ARCHEOWORKS INC.

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Residential Development of 80 Marion Street and 3306 Homestead Drive Within Part of Lot 5, Concession 5 Geographic Township of Glanford Former County of Wentworth City of Hamilton Ontario

Project #: 283-HA250B-17
Licensee (#): Nimal Nithiyanantham (P390)
PIF#: P390-0289-2017

Original Report

October 31st, 2017

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Branthaven Mount Hope Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of proposed residential development at municipal addresses 80 Marion Street and 3306 Homestead Drive, in the City of Hamilton. This property will herein be referred to as the "study area." The study area is located within part of Lot 5, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Glanford, former County of Wentworth, now in the City of Hamilton, Ontario.

Background research identified elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the study area.

Permission to enter was not granted for 0.83 hectares (10.72%) of the study area. Therefore, a Stage 2 AA (test-pit survey at five-metre intervals) remains outstanding for these lands.

During the Stage 2 AA, areas of disturbance that have removed archaeological potential and physiographic features of low to no archaeological potential were encountered. A systematic survey of these areas was not undertaken due to their low to no archaeological potential classification.

Portions of the study area consisting of manicured grass, overgrown vegetation, and a woodlot were subjected to a test pit form of survey at five to 10-metre intervals. The ploughed agricultural fields were subjected to pedestrian surveys transects at five-metre transects. During the pedestrian, two Euro-Canadian artifacts collections (H1 and H2) and 14 Aboriginal lithic collections (P1 through P14) were encountered.

In accordance with *Section 2.2*, *Standard 1.c.* of the *2011 S&G*, H1 (AgGx-758) and H2 are not considered to have cultural heritage value or interest; Stage 3 AAs are not required. In accordance with *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* and *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, P2 (AgGx-760), P3 (AgGx-761), P4 (AgGx-762), P5, P6, P7, P8 (AgGx-763), P9 (AgGx-764), P10 (AgGx-765), P11, P12, P13, and P14 (AgGx-766) are not considered to have cultural heritage value or interest; Stage 3 AAs are not required.

In accordance with *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* and *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, P1 (AgGx-759) is considered to have further cultural heritage value or interest. Therefore, P1 (AgGx-759) requires a Stage 3 AA.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objective

The objectives of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (‘*2011 S&G’*) published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport* (*MTCS*) (2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the property’s archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property;
- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Branthaven Mount Hope Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA in support of proposed residential development at municipal addresses 80 Marion Street and 3306 Homestead Drive, in the City of Hamilton. This property will herein be referred to as the “study area.” The study area is located within part of Lot 5, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Glanford, former County of Wentworth, now in the City of Hamilton, Ontario (***see Appendix A – Map 1***).

The City of Hamilton has an archaeological management plan (AMP) that is founded on the principles of archaeological potential modeling. Archaeological site potential modeling incorporates a variety of sources, such as known archaeological sites, physiographic features (water sources, elevated topography, unusual landforms), areas of historical activities (historic Euro-Canadian settlements, historic transportation routes, etc.), and local knowledge of historic events/activities/occupations in the area in an attempt to reconstruct past land use patterns. The AMP is primarily deductive in nature and based on criteria which, if met, define archaeological potential (City of Hamilton, 2012a; City of Hamilton, 2012b). According to the City of Hamilton, the study area is identified has having archaeological potential (***see Map 2***).

This study was triggered by the *Planning Act*. This Stage 1-2 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Mr. Nimal Nithiyanantham, under the archaeological consultant licence number P390, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009). Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Branthaven Mount Hope Inc.* on May 3rd, 2017.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a review of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historic mapping.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The Pre-Contact Period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Aboriginal groups that continually progressed and developed within the environmental constraints they inhabited. **Table 1** includes a summary of the Pre-Contact Aboriginal history of Southern Ontario highlighting the three main Periods (Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland and European Contact) and, where appropriate, the subperiods (Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland: Early Ontario Iroquois, Middle Ontario Iroquois, and Late Ontario Iroquois).

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview
Paleo-Indian	ca.11,000 to 7,500 B.C.	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gathers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers, dart heads. - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Archaic	ca. 7,800 to 500 B.C.	Descendants of Paleoindian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow. - Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point (Late Archaic) (Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46).
Early Woodland	ca. 800 to 0 B.C.	Evolved out of Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes. - Meadowood side-notched (Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89-97; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).

Periods	Date Range	Overview
Middle Woodland	ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 700	Three primary cultural complexes: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); introduction of large "house" structures; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms. - Saugeen point (Saugeen) - Vanport point (Couture) - Snyder Point (Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.97-102; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).
Late Woodland (Transitional)	ca. A.D. 600 to 1000	Princess Point exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent processors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; artifacts include 'Princess Point Ware' vessel that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland cultural groups. - Triangular projectile points. (Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106).
Late Woodland (Early Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 900 to 1300	Two primary cultures: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; increase in corn-yielding sites; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of the ossuary burials - Triangular-shaped, basally concave points with downward projecting corners or spurs. (Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109).
Late Woodland (Middle Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 1300 to 1400	Fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering caused by conquest and absorption of Glen Meyer by Pickering'; two primary cultures: Uren (A.D. 1300-1350) and Middleport (A.D. 1350-1400); decorated clay vessels decrease; well developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 ha) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 ha) appear with some palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash. - Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched Points. (Dodd el al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).
Late Woodland (Late Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 1400 to 1600	Ontario Iroquoian sites describes two major groups east and west of the Niagara Escarpment: the ancestral Neutral Natives to the west, and the ancestral Huron-Wendat and to the east; Huron-Wendat "concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County" (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); pre-contact Neutral Native ((called Attiewandaron by the Huron-Wendat) sites found clustered around the western end of Lake Ontario and eastward across the Niagara Peninsula; Natives distributed west of the Niagara Escarpment; ancestral Neutral Native settlements include villages up to five acres in size to isolated fishing cabins; villages tend to be located along smaller

Periods	Date Range	Overview
		creeks, headwaters and marshlands; diet dependent on hunting, gathering, fishing and farming; longhouses present; ossuaries; tribe/band formation. - Neutral points are typically small but long and narrow, frequently side-notched. (Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Trigger, 1994, p.42-47; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Warrick, 2008, p.15).

1.3.2 Contact Period

The Contact Period of Southern Ontario is dominated by the European arrival, interaction and influence with those established Aboriginal communities of Southern Ontario. The Contact Period has been greatly documented by those early explorers, religious missionaries, fur traders and included in colonial administrative records. **Table 2** includes a summary of some of the main historical events and developments that occurred during the Contact Period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview
European Contact	ca. A.D. 1600s	The area "south of Lake Simcoe and along the north shore of Lake Ontario remained a no-man's land, with no permanent settlements and traversed only by raiding parties from the north or from the south" (Robinson, 1965, p.11); Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe; Neutral Native villages were clustered in the Niagara Peninsula; Neutral Natives referred as *la Nation neutre* by Samuel de Champlain but limited European contact with Neutrals; French missionaries visited Neutral Native villages but no permanent missions were established; no direct commercial trade relationship was formed between the French and Neutral natives; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; epidemics (Jury, 1974, pp.3-4; White, 1978, pp.407-411; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 15, 80, 245).
Five Nation (Haudenosaunee) Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s	The Five (later Six) Nations (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Haudenosaunee attacked the Neutrals in ca.1650s and caused their complete dispersal; Haudenosaunee established settlements along the Lake Ontario shoreline at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; European fur trade and exploration continues (Smith, 1897, p.40; Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, p.53-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Anishinaabeg Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s to 1700s	Algonquin-speaking and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa and others) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region; by 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements were abandoned; battles fought throughout Southern Ontario; by 1701, Haudenosaunee were defeated and the Anishinaabeg replaced the Haudenosaunee in Southern Ontario; gathered collectively as First Nations to participate in Great Peace negotiations; Mississauga granted land extending northward of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie; Mississauga focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind (Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59;

Periods	Date Range	Overview
		Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Fur Trade Continues	ca. A.D. 1750s	The Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; introduction of Métis people; Seven Years War between France and Britain resulted in French surrender of New France in 1763; Royal Proclamation of 1763; Beaver Wars between groups within the Haudenosaunee and groups within the Anishinaabeg against the British; fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Johnston, 1958, p.16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14).
British Colony/Land Treaties	ca. A.D. 1750s to 1800s	American Revolution caused large number of United Empire Loyalists, military petitioners, immigrants from the British Isle/European locations, and groups who face persecution in the United States arrived in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris signed in 1784; Haldimand Proclamation of 1784 granted a track of land along the Grand River from its headwaters to Lake Erie to the Haudenosaunee (the Six Nations Confederacy) as compensation for their alliance with the British during the American Revolution; that same year, the Mississauga at the western end of Lake Ontario ceded a large tract of land that "included the Niagara Peninsula, lands close to the head of Lake Ontario, and the north shore of Lake Erie as far west as Cat Fish Creek" (Surtees, 1994, p.103); the British purchased this land for £1,180 worth of trade goods, and it became known as the Between the Lakes Purchase, or Treaty No. 3 (Surtees, 1994, p.103); in 1792, a confirmatory document was issued that better defined the limits of this land grant that included the Township of Glanford (N.A., 1891, p.xxiii; Surtees, 1994, p.103; Government of Ontario, 2014; Filice, 2016)

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (A.D. 1800s to 1900)

In 1793, Mr. Augustus Jones was instructed to survey a new township utilizing the Township of Barton and the Native lands on the Grand River with a southern boundary that was part of the Indian Line. This township was named the Township of Glanford in the County of Wentworth. The concessions ran parallel with those in the Township of Barton, but the survey was "done in a careless manner" and was later corrected by Thomas Ridout (Smith, 1897, p.71). The Township of Glanford was the smallest municipality in the County of Wentworth, and the lots in the Township of Glanford contained 188 acres, rather than 200 acres (Page & Smith, 1875, p.xi; Smith, 1897, p.71)

During the War of 1812, the American's and British fought at Burlington Bay and at Stoney Creek. With the closing of the war, the Canadians had suffered, but life returned to the Township of Glanford. By 1851, the population of the Township of Glanford included 996 individuals who cultivated 7,342 acres of land of the 18,805 acres taken up. Only one saw mill was in the Township. By 1875, the Township of Glanford was noted as containing many first-class farms (Smith, 1851, p.63; Page & smith, 1975, p.xi; Smith, 1897, p.100).

Mount Hope, located at the intersection of Homestead Drive and Airport Road and north of the study area, was originally known as Swazie's Corners after Mr. Swazie (also spelled Swayze) who had established a hotel at the southwest corner of Homestead Drive and Airport Road. After Mr. Swazie moved from the area, the community became known as Hines Corners after Mr. H. Hines

who took over the hotel from Mr. Swazie. In 1802, the first land grants were issued in the Mount Hope area, but the earliest settler to arrive was Jacob Smith in 1810. By 1845, James Miracle had obtained the frontage on both sides of Homestead Drive, divided the land into quarter-acre lots and sold them for $100 each. In 1850, the community became known as the village of Mount Hope: 'Mount' to acknowledge that it was highest point between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and 'Hope' to acknowledge the temperance supporters or to acknowledge the hope of a larger more prosperous village (Glanbrook Heritage Society, 2007).

The settlement of Mount Hope prospered due to its location of the well-travelled Port Dover Road, a corduroy road that was once a muddy trail. By the mid-1800s, the community had three blacksmith shops, two hotels, three butchers, two wagon-makers, a shoemaker, two carriage-makers and an undertaker. Throughout the remainder of the century, Mount Hope was a peaceful and pastoral village (Glanbrook Heritage Society, 2007).

1.3.4 Past Land Use

To further assess the study area's potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history.

A review of the 1859 *Surtees' Map of the County of Wentworth – Township of Glanford* (***see Map 3***) revealed that the study area was situated within property owned by Walter W. Fink. No structures are depicted in the study area, while the village lots of Mount Hope are depicted within 300 metres of the study area.

The 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth – Township of Glanford* (***see Map 3***) revealed the study area falls within property owned by W.L. Smith and Joel Smith. One historic structure, corresponding to the location of the existing Mount Hope Fire Station, is depicted within the study area, while four historic structures (homesteads), and the village of Mount Hope are depicted in within 300 metres the study area. Further, the study area is located along Homestead Drive, a planked historic transportation route originally laid out during the survey of the Township of Glanford. In Ontario, the *2011 S&G* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). Therefore, based on the proximity of both early Euro-Canadian settlements and a historic transportation route, there is elevated potential for the location of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres and 100 metres, respectively, of these historic features.

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study area is categorized as Neighbourhoods (City of Hamilton, 2017a).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and archaeological potential of the study area, Archeoworks Inc. conducted a comprehensive review of designated and listed heritage properties, commemorative markers and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to its limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.4.1 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a designated or listed heritage property (City of Hamilton, 2017b; City of Hamilton, 2017c). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.2 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (City of Hamilton, 2017d). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.3 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G,* commemorative markers of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlements, which may include their history, local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque or monument (Ontario Historical Plaques, 2017). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.4 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G,* pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a pioneer/historic church or cemetery (City of Hamilton, 2017e). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.5 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, previously registered archaeological are considered features or characteristics that indicated archaeological potential. Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, 87 archaeological sites have been registered within one-

kilometre of the study area; two of these sites are located within 50 metres and seven of these sites are located within 300 metres of the study area (MTCS, 2017) (***see Table 3***). Therefore, given that nine registered archaeological sites are located within 300 metres of the study area, this feature further elevates archaeological potential within portions of the study area that fall within 300 metres of these sites.

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within One-Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area			
AgGx-174	-	-	-
AgGx-475	Mountain Gate VI	Pre-contact	-
Registered archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study area			
AgGx-172	-	-	-
AgGx-173	-	-	-
AgGx-175	-	-	-
AgGx-472	Mountain Gate III	-	-
AgGx-473	Mountain Gate IV	-	-
AgGx-474	Mountain Gate V	-	-
AgGx-476	Mountain Gate VII	Pre-contact	-
Registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area			
AgGx-113	Whaley 2	Pre-contact	-
AgGx-114	Jerome 4	Archaic	Unknown
AgGx-128	Jerome 5	-	-
AgGx-162	Babyzac	-	-
AgGx-163	Hotz	Other	Other: camp/campsite
AgGx-164	White Church	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Other: camp/campsite
AgGx-165	Jerome	Other	-
AgGx-166	Jerome B	Late Woodland	Other-camp/campsite
AgGx-167	Jerome C	Late Woodland	Other-camp/campsite
AgGx-184	Jerome Historic	Post-Contact	Cabin; homestead
AgGx-257	Lancaster	Late Woodland	Hamlet
AgGx-285	Strathearne	Early Archaic (Kirk-Nettling)	Findspot
AgGx-286	Southern Pine	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-287	Marion	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-288	Ferris	Late Archaic	Findspot
AgGx-289	Miles	Early Archaic (Kirk-Nettling)	Scatter
AgGx-290	Nebo	Late Archaic	Findspot
AgGx-291	Tyneside	Middle Archaic	Findspot
AgGx-292	Tisdale	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-293	Longview	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-294	Mount Hope	Early Archaic; Middle Archaic	Scatter; scatter
AgGx-295	Kirk	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-296	Woodbrook	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-297	Glanford	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AgGx-298	Southampton	Middle Archaic	Other: camp/campsite
AgGx-299	Trimble	Early Archaic; Middle Archaic; Pre-Contact	scatter; scatter; scatter
AgGx-300	Niapenco	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AgGx-332	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AgGx-333	-	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	Findspot

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AgGx-334	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AgGx-335	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AgGx-336	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AgGx-337	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-338	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AgGx-339	-	Other	Findspot
AgGx-340	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AgGx-341	-	Early Archaic	Findspot
AgGx-342	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AgGx-343	-	Archaic	Findspot
AgGx-344	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AgGx-345	-	Middle Woodland	Findspot
AgGx-346	-	Late Archaic	Findspot
AgGx-470	Mountain Gate I	-	-
AgGx-471	Mountain Gate II	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Camp/campsite
AgGx-477	Mountain Gate VIII	-	-
AgGx-478	Mountain Gate IX	-	-
AgGx-479	Mountain Gate X	Pre-Contact	-
AgGx-480	Mountain Gate XI	Pre-Contact	-
AgGx-481	Mountain Gate XII	-	-
AgGx-499	-	Late Woodland	Unknown
AgGx-500	-	Middle Archaic	Unknown
AgGx-501	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-587	-	Middle Archaic; Late Archaic	Scatter; scatter
AgGx-588	-	Late Archaic	Scatter
AgGx-590	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-591	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-596	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-597	-	Late Archaic	Scatter
AgGx-603	-	Middle Archaic	Scatter
AgGx-604	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-605	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Unknown
AgGx-606	-	Early Archaic; Middle Archaic (Kirk-Nettling, Brewerton)	Unknown; Unknown
AgGx-607	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-608	-	Pre-Contact; Post-Contact	Scatter; homestead
AgGx-609	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AgGx-618	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Findspot
AgGx-619	-	Middle Archaic (Side-Notched)	Findspot
AgGx-623	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-624	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-625	-	Pre-Contact, Aboriginal	Scatter
AgGx-626	-	Late Archaic (Lamoka)	Scatter
AgGx-627	-	Middle Archaic (Brewerton)	Scatter
AgGx-726	-	-	-
AgGx-727	-	-	-
AgGx-728	-	-	-
AgGx-729	-	-	-

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AgGx-730	-	-	-
AgGx-731	-	-	-

"-" denotes details not provided in OASD

1.4.6 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1., Standard 1.* of the *2011 S&G*, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. Five reports were identified (***see Table 4***):

Table 4: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details + Recommendation
Archaeological Assessments Ltd.	Stage 1-3 AA	Within 50 metres of the study area	Located immediately west of the study area at 9255 Airport Road West. During the Stage 2 AA, a total of 58 archaeological sites were found: 46 indeterminate precontract findspots, eight small short term indeterminate precontract campsites, two large indeterminate precontract campsites and one Early Archaic findspots and one Late Archaic findspot. 12 sites were registered: Mountain Gate I (AgGx-470), Mountain Gate II (AgGx-471), Mountain Gate III (AgGx-472), Mountain Gate IV (AgGx-473), Mountain Gate V (AgGx-474), Mountain Gate VI (AgGx-475), Mountain Gate VII (AgGx-476), Mountain Gate VIII (AgGx-477), Mountain Gate IX (AgGx-478), Mountain Gate X (AgGx-479), Mountain Gate XI (AgGx-480) and Mountain Gate XII (AgGx-481). Mountain Gate VI (AgGx-475) is located within 50 metres of the current study area and was not recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA. Mountain Gate III (AgGx-472), Mountain Gate IV (AgGx-473), Mountain Gate V (AgGx-474), and Mountain Gate VII (AgGx-476) are located within 300 metres of the current study area and were not recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA. Stage 3 AA was undertaken on Mountain Gate I (AgGx-470), Mountain Gate II (AgGx-471) and subsequently stage 4 mitigation is recommended for Mountain Gate I (AgGx-470).
Mayer, Poulton & Assoc. Inc., 1990	Unknown	Within 50 metres of the study area	A report by Mayer, Poulton & Assoc. Inc. Mayer, Poulton & Assoc. Inc. (licensee No. 1990-019) documenting the discovery of AgGx-172, AgGx-173, AgGx-174, and AgGx-175. A copy of this report has been requested from the MTCS

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details + Recommendation
			(Templeton, 2017a; Templeton 2017b). No report was received by report completion.
Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI), 2002	Stage 1-2 AA	Within 50 metres of the study area	Located south of the study area. During the Stage 2AA, a total of 28 findspots were encountered: P1 (AgGx-285), P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 (AgGx-286), P7 (AgGx-287), P8 (AgGx-288), P9, P10 (AgGx-289), P11 (AgGx-290), P15 (AgGx-291), P16, P17, P18 (AgGx-292), P19 (AgGx-293), P20, P21 (AgGx-294), P22, P23 (AgGx-295), P24, P25, P26, P27 (AgGx-296), P28 (AgGx-297), P29 (AgGx-298), P30 (AgGx-299) and P31 (AgGx-300). All these sites are located greater than 300 metres of the current study area and will not be impacted by the current development. Stage 3 AA was recommended on Southern Pines site (P6 AgGx-286), Marlon site (P7 AgGx-287), Miles site (P10 AgGx-289), Longview site (P19 AgGx-293), Mount Hope site (P21 AgGx-294), Kirk site (P23 AgGx-295), Woodbrook site (P27 AgGx-296), Southhampton site (P29 AgGx-298), and Trimble site (P30 AgGx-299). Stage 2 AA fieldwork remained outstanding and must be subjected to Stage 2 AA.
New Directions Archaeology Ltd., 2003	Stage 1-2AA	Within 50 metres of the study area	Located south of the study area, within an area left unassessed from ASI, 2002. During the Stage 2 AA, 21 sites were located: Find #1 (AgGx-332), Find #2 (AgGx-333), Find #3, Find #4 (AgGx-334), Find #5 (AgGx-335), Find #6 (AgGx-336), Find #7, and Find #8 (AgGx-337), Find #9 (AgGx-338), Find #10 (AgGx-339), Find #11 (AgGx-340), Find #12 (AgGx-341), Find #13 (AgGx-342), Find #14 (AgGx-343), Find #15 (AgGx-344), Find #16 (AgGx-345), Find #17, Find #18, Find #19, Find #20, and Find #21 (AgGx-346). All these sites are located greater than 300 metres of the current study area. Stage 3 AA was conducted on Southern Pines site (AgGx-286), Marlon site (AgGx-287), Miles site (AgGx-289), Longview site (AgGx-293), Mount Hope site (AgGx-294), Kirk site (AgGx-295), Woodbrook site (AgGx-296), Southhampton site (AgGx-298), and Trimble site (AgGx-299).

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details + Recommendation
			Of these, Stage 4 mitigation was recommended on Mount Hope site (AgGx-294), Kirk site (AgGx-295), and Southhampton site (AgGx-298).
New Directions Archaeology Ltd., 2007	Stage 1-2AA	Within 50 metres of the study area	Located at 112 Marion Street. No cultural material was recovered and no further work is required on this property.

1.4.7 Physical Features

The study area is located within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The Haldimand Clay Plain is a series of parallel belts, which lie between the Niagara Escarpment and Lake Erie, and occupies all of the Niagara Peninsula except for the fruit belt below the escarpment. Although it was once completely submerged in Lake Warren, the till is not all buried by stratified clay and generally comes to the surface on the low morainic ridges in the north. The soils of this region are particularly known for their heavy texture and poor drainage (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp.156-159).

A few native soil types are found within the study corridor: Beverly silt loam, Brantford silt loam, Toledo silty clay and Ravines. The northwest corner of the study area is in Toledo silty clay, while the remaining part of the study area is in Beverly silt loam. A description of their characteristics may be found in **Table 5** (Ontario Agricultural College, 1967). The great variety in soil types further highlights the mixed landscape that the study corridor encompasses and supports the mixed nature of past subsistence practices and changing industries of early settlers in these areas. Soils more conducive to agriculture, such as good drainage and stonefree, has the potential for past settlement, support greater population density and subsequently elevated archaeological potential.

Table 5: Study Area Soil Types

Soil Series and Type	Great Soil Group	Parent Material	Soil Moisture	Topography and Stoniness
Beverly silt loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Lacustrine silty clay loam and silty clay	Imperfectly drained	6-9% slope; stone free
Brantford silt loam			Well drained	10-15% slope; stone free
Toledo silty clay loam	Humic Gleysol	Lacustrine silty clay loam and silty clay	Poorly drained	0.5-2% slope; stone free
Ravine	-	-	-	-

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (i.e. lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (i.e. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). There are no water sources in proximity to the study area. Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.8 Historical Aerial/Satellite Imagery

To facilitate the evaluation of the established archaeological potential, a detailed review of an aerial photograph taken in 1954 (***see Map 5***), and satellite images taken in 2005, 2009 and 2017 (***see Maps 6-8***) was undertaken.

The 1954 aerial photograph revealed the study area to be open agricultural lands dotted with trees (***see Map 5***). A review of a 2005 satellite image illustrates the study area to have experience minor tree growth along with the construction of Station 19- Mount Hope Fire Station and one residence, while the remainder of the study area continued to operate as open agricultural lands (***see Map 6***). No further change within the study area occurred between 2005 and 2017 (***see Maps 7-8***).

1.4.9 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated within a suburban area located at municipal addresses 80 Marion Street and 3306 Homestead Drive, in the City of Hamilton. The study area encompasses a residential structure, the Mount Hope Fire Station, cultivated fields, overgrown vegetation, and a woodlot. The topography within the study area averages an elevation of 230 metres above sea level.

1.4.10 Date of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 AA of the study area was undertaken on June 28th and August 23rd, 2017. The weather during the Stage 2 investigation was sunny with an average temperature high of 25° Celsius. The weather and lighting conditions during the Stage 2 investigation permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study area boundary. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*. Photographic images of the study area are presented within **Appendix C**. The results of the Stage 2 AA are provided within **Map 9**.

2.1 Outstanding Stage 2 AA

Permission to enter was not granted for 0.83 hectares (10.72%) of the study area. Therefore, a Stage 2 AA (test-pit survey at five-metre intervals) remains outstanding for these lands.

2.2 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances may include but are not limited to: grading below topsoil, quarrying, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G* considers infrastructure development among those "features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed."

Visible disturbances were encountered within the study area consisting of an existing residential structure, outbuilding, a pool, asphalt driveway, underground utilities, gravel fill, extensive landscaping, and an existing storm water management pond (***see Map 9; Images 1-4***). The disturbances identified above have removed the archaeological potential within their respective portions of the study area. Disturbances amounted to approximately 0.63 hectares or 8.14% of the study area.

2.3 Physiographic Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study area was evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. Per *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.* of the *2011 S&G* considers such features to include: permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

Physical features of low to no archaeological potential include an area of low-lying and wet terrain (***see Maps 9; Image 5***). The systematic survey of this area was not undertaken due to its low to no archaeological potential classification.

Physical features of low to no archaeological potential amounted to approximately 0.04 hectares or 0.52% of the study area.

2.4 Pedestrian Survey

Areas of active agricultural fields were subjected to a pedestrian survey. This form of survey involves systematically walking ploughed areas, and mapping and collecting any artifacts found

on the ground surface. The land was recently ploughed and subjected to the appropriate weathering requirements according to *Section 2.1.1, Standard 3* of the *2011 S&G*. Ploughing was conducted deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. Greater than 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible at the time of survey and the ploughed field was tested at survey transects of five metres (***see Map 9; Images 6-8***).

During the pedestrian survey, two Euro-Canadian collection (designated **H1** and **H2**) and 34 Aboriginal findspots (designated **P1** through **P14**) were encountered (***see Section 3.0 for Record of Finds***). Upon encountering the initial artifact at each site, survey transects were reduced to one metre over a 20 metre-radius around the find to determine whether it is an isolated find or part of a larger scatter (***see Supplementary Document; Image 9***). When additional artifacts were encountered, this intensification was continued, until the full extent of the surface scatter was defined within the study area limits. All artifacts were mapped, recorded by their GPS coordinate and collected.

Approximately 4.55 hectares or 58.79% of the study area was subjected to pedestrian survey at five-metre transects.

2.5 Test Pit Survey

The remaining balance of the study area consisted of manicured grass, overgrown vegetation, and a woodlot. Per *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*, ploughing was not viable; therefore, these areas were subjected to a test pit form of survey. A test pit form of survey involves the systematic walking of an area, excavating 30-centimetre diameter pits by hand, and examining their contents. The test pit survey was performed in a grid pattern and began at five-metre intervals (***see Map 9; Image 10***). Furthermore, test pits were excavated to within one metre of built structures and disturbances.

Disturbed ground conditions consisting of grading and gravel in-fill were encountered within portions of the study area from previous grading activities. When disturbances were encountered during the test pit survey, test pit survey intervals were increased to 10 metres to confirm the extent of disturbance within these areas (***see Map 9; Image 11***). When disturbed ground conditions were no longer apparent, test pit survey intervals returned to five metres.

Approximately 1.61 hectares or 20.80% of the study area was subjected to shovel test pit survey at five metre intervals. Approximately 0.08 hectares or 1.03% of the study area was subjected to shovel test-pit survey at 10-metre intervals. Approximately 670 test pits were excavated to depths ranging from 20 to 40 centimetres. No archaeological resources were encountered during test pit survey.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Catalogues of the artifacts from all sites are provided within **Appendix D**. Photographs of a representative sample of artifacts are provided as **Images 12-43**. A map detailing the location of sites is provided within **Map S-1** and **Map S-2**.

A *uBlox-7p* handheld GPS device was employed and the World Geodetic System (WGS) 84 Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS) was utilized to record all GPS readings to an accuracy of less than one metre. A satellite-based augmentation system (SBAS) Method of Correction with Precision Point Positioning (PPP) was applied to all GPS data recorded. Detailed site location information is provided within **Supplementary Document**.

An inventory of the documented record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix E**. All artifacts were stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm), identified as Box: 2017-KA-01.

3.1 Post-Contact Euro-Canadian Collections

3.1.1 H1

A total of 15 artifacts were recovered during the pedestrian survey at H1. The recovered artifacts, found within an agricultural field, were distributed among 13 findspots. The artifact scatter roughly measures 33 metres long (N-S) and 20 metres wide (E-W). The major artifact type noted in the field include ceramics, architectural, and glass.

Due to the small size of the assemblage (less than 50 artifacts), all encountered artifacts were collected in the field, to provide a large sample upon which to determine if further Stage 3 investigation would be required at the site. The GPS readings of the locations of all collected artifacts were recorded.

3.1.2 H2

A total of six artifacts were recovered during the pedestrian survey at H2. The recovered artifacts, found within an agricultural field, were distributed among six findspots. The artifact scatter roughly measures eight metres long (N-S) and six metres wide (E-W). The major artifact type noted in the field include ceramics and glass.

Due to the small size of the assemblage (less than 50 artifacts), all encountered artifacts were collected in the field, to provide a large sample upon which to determine if further Stage 3 investigation would be required at the site. The GPS readings of the locations of all collected artifacts were recorded.

3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Collections

3.2.1 P1

A total of 507 Aboriginal lithic artifacts were recovered during the pedestrian survey P1. The recovered artifacts, found within an agricultural field, were distributed among 405 findspots. The artifact scatter roughly measures 105 metres long (NE-SW) and 40 metres wide (NW-SE). The core of the site consists of a dense concentration of lithic debris measuring approximately 56 metres by 40 metres, while the remainder of the artifacts are dispersed over an area measuring approximately 45 metres by 42 metres. All artifacts were collected, and the GPS readings of the locations of all collected artifacts were recorded.

All diagnostic artifacts and a large sample of non-diagnostic artifacts were collected. A large sample of non-diagnostic artifacts was left in the field to allow for future site relocation. The GPS readings of the locations of all collected artifacts were recorded.

3.2.2 P2

A total of 19 Aboriginal lithic artifacts were recovered during the pedestrian survey at P2. The recovered artifacts, found within an agricultural field, were distributed among 10 findspots. The artifact scatter roughly measures 33 metres long (NW-SE) and 14 metres wide (NE-SW). All artifacts were collected, and the GPS readings of the locations of all collected artifacts were recorded.

3.2.3 P3

A total of 16 Aboriginal lithic artifacts were recovered during the pedestrian survey at P3. The recovered artifacts, found within an agricultural field, were distributed among 16 findspots. The artifact scatter roughly measures 78 metres long (NE-SW) and 10 metres wide (NW-SE). The artifacts are dispersed over a large linear area, with a small concentration of 11 artifacts located at the southern extent of the scatter spread over an area measuring approximately 22 metres by 10 metres. All artifacts were collected, and the GPS readings of the locations of all collected artifacts were recorded.

3.2.4 P4

A total of seven Aboriginal lithic artifacts were recovered during the pedestrian survey at P4. The recovered artifacts, found within an agricultural field, were distributed among seven findspots. The artifact scatter roughly measures 42 metres long (N-S) and 18 metres wide (E-W). No artifact concentrations were identified. All artifacts were collected, and the GPS readings of the locations of all collected artifacts were recorded.

3.2.5 P5

A total of four Aboriginal lithic artifacts were recovered during the pedestrian survey at P5. The recovered artifacts, found within an agricultural field, were distributed among three findspots. The artifact scatter is spread over a linear area roughly measures 23 metres long (NW-SE). All

artifacts were collected, and the GPS readings of the locations of all collected artifacts were recorded.

3.2.6 P6

A single Aboriginal lithic artifact was recovered and collected from P6. The artifact was found within an agricultural field. The GPS reading of the location of the collected artifact was recorded.

3.2.7 P7

Two Aboriginal lithic artifacts were recovered and collected from P7. The artifacts were spread nine metres apart, and were found within an agricultural field. The GPS readings of the location of the collected artifacts were recorded.

3.2.8 P8

A total of seven Aboriginal lithic artifacts were recovered during the pedestrian survey at P8. The recovered artifacts, found within an agricultural field, were distributed among seven findspots. The artifact scatter roughly measures 47 metres long (NE-SW) and seven metres wide (NW-SE). No artifact concentrations were identified. All artifacts were collected, and the GPS readings of the locations of all collected artifacts were recorded.

3.2.9 P9

A total of four Aboriginal lithic artifacts were recovered during the pedestrian survey at P9. The recovered artifacts, found within an agricultural field, were distributed among four findspots. The artifact scatter roughly measures nine metres long (N-S) and seven metres wide (E-W). No artifact concentrations were identified. All artifacts were collected, and the GPS readings of the locations of all collected artifacts were recorded.

3.2.10 P10

A total of five Aboriginal lithic artifacts were recovered during the pedestrian survey at P10. The recovered artifacts, found within an agricultural field, were distributed among four findspots. The artifact scatter roughly measures 14 metres long (N-S) and eight metres wide (E-W). No artifact concentrations were identified. All artifacts were collected, and the GPS readings of the locations of all collected artifacts were recorded.

3.2.11 P11

Two Aboriginal lithic artifacts were recovered and collected from P11. The artifacts were spread six metres apart, and were found within an agricultural field. The GPS readings of the location of the collected artifacts were recorded.

3.2.12 P12

A single Aboriginal lithic artifact was recovered and collected from P12. The artifact was found within an agricultural field. The GPS reading of the location of the collected artifact was recorded.

3.2.13 P13

A single Aboriginal lithic artifact was recovered and collected from P13. The artifact was found within an agricultural field. The GPS reading of the location of the collected artifact was recorded.

3.2.14 P14

A total of nine Aboriginal lithic artifacts were recovered during the pedestrian survey at P14. The recovered artifacts, found within an agricultural field, were distributed among seven findspots. The artifact scatter is spread over a linear area roughly measures 54 metres long (NE-SW). All artifacts were collected, and the GPS readings of the locations of all collected artifacts were recorded.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Post-Contact Euro-Canadian Collections

The "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used to organize all post-contact Euro-Canadian artifact data. Unless otherwise stated all date ranges for ceramic ware and decoration types are based on the mean production dates from George L. Miller's article "Telling Time for Archaeologists" (Miller, 2000). Due to the lag between the acquisition of a vessel and its discard into the archaeological record, a number of years were added to the end of production dates given by Miller. The length of this lag was determined through experience on analyzing assemblages from Ontario sites. The dates assigned to the most important ware types are provided below. It should also be noted that it is not uncommon to identify one or more vessels that would have been produced twenty to forty years before the occupation date. Generally, these sherds will be from vessels such as higher end teapots and platters that were curated and only used on special occasions.

Terminus post quem (*tpq)* dates and experience with period assemblages in Ontario were employed to assign beginning and end dates to deposits based on the entire assemblage though ceramics invariably provide the majority of the evidence used. The employed typology was designed specifically for the ceramic assemblages encountered on sites in Ontario and the levels of cultural heritage significance associated with pre-1830 and pre-1870 assemblages as laid out in the *2011 S&G*

A ceramic ware type is defined as a combination of the body type and the glaze type, though the body type is the primary way in which ware types are divided glazes are only used when the body types are the same and further differentiation is necessary. The body type can broadly be defined by three traits: first which of the three clay types does the paste belong to earthenware, stoneware or porcelain, second what is the colour of the fired paste and lastly has the paste been refined or is it still coarse.

For dating an assemblage from Ontario, the most important group of ware types are those with white-firing refined bodies as they are ubiquitous and have temporally sensitive distributions, which can be parsed further by the type of decoration adorning them. They are the primary ware types used for the vessels that serve food (tablewares) and tea (teawares). They are also used for toiletry vessels such as wash basins, chamber pots, soap dishes and ointment jars and to a limited extent for kitchen vessels particularly food containers such as canisters, preserve jars and for branded prepared foods. Many analysts use the term whiteware from Ian Kenyon's work to denote these wares (excluding creamware and pearlware) and do not differentiate them.

Of the three type of body types the white-firing refined earthenware and refined stoneware bodies are the most important to define as they are by far the most commonly encountered. Porcelains were in use from the initial occupation of Ontario by Euro -Canadians through to the present and generally appear as incidentals in the assemblage prior to 1890. Besides porcelain

white-firing ceramics found on nineteenth century sites in Ontario can be differentiated into one of eight ware types: creamware, pearlware, transitional pearlware, refined white earthenware, vitrified white earthenware, white bodied stoneware, blue bodied stoneware and stone china.

Creamware (1790-1845)

The creamware generally encountered on Ontario sites is of the light-coloured variety referred to by George Miller and contemporary potters as cream-coloured ware or CC ware with a mean date range of 1790-1820 for production. However, as the term creamware is widely used in Ontario including by Kenyon, this term will be retained. Creamware is found on a refined white earthenware body but is differentiated by its clear lead glaze, which includes iron compounds that give the ware a yellowish cast. The lag between the end of production of creamware and its discard into the archaeological record coupled with its being phased out of production for certain vessel types (starting with teawares c.1815) before others accounts for its persistence in deposits dating from the 1820s. After 1830 it steadily declines as a ware type on sites in Ontario though it is common to get small amounts of creamware on sites dating into the 1840s either from curated vessels or from chamber pots or kitchen canisters, which were still being manufactured in this ware type.

Pearlware (1775-1845)

Pearlware is manufactured on a refined white earthenware body but the addition of cobalt oxides to the clear lead glaze give the ware type its distinctive bluish cast. Known as China glaze by contemporary potters it was designed to mimic the bluish cast of Chinese export porcelain. Miller gives the mean production dates as 1775-1835 or more accurately up to 1830 for pearlware decorated by hand painting and transfer printing and 1835 for shell edged pearlware. Small amounts of pearlware are often still found in deposits dating from the 1840s as curated vessels eventually broke and entered the archaeological record.

Transitional Pearlware (1830 – 1850)

As indicated by its name transitional pearlware is a ware type that is whiter than pearlware but not as white as refined white earthenware. It is found on a refined white-firing earthenware body and simply has less cobalt oxide in the glaze than pearlware but more than refined white earthenware. It generally dates from 1830 - 1850 but is never particularly common even on sites from this period. This ware type is not referred to in Miller 2000 and the term is borrowed from Parks Canada who use it in the same way.

Refined White Earthenware (1805-1850)

Refined white earthenware along with vitrified white earthenware and white bodied stoneware are intuitive ware types used in this analysis to subdivide Kenyon's term "whiteware". The first two terms are also used in other typologies particularly those based on Parks Canada's but are used in the following analysis in a more specific manner. Miller refers to "White Ware" in his section on refined white-firing earthenwares and gives an initial introduction date of 1805 for them though he notes that they do not become common on American sites until 1820. The following analysis has chosen to distinguish between the early "White Ware" that has a light porous body identical to creamware and pearlware (with which it co-occurs), and the later denser

and semi-vitrified "White Ware" (vitrified white earthenware) that begins to appear around 1840 after creamware and pearlware cease to be manufactured. The distinction made in this analysis was noted by Kenyon in his 1980 article *Some General Notes on 19th Century Ceramics,* where he states, "Early 19th century wares tend to have a rather soft, porous paste but harder, more vitrified ceramics become more popular through time"

The earlier "White Ware" is referred to in this analysis as refined white earthenware and assigned a date range of 1805-1845 with some lag. Thus pre-1830 sites will contain only creamware, pearlware and refined white earthenware among the refined white firing earthenwares that make up the bulk of these assemblages.

Vitrified White Earthenware (c. 1840-1900+)
Vitrified white earthenware is a term used in this analysis to refer to the denser, harder semi-vitrified white-firing earthenware body that begins to appear around 1840 and eventually completely replaces the lighter, softer white-firing earthenware body (refined white earthenware) by about 1850. This is the result of English potters experimenting with their white earthenware pastes through the addition of other clays and mineral additions such as feldspar to achieve a harder tougher body with many of the characteristics of a stoneware, particularly a higher sintering point. Many of these bodies were branded by their makers as "ironstone", "ironstone china", "stone china" or even "opaque porcelain". They are however strictly speaking still a highly refined white-firing earthenware and are only semi-vitrified and exhibit a relative porosity between refined white earthenware and the non–porous white bodied stoneware.

Vitrified white earthenware is decorated with the same techniques as refined white earthenware indicating that it is an evolution of the white firing earthenware body rather than a new body like white bodied stoneware. Many analysts including Parks Canada use the term vitrified white earthenware inclusively to apply to all vitrified or semi-vitrified white firing bodies (besides porcelain) whether they are earthenwares or stonewares. Vitrified white earthenware continues to be produced into the 20th century.

White Bodied Stoneware
White bodied stoneware is a term used in this analysis to distinguish the vitrified white-firing stoneware body introduced around 1842 and often referred to as "white graniteware" or "white ironstone" (see Miller 2000) from the vitrified white earthenware body previously described.

4.1.1 H1

A total of 15 historic artifacts were found at the H1 cluster. Vessel ceramics (n=10) accounted for two thirds of the H1 assemblage and were primarily microsherds (n=7). Vitrified white earthenware (vwe) was the most common ware type among the ceramics with six sherds followed by white bodied stoneware (white ironstone) indicating that the assemblage dates from the second half of the 19th century. A single sherd of coarse beige stoneware with an Albany slipped interior was also identified. The absence of refined white earthenware, creamware and pearlware also indicate that the assemblage does not date prior to 1840.

Table 6 H1 Site Assemblage Artifact Frequencies

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	# by class	# by type	% of total
Architectural		**2**		**13%**
	wire nails		1	
	window glass		1	
Ceramics (vessel)		**10**	10	**67%**
Glass: vessel		**3**	3	**12%**
Total		**15**	15	**100%**

Table 7 H1 Site Ceramics by Ware Type

Ware Type	#	%
coarse beige stoneware ware	1	
vitrified white earthenware	6	40%
white bodied stoneware	2	60%
Total	9	100%

One of the vitrified white earthenware microspalls featured black transfer printing. There was also a moulded rim of white ironstone that appears to be from a panelled shape more

There were also two architectural related artifacts, a wire framing nail and a three-millimetre thick shard of pane glass. Both are consistent with the ceramics indicating an assemblage dating from the second half of the 19th century if not the early 20th century.

Lastly, there were three glass shards from various vessels. One was the finish of a cobalt blue medicine bottle, almost certainly the distinct "Phillips Milk of Magnesia" first introduced in 1872. This bottle was machine made indicating a post 1899 date of manufacture. There was also part of the shoulder and neck of a clear panel bottle also likely for medicine. The clarity of the glass indicates it is most likely soda glass, which was introduced in 1864 (Jones). Lastly, there was a small shard of blue-green glass from an unidentified bottle.

The small size of the assemblage indicates it is likely not associated directly with a residence and is more likely the result of the spreading of organics such as night soil on the field. As there is no indication in the assemblage that it dates from the pre-1830 period and less than 20 artifacts were recovered during the pedestrian survey even after intensified survey was employed this assemblage does not represent a significant archaeological resource with interpretive potential and is considered not to have cultural heritage value or interest, as per *Section 2.2*, *Standard 1.c.* of the *2011 S&G*.

As a collection of 10 or more nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, H1 was registered with the *MTCS* under the Borden number **AgGx-758**, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.b.* of the *2011 S&G*.

4.1.2 H2

Six artifacts were recovered from the H2 cluster, five of which were vessel ceramics. The other artifact was the shoulder and finish from a blue-green medicine bottle made in a two-part vertical mould. Two-part vertical moulds were introduced in and were common into the 1920s.

Table 8 H2 Site Assemblage Artifact Frequencies

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	# by class	# by type	% of total
Architectural		**2**		**13%**
	wire nails		1	
	window glass		1	
Ceramics (vessel)		**10**	10	**67%**
Glass: vessel		**3**	3	**12%**
Total		**15**	15	**100%**

The ceramics were either white ironstone (n=3) or vitrified white earthenware (n=2). The two vitrified white earthenware fragments were decorated with a shade of green with blue tones typical of the late 19th and early 20th century. One of the transfer prints is part of a maker's mark and features the letters "...an.." most likely from the word England indicating a post 1891 date of manufacture. Three of the five sherds were microsherds.

Table 9 H2 Site Ceramics by Ware Type

Ware Type	#	%
vitrified white earthenware	2	40%
white bodied stoneware	3	60%
Total	5	100%

Table 10 H2 Site Ceramics by Decorative Type

Decoration Type	#	%
Transfer print – green	2	100%
Total	2	100%

The assemblage is too small to provide a statistically significant date but based on the six artifacts recovered the assemblage dates from the late 19th or early 20th century. The small size of the assemblage indicates it is likely not associated directly with a residence and is more likely the result of the spreading of organics such as night soil on the field. As there is no indication in the assemblage that it dates from the pre-1830 period and less than 20 artifacts were recovered during the pedestrian survey (even after intensified survey was employed) this assemblage does not represent a significant archaeological resource with interpretive potential and is considered not to have cultural heritage value or interest, as per *Section 2.2*, *Standard 1.c.* of the *2011 S&G*.

As a collection of less than 10 nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, H2 was not registered with the *MTCS*, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.b.* of the *2011 S&G*.

4.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Collections

The following lithic analysis uses Crabtree (1972) as a basis for terminology, with additional debitage terminology gleaned from Fisher (2008) who uses Ellis (1979) as a basis for debitage description (J. Fisher to N. Gromoff, personal communication 2016).

4.2.1 P1

The chipped lithic assemblage from P1 consisted of a total of 507 artifacts (***see Table 11***). Of these 448 were debitage (432 flakes, 5 blades and 11 pieces of shatter), 41 were expedient tools and 18 were tools or tool fragments. The tools consisted of 12 bifacially worked items, five unifacially retouched scrapers, and one partial wedge, having one battered margin with the opposing margin being snapped off. The bifaces included the lower half of an Ace of Spades projectile point, two partial bifacially worked pieces of Onondaga chert being very irregularly and coarsely worked and interpreted as preforms, an asymmetrical and coarsely worked incomplete biface that may have been a knife, a bifacially flaked rod that may be the shaft of a drill, a chopper with a bifacially worked edge and six portions of biface edge off unknown tool forms. The scrapers included three complete tools and two fragments exhibiting a retouched edge. Two of the retouched flakes are of a form suggesting that they also were used as scrapers.

The biface base is made of an unidentified light grey mottled chert with slight rusty red markings. The point has slightly asymmetrical sides with corner notching with unbalanced ears and a relatively straight base. The point is missing its tip, being snapped off about two-thirds along its length. The point is of the form identified as Ace of Spades and dating from about 3300 BP (Williamson *et al* 2002).

Onondaga chert was overwhelmingly the most common lithic type found at the site, accounting for almost all of the recovered lithics (n=492, 97.0%) (***see Tables 12-13***). The next most common lithic type was Ancaster chert (n=7, 1.4%) and eight unidentified cherts (n=8, 1.6%). The projectile point base also was of Ancaster chert, a locally available variety. The strong preference for Onondaga chert is not surprising given the proximity to the Onondaga formations on the south shore of the Niagara peninsula (Eley and von Bitter 1989).

Of the 432 flakes, most were classified as tertiary flakes, resulting from the final stages of the tool reduction process (n=403, 79.4%) with 26 secondary flakes (5.1%) and three primary flakes (0.2%). The remaining debitage consisted of five blades and 11 pieces of shatter. Forty-one flakes were classified as utilized or retouched flakes, exhibiting slight retouch or use wear scars along one or more margins. Most of these were on large tertiary flakes. Utilized and retouched flakes are considered expedient tools as they have not been formally formed into the desired shape, but rather selected for a particular task because of a pre-existing shape.

Table 11 P1 Site Lithics by Tool/Debitage Type

Tool/debitage type	#	%
scraper/scraper fragment	5	1.0
biface/biface fragment	12	2.4
utilized/retouched flake	41	8.1
wedge	1	0.2
primary flake	3	0.6
secondary flake	26	5.1
tertiary flake	403	79.4
blade	5	1.0
shatter	11	2.2
Total	507	100

Table 12 P1 Site Lithics by Type

Lithic type	#	%
Onondaga chert	492	97.0
Ancaster chert	7	1.4
Other	8	1.6
Total	507	100

Table 13 P1 Site Tools/Debitage by Lithic Type

Artifact	Onondaga chert		Ancaster chert		Other		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
scraper/scraper fragment	5	100	0	0	0	0	5	100
biface/biface fragment	11	91.7	1	8.3	0	0	12	100
utilized/retouched flake	39	95.1	0	0	2	4.9	41	100
wedge	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	100
primary flake	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0	3	100
secondary flake	22	84.6	3	11.5	1	3.9	26	100
tertiary flake	400	99.3	1	0.2	2	0.5	403	100
blade	4	80	0	0	1	20	5	100
shatter	9	81.8	1	9.1	1	9.1	11	100

The only temporally diagnostic lithic from P1 is the projectile point base that dates to the Late Archaic Period. It has a somewhat tenuous relationship to the bulk of the lithic assemblage as it is of a different type of chert than the majority of the lithics from P1.

As a collection of three or more pre-nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, as well as the presence of a pre-nineteenth century diagnostic artifact, P1 was registered with the *MTCS* under the Borden number **AgGx-759**, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standards 1.a.* and *1.c.*of the *2011 S&G*.

Given P1 (AgGx-759) meets *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1) and 1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, P1 (AgGx-759) is considered to have further cultural heritage value or interest; therefore, a Stage 3 AA is required.

4.2.2 P2

The lithic assemblage from P2 consists of 18 Onondaga tertiary flakes, one of which is utilized, and a secondary flake. All of the flakes are of Onondaga chert except for four of the tertiary flakes which are of an unidentified mottled grey and white chert.

As a collection of three or more pre-nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, P2 was registered with the *MTCS* under the Borden number **AgGx-760**, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.a.* of the *2011 S&G*.

P2 (AgGx-760) does not meet *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* or *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, therefore, P2 (AgGx-760) does not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and a Stage 3 AA is not required.

4.2.3 P3

The lithic assemblage from P3 consists of 16 artifacts. These include a single complete Late Woodland projectile point, one secondary flake, six tertiary flakes, one end scraper, a biface thinning flake, a blade, a piece of shatter, two utilized flakes, and two tools.

The point is finely made of Onondaga chert with a long isosceles triangular form. The base is slightly concave. Triangular points are common throughout the Late Woodland Period from about 1500 to 300 BP (Williamson *et al* 2002). The two tools include a side scraper and a portion of a bifacially worked object that probably was used as a graver or drill.

As a collection of three or more pre-nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, as well as the presence of a pre-nineteenth century diagnostic artifact, P3 was registered with the *MTCS* under the Borden number **AgGx-761**, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standards 1.a.* and *1.c.*of the *2011 S&G*.

P3 (AgGx-761) does not meet *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* or *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, therefore, P2 (AgGx-761) does not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and a Stage 3 AA is not required.

4.2.4 P4

The lithic assemblage from P4 consists of seven artifacts. These include four tertiary flakes and three secondary flakes.

As a collection of three or more pre-nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, P4 was registered with the *MTCS* under the Borden number **AgGx-762**, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.a.* of the *2011 S&G*.

P4 (AgGx-762) does not meet *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* or *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, therefore, P4 (AgGx-762) does not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and a Stage 3 AA is not required.

4.2.5 P5

The lithic assemblage from P5 consists of seven artifacts. These include four tertiary flakes and three secondary flakes.

Granted the absence of three or more pre-nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, and, the absence of a pre-nineteenth century diagnostic artifact or feature, P5 was not registered with the *MTCS*, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.a.* and *1.c.* of the *2011 S&G*.

P5 does not meet *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* or *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, therefore, P5 does not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and a Stage 3 AA is not required.

4.2.6 P6

The lithic assemblage from P6 consists of one Onondaga tertiary flake.

Granted the absence of three or more pre-nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, and, the absence of a pre-nineteenth century diagnostic artifact or feature, P6 was not registered with the *MTCS*, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.a.* and *1.c.* of the *2011 S&G*.

P6 does not meet *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* or *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, therefore, P6 does not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and a Stage 3 AA is not required.

4.2.7 P7

The lithic assemblage from P7 consists of a side scraper of Onondaga chert and a secondary flake of Ancaster chert.

Granted the absence of three or more pre-nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, and, the absence of a pre-nineteenth century diagnostic artifact or feature, P7 was not registered with the *MTCS*, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.a.* and *1.c.* of the *2011 S&G*.

P7 does not meet *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* or *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, therefore, P7 does not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and a Stage 3 AA is not required.

4.2.8 P8

The lithic assemblage from P8 consists of seven artifacts. These include five tertiary flakes, a blade, and one tool, a graver of Onondaga chert.

As a collection of three or more pre-nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, P8 was registered with the *MTCS* under the Borden number **AgGx-763**, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.a.* of the *2011 S&G*.

P8 (AgGx-763) does not meet *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* or *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, therefore, P8 (AgGx-763) does not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and a Stage 3 AA is not required.

4.2.9 P9

The lithic assemblage from P9 consists of three pieces of debitage, two cores and a secondary flake, and a partial biface. The biface is the unfinished base of a projectile point of Onondaga chert. The top half is missing and the base appears unfinished so it is not possible to assign type.

As a collection of three or more pre-nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, P9 was registered with the *MTCS* under the Borden number **AgGx-764**, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.a.* of the *2011 S&G*.

P9 (AgGx-764) does not meet *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* or *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, therefore, P9 (AgGx-764) does not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and a Stage 3 AA is not required.

4.2.10 P10

The lithic assemblage from P10 consists of three tertiary flakes and a piece of shatter.

As a collection of three or more pre-nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, P10 was registered with the *MTCS* under the Borden number **AgGx-765**, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.a.* of the *2011 S&G*.

P10 (AgGx-765) does not meet *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* or *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, therefore, P10 (AgGx-765) does not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and a Stage 3 AA is not required.

4.2.11 P11

The lithic assemblage from P11 consists of a chalcedony tertiary flake and a core of Ancaster chert.

Granted the absence of three or more pre-nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, and, the absence of a pre-nineteenth century diagnostic artifact or feature, P11 was not registered with the *MTCS*, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.a.* and *1.c.* of the *2011 S&G*.

P11 does not meet *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* or *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, therefore, P11 does not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and a Stage 3 AA is not required.

4.2.12 P12

The lithic assemblage from P12 consists of a single secondary flake of an unidentified chert.

Granted the absence of three or more pre-nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, and, the absence of a pre-nineteenth century diagnostic artifact or feature, P12 was not registered with the *MTCS*, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.a.* and *1.c.* of the *2011 S&G*.

P12 does not meet *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* or *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, therefore, P12 does not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and a Stage 3 AA is not required.

4.2.13 P13

The lithic assemblage from P13 consists of a piece of Ancaster chert shatter.

Granted the absence of three or more pre-nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, and, the absence of a pre-nineteenth century diagnostic artifact or feature, P13 was not registered with the *MTCS*, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.a.* and *1.c.* of the *2011 S&G*.

P13 does not meet *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* or *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, therefore, P13 does not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and a Stage 3 AA is not required.

4.2.14 P14

The lithic assemblage from P14 consists of nine artifacts. These include six tertiary flakes, one secondary flake, a core and a blade.

As a collection of three or more pre-nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, P14 was registered with the *MTCS* under the Borden number **AgGx-766**, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.a.* of the *2011 S&G*.

P14 (AgGx-766) does not meet *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* or *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, therefore, P14 (AgGx-766) does not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and a Stage 3 AA is not required.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings detailed in preceding sections, the following recommendations are presented:

1. Stage 2 AA (test-pit survey at five-metre intervals) remains outstanding for 0.83 hectares of the study area.

2. **H1 (AgGx-758):** In accordance with *Section 2.2*, *Standard 1.c.* of the *2011 S&G*, H1 (AgGx-758) is not considered to have cultural heritage value or interest; a Stage 3 AA is not required.

3. **H2:** In accordance with *Section 2.2*, *Standard 1.c.* of the *2011 S&G*, H2 is not considered to have cultural heritage value or interest; a Stage 3 AA is not required.

4. In accordance with *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* and *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, **P2 (AgGx-760), P3 (AgGx-761), P4 (AgGx-762), P5, P6, P7, P8 (AgGx-763), P9 (AgGx-764), P10 (AgGx-765), P11, P12, P13,** and **P14 (AgGx-766)** are not considered to have cultural heritage value or interest; Stage 3 AAs are not required.

5. **P1 (AgGx-759):** In accordance with *Section 2.2, Standards 1.a.i.(1)* and *1.a.i.(3)* of the *2011 S&G*, P1 (AgGx-759) is considered to have further cultural heritage value or interest, a comprehensive Stage 3 AA must be undertaken, in accordance with the *2011 S&G*, prior to any intrusive activity that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the archaeological site documented in this assessment. The Stage 3 AA should be conducted to define the site extent, gather a representative sample of artifacts, and aid in the determination of a Stage 4 mitigation strategy.

   The primary of the Stage 3 AA is to determine any patterning within the site, to ensure that a larger site sample is generated, and to determine site extent. The Stage 3 AA must commence with a Stage 3 controlled surface pick-up (CSP) with GPS recordings and meet the requirements of *Section 3.2.1* of the *2011 S&G*, followed by the establishment of a site datum at the centre of the site (or the centres of any localities or concentrations identified from the Stage 2 findspots and Stage 3 CSP), and then test unit excavation.

   Given that the site is considered a *plough-disturbed, large, lithic scatter*, multiple grids must be placed over areas of artifact concentration (e.g., greater surface densities of artifacts, concentrations of diagnostics, apparent single-component concentrations, defined activities areas) and excavate one metre square test units across those grids at five metre intervals, in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 5* of the *2011 S&G* (MTCS, 2011).

Furthermore, place and excavate additional test units, amounting to 20% of the initial grid unit total, between the areas of concentration to document areas of lower concentration (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 6* of the *2011 S&G*). Also, place and excavate further additional units, amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total, on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and sample the site periphery (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 4* of the *2011 S&G*).

All test units must be excavated into five centimetres of subsoil, unless cultural features are encountered, and all excavated soil will be screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil must be trowelled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. If test unit excavation uncovers a cultural feature, the exposed plan of the feature must be recorded, and geotextile fabric is to be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the unit.

A thorough photographic record of on-site investigations must be maintained. Finally, a report documenting the methods and results of excavation and laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation must be produced in accordance with the licensing requirements of the *MTCS*.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MTCS* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MTCS* 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.

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

3. 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 A*

4. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the *Ministry of Consumer Services*.

5. 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.

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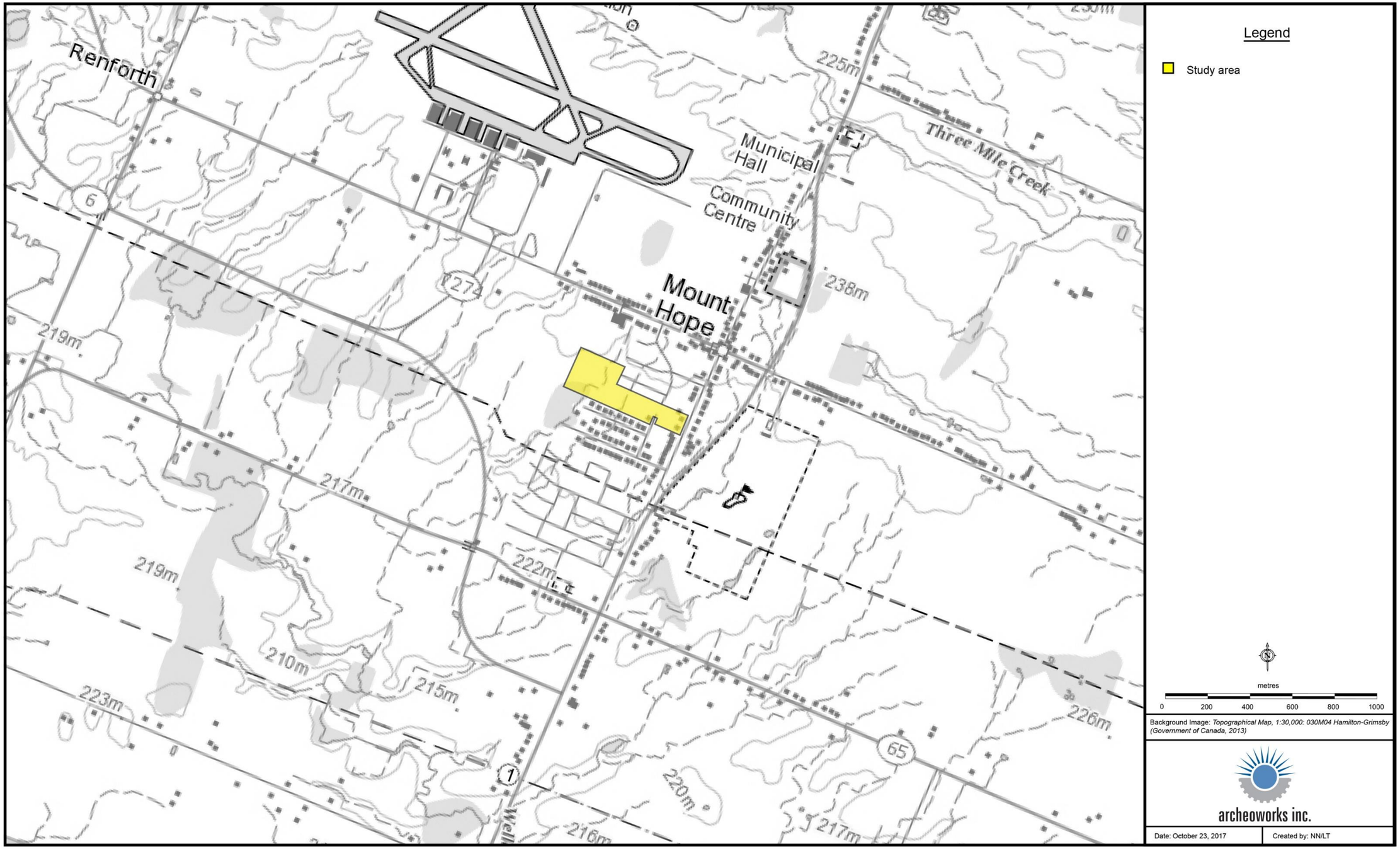
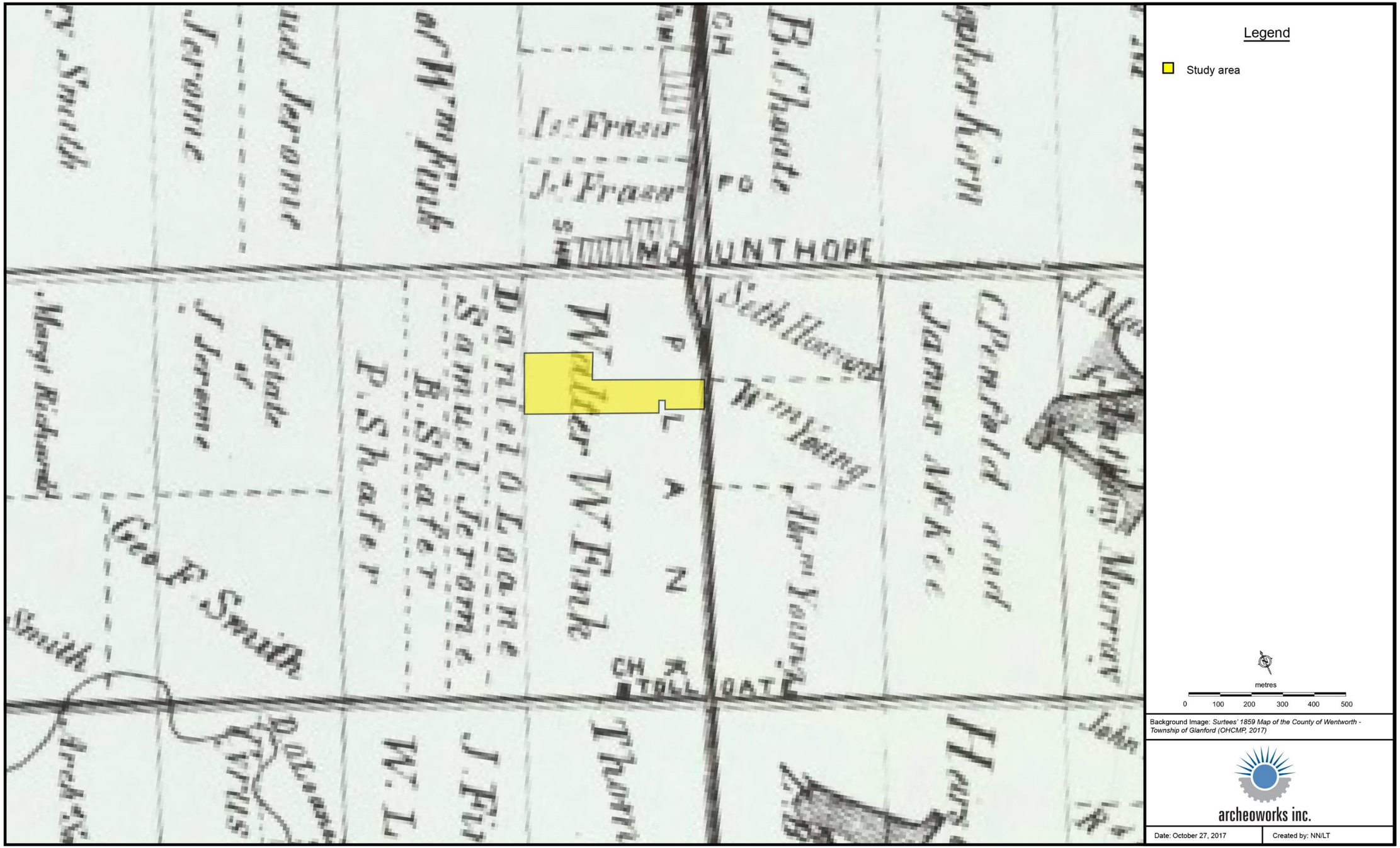
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS

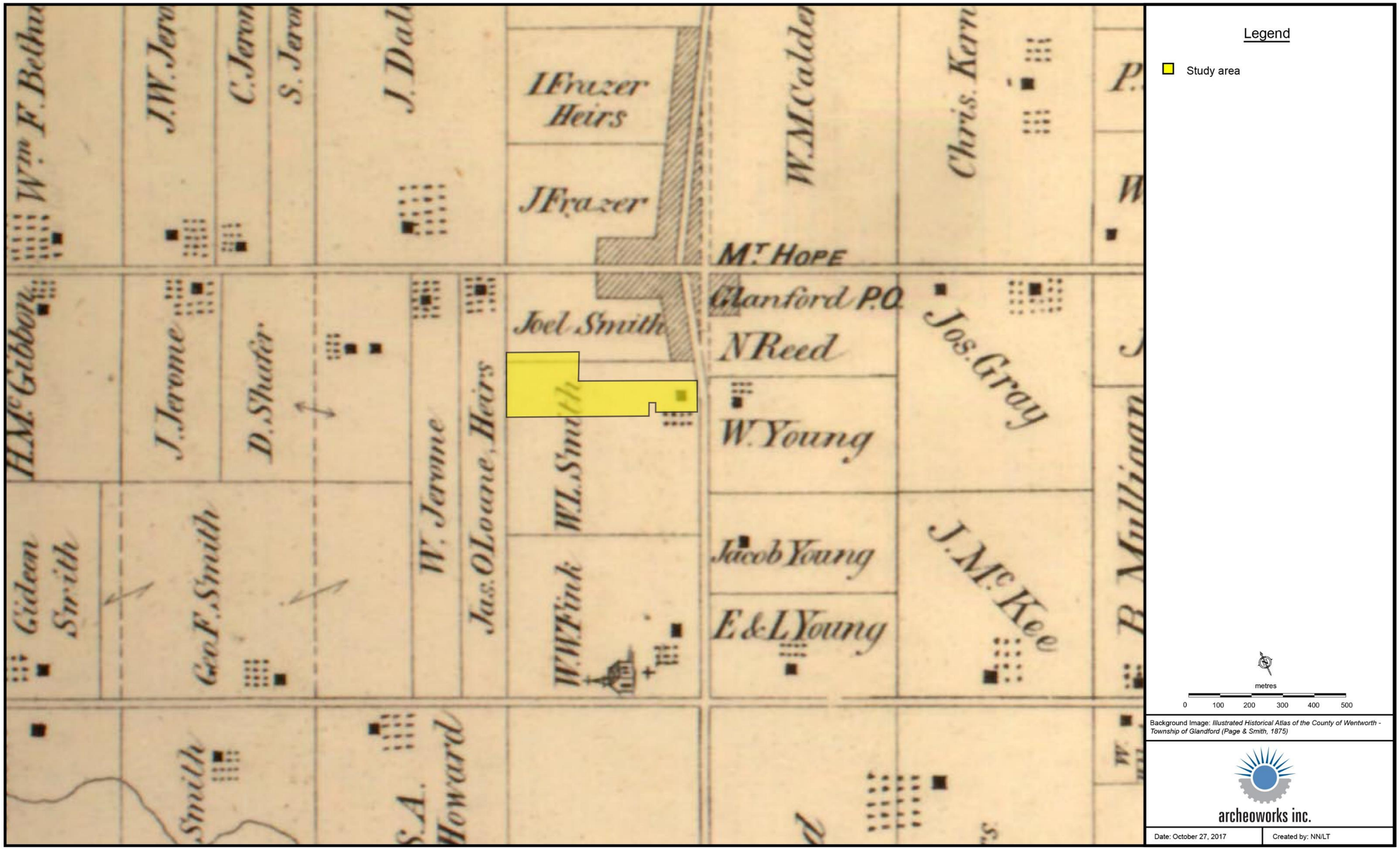


Map 1 Topographical map 1:30000, NTS Hamilton-Grimsby 030M04 (Government of Canada, 2013) identifying the Stage 1-2 AA study area.

Map 2 Identifying areas of archaeological potential within the Stage 1-2 AA study area according to the City of Hamilton AMP (City of Hamilton, 2015).



Map 3 Stage 1-2 AA study area within the Surtees' 1859 Map of the County of Wentworth – Township of Glanford (OHCMP, 2017).



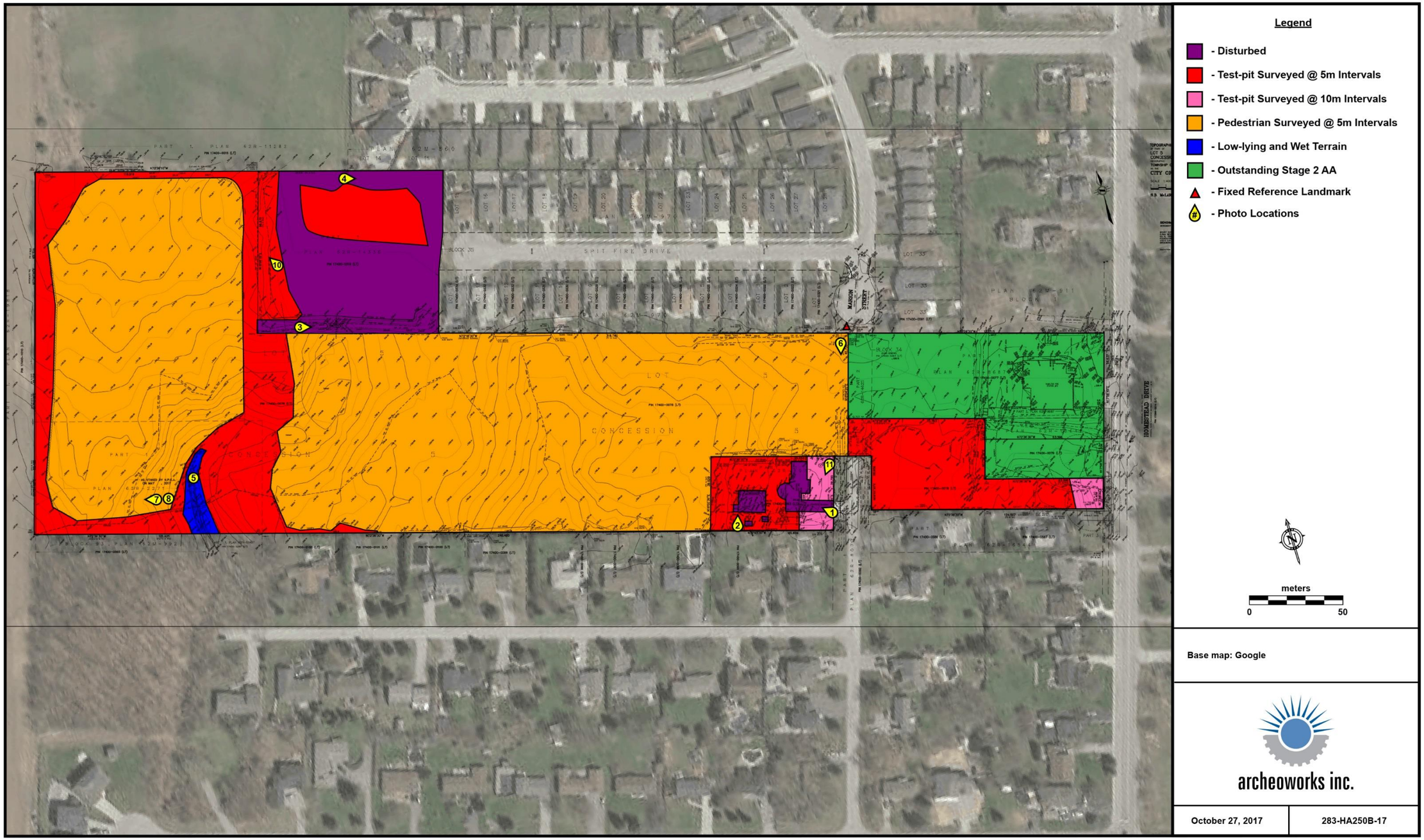
Map 4 Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1875 Illustrated Atlas of the County of Wentworth – Township of Glanford (Page & Smith, 1875).

Map 5 Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1954 aerial photograph (Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd., 1954).

Map 6 Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2005 satellite image (Google Earth, 2017a).

Map 7 Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2009 satellite image (Google Earth, 2017b).

Map 8 Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2017 satellite image (Google Earth, 2017c).



Map 9 Stage 1-2 AA results with image locations indicated.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
Physical Features		**Yes**	**No**	**Unknown**	**Comment**
2	Is there water on or adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres of the study area (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		**Yes**	**No**	**Unknown**	**Comment**
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, food extraction areas, raw material outcrops, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridor, etc.) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		**Yes**	**No**	**Unknown**	**Comment**
10	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
11	Local knowledge (aboriginal communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X – parts of the study area			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: IMAGES

Image 1 View of observed disturbances (paved areas, existing structure) within the study area.

Image 2 View of observed disturbance (outbuilding, underground utilities) within the study area.

Image 3 View of observed disturbances (berm/storm water management pond) within the study area.

Image 4 View of observed disturbances (berm/storm water management pond) within the study area.

Image 5 View of low-lying and wet terrain.

Image 6 View of View of pedestrian survey conducted at five metre intervals.

Image 7 View of View of pedestrian survey conducted at five metre intervals.

Image 8 View of excellent ground condition of lands subjected to pedestrian survey.

Image 9 View of intensified pedestrian survey at P1.

Image 11 View of View of test pit survey conducted at 10-metre intervals.

Image 10 View of View of test pit survey conducted at five metre intervals.

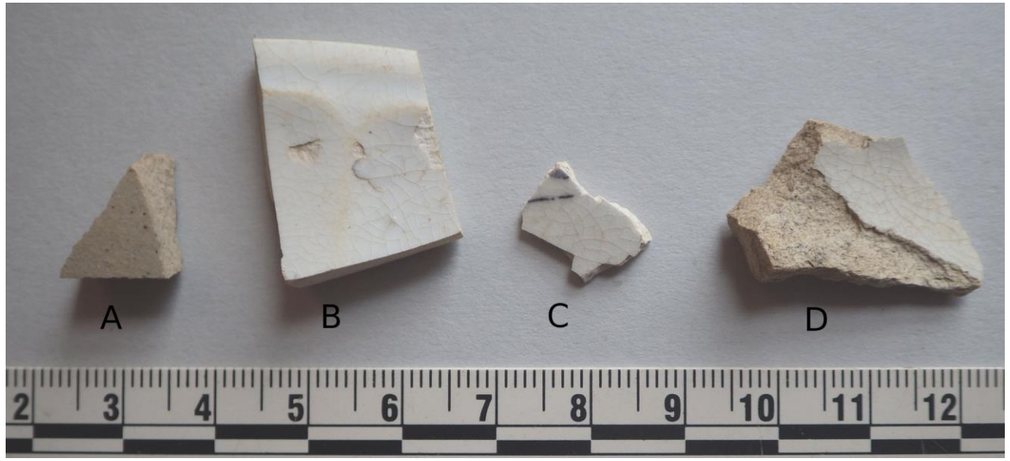


Image 12 H1 (AgGx-758) ceramics - A) coarse beige stoneware, B) White ironstone rim, C) black transfer printed microspall, D) vitrified white earthenware.

Image 13 H1 (AgGx-758) wire framing nail.

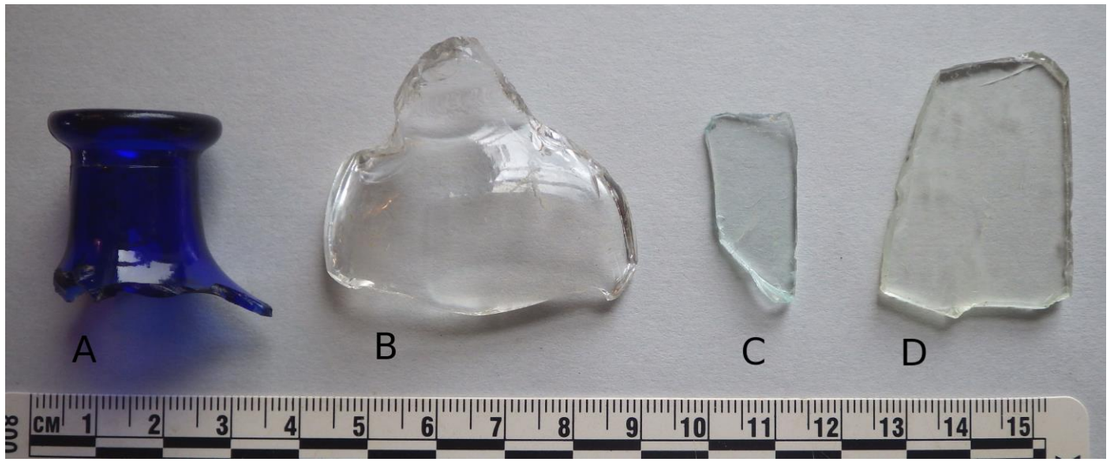


Image 14 H1 (AgGx-758) glass artifacts - A) cobalt bottle finish, B) panel bottle shoulder, C) moulded blue green unidentifiable vessel, D) thick pane.

Image 15 H2 ceramics: A) FS2 white ironstone, B) FS3 vwe sherd with fragment of a maker's mark, C) FS4 green transfer printed vwe, D) FS5 white ironstone.

Image 16 H2 FS6 Two-part vertical moulded medicine bottle finish.

Image 17 P1 (AgGx-759): REC1 FS01(A), REC1 FS21(B), REC1 FS29(C), REC1 FS177(D)-01

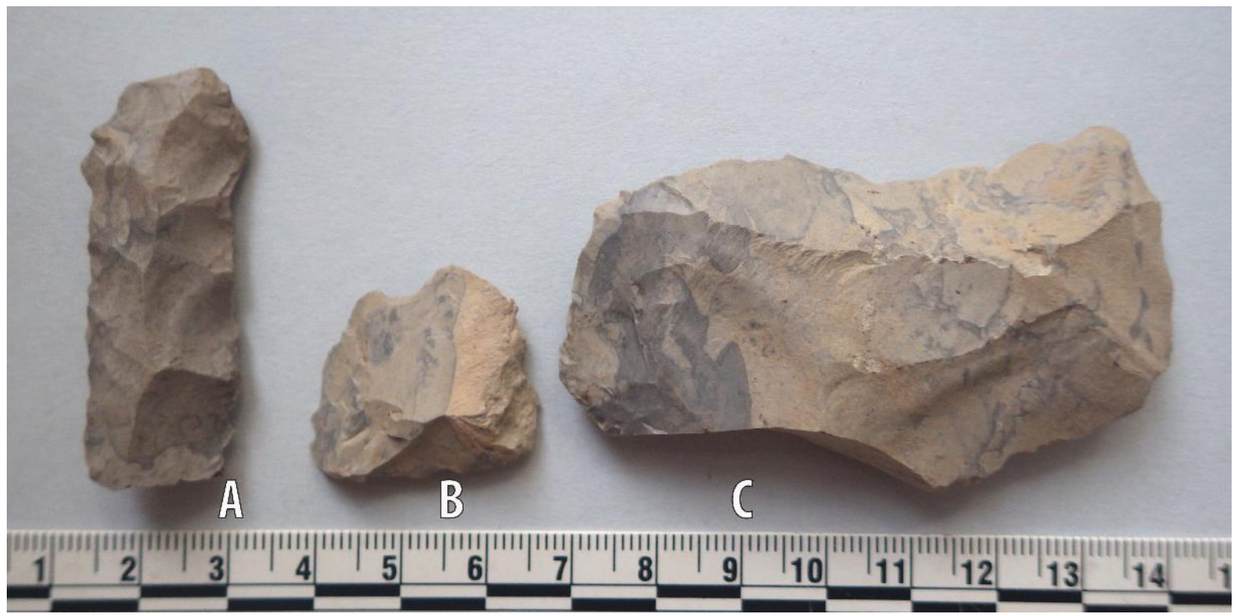


Image 18 P1 (AgGx-759): REC1 FS44(A), REC1 FS92(B), REC1 FS93(C)-01.

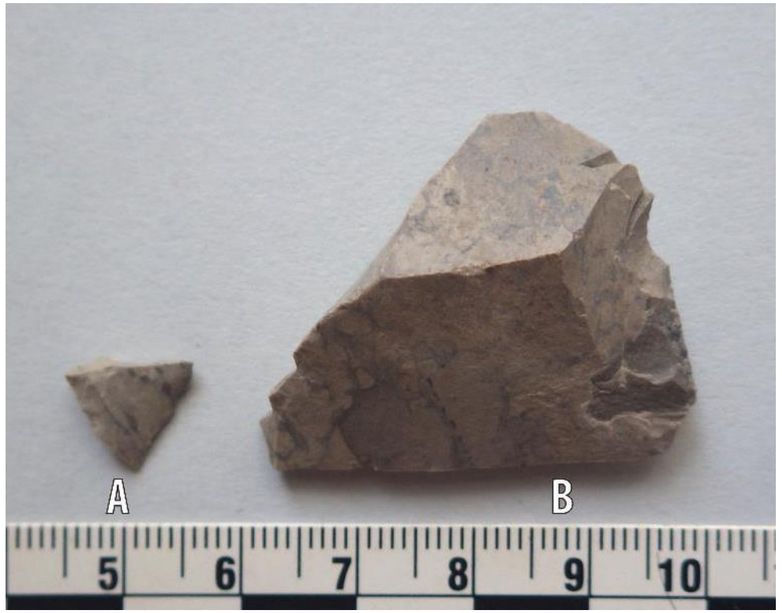


Image 19 P1 (AgGx-759): REC1 FS134(A), REC1 FS138(B)-01.

Image 20 P1 (AgGx-759): REC1 FS167(A), REC1 FS172(B), REC1 FS173(C)-01.

Image 21 P1 (AgGx-759): REC1 FS302(A), REC1 FS304(B), REC1 FS310(C)-01.

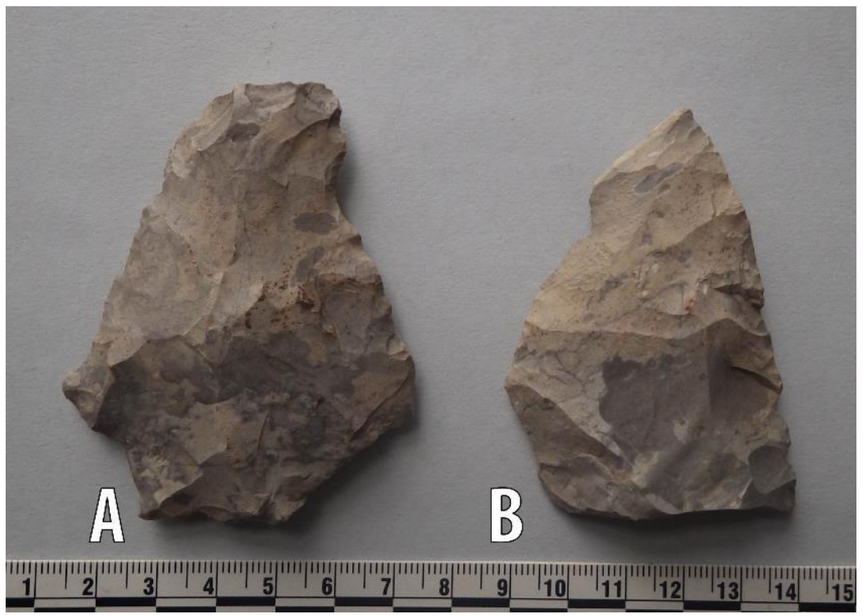


Image 22 P1 (AgGx-759): REC1 FS319(A), REC1 FS316(B)-01.

Image 23 P1 (AgGx-759): REC1 FS320 A-01.

Image 24 P1 (AgGx-759): REC1 FS320 B-01.

Image 25 P1 (AgGx-759): REC3 FS03(A), REC3 FS01(B), REC1 FS02(C), REC3 FS04(D), REC3 FS05(E)-01.

Image 26 P1 (AgGx-759): REC15 FS01(B) REC2 FS01(C); P2 (AgGx-760): REC5 FS01(D); P4 (AgGx-762): REC12 F01; REC14 FS01(A).

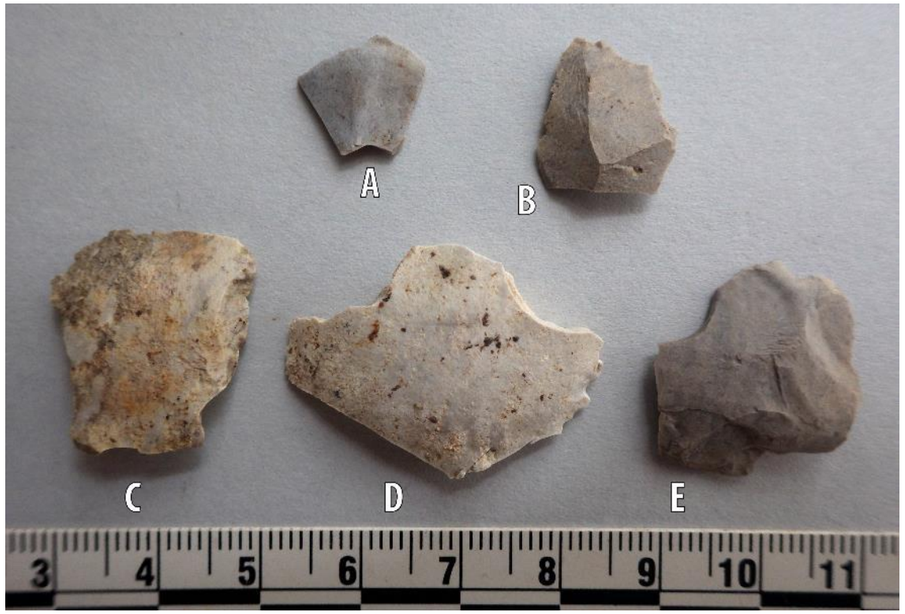


Image 27 P1 (AgGx-759): REC16 FS13(A), REC16 FS02(B), REC16 FS01(C), REC16 FS04(D), REC16 FS09(E)-01.

Image 28 P1 (AgGx-759): REC17 FS01(A), REC17 FS02(B), REC17 FS03(C)-01.

Image 29 P1 (AgGx-759): REC18 FS03(A), REC18 FS07(B), REC18 FS09(C), REC18 FS10(D), REC18 FS11(E)-01.

Image 30 P2 (AgGx-760): REC4 FS04(A), REC4 FS02(B), REC4 FS05(C), REC4 FS06(D)-01.

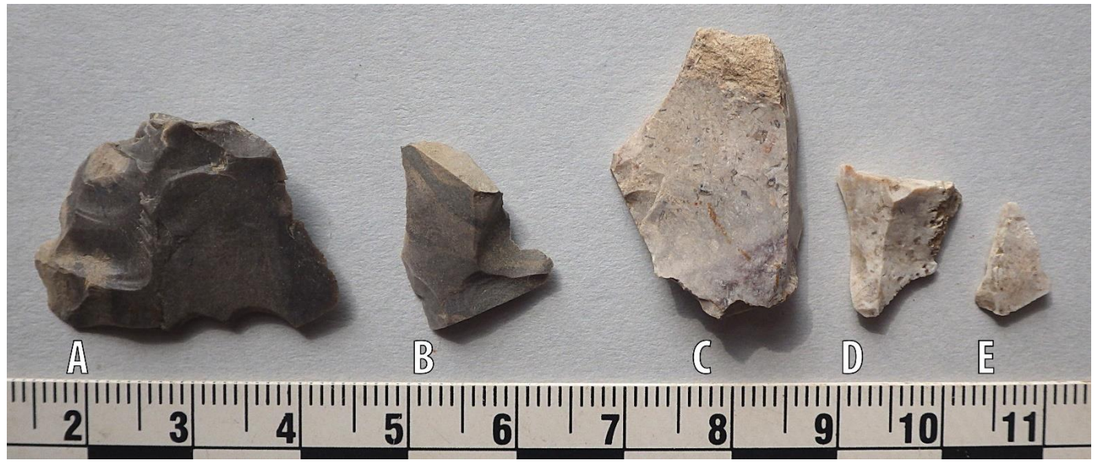


Image 31 P2 (AgGx-760): REC6 FS01(A), REC6 FS02(B), REC6 FS03(C), REC6 FS04(D), REC6 FS05(E)-01.

Image 32 P3 (AgGx-761): REC7 FS01(A), REC9 FS01(B), REC10 FS01(C); P8(AgGx-763): REC27 FS02 (D); P7: REC21 FS01(E)-01.

Image 34 P3 (AgGx-761): REC11 FS02(A), REC11 FS04(B), REC11 FS05(C), REC11 FS10(D)-01.

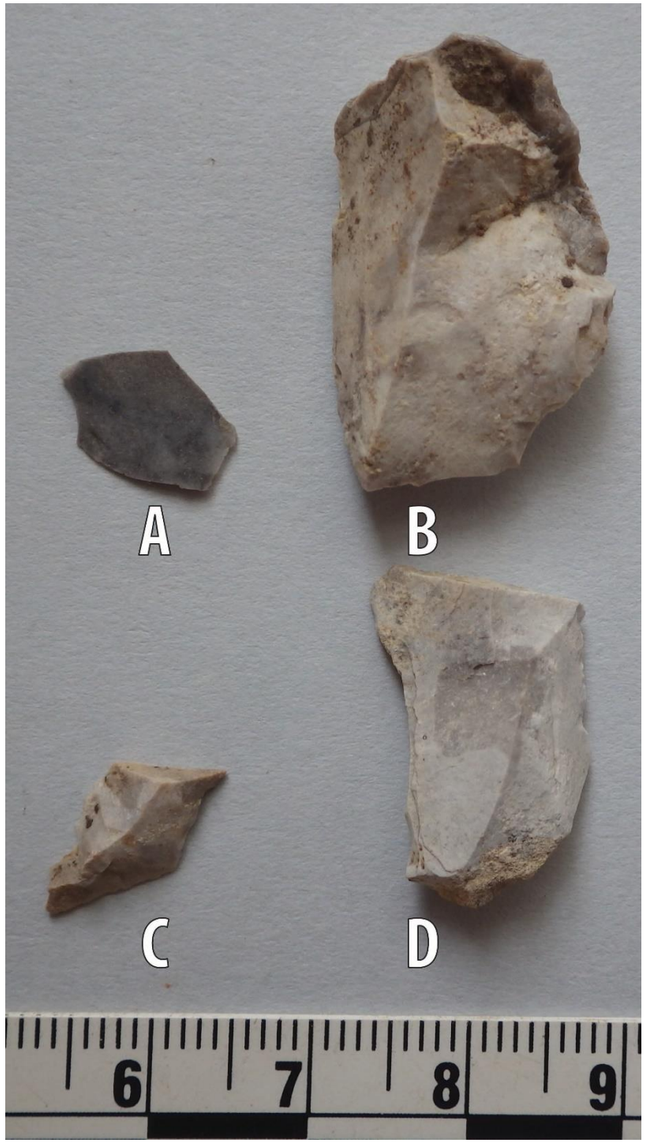


Image 33 P3 (AgGx-761): REC8 FS01 (A), REC8 FS02 (B); P4 (AgGx-762): REC19 FS01 (C), REC P19 FS02 (D)-01.

Image 35 P4 (AgGx-762): REC13 FS01(A), REC13 FS02(B), REC13 FS03(C)-01.

Image 36 P6: REC20 FS01 (A); P5: REC22 FS01(B); P8 (AgGx-763): REC26 FS01(C); P12: REC31 FS01(D), P13: REC32 FS01 (D), P14 REC34 FS01(E)-01.

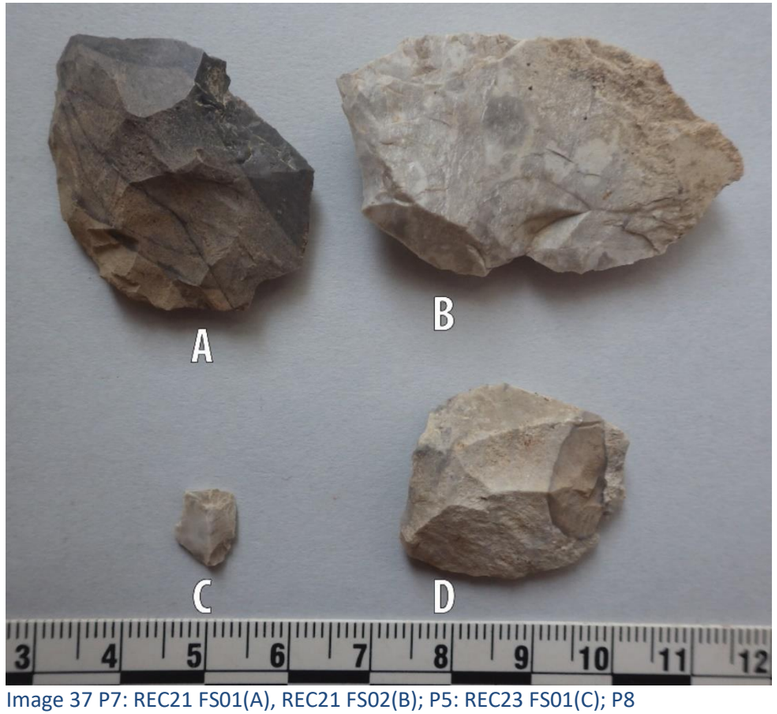


Image 37 P7: REC21 FS01(A), REC21 FS02(B); P5: REC23 FS01(C); P8 (AgGx-763): REC25FS02(D)-01.

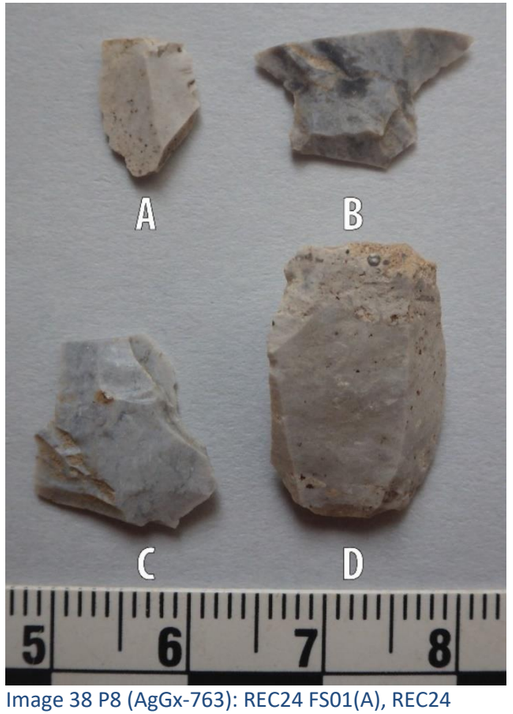


Image 38 P8 (AgGx-763): REC24 FS01(A), REC24 FS02(B), REC25 FS01(C), REC25 FS02(D)-01.

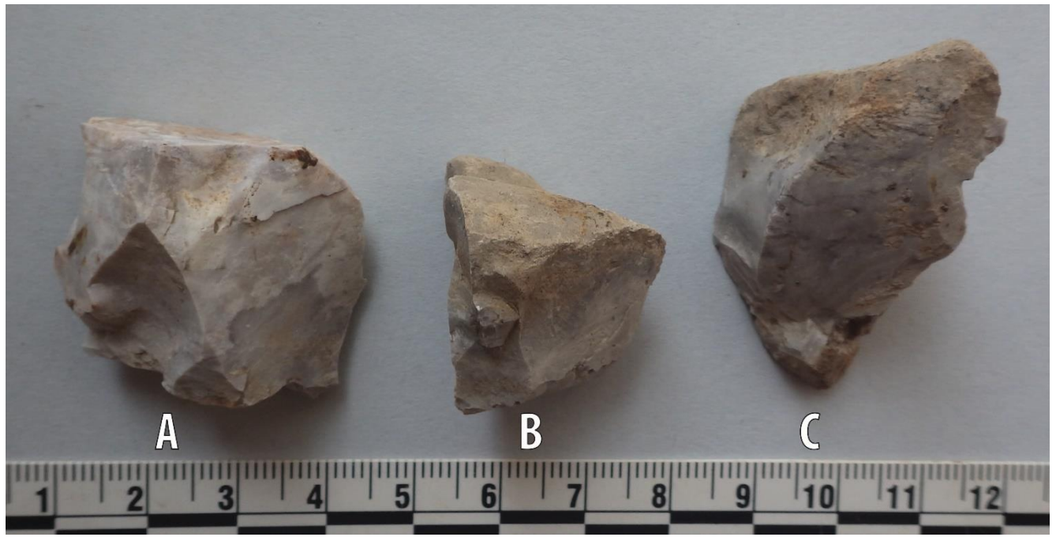


Image 39 P9 (AgGx-764): REC28 FS02(A), RECP28 FS03(B); P11: REC30 FS01(C)-01.

Image 40 P9 (AgGx-764): REC28 FS04 A-01.

Image 41 P9 (AgGx-764): REC28 FS04 B-01.

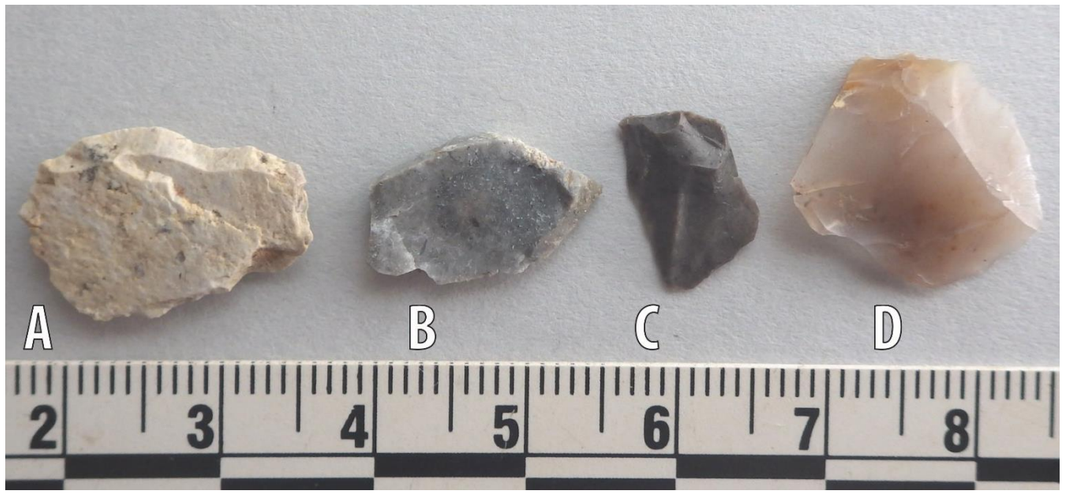


Image 42 P10 (AgGx-765): REC29 FS01(A), REC29 FS02(B), REC29 FS04(C); P11: REC30 FS02(D)-01.

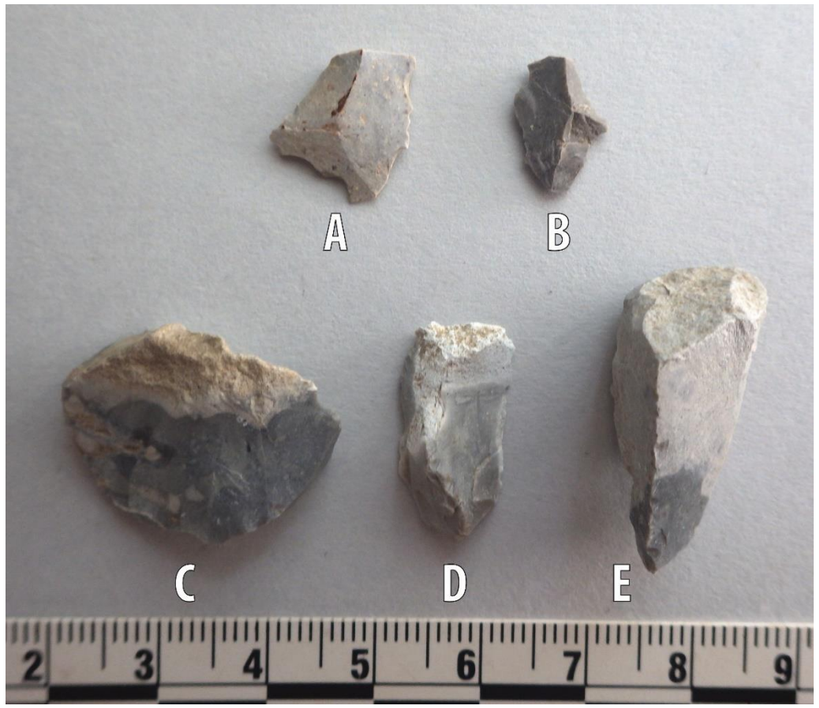


Image 43 P14 (AgGx-766): REC33 FS01(A), REC33 FS02(B), REC33 FS04(C), REC35 FS02(D E)-01.

APPENDIX D: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE[1]

Table D1 H1 (AgGx-758) Artifact Catalogue

Record/Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	Portion	Frequency	Notes
H1 FS1	ceramic	coarse beige stoneware	glazed: both sides	salt glaze ext/Albany	storage vessel	microsherd	1	
H1 FS2	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	microspall	3	
H1 FS3	glass	pane	thick	clear	window	shard	1	3.0mm
H1 FS4	glass	vessel: unid shape	moulded: unid	blue green	unid vessel	shard	1	
H1 FS5	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: black	unid	unid vessel	microspall	1	
H1 FS6	metal	iron	machine made: wire	framing	nail	complete	1	
H1 FS7	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	rimspall	1	
H1 FS8	glass	vessel: unid shape	moulded: machine	cobalt	unid bottle	shard	1	Neck and finish only.
H1 FS9	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	unid	flat ware	rimsherd	1	panelled rim
H1 FS10	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	microsherd	1	
H1 FS11	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	sherd	1	
H1 FS12	glass	vessel: polygonal	moulded: unid	clear	unid bottle	shard	1	Shoulder and partial neck
H1 FS13	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	unid	unid vessel	microsherd	1	

Table D2 H2 Artifact Catalogue

Record/Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	Portion	Frequency	Notes
H2 FS1	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	unid	unid vessel	microsherd	1	
H2 FS2	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	unid	unid vessel	sherd	1	
H2 FS3	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: green	unid	unid vessel	microsherd	1	
H2 FS4	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: green	unid	unid vessel	microsherd	1	slightly burnt
H2 FS5	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	unid	unid vessel	sherd	1	
H2 FS6	glass	vessel: unid shape	2 part vertical mould	blue green	unid bottle	shard	1	hand-tooled finish

Table D3 P1 (AgGx-759) Artifact Catalogue

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
1	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	utilized flake		1	use wear scars along one margin
1	2	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	3	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	4	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	6	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	7	stone	chert	unid	tertiary	flake		1	
1	8	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	9	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	10	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	11	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	12	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	13	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	14	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	

[1] All artifacts were stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm), identified as Box: 2017-KA-01.

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
1	15	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	16	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	17	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	18	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	19	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
1	20	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	21	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	utilized flake		1	
1	21	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	22	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	23	stone	chert	Onondaga		shatter		1	
1	24	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	25	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	26	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	27	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	29	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	
1	30	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	31	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	utilized flake		1	
1	32	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	33	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	34	stone	chert	Onondaga		retouched shatter		1	large chunk of shatter retouched along one margin, possibly used as a chopper
1	37	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	38	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	39	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	40	stone	chert	Onondaga		utilized shatter		1	use wear scars along one margin
1	41	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	42	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	43	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	44	stone	chert	Onondaga		drill	Shaft	1	bifacially worked rod, probable stem of drill, tip and base missing
1	45	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	47	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	48	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	49	stone	chert	Onondaga		biface	fragment	1	corner and one edge, undetermined form
1	51	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	54	stone	unid	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	tiny
1	55	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	56	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	59	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	60	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	61	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	62	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	63	stone	chert	unid mottled beige	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear scars along one margin, possibly used as a spokeshave
1	66	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear scars on 3 margins
1	67	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
1	68	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	69	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	70	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	71	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	72	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	73	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
1	74	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	75	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	76	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	77	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	78	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	79	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	80	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	81	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	82	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	83	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear on 2 margins
1	84	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	tiny
1	85	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	86	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear on 2 margins
1	87	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	88	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	89	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	90	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	retouched flake		1	
1	91	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	92	stone	chert	Onondaga		scraper		1	retouched on 2 margins, end and side, l=26.66,w=23.34,t=7.50mm
1	93	stone	chert	Onondaga		chopper		1	bifacial retouch on one edge
1	94	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	95	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	
1	96	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	97	stone	chert	Onondaga		shatter		1	
1	98	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	98	stone	chert	Ancaster		shatter		1	
1	99	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
1	101	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear on 2 margins
1	102	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	103	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	104	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	105	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	107	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	108	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	109	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	
1	110	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	111	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
1	112	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	113	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	115	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	116	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	117	stone	chert	Ancaster	tertiary	flake		1	
1	118	stone	chert	Ancaster	secondary	flake		1	
1	119	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	retouched flake		1	slight retouch on 2 margins
1	120	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	121	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
1	124	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	126	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	127	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	tiny
1	128	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	tiny
1	129	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	130	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	131	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	132	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	133	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	134	stone	chert	Onondaga		biface	fragment	1	tiny piece of bifacially worked edge
1	135	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear scars on one margin
1	136	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	137	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	138	stone	chert	Onondaga		biface	fragment	1	no diagnostic elements
1	139	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear scars on one margin
1	141	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	142	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	143	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	144	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	145	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	146	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	147	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	148	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	149	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear scars on one margin
1	150	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	151	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	152	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	
1	153	stone	chert	Onondaga		utilized shatter		1	heavy use wear on one margin, snapped at fossilized inclusion
1	154	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	155	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	156	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	157	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	158	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	158	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
1	159	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	tiny
1	160	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	162	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	163	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	164	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	165	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	166	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	167	stone	chert	Onondaga	side	scraper		1	
1	168	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	169	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	170	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	171	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	172	stone	chert	Onondaga		biface	fragment	1	unfinished, roughly flaked, no diagnostic elements
1	173	stone	chert	Onondaga		scraper	fragment	1	portion of unifacially retouched edge
1	174	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear scars on 2 margins
1	175	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	176	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	177	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	177	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear on 2 margins
1	178	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	179	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	178	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	179	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	180	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	181	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	182	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	183	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	184	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	185	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	186	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	187	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	188	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	189	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	190	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	retouched flake		1	may have functioned as a scraper, light retouch
1	191	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	192	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	193	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
1	194	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	195	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	tiny
1	196	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	197	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	198	stone	chert	Onondaga		shatter		1	
1	199	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear scars on one margin
1	200	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	200	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
1	201	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	202	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	203	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	204	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	205	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	206	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	207	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	208	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	209	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	210	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	211	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	212	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	213	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	214	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	215	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	216	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	217	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	218	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	219	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	220	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	221	stone	chert	Onondaga		biface	fragment	1	small piece of bifacially worked edge, no diagnostic elements
1	222	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	223	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	224	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	225	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	tiny
1	226	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	227	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	228	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	229	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	230	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	231	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	232	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	233	stone	chert	Onondaga		blade		1	
1	234	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	235	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	236	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	237	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	238	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	239	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	240	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	241	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	242	stone	chert	Onondaga		blade		1	
1	243	stone	chert	Onondaga		shatter		1	

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
1	244	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	245	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	246	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	247	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	248	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	250	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	251	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	252	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	252	stone	chert	Onondaga		scraper		1	slight retouch on 2 margins and is of a form that probably was used as a scraper (end and side), l=33.46,w=27.94,t=8.65mm
1	257	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	258	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
1	259	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	260	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	261	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	burnt, heat spalled
1	262	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	263	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	264	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	265	stone	chert	Onondaga		scraper	fragment	1	portion of retouched edge, snapped
1	266	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	
1	267	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
1	268	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	269	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	tiny
1	270	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	271	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	272	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
1	273	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	274	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	275	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	276	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	277	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	278	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	279	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	280	stone	chert	Onondaga		blade		1	
1	281	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear scars along one margin
1	282	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	282	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear scars on one margin
1	283	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	284	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	285	stone	chert	Onondaga	primary	flake		1	
1	286	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	287	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	287	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear on one margin

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
1	288	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	289	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	290	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	291	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	292	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	293	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	294	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	294	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear on 2 margins
1	295	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	296	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	297	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	298	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	299	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	300	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		5	
1	300	stone	chert	Onondaga		shatter		1	
1	301	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	302	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear on 2 margins
1	303	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	304	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear on 2 margins
1	305	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	306	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	305	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	306	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	307	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	308	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	possibly used as a scraper
1	309	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	310	stone	chert	Onondaga	preform	biface	partial	1	irregular, probable base
1	311	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	312	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
1	313	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	314	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	315	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	316	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	316	stone	chert	Onondaga		biface	partial	1	coarsely flaked, asymmetrical, snapped at base, possible knife
1	317	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	318	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	319	stone	chert	Onondaga	preform	biface	partial	1	coarsely worked, incomplete, l=72.40,w=58.66,t=13.77mm
1	320	stone	chert	Ancaster	point	biface	partial	1	Ace of Spades point, bottom half, w=37.15, t=8.50mm
1	321	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	322	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	324	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	325	stone	chert	Onondaga		shatter		1	
1	326	stone	chert	Onondaga		shatter		1	
1	327	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	327	stone	chert	Onondaga		shatter		1	

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
1	328	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	330	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	331	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	332	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	333	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	334	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	335	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	336	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	337	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	338	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	339	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	340	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	342	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	343	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	344	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	345	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear scars on 2 margins
1	346	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	347	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	348	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	349	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	350	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	retouched flake		1	slight retouch on several margins, probably used as a scraper
1	351	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
1	352	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	353	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	354	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	355	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	356	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	357	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	358	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	359	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	360	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	361	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	362	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	363	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	364	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	365	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	366	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	367	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
1	368	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	369	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	370	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	371	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	372	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
1	373	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear on one margin
1	374	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	375	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	376	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	377	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	377	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	retouched flake		1	slight retouch
1	378	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	378	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	
1	379	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	379	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear on 2 margins
1	380	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		4	
1	381	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
1	382	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	383	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	384	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
1	385	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	386	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	387	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	388	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	389	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
1	390	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	389	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
1	390	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	390	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
1	391	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	392	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	393	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	394	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	395	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
1	396	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
1	397	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	burnt, heat spalled
1	399	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
2	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
3	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
3	2	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
3	3	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
3	3	stone	chert	Onondaga		biface	fragment	1	no diagnostic elements
3	4	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
3	5	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		4	
15	1	stone	chert	unid grey with white specks	tertiary	flake		1	
16	1	stone	chert	unid brown and grey		wedge	partial	1	probable wedge, one battered margin, opposing snapped off
16	2	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
16	3	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
16	4	stone	chert	Ancaster	primary	flake		1	
16	5	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
16	6	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
16	7	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
16	8	stone	chert	Onondaga		shatter		1	
16	9	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
16	9	stone	chert	Ancaster	secondary	flake		1	
16	11	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	dark grey
16	12	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
16	13	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
16	13	stone	chert	Ancaster	secondary	flake		1	
17	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
17	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	retouched flake		1	slight retouch on one margin
17	2	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	tiny
17	3	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
18	1	stone	chert	Onondaga		blade		1	dark grey
18	2	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	dark grey
18	3	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
18	4	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	dark grey
18	5	stone	chert	unid mottled grey and white		shatter		1	
18	6	stone	chert	unid mottled beige	secondary	flake		1	
18	7	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	retouched flake		1	dark grey, slight retouch on one margin
18	8	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
18	9	stone	chert	Onondaga	primary	flake		1	
18	10	stone	chert	unid mottled grey and white		blade		1	
18	11	stone	chert	unid grey with white specks	secondary	utilized flake		1	entire distal edge has use wear scars

Table D4 P2 (AgGx-760) Artifact Catalogue

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
4	2	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	dark grey
4	4	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	utilized flake		1	dark grey
4	5	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
4	6	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
5	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
6	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
6	2	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		3	
6	2	stone	chert	unid mottled grey and white	tertiary	flake		2	
6	3	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
6	4	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
6	4	stone	chert	unid mottled grey and white	tertiary	flake		1	
6	5	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		2	
6	5	stone	chert	unid mottled grey and white	tertiary	flake		1	

Table D5 P3 (AgGx-761) Artifact Catalogue

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
7	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	point	biface	complete	1	triangular, Late Woodland, l=42.61,w=19.89,t=5.76mm, elongated triangular form, slightly concave base
8	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
8	2	stone	chert	unid mottled grey and white	secondary	flake		1	probably off a cobble
9	1	stone	chert	unid mottled grey and white	end	scraper		1	l=35.18,w=22.27,t=9.49mm
10	1	stone	chert	unid cream	tertiary	utilized flake		1	use wear on one margin
11	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
11	2	stone	chert	Onondaga	side	scraper		1	l=25.91,w=22.77,t=4.98mm
11	3	stone	chert	Onondaga	biface thinning	flake		1	
11	4	stone	chert	unid mottled orange and white	tertiary	utilized flake		1	
11	5	stone	chert	Onondaga		biface	partial	1	bifacially worked, tip broken off, probable graver/drill
11	6	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
11	8	stone	chert	unid grey with white specks	tertiary	flake		1	
11	9	stone	chert	Ancaster		shatter		1	
11	10	stone	chert	Ancaster		blade		1	
11	11	stone	chert	unid grey with white specks	tertiary	flake		1	
11	12	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	

Table D6 P4 (AgGx-762) Artifact Catalogue

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
12	1	stone	chert	unid brown and grey	tertiary	flake		1	
13	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	dark grey
13	2	stone	chert	Ancaster	tertiary	flake		1	
13	3	stone	chert	Ancaster	secondary	flake		1	
14	1	stone	chert	Ancaster	secondary	flake		1	
19	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
19	2	stone	chert	unid mottled grey and white	secondary	flake		1	

Table D7 P5 Artifact Catalogue

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
22	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
23	1	stone	chert	unid mottled whie and grey	tertiary	flake		1	
23	2	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
23	2	stone	chert	Onondaga		shatter		1	

Table D8 P6 Artifact Catalogue

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
20	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	dark grey

Table D9 P7 Artifact Catalogue

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
21	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	side	scraper		1	l=36.54,w=26.74,t=9.34mm
21	2	stone	chert	Ancaster	secondary	flake		1	pocket of crystalline inclusions

Table D10 P8 (AgGx-763) Artifact Catalogue

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
24	1	stone	chert	Ancaster	tertiary	flake		1	
24	2	stone	chert	unid mottled grey and black	tertiary	flake		1	
25	1	stone	chert	unid light grey	tertiary	flake		1	
25	2	stone	chert	unid light grey and white		blade		1	appears to be off a small cobble
26	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
27	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
27	2	stone	chert	Onondaga		graver		1	use wear scars around point

Table D11 P9 (AgGx-764) Artifact Catalogue

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
28	1	stone	chert	Ancaster	secondary	flake		1	
28	2	stone	chert	Ancaster		core		1	
28	3	stone	chert	Onondaga		core		1	
28	4	stone	chert	Onondaga	point	biface	partial	1	top half missing, base appears unfinished

Table D12 P10 (AgGx-765) Artifact Catalogue

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
29	1	stone	chert	Ancaster	tertiary	flake		1	
29	2	stone	chert	unid grey and white	tertiary	flake		1	
29	3	stone	chert	Ancaster		shatter		2	
29	4	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	dark grey

Table D13 P11 Artifact Catalogue

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
30	1	stone	chert	Ancaster		core		1	
30	2	stone	chalcedony	beige	tertiary	flake		1	

Table D14 P12 Artifact Catalogue

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
31	1	stone	chert	unid mottled grey	secondary	flake		1	

Table D15 P13 Artifact Catalogue

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
32	1	stone	chert	Ancaster		shatter		1	

Table D16 P14 (AgGx-766) Artifact Catalogue

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
33	1	stone	chert	unid light grey	tertiary	flake		1	
33	2	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
33	4	stone	chert	Onondaga	secondary	flake		1	
34	1	stone	chert	unid mottled light grey and white	tertiary	flake		1	

Record	Findspot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item		Frequency	Note
35	1	stone	chert	unid mottled light grey and white	tertiary	flake		1	
35	1	stone	chert	Onondaga	tertiary	flake		1	
35	2	stone	chert	unid grey		core		1	
35	2	stone	chert	unid grey		blade		1	
35	3	stone	chert	unid mottled grey and sparkly brown	tertiary	flake		1	

APPENDIX E: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		283-HA250B-17		
Licensee:		Nimal Nithiyanantham (P390)		
MTCS PIF:		P390-0289-2017		
Document/ Material			**Location**	**Comments**
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2017/283-HA250B-17 - 80 Marion Street and 3306 Homestead Drive - Hamilton	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Written Field Notes/ Annotated Field Maps/ Images	Field Map(s): Four (4) maps Field Note(s): Four (4) pages Digital Images: 195 digital photos	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
4.	Artifacts	H1 (AgGx-758): 15 artifacts H2: Six (6) artifacts P1 (AgGx-759): 507 artifacts P2 (AgGx-760): 19 artifacts P3 (AgGx-761): 16 artifacts P4 (AgGx-762): Seven (7) artifacts P5: Four (4) artifacts P6: One (1) artifact P7: Two (2) artifacts P8 (AgGx-763): Seven (7) artifacts P9 (AgGx-764): Four (4) artifacts P10 (AgGx-765): Five (5) artifacts P11: Two (2) artifacts P12: One (1) artifact P13: One (1) artifact P14 (AgGx-766): Nine (9) artifacts	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Collection may be transferred to one of Archeoworks' secure, off-site storage facilities if deemed necessary.

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