 65 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

radius of the Study Area. None of the registered archaeological sites are within the Study Area nor are any within a 50 m buffer which would suggest encroachment of archaeological resources into the Study Area.

TABLE 3: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGx-493	P1	Archaic, Early	<i>None Provided</i>	findspot
AiGx-483	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	scatter
AiGx-480	Bermuda Shales	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	manufacturing
AiGx-479	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGx-478	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGx-46	Martin	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-45	Martin 2	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-44	Snow 2	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-427	Kawahkitahaquibe	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-426	Pagitaniquatoibe	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-425	Location 61	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-418	AiGx-418	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-414	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown, findspot
AiGx-413	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-412	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-411	Location 51	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-410	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown, scatter
AiGx-409	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-408	Location 45	Archaic, Late, Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	camp / campsite, dump
AiGx-407	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-406	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-405	Location 38	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-404	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-403	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGx-402	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-401	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-400	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-399	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-398	Cabibonike	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-397	Adjutant-Weggishgomin	Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-396	Location 12	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	farmstead, homestead
AiGx-395	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGx-394	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-393	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-392	Aonhwentsientsih	Archaic, Early, Paleo-Indian, Late	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-391	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-390	Ahonwatindathahra'	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-389	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	dump
AiGx-385	The Britannia Rd Site	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-370	Pony Pines II	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-369	Pony Pines I	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-112	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-108	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-100	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-985	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGw-984	Onhwa'ti'	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGw-983	Location 3	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	farmstead, homestead
AiGw-982	Location 2	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	homestead
AiGw-546	RR25H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-539	Location 11	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house
AiGw-368	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-204	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGw-190	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-186	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-185	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-184	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian	findspot
AiGw-122	Garden Area	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-1135	Tableware	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-106	Death	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-105	Marshall	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-1041	Jockey	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	dump
AiGw-103	Everett 3	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-1017	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	hunting loss
AiGw-1016	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGw-1011	<i>None Provided</i>	Other	Unknown	Unknown

5.2. Related and/or adjacent Archaeological Assessments

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

5.2.1. Archaeological Assessments within the Study Area:

PIF/CIF#: P379-0686-2024

Consultant Firm: Irvin Heritage Inc

Report Title: *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Parts of Lot 5, Concession 2; Lots 1, 2, 4, & 5 Concession 1; Lots 34 & 35, Concession 2 North of Dundas Street, Town of Milton Regional Municipality of Halton, Historic Township of Trafalgar, Historic County of Halton*

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

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that previous historical archaeological surveys were conducted on portion of the Study Area; however, no reporting is available for these academic based

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

surveys which were conducted decades ago. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment determined that portions of the Study Area have been previously subject to archaeological assessment, while the majority of the lands have not been subject to any formal assessment and retain archaeological potential.

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

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

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support for a larger overall land holding which included the current Study Area specifically for mixed use commercial and industrial developments.

5.2.2. Archaeological Assessments with 50 m of the Study Area:

PIF/CIF#: P256-0398-2016

Consultant Firm: Stantec Consulting Ltd.

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

Executive Summary: Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) to complete a Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed development of the Milton Logistics Hub (the Project). The Project consists of the

construction and operation of a new intermodal terminal and the realignment/extension of the existing mainline tracks in the Town of Milton. The proposed Project will accommodate the growing demand for intermodal services and ensure service and fluidity through the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA) as the current Brampton Intermodal Terminal approaches capacity with limited land available for expansion.

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

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Local Assessment Area (LAA) has determined that the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high. The Regional Municipality of Halton’s archaeological management plan (Archaeological Services Inc. 2008) also supports this determination, although the current assessment has more up-to-date information on the archaeological resources of the area. Thus, in accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the MTCS’ 2011 Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Milton Logistics Hub has determined that the LAA exhibits moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment has been recommended.

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

It is anticipated that no further archaeological assessment is recommended for 42 locations identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Milton Logistics Hub PDA. Further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for 14 archaeological locations. Detailed recommendations for each archaeological location are provided in the report. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is required; hence the PDA remains subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence (Stantec 2016a).

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

5.3. Cemeteries & Burials

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

5.4. Archaeological Management/Master Plan

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

5.5. Heritage Properties

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

5.6. Historic Plaques

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

5.7. Study Area Archaeological Potential

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

- Registered archaeological sites within 300 m of the Study Area
- Present or past water sources within 300 m of the Study Area

- Historic transportation routes within 100 m of the Study Area
- The Study Area is situated within a landscape suitable for resource procurement, transit and habitation by both pre and post-contact Indigenous Peoples.

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

6. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

7. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY

7.1. Archaeological Survey Methodology

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

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

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

TABLE 4: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Directors
May-12-2025	19°C, sunny	Jimenez (R1371)	Bhagowtee
May-14-2025	18°C, sunny	Jimenez (R1371)	Bhagowtee
Jun-2-2025	23°C, sunny	Irvin (P379)	Bhagowtee
Jun-3-2025	23°C, light cloud cover	Irvin (P379)	Bhagowtee
Aug-15-2025	28°C, light cloud cover	Andrews (R1400)	Bhagowtee
Sep-09-2025	22°C, light cloud cover	Andrews (R1400)	Bhagowtee
Sep-11-2025	21°C, light cloud cover	Andrews (R1400)	Bhagowtee

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

The Study Area was found to contain well ploughed and weathered agricultural fields which have been subject to both ploughing and various periods of disking. Some of the agricultural fields had chaff remaining consisting of corn stalk or minor crop growth. While visibility was acceptable, a reduced 4 m Pedestrian Survey Transect was completed (Images 1-17).

If archaeological resources were identified during the Pedestrian Survey, survey transects were reduced to 1 m intervals to determine if the artifact(s) constituted an 'Isolated Findspot' or a component of a larger archaeological resource scatter or site. If more than one artifact was identified a Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) was conducted along 1 m transects until a 20 m sterile buffer was achieved. All CSP Findspots were GPS recorded and retained per their provenience (Images 18-29).

Areas of the Study Area were unviable to plough and consisted of manicured lawn, treed lands and scrubland and were subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey (Images 30-38).

Minor examples of non-navigable Low Lying & Wet areas were noted (Images 39-40).

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

The completed Test Pit Survey resulted in the identification of one Euro-Canadian Site (the Pit Site). Following Option A of Test Pit Survey when archaeological resource are identified, intensified Test Pit excavation was completed at 2.5 intervals around the positive Test Pit, and a 1m x 1m Stage 2 Test Unit was excavated atop a positive Test Pit (Image 41).

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

- All test pits were excavated by shovel at 5 m intervals on 5 m transects (unless noted above)
- Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all structures, both extant and in ruin, when present
- All test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy, or cultural features
- All excavated soils which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

7.2. Identified Archaeological Resources

An overview of the identified archaeological resources identified is provided below.

TABLE 5: STAGE 2 IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Site Name	Type	Borden	Cultural Affinity	Survey Method(s)	Yield	Site Area m2
IF#1	Isolated Find	-	Indigenous	Intensification	1	1
IF#2	Isolated Find	-	Indigenous	Intensification	1	1
IF#3	Isolated Find	-	Indigenous	Intensification	1	1
IF#4	Isolated Find	-	Indigenous	Intensification	1	1
IF#5	Isolated Find	-	Indigenous	Intensification	1	1
IF#6	Isolated Find	-	Indigenous	Intensification	1	1
IF#7	Isolated Find	-	Indigenous	Intensification	1	1
Scatter 1	Site	-	Euro-Canadian + Indigenous	CSP	8	1,872
Scatter 2	Site	-	Indigenous	CSP	2	19
Scatter 3	Site	-	Euro-Canadian	CSP	3	311
Scatter 4	Site	-	Indigenous	CSP	2	2
Scatter 5	Site	-	Euro-Canadian + Indigenous	CSP	6	1,083
Pit	Site	AiGw-1139	Euro-Canadian	Intensified Test Pit + Test Unit	11	31
Tableware	Site	AiGw-1134	Euro-Canadian + Indigenous	CSP	157	2,722

8. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey resulted in the identification of the following archaeological resources:

8.1. Isolated Findspots

The Stage Archaeological Assessment Survey resulted in the identification of 7 Indigenous Isolated Findspots.

TABLE 6: IDENTIFIED ISOLATED FINDSPOTS

Providence	Affinity	Type	Material	Period	Max. Metric Data (mm)		
					Thickness	Length	Width
IF#1	Indigenous	Core - Fragment	Onondaga	Indeterminate	-	-	-

Providence	Affinity	Type	Material	Period	Max. Metric Data (mm)		
					Thickness	Length	Width
IF#2	Indigenous	PPO - Incomplete	Onondaga	Indeterminate	7.97	55.76	27.05
IF#3	Indigenous	Biface - Fragment	Onondaga	Indeterminate	8.31	38.16	28.61
IF#4	Indigenous	PPO - Incomplete	Onondaga	Indeterminate	7.39	53.78	29.80
IF#5	Indigenous	PPO - Incomplete	Onondaga	Indeterminate	6.27	36.69	22.58
IF#6	Indigenous	Biface - Fragment	Onondaga	Indeterminate	6.82	34.15	25.62
IF#7	Indigenous	Biface - Fragment	Onondaga	Indeterminate	7.11	36.92	32.47

Isolated Findspot #1:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Onondaga chert Core fragment. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes are noted.

Isolated Findspot #2:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Onondaga chert incomplete Projectile Point. Damage to the base of the point renders a formal identification impossible. The point could represent an Ace of Spades (Middle Archaic), Raddatz Side Notch (Woodland) etc.

Isolated Findspot #3:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Onondaga chert Biface fragment. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes are noted.

Isolated Findspot #4:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Onondaga chert incomplete Projectile Point. Damage to the base of the point renders a formal identification impossible. It is not possible to determine if the point represents a stemmed point, or side notched wing to the damage present.

Isolated Findspot #5:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Onondaga chert incomplete Projectile Point. Damage to the base of the point renders a formal identification impossible. The point may represent a Jacks Reefs Point (Woodland), but it is not possible to formally state this given the damage present.

Isolated Findspot #6:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Onondaga chert Biface fragment. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes are noted.

Isolated Findspot #7:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Onondaga chert Biface fragment. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes are noted.

8.2. Archaeological Sites

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey of the Study Area resulted in the identification of 6 Archaeological Sites.

Scatter 1 Site:

The Scatter 1 Site yielded a total of 8 artifacts.

TABLE 7: SCATTER 1 SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	3	37.50%
Activities	1	12.50%
Indigenous	4	50.00%

TABLE 8: SCATTER 1 SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	3
Tableware	3
Whiteware	3
Transfer Black	1
Plain	1
Hand Painted Lated Palette	1
Utilitarian	1
Stoneware - Fine	1
Stoneware Salt Glaze	1

TABLE 9: SCATTER 1 SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	4
Lithic Debitage	3
Onondaga Chert	3
Flake - Fragment	3
Projectile Point	1
Onondaga Chert	1
Incomplete - Midsection	1

The recovered Euro-Canadian assemblage consisted of minor examples of Whitewares and a single fragment of Stoneware.

The recovered Indigenous assemblage consisted of a flake fragments a midsection of an unidentified projectile point

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced enough artifacts to indicate that it is an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Scatter 2 Site:

The Scatter 2 Site yielded a total of 2 artifacts.

TABLE 10: SCATTER 2 SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Indigenous	2	100.00%

TABLE 11: SCATTER 2 SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	2
Lithic Debitage	2
Onondaga Chert	2
Flake - Secondary	2

TABLE 12: SCATTER SITE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat. No.	Class	Group	Material	Item
P379-0735.SS2.01	Indigenous	Chipping Detritus	Onondaga	Secondary Flake
P379-0735.SS2.02	Indigenous	Chipping Detritus	Onondaga	Secondary Flake

The recovered assemblage consisted of a two Secondary Flakes.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced enough artifacts to indicate that it is an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Scatter 3 Site:

The Scatter 3 Site yielded a total of 3 artifacts.

TABLE 13: SCATTER 3 SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	3	100.00%

TABLE 14: SCATTER 3 SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	3
Tableware	2
Whiteware	1
Non-Imprinted Edgware	1
Ironstone	1
Ironstone Wheat Sheath	1
Bottle	1
Glass	1
Glass Bottle Base Fragment Green	1

TABLE 15: SCATTER SITE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat. No.	Class	Group	Material	Item
P379-0735.SS3.01	Kitchen	Tableware	Whiteware	Non-Impressed Edgware - Blue
P379-0735.SS3.02	Kitchen	Tableware	Ironstone	Ironstone Wheat Sheath
P379-0735.SS3.03	Kitchen	Bottle	Glass	Glass Bottle Base Green Fragment

The recovered Euro-Canadian assemblage consisted of singular examples of both Whiteware and Ironstone. A glass bottle base fragment was also recovered.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced enough artifacts to indicate that it is an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Scatter 4 Site

The Scatter 4 Site yielded a total of 2 artifacts.

TABLE 16: SCATTER 4 SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Indigenous	2	100.00%

TABLE 17: SCATTER 4 SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	2
Lithic Debitage	2
Onondaga Chert	2
Flake - Thinning	2

TABLE 18: SCATTER 4 SITE ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat. No.	Class	Group	Material	Item
P379-0735.SS4.01	Indigenous	Chipping Detritus	Onondaga	Flake - Thinning
P379-0735.SS2.02	Indigenous	Chipping Detritus	Onondaga	Flake - Thinning

The recovered assemblage consisted of a two Thinning Flakes.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced enough artifacts to indicate that it is an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Scatter 5 Site:

The Scatter 5 Site yielded a total of 7 artifacts.

TABLE 19: SCATTER 5 SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	3	37.50%
Architectural	1	12.50%
Personal	1	12.50%
Indigenous	2	25.00%

TABLE 20: SCATTER 5 SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	3
Tableware	2
Whiteware	2
Transfer Blue	1
Bottle	1
Glass	1
Body Fragment	1
Architectural	1
Building Materials	1
Brick	1
Red Brick Fragment	1
Personal	1
Currency & Tokens	1
Copper	1
Coin - Corroded	1

TABLE 21: SCATTER 5 SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	2
Lithic Debitage	2
Onondaga Chert	2
Flake - Fragment	1
Flake - Secondary	1

The recovered Euro-Canadian assemblage consisted of minor examples of Whitewares and a Glass bottle body fragment which had been subject to Thermal Alteration. One copper coin was recovered, however it was too corroded to determine a denomination.

The recovered Indigenous assemblage consisted of a Flake Fragment and a Secondary Flake a midsection of an unidentified projectile point

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced enough artifacts to indicate that it is an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Pit Site (AiGw-1139):

The Pit Site yielded a total of 16 artifacts.

TABLE 22: PIT SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	14	233.33%
Activities	1	16.67%
Personal	1	16.67%

TABLE 23: PIT SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	14
Tableware	4
Pearlware	4
Hand Painted Cobalt Blue	2

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Plain	2
Utilitarian	10
Ceramic - Coarse Red Earthenware	10
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	10
Activities	1
Miscellaneous	1
Metal	13
Metal Fragment - Unidentified	1
Personal	1
Clothing & Attire	1
Copper	1
Button Back	1

The recovered Euro-Canadian assemblage consisted of Pearlware sherds, suggestive that they may all represent a single vessel. Minor examples of Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze were also recovered.

Large quantities of modern refuse were noted but not retained, these included, modern concrete fragments, plastics, and ceramic counter top with adhesive backing.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced enough artifacts to indicate that it is an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Tableware Site (AiGw-1135):

The Tableware yielded a total of 157 artifacts. The site produced a small assemblage of Indigenous artifacts (n=4). As the recovered Indigenous assemblage is throughout the site area, with more than 20 m between finds, they do not indicate a focused or intentional site area.

TABLE 24: TABLEWARE SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	145	92.36%
Architectural	5	3.18%

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Activities	3	1.91%
Indigenous	4	2.55%

TABLE 25: TABLEWARE SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	145
Tableware	134
Ceramic - Ironstone	29
Ironstone Plain	29
Ceramic - Whiteware	105
WW Flow Blue Transfer	9
WW Plain	62
WW Transfer Black	4
WW Transfer Blue	17
WW Annular Banded	2
WW Hand Painted Late Palette	2
WW Sponged Monochrome	4
WW Impressed Unscalloped Edgeware	5
Utilitarian	9
Ceramic - Earthenware	3
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	3
Stoneware - Fine	3
Stoneware Salt Glaze	3
Earthenware Red	3
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	3
Bottle	2
Glass	2
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	2
Architectural	5
Glass Pane	2

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Glass	2
Glass Pane > 1.6 mm	1
Glass Pane = or < 1.6 mm	1
Building Material	3
Brick - Red	3
Brick - Plain Fragment	3
Activities	3
Utilitarian	2
Earthenware Red	1
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	1
Stoneware - Fine	1
Stoneware Salt Glaze	1
Miscellaneous	1
Metal	1
Metal Fragment Unidentified	1
Indigenous	4
Lithic	4
Chert - Onondaga	4
Flake - Fragment	3
Flake - Secondary	1

8.3. Tableware Site AiGw-1135: Diagnostic Artifact Analysis and Site Dating

A refined review of date diagnostic materials is provided below for both the recovered Ceramic Assemblage, as well as all other date diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site.

TABLE 11: TABLEWARE SITE DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS - CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Whiteware						
Plain	1830	2000s	62	No	9.67%	Adams et al. 1995

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Black Transfer	1832	1848	4	Yes	0.62%	Kenyon 1991
Brown Transfer	1832	1889	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 1991
Flow Blue Transfer	1845	1900s	9	No	1.40%	Majewski & O'Brien 1987
Impressed Unscaloped Edgware	1840	1869	5	Yes	0.78%	Adams et al. 1995
Sponged Monochrome	1840	1900s	4	No	0.62%	Miller 1991
Sponged Polychrome	1830	1850s	0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Sponged Stamped/Cut	1830	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Kenyon & Kenyon 2008
Blue Transfer	1830	1900s	17	No	2.65%	Adams et al. 1995
Hand Painted Late Palette	1830	1870	2	Yes	0.31%	Adams et al. 1995
Lavender/Purple/Mullberry Transfer	1829	1867	0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Green Transfer	1828	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Jouppien 1980
Annular Banded	1830	1900s	2	No	0.31%	FLMNH, 2017
Red Transfer	1828	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Jouppien 1980
Non-Impressed Blue Edgware	1865	1895	0	Yes	0.00%	Miller 2000
Impressed Scaloped Edgware	1830	1840	0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1996
WW Early Blue Hand Painted	1830	1840	0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Embossed Edgware	1830	1839	0	Yes	0.00%	Miller 2000
Slipware - Common Cable	1811	1890	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon & Kenyon 2008
Creamware						
Plain	1760	1830	0	Yes	0.00%	Miller 1991
Pearlware						
Plain	1780	1839	0	Yes	0.00%	Miller 1991
Transfer Blue	1802	1839	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 1991
Mocha	1790	1830	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon & Kenyon 2008
Embossed Rim Edgware	1820	1839	0	Yes	0.00%	Miller 2000
Hand Painted Late Palette	1830	1840	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon & Kenyon 2008
Ironstone						

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Plain	1850	2000s	29	No	4.52%	Adams et al. 1995
Ribbed	1850	2000s	0	No	0.00%	Kenyon & Kenyon 2008
Wheat Motif	1865	2000s	0	No	0.00%	Kenyon 1987
Foliage Motif	1859	1869	0	Yes	0.00%	MACL 2002
Earthenware/Stoneware						
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	1830	1910	3	No	0.47%	Ketchum 1991
Stoneware Lead Glaze	1830	1910	0	No	0.00%	Ketchum 1992
Grey Coarse Salt Glaze	1840	1900s	4	No	0.62%	Richardson 2013
Albany Slip	1805	1920	0	No	0.00%	Miller 2000
Rockingham	1840s	1900s	2	No	0.31%	Adams et al. 1995
Jackfield Type	1870	1899	0	Yes	0.00%	MACL 2002
Basaltware	1750	1820	0	Yes	0.00%	Miller 1991
Jet Ware	1870	1889	0	Yes	0.00%	MACL 2002
Yellowware						
Plain	1830	1920	0	No	0.00%	Jouppien 1980
Mocha (Dendritic Pattern)	1850	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Miller 2000
Annular Banded	1842	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Kenyon 1987
Porcelain						
Plain	1768	2000s	0	No	0.00%	Collard 1984
Transfer Blue	1768	2000s	0	No	0.00%	Collard 1984
Hand Painted	1768	2000s	0	No	0.00%	Collard 1984

TABLE 27: TABLEWARE SITE DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS - OTHER

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Site Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Smoking						
Davidson - Glasgow	1861	1910	0	No	0.00%	Kenyon 2008

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Site Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Henderson - Montreal	1847	1876	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 2008
McDougall - Glasgow	1846	1967	0	No	0.00%	Kenyon 2008
Window Glass						
Glass Pane > 1.60 mm	Post 1850		1	No	0.16%	Kenyon 2008
Glass Pane = or < 1.60 mm	Pre 1850		6	Yes	0.94%	Kenyon 2008
Nails						
Handmade/Wrought	Pre 1830		0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Machine Cut	1830	1890	3	Yes	0.47%	Adams et al. 1995
Wire	1890	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995

A refined review of date diagnostic materials within the entirety of the assemblage produce an occupation date of 1830 to the 1970s. However, when artifacts are removed which have a production period spanning both the 19th and 20th centuries a refined date of 1834-1864 is produced. However, only 14 artifacts can be conclusively dated to a production period pre 1900. While the discrete 19th century assemblage is only 14 artifacts, the overall assemblage is indicative of an occupation within the 19th century, with very few post 1900 diagnostic materials.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site is representative of a longer occupation of the Study Area, and the site represents a discrete or focused 19th century occupation.

The site produced a total of 4 Indigenous peoples artifacts. The recovered Indigenous artifact assemblage is not focused within any area of density that would trigger or indicate a discrete Indigenous peoples site within the overall site area, per provincial standards.

8.4. Artifact Analysis Overview & Holdings

The analysis of lithic debitage was conducted following the general methodologies provided below which have been refined from archaeological literature and common archaeological practice (Andrefsky 2005).

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

- Diagnostic Projectile Point (PPO): An identifiable and intact projectile point that has a generally accepted temporal affinity.
- Formal Tool: An identifiable lithic tool that has a generally accepted function but not generally accepted temporal affinity.
- Informal Tool: An expediently created tool crafted from an artifact generally not attributed as a stand-alone tool.
- Block Shatter: Resulting from core reduction.
- Chipping Detritus: By products of the lithic reduction sequence which are too fragmentary to be classified as shatter and are not flakes.
- Flake Fragments: Flakes lacking a complete platform
- Flakes: Flakes exhibiting an intact platform were typed as either:
 - o Primary: a flake containing cortex.
 - o Secondary: a secondary reduction flake.
 - o Tertiary (Thinning): reduction and removal related to final production or modification (such as sharpening).

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

TABLE 28: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes	Location
Field Notes: P379-0735-0736-2025	Digital Files	-	IHI Server
Photos: P379-0735-0736-2025	Digital Files	-	IHI Server
Stage 2 Artifact Assemblage	Artifacts	1	Box ID: 2025-CA2
Artifacts will be held in trust by Irvin Heritage Inc. until such time as they can be transferred at the direction of the Government of Ontario. All retained artifacts are contained within 1 box measuring 55 cm Length, 41 cm Height and 30 cm Depth.			

9. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment survey resulted in the identification of the following archaeological resources.

Isolated Findspot #1:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Onondaga chert Core fragment. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes are noted.

The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Pre-Contact Indigenous peoples and is likely related to resource procurement activities.

Isolated Findspot #1 has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeologist assessment is recommended and the resource is free of further archaeological concern.

Isolated Findspot #2:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Onondaga chert incomplete Projectile Point. Damage to the base of the point renders a formal identification impossible. The point could represent an Ace of Spades (Middle Archaic), Raddatz Side Notch (Woodland) etc.

The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Pre-Contact Indigenous peoples and is likely related to resource procurement activities.

Isolated Findspot #2 has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeologist assessment is recommended and the resource is free of further archaeological concern.

Isolated Findspot #3:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Onondaga chert Biface fragment. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes are noted.

The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Pre-Contact Indigenous peoples and is likely related to resource procurement activities.

Isolated Findspot #3 has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeologist assessment is recommended and the resource is free of further archaeological concern.

Isolated Findspot #4:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Onondaga chert incomplete Projectile Point. Damage to the base of the point renders a formal identification impossible. It is not possible to determine if the point represents a stemmed point, or side notched wing to the damage present.

The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Pre-Contact Indigenous peoples and is likely related to resource procurement activities.

Isolated Findspot #4 has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeologist assessment is recommended and the resource is free of further archaeological concern.

Isolated Findspot #5:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Onondaga chert incomplete Projectile Point. Damage to the base of the point renders a formal identification impossible. The point may represent a Jacks Reefs Point (Woodland), but it is not possible to formally state this given the damage present.

The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Pre-Contact Indigenous peoples and is likely related to resource procurement activities.

Isolated Findspot #5 has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeologist assessment is recommended and the resource is free of further archaeological concern.

Isolated Findspot #6:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Onondaga chert Biface fragment. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes are noted.

The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Pre-Contact Indigenous peoples and is likely related to resource procurement activities.

Isolated Findspot #6 has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and

Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeologist assessment is recommended and the resource is free of further archaeological concern.

Isolated Findspot #7:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Onondaga chert Biface fragment. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes are noted.

The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Pre-Contact Indigenous peoples and is likely related to resource procurement activities.

Isolated Findspot #7 has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeologist assessment is recommended and the resource is free of further archaeological concern.

Scatter 1 Site:

The site produced a total of 8 artifacts consisting of an Indigenous peoples projectile point midsection, and 3 flake fragments. Minor examples of 19th century artifacts were noted including ceramics.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced enough artifacts to indicate that it is an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Pre-Contact Indigenous peoples and is likely related to resource procurement activities. The Euro-Canadian component is best attributed to the presence of Euro-Canadian peoples in the 19th century.

The Scatter 1 Site has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeologist assessment is recommended and the resource is free of further archaeological concern.

Scatter 2 Site:

The site produced a total of 2 artifacts consisting of flake fragments.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced enough artifacts to indicate that it is an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Pre-Contact Indigenous peoples and is likely related to resource procurement activities.

The Scatter 2 Site has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeologist assessment is recommended and the resource is free of further archaeological concern.

Scatter 3 Site:

The site produced a total of 3 Euro-Canadian artifacts including Non-Impressed Edgware, Ironstone Wheat Sheath and Bottle Glass.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced enough artifacts to indicate that it is an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by 19th century Euro-Canadian peoples.

The Scatter 3 Site has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeologist assessment is recommended and the resource is free of further archaeological concern.

Scatter 4 Site:

The site produced a total of 2 thinning flakes.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced enough artifacts to indicate that it is an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Pre-Contact Indigenous peoples and is likely related to resource procurement activities.

The Scatter 4 Site has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeologist assessment is recommended and the resource is free of further archaeological concern.

Scatter 5 Site:

The site produced a total of 7 artifacts including Transfer Print Blue Whiteware, Glass, Brick and a coin. As well, thinning flake and secondary flake were also recovered.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced enough artifacts to indicate that it is an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Pre-Contact Indigenous peoples and is likely related to resource procurement activities. The Euro-Canadian component is best attributed to the presence of Euro-Canadian peoples in the 19th century.

The Scatter 4 Site has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeologist assessment is recommended and the resource is free of further archaeological concern.

Pit Site Site AiGw-1139:

The recovered assemblage consisted of 16 Euro-Canadian artifacts.

The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Euro-Canadian peoples and most likely represent a small area of discard.

The Pit Site AiGw-1139 has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and does not retain further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

Tableware Site AiGw-1135:

The recovered assemblage consisted of 157 Euro-Canadian artifacts.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Euro-Canadian peoples and most likely represent an area of habitation or refuse disposal.

The Tableware Site AiGw-1135 has not been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and does retain further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended for the Tableware Site AiGw-1135.

TABLE 29: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 4 m Pedestrian Survey	Archaeological Resources	50.63	92.3%
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey	No Archaeological Resources	1.77	3.2%
Low Potential: Low Lying & Wet, Non-Navigable Waterways	-	0.12	0.2%
Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 AA Recommended	-	2.32	4.2%
Total		54.84	100

10. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the identified Isolated Findspots #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7 have been sufficiently documented in the assessment undertaken and retain no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation is required per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the identified Scatter 1 Site, Scatter 2 Site, Scatter 3 Site, Scatter 4 Site, Scatter 5 Site and the Pit Site (AiGw-1139) have been sufficiently documented in the assessment undertaken and retain no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation is required per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

- The identified Tableware Site (AiGw-1135) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:
 - A 5 m grid is to be installed with a tape and transit over the limits of the site
 - Unit excavation is to be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent
 - All excavation units are to be 1 m x 1 m excavated in systematic or standardized intervals, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil.
 - 20% of the grid unit account must be exacted as In-Fill units within the Site Area
 - All excavated soils are to be screened through an aperture no greater than 6 mm
 - All artifacts are to be retained via their site provenience
 - If excavation resulted in the identification of potential cultural features, excavation shall cease and the unit be subject to documentation, covered with geo-textile cloth and backfilled
 - All excavated units are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise the land owner
- The Study Area contains land which retain archaeological potential but have not yet been subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey is recommended for these lands and should conform to the following:
 - Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a Test Pit Survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
 - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

11. IMAGES



Image 1: Study Area subject to a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 2: Study Area subject to a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey. Note Low Lying & Wet lands in the rear.



Image 3: Field Archaeologists conducting a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 4: Study Area subject to a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 5: Study Area subject to a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 6: Study Area subject to a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 7: Field Archaeologists conducting a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 8: Study Area subject to a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 9: Field Archaeologists conducting a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 10: Field Archaeologists conducting a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 11: Field Archaeologists preparing to conduct Pedestrian Survey.



Image 12: Field Archaeologists conducting a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 13: Field Archaeologists conducting a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 14: Field Archaeologists conducting a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 15: Field Archaeologists preparing to conduct Pedestrian Survey.



Image 16: Study Area subject to a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 17: Study Area subject to a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 18: Field Archaeologists conducting CSP.



Image 19: Field Archaeologists conducting CSP.



Image 20: Example of CSP conditions.



Image 21: Example of CSP conditions.



Image 22: Example of CSP conditions.



Image 23: Example of CSP conditions.



Image 24: Example of CSP conditions.



Image 25: Example of CSP conditions.



Image 26: Example of CSP conditions.



Image 27: Example of CSP conditions.



Image 28: Example of CSP conditions.



Image 29: Example of CSP conditions.



Image 30: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 31: Area subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 32: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 33: Area subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 34: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 35: Area subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 36: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 37: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 38: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 39: Example of Low Lying & Wet conditions.



Image 40: Example of Low Lying & Wet conditions.



Image 41: Stage 2 Test Unit Excavation at the Pit Site.



Image 42: Scatter 2 Site assemblage, Secondary Flake (L), Secondary Flake (R).



Image 43: Scatter 4 Site assemblage, Thinning Flake (L), Thinning Flake (R).

12. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

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

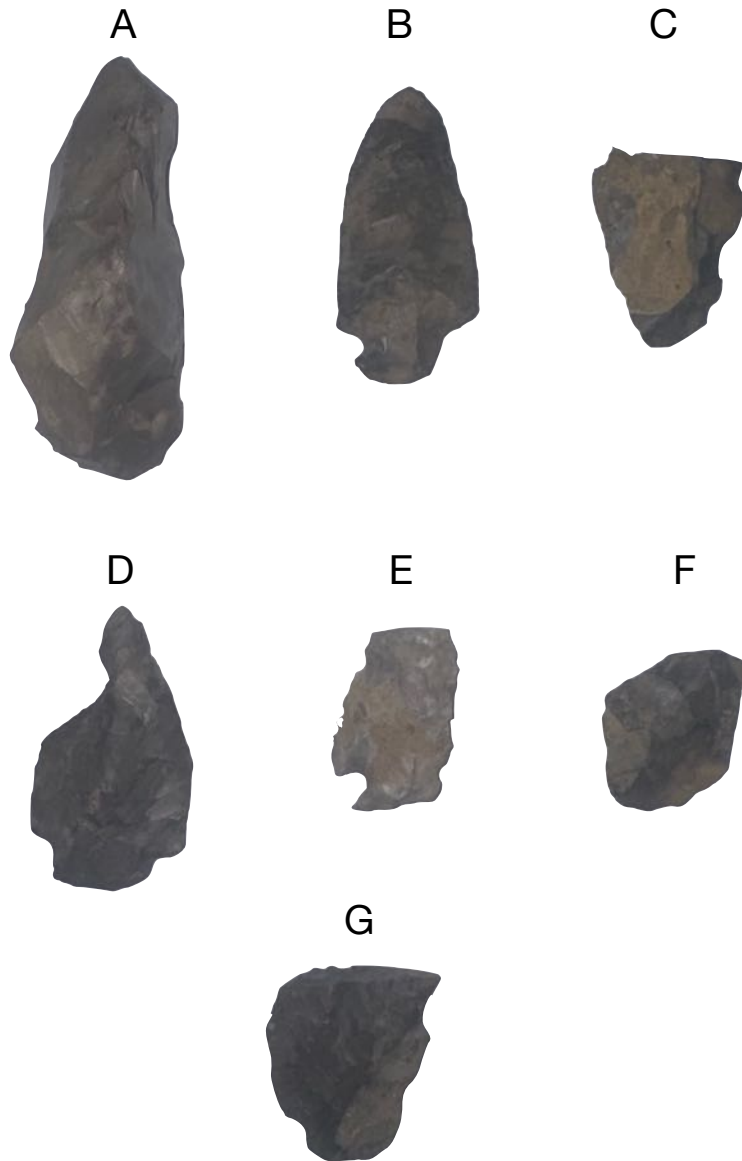
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed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

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

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

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

13. FIGURES



A: P379-0735.S2.IF1 Core Fragment

G: P379-0735.S2.IF7 Biface Fragment

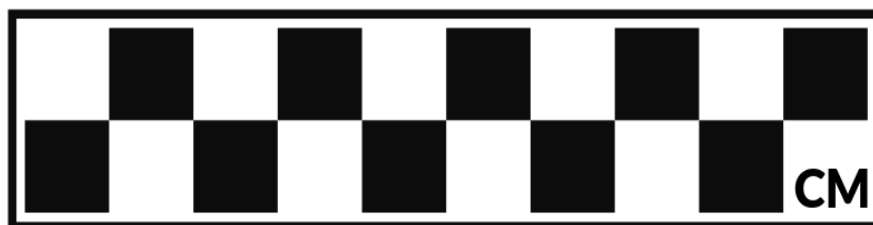
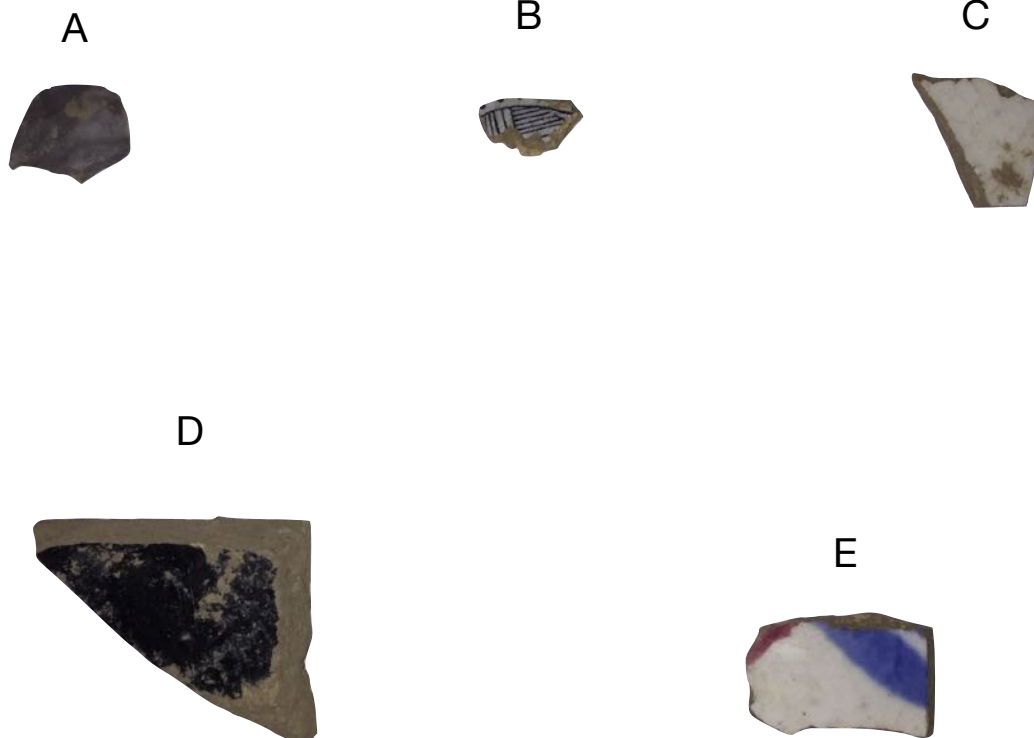
B: P379-0735.S2.IF2 Incomplete PPO

C: P379-0735.S2.IF3 Biface Fragment

D: P379-0736.S2.IF4 Incomplete PPO

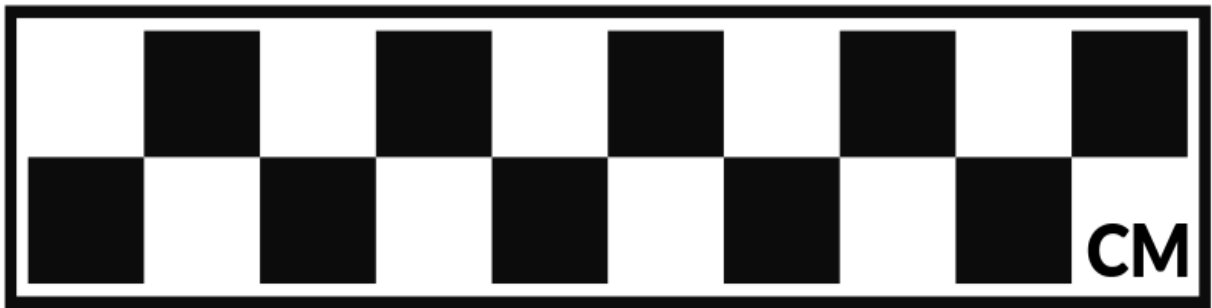
E: P379-0736.S2.IF5 Incomplete PPO

F: P379-0736.S2.IF6 Biface Fragment

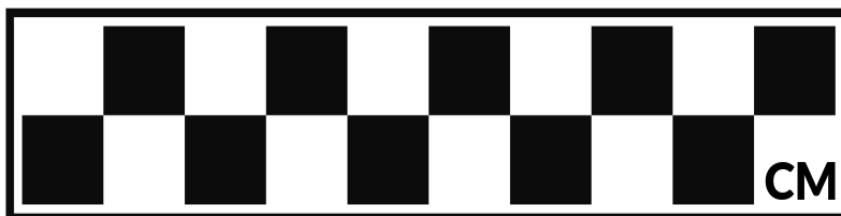
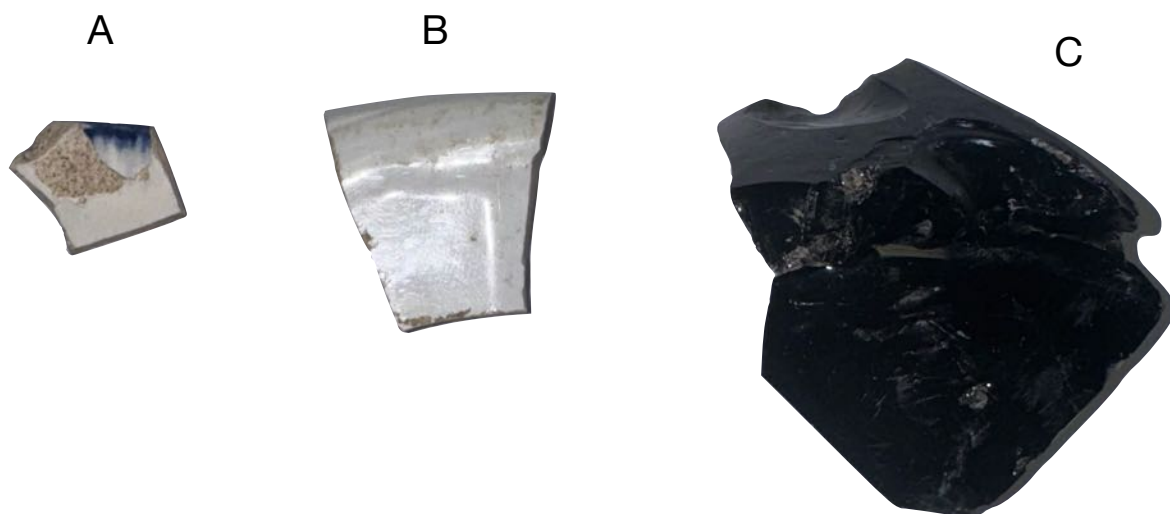


- A:** (P379-735.SS1.02) Flake Fragment
- B:** (P379-735.SS1.04) WW Transfer Black
- C:** (P379-735.SS1.05) WW Plain
- D:** (P379-735.SS1.06) Stoneware Salt Glaze
- E:** (P379-735.SS1.08) WW Hand Painted Late Pallet

A



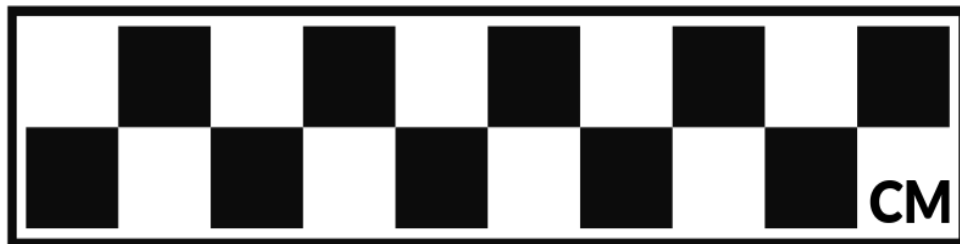
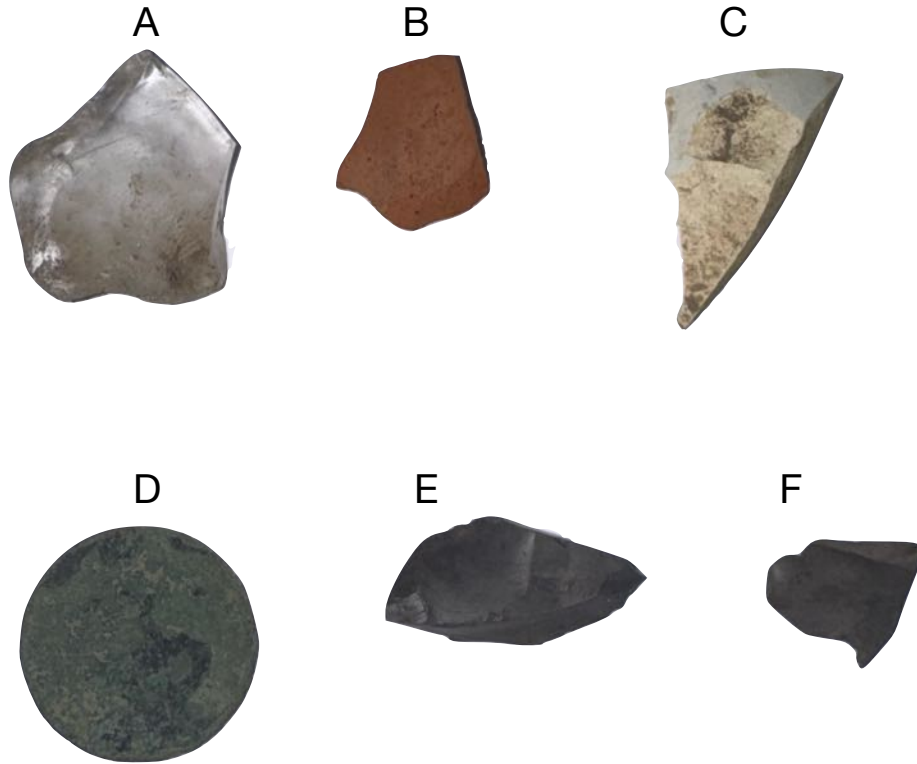
A: (P379-735.SS1.01) PPO Incomplete - Midsection



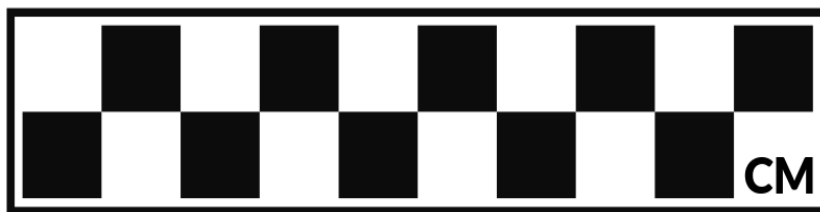
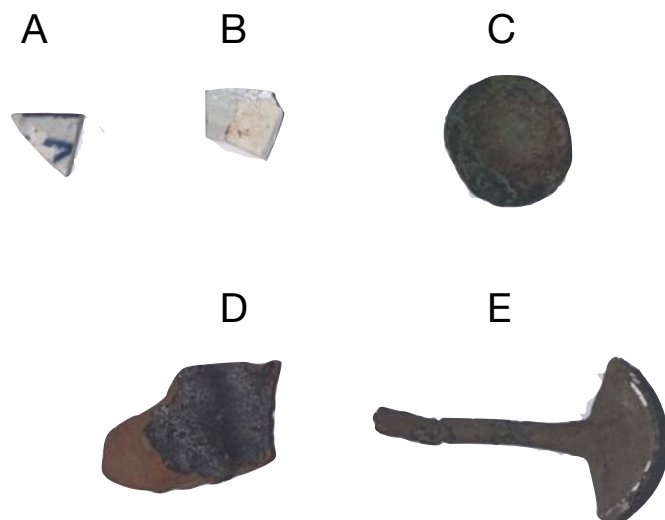
A: Non-Impressed Edgeware (P379-0735.SS3.01)

B: Ironstone Wheat Sheath (P379-0735.SS3.02)

C: Glass Bottle Base (P379-0735.SS3.03)



- A:** Glass Bottle Fragment (P379-736.SS5.01)
- B:** Brick Fragment (P379-736.SS5.02)
- C:** WW Transfer Bue (P379-736.SS5.03)
- D:** Coin - Corroded (P379-736.SS5.04)
- E:** Onondaga Flake Fragment (P379-736.SS5.06)
- F:** Onondaga Secondary Fragment (P379-736.SS5.05)



A: Pearlware HP Blue (AiGw-1139.S2.01)

B: Pearlware Plain (AiGw-1139.S2.02)

C: Coin - Corroded (AiGw-1139.S2.03)

D: Coarse Red Earthenware Lead (AiGw-1139.S2.04)

E: Miscellaneous Metal (AiGw-1139.S2.05)

F:

G:

H:

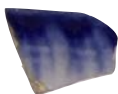
I:

J:

K:

L:

A



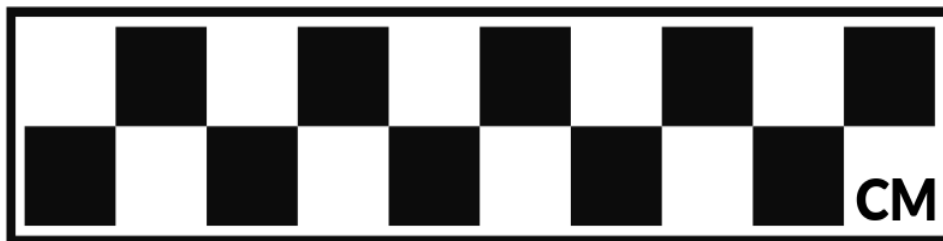
B



C



D

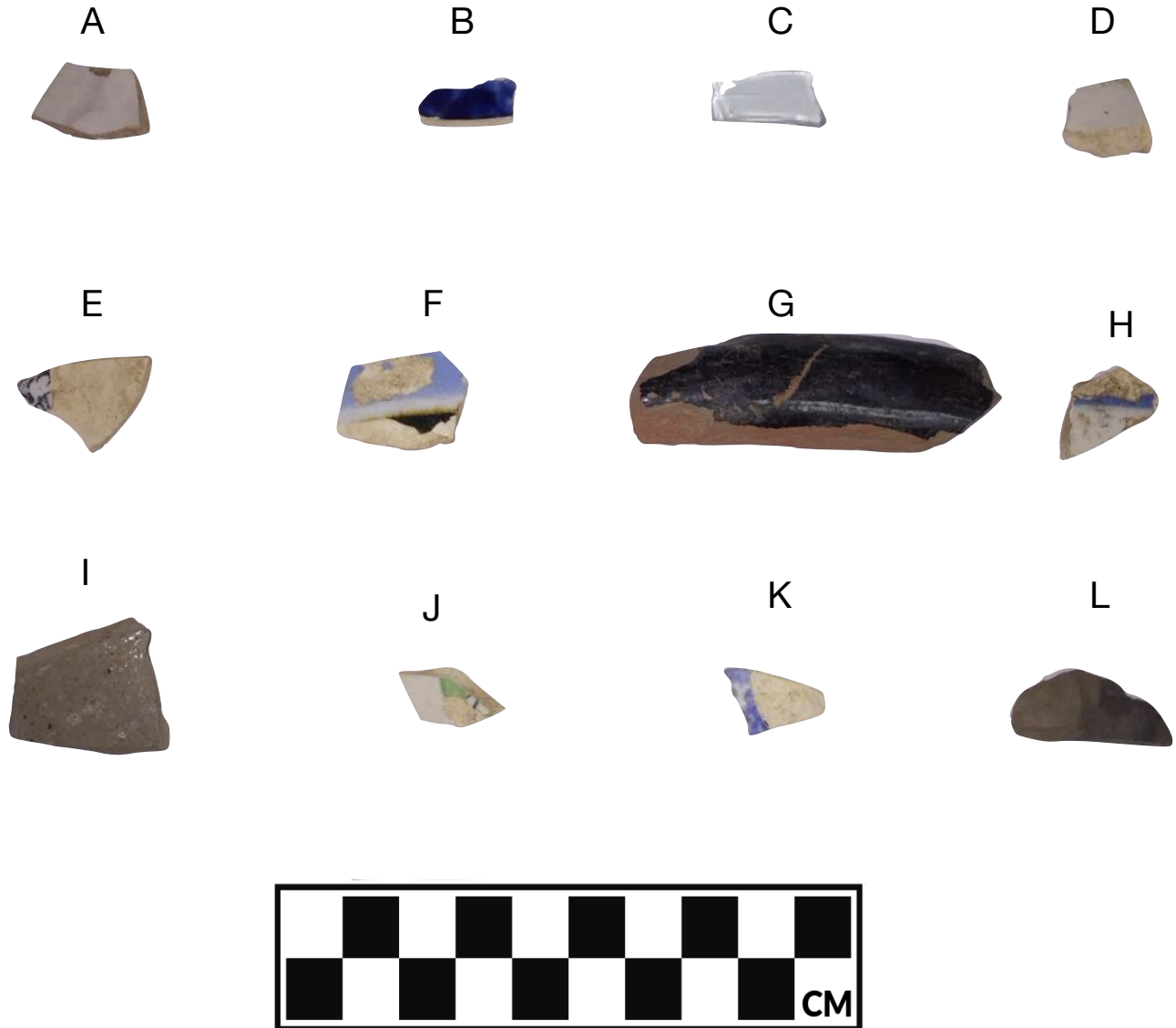


A: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.76) WW Un-scalloped Edgware

B: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.81) Brick Fragment

C: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.95) Aqua Bottle Glass

D: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.109) Flake Secondary



A: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.01) Ironstone Plain

B: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.04) WW Flow Blue Transfer

C: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.05) Glass Pane > 1.6mm

D: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.11) WW Plain

E: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.08) WW Transfer Black

F: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.18) WW Annular Banded

G: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.20) Red Earthenware Lead Glaze

H: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.21) WW Transfer Blue

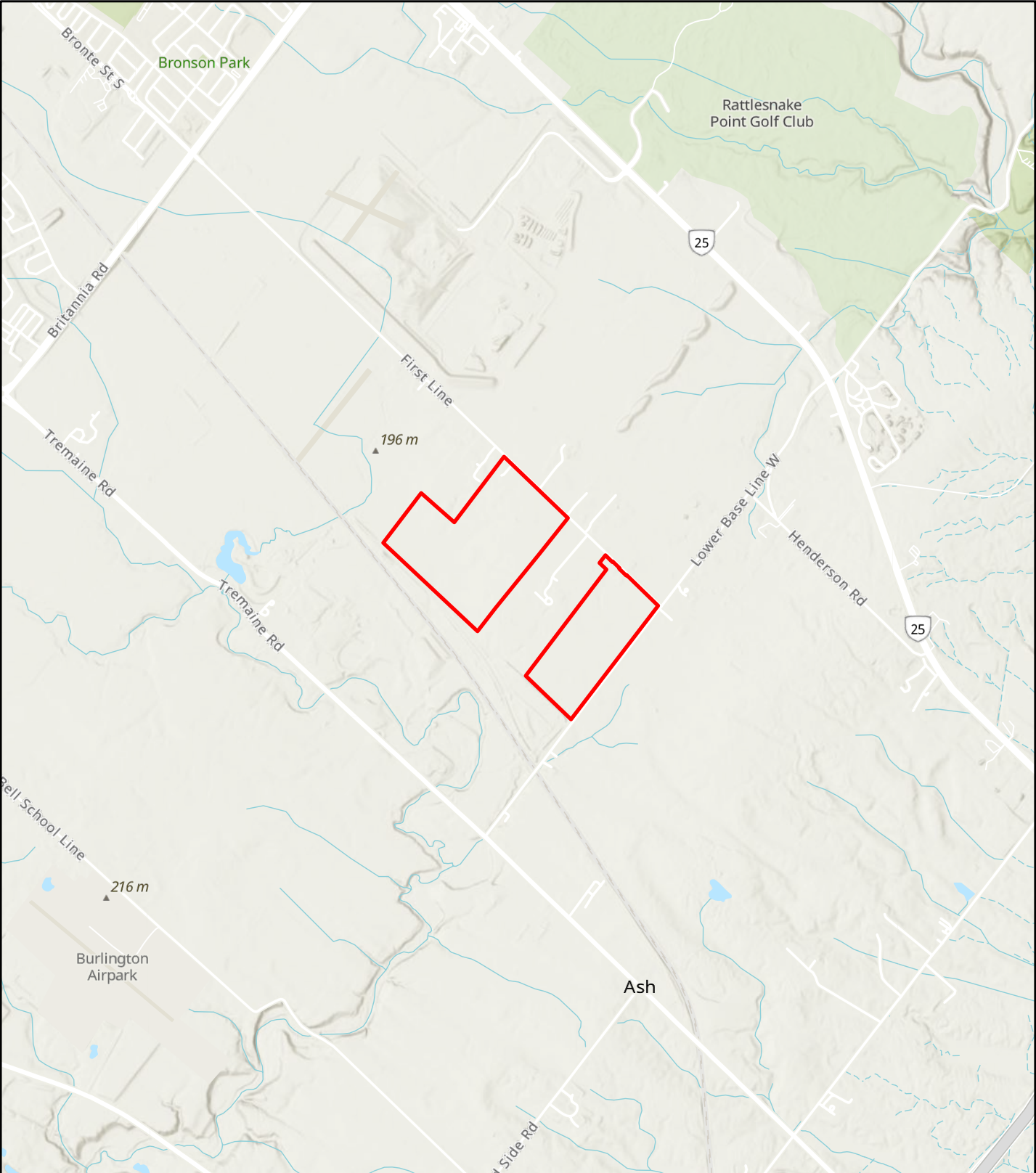
I: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.25) Stoneware Salt Glaze

J: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.28) Hand Painted Late Pallet

K: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.47) WW Sponge Monochrome

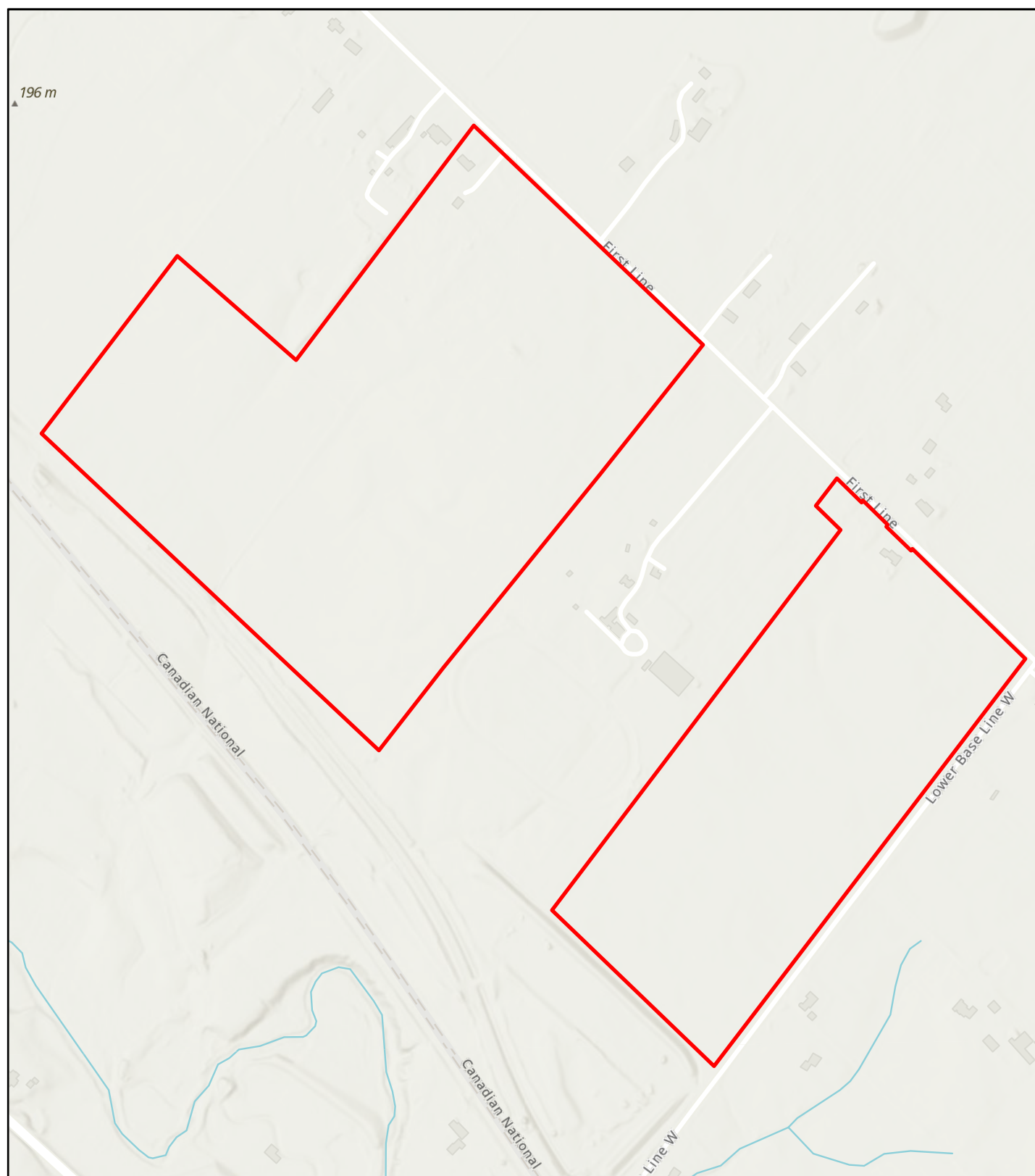
L: (AiGw-1135.CSP0.50) Flake Fragment

14. MAPS



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

Map 1: Study Area Location

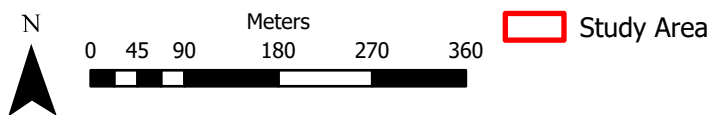


N
Meters
0 45 90 180 270 360

Study Area

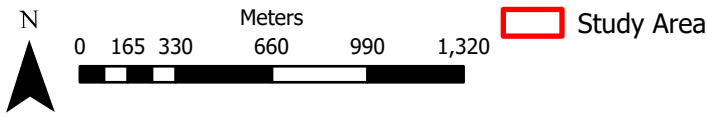
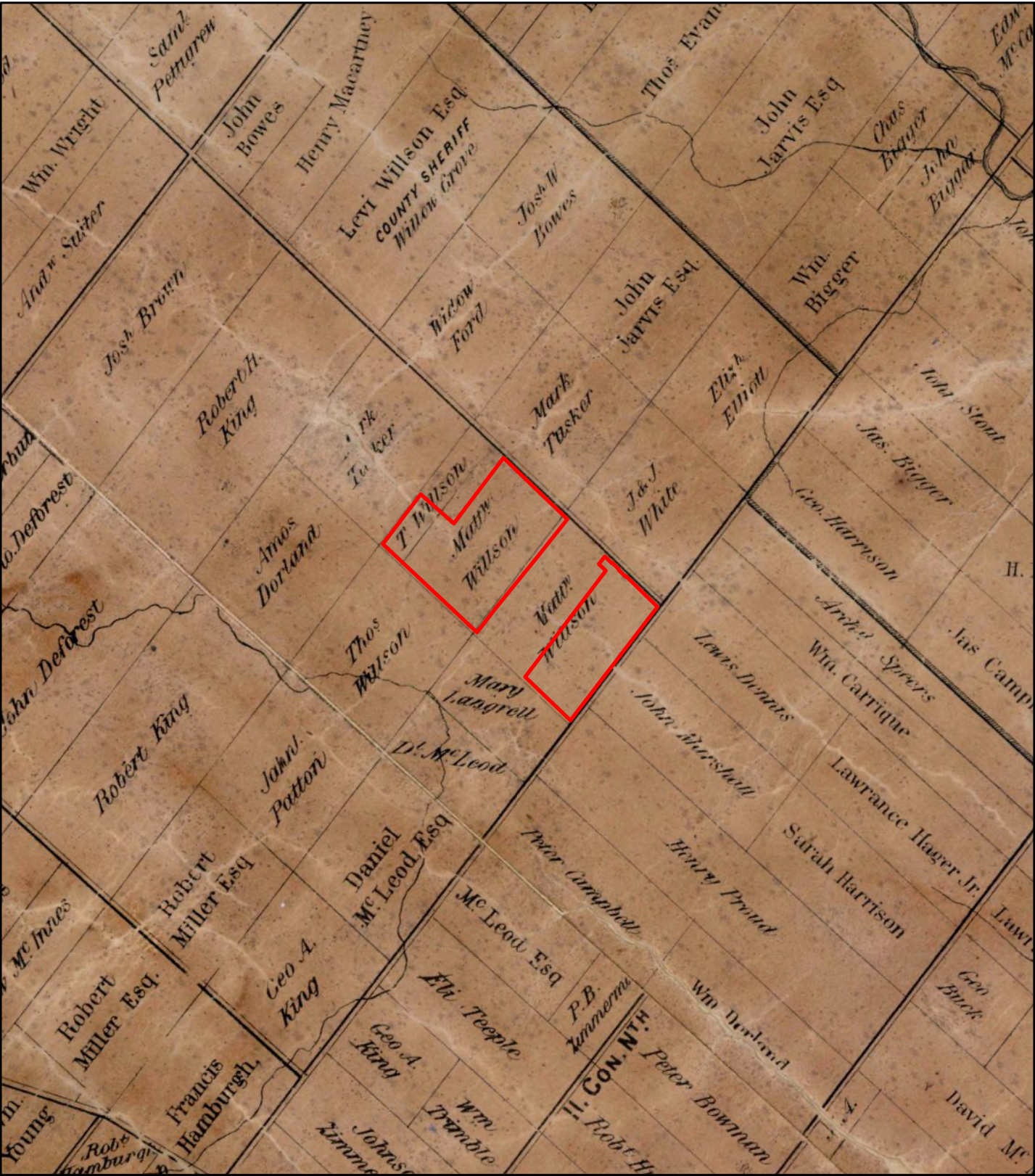
Source: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, Maxar, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA,

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



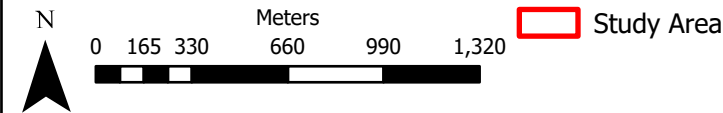
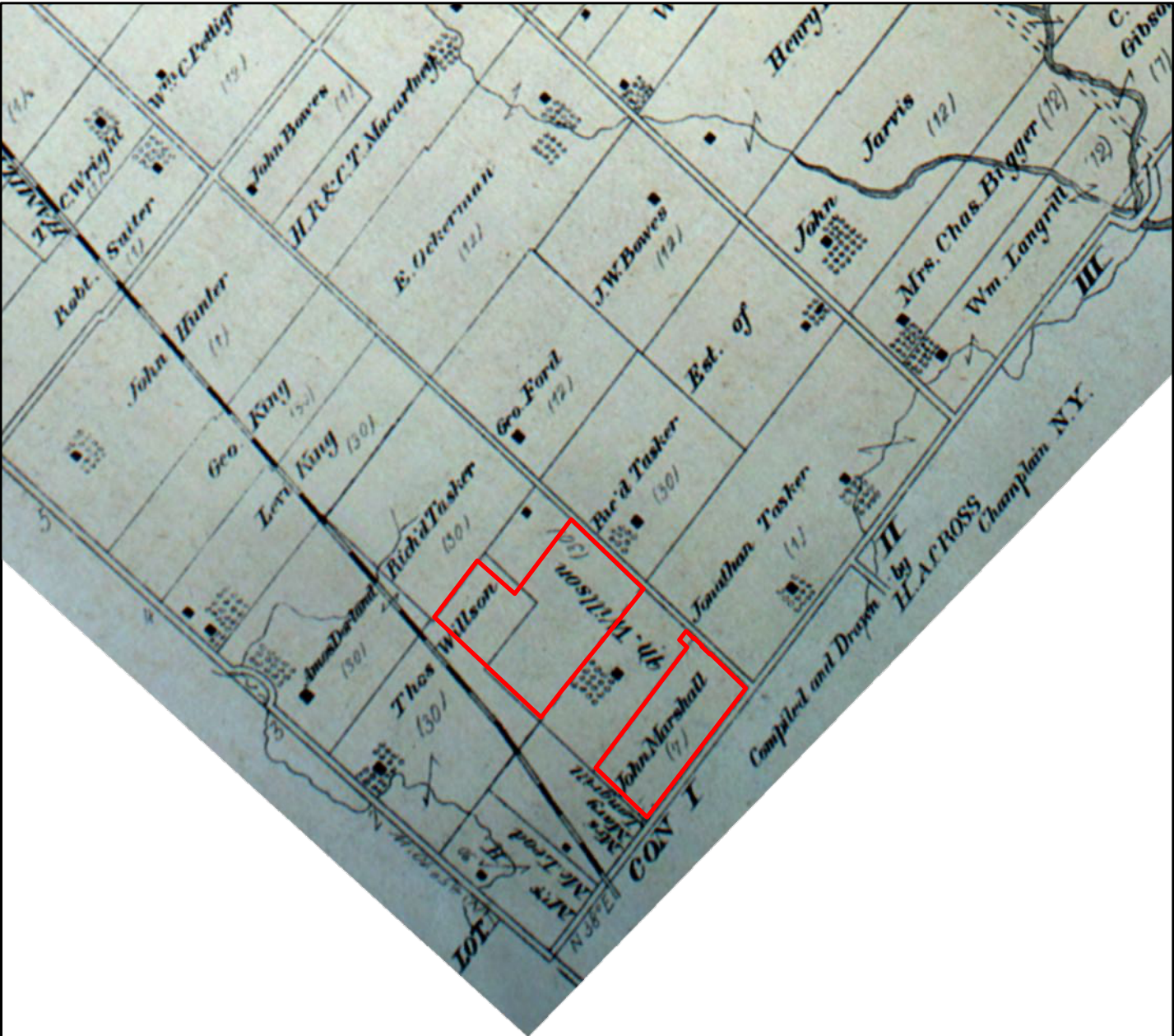
Source: Town of Oakville, Vantor

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



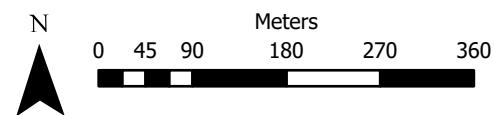
Source: Tremaine 1858

Map 4: Study Area atop 1858 Historic Map



Source: Walker & Miles 1877

Map 5: Study Area atop 1877 Historic Map



- Study Area
- Low Lying & Wet: Low Potential
- Low Potential: Extant Structures, Driveways, etc.
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: Archaeological Resources Identified
- 4m Pedestrian Survey Conducted: Archaeological Resources Identified
- ⓘ Photo # & Direction

Source: Town of Oakville, Microsoft, Vantor, Town of Oakville, Vantor

Map 6: Stage 2 Results of Assessment Methodologies with Photo Plates



Meters
0 45 90 180 270 360



Study Area



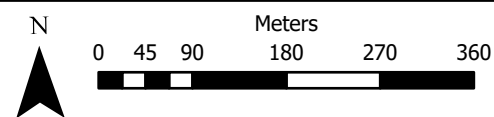
Isolated Findspots



Off Site Datum

Source: Town of Oakville, Vantor

Map 7: Stage 2 Results of Assessment - Isolated Findspots



- Study Area
- Scatter 1 Site
- Scatter 2 Site
- Scatter 3 Site
- Scatter 5 Site
- Scatter 4 Site
- Pit Site (AiGw-1139)

Source: Town of Oakville, Vantor

Map 8: Stage 2 Results of Assessment - Sites Not Recommended For Further Assessment

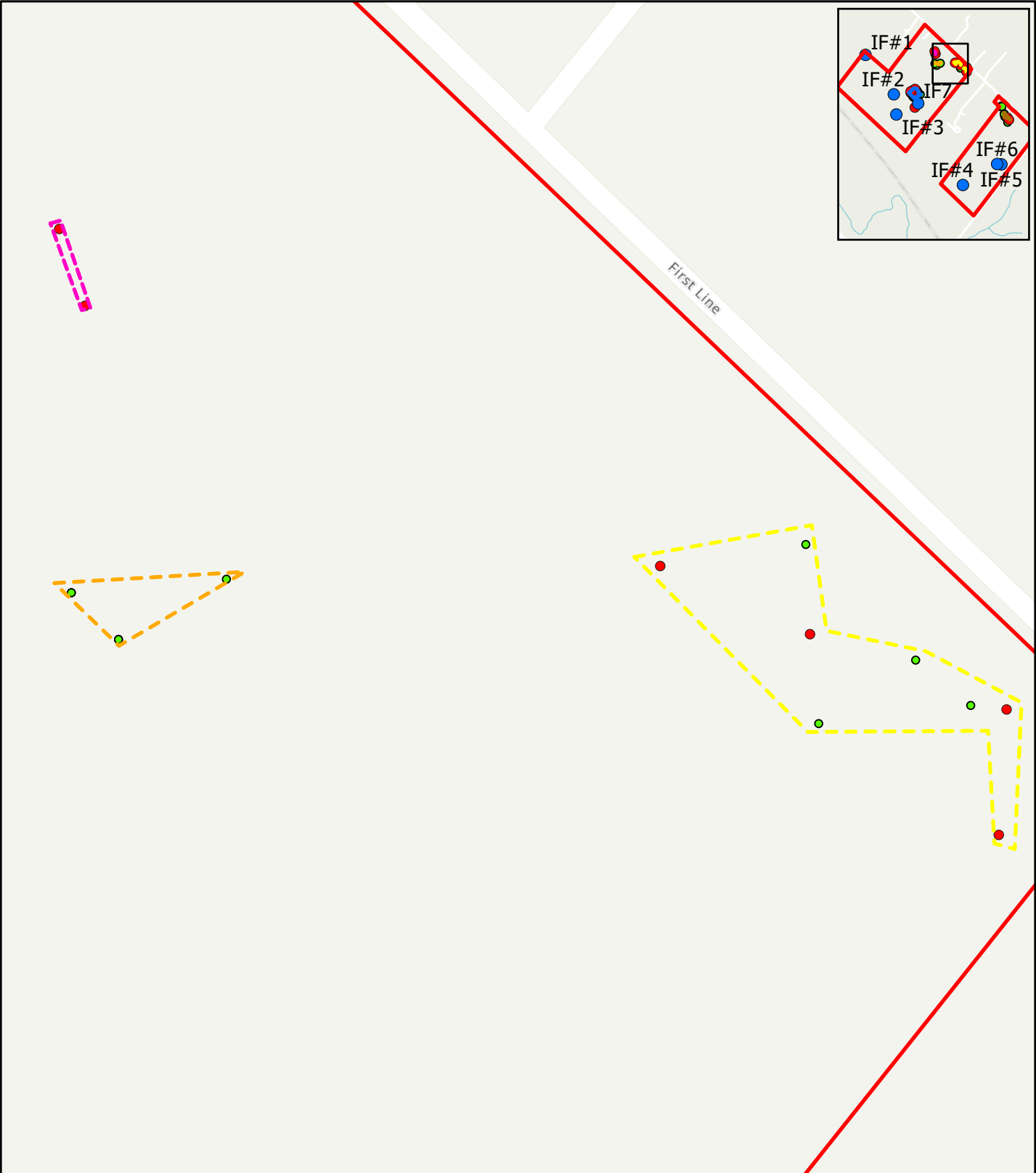


Meters
0 45 90 180 270 360

Study Area
Tableware Site (AiGw-1135)

Source: Town of Oakville, Vantor

Map 9: Stage 2 Results of Assessment - Sites Recommended For Further Stage 3 Assessment



Meters
0 5 10 20 30 40

Study Area

Euro-Canadian Artifact

Isolated Findspots

Indigenous Artifact

Scatter 1 Site

Scatter 2 Site

Scatter 3 Site

Scatter 5 Site

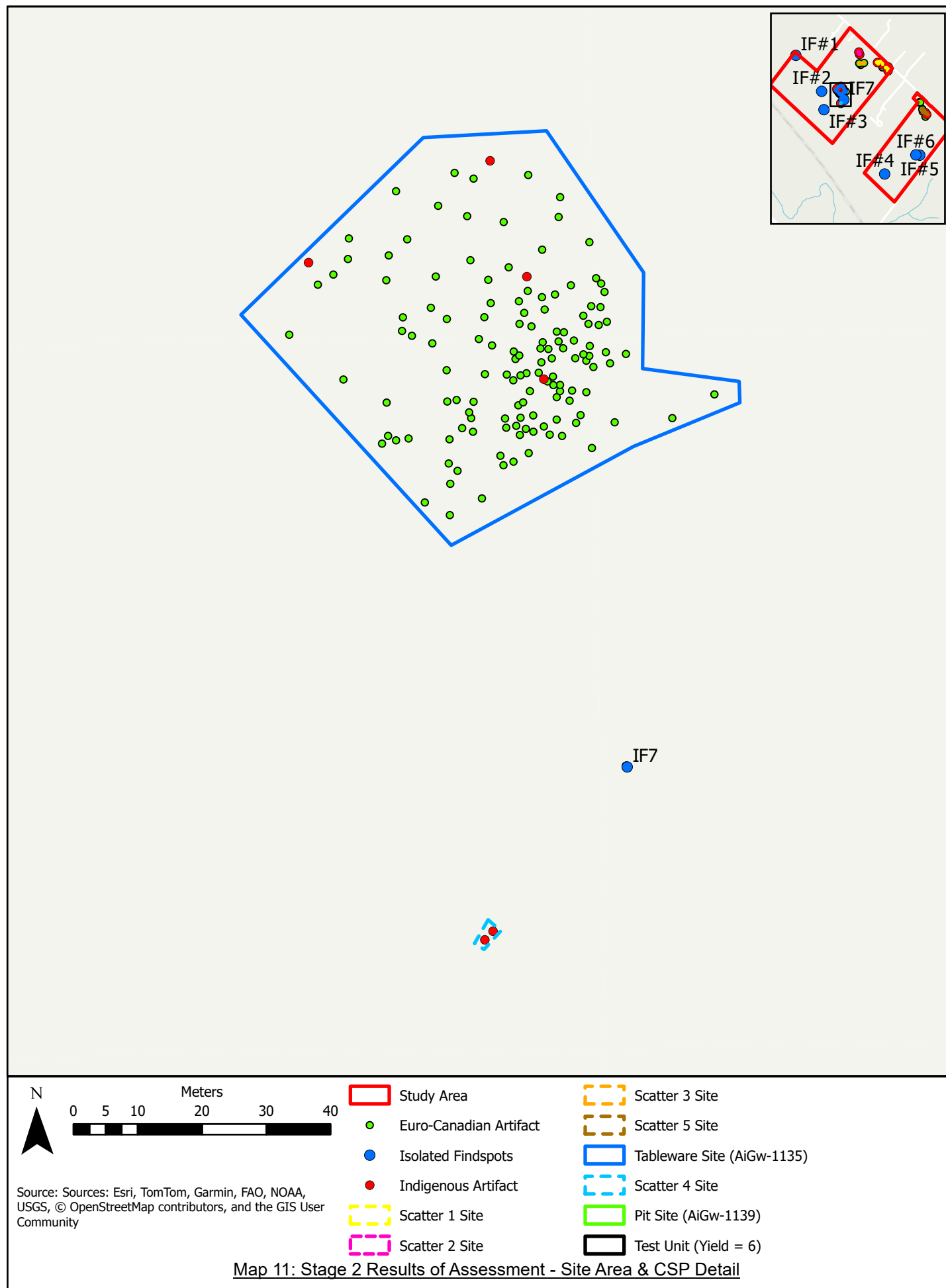
Tableware Site (AiGw-1135)

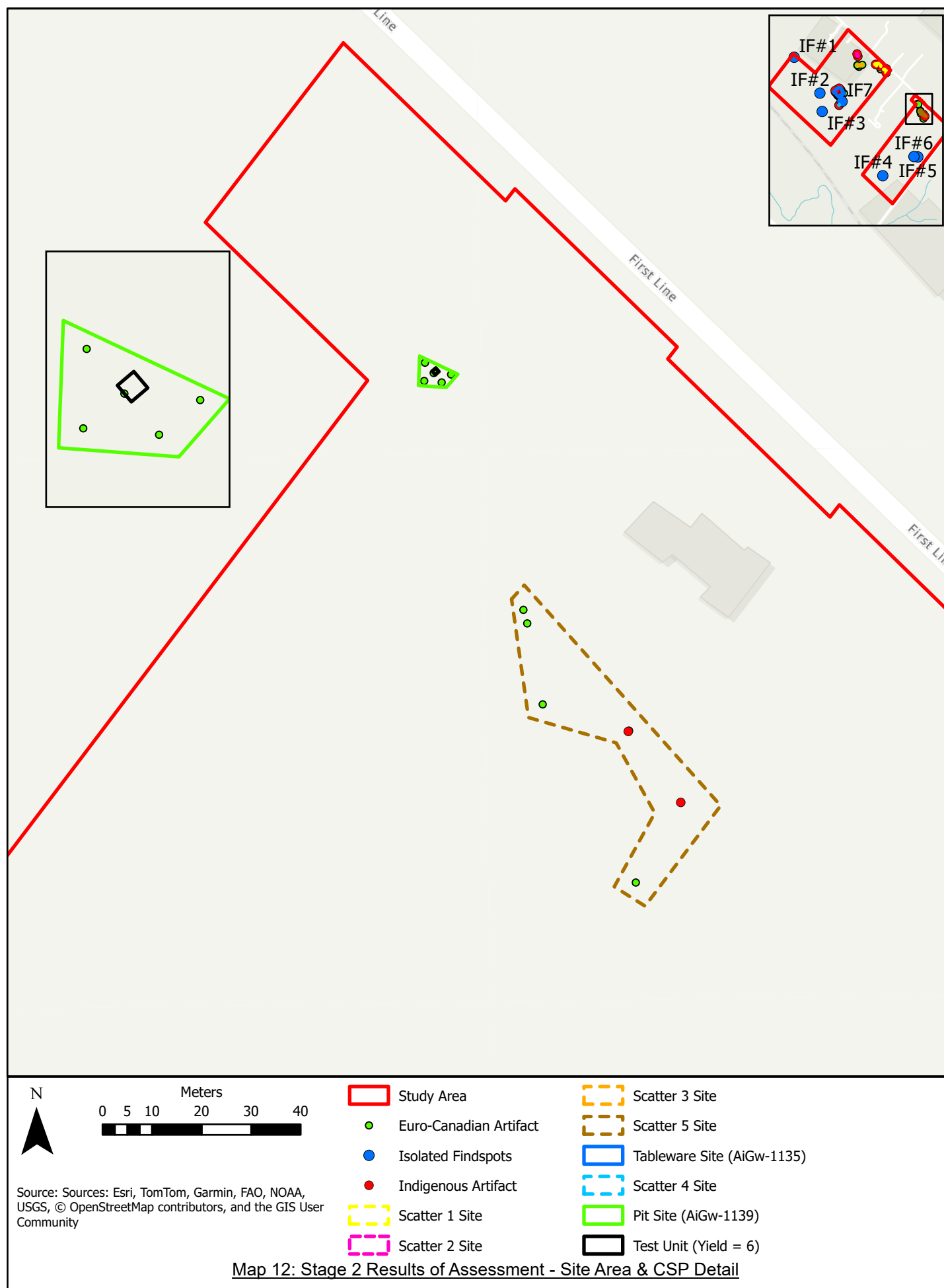
Pit Site (AiGw-1139)

Test Unit (Yield = 6)

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

Map 10: Stage 2 Results of Assessment - Site Area & CSP Detail





15. REFERENCES

Chapman, L.J., and Putnam, D.F.

1984 "Physiography of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey", Map P.2715 (coloured). Scale 1:600 00.

Irvin Heritage Inc (IHI)

2024 Archaeological Catalogue System (ACS) v2025.2 which uses the following sources:

Adams, N., I. Kenyon and D. Doroszenko

1995 Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario. 2nd Ed, North York: The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Andrefsky, W.

2005. Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis, Cambridge University Press.

Cheek, C.D.

2016 *Bristol-Glazed Stoneware on Rural Indiana Farms: Effects of Technology Adoption on Consumer Choice*, Hist Arch 50, 89–109 (2016).

Collard, E.

1984 Nineteenth-Century Pottery and Porcelain, Second Edition. Mc-Gill-Queen's University Press.

Creswick, Alice M

1987 The Fruit Jar Works Volumes 1 & 2, A. Creswick: Michigan.

Dieringer E. and Dieringer B.

2001 White Ironstone China: Plate Identification Guide 1840–1890, Schiffer Publishing Ltd.: Pennsylvania

Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH)

2016 "Historical Archaeology at the Florida Museum of Natural History:" Accessed online at: http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/histarch/gallery_types/type_list.asp.

IMACS

1992 Intermountain Antiquities Computer System User's Guide. University of Utah, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Services.

Jones, Olive & Catherine Sullivan

1989 The Parks Canada Glass Glossary. National Historic Parks and Sites, Canadian Parks Service, Environment Canada: Ottawa.

Lindsey, B.

2014 *Historic Glass Bottle Identification*. Accessed online at: <http://www.sha.org/bottle/index.htm>.

Lockheart, Bill

2006 "The Color Purple: Dating Solarized Amethyst Container Glass". *Historical Archaeology* 40(2).

Lockheart, Bill

2015 *A Tour Through Time in Vaseline Jars*. Society for Historical Archaeology - Bottle Dating

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Miller, George L.

- 1991 "A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880." *Historical Archaeology* 25, no. 1 (1991)

Miller, George L.

- 2000 "Telling Time for Archaeologists", *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 29

Miller, George L. and Tony McNichol.

- 2002 (revised March 2010 with illustrations). "Dates for Suction Scarred Bottoms: Chronological Changes in Owens Machine-Made Bottles" Paper presented at the 2002 SHA meetings, Mobile, Alabama.

Kenyon, I.

- 1987 "A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario: 1795–1890: Historical Date Ranges." *Arch Notes* 87(6).

Kenyon, T.A. and I.T. Kenyon

- 2008 *19th Century Notes: A Compendium of Notes from the KEWA (Newsletter of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeology Society) 1980-1988*, London: London Chapter, OAS.

Miller, G.L.

- 2000 "Telling Time for Archaeologists". *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 29:1–22

Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab (MACL)

- 2002 "Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland". Accessed online at: <http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/Index.htm>.

Newlands, D.L.

- 1979 Early Ontario Potters: Their Craft and Trade, Toronto. McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited

Richardson, A.

- 2014 *St. Mary's University Archaeology Lab Ceramics Database*.

Roller, Dick

- 1983 Standard Fruit Jar Reference, Acorn Press: Illinois.

Samford, Patricia

- 1997 "Response to a Market: Dating English Underglaze Transfer-Printed Wares", *Historical Archaeology*, 31(2)

Shulz Peter D., Rebecca Allen, Lindsey Bill, and Shulz, Jeanette K.

- 2016 "Baffle Marks & Pontil Scars: A Reader on Historic Bottle Identification", *Society for Historical Archaeology*, Special Publications Series No. 12

Stelle, L.J.

- 2001 An Archaeological Guide to Historic Artifacts of the Upper Sangamon Basin, Central Illinois, U.S.A. Parkland College: Center for Social Research.

Toulouse, Julian H.

- 1969 Fruit Jars, Thomas Nelson & Sons: New York

Wallace, Scott

- 2005 "Collecting Canadian Ink Bottles" *Canadian Bottle and Stoneware Collector*, Vol 9, No. 4 (2005)

Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC)

2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* [pdf file], Ministry of Tourism and Culture: Accessed Online.

Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT)

2021 “An Inventory of Provincial Plaques Across Ontario”, Ontario Heritage Trust: Accessed Online.

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

2025 “Site Data Search” *Ontario’s Past Portal*, King’s Printer for Ontario: Accessed Online.

Ontario Ministry of Indigenous Affairs (MIA)

2024 *Map of Ontario Treaties and Reserves*, King’s Printer for Ontario: Accessed Online.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (OMNRF)

2025 *Ontario Watershed Information Tool (OWIT)*. King’s Printer for Ontario: Accessed Online.

16. APPENDICES