



Stage 2
Archaeological Assessment Report

Part of Lot 5, Concession 2
Town of Milton
Regional Municipality of Halton
Historic Township of Trafalgar
Historic County of Halton

June 10, 2026
Prepared for: The Proponent
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PIF#: P379-0737-2024
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 74.03 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 3 m Transect Pedestrian Survey, 5 m Transect Test Pit Survey and 5 m Transect Judgmental Test Pit Survey was conducted. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment identified numerous Isolated Findspots, and both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous peoples 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 #2, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #8, #9, #10, #11, and #12 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 Macartney Site (AiGx-1132), Cascade Site (AiGx-1129), Barn Site (AiGx-499), Plain Site (AiGx-505), Laneway Cluster Site (AiGw-1133), Pearlware Site (AiGx-502), Little McCartney Site (AiGx-503), Broken Jack Site (AiGw-1136), Broken Blade Site (AiGw-506), Little Lithic Site (AiGx-507), Middle Site (AiGw-1137), Refuse Site (AiGx-504) and the Scatter 1 Site (Non-Bordenized) 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 Isolated Findspot # 1 Tundra Site (AiGw-1138) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

- 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.
 - All excavated soils are to be screened through an aperture no greater than 6 mm
 - 10% of units must have soil screened through an aperture no greater than 3 mm
 - 20% of the grid unit account must be exacted as In-Fill units within the Site Area
 - 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 identified Macartney South Site (AiGx-497) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:
 - A 10 m grid is to be installed with a tape and transit over the limits of the site
 - Unit excavation may be completed on a 10 m grid over the site extent following the provisions of the 2021 19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites Standards for Consultant Archaeologists
 - 40% of the grid unit account must be exacted as In-Fill units within the Site Area
 - 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.
 - 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
 - Archival research is required for the property, particularly to determine further historic details as to the nature of the Macartney South Site.
- The identified Hidden Site (AiGx-501) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

- A 5 m grid is to be installed with a tape and transit over the limits of the site
 - Unit excavation must be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent
 - 20% of the grid unit account must be exacted as In-Fill units within the Site Area
 - 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.
 - 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 identified Creek 1 Site (AiGx-500) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:
 - Unit excavation must be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent
 - 20% of the grid unit account must be exacted as In-Fill units within the Site Area
 - 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.
 - 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 identified Creek 2 Site (AiGw-1134) 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 must be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent
 - 20% of the grid unit account must be exacted as In-Fill units within the Site Area
 - 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.
 - All excavated soils are to be screened through an aperture no greater than 6 mm

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- 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.

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

Resource Name	Borden	Affinity	CHVI	Notes
IF#1 - Tundra	AiGw-1138	Indigenous	Yes	Stage 3 AA Recommended
IF#2	-	Indigenous	No	-
IF#3	-	Indigenous	No	-
IF#4	-	Indigenous	No	-
IF#5	-	Indigenous	No	-
IF#6	-	Indigenous	No	-
IF#7	-	Indigenous	No	-
IF#8	-	Indigenous	No	-
IF#9	-	Indigenous	No	-
IF#10	-	Indigenous	No	-
IF#11	-	Indigenous	No	-
IF#12	-	Indigenous	No	-
Macartney	AiGw-1132	Euro-Canadian + Indigenous	No	-
Cascade	AiGw-1129	Euro-Canadian + Indigenous	No	-
Macartney South	AiGx-497	Euro-Canadian + Indigenous	Yes	Stage 3 AA Recommended
Barn	AiGx-499	Euro-Canadian	No	-
Plain	AiGx-505	Euro-Canadian	No	-
Laneway Cluster	AiGw-1133	Euro-Canadian	No	-
Pearlware	AiGx-502	Euro-Canadian	No	-
Little McCartney	AiGx-503	Indigenous + Euro-Canadian	No	-
Hidden	AiGx-501	Indigenous	No	-
Broken Jack	AiGw-1136	Indigenous	No	-
Broken Blade	AiGx-506	Indigenous	No	-
Little Lithic	AiGx-507	Indigenous	No	-
Middle	AiGw-1137	Indigenous	No	-
Refuse	AiGx-504	Euro-Canadian + Indigenous	No	-
Creek 1	AiGx-500	Indigenous + Euro-Canadian	Yes	Stage 3 AA Recommended
Creek 2	AiGw-1134	Indigenous + Euro-Canadian	Yes	Stage 3 AA Recommended

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Resource Name	Borden	Affinity	CHVI	Notes
Scatter 1	NA	Indigenous	No	-

1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located within part of Part of Lot 5, Concession 2, 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 the mixed use commercial and 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 69.08 Ha of the total 74.03 Ha Study Area; an area of Environmental woodlot measure 4.95 Ha, outside of the development land was excluded from the archaeological survey.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is rectangular shape, approximately 69.08 Ha in size, and is predominantly active agricultural lands, treed areas, scrubland, extant, occupied and serviced residential structures associated parking pad, manicured lawn, extant and serviced commercial structures (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

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

A search was conducted within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all registered Indigenous archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study Area. The Sites Module is the online registry of all known and registered archaeological sites and is maintained by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). This determined that a total of 328 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. 139 sites of the 328 site sample were interpreted within a known cultural period of Ontario with some interpreted as dating to multiple time periods. Overall, of these 139 dated sites, 6% contained components dated to the Paleo Period, 76% contained components dated to the Archaic Period, and 24%

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 328 site sample, 1% of sites were ascribed specific cultural affinities. The cultures represented amounted to 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=76). Sites with components that represented resource use or procurement such as hunting, hunting loss, processing, manufacturing, and biface amounted to (n=9). 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	159
Aboriginal	140
findspot	50
Othercamp/campsite	33
scatter	31
Unknown	12

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Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
camp / campsite	10
(blank)	2
cache, biface	1
hunting	1
(blank)	18
Unknown	10
camp / campsite	3
scatter	2
(blank)	2
OtherScatter	1
OtherN/A	1
OtherN/A	1
Archaic, Late	27
Aboriginal	27
findspot	19
Othercamp/campsite	5
Unknown	2
camp / campsite	1
Archaic	23
Aboriginal	19
Unknown	11
scatter	6
camp / campsite	1
findspot	1
(blank)	4
findspot	2
(blank)	2
Archaic, Early	20
Aboriginal	17
findspot	11

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
camp / campsite	3
Othercamp/campsite	1
Unknown	1
(blank)	1
(blank)	3
findspot	2
scatter	1
Archaic, Middle	17
Aboriginal	15
findspot	8
camp / campsite	2
scatter	2
hunting	1
manufacturing	1
processing	1
(blank)	2
findspot	1
scatter	1
Other	17
(blank)	17
Otherunknown_, Unknown	13
Othercamp/campsite_	3
Otherfindspot_	1
Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	13
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	7
farmstead, findspot	1
Othercamp/campsite, findspot	1
Otherrefuse, camp / campsite	1
OtherRefuse, findspot	1
Unknown	1

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Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Unknown, findspot	1
Unknown, scatter	1
OtherAboriginal, Euro-Canadian	2
(blank)	2
(blank)	2
Unknown, homestead	1
(blank)	1
Aboriginal, Unknown	1
OtherRefuse, Unknown	1
Euro-Canadian	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Woodland, Early	10
Aboriginal	9
findspot	6
hunting loss	1
Unknown	1
(blank)	1
(blank)	1
(blank)	1
Woodland, Late	5
Aboriginal, Iroquoian	2
findspot	2
Iroquoian	2
findspot	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	4
Aboriginal	4
Unknown	3

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Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Othercamp/campsite	1
Paleo-Indian	4
Aboriginal	3
findspot	2
Unknown	1
(blank)	1
findspot	1
Woodland, Middle	4
Aboriginal	4
findspot	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Unknown	1
Unknown, hunting loss	1
Paleo-Indian, Late	3
Aboriginal	3
findspot	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Unknown	1
Woodland	3
Aboriginal	3
Unknown	2
scatter	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

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Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Aboriginal	2
findspot	1
hunting	1
Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Archaic, Early, Paleo-Indian, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Archaic, Early, Post-Contact	1
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
findspot, homestead	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, Post-Contact	1
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
Other, homestead, scatter	1

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
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
Woodland, Early, Woodland, Middle	1
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite	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 Nionwentsio, 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 Townships 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 5, Concession 2. 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 John Bowes and Henry Macartney. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area. The southern, western and northern 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 5, Concession 2. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of John Bowes and H. R & C.T. Macartney. On the parcel associated with John Bowes a structure is noted at the southeast extent. On the parcel associated with H. R. & C.T. Macarthey a structure is noted on the northeast extent with the structure on the north side of the watercourse and the associated orchard on the south.

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

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

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 594040 N 4814778 indicated that there are 95 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

TABLE 2: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGx-177	Ruhl Site	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Othercamp/campsite_
AiGx-99	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-98	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-97	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-96	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-95	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-62	Ruhl	Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-61	Prosser	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown
AiGx-48	Ken Lawrence	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-47	R. Lawrence	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-46	Martin	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-45	Martin 2	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-435	Ruggiero Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	agricultural, residential
AiGx-428		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	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-423	Shadybrook H2 Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	cabin
AiGx-422	Shadybrook P1 Site	Archaic, Early	<i>None Provided</i>	scatter
AiGx-421	Matthew Langrill	Post-Contact, Woodland	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	farmstead, scatter
AiGx-420	Andrew Robinson	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGx-418	AiGx-418	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-417	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-413	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
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

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Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGx-404	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AiGx-403	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-385	The Britannia Rd Site	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AiGx-384	P059-0631-2014	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-382	Forbes	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-380	Location 2	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-379	Location 1	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	OtherAboriginal, Euro-Canadian	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-376	Main Sail site 1	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-375	Site Y	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGx-374	Site x	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGx-370	Pony Pines II	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-369	Pony Pines I	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-368	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	hunting
AiGx-367	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Middle, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	hunting
AiGx-365	Harrison	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AiGx-344	Capozzi	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-343	Buchanan	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	farmstead
AiGx-276	<i>None Provided</i>	Paleo-Indian, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-270	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	camp / campsite
AiGx-269	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic	<i>None Provided</i>	findspot
AiGx-257	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-256	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGx-247	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-246	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-245	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGx-233	Boyne Site	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	OtherDomestic site, food preparation, storage and service

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Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGx-101	<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-565	Boyne H2 site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AiGw-563	Chew (AiGw-563)	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-562	AiGw-562 - P3	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-561	AiGw-561 - P2	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-560	AiGw-560 - P1	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-546	RR25H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-539	Location 11	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house
AiGw-538	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Middle, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-537	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-394	Umiak #7	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-393	Umiak #6	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-392	Umiak #5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-391	Umiak #4	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-390	Umiak #3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-389	Umiak #2	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-388	Umiak #1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-368	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-293	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-292	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AiGw-291	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland	Aboriginal	scatter
AiGw-233	<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>
AiGw-190	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AiGw-189	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-188	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
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>

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Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AiGw-184	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian	findspot
AiGw-183	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-1128	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead, scatter
AiGw-1062	P3	Archaic, Middle	<i>None Provided</i>	findspot
AiGw-106	Death	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AiGw-1048	Capra Site	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	dump
AiGw-1046	Aries Site	Archaic, Middle	<i>None Provided</i>	scatter
AiGw-1040	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	scatter
AiGw-1039	Proud Site	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	farmstead
AiGw-1013	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	OtherRefuse, findspot
AiGw-1012	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	OtherScatter
AiGw-1010	<i>None Provided</i>	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Otherrefuse, camp / campsite
AiGw-1009	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite

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 with 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.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

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 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#: P141-0240-2015

Consultant Firm: AMEC Foster Wheeler

Report Title: *STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSEMENT: SOUTH SIDE OF BRITANNIA ROAD WEST FROM TREMAINE ROAD TO 300 METRES EAST OF BRONTE ROAD, TOWN OF MILTON, HALTON REGION, ONTARIO*

Executive Summary: Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, a division of Amec Foster Wheeler Americas Limited (“Amec Foster Wheeler”), was retained by the Regional Municipality of Halton (the “Client”) to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of a portion of Britannia Road West, in the Town of Milton, Halton Region in support of intended roadway improvements between Tremaine Road (Regional Road 22) and 300 metres (“m”) east of Bronte Road (Regional Road 25). The study corridor for the archaeological assessment is situated on the south side of Britannia Road West within Part of Lot 5, Concession I to III in the former Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton. The corridor encompasses 6.64 hectares (“ha”) and varies from 10–55 m in width (Appendix A: Figures 1–3). The assessment was completed prior to any construction activities and was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (No. P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin of Amec Foster Wheeler. The project information was acknowledged by the MTCS on 14 November 2015 with the approval of PIF# P141-0240-2015. Permission to enter the lands to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts, was granted to Amec Foster Wheeler by the Client on 13th November 2015. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment had indicated that the study corridor had archaeological potential and would require further assessment if the area was going to be developed. The Stage 2 property assessment identified that 3.29 hectares of the study corridor did not require intensive testing due to the removal of archaeological potential as a result of prior grading and other development-related disturbances, or the presence of permanently wet areas or slope. An additional 1.2 hectares was also previously assessed, leaving a total of 2.15 hectares that was assessed during our investigations. The remainder of the study area was deemed to have archaeological potential and was subjected to a test pit survey or pedestrian survey, as appropriate. Test pit or pedestrian survey was completed for all portions of the study area containing archaeological potential (Appendix A: Figures 5a-h). The pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of three archaeological resources, two of which were registered as archaeological sites. P1 was assigned the Borden number AiGx-417, and P2 was assigned the

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Borden number AiGx-418. P1 yielded two flaked Onondaga lithics and one Onondaga Lake Erie Bifurcated Base projectile point. P2 yielded five debitage flakes, four of Haldimand chert and one of Onondaga chert. P1 measures approximately 22 m north-south by 15 m east-west. P2 measures approximately 25 m by 25 m. P3 was an isolated findspot. P1 can be dated to the Early Archaic period on the basis of the recovery of diagnostic projectile point. P2 cannot presently be dated. Both P1 and P2 have potential cultural value and interest.

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted south of the current Study Area. The findings and recommendations of the report have no impacts on the findings or recommendations of the report herein.

PIF/CIF#: P141-0321-2018

Consultant Firm: Wood

Report Title: *Original Report: Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Site AiGx-417, Part of Lot 5, Concession I, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, Now in the Town of Milton, Halton Region, Ontario*

Executive Summary: Amec Environment & Infrastructure (“Amec”) was retained by the Regional Municipality of Halton (the “Client”) to conduct a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment of Site AiGx-417 (“study area”), located within Lot 5, Concession I in the geographic Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, now in the Town of Milton, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2 and 3). The study area is on the south side of Britannia Road west of 1st Line in Milton, Ontario. The study area was historically described as Part of Lot 5, Concession I in the Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton (Appendix A: Figures 4 and 5). This assessment was triggered by a Municipal Class EA for the widening of Britannia Road and was conducted prior to development. A development plan appears as Appendix E. A Stage 1 archaeological assessment that included the current study area was completed by Archaeological Services Inc. in 2011. It determined that the study area had archaeological potential and required Stage 2 assessment. Stage 2 pedestrian survey conducted by Amec (2016) on the south side of Britannia Road resulted in the identification of Site AiGx-417, a pre-contact Aboriginal component consisting of two flakes and a Lake Erie Bifurcate projectile point missing its tip. As this type of projectile point dates to the Early Archaic Period, Site AiGx-417 was deemed to have cultural heritage value or interest warranting Stage 3 site-specific assessment. The Stage 3 assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s (“MTCS”) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin, Associate Archaeologist at Wood. The project

information was acknowledged by the MTCS on the 23rd of October 2018 with the approval of PIF number P141-0321-2018. Permission to access the property was granted to Wood by the CLIENT on the 13th of November 2018. This permission was unconditional and extended to the recovery and removal of artifacts. Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted between the 22nd of April and 22nd of July 2019. On the 22 and 30 of April and 16 July 2019 field work was conducted under the direction of Shaun Austin (P141). On the 18 and 22 of July 2019, field work was conducted under the direction of Matthew Muttart (R1208). Field assistance throughout the duration of the project was provided by Cara Howell (R180), Victoria Lamond, Daniel Ionico, Esther Knecht, Teresa Wight (R1228), William Kearney, Thomas Prince, and Anne-Marie Warden of Wood. Table 3 in Section 2.1 contains the weather conditions and field crew present for each day of fieldwork. Fieldwork conducted on the 22nd and 30th of April 2019 found the heavy clay soils of the study area to be suitable for a controlled surface pick up (CSP) but too saturated to conduct excavations and artifact screening. Once the study area was allowed close to three months to dry, the Stage 3 assessment advanced unimpeded by weather or soil conditions. In keeping with the Regional Municipality of Halton's Indigenous engagement process, Wood provided information sharing letters (via email on the 15th and 23rd of October 2018) to the following First Nations communities: the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation – Department of Consultation and Accommodation (MCFN DOCA) and the Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI). Information sharing letters included project details along with an invitation to participate. Supplementary Documentation for this report outlines the Indigenous engagement undertaken. During the Stage 3 assessment, First Nations' representation was provided by: Steven Sault, Jazmin Sault and Kris Jonathan from the Mississaugas of the Credit; and Craig Hill and Kevin Bomberry from the Haudenosaunee Development Institute. The Stage 3 assessment commenced with a CSP at 1-m intervals over the Stage 2 surface scatter. The CSP did not encounter any artifacts. After close to a three-month delay to allow the heavy clay soils to dry out sufficiently to be screened for artifacts, the CSP was followed up by the excavation of five 1-m test units on the 5-m grid and one intensification unit within the Stage 2 surface scatter (Appendix A: Figure 7a). The single intensification unit is equivalent to 20% of the five grid units, in keeping with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011), Table 3.1, Test Unit Strategy – Standard 2. The heavy clay soils from the five grid units were screened through 6-mm mesh. The heavy clay soils from the intensification unit were screened through 3-mm mesh, in compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011), Section 3.2.2, Standard 7. No artifacts or subsurface cultural features were observed in any of the test units. Due to the absence of archaeological resources, Site AiGx-417 does not require mitigation of

development impacts. This site does not meet any of the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest as listed in Sections 3.4 and 3.4.1 or Table 3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011).

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted south of the current Study Area. The findings and recommendations of the report have no impacts on the findings or recommendations of the report herein.

5.3. Archaeological Assessments & Registered Sites Analysis

A review of archaeological sites data indicates the following archaeological sites are registered within the Study Area and/or within 50 m.

5.3.1. Archaeological Assessments within the Study Area:

AiGx-46: No Data - 1976

AiGx-97: Findspot - 1984 - Museum of London Archaeology

AiGx-98: Findspot - 1984 - Museum of London Archaeology

AiGw-183: Findspot - 1983 - Museum of London Archaeology

AiGx-99: 3 Flakes, 1 Biface Tip - 1984 - Museum of London Archaeology

AiGx-95: Findspot - 1984 - Museum of London Archaeology

AiGx-96: Findspot - 1984 - Museum of London Archaeology

The above archaeological sites were registered without the lack of GPS. The associated reporting could not be located in provincial records.

5.4. Cemeteries & Burials

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

5.5. Archaeological Management/Master Plan

The Study Area is 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).

5.6. Heritage Properties

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

5.7. Historic Plaques

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

5.8. Study Area Archaeological Potential

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

- 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

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

- ▶ 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 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
Oct-25-2024	9°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371)	Bhagowtee
May-20-2025	18°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371)	Bhagowtee
May-27-2025	19°C, light cloud cover	Irvin (P379)	Bhagowtee
Jun-2-2025	28°C, light cloud cover	Irvin (P379)	Bhagowtee
Jun-3-2025	27°C, light cloud cover	Irvin (P379)	Bhagowtee
Jul-21-2025	21°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371)	Bhagowtee
Jul-22-2025	23°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371)	Bhagowtee
Aug-5-2025	23°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371)	Bhagowtee
Aug-6-2025	22°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371)	Bhagowtee
Aug-7-2025	24°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371)	Bhagowtee
Aug-14-2025	24°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371)	Bhagowtee
Sep-18-2025	16°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. Further harrowing was completed over the disked fields to further remove corn chaff which was present. The

agricultural fields were subject to a Pedestrian Survey at 3 - 4 m maximum survey transects (Images 1-21). Areas of the Study Area were unviable to plough and consisted of scrubland, treed lands, and valley lands associated with a graded watercourse/channel within the Study Area (Images 22-38). Area which were low lying and wet, but no consisting of navigable waterways were noted (Images 39-41).

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 42-79).

The completed Pedestrian Survey of the agricultural fields resulted in the discovery of 12 Isolated Findspots (one being a Paleo period projectile point registered as the Tundra Site), and a further 16 archaeological site.

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

If archaeological resources were identified during the Test Pit Survey the following intensification methods were conducted:

- No Test Pit Intensification or Test Unit excavation was conducted as enough artifacts were recovered along the 5 m Test Pit Transects that a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation recommendation would be required.
- Test Pit Intensification at 2.5 m intervals was completed around the initial 5 m Transect Test Pit(s) which yielded enough artifacts so that a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation recommendation would be required.
- Test Pit Intensification at 2.5 m intervals was completed around the initial 5 m Transect Test Pit(s) and a 1 m x 1 m Test Unit was excavated atop the initial grid positive Test Pit(s) which yielded enough artifacts to determine the requirement for further Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation.

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 - Tundra	Isolated Find	AiGw-1138	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
IF#8	Isolated Find	-	Indigenous	Intensification	1	1
IF#9	Isolated Find	-	Indigenous	Intensification	1	1
IF#10	Isolated Find	-	Indigenous	Intensification	1	1
IF#11	Isolated Find	-	Indigenous	Intensification	1	1
IF#12	Isolated Find	-	Indigenous	Intensification	1	1
Macartney	Site	AiGw-1132	Euro-Canadian + Indigenous	CSP	637	6,056
Cascade	Site	AiGw-1129	Euro-Canadian + Indigenous	CSP	1030	21,955
Macartney South	Site	AiGx-497	Euro-Canadian + Indigenous	CSP	423	8,446
Barn	Site	AiGx-499	Euro-Canadian	CSP	28	1,152
Plain	Site	AiGx-505	Euro-Canadian	CSP	9	420
Laneway Cluster	Site	AiGw-1133	Euro-Canadian	CSP	23	763
Pearlware	Site	AiGx-502	Euro-Canadian	CSP	12	329
Little McCartney	Site	AiGx-503	Indigenous + Euro-Canadian	CSP	15	2,922
Hidden	Site	AiGx-501	Indigenous	CSP	51	6,235
Broken Jack	Site	AiGw-1136	Indigenous	CSP	2	12
Broken Blade	Site	AiGx-506	Indigenous	CSP	2	11

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Name	Type	Borden	Cultural Affinity	Survey Method(s)	Yield	Site Area m2
Little Lithic	Site	AiGx-507	Indigenous	CSP	2	4
Middle	Site	AiGw-1137	Indigenous	CSP	2	6
Refuse	Site	AiGx-504	Euro-Canadian + Indigenous	CSP	10	320
Creek 1	Site	AiGx-500	Indigenous + Euro-Canadian	CSP	20	1,434
Creek 2	Site	AiGw-1134	Indigenous + Euro-Canadian	CSP	20	380
Scatter 1	Site	NA	Indigenous	CSP	2	3

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 on 12 Indigenous Isolated Findspots. One of them consist of an Agate Basin Paleo-Period Projectile Point. As such, this Isolated Findspot has been formally registered as the Tundra Site AiGw-1138 owing to the age and Cultural Heritage Value & Interest of the find.

TABLE 4: IDENTIFIED ISOLATED FINDSPOTS

Province	Affinity	Type	Material	Period	Max. Metric Data (mm)		
					Thickness	Length	Width
IF#1 - Tundra Site AiGw-1138	Indigenous	Agate Basin PPO	Undetermined	Paleo	10.65	91.70	32.78
IF#2	Indigenous	Jacks Reef PPO	Onondaga	Woodland	5.85	30.50	27.59
IF#3	Indigenous	Flake - Fragment	Onondaga	Indeterminate	-	-	-
IF#4	Indigenous	Partial PPO	Bois Blanc	Indeterminate	-	-	-
IF#5	Indigenous	Flake - Secondary	Onondaga	Indeterminate	-	-	-
IF#6	Indigenous	Flake - Fragment	Bois Blanc	Indeterminate	-	-	-
IF#7	Indigenous	Partial PPO	Onondaga	Indeterminate	-	-	-

Providence	Affinity	Type	Material	Period	Max. Metric Data (mm)		
					Thickness	Length	Width
IF#8	Indigenous	Partial PPO	Onondaga	Indeterminate	-	-	-
IF#9	Indigenous	Partial PPO	Onondaga	Indeterminate	-	-	-
IF#10	Indigenous	Flake - Fragment	Onondaga	Indeterminate	-	-	-
IF#11	Indigenous	Partial PPO	Onondaga	Indeterminate	-	-	-
IF#12	Indigenous	Partial PPO	Onondaga	Indeterminate	-	-	-

Isolated Findspot #1: Tundra Site AiGw-1138:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of Agate Basin Paleo Period projectile point. The chert type has not been identified, however, a similar Agate Basin point was identified at the Heaman Site in Middlesex County (Dellar 1976). This projectile was crafted from what the author described as a “soft chert of light, chocolate brown colour” which is an appropriate description for the point recovered.

Isolated Findspot #2:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a Jacks Reef Projectile Point from the Woodland period. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes are noted.

Isolated Findspot #3:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a small Onondaga Flake Fragment. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were noted.

Isolated Findspot #4:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a partial and incomplete projectile point crafted from Bois Blanc formation chert. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were noted.

Isolated Findspot #5:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a small Onondaga Chert Secondary Flake. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were noted.

Isolated Findspot #6:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a small Bois Blanc formation chert Flake Fragment. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were noted.

Isolated Findspot #7:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a partial and incomplete projectile point crafted from Onondaga chert. Only the base portion of the projectile point was recovered. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were noted.

Isolated Findspot #8:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a partial and incomplete projectile point crafted from Onondaga chert. The base portion of the projectile point was missing. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were noted.

Isolated Findspot #9:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a partial and incomplete projectile point crafted from Onondaga chert. The base portion of the projectile point was missing. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were noted.

Isolated Findspot #10:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Onondaga Chert Flake Fragment. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were noted.

Isolated Findspot #11:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a partial and incomplete projectile point crafted from Onondaga chert. Only a portion of the midsection and tip were recovered. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were noted.

Isolated Findspot #12:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a partial and incomplete projectile point crafted from Onondaga chert. Only a portion of the midsection was recovered. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were noted.

8.2. Archaeological Sites

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey of the Study Area resulted in the identification of 16 Archaeological Sites.

Macartney Site AiGw-1132:

The Macartney Site yielded a total of 637 artifacts. The site produced a small assemblage of Indigenous artifacts (n=3, 0.47%). 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 7: MACARTNEY SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	512	80.38%
Architectural	29	4.55%
Personal	27	4.24%
Organic	33	5.18%
Activities	10	1.57%
20th Century	23	3.61%
Indigenous	3	0.47%

TABLE 12: MACARTNEY SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
20th Century	23
Building Material	3
Stone	3
Other - See Item Notes	3
Glass Pane	3
Glass	3
Glass Pane - Modern/Safety	3
Bottle	9
Glass	9
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	9
Tableware	1
Glass	1
Other - See Item Notes	1
Electrical	2

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Metal	1
Other - See Item Notes	1
Glass	1
Electrical Fuse	1
Nails/Fasteners	1
Metal	1
Fastener - Screw	1
Miscellaneous	2
Glass	2
Milk Glass Moulded	1
Glass Jar	1
Attire & Jewelry	1
Rubber	1
Shoe Sole Rubber	1
Utilitarian	1
Glass	1
Glass Jar - Modern	1
Kitchen	512
Tableware	382
Ceramic - Whiteware	322
WW Transfer Blue	31
WW Plain	177
WW Flow Blue Transfer	45
WW Transfer Green	2
WW Sponged Monochrome	12
WW Impressed Unscalloped Edgeware	3
WW Annular Banded	3
WW Non-Impressed Edgeware	8
WW Open Sponge	28

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
WW Hand Painted Late Palette	8
WW Transfer Black	2
WW Shell Edge Scalloped - Curved Lines	1
Encrusted Ware	1
WW Transfer Red	1
WW Multichamber Slip - Common Cable	1
WW Early Blue Hand Painted	1
Ceramic - Earthenware	2
Jackfield Type	2
Ceramic - Porcelain	13
Porcelain Plain	10
Porcelain Transfer Blue	3
Glass	13
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	12
Glass - Moulded	1
Ceramic - Ironstone	11
Ironstone Plain	11
Ceramic - Pearlware	17
Pearlware Plain	11
Pearlware Embossed Rim Edgware	3
Pearlware Transfer Blue	1
Yellowware	2
Yellowware Plain	2
Stoneware	2
Basaltware	2
Utilitarian	44
Stoneware	9
Stoneware Salt Glaze	2
Stoneware Lead Glaze	7

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Stoneware - Fine	5
Stoneware Salt Glaze	4
Stoneware Lead Glaze	1
Ceramic - Earthenware	19
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	18
Coarse Stoneware Salt Glaze Grey	1
Earthenware Red	6
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	3
Coarse Red Earthenware	3
Stoneware - Coarse	5
Stoneware Lead Glaze	5
Bottle	85
Glass	85
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	73
Glass Jar	2
Glass Bottle Base Fragment	10
Household	1
Glass	1
Glass - Moulded	1
Indigenous	3
Lithic	2
Chert - Onondaga	1
Flake - Shatter	1
Chert - Onondaga	1
Flake - Secondary	1
Indigenous Lithic	1
Chert - Onondaga	1
Projectile Point - Fragmenty & Unidentifiable	1
Organic	33

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Faunal - Mammal	32
Bone	32
Bone - Mammal	32
Faunal - Avian	1
Bone	1
Bone - Avian	1
Architectural	29
Nails/Fasteners	7
Metal	7
Nail - Corroded &/or Fragmentary	4
Nail - Machine Cut	3
Glass Pane	7
Glass	7
Glass Pane > 1.6 mm	1
Glass Pane = or < 1.6 mm	6
Building Material	14
Brick - Red	11
Brick - Plain Fragment	11
Glass	1
Glass Pane = or < 1.6 mm	1
Mortar	1
Other - See Item Notes	1
Earthenware Red	1
Coarse Red Earthenware	1
Electrical	1
Glass	1
Lighting - Chimney/Hurricane Glass	1
Activities	10
Miscellaneous	2

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Stoneware - Coarse	1
Stoneware Lead Glaze	1
Stoneware	1
Unidentified	1
Utilitarian	8
Stoneware - Buff Fine	1
Stoneware Lead Glaze	1
Earthenware Red	6
Coarse Red Earthenware	3
Flowerpot	1
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	2
Stoneware - Coarse	1
Stoneware Lead Glaze	1
Personal	27
Smoking	24
Kaolin Clay	24
Pipe Bowl	8
Pipe Stem	16
Toys & Games	2
Stoneware	1
Other - See Item Notes	1
Clay	1
Marble - Clay	1
Attire & Jewelry	1
Shell	1
Button - Shell	1

8.3. Macartney Site AiGw-1132: 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.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

TABLE 9: MACARTNEY SITE DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS - CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Whiteware						
Plain	1830	2000s	0	No	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Black Transfer	1832	1848	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 1991
Brown Transfer	1832	1889	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 1991
Flow Blue Transfer	1845	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Majewski & O'Brien 1987
Impressed Unscalloped Edgeware	1840	1869	0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Sponged Monochrome	1840	1900s	0	No	0.00%	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	0	No	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Hand Painted Late Palette	1830	1870	0	Yes	0.00%	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	0	No	0.00%	FLMNH, 2017
Red Transfer	1828	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Jouppien 1980
Non-Impressed Blue Edgeware	1865	1895	0	Yes	0.00%	Miller 2000
Impressed Scalloped Edgeware	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
Pearlware Embossed Edgeware	1820	1839	0	Yes	0.00%	Miller 1991
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 Edgeware	1820	1839	0	Yes	0.00%	Miller 2000

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Ironstone						
Plain	1850	2000s	0	No	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
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	0	No	0.00%	Ketchum 1991
Stoneware Lead Glaze	1830	1910	0	No	0.00%	Ketchum 1992
Grey Coarse Salt Glaze	1840	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Richardson 2013
Albany Slip	1805	1920	0	No	0.00%	Miller 2000
Rockingham	1840s	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Jackfield Type	1870	1899	0	Yes	0.00%	MACL 2002
Basaltware	1750	1820	0	Yes	0.00%	Miller 1991
Yellowware						
Plain	1830	1920	0	No	0.00%	Jouppien 1980
Porcelain						
Plain	1768	2000s	0	No	0.00%	Collard 1984
Plain	1768	2000s	0	No	0.00%	Collard 1984

TABLE 10: MACARTNEY 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
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		0	No	0.00%	Kenyon 2008
Glass Pane = or < 1.60 mm	Pre 1850		0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 2008

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Site Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Nails						
Handmade/Wrought	Pre 1830		0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Machine Cut	1830	1890	0	Yes	0.00%	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 1960s. However, when artifacts are removed which have a production period spanning both the 19th and 20th centuries a refined date of 1825-1870 is produced. However, only 53 artifacts can be conclusively dated to a production period pre 1900. The distinct 19th century diagnostic artifacts account for only 8.35% of the recovered Euro-Canadian assemblage.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site is representative of a longer occupation of the Study Area, and the site does not represent a discrete or focused 19th century occupation.

The site produced a total of 3 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.

Cascade Site AiGw-1129:

The Cascade Site yielded a total of 1,030 artifacts.

TABLE 11: CASCADE SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	641	62.23%
Architectural	125	12.14%
Personal	13	1.26%
Organic	29	2.82%
Activities	71	6.89%
20th Century	143	13.88%

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Indigenous	8	0.78%

TABLE 12: CASCADE SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Architectural	125
Glass Pane	15
Glass	15
Glass Pane > 1.6 mm	3
Glass Pane = or < 1.6 mm	12
Building Material	33
Brick - Red	27
Brick - Plain Fragment	27
Earthenware Red	2
Other - See Item Notes	2
Metal	4
Metal Unidentified	4
Miscellaneous	4
Metal	1
Metal Unidentified	1
Coal	3
Coal	3
Nails/Fasteners	73
Metal	73
Nail - Wire	2
Nail - Machine Cut	18
Nail - Corroded &/or Fragmentary	53
Kitchen	641
Tableware	415
Ceramic - Ironstone	59
Ironstone Plain	56

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Ironstone Ribbed	1
Ironstone Moulded Foliage Motif	2
Ceramic - Whiteware	288
WW Transfer Blue	48
WW Plain	187
WW Embossed Rim Patterned Scalloping	3
WW Annular Banded	6
WW Impressed Unscalloped Edgeware	3
WW Transfer Black	8
WW Transfer Teal	1
WW Hand Painted Late Palette	6
WW Transfer Blue Willow	3
WW Transfer Brown	1
WW Shell Edge Scalloped - Curved Lines	1
WW Non-Impressed Edgeware	6
WW Transfer Red	1
WW Flow Blue Transfer	3
WW Transfer Lavender	8
Unidentified	1
WW Open Sponge	2
Glass	1
Unidentified	1
Stoneware	7
Jet Ware	1
Basaltware	6
Ceramic - Pearlware	23
Pearlware Transfer Blue	6
Pearlware Plain	16
Pearlware - Late Palette	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Yellowware	29
Yellowware Plain	3
Yellowware Mocha (Dendridtic Pattern)	21
Rockingham	2
Yellowware Annular Banded	3
Ceramic - Porcelain	8
Porcelain Plain	6
Porcelain Transfer Blue	1
Porcelain - Hand Painted	1
Utilitarian	55
Stoneware	13
Stoneware Plain	1
Stoneware Lead Glaze	2
Stoneware Salt Glaze	10
Earthenware Red	15
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	15
Ceramic - Earthenware	27
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	25
Coarse Red Earthenware Salt Glaze	2
Bottle	160
Glass	160
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	141
Glass Bottle Base Fragment	15
Glass Bottle Stop	2
Glass Bottle - Finish	2
Household	9
Glass	9
Glass - Moulded	9
Cutlery	2

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Metal	2
Cutlery - Knife Blade (fragment)	2
20th Century	143
Tableware	3
Ceramic - Corelle	3
Corelle Ware	3
Bottle	72
Glass	72
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	65
Glass Bottle - Finish	2
Glass Jar - Modern	2
Glass Bottle Base Fragment	3
Utilitarian	5
Glass	5
Glass Jar - Modern	5
Glass Pane	47
Glass	47
Glass Pane - Modern/Safety	45
Glass Pane = or < 1.6 mm	1
Glass - Moulded	1
Household	6
Glass	6
Glass - Moulded	6
Nails/Fasteners	10
Metal	10
Fastener - Screw	3
Nail - Framing (Spiral)	5
Nail - Roofing	1
Nail - Wire	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Activities	71
Miscellaneous	9
Metal	9
Metal Unidentified	2
Metal Fragment Unidentified	4
Unidentifiable - Corroded	1
Other - See Item Notes	2
Nails/Fasteners	1
Metal	1
Nail - Horseshoe	1
Hardware	3
Metal	3
Metal Handle	2
Washer	1
Arms & Munitions	2
Metal	2
Shotgun Shell	1
Bullet Casing	1
Writing	1
Slate	1
Slate - Writing Table	1
Utilitarian	55
Earthenware Red	55
Coarse Red Earthenware	55
Personal	13
Smoking	7
Kaolin Clay	7
Pipe Bowl	6
Pipe Stem	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Personal	1
Glass	1
Glass Paperweight (Fragmentary)	1
Attire & Jewelry	5
Bone	2
Button - Bone	1
Button - Metal	1
Metal	3
Button - Metal	1
Grommet	2
Organic	29
Faunal - Mammal	29
Bone	29
Bone - Mammal	29
Indigenous	8
Indigenous Lithic	2
Chert - Onondaga	2
Projectile Point - Fragmenty & Unidentifiable	1
Flake Fragment	1
Lithic	6
Chert - Onondaga	6
Flake - Secondary	2
Flake - Fragment	4

8.4. Cascade Site Site AiGw-1129: 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 13: CASCADE SITE DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS - CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Whiteware						
Plain	1830	2000s	181	No	28.24%	Adams et al. 1995
Black Transfer	1832	1848	8	Yes	1.25%	Kenyon 1991
Brown Transfer	1832	1889	1	Yes	0.16%	Kenyon 1991
Flow Blue Transfer	1845	1900s	3	No	0.47%	Majewski & O'Brien 1987
Impressed Unscalloped Edgeware	1840	1869	3	Yes	0.47%	Adams et al. 1995
Sponged Monochrome	1840	1900s	2	No	0.31%	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	51	No	7.96%	Adams et al. 1995
Hand Painted Late Palette	1830	1870	6	Yes	0.94%	Adams et al. 1995
Lavender/Purple/Mullberry Transfer	1829	1867	8	Yes	1.25%	Adams et al. 1995
Green Transfer	1828	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Jouppien 1980
Annular Banded	1830	1900s	6	No	0.94%	FLMNH, 2017
Red Transfer	1828	1900s	1	No	0.16%	Jouppien 1980
Non-Impressed Blue Edgeware	1865	1895	6	Yes	0.94%	Miller 2000
Impressed Scalloped Edgeware	1830	1840	1	Yes	0.16%	Adams et al. 1996
WW Early Blue Hand Painted	1830	1840	0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Embossed Edgeware	1830	1839	3	Yes	0.47%	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	16	Yes	2.50%	Miller 1991
Transfer Blue	1802	1839	6	Yes	0.94%	Kenyon 1991
Mocha	1790	1830	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon & Kenyon 2008
Embossed Rim Edgeware	1820	1839	0	Yes	0.00%	Miller 2000

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Hand Painted Late Palette	1830	1840	1	Yes	0.16%	Kenyon & Kenyon 2008
Ironstone						
Plain	1850	2000s	56	No	8.74%	Adams et al. 1995
Ribbed	1850	2000s	56	No	8.74%	Kenyon & Kenyon 2008
Wheat Motif	1865	2000s	0	No	0.00%	Kenyon 1987
Foliage Motif	1859	1869	2	Yes	0.31%	MACL 2002
Earthenware/Stoneware						
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	1830	1910	40	No	6.24%	Ketchum 1991
Stoneware Lead Glaze	1830	1910	3	No	0.47%	Ketchum 1992
Grey Coarse Salt Glaze	1840	1900s	10	No	1.56%	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	6	Yes	0.94%	Miller 1991
Jet Ware	1870	1889	1	Yes	0.16%	MACL 2002
Yellowware						
Plain	1830	1920	3	No	0.47%	Jouppien 1980
Mocha (Dendritic Pattern)	1850	1900s	21	No	3.28%	Miller 2000
Annular Banded	1842	1900s	3	No	0.47%	Kenyon 1987
Porcelain						
Plain	1768	2000s	6	No	0.94%	Collard 1984
Transfer Blue	1768	2000s	1	No	0.16%	Collard 1984
Hand Painted	1768	2000s	1	No	0.16%	Collard 1984

TABLE 14: CASCADE SITE DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS - OTHER

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Site Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Smoking						

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Site Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Davidson - Glasgow	1861	1910	0	No	0.00%	Kenyon 2008
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		3	No	0.83%	Kenyon 2008
Glass Pane = or < 1.60 mm	Pre 1850		13	Yes	2.05%	Kenyon 2008
Nails						
Handmade/Wrought	Pre 1830		0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Machine Cut	1830	1890	18	Yes	2.84%	Adams et al. 1995
Wire	1890	1900s	2	No	0.55%	Adams et al. 1995

A refined review of date diagnostic materials within the entirety of the assemblage produced an occupation date of 1830 to the 1960s. However, when artifacts are removed which have a production period spanning both the 19th and 20th centuries a refined date of 1825-1870 is produced. However, only 68 artifacts can be conclusively dated to a production period pre 1900. The distinct 19th century diagnostic artifacts account for only 6.60% of the recovered Euro-Canadian assemblage.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site is representative of a longer occupation of the Study Area, and the site does not represent a discrete or focused 19th century occupation.

Further, a review of the materials recovered from the Test Pit Survey resulted in no indications that the recovered assemblage was earlier or later than the balance of the property. Overall the assemblage is similar and consistent in nature throughout the site area.

The site produced a total of 8 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.

TABLE 15: CASCADE SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	8
Lithic Debitage	8
Onondaga Chert	7
Flake - Secondary	2
Flake - Fragment	5
Lithic Projectile Point	1
Onondaga Chert	1
Fragmentary & Unidentifiable	1

Macartney South Site AiGx-497:

The Macartney South Site yielded a total of 423 artifacts.

TABLE 16: MACARTNEY SOUTH SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	371	87.71%
Architectural	23	5.44%
Personal	8	1.89%
Organic	3	0.71%
Activities	15	3.55%
20th Century	2	0.47%
Indigenous	1	0.24%

TABLE 17: CASCADE SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	371
Tableware	331
Ceramic - Pearlware	237
Pearlware Plain	167
Pearlware Embossed Rim Edgeware	11

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Pearlware Transfer Blue	24
Pearlware Annular Banded	14
Pearlware Hand Painted Cobalt Blue	1
Pearlware Handpainted Poly Early Minimal Cobalt Blue	3
WW Hand Painted Late Palette	5
WW Hand Painted Early Palette	6
Pearlware - Scalloped Rim Neoclassical	3
WW Sponged Monochrome	3
Ceramic - Whiteware	72
WW Sponged Monochrome	10
WW Hand Painted Early Palette	3
WW Plain	34
WW Annular Banded	3
WW Hand Painted Late Palette	6
WW Transfer Red	2
WW Transfer Blue	6
WW Flow Blue Transfer	2
WW Impressed Unscaloped Edgeware	1
WW Non-Impressed Edgeware	3
WW Transfer Green	1
WW Transfer Teal	1
Ceramic - Ironstone	14
Ironstone Plain	14
Ceramic - Corelle	1
Corelle Ware	1
Yellowware	2
Yellowware Plain	2
Ceramic - Earthenware	1
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Ceramic - Porcelain	3
Porcelain Plain	3
Glass	1
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	1
Bottle	40
Glass	40
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	39
Glass Bottle Base Fragment	1
Activities	15
Utilitarian	13
Earthenware Red	6
Other - See Item Notes	2
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	4
Stoneware - Fine	4
Stoneware Salt Glaze	4
Ceramic - Earthenware	3
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	3
Farming	1
Metal	1
Horseshoe	1
Miscellaneous	1
Coal	1
Coal	1
Personal	8
Smoking	3
Kaolin Clay	3
Pipe Bowl	3
Jewellery	1
Bone	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Button - Bone	1
Arms & Munitions	1
Chert - Onondaga	1
Other - See Item Notes	1
Attire & Jewelry	1
Bone	1
Button - Bone	1
Currency & Tokens	1
Metal	1
Coin	1
Bottle	1
Glass	1
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	1
Architectural	23
Building Material	18
Brick - Red	15
Brick - Plain Fragment	15
Glass	3
Glass Pane > 1.6 mm	3
Glass Pane	5
Glass	5
Glass Pane = or < 1.6 mm	3
Glass Pane > 1.6 mm	2
Indigenous	1
Indigenous Lithic	1
Chert - Onondaga	1
Flake - Fragment	1
Organic	3
Faunal - Avian	2

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Bone	2
Bone - Avian	2
Faunal - Shell	1
Shell	1
Shell	1
20th Century	2
Farming	2
Carbon	2
Carbon Rod - Battery	2

8.5. Macartney South AiGx-497: 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 18: MACARTNEY SOUTH SITE DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS - CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Whiteware						
Plain	1830	2000s	34	No	9.16%	Adams et al. 1995
Black Transfer	1832	1848	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 1991
Brown Transfer	1832	1889	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 1991
Flow Blue Transfer	1845	1900s	2	No	0.54%	Majewski & O'Brien 1987
Impressed Unscaloped Edgware	1840	1869	1	Yes	0.27%	Adams et al. 1995
Sponged Monochrome	1840	1900s	10	No	2.70%	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	6	No	1.62%	Adams et al. 1995
Hand Painted Early Palette	1830	1840	3	Yes	0.81%	Kenyon 1991
Hand Painted Late Palette	1830	1870	6	Yes	1.62%	Adams et al. 1995
Lavender/Purple/Mullberry Transfer	1829	1867	0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Green Transfer	1828	1900s	1	No	0.27%	Jouppien 1980
Annular Banded	1830	1900s	3	No	0.81%	FLMNH, 2017
Red Transfer	1828	1900s	2	No	0.54%	Jouppien 1980
Non-Impressed Blue Edgware	1865	1895	3	Yes	0.81%	Miller 2000
Impressed Scalloped 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	167	Yes	45.01%	Miller 1991
Transfer Blue	1802	1839	14	Yes	3.77%	Kenyon 1991
Mocha	1790	1830	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon & Kenyon 2008
Embossed Rim Edgware	1820	1839	11	Yes	2.96%	Miller 2000
Hand Painted Early Palette	1795	1839	6	Yes	1.62%	Adams et al. 1995
Hand Painted Late Palette	1830	1840	5	Yes	1.35%	Kenyon & Kenyon 2008
Sponged Monochrome	1770	1830	3	Yes	0.81%	FLMNH, 2017
Annular Banded	1790	1820	14	Yes	3.77%	FLMNH, 2017
Hand Painted Cobalt Blue	1780	1839	1	Yes	0.27%	Kenyon 1991
Scalloped Rim	1790	1839	1	Yes	0.27%	FLMNH, 2017
Ironstone						
Plain	1850	2000s	14	No	3.77%	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	9	No	2.43%	Ketchum 1991

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Stoneware Lead Glaze	1830	1910	0	No	0.00%	Ketchum 1992
Grey Coarse Salt Glaze	1840	1900s	4	No	1.08%	Richardson 2013
Albany Slip	1805	1920	0	No	0.00%	Miller 2000
Rockingham	1840s	1900s	0	No	0.00%	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	1	No	0.16%	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	3	No	0.81%	Collard 1984
Transfer Blue	1768	2000s	0	No	0.00%	Collard 1984
Hand Painted	1768	2000s	0	No	0.00%	Collard 1984

TABLE 19: MACARTNEY SOUTH 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
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		2	No	0.55%	Kenyon 2008
Glass Pane = or < 1.60 mm	Pre 1850		3	Yes	0.47%	Kenyon 2008
Nails						
Handmade/Wrought	Pre 1830		0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Site Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Machine Cut	1830	1890	0	Yes	0.00%	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 1960s. However, when artifacts are removed which have a production period spanning both the 19th and 20th centuries a refined date of 1795-1851 is produced. The majority of the assemblage consists of material with a distinct manufacturing period confined to the 19th century.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site is representative of discrete and focused early to mid 19th century occupation of the Study Area.

The site produced a total of 1 Indigenous peoples artifact. 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.

Barn Site AiGx-499:

The Barn Site yielded a total of 28 artifacts.

TABLE 20: BARN SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	18	64.29%
Architectural	7	25.00%
Activities	2	7.14%
20th Century	1	3.57%

TABLE 21: BARN SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	18
Tableware	12
Milk Glass	2

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Milk Glass Moulded	2
Ceramic - Whiteware	9
WW Plain	3
WW Transfer Green	1
WW Sponged Monochrome	2
WW Impressed Unscalloped Edgeware	2
WW Transfer Blue	1
Ceramic - Ironstone	1
Ironstone Plain	1
Bottle	5
Glass	5
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	5
Utilitarian	1
Glass	1
Glass Jar	1
Architectural	7
Glass Pane	2
Glass	2
Glass Pane > 1.6 mm	2
Nails/Fasteners	4
Metal	4
Nail - Corroded &/or Fragmentary	4
Building Material	1
Stoneware - Coarse	1
Stoneware Lead Glaze	1
Activities	2
Nails/Fasteners	1
Metal	1
Other - See Item Notes	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Miscellaneous	1
Metal	1
Metal Fragment Unidentified	1
20th Century	1
Miscellaneous	1
Plastic	1
Plastic - Miscellaneous	1

8.6. Barn Site AiGx-499: 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 22: BARN SITE DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS - CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Whiteware						
Plain	1830	2000s	1	No	3.57%	Adams et al. 1995
Black Transfer	1832	1848	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 1991
Brown Transfer	1832	1889	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 1991
Flow Blue Transfer	1845	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Majewski & O'Brien 1987
Impressed Unscaloped Edgware	1840	1869	2	Yes	7.14%	Adams et al. 1995
Sponged Monochrome	1840	1900s	2	No	7.14%	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	1	No	3.57%	Adams et al. 1995
Hand Painted Early Palette	1830	1840	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 1991
Hand Painted Late Palette	1830	1870	0	Yes	0.00%	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	0	No	0.00%	FLMNH, 2017

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Red Transfer	1828	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Jouppien 1980
Non-Impressed Blue Edgeware	1865	1895	0	Yes	0.00%	Miller 2000
Impressed Scalloped Edgeware	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 Edgeware	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 Edgeware	1820	1839	0	Yes	0.00%	Miller 2000
Hand Painted Early Palette	1795	1839	0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Hand Painted Late Palette	1830	1840	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon & Kenyon 2008
Sponged Monochrome	1770	1830	0	Yes	0.00%	FLMNH, 2017
Annular Banded	1790	1820	0	Yes	0.00%	FLMNH, 2017
Hand Painted Cobalt Blue	1780	1839	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 1991
Scalloped Rim	1790	1839	0	Yes	0.00%	FLMNH, 2017
Ironstone						
Plain	1850	2000s	1	No	3.57%	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	0	No	0.00%	Ketchum 1991
Stoneware Lead Glaze	1830	1910	0	No	0.00%	Ketchum 1992
Grey Coarse Salt Glaze	1840	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Richardson 2013

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Albany Slip	1805	1920	0	No	0.00%	Miller 2000
Rockingham	1840s	1900s	0	No	0.00%	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 23: BARN SITE AIGX-499 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
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	3.57%	Kenyon 2008
Glass Pane = or < 1.60 mm	Pre 1850		0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 2008
Nails						
Handmade/Wrought	Pre 1830		0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Machine Cut	1830	1890	0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Wire	1890	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

A refined review of date diagnostic materials within the entirety of the assemblage produce an occupation date of 1834 to the mid 20th century. However, when artifacts are removed which have a production period post 1900 an occupation of date of 1835-1875 results. However, there are only 4 artifacts present within the assemblage that clearest post date. The assemblage also included examples of post 1900 refuse such as plastic and stone flooring tile.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has produced enough artifacts pre-dating 1900 to indicate that the site has a distinct period of use dating to before 1900.

A refined review of date diagnostic materials within the entirety of the assemblage produce an occupation date of 1846 to the mid 20th century. However, when artifacts are removed which have a production period spanning both the 19th and 20th centuries a refined date of 1846-1875 is produced. However, only 2 artifacts can be conclusively dated to a production period pre 1900. The distinct 19th century diagnostic artifacts account for only 7.14% of the recovered Euro-Canadian assemblage.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site is representative of a longer occupation of the Study Area, and the site does not represent a discrete or focused 19th century occupation.

Plain Site AiGx-505:

The Plain Site yielded a total of 9 artifacts.

TABLE 24: PLAIN SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	9	100.00%

TABLE 25: PLAIN SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	9
Tableware	9
Ceramic - Whiteware	9
WW Plain	8
WW Scalloped Edgware	4

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

The site produced a total of 9 artifacts, all from the Kitchen Class, Tablewares. This site likely represents a discard of a single ceramic vessel.

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.

Laneway Cluster Site AiGx-1133:

The Laneway Cluster Site yielded a total of 23 artifacts.

TABLE 26: LANEWAY CLUSTER SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	21	91.30%
Personal	1	4.35%
20th Century	1	4.35%

TABLE 27: LANEWAY CLUSTER SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	21
Tableware	16
Ceramic - Whiteware	13
WW Plain	12
WW Transfer Blue	1
Ceramic - Ironstone	2
Ironstone Plain	2
Bottle	1
Glass	1
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	1
Personal	1
Smoking	1
Kaolin Clay	1
Pipe Stem	1
20th Century	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Bottle	1
Glass	1
Glass Bottle - Modern	1

8.7. Laneway Cluster Site AiGw-1133: 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 28: LANEWAY CLUSTER SITE DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS - CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Whiteware						
Plain	1830	2000s	12	No	60.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Black Transfer	1832	1848	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 1991
Brown Transfer	1832	1889	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 1991
Flow Blue Transfer	1845	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Majewski & O'Brien 1987
Impressed Unscalloped Edgware	1840	1869	0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Sponged Monochrome	1840	1900s	0	No	0.00%	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	1	No	3.57%	Adams et al. 1995
Hand Painted Early Palette	1830	1840	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 1991
Hand Painted Late Palette	1830	1870	0	Yes	0.00%	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	0	No	0.00%	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 Scalloped 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

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
Embossed Edgeware	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 Edgeware	1820	1839	0	Yes	0.00%	Miller 2000
Hand Painted Early Palette	1795	1839	0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Hand Painted Late Palette	1830	1840	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon & Kenyon 2008
Sponged Monochrome	1770	1830	0	Yes	0.00%	FLMNH, 2017
Annular Banded	1790	1820	0	Yes	0.00%	FLMNH, 2017
Hand Painted Cobalt Blue	1780	1839	0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 1991
Scalloped Rim	1790	1839	0	Yes	0.00%	FLMNH, 2017
Ironstone						
Plain	1850	2000s	1	No	3.57%	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	0	No	0.00%	Ketchum 1991
Stoneware Lead Glaze	1830	1910	0	No	0.00%	Ketchum 1992
Grey Coarse Salt Glaze	1840	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Richardson 2013
Albany Slip	1805	1920	0	No	0.00%	Miller 2000
Rockingham	1840s	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Jackfield Type	1870	1899	0	Yes	0.00%	MACL 2002
Basaltware	1750	1820	0	Yes	0.00%	Miller 1991

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Ceramic Ware	Production Range		Yield	Pre-1900 Diagnostic	% of Ceramic Assemblage	Reference
	Start	End				
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	1	No	0.27%	Collard 1984
Transfer Blue	1768	2000s	0	No	0.00%	Collard 1984
Hand Painted	1768	2000s	0	No	0.00%	Collard 1984

TABLE 29: LANEWAY CLUSTER SITE AIGW-1133 DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

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
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		0	No	0.00%	Kenyon 2008
Glass Pane = or < 1.60 mm	Pre 1850		0	Yes	0.00%	Kenyon 2008
Nails						
Handmade/Wrought	Pre 1830		0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Machine Cut	1830	1890	0	Yes	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995
Wire	1890	1900s	0	No	0.00%	Adams et al. 1995

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced and artifacts which a production period confined to the 19th century. The artifact assemblage has a production period from the 19th well into the 20th centuries.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site is representative of a longer occupation of the Study Area, and the site does not represent a discrete or focused 19th century occupation.

Pearlware Site AiGx-502:

The Pearlware Site yielded a total of 12 artifacts.

TABLE 30: PEARLWARE SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	11	91.67%
Personal	1	8.33%

TABLE 31: PEARLWARE SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	11
Tableware	10
Ceramic - Pearlware	10
Pearlware Transfer Blue	7
Pearlware Plain	3
Bottle	1
Glass	1
Glass Bottle Base Fragment	1
Personal	1
Smoking	1
Kaolin Clay	1
Pipe Bowl	1

The site produced a total of 12 artifacts, predominantly from the Kitchen Class, Tablewares. This site likely represents a discard of a single ceramic vessel.

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.

Little McCartney Site AiGx-503:

The Little McCartney Site yielded a total of 15 artifacts.

TABLE 32: LITTLE MCCARTNEY SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	6	40.00%
Indigenous	9	60.00%

TABLE 33: LITTLE MCCARTNEY SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	6
Tableware	4
Ceramic - Whiteware	2
WW Plain	1
WW Hand Painted Late Palette	1
Ceramic - Pearlware	1
Plain Pearlware	1
Bottle	1
Glass	1
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	1
Utilitarian	1
Stoneware - Fine	1
Stoneware Lead Glaze	1

TABLE 34: LITTLE MCCARTNEY SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	9
Lithic Debitage	8
Onondaga Chert	8
Flake - Secondary	8
Lithic Projectile Point	1
Bois Blanc	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Midsection Fragmentary & Unidentifiable	1

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced and artifacts which a production period confined to the 19th century. The artifact assemblage has a production period from the 19th well into the 20th centuries.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site is most representative of an Indigenous peoples presence within the Study Area, and the recovered Euro-Canadian materials are best described as intrusive from the nearby Euro-Canadian site. The site does not represent a discrete or focused 19th century occupation.

The site produced a total of 9 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.

Hidden Site AiGx-501:

The Hidden Site yielded a total of 51 artifacts.

TABLE 35: HIDDEN SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Indigenous	51	100.00%

TABLE 36: HIDDEN SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	51
Lithic Debitage	50
Onondaga Chert	50
Core Fragment	5
Flake - Fragment	27
Flake - Secondary	18
Stone	1
Groundstone	1
Groundstone Fragment	1

The recovered assemblage consists predominantly of materials consistent with tool production and or modification. A single grindstone fragment was also found on the site, however, given the condition it is not possible to identify the nature of the object.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site is representative of an Indigenous peoples presence within the Study Area. No date diagnostic materials were recovered with the collected assemblage.

Broken Jack Site AiGw-1136:

The Broken Jack Site yielded a total of 2 artifacts.

TABLE 37: BROKEN JACK SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Indigenous	2	100.00%

TABLE 38: BROKEN JACK SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	2
Lithic Debitage	1
Onondaga Chert	1
Shatter	1
Flake - Fragment	27
Flake - Secondary	18
Projectile Point	1
Onondaga Chert	1
Jacks Reef Projectile Point	1

The recovered Jacks Reef Projectile Point dates to the Middle to Late Woodland period.

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.

Broken Blade Site AiGx-505:

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

The Broken Blade Site yielded a total of 2 artifacts.

TABLE 39: BROKEN BLADE SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Indigenous	2	100.00%

TABLE 40: BROKEN BLADE SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	2
Lithic Debitage	1
Bois Blanc Chert	1
Flake - Fragment	1
Tool	1
Bois Blanc Chert	1
Bifacial Tool Fragment - Knife	1

The recovered assemblage consisted of a midsection of a bifacial tool fragment, potentially classified as a Knife. As well, a single flake 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.

Little Lithic Site AiGx-507:

The Little Lithic Site yielded a total of 2 artifacts.

TABLE 41: LITTLE LITHIC SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Indigenous	2	100.00%

TABLE 42: LITTLE LITHIC SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	2
Lithic Debitage	1
Bois Blanc Chert	1

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Flake - Fragment	1
Onondaga Chert	1
Flake - Fragment	1

The recovered assemblage consisted of two 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.

Middle Site AiGw-1137:

The Middle Site yielded a total of 2 artifacts.

TABLE 43: MIDDLE SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Indigenous	2	100.00%

TABLE 44: MIDDLE SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	2
Tool	1
Onondaga Chert	1
Biface Tool Fragment	1
Projectile Point	1
Onondaga Chert	1
Jacks Reef Type Projectile Point	1

The recovered projectile point is best identified as Jacks Reef Type Projectile Point and likely dates to the Middle to Late Woodland period. A biface tool fragment was also recovered, although the function could not be inferred.

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.

Refuse Site AiGx-504:

The Refuse Site yielded a total of 9 artifacts.

TABLE 45: REFUSE SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	8	88.89%
Indigenous	1	11.11%

TABLE 46: REFUSE SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	8
Tableware	8
Ceramic - Whiteware	5
WW Plain	1
WW Shell Edge Scalloped - Curved Lines	1
WW Hand Painted Late Palette	2
Exfoliated & Unidentifiable	1
Ceramic - Pearlware	1
Plain Pearlware	1
Bottle	2
Glass	2
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	2

TABLE 47: REFUSE SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	1
Lithic Projectile Point	1
Onondaga	1
Base Fragment of Projectile Point - Fragmentary	1

The recovered assemblage included various Euro-Canadian ceramic types as well as bottle glass 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 produced a total of 1 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.

Creek 1 Site AiGx-500:

The Creek 1 Site yielded a total of 20 artifacts.

TABLE 48: CREEK 1 SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	4	20.00%
Indigenous	16	80.00%

TABLE 49: CREEK 1 SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	4
Tableware	3
Ceramic - Pearlware	2
Plain Pearlware	1
Pearlware Open Sponge	1
Ceramic - Porcelain	1
Plain Porcelain	1
Utilitarian	1
Stoneware	1
Stoneware Salt Glazed	1

TABLE 50: CREEK 1 SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	16

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Lithic Debitage	15
Onondaga Chert	15
Shatter	5
Flake - Fragment	5
Flake - Secondary	4
Core	1
Tool	1
Stone	1
Groundstone Tool Fragment	1

The recovered assemblage included minor examples of Euro-Canadian ceramics. These are best described as intrusive into the Indigenous peoples site, owing to the long Euro-Canadian habitation of the property.

The Indigenous assemblage consisted of numerous flake fragments, secondary flakes, a core and a fragment of a groundstone tool.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has produced the required densities of Indigenous artifacts to indicate the site retains further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Creek 2 Site AiGw-1134:

The Creek 2 Site yielded a total of 20 artifacts.

TABLE 51: CREEK 2 SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Architectural	1	5.00%
Kitchen	6	30.00%
Indigenous	12	60.00%
Organic	1	5.00%

TABLE 52: CREEK 2 SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	6

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Tableware	4
Ceramic - Whiteware	3
Whiteware Plain	3
Ceramic - Ironstone	1
Ironstone Plain	1
Utilitarian	1
Earthenware	1
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	1
Bottle	1
Glass	1
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	1
Organic	1
Bone - Mammal	1
Bone	1
Bone Fragment	1
Architectural	1
Glass Pane	1
Glass	1
Glass Pane = or < 1.66 mm	1

TABLE 53: CREEK 2 SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	12
Lithic Debitage	12
Onondaga Chert	12
Shatter	2
Flake - Fragment	9
Flake - Secondary	1

The recovered assemblage included minor examples of Euro-Canadian ceramics. These are best described as intrusive into the Indigenous peoples site.

The Indigenous assemblage consisted of numerous flake fragments and shatter.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has produced the required densities of Indigenous artifacts to indicate the site retains further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Scatter 1 Site (Non-Bordenized):

The Scatter 1 Site yielded a total of 2 artifacts.

TABLE 54: SCATTER 1 SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Indigenous	2	100.00%

TABLE 55: SCATTER 1 SITE STAGE 2 INDIGENOUS ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Indigenous	2
Lithic Debitage	2
Onondaga	2
Shatter	2

The recovered assemblage consisted of two example of shatter.

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.

8.8. Artifact Analysis Overview & Holdings

The analysis of the recovered Euro-Canadian assemblage was completed using an internal artifact analysis program proprietary to Irvin Heritage Inc. This program uses a variety of documents to reference and a complete list of all references within the program are provided for within the Reference section of this report (IHI ACS).

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).

- 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 56: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes	Location
Field Notes: P379-0737-2025	Digital Files	-	IHI Server
Photos: P379-0737-2025	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

It should be noted that given the age and lack of sufficient details associated with the archaeological sites perviously registered within the Study Area, no attempt was made to correlate these previous sites to the ones identified under this assessment. It was the professional opinion of the licensee that attention should be paid to the area of the previously sites, which was completed, but that all resources would be mapped and recorded under current best practices. A prime example of this is AiGx-99 which was recorded a 3 flakes and 1 biface tip, where in fact the Hidden Site (AiGx-501) was identified there and consisted of 51 artifacts over 6,253 meters square.

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

The following archaeological resources were identified.

Isolated Findspot #1 aka Tundra Site AiGw-1138:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an Agate Basin projectile point dating to the Paleo period. 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 not been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1.b.iii of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended for Isolated Findspot #1 aka Tundra Site AiGw-1138.

Isolated Findspot #2:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a Jacks Reef projectile point dating to the Woodland period. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were 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 #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 example of chipping detritus. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were 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 a partial projectile point. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were 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 #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 example of chipping detritus. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were 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 #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 example of chipping detritus. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were 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 a partial projectile point. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were 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.

Isolated Findspot #8:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a partial projectile point. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were 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 #8 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 #9:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a partial projectile point. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were 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 #9 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 #10:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of an example of chipping detritus. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were 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 #10 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 #11:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a partial projectile point. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were 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 #11 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 #12:

This Isolated Findspot consisted of a partial projectile point. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were 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 #12 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.

Macartney Site AiGw-1132:

A refined review of date diagnostic materials within the entirety of the assemblage produce an occupation date of 1830 to the 1960s. However, when artifacts are removed which have a production period spanning both the 19th and 20th centuries a refined date of 1825-1870 is produced. However, only 53 artifacts can be conclusively dated to a production period pre 1900. The distinct 19th century diagnostic artifacts account for only 8.35% of the recovered Euro-Canadian assemblage.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site is representative of a longer occupation of the Study Area, and the site does not represent a discrete or focused 19th century occupation.

The site produced a total of 3 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.

The Macartney Site AiGw-1132 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.

Cascade Site AiGw-1129:

A refined review of date diagnostic materials within the entirety of the assemblage produced an occupation date of 1830 to the 1960s. However, when artifacts are removed which have a production period spanning both the 19th and 20th centuries a refined date of 1825-1870 is produced. However, only 68 artifacts can be conclusively dated to a production period pre 1900. The distinct 19th century diagnostic artifacts account for only 6.60% of the recovered Euro-Canadian assemblage.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site is representative of a longer occupation of the Study Area, and the site does not represent a discrete or focused 19th century occupation.

Further, a review of the materials recovered from the Test Pit Survey resulted in no indications that the recovered assemblage was earlier or later than the balance of the property. Overall the assemblage is similar and consistent in nature throughout the site area.

The site produced a total of 8 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.

The Cascade Site AiGw-1129 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.

Macartney South Site AiGx-497:

A refined review of date diagnostic materials within the entirety of the assemblage produce an occupation date of 1830 to the 1960s. However, when artifacts are removed which have a production period spanning both the 19th and 20th centuries a refined date of 1795-1851 is produced. The majority of the assemblage consists of material with a distinct manufacturing period confined to the 19th century.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site is representative of discrete and focused early to mid 19th century occupation of the Study Area.

The site produced a total of 1 Indigenous peoples artifact. 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.

The Macartney South Site AiGx-497 has not been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains 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 Macartney South Site AiGx-497.

Barn Site AiGx-499:

A refined review of date diagnostic materials within the entirety of the assemblage produce an occupation date of 1834 to the mid 20th century. However, when artifacts are removed which

have a production period post 1900 an occupation of date of 1835-1875 results. However, there are only 4 artifacts present within the assemblage that clearest post date. The assemblage also included examples of post 1900 refuse such as plastic and stone flooring tile. Given the recovered assemblage, the site has produced enough artifacts pre-dating 1900 to indicate that the site has a distinct period of use dating to before 1900.

A refined review of date diagnostic materials within the entirety of the assemblage produce an occupation date of 1846 to the mid 20th century. However, when artifacts are removed which have a production period spanning both the 19th and 20th centuries a refined date of 1846-1875 is produced. However, only 2 artifacts can be conclusively dated to a production period pre 1900. The distinct 19th century diagnostic artifacts account for only 7.14% of the recovered Euro-Canadian assemblage.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site is representative of a longer occupation of the Study Area, and the site does not represent a discrete or focused 19th century occupation.

The Barn Site AiGx-499 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.

Plain Site AiGx-505:

The site produced a total of 9 artifacts, all from the Kitchen Class, Tablewares. This site likely represents a discard of a single ceramic vessel.

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 Plain Site AiGx-505 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.

Laneway Cluster Site AiGx-1133:

The site produced a total of 23 artifacts, from the Kitchen, Personal and 20th century classes.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced and artifacts which a production period confined to the 19th century. The artifact assemblage has a production period from the 19th well into the 20th centuries.

The site is representative of a longer occupation of the Study Area, and the site does not represent a discrete or focused 19th century occupation.

The Laneway Cluster Site AiGx-1133 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.

Pearlware Site AiGx-502:

The site produced a total of 12 artifacts, all from the Kitchen and Personal classes.

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 Pearlware Site AiGx-502 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.

Little McCartney Site AiGx-503:

The site produced a total of 15 artifacts, 6 from the Kitchen Class and 9 from the Indigenous Class.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced and artifacts which a production period confined to the 19th century. The artifact assemblage has a production period from the 19th well into the 20th centuries.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site is most representative of an Indigenous peoples presence within the Study Area, and the recovered Euro-Canadian materials are best described

as intrusive from the nearby Euro-Canadian site. The site does not represent a discrete or focused 19th century occupation.

The site produced a total of 9 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.

The Little McCartney Site AiGx-503 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.

Hidden Site AiGx-501:

The recovered assemblage consists predominantly of materials consistent with tool production and or modification related to Indigenous peoples. A single grindstone fragment was also found on the site, however, given the condition it is not possible to identify the nature of the object.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site is representative of an Indigenous peoples presence within the Study Area. No date diagnostic materials were recovered with the collected assemblage.

The Hidden Site AiGx-501 has not been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains 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 Hidden Site AiGx-501.

Broken Jack Site AiGx-503:

The site produced a total of 2 artifacts.

The recovered Jacks Reef Projectile Point dates to the Middle to Late Woodland period.

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 Broken Jack Site AiGx-503 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.

Broken Blade Site AiGx-504:

The site produced a total of 2 artifacts.

The recovered assemblage consisted of a midsection of a bifacial tool fragment, potentially classified as a Knife. As well, a single flake 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.

The Broken Blade Site AiGx-504 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.

Little Lithic Site AiGx-507:

The site produced a total of 2 artifacts.

The recovered assemblage consisted of two 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 Little Lithic Site AiGx-507 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.

Middle Site AiGw-1137:

The site produced a total of 2 artifacts.

The recovered projectile point is best identified as Jacks Reef Type Projectile Point and likely dates to the Middle to Late Woodland period.

A biface tool fragment was also recovered, although the function could not be inferred.

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 Middle Site AiGw-1137 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.

Refuse Site AiGx-504:

The site produced a total of 9 artifacts.

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 produced a total of 1 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.

The Refuse Site AiGx-504 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.

Creek 1 Site AiGx-500:

The recovered assemblage included minor examples of Euro-Canadian ceramics. These are best described as intrusive into the Indigenous peoples site, owing to the long Euro-Canadian habitation of the property.

The Indigenous assemblage consisted of numerous flake fragments, secondary flakes, a core

and a fragment of a groundstone tool. The site is best attributed to resource procurement by Indigenous peoples within the Study Area.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has produced the required densities of Indigenous artifacts to indicate the site retains further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

The Creek 1 Site AiGx-500 has not been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains 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 Hidden Site AiGx-501.

Creek 2 Site AiGw-1134:

The recovered assemblage included minor examples of Euro-Canadian ceramics. These are best described as intrusive into the Indigenous peoples site, owing to the long Euro-Canadian habitation of the property.

The Indigenous assemblage consisted of numerous flake fragments and shatter. The site is best attributed to resource procurement by Indigenous peoples within the Study Area.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has produced the required densities of Indigenous artifacts to indicate the site retains further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

The Creek 2 Site AiGw-1134 has not been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains 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 Hidden Site AiGx-501.

Scatter 1 Site (Non-Bordenized):

The site produced a total of 2 artifacts, both examples of lithic shatter.

Given the recovered assemblage, the site has not produced enough artifacts to indicate that it

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is an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

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.

TABLE 57: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 3 m Pedestrian Survey	Archaeological Resources	60.79	82.1%
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey	Archaeological Resources	3.44	4.6%
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey	No Archaeological Resources	2.66	3.6%
Low Potential: Extant Structures, Outbuildings etc.	-	0.12	0.2%
Low Potential: Low Lying & Wet, Non-Navigable Waterways	-	1.99	
Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 AA Recommended	-	4.95	6.7%
Total		74.03	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 #2, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #8, #9, #10, #11, and #12 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 Macartney Site (AiGx-1132), Cascade Site (AiGx-1129), Barn Site (AiGx-499), Plain Site (AiGx-505), Laneway Cluster Site (AiGw-1133), Pearlware Site (AiGx-502), Little McCartney Site (AiGx-503), Broken Jack Site (AiGw-1136), Broken Blade Site (AiGw-506), Little Lithic Site (AiGx-507), Middle Site (AiGw-1137), Refuse Site (AiGx-504) and the

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Scatter 1 Site (Non-Bordenized) 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 Isolated Findspot # 1 Tundra Site (AiGw-1138) 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.
 - All excavated soils are to be screened through an aperture no greater than 6 mm
 - 10% of units must have soil screened through an aperture no greater than 3 mm
 - 20% of the grid unit account must be exacted as In-Fill units within the Site Area
 - 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 identified Macartney South Site (AiGx-497) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:
 - A 10 m grid is to be installed with a tape and transit over the limits of the site
 - Unit excavation may be completed on a 10 m grid over the site extent following the provisions of the 2021 19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites Standards for Consultant Archaeologists
 - 40% of the grid unit account must be exacted as In-Fill units within the Site Area
 - 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.
 - 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

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- 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
 - Archival research is required for the property, particularly to determine further historic details as to the nature of the Macartney South Site.
-
- The identified Hidden Site (AiGx-501) 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 must be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent
 - 20% of the grid unit account must be exacted as In-Fill units within the Site Area
 - 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.
 - 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 identified Creek 1 Site (AiGx-500) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:
 - Unit excavation must be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent
 - 20% of the grid unit account must be exacted as In-Fill units within the Site Area
 - 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.
 - 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

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- The identified Creek 2 Site (AiGw-1134) 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 must be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent
 - 20% of the grid unit account must be exacted as In-Fill units within the Site Area
 - 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.
 - 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 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 2: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



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



Image 4: Example of soil visibility.



Image 5: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 6: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 7: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 8: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.

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Image 9: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 10: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 11: Example of soil visibility.



Image 12: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 13: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 14: Sample of soil visibility with minor crop growth.



Image 15: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 16: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 17: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.

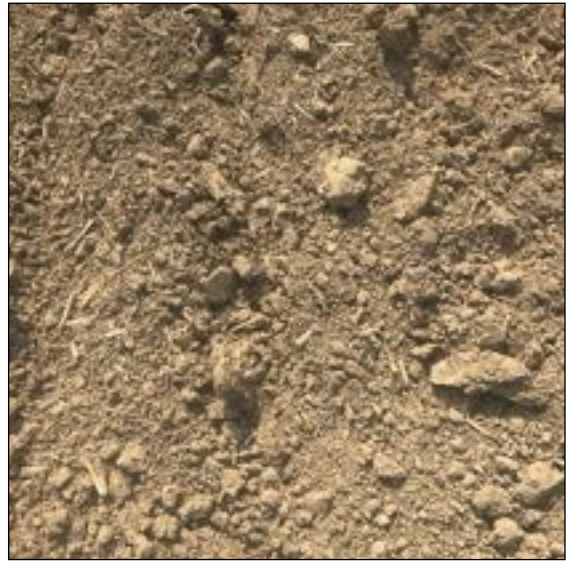


Image 18: Detail of soil visibility within the Study Area.



Image 19: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 20: Study Area subject to a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 21: Field Archaeologists conducting a 3 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 22: Example of non-navigable watercourse within the Study Area.



Image 23: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 24: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 25: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 26: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 27: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 28: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.

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Image 29: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



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



Image 31: Example of ruined barn noted within the Study Area.



Image 32: Example of Low Lying & Wet conditions.



Image 33: Example of Low Lying & Wet lands.



Image 34: Example of Low Lying & Wet lands looking upward to top of slope.



Image 35: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



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

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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 lands.



Image 40: Example of Low Lying & Wet lands.



Image 41: Example of Low Lying & Wet lands.



Image 42: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 43: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 44: Field Archaeologists conducting a 1m transect CSP.



Image 45: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 46: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 47: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 48: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 49: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 50: Field Archaeologists conducting a 1m transect CSP.



Image 51: Field Archaeologists conducting a 1m transect CSP.



Image 52: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 53: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 54: Field Archaeologists conducting a 1m transect CSP.



Image 55: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 56: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 57: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 58: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 59: Field Archaeologists conducting a 1m transect CSP.



Image 60: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.

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Image 61: Field Archaeologists conducting a 1m transect CSP.



Image 62: Field Archaeologists conducting a 1m transect CSP.



Image 63: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 64: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 65: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 66: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 67: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 68: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 69: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 70: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 71: Field Archaeologists conducting a 1m transect CSP.



Image 72: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.

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Image 73: Field Archaeologists conducting a 1m transect CSP.



Image 74: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 75: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 76: Soil visibility during a completed CSP.



Image 77: Field Archaeologists conducting a 3 m Pedestrian Survey, November 2024.



Image 78: Field Archaeologists conducting a 3 m Pedestrian Survey, November 2024.



Image 79: Field Archaeologists conducting a 3 m Pedestrian Survey, November 2024.

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.

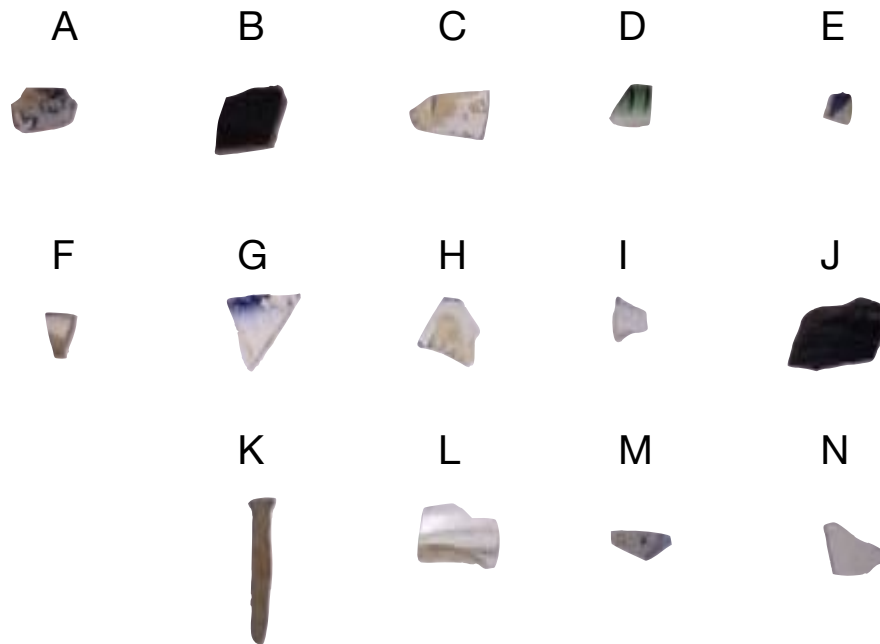
The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.

13. FIGURES

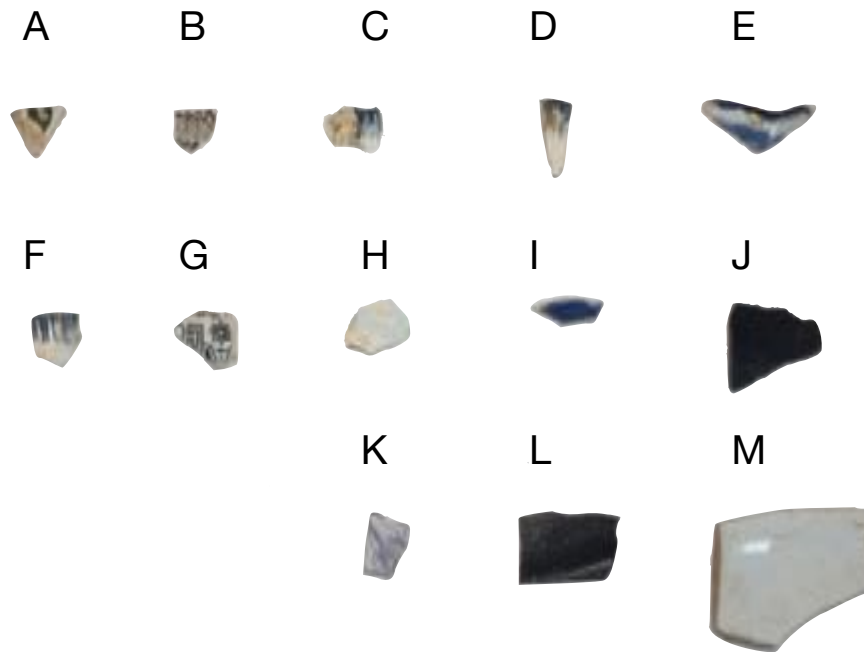
IF#1 aka Tundra Site



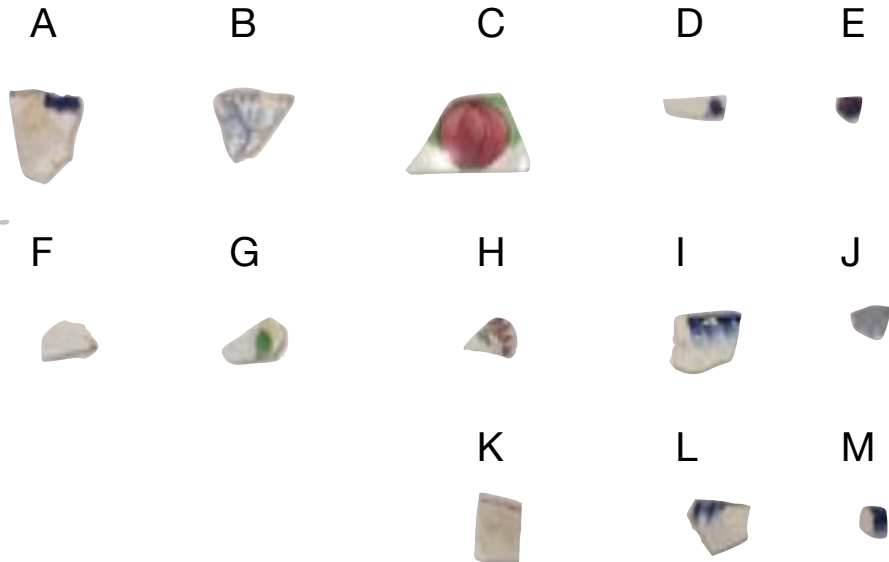
- | | |
|---|---|
| A: IF#1 Agate Basin Paleo Point (P379-737.S2.IF#1) | G: IF#7 Onondaga Incomplete PPO (P379-737.S2.IF#7) |
| B: IF#2 Jacks Reef Point (P379-737.S2.IF#2) | H: IF#8 Onondaga Incomplete PPO P379-737.S2.IF#8) |
| C: IF#3 Onondaga Flake Fragment (P379-737.S2.IF#3) | I: IF#9 Onondaga Incomplete PPO (P379-737.S2.IF#9) |
| D: IF#4 Bois Blanc Incomplete PPO (P379-737.S2.IF#4) | J: IF#10 Onondaga Flake Fragment (P379-737.S2.IF#10) |
| E: IF#5 Onondaga Secondary Flake (P379-737.S2.IF#5) | K: IF#11 Onondaga Incomplete PPO (P379-737.S2.IF#11) |
| F: IF#6 Bois Blanc Flake Fragment (P379-737.S2.IF#6) | L: IF#12 Onondaga Incomplete PPO (P379-737.S2.IF#12) |



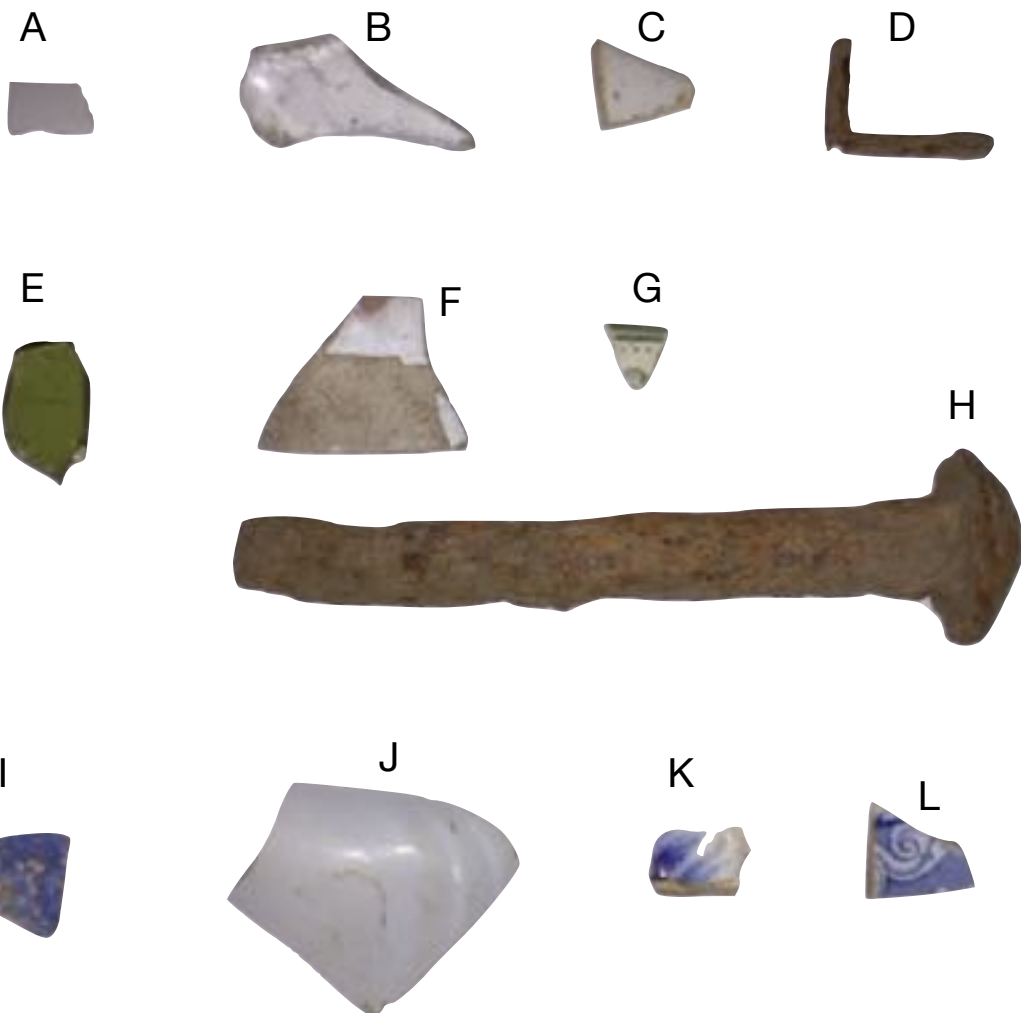
- | | |
|---|---|
| A: Whiteware Transfer Black (AiGw-1132.CSP0.254) | H: Whiteware Flow Blue Transfer (AiGw-1132.CSP0.369) |
| B: Earthenware Jackfield (AiGw-1132.CSP0.05) | I: Whiteware Shell Edge Scaloped Curved Lines (AiGw-1132.CSP0.295) |
| C: Whiteware Hand Painted Late Palette (AiGw-1132.CSP0.229) | J: Stoneware Basaltware (AiGw-1132.CSP0.380) |
| D: Pearlware Embossed Rim Edgeware (AiGw-1132.CSP0.310) | K: Nail Machine Cut (AiGw-1132.CSP0.249) |
| E: Whiteware Early Blue Hand Painted (AiGw-1132.CSP0.497) | L: Whiteware Flow Blue Transfer (AiGw-1132.CSP0.243) |
| F: Whiteware Impressed Unscaloped Edgeware (AiGw-1132.CSP0.77) | M: Whiteware Multichamber Slip Common Cable (AiGw-1132.CSP0.491) |
| G: Pearlware Embossed Rim Edgeware (AiGw-1132.CSP0.364) | N: Glass Pane = or < 1.6 mm (AiGw-1132.CSP0.48) |



- | | |
|--|--|
| A: Whiteware Hand Painted Late Palette Thermally Altered (AiGw-1129.CSP0.141) | F: Whiteware Impressed Unscaloped Edgware (AiGw-1129.CSP0.73) |
| B: Whiteware Brown Transfer (AiGw-1129.CSP0.173) | G: Whiteware Transfer Blue (AiGw-1129.CSP0.75) |
| C: Whiteware Shell Edge Scaloped Curved Lines (AiGw-1129.CSP0.180) | H: Pearlware Plain (AiGw-1129.CSP0.081) |
| D: Whiteware Embossed Rim Patterned Scalloping (AiGw-1129.CSP0.019) | I: Pearlware Transfer Blue (AiGw-1129.CSP0.082) |
| E: Whiteware Non-Impressed Edgware (AiGw-1129.CSP0.213) | J: Stoneware Jetware (AiGw-1129.CSP0.055) |
| | K: Whiteware Transfer Lavender (AiGw-1129.CSP0.324) |
| | L: Stoneware Basaltware (AiGw-1129.CSP0.136) |
| | M: Ironstone Moulded Foliage Motif (AiGw-1129.CSP0.640) |



- | | |
|--|--|
| A: Pearlware Embossed Rim Edgware (AiGx-497.CSP0.32) | H: Whiteware Hand Painted Late Palette (AiGx-497.CSP0.141) |
| B: Pearlware Transfer Blue (AiGx-497.CSP0.28) | I: Whiteware Impressed Unscaloped Edgware (AiGx-497.CSP0.234) |
| C: Whiteware Hand Painted Early Palette (AiGx-497.CSP0.33) | J: Whiteware Sponged Monochrome (AiGx-497.CSP0.207) |
| D: Pearlware Hand Painted Cobalt Blue (AiGx-497.CSP0.56) | K: Pearlware Annular Banded Thermally Altered (AiGx-497.CSP0.217) |
| E: Whiteware Hand Painted Late Palette (AiGx-497.CSP0.310) | L: Pearlware Scaloped Rim Neoclassical (AiGx-497.CSP0.215) |
| F: Pearlware Plain (AiGx-497.CSP0.308) | M: Whiteware Non-Impressed Edgware (AiGx-497.CSP0.299) |
| G: Whiteware Hand Painted Early Palette (AiGx-497.CSP0.137) | |



A: Milk Glass Moulded (AiGx-499.CSP0.01)

B: Clear Bottle Glass (AiGx-499.CSP0.02)

C: Whiteware Plain (AiGx-499.CSP0.05)

D: Corroded Nail (AiGx-499.CSP0.06)

E: Green Glass (AiGx-499.CSP0.07)

F: Stoneware Lead Glaze (AiGx-499.CSP0.09)

G: Whiteware Transfer Green (AiGx-499.CSP0.10)

H: Railroad Spike (AiGx-499.CSP0.15)

I: Whitewall Sponge Monochrome (AiGx-499.CSP0.16)

J: Ironstone Plain (AiGx-499.CSP0.18)

K: Whitewall Impressed Edgeware (AiGx-499.CSP0.22)

L: Whitewall Transfer Blue (AiGx-499.CSP0.26)

A



B



C



D



A: Whiteware Plain (AiGw-1133.CSP0.01)

B: Ironstone Plain Thermally Altered (AiGw-1133.CSP0.11)

C: Whiteware Transfer Blue (AiGw-1133.CSP0.16)

D: Porcelain Plain (AiGw-1133.CSP0.21)

A



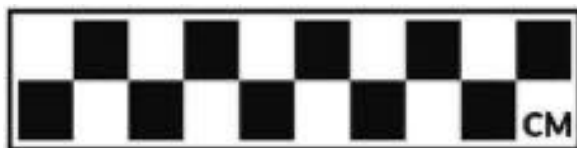
B



C



D

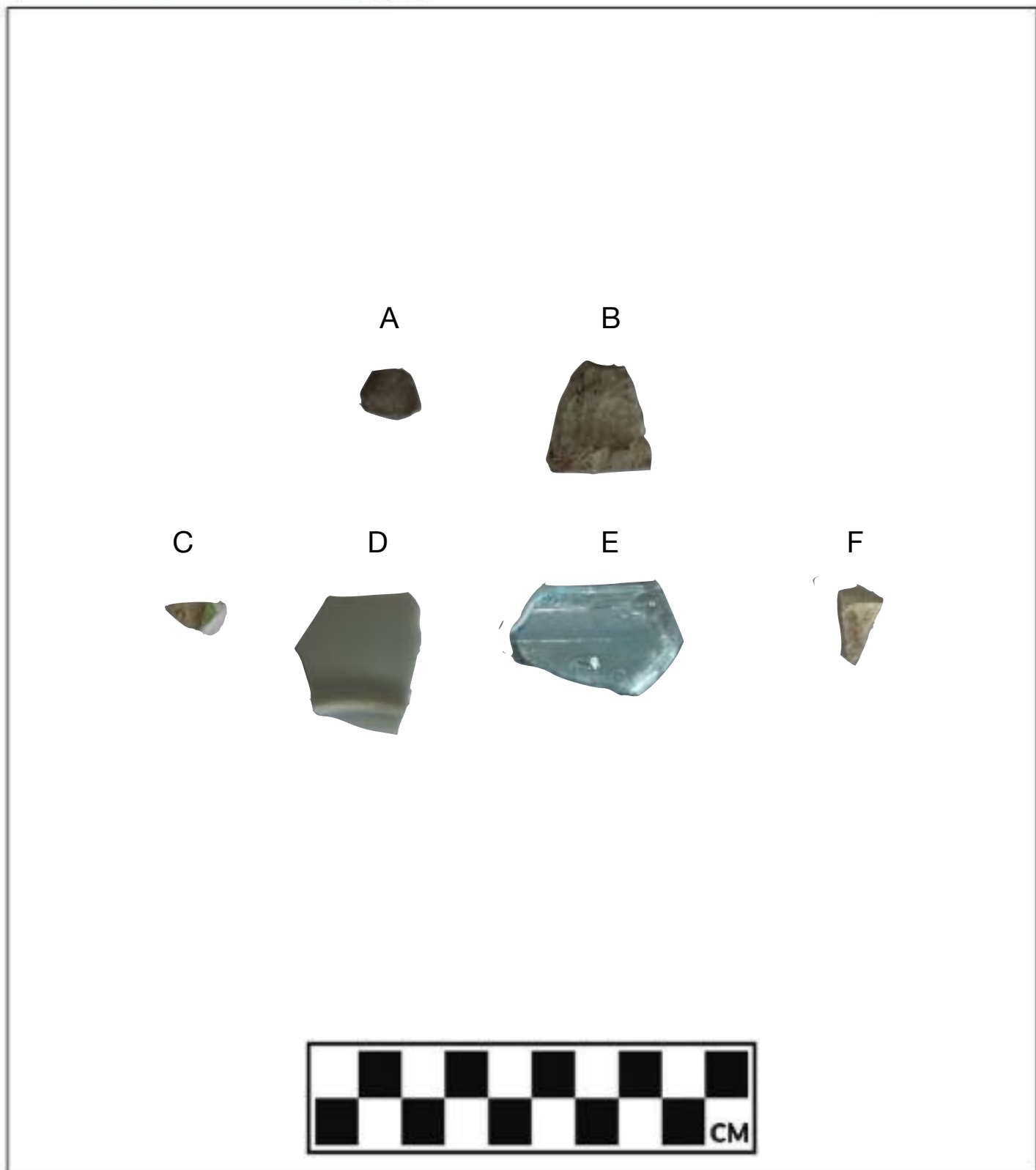


A: Glass Bottle Body Fragment (AiGx-502.CSP0.01)

B: Pearlware Transfer Blue (AiGx-502.CSP0.02)

C: Pearlware Plain (AiGx-502.CSP0.07)

D: Kaolin Clay Pipe Bowl (AiGx-502.CSP0.12)



- A:** Onondaga Secondary Flake (AiGx-506.CSP0.10)
B: Bois Blanc Midsection PPO (AiGx-506.CSP0.11)
C: WW Hand Painted Late Palette (AiGx-506.CSP0.16)
D: Plain Porcelain (AiGx-506.CSP0.13)
E: Glass Bottle Body Fragment (AiGx-506.CSP0.12)
F: Plain Pearlware (AiGx-506.CSP0.18)

- F:**
H:
I:
J:
K:
L:

A



B



C



D

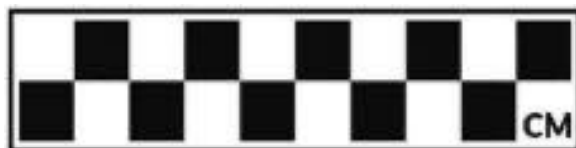


- A:** Flake Fragment Onondaga (AiGx-501.CSP0.01)
- B:** Core Fragment Onondaga (AiGx-501.CSP0.03)
- C:** Flake Secondary Onondaga (AiGx-501.CSP0.04)
- D:** Ground Stone Tool (AiGx-501.CSP0.27)

A



B



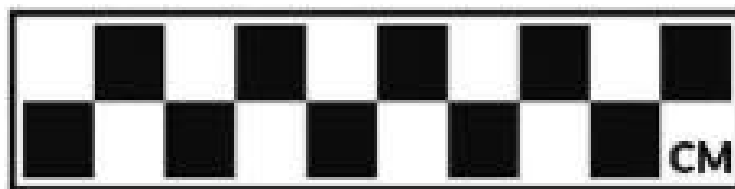
A: Jacks Reef Projectile Point - Onondaga (AiGw-1136.CSP0.01)

B: Block Shatter - Onondaga (AiGw-1136.CSP0.02)



A: Knife Fragment - Bois Blanc (AiGx-506.CSP0.01)

B: Flake Fragment - Bois Blanc (AiGx-506.CSP0.02)



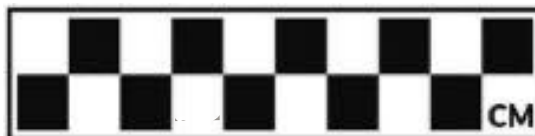
A: Flake Fragment Bois Blanc (AiGx-507.CSP0.01)

B: Flake Fragment Onondaga (AiGx-507.CSP0.02)

A

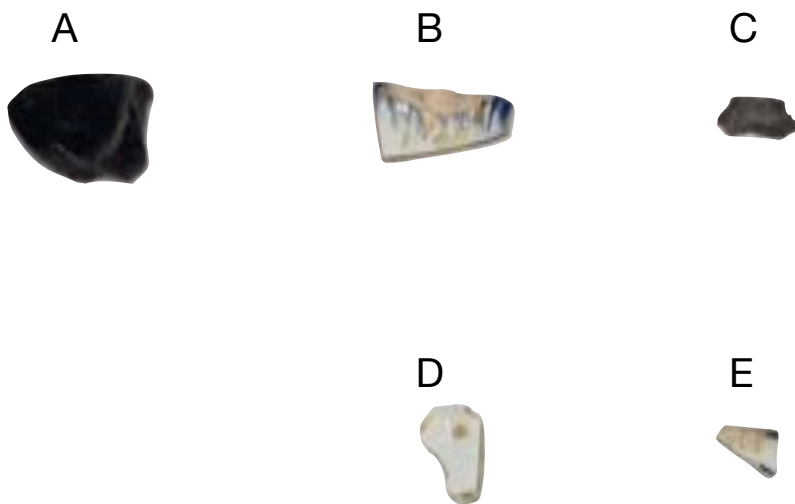


B

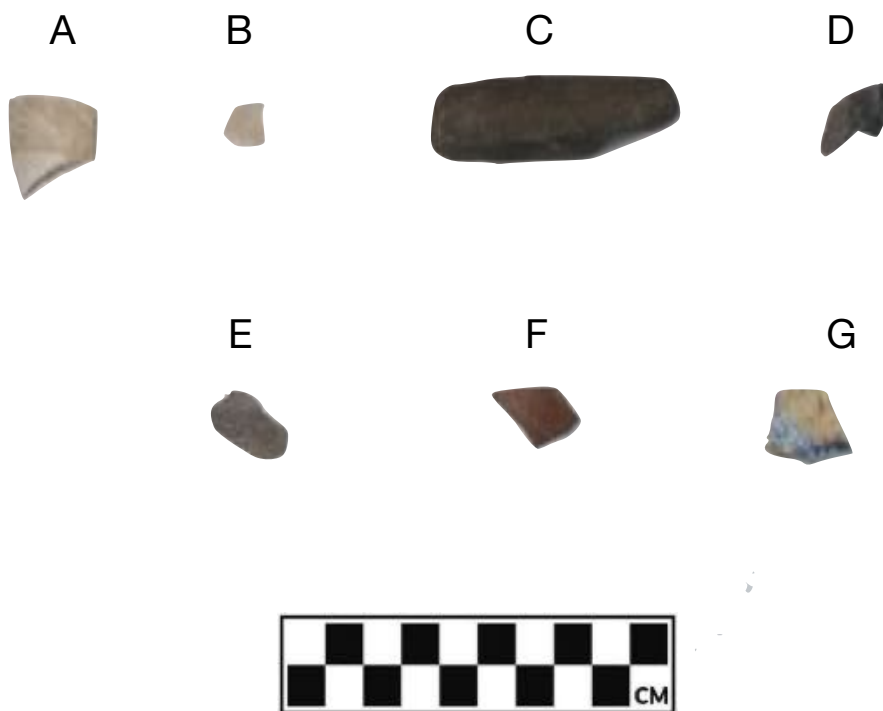


A: Biface Fragment Onondaga (AiGw-1137.CSP0.01)

B: Jacks Reef Projectile Point Onondaga Thermally Altered (AiGw-1137.CSP0.02)



- A:** Glass Bottle Body Fragment (AiGx-504.CSP0.01)
- B:** Whiteware Shell Edge Scalloped Curve Lines (AiGx-504.CSP0.02)
- C:** Projectile Point Base Fragment (AiGx-504.CSP0.03)
- D:** Pearlware Plain (AiGx-504.CSP0.04)
- E:** Whiteware Hand Painted Late Palette (AiGx-504.CSP0.07)



A: Porcelain Plain Thermally Altered (AiGx-500.CSP0.01)

B: Flake Fragment Onondaga (AiGx-500.CSP0.03)

C: Ground Stone Tool (AiGx-500.CSP0.04)

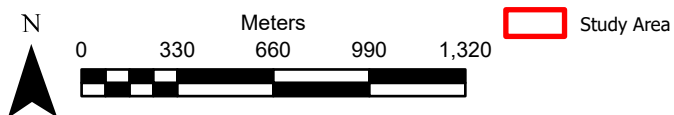
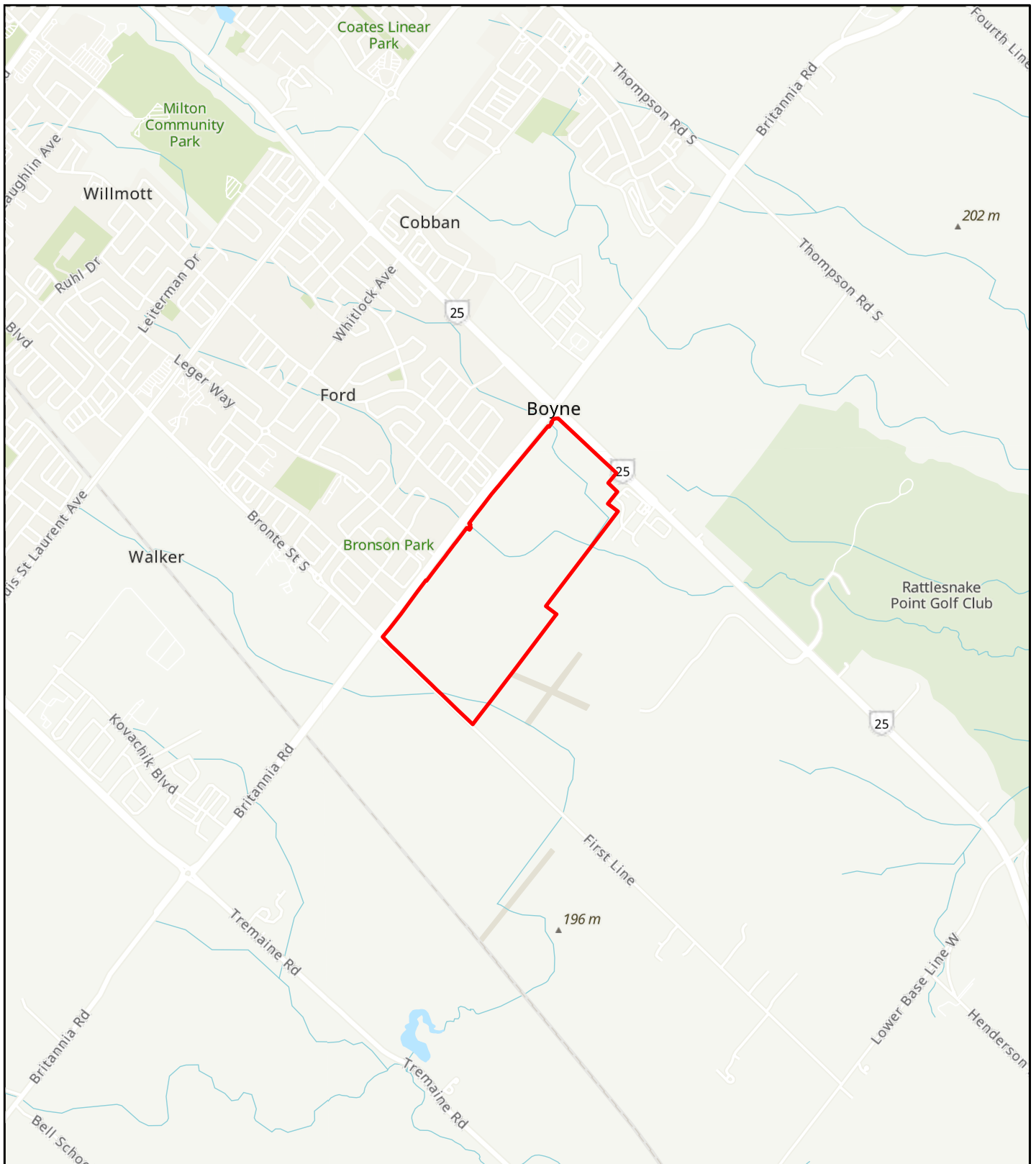
D: Flake Shatter Onondaga (AiGx-500.CSP0.05)

E: Flake Secondary Onondaga (AiGx-500.CSP0.09)

F: Stoneware Salt Glaze (AiGx-500.CSP0.19)

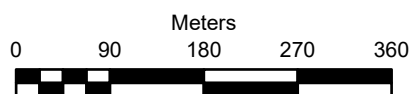
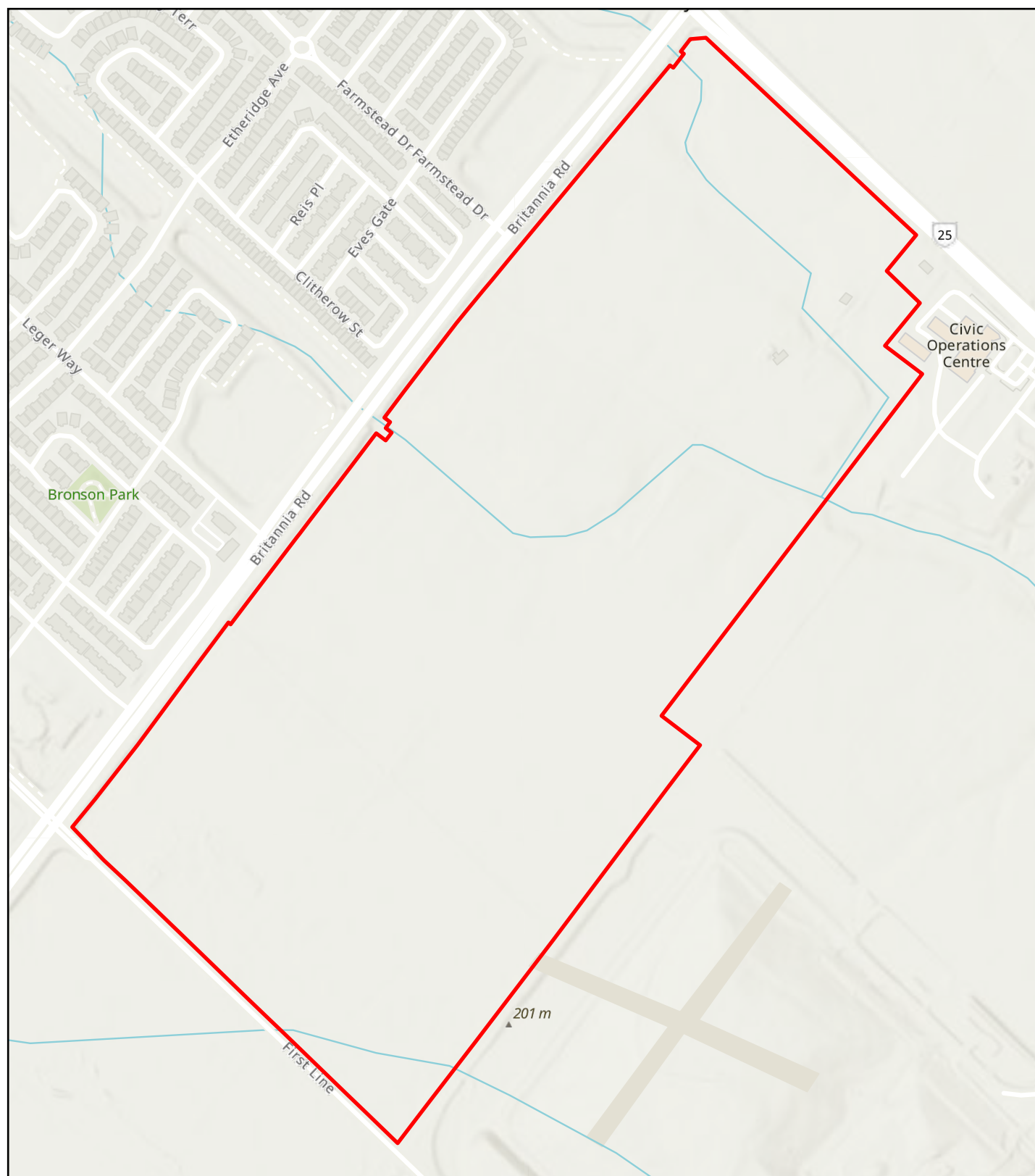
G: Pearlware Open Sponge Blue (AiGx-500.CSP0.20)

14. MAPS



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

Map 1: Study Area Location



Study Area

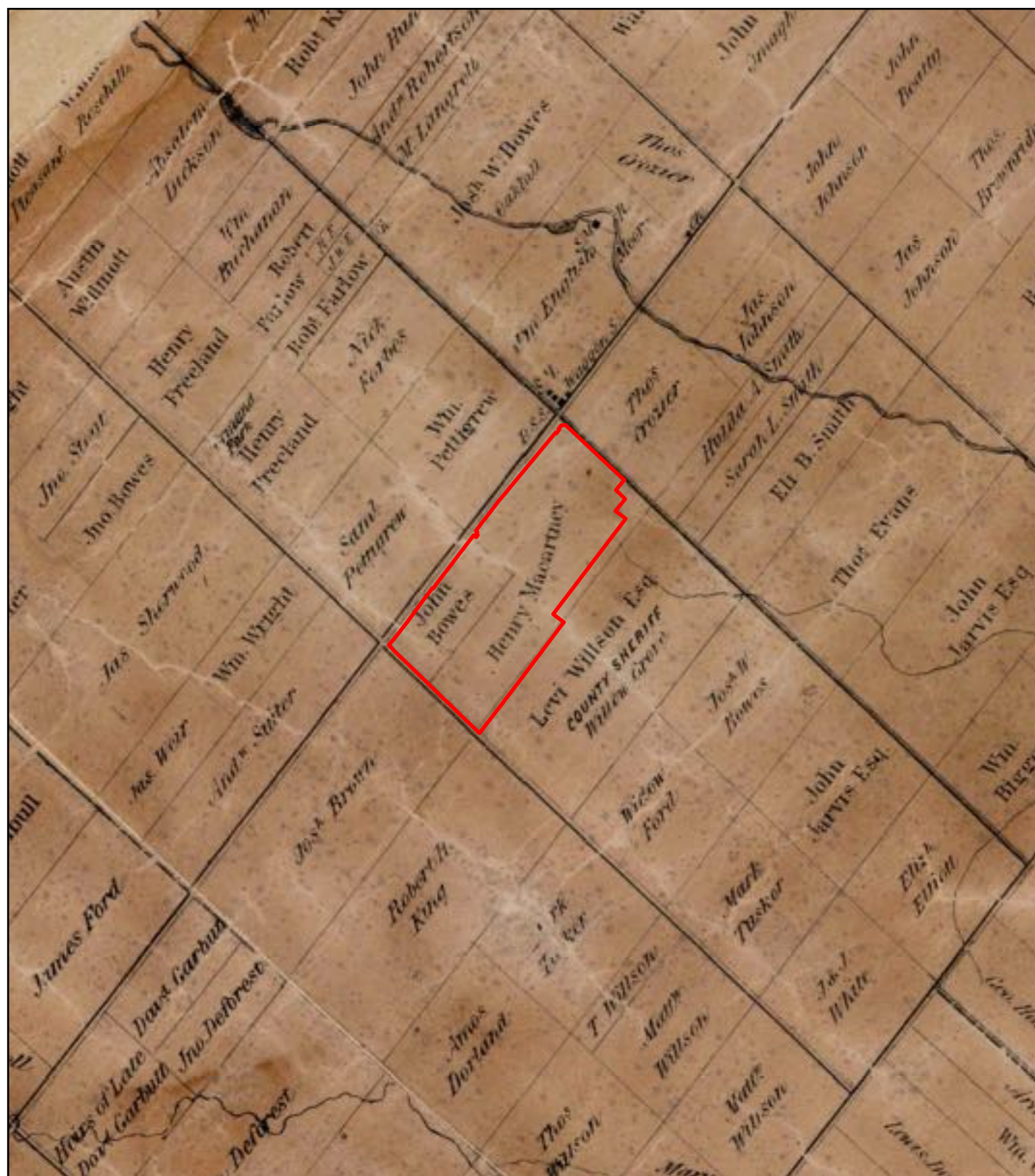
Source: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, Maxar, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodastysrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA,

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



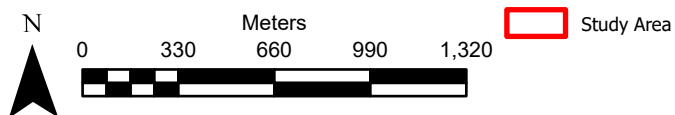
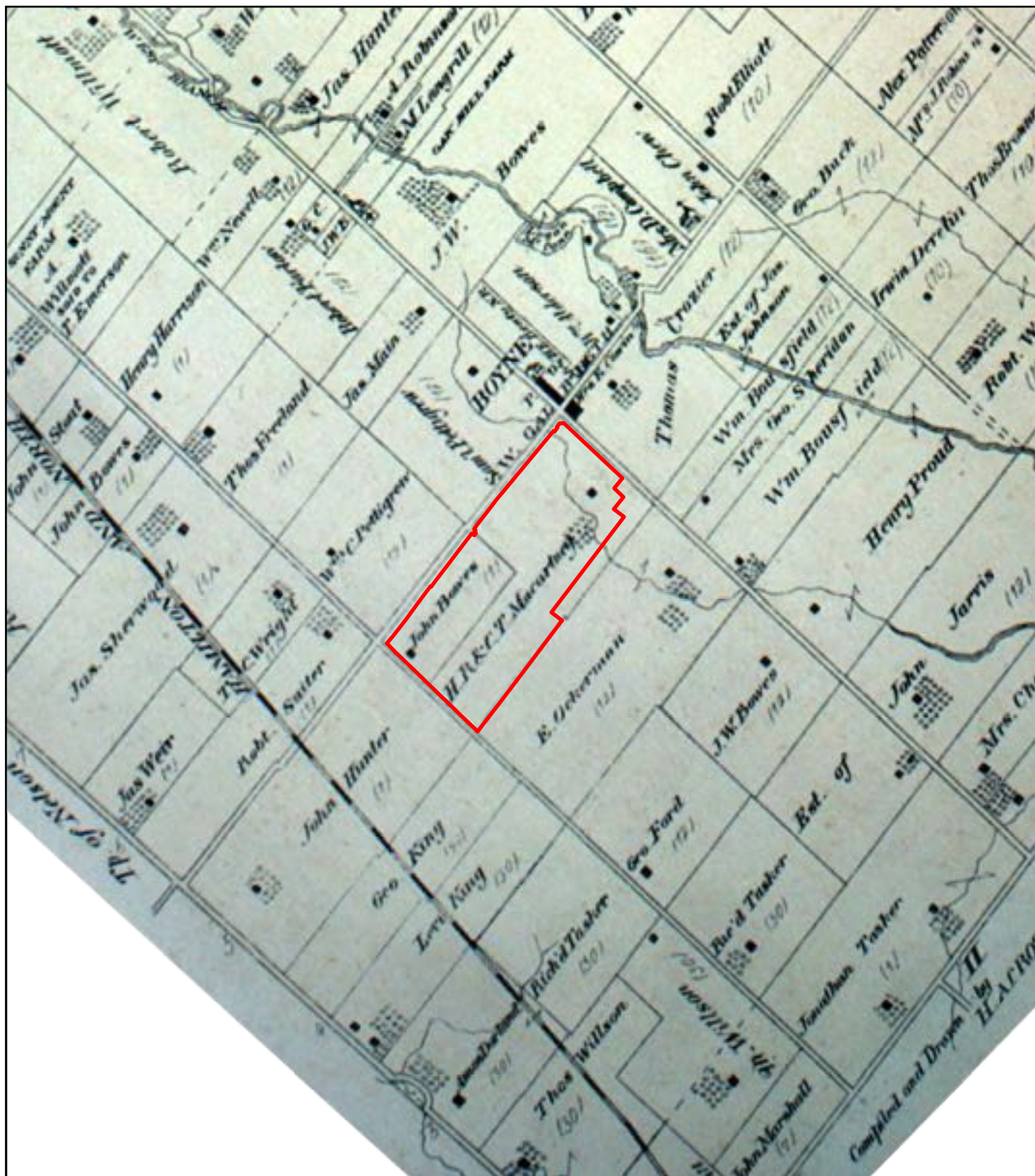
Source: Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Vantor

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



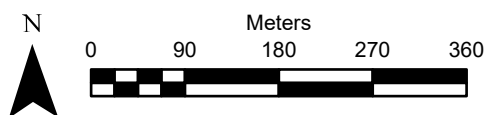
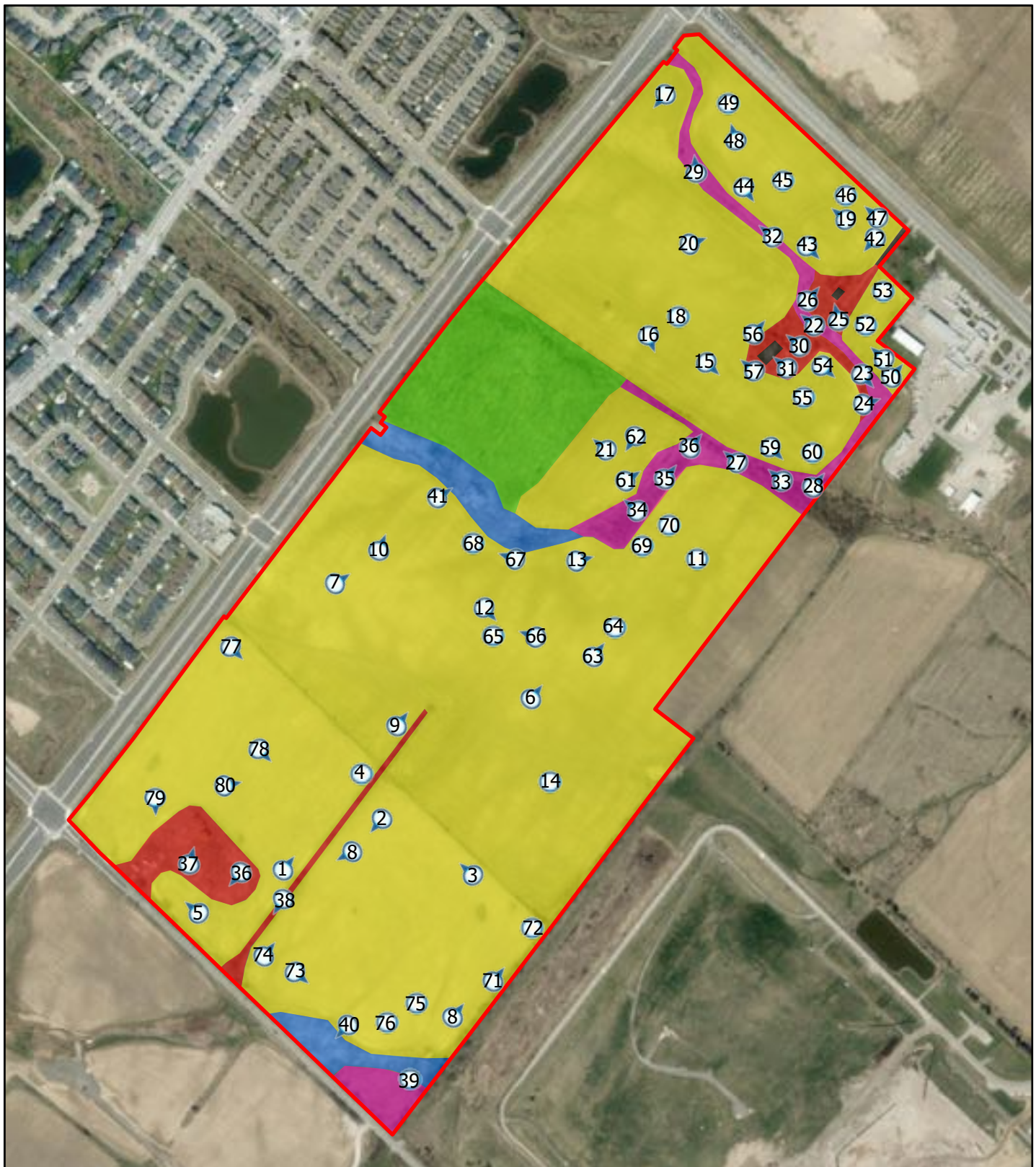
Source: Tremaine 1858

Map 4: Study Area atop 1858 Historic Map



Source: Walker & Miles 1877

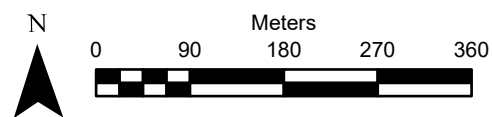
Map 5: Study Area atop 1877 Historic Map



Source: Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Vantor

- Study Area
- 3m Pedestrian Survey Conducted: Archaeological Resources Identified
- 5m Judgmental Test Pit Survey Conducted: Sloped, Graded, Low Lying & Wet etc.
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: Archaeological Resources Identified
- Low Potential: Extant Structures, Roads, etc.
- Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey Recommended
- Low Potential: Low Lying & Wet
- ↗ Photo # & Direction

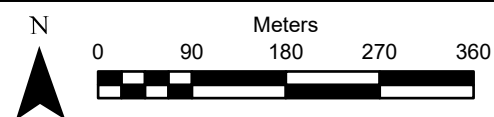
Map 6: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Methodologies with Photo Plates



Source: Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Vantor

- Study Area
- Isolated Findspots
- Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey Recommended
- ▲ IF#1 Tundra Site (AiGw-1138)
- Off Site Datum

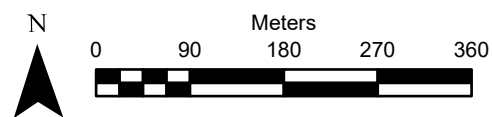
Map 7: Stage 2 Results of Assessment - Isolated Findspots



Source: Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Vantor

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| Study Area | Macartney AiGw-1132 | Broken Blade AiGx-506 |
| Scatter 1 | Barn AiGx-499 | Plain AiGx-505 |
| Little McCartney AiGx-503 | Cascade AiGw-1129 | Pearlware AiGx-502 |
| Laneway Cluster AiGw-1133 | Broken Jack AiGw-1136 | Middle AiGw-1137 |
| Refuse Site AiGx-504 | Little Lithic AiGx-507 | |

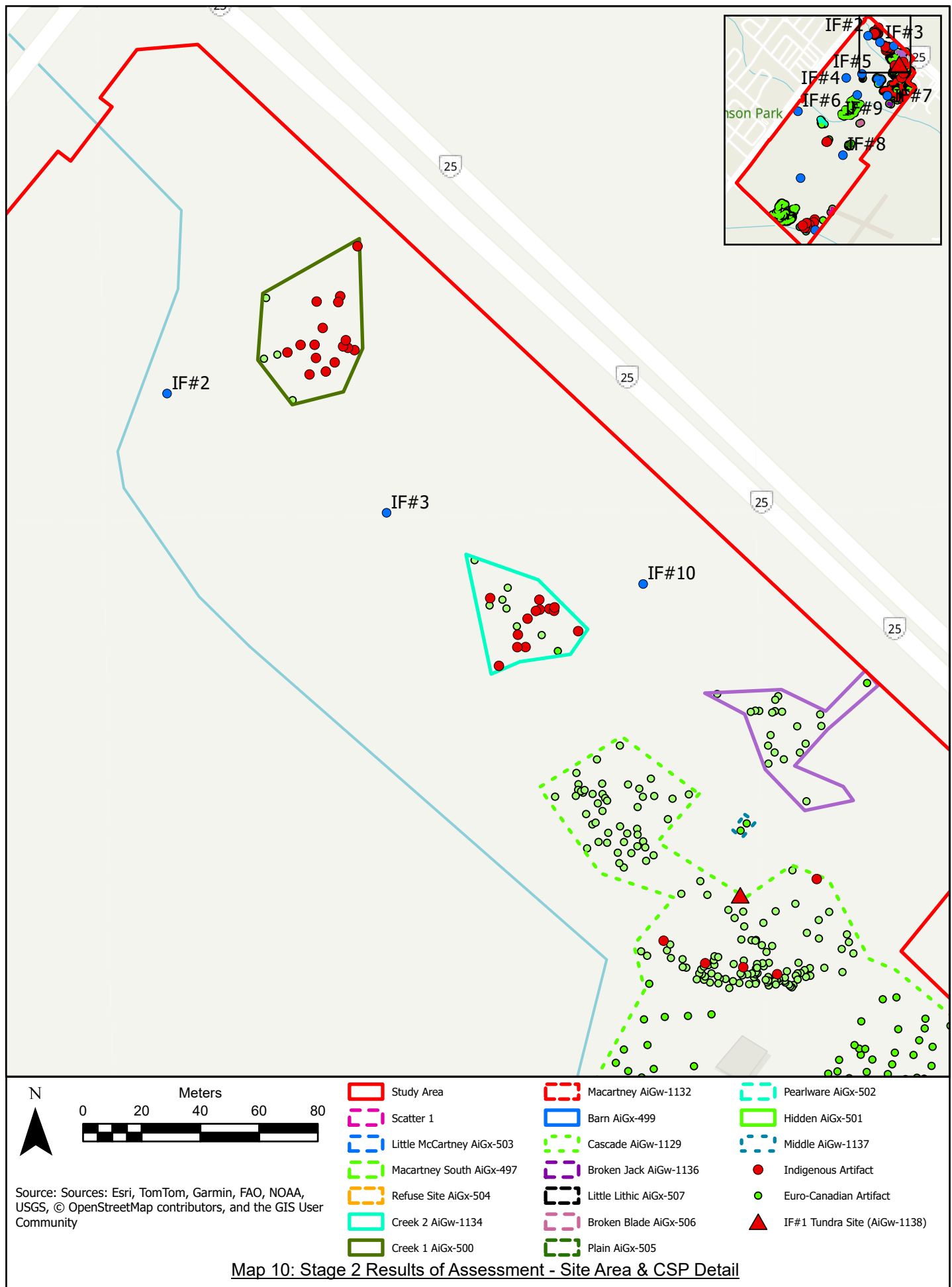
Map 8: Stage 2 Results of Assessment - Sites Not Recommended For Further Assessment

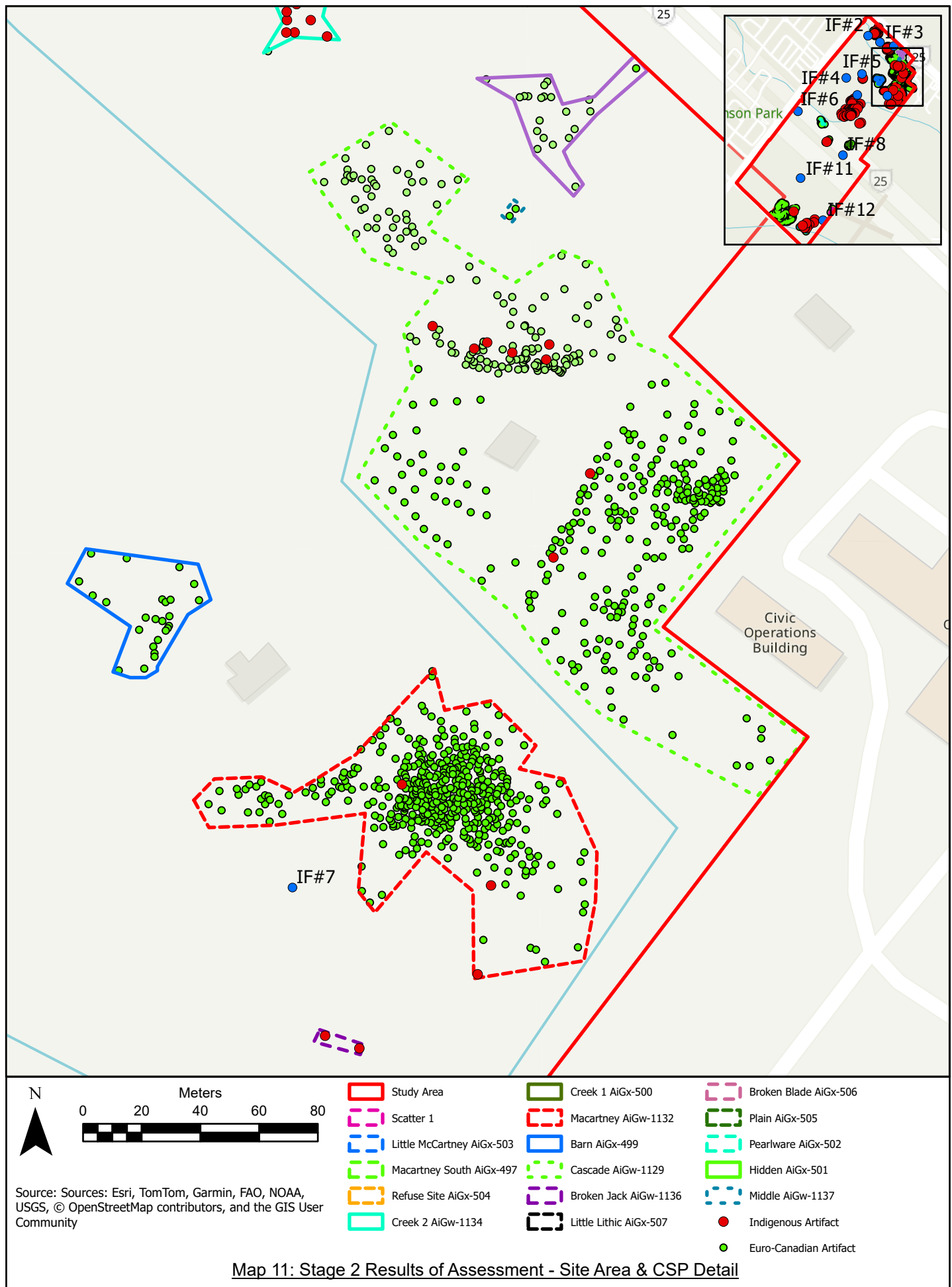


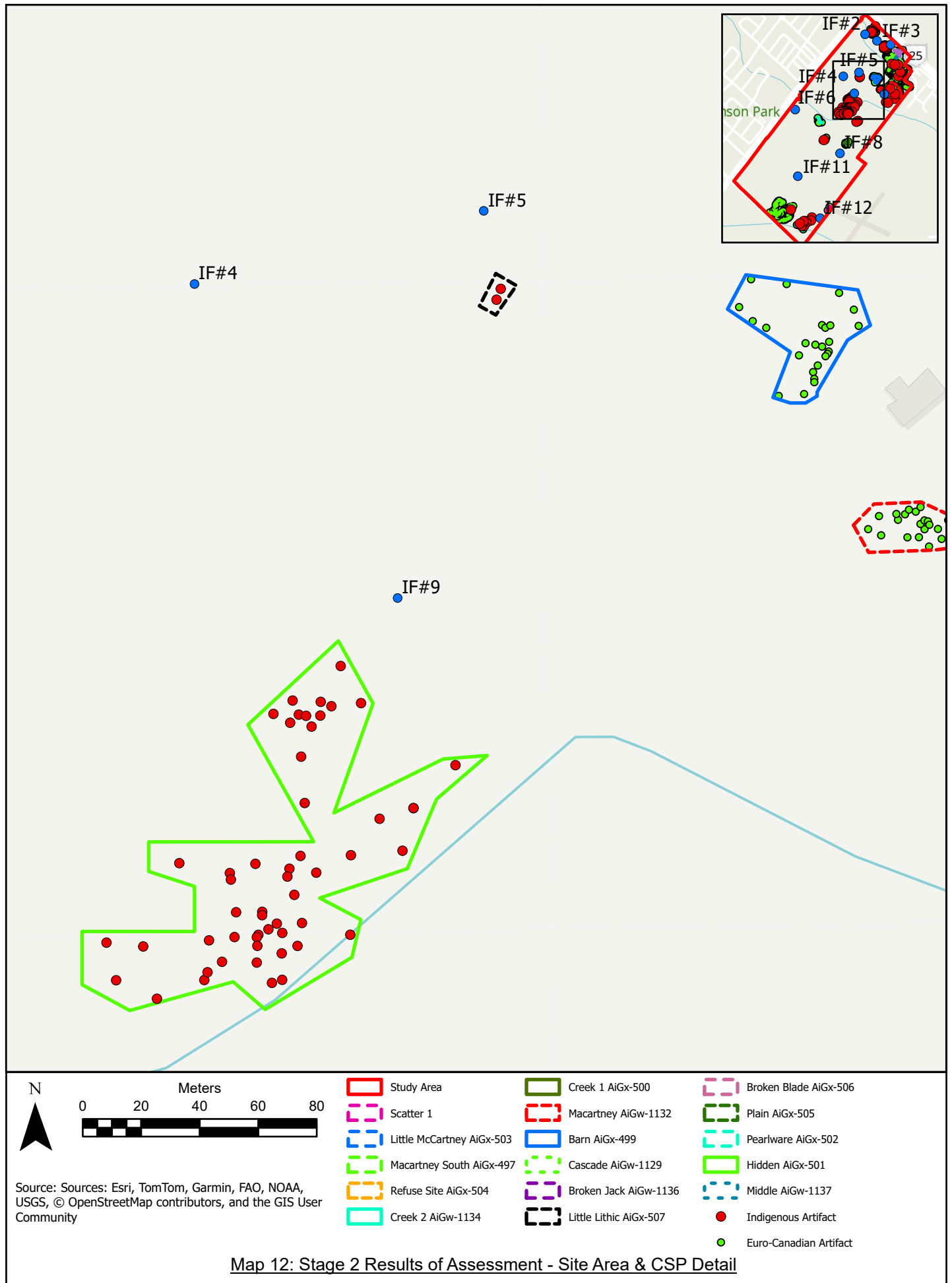
Source: Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Vantor

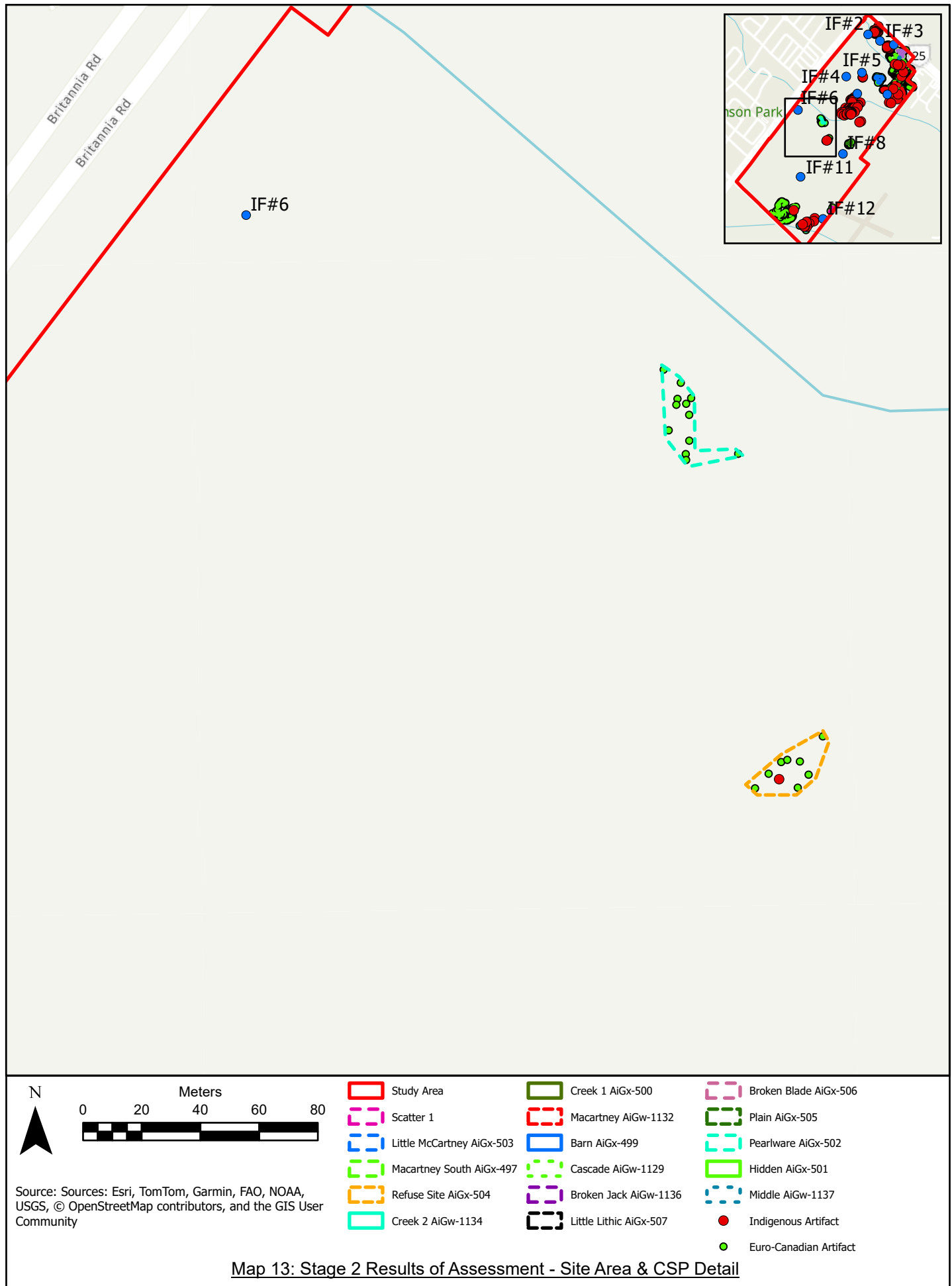
- Study Area
- Macartney South AiGx-497
- Creek 1 AiGx-500
- Creek 2 AiGw-1134
- Hidden AiGx-501

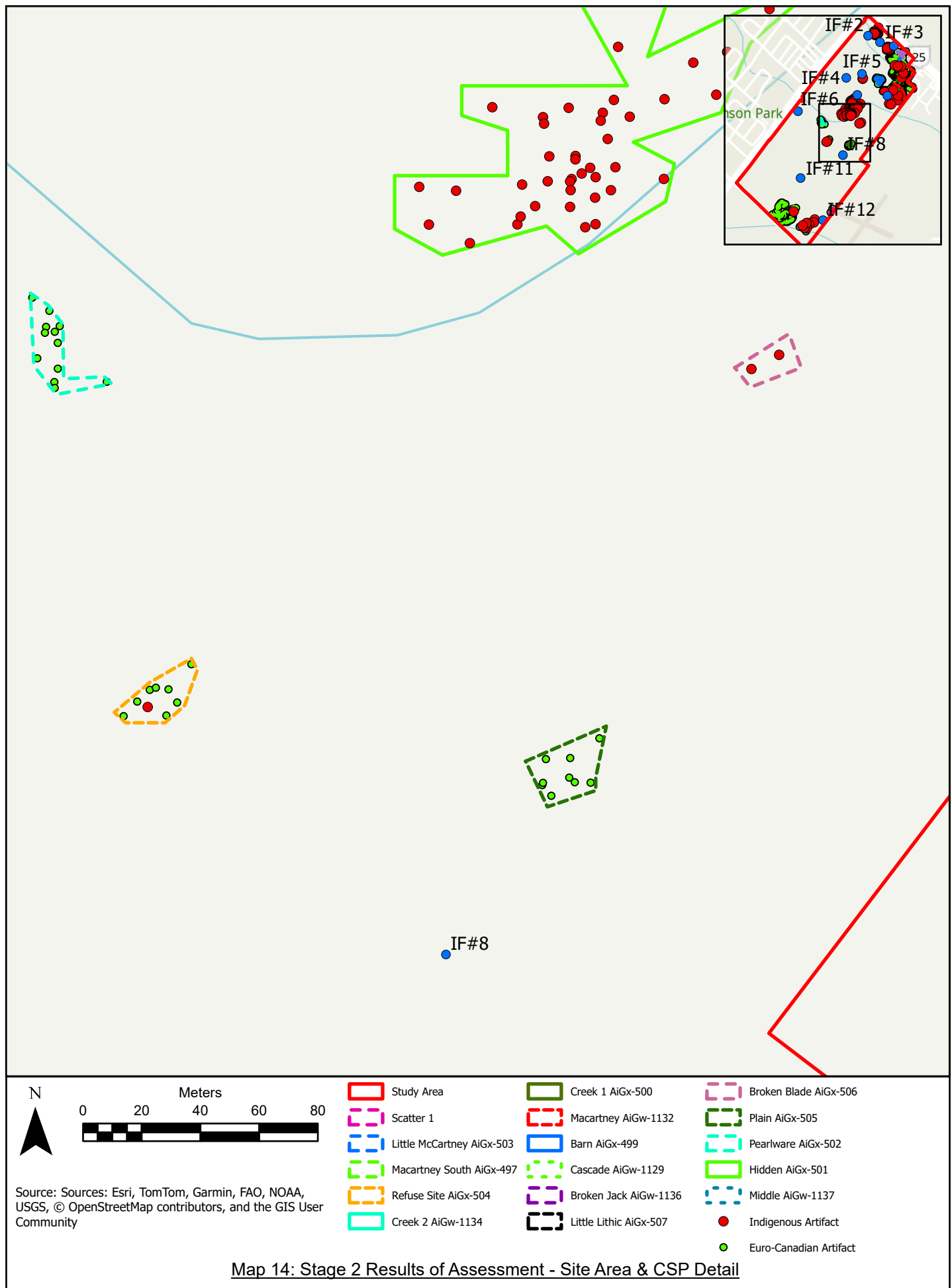
Map 9: Stage 2 Results of Assessment - Sites Recommended For Further Stage 3 Assessment

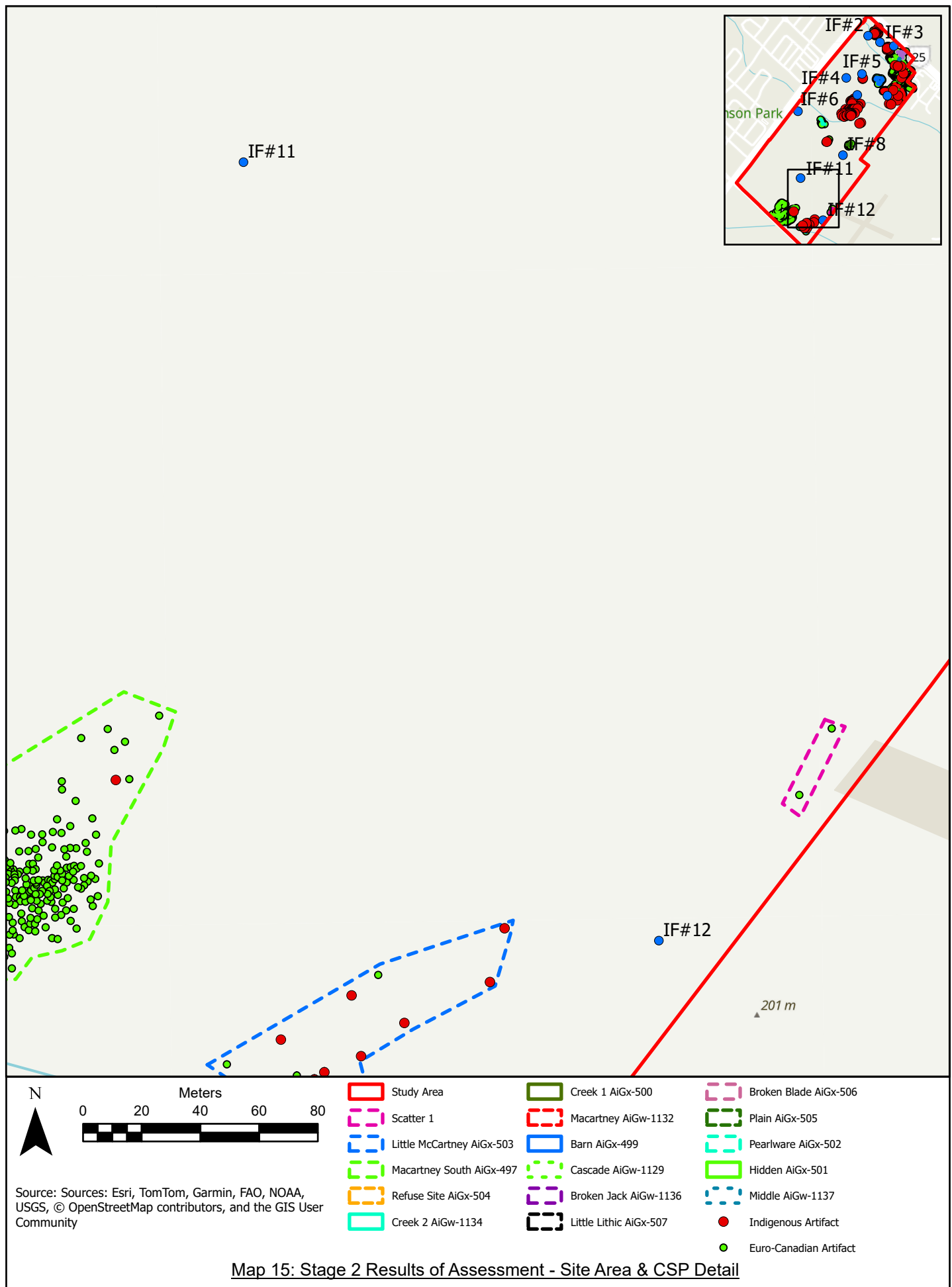


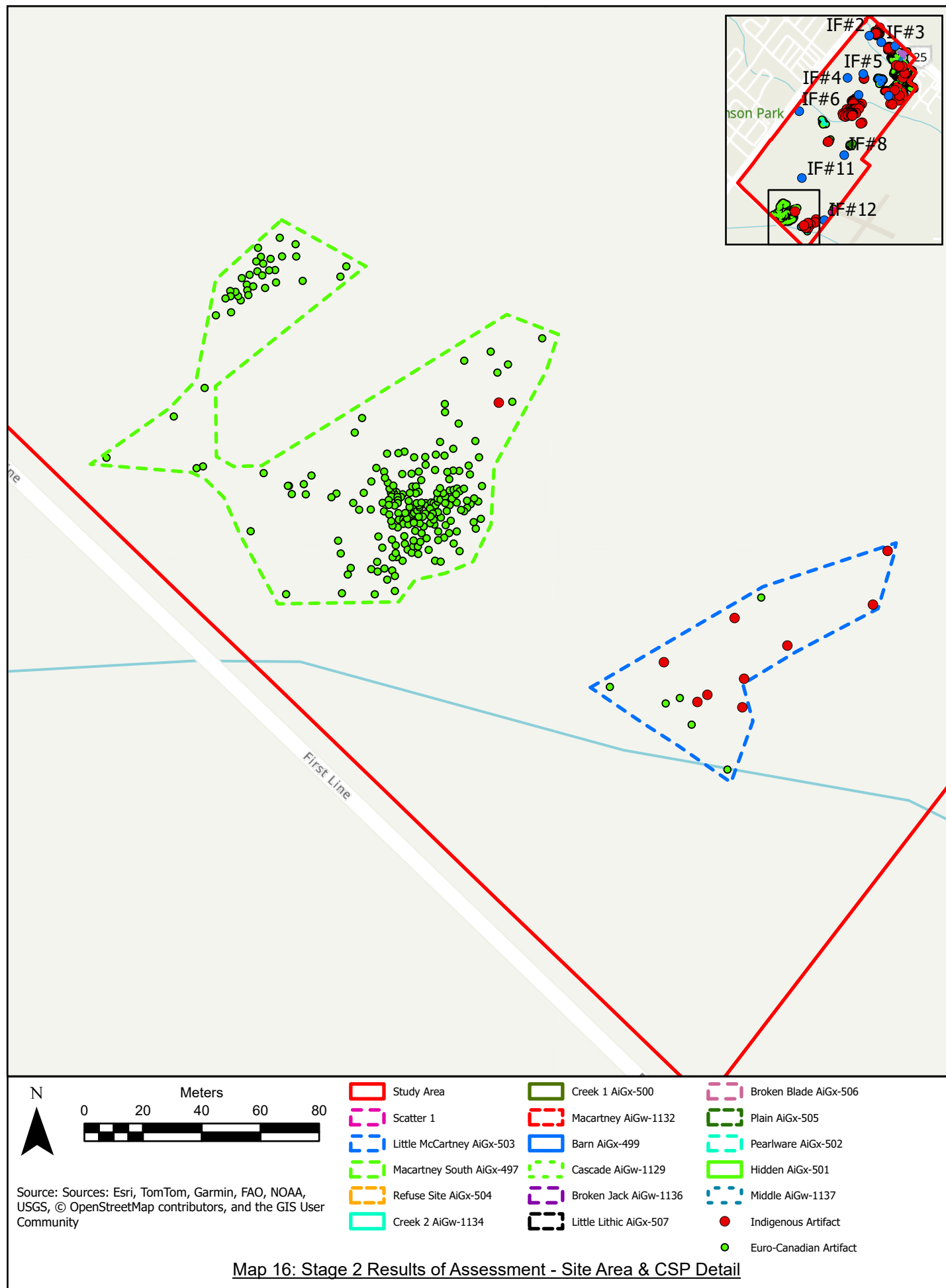












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16. APPENDICES