

Subject: FW: 28TPL2018312: 15016 Eggink Van Zon
Date: Thursday, May 23, 2024 3:42:37 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[Eggink Dover - 1st Round \(early cut\) Eng Comments.docx](#)



Providing valued public services that are responsive to our community's needs

From: John Iezzi <johniezzi@gdvallee.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, May 15, 2024 5:25 PM
To: Darnell Lambert <Darnell.Lambert@norfolkcounty.ca>
Cc: George Eggink <george.eggink@gmail.com>; John Vallee <Johnvallee@gdvallee.ca>; Mohammad Alam <Mohammad.Alam@norfolkcounty.ca>; Eldon Darbyson <eldondarbyson@gdvallee.ca>
Subject: RE: 15016 Eggink Van Zon

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Darnell,

At the following link you will find a draft of the final Stage 1, 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessment report and draft letter of understanding.

This report has been submitted to the First Nations for their review. When final, it will be sent to the Ministry.

The draft letter of understanding will need to be on County letterhead and provided within the final report. Conversations were started early last year on this with the County, Mohammad is aware of this and discussed with the Parks group. I believe they wanted to see this final report before confirming and providing the letter. Please discuss internally and let us know if we need to get around a table and chat about this. Let me know if you have any questions.

Please download the files at this link: <https://www.filemail.com/d/gywtqirgirkphnp>

The link will remain active for 1 week. If you need a new link, please let me know.

In addition, further to the comments provided earlier this year (attached for reference), please provide an update on:

1. Comment under 'Functional Servicing Report'

1. Additional RVA modelling was required. Per the comments the County was to follow up with RVA on the status. Can you please provide an update on this?

2. Comments under 'SWM Report'

1. We have yet to receive comments from the LPRCA. Has the County received these?

Thank you,

John Iezzi, P.Eng.

Manager of Land Development - Civil

G. DOUGLAS VALLEE LIMITED

2 Talbot Street North, Simcoe Ontario, N3Y 3W4

519-426-6270 | www.gdvallee.ca



1. Archeological Assessment (Latest FSR references Stage 3 currently being completed by Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.)

- a. The completed Archaeological Assessment Reports, including the Stage 3 AA is needed to support review of the detailed engineering submission. The results and recommendations of the updated AA works are to be summarized in the FSR and SWM reports.

2. Functional Servicing Report

- a. An updated Functional Servicing Report is required to address recent water and sanitary upgrades in Port Dover, as well as incorporate updated hydraulic model analysis **(to be completed by R. V. Anderson Associates Limited)** as well as any potential for servicing upgrades external to the development.
 - I believe Vallee will require RVA to complete their work ahead of resubmitting here – my understanding is that there is no servicing plan documentation available for developers to complete initial reporting based on – so they will need the RVA modelling work to update their FSR. RVA had identified external capacity constraints for wastewater in 2019, so it will be key to get the updated information to inform Vallee's second submission. The RVA work should include scope for commentary on water treatment and storage capacity as well as the ability of the existing and future external network to support required pressures and available fire flows in the area. ***(DL to follow up on assignment to RVA)***
- b. It is noted that the proposed pumping station design will be included as part of the second submission – we would ask that preliminary design drawings for the pumping station (site civil, process and electrical/SCADA) and forcemain (including outlet details) be included as well as a preliminary design report that includes a process control narrative. **Additionally, 2 hours of upstream storage is required to meet the County's CLI ECA. Otherwise a direct submission to the MECP is required.**
- c. **County SPS Criteria (as provided by our EIS – CLI-ECA group (see item 4)**

3. SWM Report

- a. We require LPRCA comments on this application (originally posted August 2019):
 - *The LPRCA must be consulted regarding the proposed development, in particular the new storm sewer outlet to Mud Creek. Provide confirmation from the LPRCA that the proposed outlet meets their requirements*
- b. Proposed development limits and supporting study information based on LPRCA requirements (constraints analysis, etc.) is required to be addressed as part of the SWM Report
 - More detail for the topographic contours (including elevations) and coverage across all catchment areas to is required to provide detailed review of extents
 - Erosion and sediment control works are to be detailed as part of subsequent submissions.

4. Norfolk County SPS Design Specifications

Pumps

- Duplex submersible.
- Flygt preferred, Sulzer as an alternative.
- Rails should be Flygt rails for substituting pumps in future installations.
- Wet well floor will need high degree of slope to the pumps.
- Pumps will need to be installed using "Flygt" chain for pump removal.

Valves

- Check-valves should be Swingflex.
- Isolation valves should be orientated as to be actuated from above the wet well with a valve key.
- Valves should have stems to bring the actuating nut to the just below the surface.
- Access platform to service valves.

Flow Meter

- Mag meter preferred.
- Ability to valve flow to bypass meter for maintenance.

Level/Pump Controls

- Primary – Siemens Ultrasonic level detection.
 - o Mounted for easy maintenance at ground level and in a location that has a "clear shot to bottom of wet well within 30 degrees"
 - o If above is an issue, install Endress Hauser Pressure Sensor.
- Secondary – 4 float system. In descending order:
 - o High High. Highest float. Hardwired to dialer. Alarms only.
 - o Pump 2 Start Float. Starts pump 2. Issues "Pump 2 float mode alarm" (Ability to disarm alarm on SCADA)
 - o Pump 1 Start Float. Starts pump 1. Issues "Pump 1 float mode alarm" (Ability to disarm alarm on SCADA)
 - o Stop Float. Common stop float for both pump 1 and 2. Issues "Low Level Float Alarm" (Ability to disarm alarm on SCADA)
- Float rings should be spread apart as much as possible to maximize the ultrasonic operating range. Low level float should not be in a ring but rather weighted for easy removal.
- Floats should be installed at a location that allows for maintenance from ground level.

Davit Bases

- EME Pedestal base rated for the submersible pumps.
 - o Verify pedestal will provide enough clearance and is sufficiently rated to remove pumps from well.
 - o Base needs to be positioned in a location to allow a truck to back up to it to load/unload pumps.
- DBI Sala flush mounted davit base for confined space entry.

Generator

- Cummins Generator (Natural Gas) and with matching ATS.
- Generator controls should be "simpler":
 - o ATS auto start with key start for back-up.
 - o Minimum number of interlocks which would prevent the generator from starting.
 - o Prefer 12V DC power system so that it can be jump started in an emergency.
 - o Generator needs to be positioned close enough to the driveway to get a truck adjacent to it.

SCADA System and Control Panels

- HMI with the PLC
- Prefer no VFD's
- Hand Off Auto. Hand should override all floats and have a Start/Stop button for local operation.
- Float controls should operate station independent to the PLC in the event of a total PLC failure.
- Float mode needs to be able to be reset remotely.
- Kyle Dezort should be able to provide SCADA standards.
- All PLC's and Control Panels need to have intake and exhaust vent with fan for cooling. Fan should have on/off control.

Grounds

- Secured with fencing and a gate. Chain link Preferred for longevity and visibility.
- Control panels should be securable and painted white (if outside). Painting panels white helps keep them cool and reduces issues with overheating.
- All controls and breakers need to be contained within securable panels
- Yard Lighting should be LED and be started with a timer that shuts off after a set period of time.
- Yard hydrant (1.5 inch if possible)
- No visual or audible alarms. Alarm lights on PLC panel are ok.

01/05/2024

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
Archaeology Program Unit
Heritage Branch
Citizenship, Inclusion and Heritage Division
5th Floor, 400 University Avenue
Toronto, ON M7A 2R9

RE: Avoidance Strategy for Site 14 (AeHb-117)

Dear Archaeology Team,

Norfolk County understands that Stage 1, 2 and 3 assessments were carried out within all areas to be impacted by the proposed Eggink subdivision and that Site 14 (AeHb-117) has further cultural heritage value or interest. We also understand that the wooded lands in the north were not fully surveyed and that the site-specific assessment was limited in terms of scope (i.e., to confirm the extent of the site and facilitate long-term protection). We acknowledge that the protected conveyance block (Block 'I') will be transferred to Norfolk County and that this block includes the protected area at Site 14 as well as the wooded lands that were not investigated. Norfolk County hereby confirms our awareness that Block 'I' has not been cleared of archaeological concerns and acknowledge responsibility for triggering further assessment if any development is contemplated. We hereby confirm our support of the recommendation for avoidance and protection.

Sincerely,

DRAFT

**Stage 1, 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessments
Eggink Subdivision
81 Dover Mills Road, Port Dover
Part of Lot 11, Concession 2
Geographic Township of Woodhouse
Norfolk County, Ontario**

Prepared for
1968233 Ontario Limited
81 Old Highway 3
Jarvis, ON N0A 1J0
Tel: (519) 428-7122

Licensed under
P.J. Racher
MCM Licence #P007
PIF #P007-1192-2021 (Stage 1–2)
and #P007-1210-2021 (Stage 3)
ARA File #2021-0175 and #2021-0304

01/05/2024

Supplementary Documentation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION	1
1.1	Detailed Site Location Information	1
1.1.1	Stage 2	1
1.1.2	Stage 3	2
1.2	MCM Correspondence	2
2.0	SD MAPS	3

SD MAPS

SD Map 1: Features of Potential with Site Information	3
SD Map 2: Locations of Sites (Stage 2)	4
SD Map 3: Field Methods with Site Information (Stage 2)	5
SD Map 4: Site 1 (Stage 2)	6
SD Map 5: Site 2 (Stage 2)	7
SD Map 6: Sites 3–4 (Stage 2)	8
SD Map 7: Sites 5–7 (Stage 2)	9
SD Map 8: Sites 8–10, 13–15 and 21–22 (Stage 2)	10
SD Map 9: Sites 11–12 (Stage 2)	11
SD Map 10: Sites 16–20 (Stage 2)	12
SD Map 11: Location of Site 14 (Stage 3)	13
SD Map 12: Total Yields Overview (Stage 3)	14
SD Map 13: Total Yields Detail (Stage 3)	15
SD Map 14: Recommendation for Avoidance and Protection	16

SD TABLES

SD Table 1: GPS Co-ordinates (Stage 2)	1
SD Table 2: GPS Co-ordinates (Stage 3)	2

SD APPENDICES

SD Appendix A: MCM Correspondence (05/05/2022–26/09/2022)	18
---	----

1.0 SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

1.1 Detailed Site Location Information

In keeping with Section 7.6.1 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, detailed site location information was not included within the project report. The previously identified archaeological sites falling within 300 m of the study area are shown in SD Map 1. As the site extent documented during the Stage 2 survey differed from that ultimately identified during the Stage 3 assessment, discrete information sets are presented in Section 1.1.1–Section 1.1.2. These data should be excluded from the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

1.1.1 Stage 2

The locations of the sites identified during the Stage 2 survey appear in SD Map 2–SD Map 3, and detailed views of the assessment results are presented in SD Map 4–SD Map 10. The GPS co-ordinates for the initial site extents appear in SD Table 1.

SD Table 1: GPS Co-ordinates (Stage 2)

Site Identifier	Point Location	UTM Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
Site 1	Centre	17	564,710	4,738,820
Site 2	Centre	17	564,771	4,738,925
Site 3	Centre	17	564,660	4,739,122
	North	17	564,653	4,739,124
	East	17	564,666	4,739,121
	South	17	564,666	4,739,121
	West	17	564,653	4,739,124
Site 4	Centre	17	564,677	4,739,181
Site 5	Centre	17	564,716	4,739,293
	North	17	564,718	4,739,296
	East	17	564,728	4,739,295
	South	17	564,704	4,739,289
	West	17	564,704	4,739,289
Site 6	Centre	17	564,684	4,739,288
Site 7	Centre	17	564,683	4,739,270
	North	17	564,683	4,739,272
	East	17	564,684	4,739,270
	South	17	564,683	4,739,268
	West	17	564,683	4,739,270
Site 8	Centre	17	564,726	4,739,227
Site 9	Centre	17	564,730	4,739,185
	North	17	564,731	4,739,189
	East	17	564,731	4,739,189
	South	17	564,729	4,739,181
	West	17	564,729	4,739,181
Site 10	Centre	17	564,773	4,739,174
	North	17	564,775	4,739,176
	East	17	564,775	4,739,176
	South	17	564,772	4,739,172
	West	17	564,772	4,739,172
Site 11	Centre	17	564,771	4,739,138

Site Identifier	Point Location	UTM Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
Site 12 (AeHb-116)	Centre	17	564,792	4,739,141
	North	17	564,788	4,739,146
	East	17	564,797	4,739,139
	South	17	564,788	4,739,136
	West	17	564,788	4,739,136
Site 13	Centre	17	564,770	4,739,237
Site 14 (AeHb-117)	Centre	17	564,813	4,739,217
	North	17	564,777	4,739,262
	East	17	564,863	4,739,217
	South	17	564,853	4,739,167
	West	17	564,774	4,739,260
Site 15	Centre	17	564,874	4,739,179
Site 16	Centre	17	564,915	4,738,862
Site 17	Centre	17	564,903	4,738,846
Site 18	Centre	17	564,922	4,738,826
Site 19	Centre	17	564,957	4,738,819
Site 20	Centre	17	564,983	4,738,824
Site 21 (AeHb-122)	Centre	17	564,781	4,739,201
	North	17	564,779	4,739,206
	East	17	564,786	4,739,205
	South	17	564,777	4,739,195
	West	17	564,777	4,739,195
Site 22	Centre	17	564,802	4,739,181

1.1.2 Stage 3

The extent of Site 14 was clarified during the Stage 3 assessment. The location of the site appears in SD Map 11, and the Stage 3 results are presented in SD Map 12–SD Map 13. The GPS co-ordinates for the datum, backsight and revised site extent appear in SD Table 2. The recommendation for Stage 4 avoidance and protection is outlined in SD Map 14.

SD Table 2: GPS Co-ordinates (Stage 3)

Site Identifier	Point Location	UTM Zone	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
Site 14 (AeHb-117)	Datum	17	564,862	4,739,233
	Backsight	17	564,867	4,739,231
	Centre	17	564,823	4,739,222
	North	17	564,790	4,739,272
	East	17	564,863	4,739,217
	South	17	564,844	4,739,171
	West	17	564,782	4,739,255

1.2 MCM Correspondence

Requests for technical advice were made to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) regarding an appropriate avoidance and protection strategy for Site 14 (AeHb-117). The associated correspondence can be found in SD Appendix A.

Feature of Potential

- Study Area
- Watercourse
- Wetland
- Archaeological Site
- Historic Road
- Historic Structure
- Waterbody

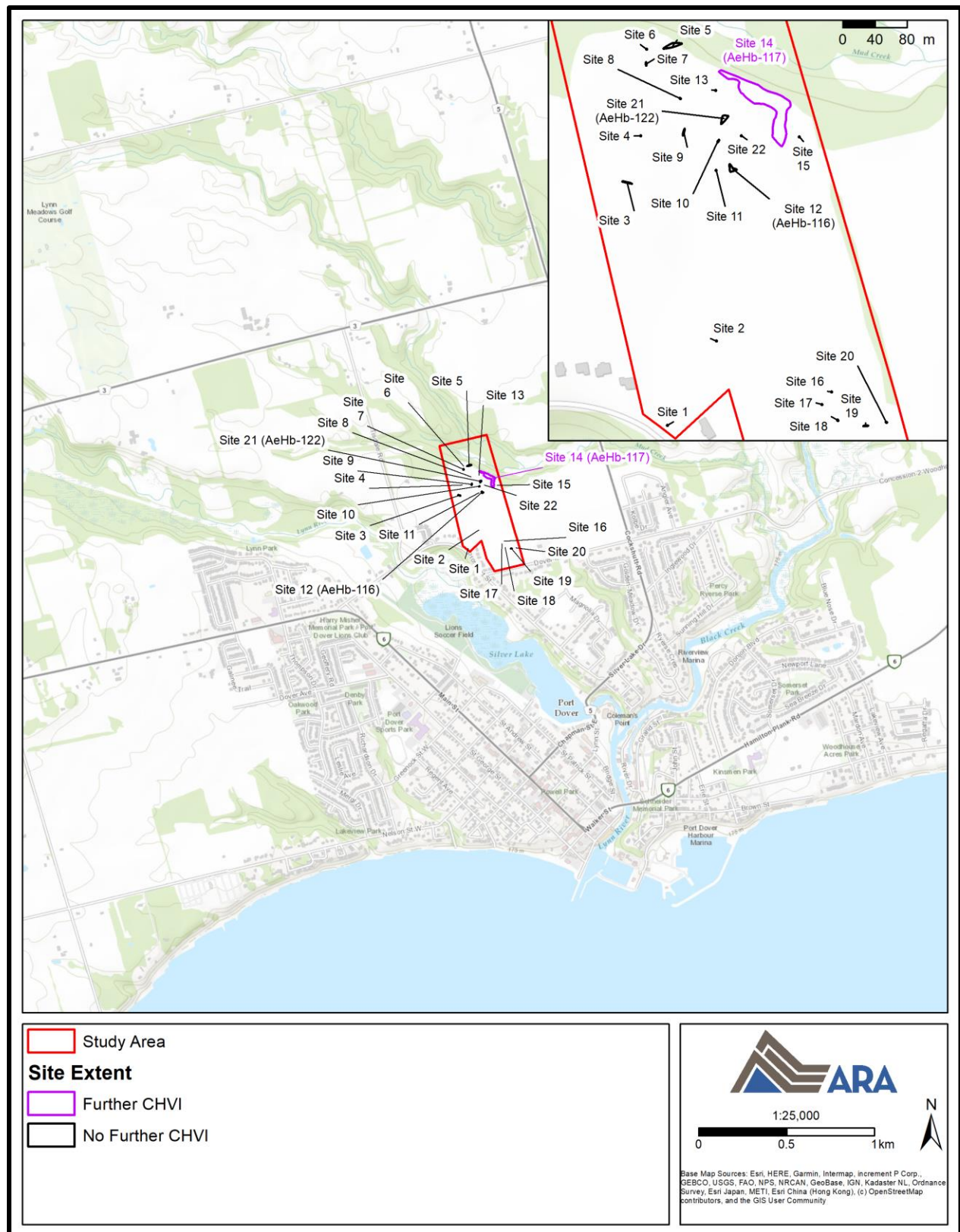
ARA

1:6,223

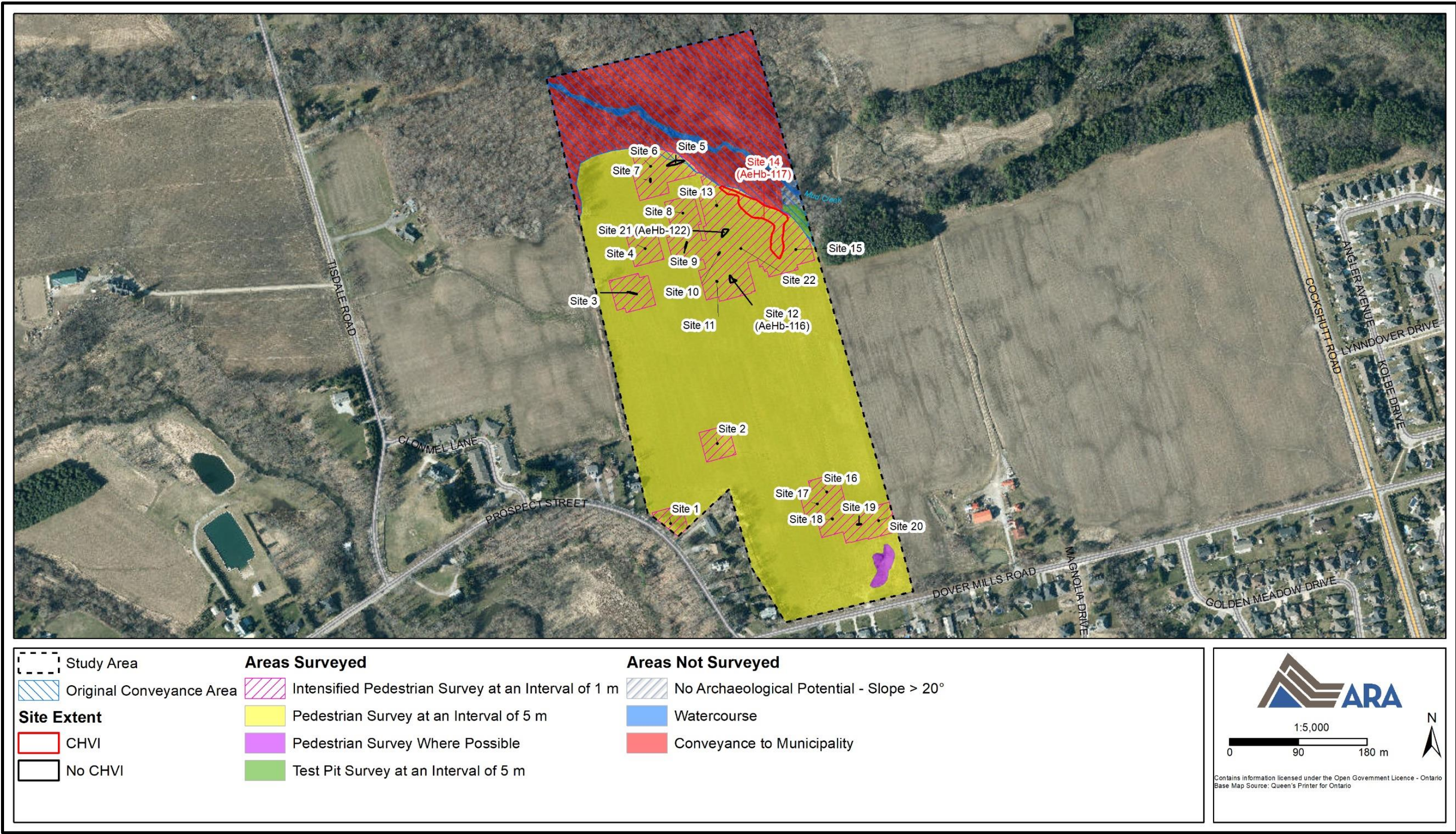
0 120 240 m

Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence - Ontario
Base Map Source: Queen's Printer for Ontario

SD Map 1: Features of Potential with Site Information
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



SD Map 2: Locations of Sites (Stage 2)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



SD Map 3: Field Methods with Site Information (Stage 2)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



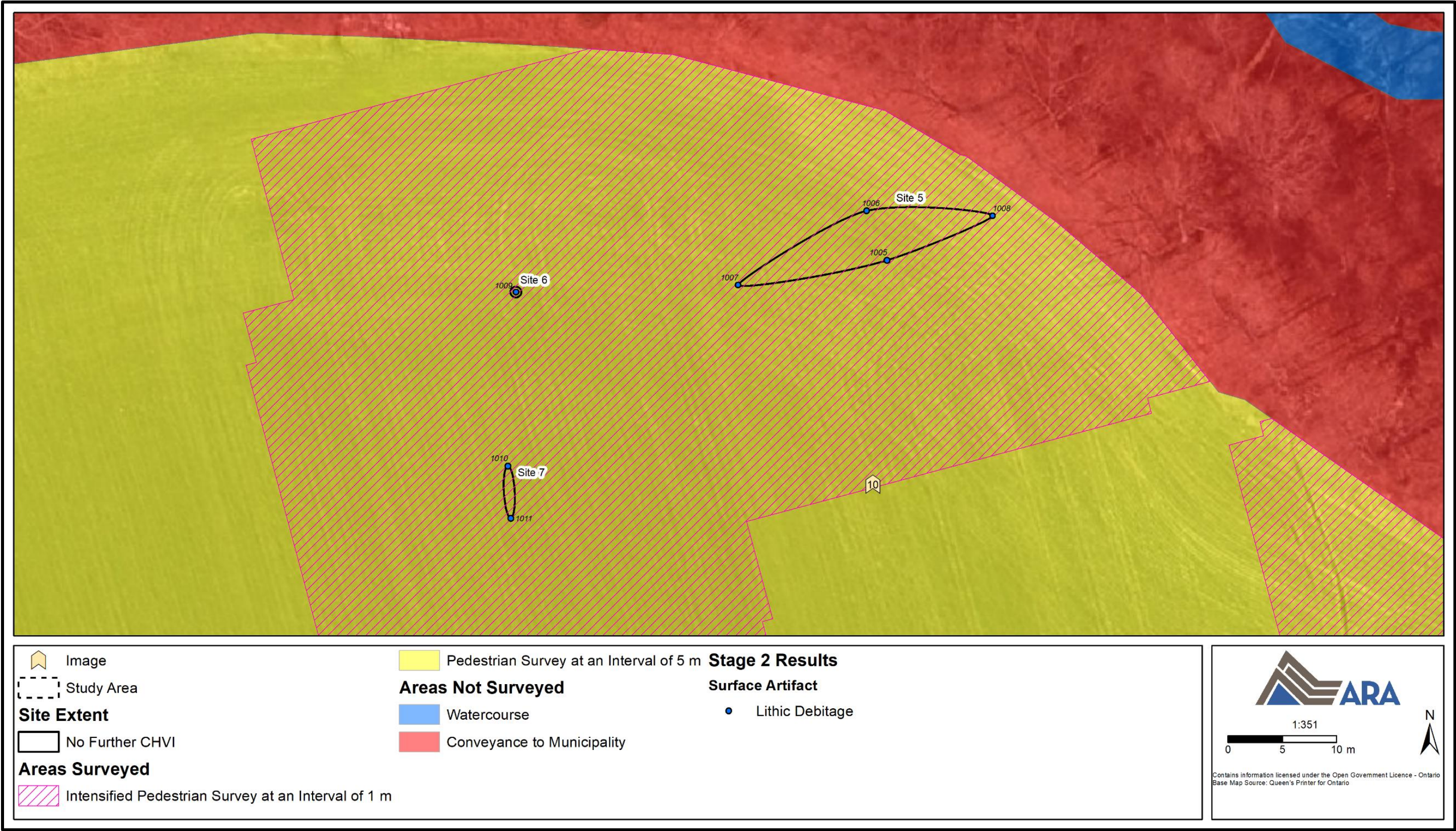
SD Map 4: Site 1 (Stage 2)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



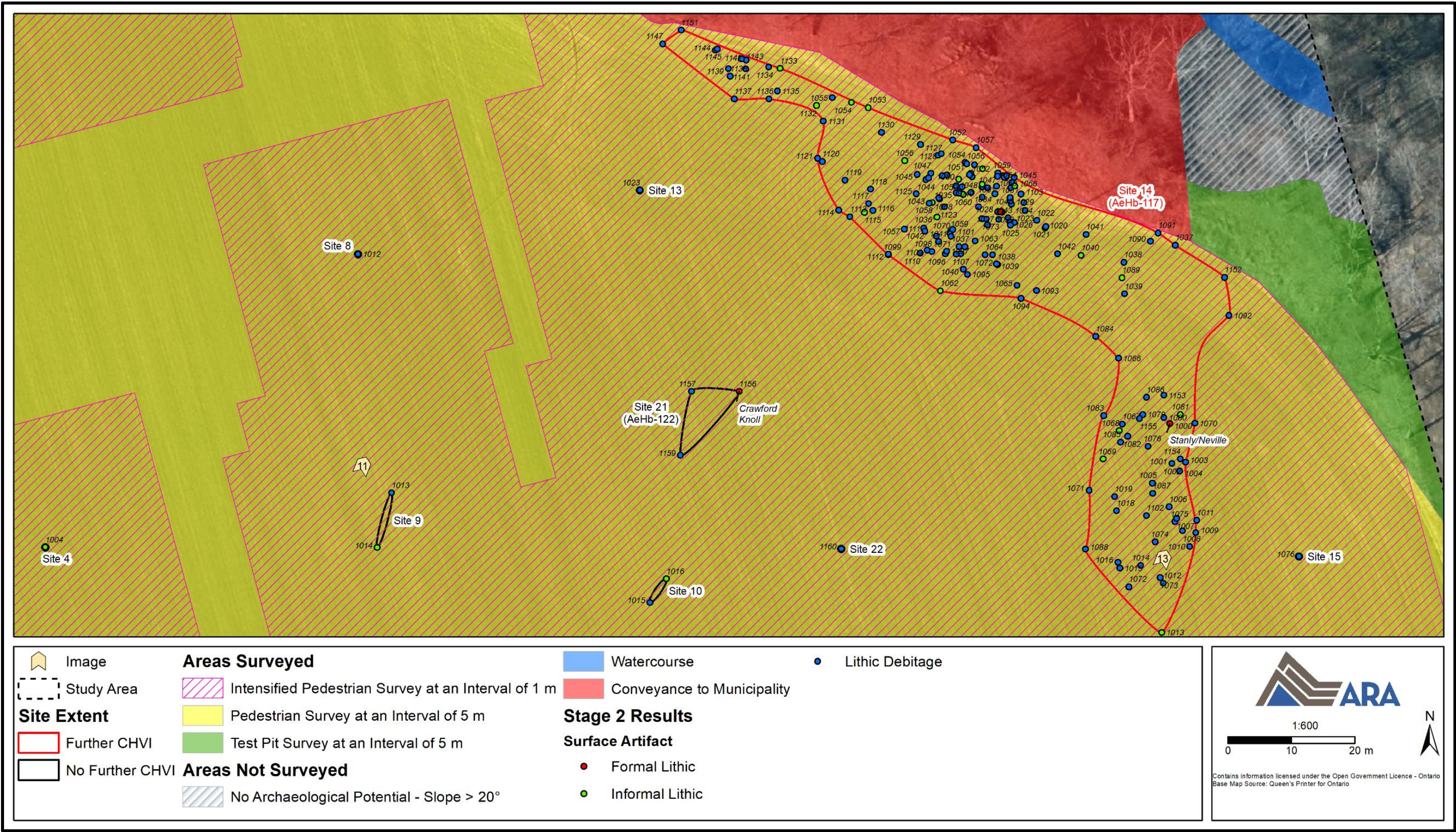
SD Map 5: Site 2 (Stage 2)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



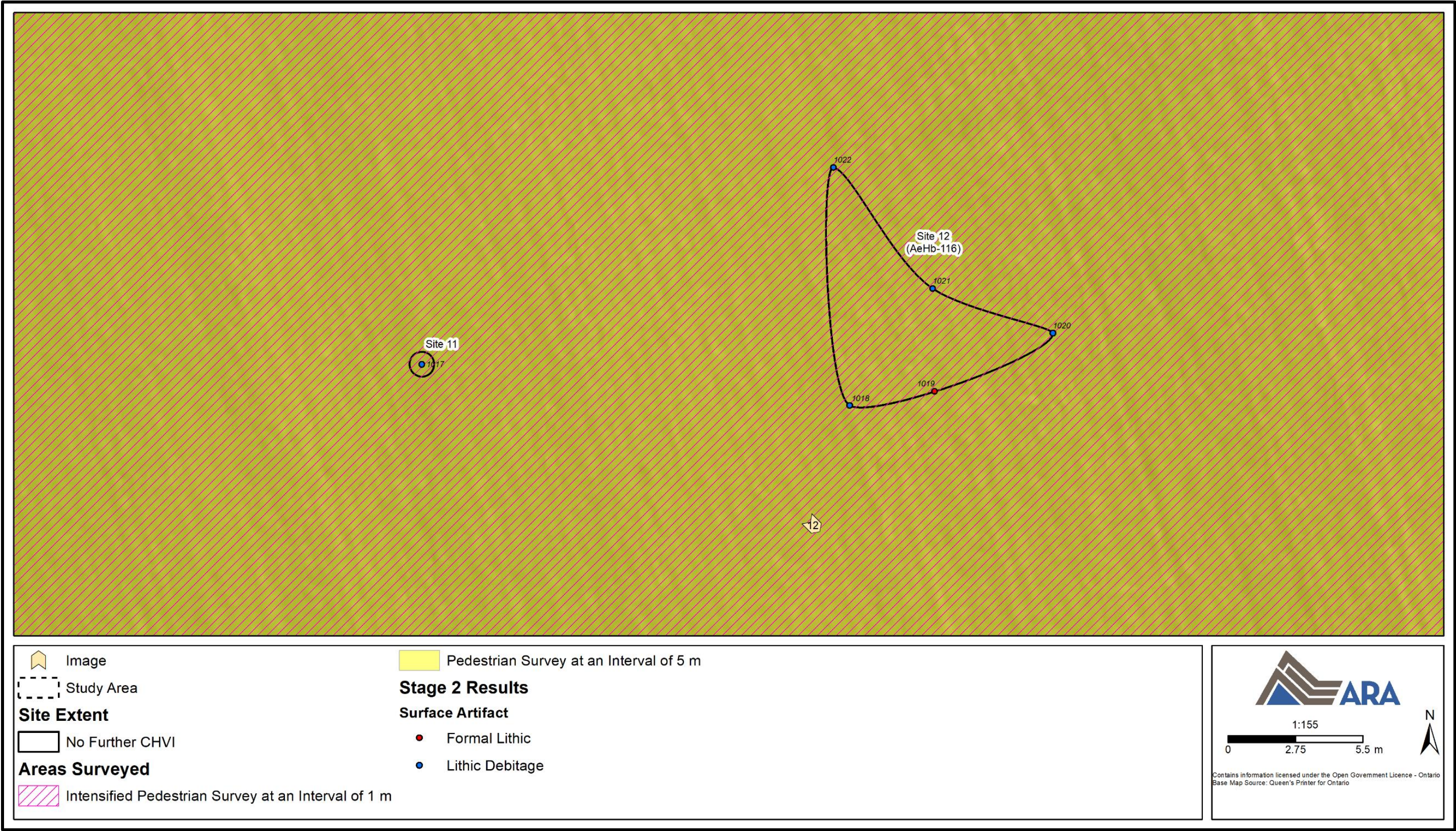
SD Map 6: Sites 3–4 (Stage 2)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



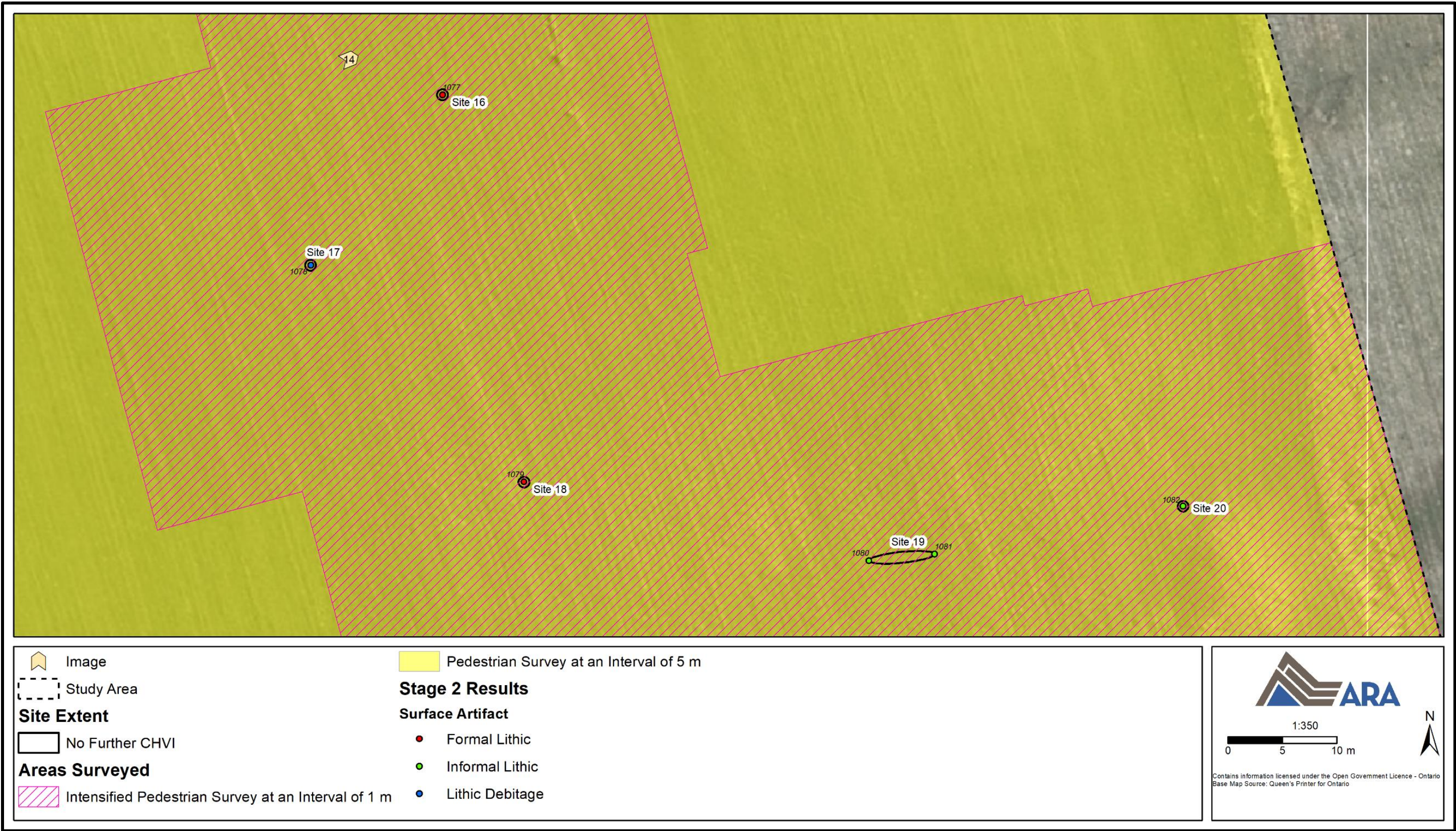
SD Map 7: Sites 5–7 (Stage 2)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



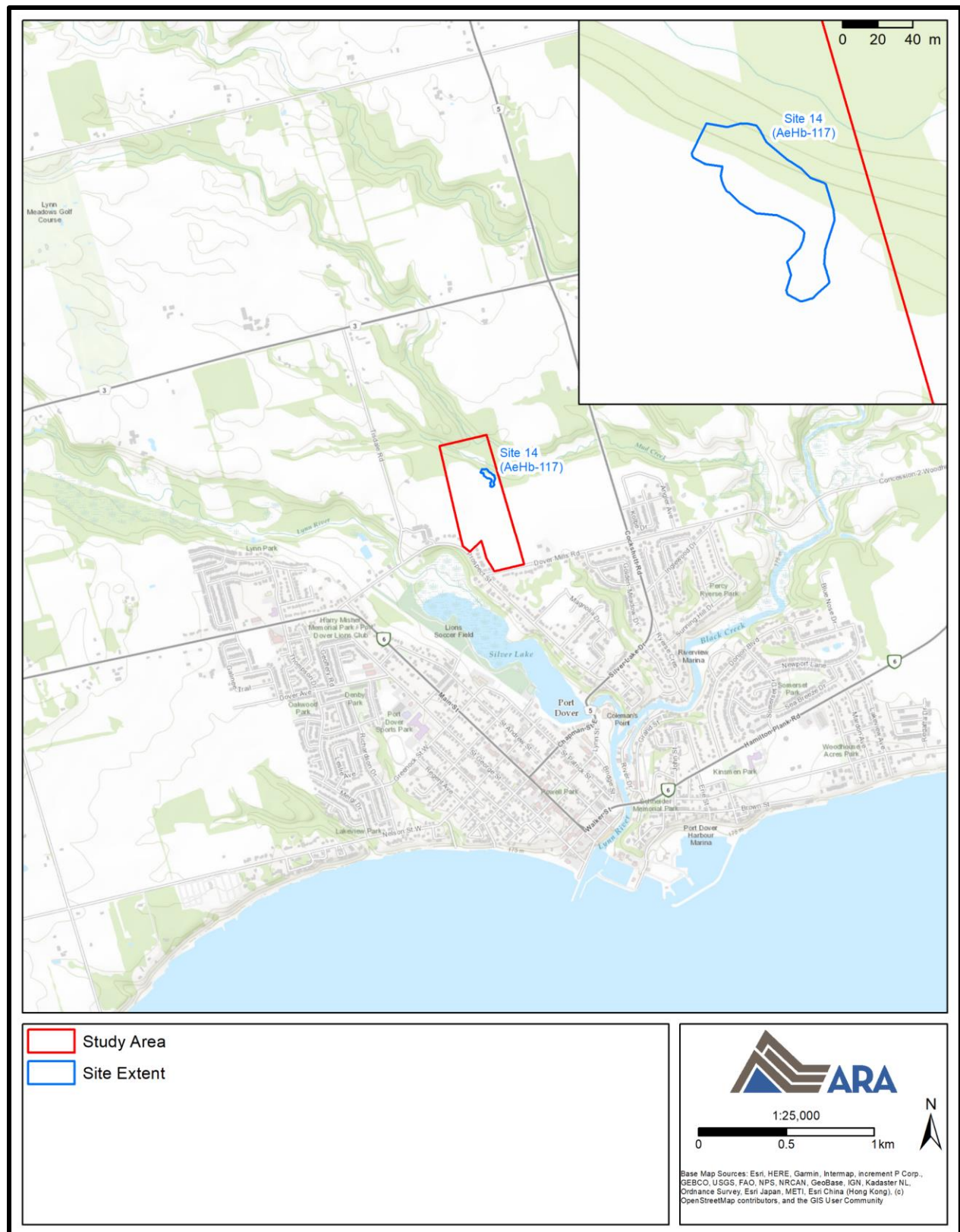
SD Map 8: Sites 8–10, 13–15 and 21–22 (Stage 2)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



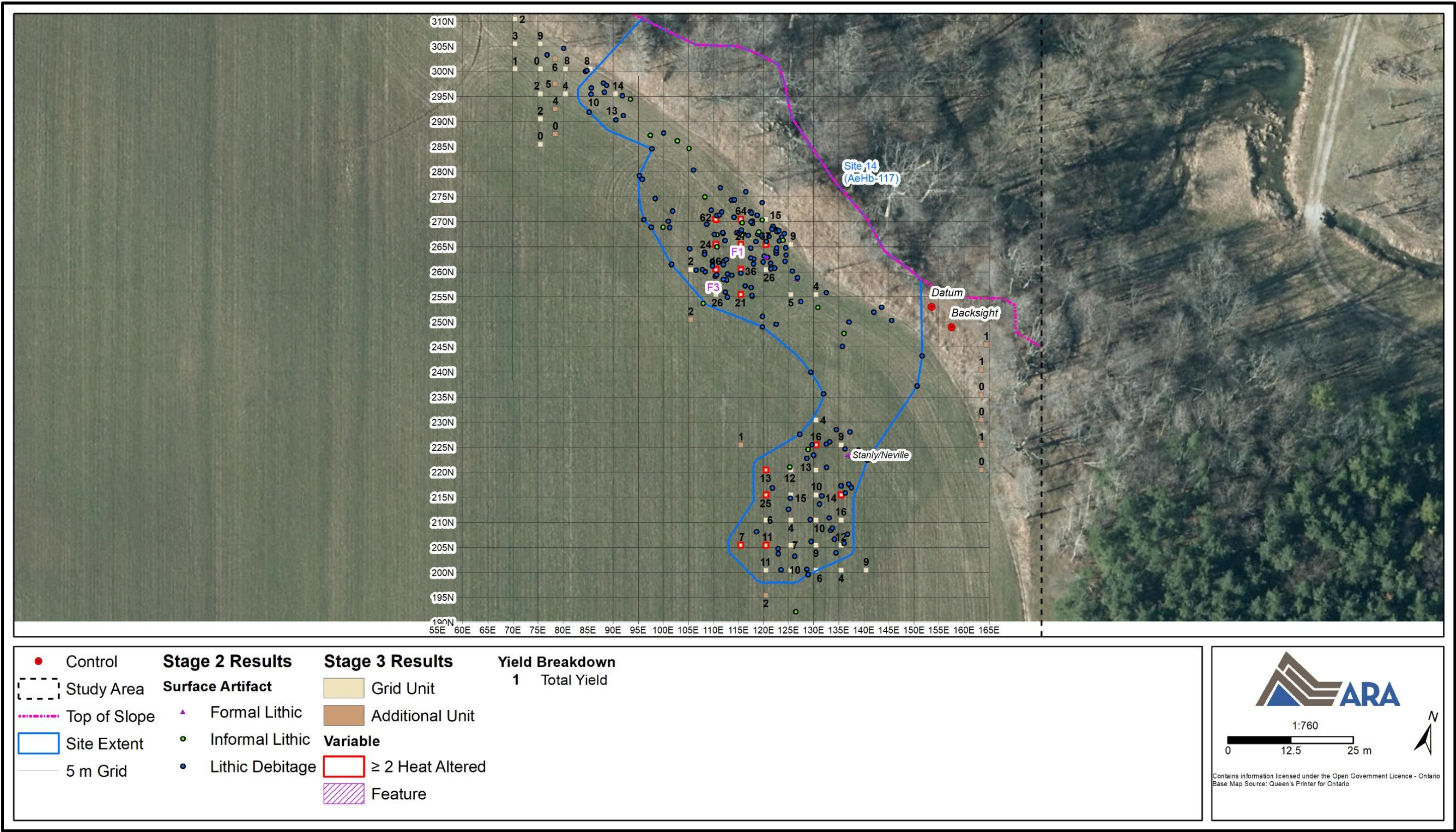
SD Map 9: Sites 11–12 (Stage 2)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

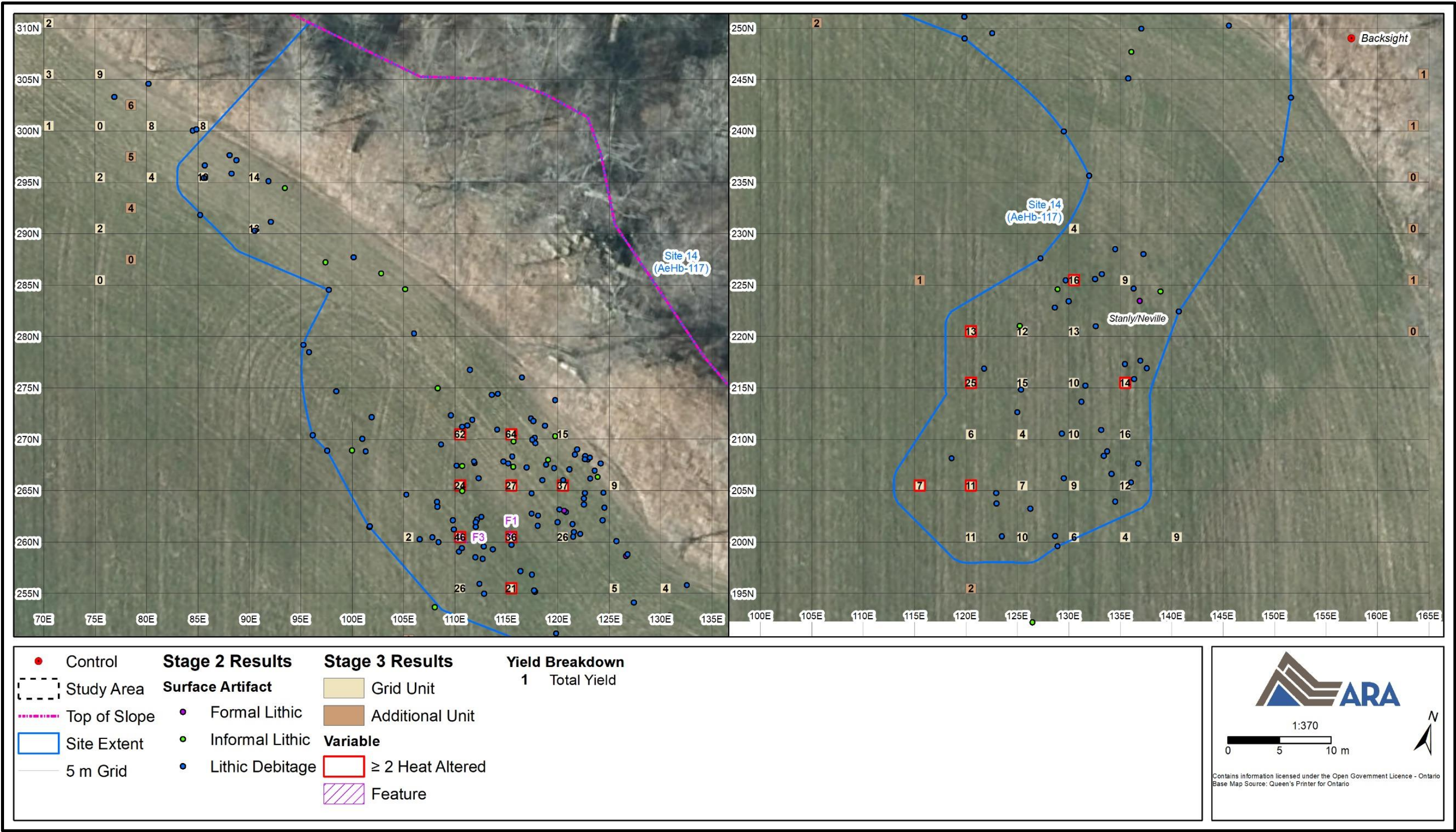


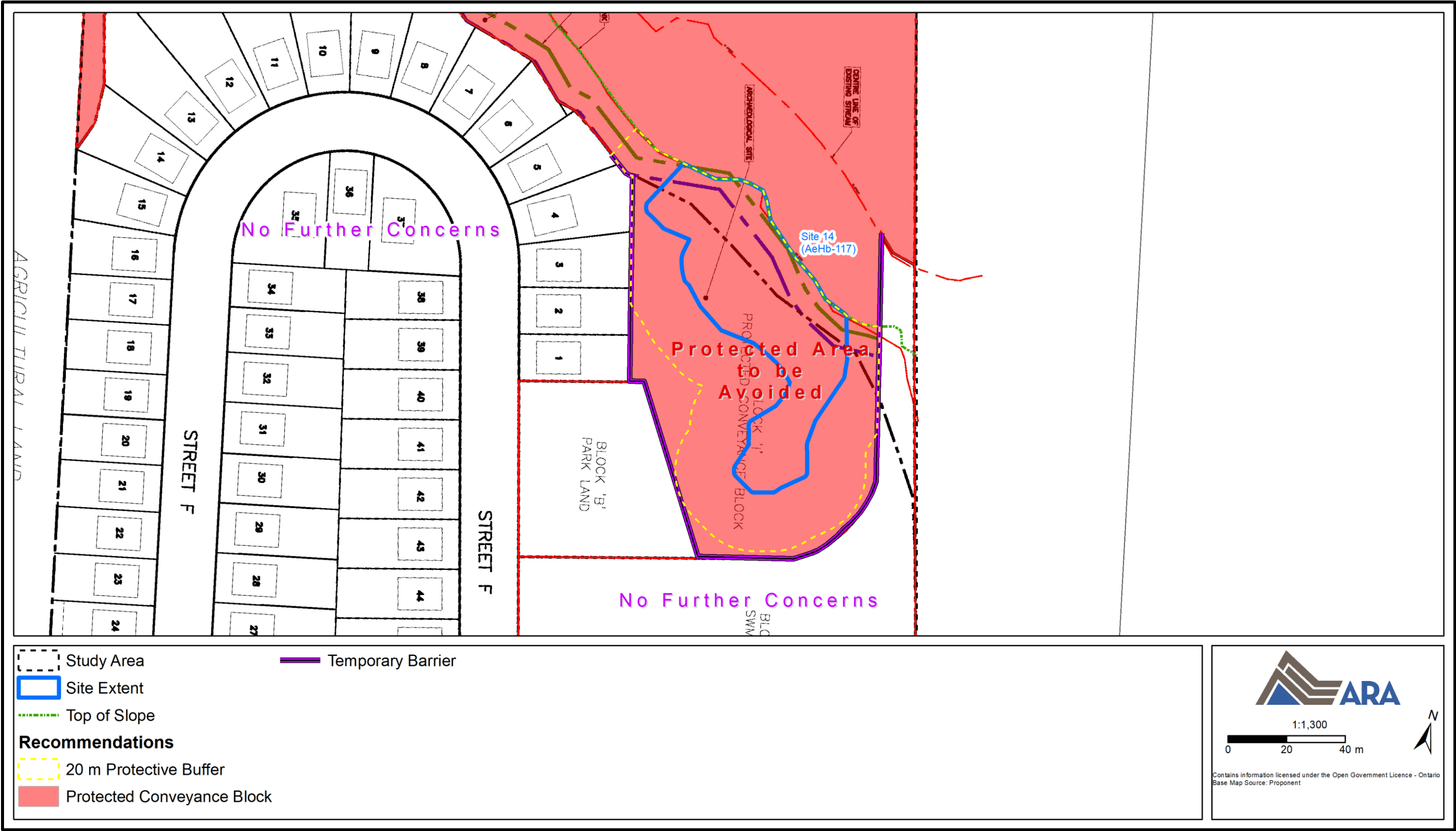
SD Map 10: Sites 16–20 (Stage 2)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



SD Map 11: Location of Site 14 (Stage 3)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)







SD Map 14: Recommendation for Avoidance and Protection
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

SD APPENDICES

SD Appendix A: MCM Correspondence (05/05/2022–26/09/2022)

sophie.goldberg@araheritage.ca

From: Horne, Malcolm (MTCS) <Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca>
Sent: September 26, 2022 4:02 PM
To: peter.epler@araheritage.ca
Cc: Archaeology (MTCS); 'Paul Racher'; christopher.gohm@araheritage.ca; christina.gohm@araheritage.ca
Subject: Advice re Stage 2 and 3 Assessment and Long-Term Protection Strategy SWM Drain and Outlet for Site 14 (AeHb-117), Eggink Subdivision, Port Dover, Norfolk, P007-1210-2021, MHSTCI File 0014078
Attachments: Draft Strategy - Site 14 - Sept 20 Update.pdf

Hi, Peter. We support the strategy as described in the below email and shown in the attached map.

Please include a PDF copy of this advice as supplementary documentation to your project report package.

As a standard part of all advice provided to licensees, please note that this advice has been provided by this ministry under the assumption that the information submitted by the licensed archaeologist is complete and accurate. The advice provided applies only to the project in question and is not to be used as a precedent for future projects. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or if the information provided by the licensed archaeologist is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading, or fraudulent.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Horne
Archaeology Review Officer
Archaeology Program Unit
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
Mobile: 437-339-8861
Email: Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca

From: peter.epler@araheritage.ca <peter.epler@araheritage.ca>
Sent: September 20, 2022 10:14 AM
To: Horne, Malcolm (MTCS) <Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca>
Cc: Archaeology (MTCS) <archaeology@ontario.ca>; 'Paul Racher' <paul.racher@araheritage.ca>; christopher.gohm@araheritage.ca; christina.gohm@araheritage.ca
Subject: RE: Further Advice re Long-Term Protection Strategy for Site 14 (AeHb-117), Eggink Subdivision, Port Dover, Norfolk, P007-1210-2021, MHSTCI File 0014078

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Good morning, Malcolm,

In speaking with the client about their proposed infrastructure for this project, we have identified that there is still a need for a drain to be installed between the SWM pond and an outlet at the bottom of the ravine, along the eastern property limit (see attached map). Working with the client we have identified the limits of impact for this open trench installation and this area will be removed from Block C (light purple line), associated with the long-term protection of Site 14 (AeHb-117) and be defined as a new block within the site plan (tentatively Block D, black dashed line). Block C has also been separated from Block B (green line) which contains the park development space.

In order to address the anticipated impacts of the drain and outlet installation ARA will conduct Stage 2 (purple hatching) on any lands within this drain area (Block D) that have not already been subject to Stage 2. Following this, ARA would apply a similar strategy for the Stage 3 as what was discussed previously for the western limits of Site 14 (AeHb-117). ARA proposes to conduct additional Stage 3 test unit excavation limited to along the boundary where the drain area overlaps with the 20 m buffer (Grey Hatching) up to the northern physical constraint (steep downslope – thin red line) to confirm that the site does not extend into Block D. Assuming low yielding results from these test units, would the MTCS agree that this approach would be sufficient to truncate the eastern edge of Site 14's (AeHb-117) 20 m protective buffer at the western edge of the drain area (Block D)?

Best,

Peter

Peter Epler, Hons. B.A.

Project Archaeologist

219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener, ON, N2H 5Z6

P 519.804.2291 x114

E Peter.Epler@araheritage.ca

www.araheritage.ca

@ArchResearch @ARAHeritage

Privileged to work within the treaty lands and traditional territories of the Indigenous peoples of Turtle Island.

From: peter.epler@araheritage.ca <peter.epler@araheritage.ca>

Sent: June 23, 2022 12:03 PM

To: 'Horne, Malcolm (MHSTCI)' <Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca>

Cc: 'Archaeology (MHSTCI)' <archaeology@ontario.ca>; 'Paul Racher' <paul.racher@araheritage.ca>;

'christopher.gohm@araheritage.ca' <christopher.gohm@araheritage.ca>; 'christina.gohm@araheritage.ca'

<christina.gohm@araheritage.ca>

Subject: RE: Further Advice re Long-Term Protection Strategy for Site 14 (AeHb-117), Eggink Subdivision, Port Dover, Norfolk, P007-1210-2021, MHSTCI File 0014078

Hi Malcolm,

Thank you for your response. This has been very helpful.

I will let you know if we have any further questions.

Best,

Peter

Peter Epler, Hons. B.A.

Project Archaeologist

219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener, ON, N2H 5Z6

P 519.804.2291 x114

E Peter.Epler@araheritage.ca

www.araheritage.ca

@ArchResearch @ARAHeritage

Privileged to work within the treaty lands and traditional territories of the Indigenous peoples of Turtle Island.

From: Horne, Malcolm (MHSTCI) <Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca>

Sent: June 20, 2022 10:53 AM

To: peter.epler@araheritage.ca

Cc: Archaeology (MHSTCI) <archaeology@ontario.ca>; 'Paul Racher' <paul.racher@araheritage.ca>;
christopher.gohm@araheritage.ca; christina.gohm@araheritage.ca

Subject: Further Advice re Long-Term Protection Strategy for Site 14 (AeHb-117), Eggink Subdivision, Port Dover,
Norfolk, P007-1210-2021, MHSTCI File 0014078

Hi, Peter. Apologies for the delayed response. Responses to your questions:

1. The lands to the north of the site location are to be conveyed to the County as per Section 7.8.1 Standard 1f, as part of an original limitation of the project area as of April 2021. As such they were not subject to Stage 2 assessment and have been treated as a project constraint as per Section 2.1 Standard 2f. Is it the expectation of the MHSTCI, in order to pursue the long-term protection of this site, we must define the limits of Site 14 (AeHb-117) within this unassessed conveyance area with test unit excavation extending until either the site limit is defined by low yielding units or a physical constraint? If so, will Stage 2 test pit survey also be required and to what extent?
 - We will accept extending the site limits without further fieldwork to the edge of the physical constraint, i.e., the point at which it is clearly too steeply sloped for habitation.
 - Anticipating a question around the site limits within the unsurveyed area at the southern end, we will accept extending to a 20 metre buffer beyond current site limits and extending a line perpendicularly from that buffer to include the remainder of the area above the edge of the physical constraint.
 - Anticipating a question around the site limits within the unsurveyed area at the northern end, this can be resolved partly through the test units that are planned to be excavated for Lots 124, 125 and 126. Based on the results from that fieldwork, we suggest that it will likely be possible to extend a line perpendicularly to the edge of the physical constraint and define the site limits in that manner.
2. Would the MHSTCI support the definition of a site extent based on yields of 9 or less? Any further guidance you can provide regarding defining the site extent after Stage 3 would be helpful.
 - Section 3.2.3 Guideline 1 provides that site limits may be determined through sterile test units or as per Guideline 1b by "repetitive low yields on the periphery of the site". From Number 8 of the Stage 3 Fieldwork FAQ (PastPort Resource Centre), "Whether yields are 'low' and 'repetitive' will be a matter of professional judgement and will require a clearly stated supporting argument in the report. Arguments for site extent or for stopping Stage 3 excavation that are based solely on standardized artifact counts may not be accepted." It is unlikely that we will accept an argument for stopping at '9' where the adjoining yield was '10' or higher. It is furthermore unlikely that we will accept stopping at '9' where the adjoining yield was, for example, '8' or '9'. We would not be willing to accept these yield numbers as evidence of repetitive low yields that show declining numbers away from the core of the site and toward an eventual sterile limit. We are more likely to accept, for example, an '8' followed by a '3' as evidence of declining yields away from the core of the site. We would also normally be willing to accept 'repetitive' to be interpreted as two '4's in a row regardless of the adjoining yields in core units. In general, and within the context of multiple repetitive test units, at least the outermost test unit yield should be '4' or less. To conclude, it is not about specific numbers for artifact yields but rather about demonstrating patterning showing a clear decline in artifact yield toward a site limit.
3. Along the boundary of Lots 124, 125 and 126, given that there are presently no high yields along the intersection of the anticipated 10 m buffer and the lot boundaries, and the closest high yield is ~8 m east, what kind of Stage 4 would be expected to satisfy the MHSTCI? Would a row of Stage 4 units along the interface of these areas be sufficient?
 - We do not advise proceeding with Stage 4 excavation in this area until Stage 3 test units have been completed that confirm the site limits for this area. The point relating to this area in the previous email was intended to be cautionary. At this point, there are multiple Stage 2 finds located outside the Stage 3 test unit grid. Further test

units should be completed. We cannot comment accurately on the strategy for Stage 4 excavation, or even whether Stage 4 excavation may be required, until the Stage 3 test units are completed. For this area in particular, and noting other questions that relate to the definition of site limits in this area, we suggest excavating further Stage 3 test units until there is a completely clear definition of site limits in this area.

Please include a PDF copy of this advice as supplementary documentation to your project report package.

As a standard part of all advice provided to licensees, please note that this advice has been provided by this ministry under the assumption that the information submitted by the licensed archaeologist is complete and accurate. The advice provided applies only to the project in question and is not to be used as a precedent for future projects. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or if the information provided by the licensed archaeologist is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading, or fraudulent.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Horne
Archaeology Review Officer
Archaeology Program Unit
Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
Mobile: 437-339-8861
Email: Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca

From: peter.epler@araheritage.ca <peter.epler@araheritage.ca>
Sent: May 26, 2022 9:26 AM
To: Horne, Malcolm (MHSTCI) <Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca>
Cc: Archaeology (MHSTCI) <archaeology@ontario.ca>; 'Paul Racher' <paul.racher@araheritage.ca>; christopher.gohm@araheritage.ca; christina.gohm@araheritage.ca
Subject: RE: Advice re Long-Term Protection Strategy for Site 14 (AeHb-117), Eggink Subdivision, Port Dover, Norfolk, P007-1210-2021, MHSTCI File 0014078

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Good Morning Malcolm,

Thank you for your response. I had a few questions to ask to clarify points of your response.

1. The lands to the north of the site location are to be conveyed to the County as per Section 7.8.1 Standard 1f, as part of an original limitation of the project area as of April 2021. As such they were not subject to Stage 2 assessment and have been treated as a project constraint as per Section 2.1 Standard 2f. Is it the expectation of the MHSTCI, in order to pursue the long-term protection of this site, we must define the limits of Site 14 (AeHb-117) within this unassessed conveyance area with test unit excavation extending until either the site limit is defined by low yielding units or a physical constraint? If so, will Stage 2 test pit survey also be required and to what extent?
2. Would the MHSTCI support the definition of a site extent based on yields of 9 or less? Any further guidance you can provide regarding defining the site extent after Stage 3 would be helpful.
3. Along the boundary of Lots 124, 125 and 126, given that there are presently no high yields along the intersection of the anticipated 10 m buffer and the lot boundaries, and the closest high yield is ~8 m east, what kind of Stage 4 would be expected to satisfy the MHSTCI? Would a row of Stage 4 units along the interface of these areas be sufficient?

Best Regards,

Peter

Peter Epler, Hons. B.A.

Project Archaeologist

219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener, ON, N2H 5Z6

P 519.804.2291 x114

E Peter.Epler@araheritage.ca

www.araheritage.ca

@ArchResearch @ARAHeritage

Privileged to work within the treaty lands and traditional territories of the Indigenous peoples of Turtle Island.

From: Horne, Malcolm (MHSTCI) <Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca>

Sent: May 9, 2022 1:56 PM

To: peter.epler@araheritage.ca

Cc: Archaeology (MHSTCI) <archaeology@ontario.ca>; 'Paul Racher' <paul.racher@araheritage.ca>;

christopher.gohm@araheritage.ca; christina.gohm@araheritage.ca

Subject: Advice re Long-Term Protection Strategy for Site 14 (AeHb-117), Eggink Subdivision, Port Dover, Norfolk, P007-1210-2021, MHSTCI File 0014078

Hi, Peter. We support long-term protection as a strategy for the mitigation of impacts to archaeological site AeHb-117. Please see the following comments:

Site Definition

- If it has been determined with certainty that the archaeological site will be long-term protected, test units should be focused on determining site limits where those have not been demonstrated. Test units are not required where physical constraints establish a site limit or where ownership/project area constraints establish limits.
- No further test units are required where there are physical constraints, i.e., where there may be steep slopes within the 'No-Go' lands. However, it does not appear that the limits of the archaeological site have been fully determined for the area that falls within the 'No-Go' lands. along the edge of the lands that are shown on the attachment 'DRAFT ...' as 'No-Go' or 'Unassessed Conveyed Lands'.
- Limits will be considered to have been established wherever there are repetitive artifact yields of 9 or less, consistent with Section 3.2.3 Guideline 1b and Table 4.1 for low-yielding sites. Note the requirement in Table 4.1 that "Testing of site periphery indicates no further high-artifact-yielding units (as per the indicators for the extent of block excavation) in a 10 m buffer zone beyond the limit of block excavation."
- We will typically expect that the repetitive low yields are based on the results from a 5 metre interval grid of test units. We may make exceptions in some instances and do not suggest excavating that many test units at this point. However, we may ask for that degree of evidence where the site limits cannot be agreed upon using fewer numbers of test units.
- From the below email and the attached plans, it appears that the protected area of the archaeological site may extend into Lots 124, 125 and 126. If the results of further Stage 3 test unit excavation confirm that to be the case, the legal limit for protection will have to be revised from the current plan or Stage 4 excavation will be required for any part of the archaeological site that may extend into those lots.
- We suggest that the number of test units could be reduced by expanding the buffers or applying a larger block for protection. For example, looking at the attachment 'DRAFT Park...', if all of the green and pink areas were archaeological site protection block, areas with 20-30 metre buffers could have reduced test unit excavation or perhaps no further test unit excavation. If that approach is used, we would then suggest focusing test unit excavation on parts of the site limits that have not been sufficiently defined and that currently have lesser buffers such as in proximity to higher artifact yields (e.g., 20 or higher), in the northern part of the archaeological site in proximity to Lots 124, 125 and 126, and within the 'No-Go' area where steep slopes do provide physical constraints.
- Based on the information available so far, and following the advice above, we suggest that you proceed with the excavation of further test units. To be sure that we agree with the site limits, please use the request for advice process to enable a further discussion of the results from that further excavation and whether we consider site

limits to have been satisfactorily defined. Please do not hesitate to contact us further for clarification on any of this.

Protected Area within the Draft Plan of Subdivision

The protected area of the archaeological site appears according to the current plan to be within a substantial area shown as Block B. Block B also includes lands that will apparently have the same management and prohibition on restriction that will apply to the protected area of the archaeological site. But, Block B also includes further lands that will apparently be developed and managed as a public park. This will not be acceptable since various alterations will result from development and management of a public park and the varying restrictions for the different areas within the current Block B must be clearly distinguished from each other. All of the protected area must be included within a block or be defined by a reference plan whereby the entirety of the defined area is prohibited from any alterations or soil disturbances of any kind other than those agreed to by this ministry. It will therefore be necessary for an Ontario Land Surveyor to prepare a plan that can be referenced by an instrument registered on title (e.g., subdivision agreement, site plan agreement). The active park must be a separate block or defined as a separate area by a reference plan. We suggest that the remainder be defined as the protected area of the archaeological site unless there are intended to be different treatments or management of the part containing the archaeological site versus the part that does not contain the archaeological site.

Meeting the Requirements of Sections 4.1.1, 4.1.4 and 7.9.9

In general, the expectations for long-term protection of an archaeological site include:

- Completion of Stage 3 fieldwork to define the limits of the artifact distribution
- Addition of the appropriate buffer to define the limits of the protected area of the archaeological site
- Avoidance and long-term protection of an archaeological site is considered mitigation of impacts. As such, requirements for Indigenous engagement under Section 3.5 will apply. We strongly suggest Indigenous engagement in the long-term protection strategy for any pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological site.
- A strategy for the avoidance of the protected area of the archaeological site to be implemented during development and construction activities as per Section 4.1.1
- Preparation of a plan by an Ontario Land Surveyor showing the block that contains the protected area of the archaeological site or a reference plan of that block showing the limits of the protected area
- Documentation of the decision to convey the block to a public body or to retain the block in private ownership
- If remaining in private ownership, entering into a mechanism to provide long-term protection. At this time, we advise that a site plan agreement or subdivision agreement is our preferred mechanism. This advice is based on the use of our recommended language or a close approximation of that language. This is subject to the policies and practices of the development approval authority.
- We will accept alternative mechanisms if those alternatives apply approximately the same recommended language and achieve the intent of making the long-term protection of the archaeological site known to any party that performs due diligence for that block for such purposes as acquisition or the submission of a development application. Such alternatives could include an easement or a covenant.
- Submission of a report following the completion of proximate construction and development confirming the success of the avoidance strategy or documenting measures taken where impacts occurred as per Section 7.10

At this time, we advise using the following language in any mechanism for long-term protection:

1.1. An archaeological site identified as the xxxx Site (XxYy-999) and subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* is present within the Lands. It has been recommended that there is further cultural heritage value or interest for the archaeological site within the area 'crosshatched or otherwise clearly marked' on the attached sketch.

1.2. There shall be no alteration, excavation, disturbance, interference with, destruction, removal or modification of the land or the soil situated thereon and therein by any person other than by prior agreement with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries. This restriction shall remain in place until such time that a licensed

consultant archaeologist has recommended in a report that the archaeological site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the Ministry has stated its satisfaction with that report and entered it into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports according to section 48(3) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

1.3. Under section 48(3) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the restriction on alteration or the removal of an artifact or other physical evidence of past human use activity from the site will no longer apply when a licensee has completed archaeological fieldwork, within the meaning of the regulations, on the site and an archaeological report has been provided to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest and the report is entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Any alterations or soil disturbance to an archaeological site prior to having met the requirements of Section 48(3) is an offence subject to penalty under Section 69(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

1.4. The general location of the archaeological site identified as the xxxx Site (XxYy-999) is shown on Schedule XXXX of this agreement. Further details regarding the locations and recommendations for those areas of further cultural heritage value or interest can be found in the Stage '3' report 'Project Information Form Number P999-9999-2021, MHSTCI File Number 9999999' from 'Archaeological Consulting Company Name' which has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

1.5. The Owner acknowledges and agrees that any application to amend the terms of this Site Plan Agreement with respect to the unexcavated part of the archaeological site or any application to remove the Site Plan from title to the Property will require the approval and consent of the Ministry of Heritage Sport Tourism and Culture Industries.

Please include a PDF copy of this advice as supplementary documentation to your project report package.

As a standard part of all advice provided to licensees, please note that this advice has been provided by this ministry under the assumption that the information submitted by the licensed archaeologist is complete and accurate. The advice provided applies only to the project in question and is not to be used as a precedent for future projects. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or if the information provided by the licensed archaeologist is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading, or fraudulent.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Horne
Archaeology Review Officer
Archaeology Program Unit
Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
Mobile: 437-339-8861
Email: Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca

From: peter.epler@araheritage.ca <peter.epler@araheritage.ca>
Sent: Thursday, May 5, 2022 11:33 AM
To: Archaeology (MHSTCI) <archaeology@ontario.ca>
Cc: christopher.gohm@araheritage.ca <christopher.gohm@araheritage.ca>; christina.gohm@araheritage.ca <christina.gohm@araheritage.ca>; Paul.racher@araheritage.ca <paul.racher@araheritage.ca>
Subject: ADVICE - Strategy for Site 14 (AeHb-117) - Eggink Subdivision, Port Dover - P007-1210-2021

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Dear MHSTCI,

ARA has been conducting a Stage 3 site-specific assessment of Site 14 (AeHb-117) which falls within the proposed Eggink Subdivision located at 81 Dover Mills Road in Norfolk County, Ontario. Results to date suggest that Site 14 (AeHb-117) is a large, 100 m x 40 m, Indigenous multi-concentration lithic scatter with an unknown period or affiliation. To date, 47

7

one metre test units have been excavated and 896 Indigenous artifacts have been collected, with the vast majority of the assemblage made up of chert flakes. While no diagnostics have been recovered, some formal lithics have been collected, however they have been too fragmentary or modified to allow for positive identification.

In the late Summer of 2021, after it became clear that the site would require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts, Stage 3 was halted to review options with the proponent. Due to the significant nature of Site 14 (AeHb-117) the proponent agreed to investigate the option of pursuing a project redesign in order to facilitate the long-term protection of Site 14 (AeHb-117). It is proposed that to eliminate impacts to Site 14 (AeHb-117), the project would be redesigned to adjust the layout of the surrounding building lots and storm water management pond. A new area, Block B, was created to contain the majority of Site 14 (AeHb-117) and its 10 m buffer. This area (DRAFT Park Lands Map v1) would be conveyed to Norfolk County as a public land-holding body, as required by the conditions of a long-term protection strategy in Section 4.1.4. The current intent is to allow the site area and its 10 m protective buffer (together comprising a protected area) to be naturalized. The western portion of Block B, labeled as Park Development Space, would be developed and maintained as a public park space.

The specifics of the proposed short and long-term avoidance and protection strategy, along with the final layout within Block B would be developed in cooperation with the First Nations once the Stage 3 has been completed. This strategy would be included as part of the recommendations in the Stage 3 report and in keeping with Section 4.1. The Stage 3 is proposed to be completed as outlined below.

To date ARA's Stage 3 fieldwork has met the following objectives of Section 3.2.3 :

- Providing a uniform level of data collection across the site
- Focus testing on key areas (areas of artifact concentrations across the site)
- Gather a representative artifact sample from across the site
- Determine the nature of the subsurface deposits
- Support recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation strategies

Still outstanding is fully defining the extent of the archaeological site. While this has been accomplished along some of the site limits, ARA has identified an additional 17 Stage 3 (blue) units that would complete this objective (Draft Strategy – Site 14). Specifically, the majority of the units will be placed along the outer limit adjacent to the surface scatter between concentrations and along edges where the exterior block units are positive with high counts. Several units will also be excavated along the edge of proposed subdivision Lot 125 to determine whether this area will require Stage 4 excavation. Once the area of further CHVI has been fully realized, the Stage 4 avoidance and protection strategy will be implemented for the final site extent and a 10 m protective buffer (truncated by Lot 125/126, if that area does not warrant further investigation).

We kindly request that the MHSTCI confirm if they are in agreement with these proposed strategies and recommendations.

Best Regards,

Peter

Peter Epler, Hons. B.A.

Project Archaeologist

219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener, ON, N2H 5Z6

P 519.804.2291 x114

E Peter.Epler@araheritage.ca

www.araheritage.ca

@ArchResearch @ARAHeritage

Privileged to work within the treaty lands and traditional territories of the Indigenous peoples of Turtle Island.

DRAFT

**Stage 1, 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessments
Eggink Subdivision
81 Dover Mills Road, Port Dover
Part of Lot 11, Concession 2
Geographic Township of Woodhouse
Norfolk County, Ontario**

Prepared for
1968233 Ontario Limited
81 Old Highway 3
Jarvis, ON N0A 1J0
Tel: (519) 428-7122

Licensed under
P.J. Racher
MCM Licence #P007
PIF #P007-1192-2021 (Stage 1–2)
and #P007-1210-2021 (Stage 3)
ARA File #2021-0175 and #2021-0304

01/05/2024

Original Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under contracts awarded in April and June 2021, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out Stage 1, 2 and 3 assessments of lands with the potential to be impacted by the Eggink subdivision at 81 Dover Mills Road in the community of Port Dover, Norfolk County, Ontario. The project consists of 157 single detached and semi-detached dwellings, multiple streets, an area of park land and a stormwater management area. The assessments were carried out in support of a Plan of Subdivision application and were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted between May 2021 and August 2023 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P007-1192-2021, whereas the Stage 3 assessment was carried out between June 2021 and September 2023 under PIF #P007-1210-2021. The investigation encompassed the entire study area, save for wooded lands in the north that are being conveyed to Norfolk County. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. At the time of assessment, the study area comprised a large agricultural field and wooded lands along Mud Creek.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the lands to be developed comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of 22 locations of archaeological materials: Sites 1–22. These sites consisted of Indigenous findspots and artifact scatters of various sizes. Site 14 was found to be of further cultural heritage value of interest (CHVI) and required additional assessment. Sites 1–13 and 15–22 were found to be of no further CHVI and did not require additional assessment.

The Stage 3 assessment determined that Site 14 comprised a 114 x 40 m scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials. A total of 756 artifacts were observed during the investigation, all of which were collected. The assemblage consisted of lithic debitage (n=720), informal lithic artifacts (n=30) and formal lithic artifacts (n=6). Although no diagnostics were recovered, the Stage 2 survey resulted in the discovery of a Stanly/Neville point from ca. 6000–5500 BC in the Middle Archaic period. Two potential cultural features were identified, including a possible ghost feature. The available evidence indicates that the site represents a preferred short-term campsite locality that was utilized during the Middle Archaic period and potentially later periods.

Site 14 was found to have further CHVI and requires Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. The proponent acknowledges that avoidance and protection is the preferred option for the mitigation of impacts to archaeological sites, and it was determined that the project design could be modified to eliminate the impacts. Accordingly, an avoidance and protection strategy was developed to preserve the deposit. The balance of the lands to be developed do not require any additional assessment. The engaged Indigenous groups will be provided with the report for consideration and comment, and any requests for clarification and/or modification will be addressed prior to submission.

It is recommended that Site 14 be subject to both short-term avoidance and long-term protection in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 4.1.1 and Section 4.1.4 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The ‘protected area’ to be avoided must encompass the site extent and a 20 m protective buffer, truncated by the tested lands in the west and east that were confirmed to have no further CHVI as well as the steep slope in north.

In order to ensure the effective implementation of long-term protection, the area being conveyed to Norfolk County has been modified to include all lands of further archaeological concern within a protected conveyance block (Block ‘I’). This block includes the protected area at Site 14 as well as the wooded lands in the north that were not investigated. The approval authority has confirmed their support of the strategy, and the proponent has outlined measures to ensure avoidance during construction. If any future development is contemplated within Block ‘I’, the wooded lands that were not surveyed must be subject to Stage 1 and 2 assessments and Site 14 must be subject to an additional Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

For the short-term avoidance strategy, a temporary barrier must be established around Block ‘I’ in the vicinity of the protected area. The location of the protected area must be shown on all appropriate contract drawings, and ‘no go’ instructions must be issued to all on-site personnel. A licensed archaeologist must be retained to ensure the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy. The archaeologist must verify that the barrier has been installed correctly, monitor all proximate grading and periodically visit the site to confirm that the avoidance measures are being followed. The protected area must be inspected once the avoidance strategy is no longer required, and the effectiveness of the strategy must be reported to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
ABBREVIATIONS	VII
PERSONNEL	VII
ENGAGED GROUPS	VIII
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1 Development Context	1
1.2 Historical Context	2
1.2.1 Settlement History	2
1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact	2
1.2.1.2 Post-Contact	3
1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use	4
1.2.2.1 Overview	4
1.2.2.2 Port Dover	4
1.2.2.3 Mapping and Imagery Analysis	5
1.3 Archaeological Context	5
1.3.1 Condition of the Property	6
1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites	7
1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work	8
2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY	9
2.1 Background	9
2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)	9
2.3 Analysis and Conclusions	9
3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT	11
3.1 Field Methods	11
3.2 Site 3	13
3.2.1 Record of Finds	13
3.2.2 Analysis and Conclusions	13
3.3 Site 5	14
3.3.1 Record of Finds	14
3.3.2 Analysis and Conclusions	14
3.4 Site 7	15
3.4.1 Record of Finds	15
3.4.2 Analysis and Conclusions	15
3.5 Site 9	15
3.5.1 Record of Finds	15
3.5.2 Analysis and Conclusions	16

3.6	Site 10	16
3.6.1	Record of Finds	16
3.6.2	Analysis and Conclusions	16
3.7	Site 12 (AeHb-116)	17
3.7.1	Record of Finds	17
3.7.2	Analysis and Conclusions	17
3.8	Site 14 (AeHb-117)	17
3.8.1	Record of Finds	17
3.8.2	Analysis and Conclusions	19
3.9	Site 19	19
3.9.1	Record of Finds	19
3.9.2	Analysis and Conclusions	20
3.10	Site 21 (AeHb-122)	20
3.10.1	Record of Finds	20
3.10.2	Analysis and Conclusions	20
3.11	Isolated Non-Diagnostic Finds	21
3.11.1	Record of Finds	21
3.11.2	Analysis and Conclusions	21
4.0	STAGE 3 SITE-SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT	23
4.1	Field Methods	23
4.1.1	Overview	23
4.1.2	Test Unit Excavation	23
4.1.3	Artifact Documentation	24
4.2	Record of Finds	25
4.2.1	Site Stratigraphy	25
4.2.2	Archaeological Materials	25
4.2.3	Potential Features	27
4.2.3.1	Feature 1	27
4.2.3.2	Feature 3	27
4.2.4	Artifact Distributions and Frequencies	27
4.2.5	Documentary Record	28
4.3	Analysis and Conclusions	28
5.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	29
6.0	ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	31
7.0	IMAGES	32
8.0	MAPS	43
9.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	59

IMAGES

Image 1: Sloped Lands	32
Image 2: Sloped Lands	32
Image 3: Pedestrian Survey	32
Image 4: Pedestrian Survey	32
Image 5: Pedestrian Survey	33
Image 6: Pedestrian Survey	33
Image 7: Pedestrian Survey	33
Image 8: Pedestrian Survey	33
Image 9: Intensification/CSP (Site 3)	33
Image 10: Intensification/CSP (Site 5)	33
Image 11: Intensification/CSP (Site 9)	34
Image 12: Intensification/CSP (Site 12)	34
Image 13: Intensification/CSP (Site 14)	34
Image 14: Intensification/CSP (Site 16)	34
Image 15: Test Pit Survey	34
Image 16: Test Pit Survey	34
Image 17: Test Pit Survey	35
Image 18: Test Pit Survey	35
Image 19: Test Unit Excavation	35
Image 20: Test Unit Excavation	35
Image 21: Test Unit Excavation	35
Image 22: Test Unit Excavation	35
Image 23: Unit 110E:270N	36
Image 24: Unit 80E:295N	36
Image 25: Unit 125E:200N	36
Image 26: Unit 120E:270N	36
Image 27: Feature 1	36
Image 28: Feature 3	36
Image 29: Sample of Lithic Debitage (Stage 2)	37
Image 30: Sample of Informal Lithic Artifacts (Stage 2)	38
Image 31: Sample of Formal Lithic Artifacts (Stage 2)	39
Image 32: Sample of Lithic Debitage (Stage 3)	40
Image 33: Sample of Informal Lithic Artifacts (Stage 3)	41
Image 34: Sample of Formal Lithic Artifacts (Stage 3)	42

MAPS

Map 1: Location of the Study Area	43
Map 2: <i>Map of the County of Norfolk, Canada West</i> (1856)	44
Map 3: <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Norfolk, Ont.</i> (1877)	45
Map 4: Topographic Map (1909)	46
Map 5: Aerial Image (1954)	47
Map 6: Aerial Image (1964)	48
Map 7: Aerial Image (2002)	49
Map 8: Aerial Image (2006)	50
Map 9: Features of Potential	51
Map 10: Field Methods (Aerial Image)	52
Map 11: Field Methods (Original Development Plan)	53
Map 12: Field Methods (Revised Development Plan)	54
Map 13: Total Yields Overview	55
Map 14: Total Yields Detail	56
Map 15: Chipped Stone Artifact Yields	57
Map 16: Lithic Material Yields	58

TABLES

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History	2
Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History	3
Table 3: Soil Types	6
Table 4: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites	7
Table 5: Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions (Stage 2)	11
Table 6: Field Methods (Stage 2)	12
Table 7: Site 14 – Archaeological Materials (Stage 2)	18
Table 8: Summary of Isolated Finds (Stage 2)	21
Table 9: Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions (Stage 3)	23
Table 10: Stratigraphic Summary (Stage 3)	25
Table 11: Site 14 – Archaeological Materials (Stage 3)	25
Table 12: Documentary Record (Stage 3)	28
Table 13: Site Summary (Stage 2)	29

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Archaeological Materials Catalogue (Stage 2)	63
Appendix B: Supplementary Analysis of Formal Lithic Artifacts (Stage 2)	67
Appendix C: Documentary Record (Stage 2)	68
Appendix D: Archaeological Materials Catalogue (Stage 3)	69
Appendix E: Supplementary Analysis of Formal Lithic Artifacts (Stage 3)	74

ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
CIF – Contract Information Form
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CSP – Controlled Surface Pick-up
MCM – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
PIF – Project Information Form
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
SD – Supplementary Documentation

PERSONNEL

Licence Holder: P.J. Racher (#P007)
Operations Director: C.E. Gohm (#R187)
Project Leads: P. Epler (#R418), A. O'Shaughnessy (#R497)
Engagement Advisors: V. Cafik (#R437), S. Clarke (#R446), M. DeVries
Field Directors: C. Pallett (#R1112), S. Bolstridge (#R471)
Field Technicians: N. Aurnab, S. Bergen, D. Bianchi, E. Chapman, I. Clemett (#R1323), M. Cornwallis, S. Coseni, T. Dennis, R. Douglas, C. Garde, C. Gates, J. Gardner (#P1020), E. Gourlay, A. Greenly Olsen, B. Gruber, S. Hall, O. Harvey, S. Heidrich, A. Hill, M. Hill, G. Horseman, M. Kaczmarczk, I. Kanbergs, K. Kenel (#R1327), C. Kerr, G. King, H. Long, E. McClymont, M. McKay, H. Moon, L. Murphy (#R1251), A. O'Shaughnessy, E. Partello, K. Poganatz, M. Poulton, J. Rayner, A. Reay, A. Renner, T. Rourke, K. Ryzyszczak, J. Sagot, Z. Secord, C. Shipley, K. Shirton, C. Sladic (#R1300), A. Smith, R. Snowden, B. Thomas, D. Tobicoe
GPS Specialists: S. Brown (#R302), A. O'Shaughnessy, C. Shipley
Cartographers: A. Bailey (#R1069), K. Brightwell (#R341)
Artifact Analysts: S. Haggerty (#R1278), A. Reay
Report Writers: S. Goldberg; D. Worby (#R1190)
Editor: C.J. Gohm

ENGAGED GROUPS

Department of Consultation & Accommodation

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

Contacts: A. Blake, M. DeVries, A. LaForme, J. Williams

Field Representatives: M. Brown, J. Guthro, R. Mendes, J. Sault, L. Sault

Haudenosaunee Development Institute

Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council

Contacts: O. Greene, W. Hill, S. Martin, T. Williams

Field Representatives: O. Greene, K. Harris, D. Hill, M. Maracle, S. Maracle, S. Martin, J. Miller,
J. Williams

Six Nations Lands & Resources Office

Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council

Contacts: L. Bomberly, T. Hill, T. Hill-Montour, D. LaForme

Field Representatives: J. Hill, T. Hill, D. Hughes, J. Longboat, P. Martin, L. Smith, J. Vanevery

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under contracts awarded in April and June 2021, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out Stage 1, 2 and 3 assessments of lands with the potential to be impacted by the Eggink subdivision at 81 Dover Mills Road in the community of Port Dover, Norfolk County, Ontario. The project consists of 157 single detached and semi-detached dwellings, multiple streets, an area of park land and a stormwater management area. The assessments were carried out in support of a Plan of Subdivision application and were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The study area consists of an irregularly shaped parcel of land with an area of 20.81 ha (Map 1). This parcel is generally bounded by wooded areas to the north, agricultural fields to the east and west, Dover Mills Road to the south and residential properties to the southwest. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lot 11, Concession 2 in the Geographic Township of Woodhouse, Norfolk County. The Crown obtained these lands from the Mississaugas as part of a much larger purchase in 1784, but there were uncertainties relating to the area involved. The extent of the cession was clarified during the Between the Lakes Purchase (Treaty 3) in 1792.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted between May 2021 and August 2023 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P007-1192-2021, whereas the Stage 3 assessment was carried out between June 2021 and September 2023 under PIF #P007-1210-2021. The investigation encompassed the entire study area, save for wooded lands in the north that are being conveyed to Norfolk County. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. As set out in Section 1.0 and Section 2.0 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&Gs)*, the Stage 1 and 2 work was carried out to achieve the following objectives:

- Provide information about geography, history and current land conditions;
- Determine whether any previous archaeological fieldwork has been completed;
- Evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential;
- Document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- Determine whether there are sites requiring further assessment; and
- Recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 3 assessment, if necessary.

The survey resulted in the discovery of one location of archaeological materials that required further assessment: Site 14. Site 14 is located in the northeastern part of the study area. The site-specific assessment was limited in terms of scope, as the strategy was ultimately modified to confirm the extent of the site and facilitate long-term protection. As set out in Section 3.0 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, the Stage 3 work was carried out to achieve the following objectives:

- Determine the extent of the site and the characteristics of the artifacts;
- Collect a representative sample of artifacts;
- Assess the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of the site;
- Determine the need for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts; and
- Recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and enter the report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. A Record of Indigenous Engagement is included in the project report package in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 7.6.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. The additional directions provided in the 2018 *Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology* were considered throughout the investigation.

1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historical usage of the area has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 summarizes the region's settlement history, whereas Section 1.2.2 documents past and present land uses. No previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information were identified during the research component of the study.

1.2.1 Settlement History

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Indigenous groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this history into three main periods: Palaeo, Archaic and Woodland. Each period comprises a range of sub-periods characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns, which are used to interpret past lifeways. The principal characteristics of these sub-periods are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History
(Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Palaeo	9000–8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted points
Late Palaeo	8400–7500 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted points
Early Archaic	7500–6000 BC	Side-Notched, Corner-Notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)
Middle Archaic	6000–2500 BC	Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton Side- and Corner-Notched traditions; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools
Late Archaic	2500–900 BC	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Woodland	900–400 BC	Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people
Middle Woodland	400 BC–AD 600	Saugeen tradition; Stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen points; Cobble spall scrapers; Seasonal settlements and resource utilization; Post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries and rectangular structures identified
Middle/Late Woodland Transition	AD 600–900	Princess Point tradition; Cord roughening, impressed lines and punctate designs on pottery; Adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; Oval houses and ‘incipient’ longhouses; First palisades; Villages with 75 people
Late Woodland	AD 900–1600	Area occupied by Algonquian-speaking Anishinaabeg and Iroquoian-speaking peoples such as the Pre-Contact Neutral; Early focus on the latter linguistic group identified Glen Meyer, Uren, Middleport and later traditions and tended to emphasize a linear ‘Iroquoian’ developmental sequence; There was likely a close interaction sphere between the two groups, which may have resulted in shared material culture traditions; Pre-Contact Neutral associated with large villages; Some up to 5 ha with 2,500 people; Extensive croplands; Also hamlets, cabins, camps and cemeteries; Fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear

1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

The arrival of European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century triggered widespread shifts in Indigenous lifeways and set the stage for the ensuing Euro-Canadian settlement process. Documentation for this period is abundant, ranging from the first sketches of Upper Canada and the written accounts of early explorers to detailed township maps and lengthy histories. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events, and the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History
(Smith 1846; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Phelps 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; AO 2024)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Exploration	Early 17 th century	Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610/11; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, making contact with a number of Indigenous groups (including the Algonquin, Huron-Wendat and other First Nations); European trade goods become increasingly common and begin to put pressure on traditional industries
Increased Contact and Conflict	Mid- to late 17 th century	Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; ‘The Great Peace of Montreal’ treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701
Fur Trade Development	Early to mid-18 th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years’ War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid-18 th century	<i>Royal Proclamation</i> of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties subsequently arranged by the Crown; First land cession under the new protocols is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in 1764; The Niagara Purchase (Treaty 381) in 1781 included this area
Loyalist Influx	Late 18 th century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; Between the Lakes Purchase completed with the Mississaugas in 1784 and confirmed in 1792 (Treaty 3); <i>Constitutional Act</i> of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
County Development	Late 18 th to early 19 th century	Became part of Norfolk County in 1792; Townships of Walpole and Rainham transferred from Norfolk County to Haldimand County in 1826; Both townships were temporarily returned to Norfolk County in 1845; Independent after the abolition of the district system in 1849
Township Formation	Late 18 th to early 19 th century	Surveys conducted by A. Aitken in 1795, W. Hambly ca. 1795, T. Welch ca. 1798, R. Mount ca. 1831 and T.W. Walsh in 1845/46; Laid out with six concessions, a gore beside Charlotteville and a broken front on Long Point Bay; The front was the first to be settled; Early settlers included S. Ryerse, A. Culver, P. Walker, D. McQueen and R. Nichol; Settlement of the remaining lands was initially slow; Hamilton & Port Dover Plank Road completed in 1843/1844
Township Development	Mid-19 th to early 20 th century	Population reached 1,694 by 1841 (mainly Canadians and Americans); 11,423 ha taken up by 1846, with 4,141 ha under cultivation; 11 sawmills and 3 grist mills in operation at that time; Traversed by the Port Dover & Lake Huron Railway (1875), Hamilton & North Western Railway (1878), South Norfolk Railway (1889) and Lake Erie & Northern Railway (1916); Principal communities at Port Dover, Port Ryerse and Simcoe

1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

1.2.2.1 Overview

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities actively utilized the land and its resources well into Post-Contact times, and they would have managed the landscape to varying degrees (e.g., establishing clearings for campsites, plant cultivation, etc.). During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The study area was located north of the historical limits of Port Dover. The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as a mixture of agricultural and green space.

1.2.2.2 Port Dover

Port Dover was the largest village in the township, and it also served as the principal port for Norfolk County (Phelps 1972:60). This area was first settled by P. Walker, and the settlement was later founded by Governor Simcoe to serve as a strategic military port. The first mills were established by D. McQueen in 1801, but these were destroyed along with the rest of the village in the War of 1812. The mills were rebuilt by Colonel R. Nichol in 1824 (Phelps 1972:60).

Port Dover was subsequently rebuilt closer to the lake at the confluence of the Lynn River and Black Creek. The site was laid out in 1834 on the property of I. Powell and M. Nickerson. A market was established in 1840, a tannery was built in 1842 and a Presbyterian church was constructed in 1846. By 1877, Port Dover contained many shops and stores, a foundry, a newspaper, carriage and wagon shops and a schoolhouse (Phelps 1972:60). The village was boasted the Norfolk Woollen Mills, which produced all kinds of Canadian tweeds, flannels, blankets and shawls. This factory was located near the Port Dover & Lake Huron Railway station (Phelps 1972:60).

1.2.2.3 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

In order to gain a general understanding of the study area's past land uses, two historical settlement maps, one topographic map and four aerial images were examined during the research component of the study. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- The *Map of the County of Norfolk, Canada West* (1856) (OHCMP 2019);
- The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Norfolk, Ont.* (1877) (MU 2001);
- A topographic map from 1909 (OCUL 2024); and
- Aerial images from 1954, 1964, 2002 and 2006 (Norfolk County 2024; U of T 2024).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 8.

The *Map of the County of Norfolk, Canada West* (1856) indicates that the study area fell within the eastern half of a property occupied by H.A. McQueen, but no farmstead is shown (Map 2). Given that this map does not depict any residential structures, the absence of buildings should not be taken as evidence that the lands were unimproved. Prospect Street appears to the southwest, which was likely opened to avoid lowlands along the Lynn River. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Norfolk, Ont.* (1877) identifies Richard Stephens as a subsequent occupant, and two structures are shown within his holding on the south side of Prospect Street (Map 3).

The topographic map from 1909 suggests that the study area consisted of cleared lands in the south and wooded lands along Mud Creek in the north (Map 4). A wooden structure is depicted near the southeastern corner, but it remains unclear whether this building actually fell within the study area. The aerial images from 1954 and 1964 reveal that the earlier farmstead was east of the study area and that a large barn had been erected in the southwestern part of the study area (Map 5–Map 6). Another possible structure appears along the southeastern edge, which was likely associated with the adjacent farmstead. By 2002, these two buildings had been demolished (Map 7–Map 8).

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted concurrently between May 12, 2021 and August 24, 2023 under PIF #P007-1192-2021, whereas the Stage 3 assessment was carried out between June 22, 2021 and September 14, 2023 under PIF #P007-1210-2021. ARA utilized Emlid Reach RX, Hemisphere S320 and Topcon HiPer SR GNSS receivers with RTK correction providing a precision of 1 cm during the investigation (UTM17/NAD83). The limits of the study area were confirmed using project-specific GIS data translated into GPS points for reference in the field, in combination with aerial imagery showing physical features in relation to the subject lands.

The archaeological context of any given study area must be informed by 1) the condition of the property as found (Section 1.3.1), 2) a summary of registered or known archaeological sites located within a minimum 1 km radius (Section 1.3.2) and 3) descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the property (Section 1.3.3).

1.3.1 Condition of the Property

The study area lies within the deciduous forest, which is the southernmost forest region in Ontario and is dominated by agricultural and urban areas. This region is characterized by scattered woodlots in areas unsuitable for agriculture, and the forest generally has the greatest diversity of tree species while at the same time having the lowest proportion of cover. It has most of the trees and shrubs found in the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest and also contains black walnut, butternut, tulip, magnolia, black gum, many types of oaks, hickories, sassafras and red bud (MNRF 2024).

In terms of local physiography, the subject lands fall within the Haldimand Clay Plain. This region occupies all of the Niagara Peninsula above the escarpment and covers an area of roughly 3,500 km². The plain itself consists of a series of parallel clay belts deposited during the time of proglacial Lake Warren. Although this area was once completely submerged, the till is not completely buried by stratified clay and it comes to the surface on low morainic ridges in the north (Chapman and Putnam 1984:156–159).

According to the Ontario Soil Survey, the study area consists of a variety of soil types represented by map units that contain one or two components. Specifically, the study area traverses the following map units: Beverly (BVY 2) and Brantford (BFO 1) in the south; Normandale (NDE 8) in the southwest; Lincoln (LIC 7) unit in the southeast; Waterford (WAT 1) in the west; and a mixture of Brantford (BFO 12) and Tavistock (TVK 5 and TVK 8) in the north. The characteristics of the associated soil types are summarized in Table 3 (Presant and Acton 1984:Map 10).

Table 3: Soil Types

Map Unit	Soil Component 1	Soil Component 2	Parent Material Component 1	Parent Material Component 2	Drainage Component 1	Drainage Component 2
BVY 2	Beverly coarse phase	N/A	15–40 cm sandy textures over lacustrine silty clay	N/A	Imperfect	N/A
BFO 1	Brantford	N/A	Mainly lacustrine silty clay	N/A	Moderately Well	N/A
BFO 12	Brantford	Alluvium	Mainly lacustrine silty clay	Variable floodplain deposits	Moderately Well	Variable
LIC 7	Lincoln	Haldimand coarse phase	Mainly lacustrine heavy clay	15–40 cm sandy textures over lacustrine heavy clay	Poor	Imperfect
NDE 8	Normandale	Wauseon	Mainly loamy find sand and fine sandy loam	40–100 cm sandy textures over lacustrine silty clay	Imperfect	Poor
TVK 5	Tavistok	Brantford loamy phase	40–100 cm silty textures over lacustrine silty clay	15–40 cm loamy textures over lacustrine silty clay	Imperfect	Moderately Well
TVK 8	Tavistok	Lincoln coarse phase	40–100 cm silty textures over lacustrine silty clay	15–40 cm sandy textures over lacustrine heavy clay	Imperfect	Poor
WAT 1	Waterford	N/A	Mainly lacustrine very fine sandy loam and loamy fine sand	N/A	Well	N/A

The subject lands fall within the Lynn-Black Creek drainage basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA 2023). Specifically, the study area is traversed by Mud Creek and a tributary of Mud Creek. It is also located 139 m northeast of the LR16 Wetland Complex.

At the time of assessment, the study area comprised a large agricultural field and wooded lands along Mud Creek. Soil conditions were ideal for the activities conducted. Standard survey intervals could not be maintained in the southeastern corner of the field, where previous land alterations had resulted in the creation of a low and wet area as well as an adjacent berm. No other unusual physical features were encountered that affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features (e.g., dense root mats, boulders, rubble, etc.).

1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources occur within a 1 km radius of the study area. The available search facility returned 25 registered sites located within at least a 1 km radius (the facility returns sites in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in results beyond the specified distance). Fifteen unregistered sites were also identified within a 1 km radius of the study area. These sites are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
AeHb-19	Gurr	Early-Late Archaic, Early-Late Woodland	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	> 1 km
AeHb-20	Nordix 1	Late Archaic	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AeHb-21	Nordix 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	300 m–1 km
AeHb-22	Nordix 3	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AeHb-23	Shelley	Early Woodland, Post-Contact	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Camp/campsite, homestead	50 m–300 m
AeHb-31	Lynn River	Archaic	Indigenous	Unspecified	> 1 km
AeHb-32	Vallee 1	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unspecified	> 1 km
AeHb-51	Silver Lake 1	Archaic	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AeHb-52	Silver Lake 2	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AeHb-53	Silver Lake 3	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AeHb-54	Silver Lake 4	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AeHb-55	Silver Lake 5	Late Archaic	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AeHb-56	Silver Lake 6	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AeHb-57	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AeHb-58	Silver Lake 9	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AeHb-59	Silver Lake 10	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	50 m–300 m
AeHb-60	Silver Lake 11	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	50 m–300 m
AeHb-61	Silver Lake 12	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	50 m–300 m
AeHb-62	Pine Ridge 1	Late Archaic	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
AeHb-63	Pine Ridge 2	Middle Archaic	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
AeHb-64	Pine Ridge 3	Middle Archaic	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
AeHb-65	Findspot 8	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
AeHb-66	Findspot 10	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
AeHb-106	Graham	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	> 1 km
AeHb-107	Mahaffy	Late Archaic, Woodland	Indigenous	Scatter	> 1 km
Unregistered	P1 (ASI 1995)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	50 m–300 m
Unregistered	P2 (ASI 1995)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	50 m–300 m
Unregistered	P9 (ASI 1995)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	50 m–300 m
Unregistered	Findspot 7 (PAC 2007)	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Factory	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 2 (NDA 2008)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 3 (NDA 2008)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 4 (NDA 2008)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 5 (NDA 2008)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 6 (NDA 2008)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 7 (NDA 2008)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 9 (NDA 2008)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 11 (NDA 2008)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 12 (NDA 2008)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 13 (NDA 2008)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 16 (NDA 2008)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km

None of these previously identified sites are located within or immediately adjacent to the subject lands; accordingly, they have no potential to traverse the study area. Shelley (AeHb-23), Silver Lake 10 (AeHb-59), Silver Lake 11 (AeHb-60), Silver Lake 12 (AeHb-61), P1, P2 and P9 are located within 300 m of the study area, however, and must be considered as relevant features of archaeological potential. The remaining sites represent more distant archaeological resources.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Reports documenting assessments conducted within the subject lands and assessments that resulted in the discovery of sites within adjacent lands were sought during the research component of the study. In order to ensure that all relevant past work was identified, an investigation was launched to identify reports involving assessments within 50 m of the study area. The investigation determined that there are no available reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Background

The Stage 1 assessment involved background research to document the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area. This desktop examination included research from archival sources, archaeological publications and online databases. It also included the analysis of a variety of historical maps and aerial imagery. The results of the research conducted for the background study are summarized below.

With occupation beginning approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact histories (Section 1.2.1). Artifacts associated with Palaeo, Archaic, Woodland and Early Contact traditions are well-attested in Norfolk County, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The presence of 40 previously identified sites in the surrounding area demonstrates the desirability of this locality for early settlement (Section 1.3.2). The investigation confirmed that none of these sites extend into the subject lands. Background research did not identify any areas of previous assessment within the study area (Section 1.3.3).

The natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations as a result of proximity to the Lynn River and Mud Creek. The areas of relatively well-drained soils would have been ideal for agriculture, and the diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history. Euro-Canadian populations would have been particularly drawn to the nearby historical thoroughfares.

In summary, the background study included an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (within at least a 1 km radius), the consideration of previous local archaeological fieldwork (within at least a 50 m radius), the analysis of historical maps (at the most detailed scale available) and the study of aerial imagery. ARA therefore confirms that the standards for background research set out in Section 1.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* were met.

2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)

Since the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were carried out concurrently, a separate property inspection was not completed as part of the Stage 1 background study. Instead, the visual inspection was conducted over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, in keeping with the concepts set out in Section 2.1 Standards 2a–b of the 2011 *S&Gs*. The specific field methods utilized during the visual inspection and the weather and lighting conditions at the time of assessment are summarized in Section 3.1 (Stage 2).

2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

In addition to relevant historical sources and the results of past archaeological assessments, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Section 1.3.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* recognizes the following features or characteristics as indicators of archaeological potential: previously identified sites, water sources (past and present), elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations,

resource areas, areas of Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes, listed or designated properties, historic landmarks or sites, and areas that local histories or informants have identified with possible sites, events, activities or occupations.

The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of several features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (Map 9; SD Map 1). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would affect survey interval requirements) include seven previously identified sites (e.g., AeHb-23), multiple primary water sources (e.g., the Lynn River and Mud Creek), one secondary water source (the LR 16 Wetland Complex), two historical roadways (Prospect Street and Dover Mills Road) and multiple historical structure localities (e.g., 19th-century houses and a grist mill). Background research did not identify any features indicating that the study area had potential for deeply buried archaeological resources.

Although proximity to a feature of archaeological potential is a significant factor in the potential modelling process, current land conditions must also be considered. Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 S&Gs emphasizes that 1) quarrying, 2) major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, 3) building footprints and 4) sewage/infrastructure development can result in the removal of archaeological potential, and Section 2.1 states that 1) permanently wet areas, 2) exposed bedrock and 3) steep slopes ($> 20^{\circ}$) in areas unlikely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs can also be evaluated as having no or low archaeological potential. Areas previously assessed and not recommended for further work also require no further assessment.

Background research did not identify any previously assessed areas of no further concern within the study area. ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of historical sources and digital environmental data, resulted in the identification of two areas of no archaeological potential. Since these areas of no archaeological potential were identified over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, they are fully discussed in Section 3.1. Mud Creek was observed, but archaeological potential modelling for marine contexts is beyond the purview of any land-based assessment. The remainder of the lands to be developed had archaeological potential and required further assessment. The balance of the property was not assessed as it will be conveyed to Norfolk County.

3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment involved visual inspection, pedestrian survey and test pit survey. The limits of the original conveyance area were confirmed using a high precision GPS receiver to ensure that all lands to be developed were surveyed, including an overlapping area in the northeast required for a storm sewer connection to Mud Creek. Environmental conditions were ideal during the investigation, permitting good visibility of land features and providing an increased chance of finding evidence of archaeological resources. A breakdown of the specific fieldwork activities, weather and lighting conditions appears in Table 5. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met or exceeded the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

Table 5: Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions (Stage 2)

Date	Activity	Field Director	Lighting	Cloud Cover	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)
12/05/2021	Pedestrian survey; Test pit survey; Intensification	CP	Bright	None	None	14
17/05/2021	Pedestrian survey; Intensification	CP	Bright	None	None	20
22/06/2021	Additional surface collection	CP	Bright	Partial	None	17
29/06/2021	Additional surface collection	CP	Bright	None	None	30
24/08/2023	Test pit survey	SB	Bright	Overcast	None	32

The lands to be developed were subjected to a systematic visual inspection in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. This component of the investigation was conducted concurrently with the property survey. The inspection confirmed that all surficial features of archaeological potential were present where they were previously identified and did not result in the identification of any additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping (e.g., relic water channels, patches of well-drained soils, etc.).

The visual inspection did not result in the identification of any clear areas of disturbance. Sloped lands were documented in the northeast along the storm sewer connection (Image 1–Image 2). No other natural features (e.g., permanently wet lands, overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) or significant built features (e.g., heritage structures, landscapes, plaques, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified.

The pedestrian survey method was utilized to complete the assessment within the agricultural lands. These lands had been recently ploughed, the soils were appropriately weathered and at least 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. In accordance with the requirements set out in Section 2.1.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, ARA crewmembers traversed the field along parallel transects established at a maximum interval of 5 m (Image 3–Image 7). As noted in Section 1.3.1, standard survey intervals could not be maintained in the southeast due to past impacts (Image 8). Pedestrian survey was conducted where possible in this area to ensure that the survey objectives were met.

The pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of 22 locations of archaeological materials: Sites 1–22. A combination intensified pedestrian survey and controlled surface pick-up (CSP) was conducted at each location in accordance with Section 2.1.1, Section 3.2.1 and Section 7.9.1 of the 2011 S&Gs. During the intensified survey, the transects were decreased to an interval of 1 m and a close inspection of the ground was conducted over a minimum of a 20 m radius around the initial find to determine if it comprised part of a larger scatter. When a larger scatter was identified, the interval was continued until the full extent of the site was realized (Image 9–Image 14). The artifact stations were recorded with a GPS receiver, and all of the artifacts were retained in order to fully document the deposits. Additional surface artifacts were observed in June 2021, which were exposed as a result of continued weathering. These artifacts were similarly collected and recorded. Site relocation can be achieved using the associated GIS and mapping data.

The test pit survey method was utilized to complete the assessment within the wooded lands in the northeast because ploughing was not possible or viable. Using this method, ARA crewmembers hand-excavated small regular test pits with a minimum diameter of 30 cm at prescribed intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the 2011 S&Gs. Since the area to be tested was located less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential, a maximum interval of 5 m was warranted (Image 15–Image 18). Each test pit was excavated into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and the resultant pits were examined for stratigraphy, potential features and/or evidence of fill. The test pits generally contained medium brown sandy clay topsoil over medium yellow clay subsoil. All soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological resources. No locations of archaeological materials were encountered during the test pit survey. The test pits were backfilled upon completion.

The utilized field methods are presented in Map 10–Map 12. The study area is depicted as a layer in these maps. A breakdown of field methods appears in Table 6.

Table 6: Field Methods (Stage 2)

Category	Breakdown
Pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 m	77.27% (16.08 ha)
Pedestrian survey where possible	0.50% (0.10 ha)
Test pit survey at an interval of 5 m	0.35% (0.07 ha)
Test pit survey at an interval of 10 m	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Test pit survey at a modified interval due to physical constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Combination of visual inspection and test pit survey to confirm disturbance	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Not assessed due to physical constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Not assessed due to permanently wet areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Not assessed due to exposed bedrock	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Not assessed due to sloped areas	0.28% (0.06 ha)
Not assessed due to disturbed areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Not assessed due to watercourse	1.21% (0.25 ha)
Not assessed due to conveyance to municipality	20.40% (4.25 ha)
Total	100.00% (20.81 ha)

The identified archaeological resources were recorded on field maps, described in field notes and documented with a GPS receiver in accordance with Section 5.0 Standard 2 of the 2011 S&Gs. All maps, image locations and data revealing detailed site location information appear in the

Supplementary Documentation (SD) accompanying the report (SD Map 2–SD Map 10; SD Table 1). As required by Table 7.1, Section 7.8.2 and Section 7.8.3 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, the Record of Finds and Analysis and Conclusions for each site appear in Section 3.2–Section 3.11.

During laboratory processing of the retained finds, detailed analyses were carried out to provide 1) a record of the materials, 2) a basis for all recommendations and 3) enough information to help future researchers determine relevance to their studies. The finds were classified using ARA’s devised typological system, which follows *Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging* (2018). In this system, chert types are determined as per *Cherts of Southern Ontario* (Eley and von Bitter 1989) and *Ontario Cherts Revisited* (Fox 2009), and lithics are classified using the definitions set out in *Lithic Analysis* (Odell 2004) and *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis* (Andrefsky 2005). Euro-Canadian artifacts are divided into classes, materials, object groups and object names using a variety of reference aids (e.g., MACL 2012; Chenoweth 2016; Lindsey 2024). The references used for artifact dating are itemized in Appendix A, and a complete list of all sources cited is provided in Section 9.0. A representative sample of artifacts appears in Image 29–Image 31.

The archaeological materials are stored in polyethylene bags within Archive Box A1119. This is a 30.5 x 25.4 x 38.1 cm light duty, double bottom corrugated cardboard container labelled with its Archive Box designation. Box numbers are assigned in numerical order, and all associated information is entered in a secure digital catalogue for accurate tracking. Archive Boxes are stored on steel storage shelves at 465 Maple Avenue in Kitchener, Ontario.

3.2 Site 3

3.2.1 Record of Finds

Site 3 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the northwestern part of the agricultural field (SD Map 6). The site consisted of a 13 x 1 m (NW-SE) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials in a relatively flat area.

A total of two artifacts were observed on the field surface, both of which were collected. The assemblage consisted of an edge trimming flake and a drill fragment of Onondaga chert. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 3–4. A supplementary analysis of the formal lithic artifact is provided in Appendix B. Neither of the artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration, and the drill fragment was not diagnostic.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified. No artifact concentrations were discernable. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C.

3.2.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results indicate that Site 3 comprises a small deposit of Indigenous archaeological materials. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials, save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of an edge trimming flake and a drill fragment of Onondaga chert. Neither of the artifacts were diagnostic, but such finds are usually dated to the Pre-Contact period (ca. 9000 BC–AD 1650). The artifacts suggests that the deposit was associated with both tool maintenance and resource processing.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, the available evidence indicates that Site 3 is of no further CHVI. Specifically, less than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were found within a 10 x 10 m pedestrian survey area. The site does not warrant further assessment.

3.3 Site 5

3.3.1 Record of Finds

Site 5 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the north-central part of the agricultural field (SD Map 7). The site consisted of a 24 x 5 m (NE-SW) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials in a relatively flat area.

A total of four artifacts were observed on the field surface, all of which were collected. The assemblage consisted of two biface thinning flakes, a primary flake and a flake fragment of Onondaga chert. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 6–9. None of the artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified. No artifact concentrations were discernable. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C.

3.3.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results indicate that Site 5 comprises a small deposit of Indigenous archaeological materials. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials, save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of two biface thinning flakes, a primary flake and a flake fragment of Onondaga chert. None of the artifacts were diagnostic, but such finds are usually dated to the Pre-Contact period (ca. 9000 BC–AD 1650). The flakes suggest that the deposit was associated with both tool production and tool maintenance.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, the available evidence indicates that Site 5 is of no further CHVI. Specifically, less than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were found within a 10 x 10 m pedestrian survey area. The site does not warrant further assessment.

3.4 Site 7

3.4.1 Record of Finds

Site 7 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the north-central part of the agricultural field (SD Map 7). The site consisted of a 5 x 1 m (N-S) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials in a relatively flat area.

A total of two artifacts were observed on the field surface, both of which were collected. The assemblage consisted of two biface thinning flakes of Onondaga chert. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 11–12. Neither of the artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified. No artifact concentrations were discernable. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C.

3.4.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results indicate that Site 7 comprises a small deposit of Indigenous archaeological materials. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials, save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of two biface thinning flakes of Onondaga chert. Neither of the artifacts were diagnostic, but such finds are usually dated to the Pre-Contact period (ca. 9000 BC–AD 1650). The deposit was likely associated with a minor instance of tool maintenance.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, the available evidence indicates that Site 7 is of no further CHVI. Specifically, less than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were found within a 10 x 10 m pedestrian survey area. The site does not warrant further assessment.

3.5 Site 9

3.5.1 Record of Finds

Site 9 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the north-central part of the agricultural field (SD Map 8). The site consisted of a 9 x 1 m (NE-SW) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials in a relatively flat area.

A total of two artifacts were observed on the field surface, both of which were collected. The assemblage consisted of a primary flake and a utilized primary flake of Onondaga chert. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 14–15. Neither of the artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified. No artifact concentrations were discernable. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C.

3.5.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results indicate that Site 9 comprises a small deposit of Indigenous archaeological materials. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials, save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of a primary flake and a utilized primary flake of Onondaga chert. Neither of the artifacts were diagnostic, but such finds are usually dated to the Pre-Contact period (ca. 9000 BC–AD 1650). The site appears to be associated with both tool production and resource processing.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, the available evidence indicates that Site 9 is of no further CHVI. Specifically, less than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were found within a 10 x 10 m pedestrian survey area. The site does not warrant further assessment.

3.6 Site 10

3.6.1 Record of Finds

Site 10 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the north-central part of the agricultural field (SD Map 8). The site consisted of a 5 x 1 m (NE-SW) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials in a relatively flat area.

A total of two artifacts were observed on the field surface, both of which were collected. The assemblage consisted of a biface thinning flake and a utilized primary flake of Haldimand chert. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 16–17. Neither of the artifacts exhibited signs of heat alteration.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified. No artifact concentrations were discernable. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C.

3.6.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results indicate that Site 10 comprises a small deposit of Indigenous archaeological materials. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials, save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of a biface thinning flake and a utilized primary flake of Haldimand chert. Neither of the artifacts were diagnostic, but such finds are usually dated to the Pre-Contact period (ca. 9000 BC–AD 1650). The deposit appears to be associated with tool maintenance and resource processing.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, the available evidence indicates that Site 10 is of no further CHVI. Specifically, less than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were found within a 10 x 10 m pedestrian survey area. The site does not warrant further assessment.

3.7 Site 12 (AeHb-116)

3.7.1 Record of Finds

Site 12 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the north-central part of the agricultural field (SD Map 9). The site consisted of a 11 x 6 m (NW-SE) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials in a relatively flat area.

A total of five artifacts were observed on the field surface, all of which were collected. The assemblage consisted of two biface thinning flakes and a multi-tool of Haldimand chert as well as a primary flake and flake fragment of Onondaga chert. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 19–23. A supplementary analysis of the formal lithic artifact is provided in Appendix B. None of the artifacts exhibited signs of heat alteration. The multi-tool was missing its apex and had a bifacially worked upper portion, a long, tapering drill-like tip and a thinned convex base with beveled margins for scraping. This multi-tool was not diagnostic.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified. The majority of the finds were located in the southern half of the scatter. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C.

3.7.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results indicate that Site 12 comprises a small deposit of Indigenous archaeological materials. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials, save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of two biface thinning flakes and a multi-tool of Haldimand chert as well as a primary flake and flake fragment of Onondaga chert. None of the artifacts were diagnostic, but such finds are usually dated to the Pre-Contact period (ca. 9000 BC–AD 1650). The site was likely associated with tool production, tool maintenance and resource processing.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, the available evidence indicates that Site 12 is of no further CHVI. Specifically, less than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were found within a 10 x 10 m pedestrian survey area. The site does not warrant further assessment.

3.8 Site 14 (AeHb-117)

3.8.1 Record of Finds

Site 14 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the northeastern part of the agricultural field (SD Map 8). The site consisted of a 122 x 24 m (NW-SE) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials in a relatively flat area.

A total of 186 artifacts were observed on the field surface, all of which were collected. The assemblage consisted of lithic debitage (n=163), informal lithic artifacts (n=20) and formal lithic artifacts (n=3). The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 25–210. A quantitative summary is provided in Table 7.

Table 7: Site 14 – Archaeological Materials (Stage 2)

Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Count	%
Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)	55	29.57%
			Flake (Biface Thinning)	50	26.88%
			Flake (Edge Trimming)	25	13.44%
			Flake (Primary)	8	4.30%
			Shatter	4	2.15%
			Decortication (Secondary)	3	1.61%
			Decortication (Primary)	1	0.54%
		Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)	6	3.23%
			Utilized Flake (Primary)	6	3.23%
			Utilized Flake (Fragment)	5	2.69%
			Core (Fragment)	1	0.54%
			Biface (Rough Fragment)	1	0.54%
			Improvised Spokeshave	1	0.54%
		Formal Lithic	Point (Stemmed)	1	0.54%
			Biface (Fragment)	1	0.54%
	Onondaga Chert Total			168	90.32%
	Upper Mercer Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)	3	1.61%
			Flake (Biface Thinning)	1	0.54%
		Formal Lithic	Biface (Fragment)	1	0.54%
	Upper Mercer Chert Total			5	2.69%
	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)	2	1.08%
			Shatter	1	0.54%
			Flake (Fragment)	1	0.54%
	Selkirk Chert Total			4	2.15%
	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)	1	0.54%
			Flake (Fragment)	1	0.54%
			Flake (Edge Trimming)	1	0.54%
	Kettle Point Chert Total			3	1.61%
	Chert (Ind.)	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)	2	1.08%
			Flake (Fragment)	1	0.54%
	Chert (Ind.) Total			3	1.61%
	Collingwood Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)	1	0.54%
	Collingwood Chert Total			1	0.54%
	Chalcedony (Ind.)	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)	1	0.54%
	Chalcedony (Ind.) Total			1	0.54%
	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)	1	0.54%
	Haldimand Chert Total			1	0.54%
	Grand Total				186

The lithic materials consisted primarily of Onondaga chert (n=168), with the remainder represented by Upper Mercer chert (n=5), Selkirk chert (n=4) and minor quantities of other materials. The presence of Upper Mercer chert is notable as it originates from eastern Ohio, suggesting that it was acquired through trade. The Kettle Point and Collingwood cherts may have been obtained in a similar manner. Flake fragments (n=63), biface thinning flakes (n=57) and edge trimming flakes (n=26) were the most common types of lithic debitage, and primary flakes (n=8) and decortications were also found (n=4). The best-represented informal lithic artifacts were utilized biface thinning flakes (n=6), utilized primary flakes (n=6) and utilized flake fragments (n=5). The formal lithic artifacts comprised two biface fragments and a stemmed point, and a supplementary analysis of these objects is provided in Appendix B.

A small number of artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration (n=14), the most common of which were flake fragments of Onondaga chert (n=5). The biface fragment of Upper Mercer chert, which consisted of a lateral fragment with a round, narrow shoulder and an unfinished expanding stem, had also been purposefully heat altered. The stemmed point of Onondaga chert had a missing tip and measured 33.2 x 33.9 x 5.8 mm. This point was identified as a Stanley/Neville type and dates from ca. 6000–5500 BC in the Middle Archaic period (Ellis 1987:21; OAS 2024).

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified. Areas of artifact concentration were observed in the north-central and southeastern parts of the scatter, and there was also a possible concentration in the northwest along the field edge. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C.

3.8.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results indicate that Site 14 comprises a large deposit of Indigenous archaeological materials. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials, save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of lithic debitage (n=163), informal lithic artifacts (n=20) and formal lithic artifacts (n=3). One Stanley/Neville point from ca. 6000–5500 BC in the Middle Archaic period was recovered from the southeastern concentration. The diversity of the finds and the various areas of artifact concentration suggest that the deposit represents a preferred short-term campsite locality along the edge of the plain above Mud Creek.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, the available evidence indicates that Site 14 is of further CHVI. Specifically, at least one diagnostic artifact and at least two non-diagnostic artifacts were found within a 10 x 10 m pedestrian survey area. The site warrants a Stage 3 site-specific assessment, but it is unclear whether Stage 4 mitigation will be needed.

3.9 Site 19

3.9.1 Record of Finds

Site 19 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southeastern part of the agricultural field (SD Map 10). The site consisted of a 6 x 1 m (E-W) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials in a relatively flat area.

A total of two artifacts were observed on the field surface, both of which were collected. The assemblage consisted of a utilized primary flake and a rotated core of Onondaga chert. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 215–216. Neither of the artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified. No artifact concentrations were discernable. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C.

3.9.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results indicate that Site 19 comprises a small deposit of Indigenous archaeological materials. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials, save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of a utilized primary flake and a rotated core of Onondaga chert. Neither of the artifacts were diagnostic, but such finds are usually dated to the Pre-Contact period (ca. 9000 BC–AD 1650). The finds are suggestive of tool production and resource processing.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, the available evidence indicates that Site 19 is of no further CHVI. Specifically, less than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were found within a 10 x 10 m pedestrian survey area. The site does not warrant further assessment.

3.10 Site 21 (AeHb-122)

3.10.1 Record of Finds

Site 21 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the north-central part of the agricultural field (SD Map 8). The site consisted of a 14 x 6 m (NE-SW) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials in a relatively flat area.

A total of three artifacts were observed on the field surface, all of which were collected. The assemblage consisted of a biface thinning flake of Colborne chert, a flake fragment of Haldimand chert and a side-notched point of Onondaga chert. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 218–220. A supplementary analysis of the formal lithic artifact is provided in Appendix B. None of the artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration. The point had a narrow blade and shallow side notches, and it was identified as a Crawford Knoll type dating from ca. 1500–900 BC in the Late Archaic period (Ellis et al. 1990:107; OAS 2024).

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified. No artifact concentrations were discernable. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C.

3.10.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results indicate that Site 21 comprises a small deposit of Indigenous archaeological materials. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials, save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of a biface thinning flake of Colborne chert, a flake fragment of Haldimand chert and a side-notched point of Onondaga chert. The was identified as a Crawford Knoll type dating from ca. 1500–900 BC in the Late Archaic period. The deposit appears to be associated with tool maintenance and resource procurement.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, the available evidence indicates that Site 21 is of no further CHVI. Specifically, less than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were found within a 10 x 10 m pedestrian survey area. The site does not warrant further assessment.

3.11 Isolated Non-Diagnostic Finds

3.11.1 Record of Finds

Sites 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15–18, 20 and 22 were identified during the pedestrian survey of various parts of the agricultural field (SD Map 4–SD Map 10). These sites consisted of isolated non-diagnostic Indigenous artifacts in relatively flat areas.

The artifacts were observed on the field surface and collected. The finds consisted of lithic artifacts of Onondaga chert (n=12) and Colborne chert (n=1). The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 1, 2, 5, 10, 13, 18, 24, 211, 212, 213, 214, 217 and 221. A quantitative summary of the finds is provided in Table 8, and a supplementary analysis of the formal lithic artifact appears in Appendix B. None of the artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration.

Table 8: Summary of Isolated Finds (Stage 2)

Site Identifier	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Heat Altered
1	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)	No
2	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Core (Rotated)	No
4	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Primary)	No
6	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)	No
8	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)	No
11	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)	No
13	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)	No
15	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)	No
16	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Point (Side-Notched)	No
17	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)	No
18	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Biface (Fragment)	No
20	Colborne Chert	Informal Lithic	Core (Fragment)	No
22	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)	No

Neither of the formal lithic artifacts could be confidently linked with any specific diagnostic type. The side-notched point from Site 16 had a fan-shaped, heavily ground base, shallow shoulders and a very thin, shallow bi-convex to nearly plano-convex profile and resembled a Meadowood point. No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified. The inventory of the documentary record for each site is included in the overall inventory presented in Appendix C.

3.11.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results indicate that Sites 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15–18, 20 and 22 each comprise an isolated Indigenous artifact. The sites appear to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials, save for ploughing.

The finds consisted of lithic artifacts of Onondaga (n=12) and Colborne chert (n=1). None of the artifacts were diagnostic, but such finds are usually dated to the Pre-Contact period (ca. 9000 BC–AD 1650). The finds are likely associated with ephemeral activities or casual losses.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, the available evidence indicates that Sites 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15–18, 20 and 22 are of no further CHVI. Specifically, less than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts were found within a 10 x 10 m pedestrian survey area at each site. The sites do not warrant further assessment.

4.0 STAGE 3 SITE-SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT

4.1 Field Methods

4.1.1 Overview

The Stage 3 assessment of Site 14 involved test unit excavation. Environmental conditions were ideal during the investigation, permitting the identification of subsurface cultural features, the safe recovery of artifacts and the opportunity to document all excavated parts of the archaeological site. A breakdown of the specific fieldwork activities, weather and lighting conditions appears in Table 9. Although there was one instance of intermittent rain, the soils remained unsaturated and there was no reduction in the ability to achieve the objectives of the investigation. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met or exceeded the requirements set out in Section 3.2 Standard 2 and Section 7.9.1 Standard 1 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

Table 9: Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions (Stage 3)

Date	Activity	Field Director	Lighting	Cloud Cover	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)
22/06/2021	Test unit excavation	CP	Bright	Partial	None	17
23/06/2021	Test unit excavation	CP	Bright	Partial	None	20
24/06/2021	Test unit excavation	CP	Bright	Overcast	None	27
25/06/2021	Test unit excavation	CP	Diffuse	Overcast	None	24
28/06/2021	Test unit excavation	CP	Bright	Partial	None	28
29/06/2021	Test unit excavation	CP	Bright	None	None	30
30/06/2021	Test unit excavation	CP	Diffuse	Overcast	Intermittent	26
05/07/2021	Test unit excavation	CP	Bright	None	None	27
19/07/2021	Test unit excavation	CP	Bright	None	None	26
20/07/2021	Test unit excavation	CP	Diffuse	Overcast	None	28
21/07/2021	Test unit excavation	CP	Diffuse	Overcast	None	22
22/07/2021	Test unit excavation	CP	Bright	Partial	None	26
26/07/2021	Test unit excavation	CP	Bright	None	None	30
24/08/2023	Test unit excavation	SB	Bright	Overcast	None	32
25/08/2023	Test unit excavation	SB	Bright	Partial	None	29
11/09/2023	Test unit excavation	SB	Bright	None	None	27
14/09/2023	Test unit excavation	SB	Bright	None	None	18

The Stage 3 assessment strategy was designed to meet the requirements set out in Section 3.2, Section 3.2.2 and Section 3.2.3 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. An excavation grid was laid out to facilitate recording, and datum and backsight points were established in the east (SD Table 2). The previous findings and Stage 3 results are presented in Map 13–Map 16. Detailed site location information appears in SD Map 11–SD Map 13. All image orientations are provided relative to grid north.

4.1.2 Test Unit Excavation

Test unit excavation was conducted in order to document the presence and extent of buried artifacts, structures, stratigraphy and/or cultural features, and to collect a representative sample of artifacts (Image 19–Image 22). In accordance with the requirements set out in Section 3.2.2 of the

2011 S&Gs, all of the test units were excavated by hand. The test unit excavation methods met the standards and guidelines for archaeological fieldwork.

The placement of test units was initially determined using the strategy set out in Table 3.1, Numbers 5–7 of the 2011 S&Gs. Following this strategy, grids test units at an interval of 5 m began to be excavated across the areas of artifact concentration, additional test units amounting to at least 20% of the grid unit total were planned between the areas of concentration and further additional units amounting to at least 10% of the grid unit total would be excavated on the periphery. After it became clearly evident that the site would require Stage 4 mitigation, the proponent determined that the project design could be modified to eliminate the impacts. The strategy was accordingly modified, and test units were excavated to confirm that no areas of further CHVI fell within the lands to be developed. It was determined that a 20 m protective buffer could be accommodated, and test units were established in the west and east to truncate the buffer where needed. The MCM provided technical advice relating to this change in strategy (SD Appendix A).

The limits of the site were determined based on the distribution of surface finds, diminishing unit yields/sterile units around the periphery of the scatter and the top of the steep slope within the untested lands in the northeast. In the west, units with yields of 9 or less were excluded from the limits as the nearest high-yielding units declined from 64 artifacts to 10 artifacts. Repetitively low yields in the surrounding area confirmed that this boundary was appropriate. A similar rationale was used in the south, where the high-yielding units declined from 25 artifacts to 10 artifacts. The test units in these two areas demonstrated a pattern of declining yields towards the edge of the site, and a revised site extent was generated to better reflect the distribution of the finds. ARA confirms that all areas that would require block excavation fall within the revised limits. The test unit placement strategy accomplished all of the objectives set out in Section 3.2.3 of the 2011 S&Gs.

A total of 66 one-metre test units (53 grid and 13 additional) were stratigraphically excavated during the investigation, and the resultant profiles were examined for potential features and/or evidence of fill (Image 23–Image 28). Test unit excavation resulted in the identification of two potential features: Features 1 and 3. Feature 3 was partially excavated prior to its formal identification, as it resembled the surrounding subsoil. In accordance with the requirements set out in Section 3.2.2 of the 2011 S&Gs, geotextile fabric was placed over the unit floors prior to backfilling. The remaining units were excavated into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil.

Ploughzone depths ranged between 11 cm (Units 163E:230N and 163E:235N) and 60 cm (Unit 70E:310N), with an average depth of 24.2 cm. The soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological resources. All artifacts and other remains were retained for review in the lab. The test units were backfilled upon completion.

4.1.3 Artifact Documentation

The identified archaeological resources were recorded on field maps, described in field notes and documented with a GPS receiver in accordance with Section 5.0 Standard 2 of the 2011 S&Gs. As required by Table 7.1, Section 7.9.2 and Section 7.9.3 of the 2011 S&Gs, the Record of Finds and Analysis and Conclusions for the site appear in Section 4.2–Section 4.3. The finds were classified as outlined in Section 3.1, and the archaeological materials are stored in polyethylene bags within Archive Box A1177 at 465 Maple Avenue in Kitchener, Ontario.

4.2 Record of Finds

Site 14 was found to comprise a 115 x 40 m (NW-SE) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials. The site occupies a relatively flat area in the northeastern part of the agricultural field.

4.2.1 Site Stratigraphy

The stratigraphic sequence generally comprised medium brown clay loam ploughzone (Lot 1) over dark orange clay subsoil with dark orange sandy pockets (Lot 2). An animal burrow consisting of medium brown sand (Lot 5) was found in Unit 135E:210N, which was cut into Lot 2. Three other soil layers were documented in association with the potential features (Lots 3, 4 and 6). A summary of the identified lots (including counts of the retained finds) appears in Table 10.

Table 10: Stratigraphic Summary (Stage 3)

Lot	Description	Average Thickness (cm)	Distribution	Interpretation	Count
1	Medium brown clay loam	24.2	All units	Ploughzone	741
2	Dark orange clay with dark orange sandy pockets	5.2 (portion)	64 units	Subsoil	0
3	Dark brown sandy loam	Unexcavated	115E:260N	Feature 1	0
4	Light orange sandy loam with light grey speckles	Unexcavated	115E:260N	Feature 1	0
5	Medium brown sand	24.0	135E:210N	Animal burrow	0
6	Medium orange sandy clay	5.0 (portion)	110E:260N	Feature 3	15
Total Retained Finds					756

4.2.2 Archaeological Materials

A total of 756 artifacts were observed during the investigation, all of which were collected. The assemblage consisted of lithic debitage (n=720), informal lithic artifacts (n=30) and formal lithic artifacts (n=6). The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix D, Records 1–339 (Image 32–Image 34). A quantitative summary appears in Table 11.

Table 11: Site 14 – Archaeological Materials (Stage 3)

Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Count	%
Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)	282	37.30%
			Flake (Biface Thinning)	142	18.78%
			Flake (Edge Trimming)	128	16.93%
			Flake (Primary)	19	2.51%
			Shatter	14	1.85%
			Decortication (Primary)	14	1.85%
			Decortication (Secondary)	7	0.93%
		Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)	12	1.59%
			Utilized Flake (Fragment)	9	1.19%
			Utilized Flake (Primary)	3	0.40%
			Core (Rotated)	1	0.13%
			Core (Fragment)	1	0.13%
			Improvised Spokeshave	1	0.13%

Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Count	%
		Formal Lithic	Biface (Fragment)	2	0.26%
			Point (Stemmed)	1	0.13%
			Scraper (Hafted)	1	0.13%
			Point (Side-Notched)	1	0.13%
	Onondaga Chert Total			638	84.39%
	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)	18	2.38%
			Flake (Biface Thinning)	7	0.93%
			Flake (Edge Trimming)	7	0.93%
			Shatter	2	0.26%
			Flake (Primary)	2	0.26%
			Decortication (Secondary)	1	0.13%
		Informal Lithic	Core (Rotated Fragment)	1	0.13%
	Selkirk Chert Total			38	5.03%
	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)	13	1.72%
			Flake (Fragment)	10	1.32%
			Flake (Biface Thinning)	7	0.93%
			Shatter	1	0.13%
			Flake (Primary)	1	0.13%
		Formal Lithic	Uniface (Fragment)	1	0.13%
		Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)	1	0.13%
	Flint Ridge Chalcedony Total			34	4.50%
	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)	14	1.85%
			Flake (Biface Thinning)	9	1.19%
			Flake (Fragment)	7	0.93%
			Potlid	1	0.13%
		Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)	1	0.13%
	Kettle Point Chert Total			32	4.23%
	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)	4	0.53%
			Flake (Fragment)	4	0.53%
			Flake (Edge Trimming)	3	0.40%
			Shatter	1	0.13%
	Haldimand Chert Total			12	1.59%
	Collingwood Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)	1	0.13%
	Collingwood Chert Total			1	0.13%
	Chert (Ind.)	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Secondary)	1	0.13%
	Chert (Ind.) Total			1	0.13%
	Grand Total				756

The lithic materials consisted primarily of Onondaga chert (n=638), with the remainder represented by Selkirk chert (n=38), Flint Ridge chalcedony (n=34), Kettle Point chert (n=32) and minor quantities of other materials. No additional flakes of Upper Mercer chert were found, but Flint Ridge chalcedony originates from eastern Ohio and Pennsylvania and would have likely also been obtained through trade. This material is strongly associated with Middle Woodland traditions but is also found in small quantities at Early Archaic, Late Archaic and Late Woodland sites. Biface thinning flakes (n=169) and edge trimming flakes (n=165) were common, and decortications (n=23) and primary flakes (n=22) were also found. The best-represented informal lithic artifacts were utilized biface thinning flakes (n=13) and utilized flake fragments (n=10). The formal lithic artifacts comprised biface fragments (n=2), a hafted scraper, a stemmed point, a side-notched point and a uniface fragment. A supplementary analysis of these objects is provided in Appendix E.

Numerous artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration (n=77), the most common of which were flake fragments (n=46), biface thinning flakes (n=10) and edge trimming flakes (n=7) of Onondaga chert. The hafted scraper and stemmed point were also heat altered. None of the formal lithic artifacts could be confidently linked with any specific diagnostic type. The stemmed point fragment measured 15.6 x 17.9 x 4.6 mm and possessed characteristics similar to Small Points from the Late Archaic period, whereas the side-notched point measured 14.4 x 16.6 x 4.6 mm and resembled side-notched triangular points (e.g., Nanticoke) from the Late Woodland period.

4.2.3 Potential Features

The investigation resulted in the identification of two potential cultural features. The characteristics of these features are summarized below.

4.2.3.1 Feature 1

A dark brown sandy loam stain (Lot 3) was observed at the subsoil interface in the northwestern part of Unit 115E:260N and designated as Feature 1. An adjacent layer of light orange sandy loam with ash and light grey speckles (Lot 4) may have also been associated with the deposit. The feature continues to the north and west, and the exposed portion had a rectangular plan and measured 43 x 35 cm (Image 27). No artifacts were observed, and the function of the feature remains unclear.

4.2.3.2 Feature 3

Feature 3 was identified under Lot 1 in Unit 110E:260N and consisted of a medium orange sandy clay (Lot 6) that resembled subsoil but contained artifacts. The feature covered the entire unit floor and likely continues in all directions (Image 28). The assemblage consisted of lithic debitage (n=15), and the most common finds were edge trimming flakes (n=5) and flake fragments (n=4) of Onondaga chert. Four artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration. Feature 3 may represent a ghost feature that has lost most of its differentiating soil characteristics due to prolonged leaching.

4.2.4 Artifact Distributions and Frequencies

The assessment determined that the site consists of a potentially multi-component Indigenous deposit represented by a variety of lithic debitage, informal lithic artifacts and formal lithic artifacts. Although only one diagnostic artifact was recovered (a Stanly/Neville point from the Middle Archaic period), several other finds were suggestive of different phases of occupation. The highest yields occurred in Units 115E:270N (n=64), and 110E:270N (n=62) in the west-central part of the scatter. This area contained both potential cultural features and clearly represents the primary locus of the site. A secondary locus was observed in the southeast, where high yields were observed in Units 120E:215N (n=25), 130E:225N (n=16) and 135E:210N (n=16). All of the heat-altered artifacts were found within these two loci. The overall distribution pattern suggests that the site comprises at least two activity areas. The intervening units were relatively low yielding, and the remainder of the scatter was characterized by declining yields towards the edge of the site.

4.2.5 Documentary Record

An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field is presented in Table 12.

Table 12: Documentary Record (Stage 3)

Category	Total	Nature	Location
Field notes	5	Digital	50 Nebo Road, Unit 1, Hamilton
Maps	2	Digital	50 Nebo Road, Unit 1, Hamilton
Photographs	108	Digital	50 Nebo Road, Unit 1, Hamilton

4.3 Analysis and Conclusions

The results indicate that Site 14 consists of a large deposit of Indigenous archaeological materials. Stratigraphy suggests that the site has a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no evidence of significant disturbance since the deposition of the materials, save for ploughing.

The assemblage consisted of lithic debitage (n=720), informal lithic artifacts (n=30) and formal lithic artifacts (n=6). Although no diagnostics were recovered, the Stage 2 survey resulted in the discovery of a Stanly/Neville point from ca. 6000–5500 BC in the Middle Archaic period. Non-diagnostic points that possessed characteristics similar to Small Points from the Late Archaic period and side-notched triangular points from the Late Woodland period were also found.

The available evidence indicates that the site represents a preferred short-term campsite locality that was utilized during the Middle Archaic period and potentially later periods. The findings are in line with current archaeological knowledge pertaining to such sites, which are often characterized by diverse artifact assemblages and evidence of multiple periods of occupation. The Gurr site (AeHb-19) to the southwest may represent a local parallel.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 3.4 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, it is clear that Site 14 has further CHVI and requires Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. Specifically, the site is associated with at least one high-yielding test unit and at least one sub-surface cultural feature.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the lands to be developed comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of 22 locations of archaeological materials: Sites 1–22. Site 14 was found to be of further CHVI and required additional assessment. Sites 1–13 and 15–22 were found to be of no further CHVI and did not require additional assessment. The sites are summarized in Table 13.

Table 13: Site Summary (Stage 2)

Site Identifier	Description	Stage 3 Required
Site 1	Indigenous findspot	No
Site 2	Indigenous findspot	No
Site 3	Indigenous scatter (13 x 1 m)	No
Site 4	Indigenous findspot	No
Site 5	Indigenous scatter (24 x 5 m)	No
Site 6	Indigenous findspot	No
Site 7	Indigenous scatter (5 x 1 m)	No
Site 8	Indigenous scatter (8 x 6 m)	No
Site 9	Indigenous scatter (9 x 1 m)	No
Site 10	Indigenous scatter (5 x 1 m)	No
Site 11	Indigenous findspot	No
Site 12 (AeHb-116)	Indigenous scatter (11 x 6 m)	No
Site 13	Indigenous findspot	No
Site 14 (AeHb-117)	Indigenous scatter (122 x 24 m)	Yes
Site 15	Indigenous findspot	No
Site 16	Indigenous findspot	No
Site 17	Indigenous findspot	No
Site 18	Indigenous findspot	No
Site 19	Indigenous scatter (6 x 1 m)	No
Site 20	Indigenous findspot	No
Site 21 (AeHb-122)	Indigenous scatter (14 x 6 m)	No
Site 22	Indigenous findspot	No

The Stage 3 assessment determined that Site 14 has further CHVI and requires Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. The proponent acknowledges that avoidance and protection is the preferred option for the mitigation of impacts to archaeological sites, and it was determined that the project design could be modified to eliminate the impacts. Accordingly, an avoidance and protection strategy was developed to preserve the deposit. The balance of the lands to be developed do not require any additional assessment. The engaged Indigenous groups will be provided with the report for consideration and comment, and any requests for clarification and/or modification will be addressed prior to submission.

It is recommended that Site 14 be subject to both short-term avoidance and long-term protection in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 4.1.1 and Section 4.1.4 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. The ‘protected area’ to be avoided must encompass the site extent and a 20 m protective buffer, truncated by the tested lands in the west and east that were confirmed to have no further CHVI as well as the steep slope in north (SD Map 14).

In order to ensure the effective implementation of long-term protection, the area being conveyed to Norfolk County has been modified to include all lands of further archaeological concern within a protected conveyance block (Block 'I'). This block includes the protected area at Site 14 as well as the wooded lands in the north that were not investigated. The approval authority has confirmed their support of the strategy, and the proponent has outlined measures to ensure avoidance during construction. If any future development is contemplated within Block 'I', the wooded lands that were not surveyed must be subject to Stage 1 and 2 assessments and Site 14 must be subject to an additional Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

For the short-term avoidance strategy, a temporary barrier must be established around Block 'I' in the vicinity of the protected area. The location of the protected area must be shown on all appropriate contract drawings, and 'no go' instructions must be issued to all on-site personnel. A licensed archaeologist must be retained to ensure the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy. The archaeologist must verify that the barrier has been installed correctly, monitor all proximate grading and periodically visit the site to confirm that the avoidance measures are being followed. The protected area must be inspected once the avoidance strategy is no longer required, and the effectiveness of the strategy must be reported to the MCM.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the 2011 *S&Gs* requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MCM, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.
- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery.

7.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Sloped Lands
(May 12, 2021; Facing Northwest)



Image 2: Sloped Lands
(August 24, 2023; Facing Northwest)



Image 3: Pedestrian Survey
(May 12, 2021; Facing Southeast)



Image 4: Pedestrian Survey
(May 12, 2021; Facing Southeast)



Image 5: Pedestrian Survey
(May 12, 2021; Facing Northwest)



Image 6: Pedestrian Survey
(May 12, 2021; Facing Northwest)



Image 7: Pedestrian Survey
(May 12, 2021; Facing Northwest)



Image 8: Pedestrian Survey
(May 12, 2021; Facing North)



Image 9: Intensification/CSP (Site 3)
(May 12, 2021; Facing West)



Image 10: Intensification/CSP
(Site 5)
(May 12, 2021; Facing North)



**Image 11: Intensification/CSP
(Site 9)**
(May 17, 2021; Facing Northeast)



**Image 12: Intensification/CSP
(Site 12)**
(May 17, 2021; Facing Southeast)



**Image 13: Intensification/CSP
(Site 14)**
(May 17, 2021; Facing Northeast)



**Image 14: Intensification/CSP
(Site 16)**
(May 17, 2021; Facing Northeast)



**Image 15: Test Pit Survey
(May 12, 2021; Facing North)**



**Image 16: Test Pit Survey
(August 24, 2023; Facing Northeast)**



Image 17: Test Pit Survey
(August 24, 2023; Facing Southeast)



Image 18: Test Pit Survey
(May 12, 2021; Facing West)



Image 19: Test Unit Excavation
(June 22, 2021; Facing East)



Image 20: Test Unit Excavation
(June 25, 2021; Facing South)



Image 21: Test Unit Excavation
(August 24, 2023; Facing South)



Image 22: Test Unit Excavation
(August 25, 2023; Facing East)



Image 23: Unit 110E:270N
(July 5, 2021; Facing North)



Image 24: Unit 80E:295N
(July 22, 2021; Facing North)



Image 25: Unit 125E:200N
(June 25, 2021; Facing North)



Image 26: Unit 120E:270N
(June 25, 2021; Facing North)



Image 27: Feature 1
(June 25, 2021; Facing North)



Image 28: Feature 3
(July 22, 2021; Facing North)

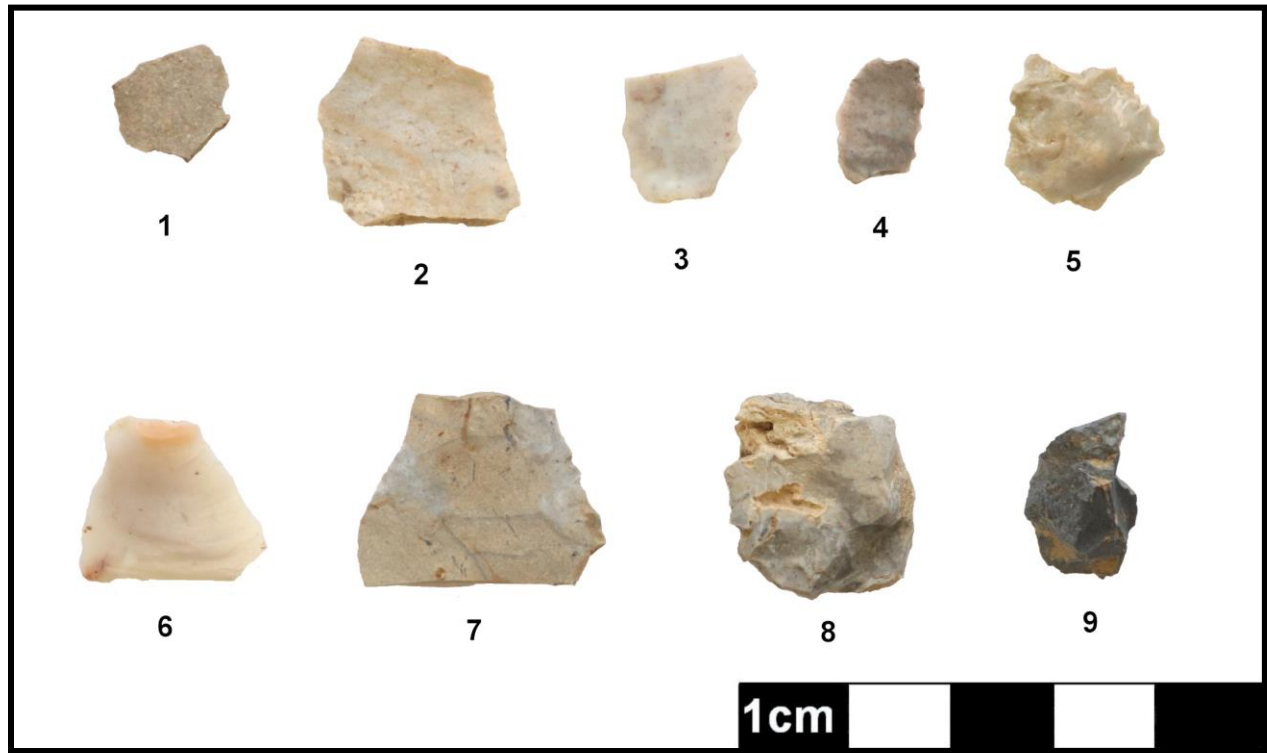


Image 29: Sample of Lithic Debitage (Stage 2)

(1: Selkirk Chert Flake Fragment, Site 14, Record 65; 2: Collingwood Chert Flake Fragment, Site 14, Record 126; 3: Upper Mercer Chert Flake Fragment, Site 14, Record 32; 4: Kettle Point Chert Edge Trimming Flake, Site 14, Record 62; 5: Colborne Chert Biface Thinning Flake, Site 21, Record 220; 6: Indeterminate Chalcedony Biface Thinning Flake, Site 14, Record 31; 7: Onondaga Chert Primary Flake, Site 8, Record 13; 8: Onondaga Chert Decortication, Site 14, Record 69; 9: Heat Altered Onondaga Chert Shatter, Site 14, Record 78)

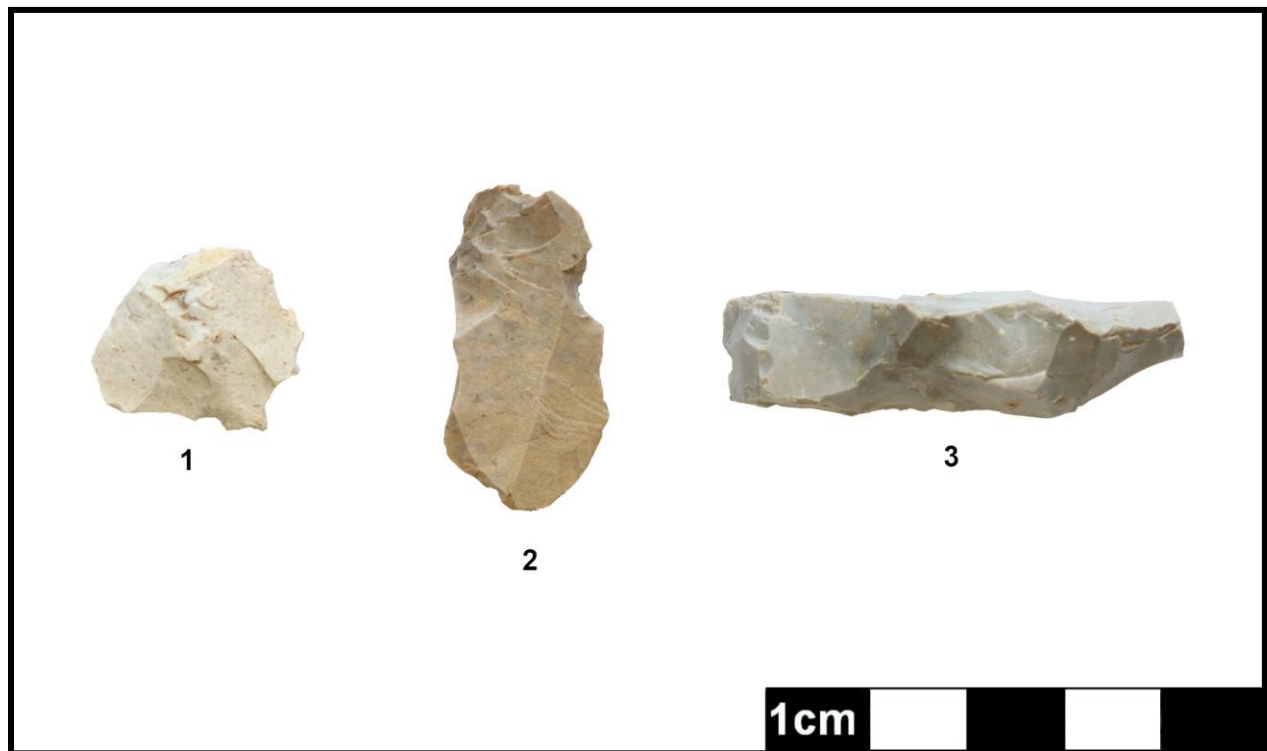


Image 30: Sample of Informal Lithic Artifacts (Stage 2)
(1: Haldimand Chert Utilized Primary Flake, Site 10, Record 17; 2: Onondaga Chert Improvised Spokeshave, Site 14, Record 99; 3: Colborne Chert Core, Site 20, Record 217)

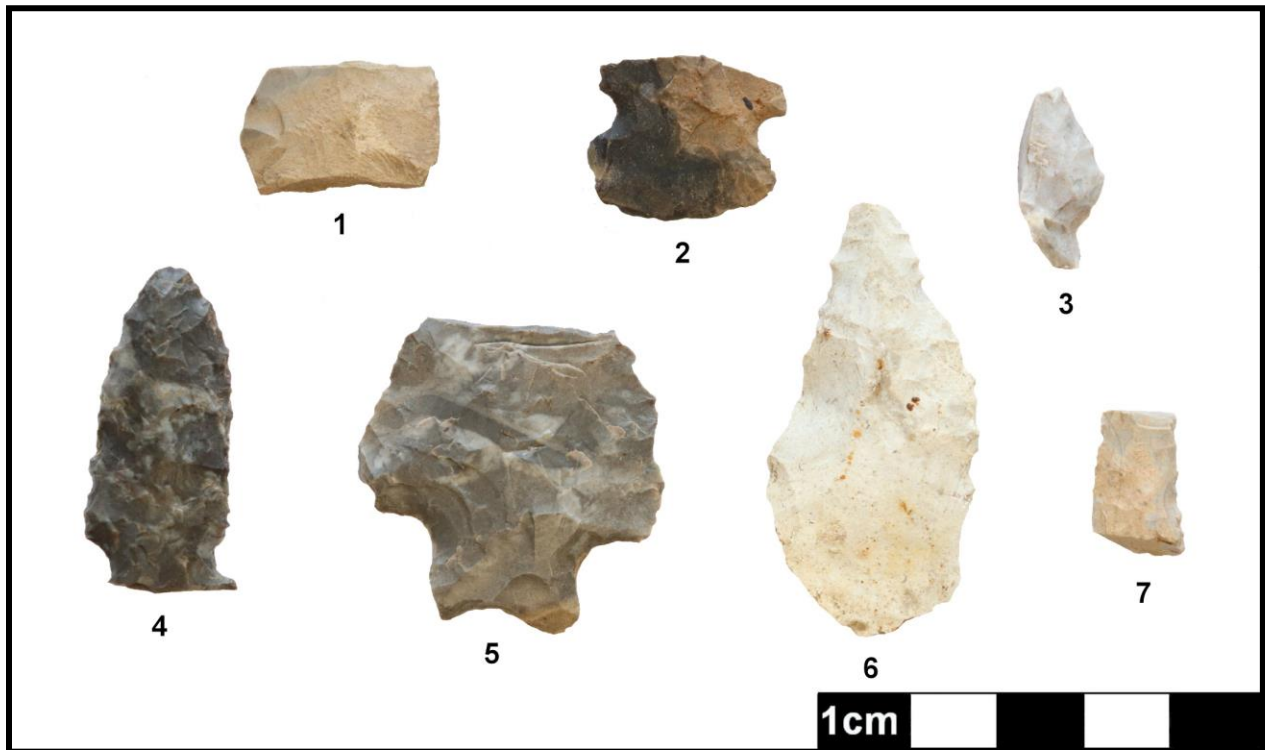


Image 31: Sample of Formal Lithic Artifacts (Stage 2)

(1: Onondaga Chert Biface Fragment, Site 14, Record 83; 2: Onondaga Chert Indeterminate Side-Notched Point, Site 16, Record 212; 3: Upper Mercer Chert Biface Fragment, Site 14, Record 96; 4: Onondaga Chert Crawford Knoll Point, Site 21, Record 218; 5: Onondaga Chert Stanly or Neville Point, Site 14, Record 64; 6: Haldimand Chert Multi-Tool, Site 12, Record 20; 7: Onondaga Chert Drill, Site 3, Record 4)

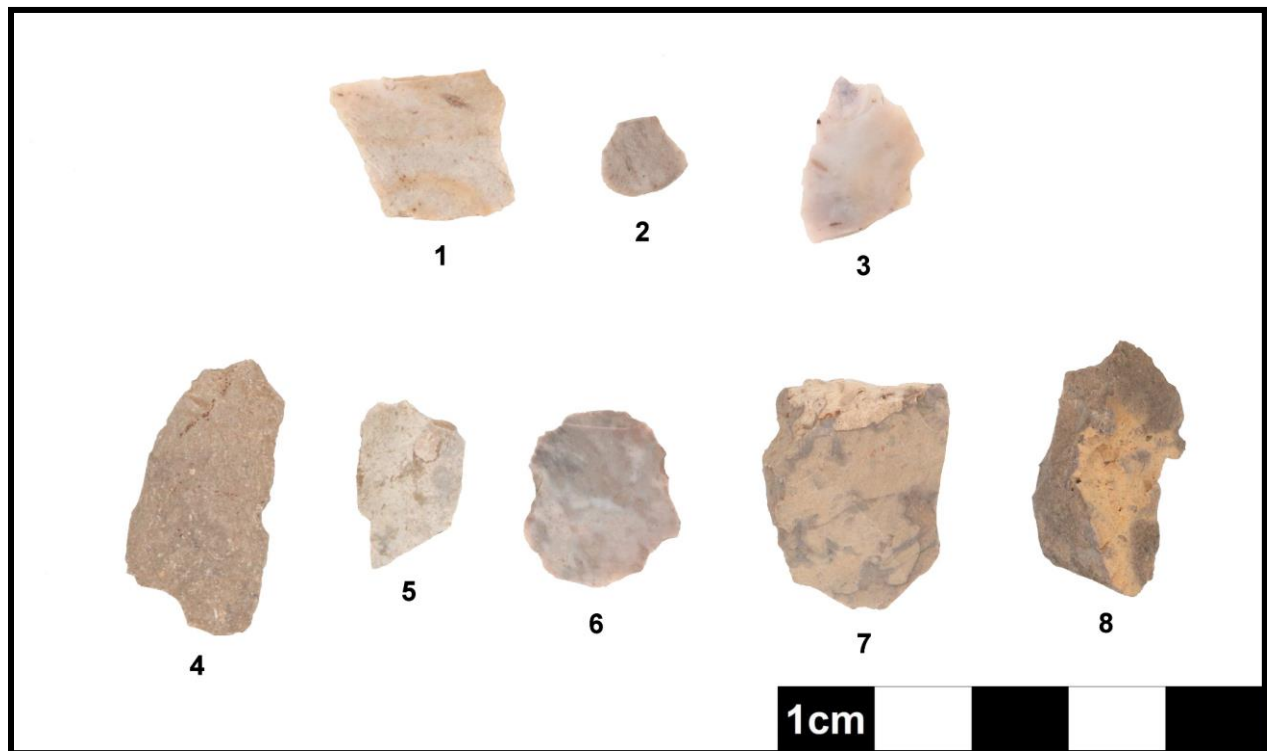


Image 32: Sample of Lithic Debitage (Stage 3)

(1: Collingwood Chert Flake Fragment, Record 43; 2: Onondaga Chert Edge Trimming Flake, Record 203; 3: Flint Ridge Chalcedony Biface Thinning Flake, Record 48; 4: Selkirk Chert Biface Thinning Flake, Record 190; 5: Haldimand Chert Biface Thinning Flake, Record 175; 6: Kettle Point Chert Biface Thinning Flake, Record 191; 7: Onondaga Chert Primary Flake, Record 205; 8: Onondaga Chert Secondary Decortication, Record 297)



Image 33: Sample of Informal Lithic Artifacts (Stage 3)
(1: Kettle Point Chert Utilize Biface Thinning Flake, Record 137; 2: Onondaga Chert Improved Spokeshave, Record 113; 3: Onondaga Chert Rotated Core, Record 301)

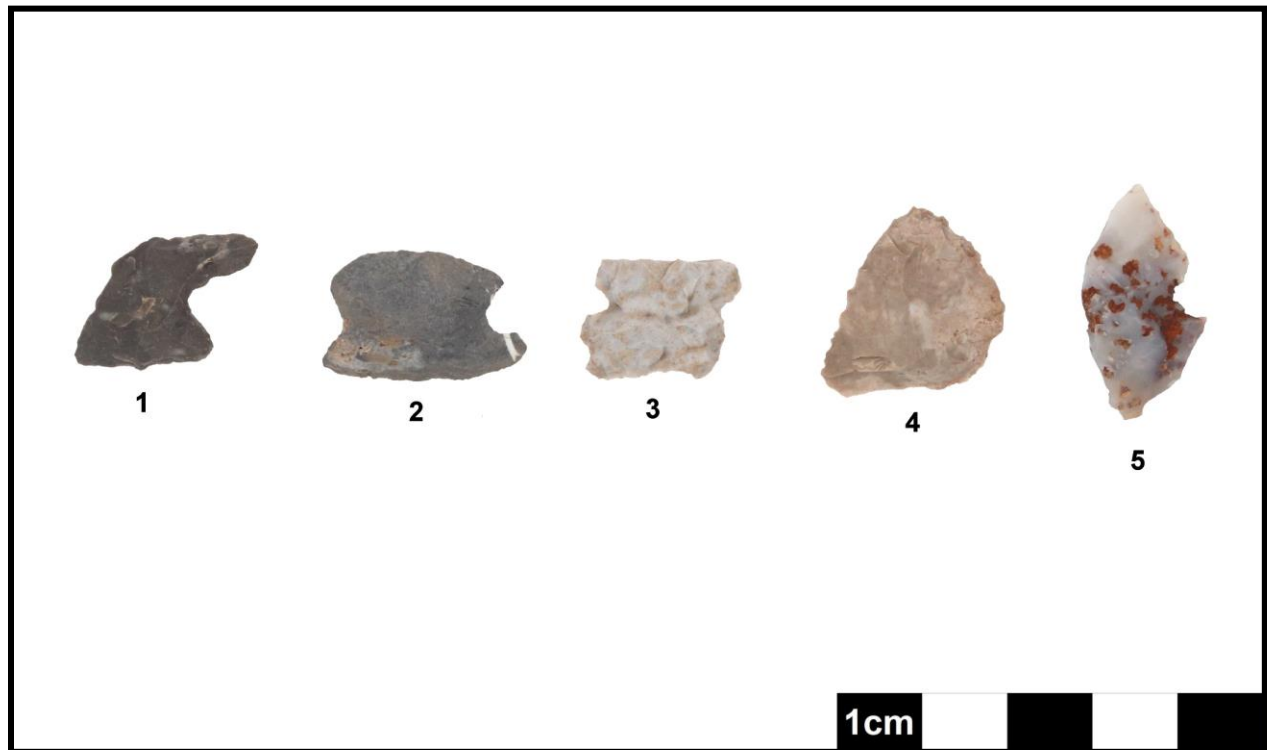
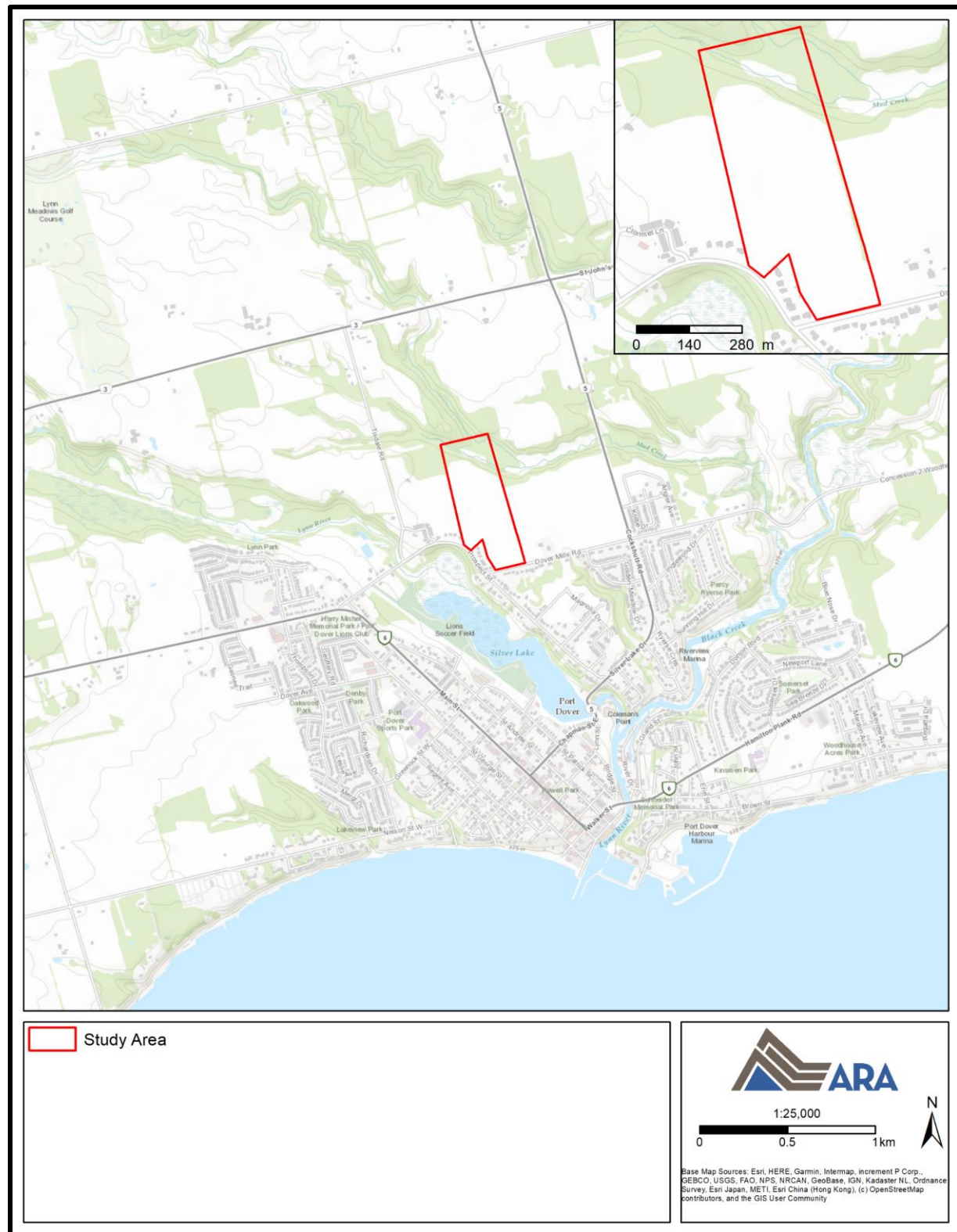
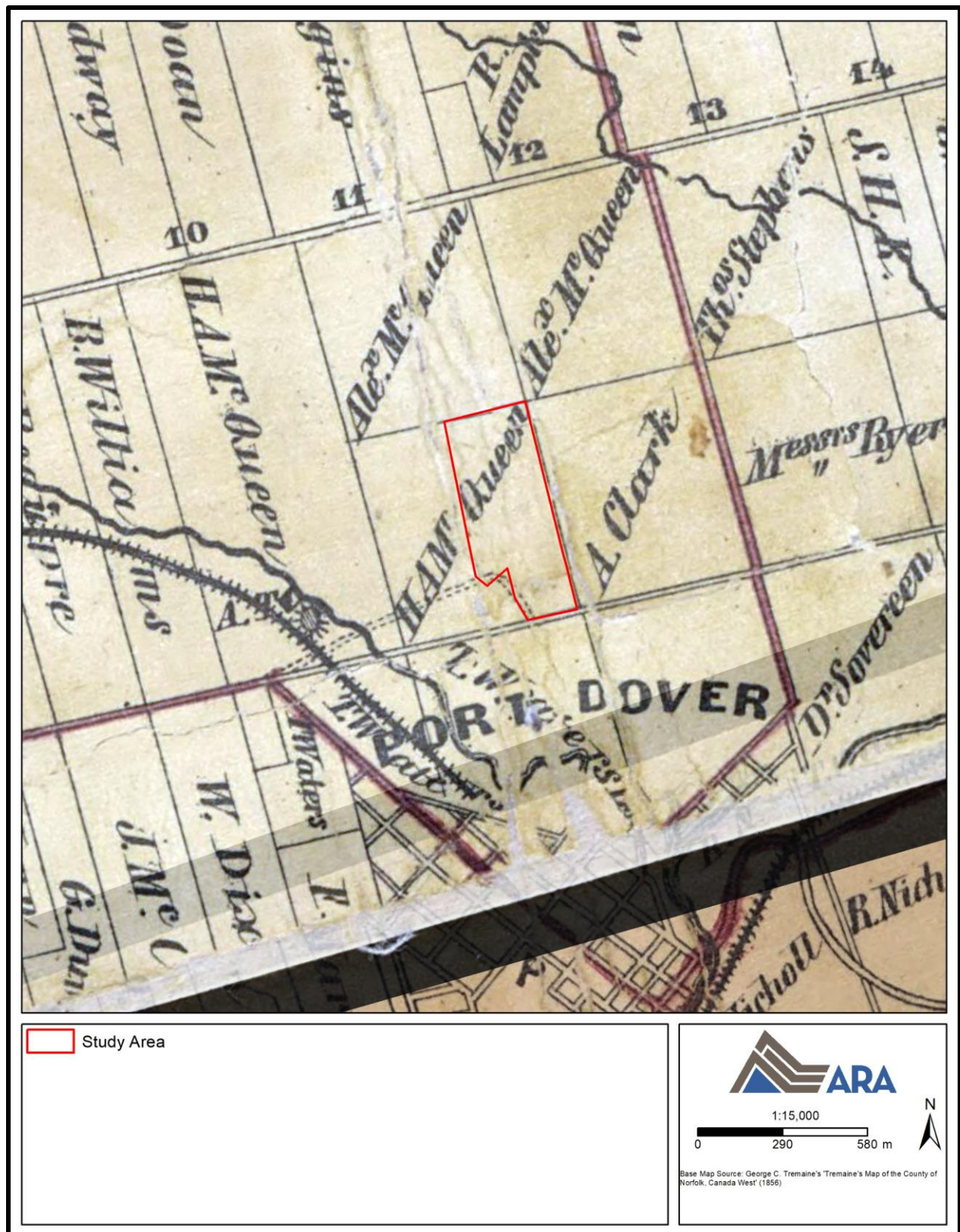


Image 34: Sample of Formal Lithic Artifacts (Stage 3)

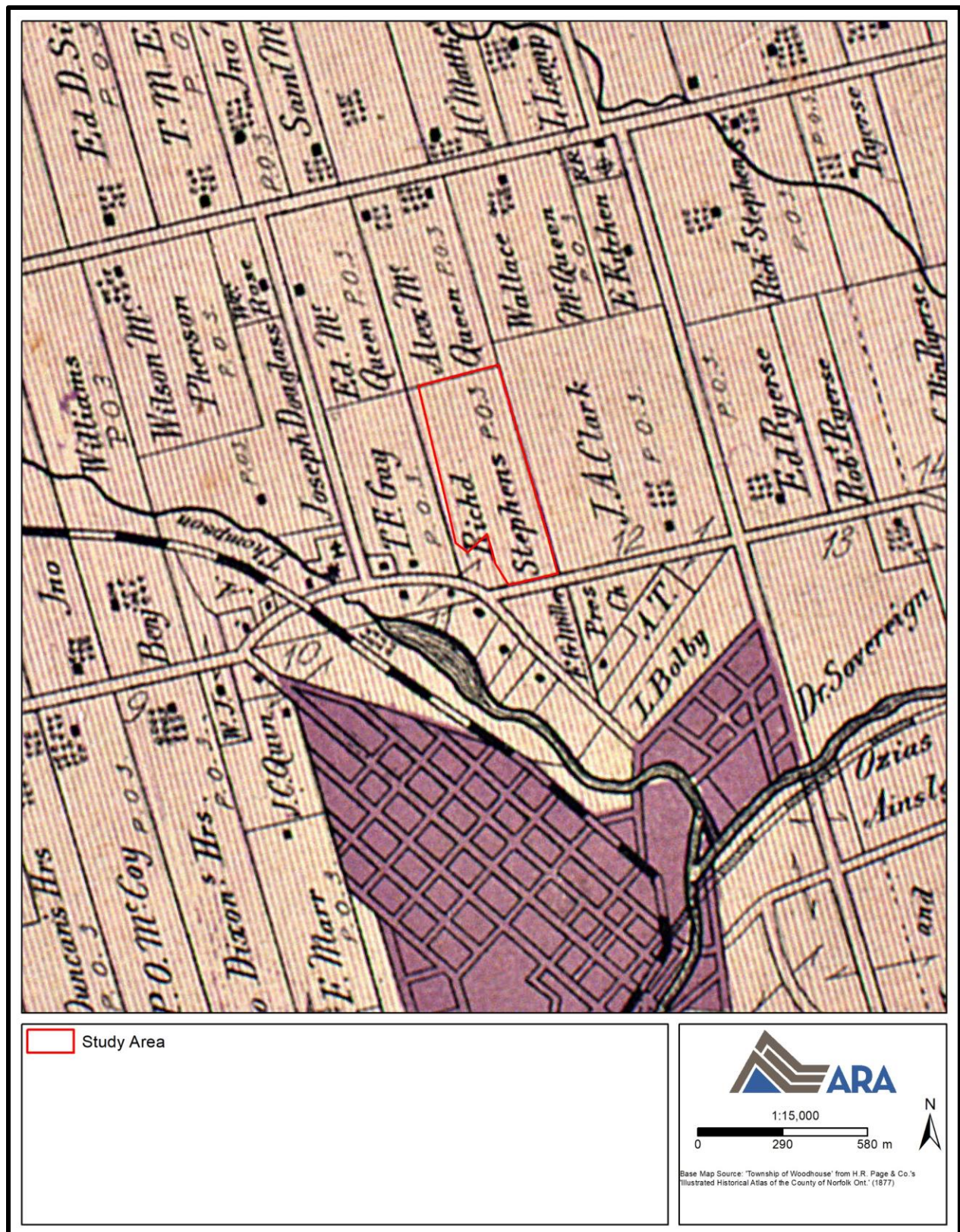
(1: Burnt Onondaga Chert Indeterminate Stemmed Point, Record 2; 2: Burnt Onondaga Chert Hafted Scraper, Record 156; 3: Onondaga Chert Indeterminate Side Notched Point, Record 339; 4: Onondaga Chert Biface Fragment, Record 61; 5: Flint Ridge Chalcedony Uniface Fragment, Record 56)

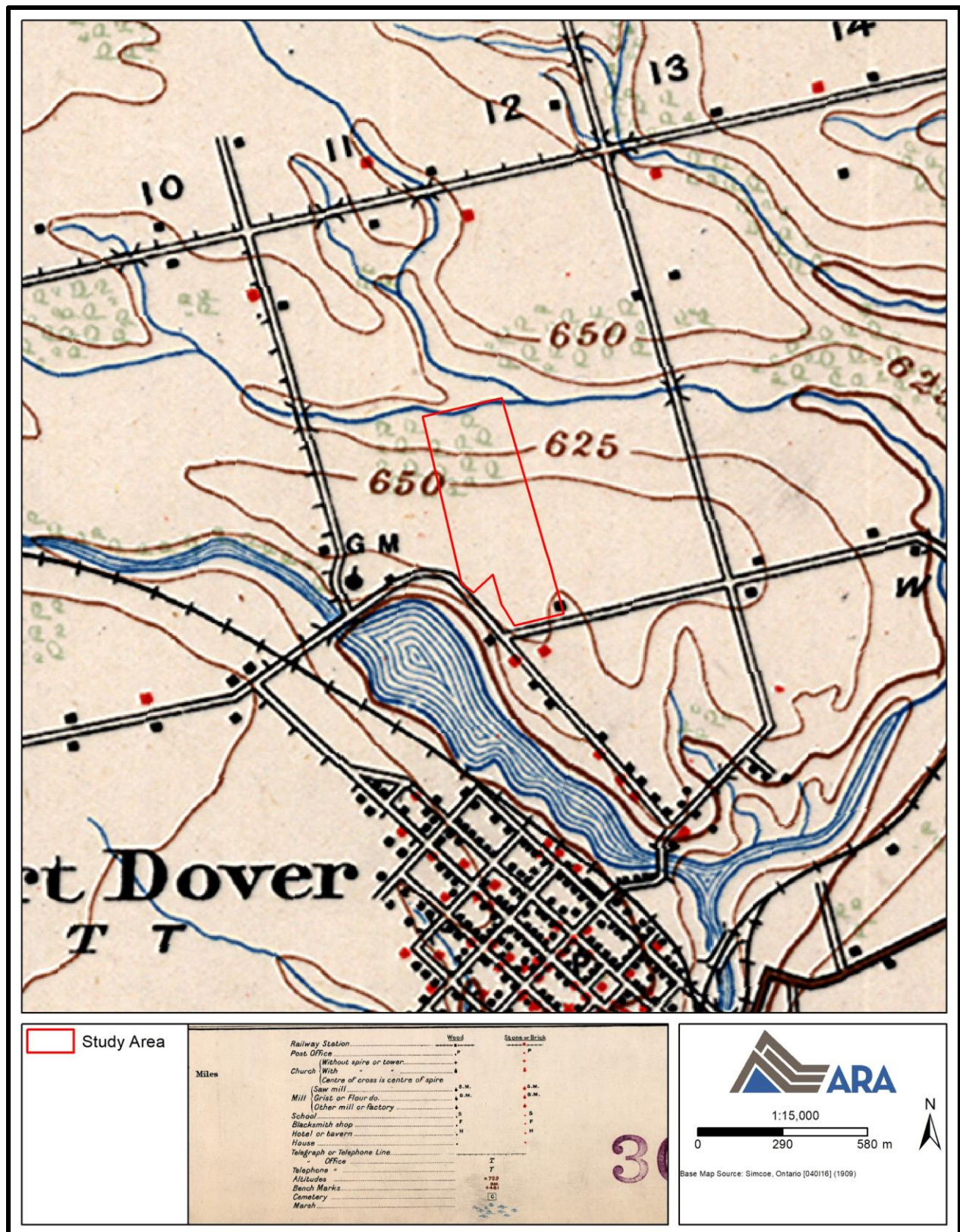
8.0 MAPS

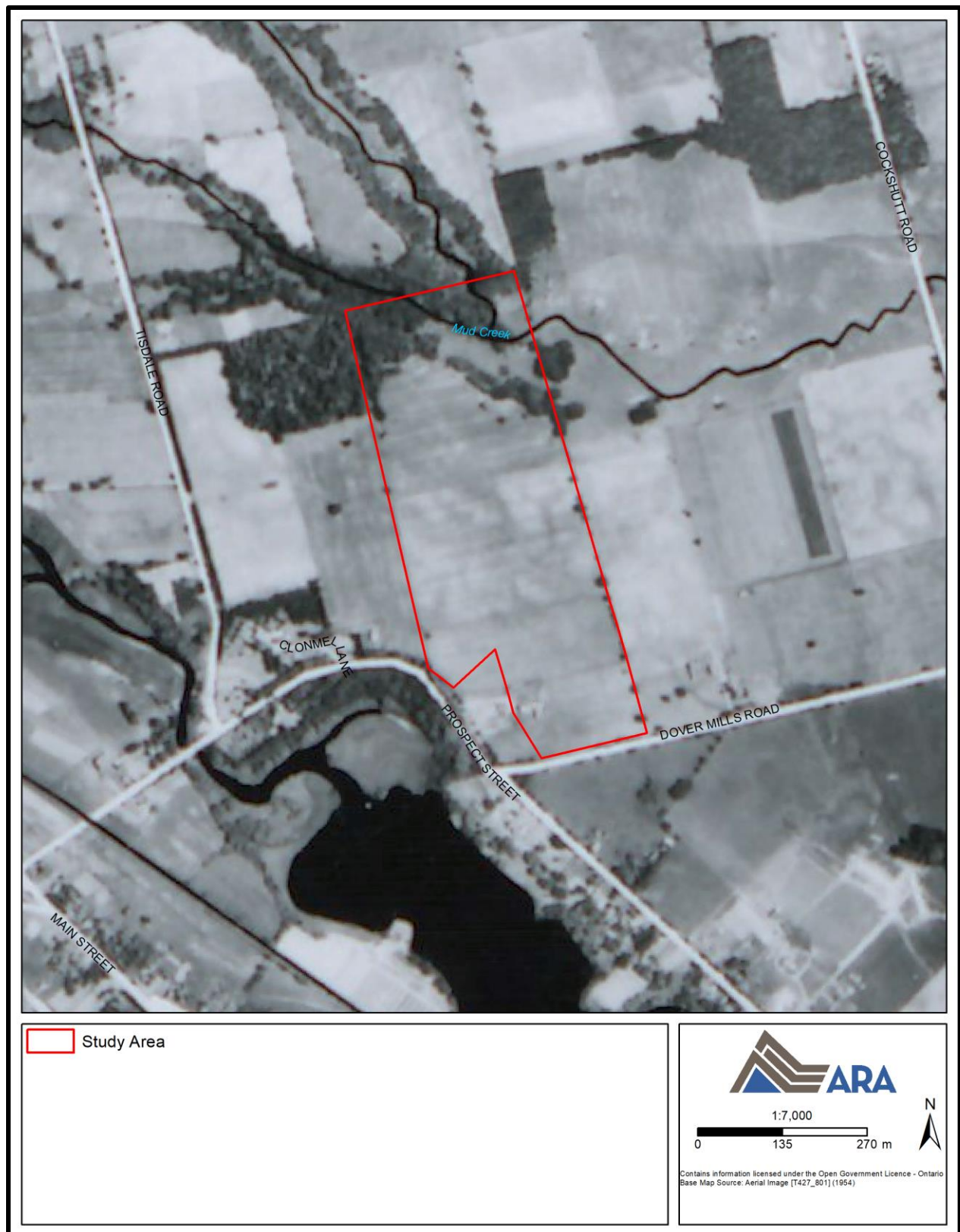


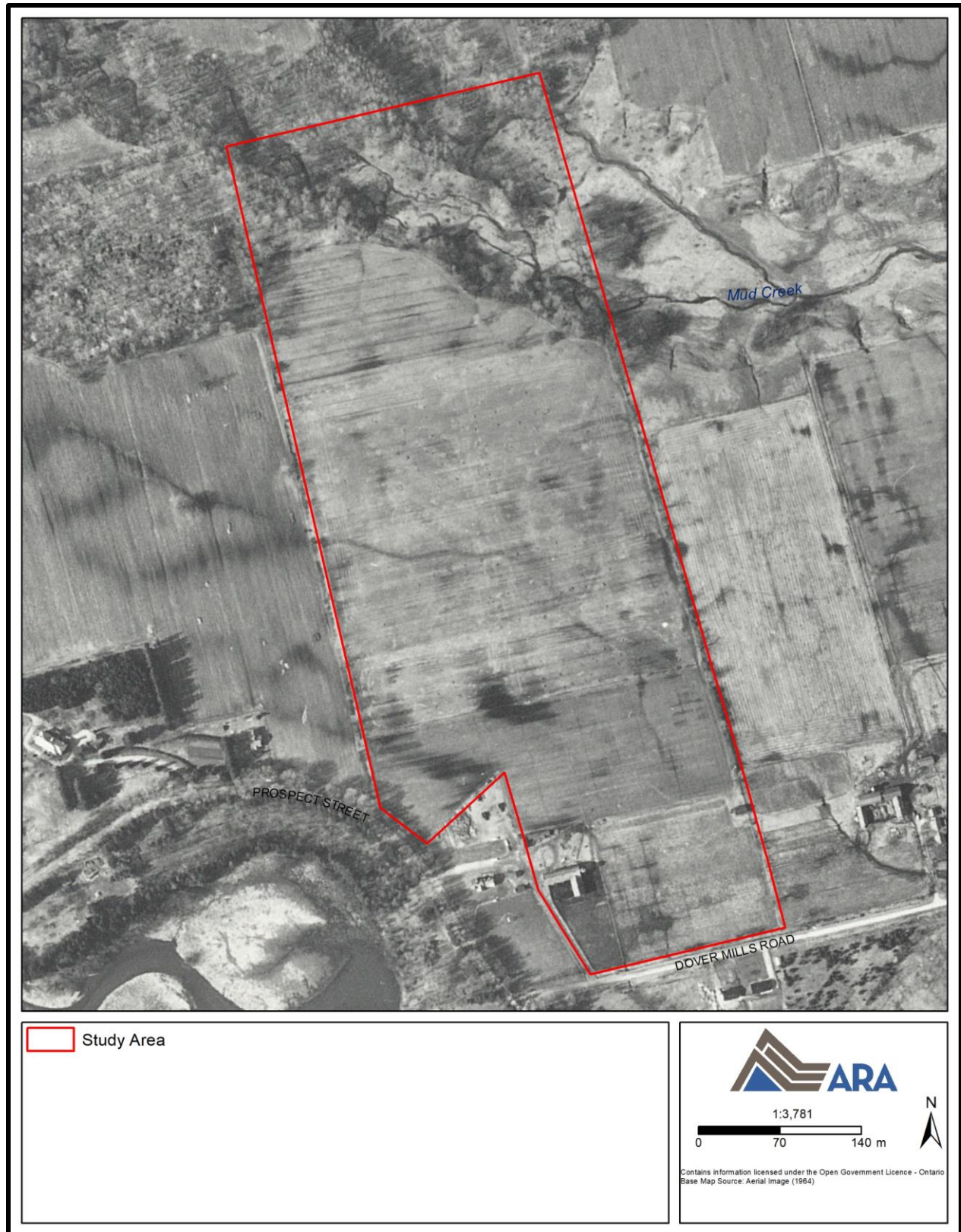


Map 2: Map of the County of Norfolk, Canada West (1856)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2019)









Map 6: Aerial Image (1964)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Norfolk County 2024)

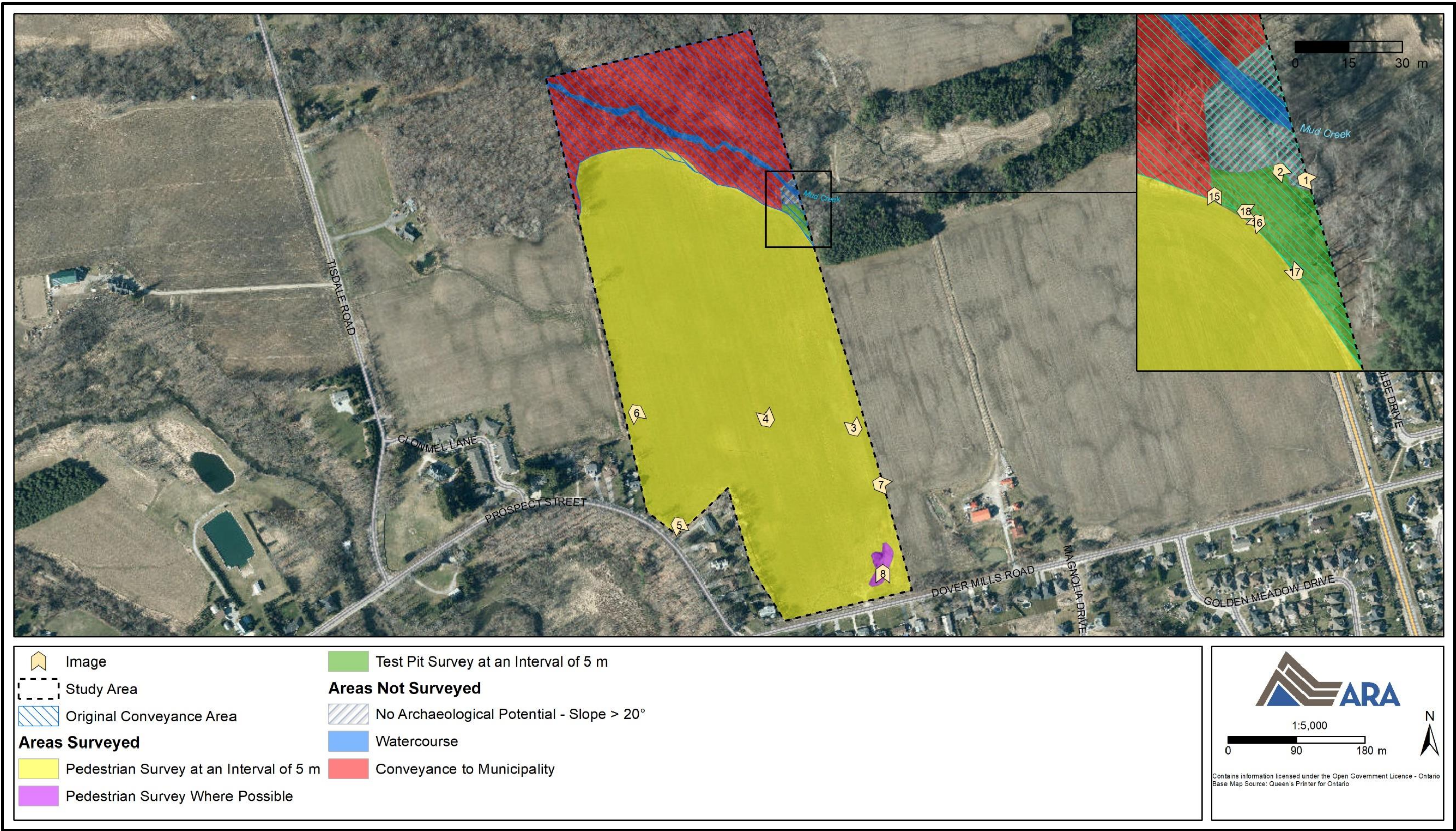


Map 7: Aerial Image (2002)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Norfolk County 2024)

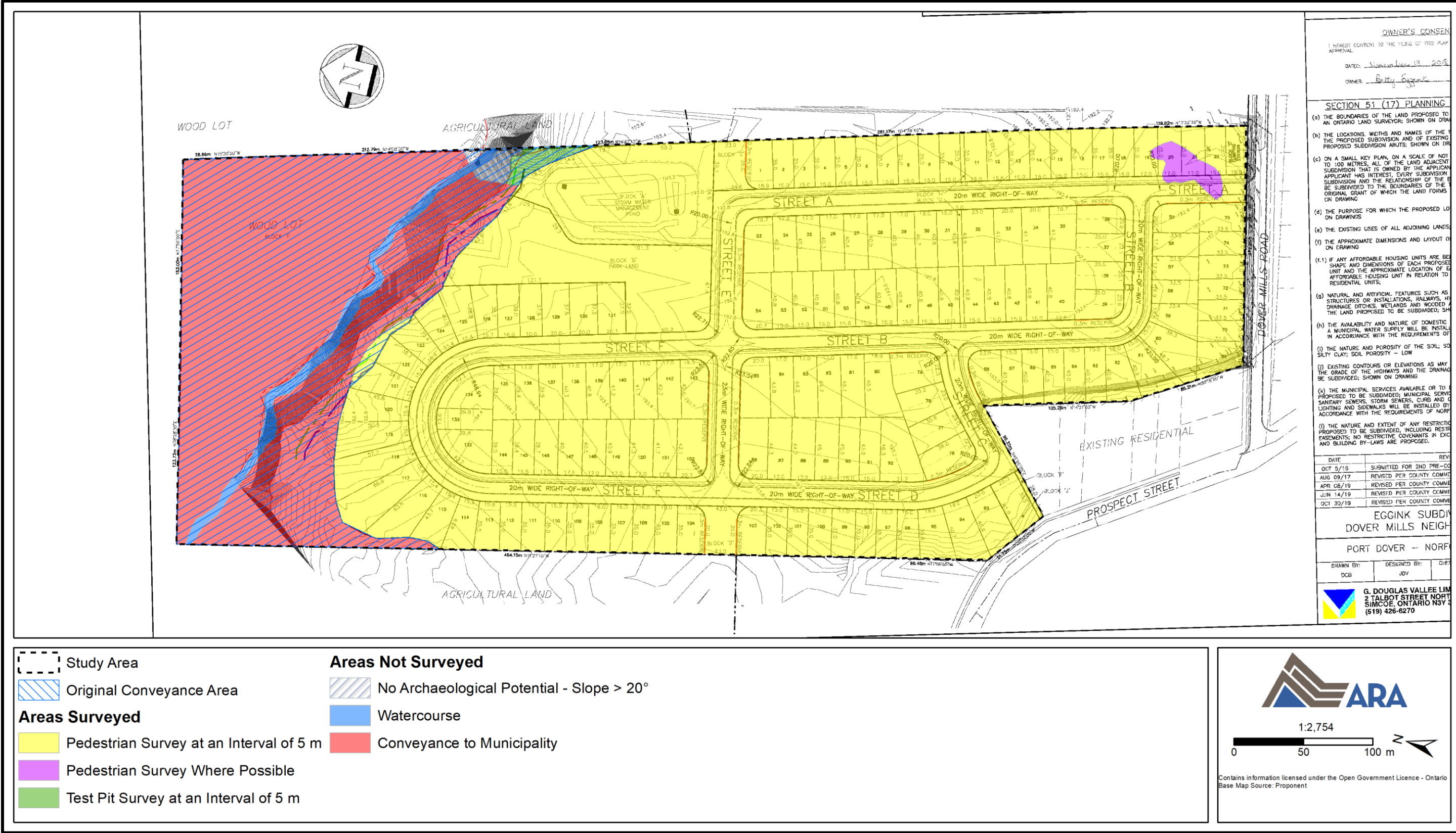


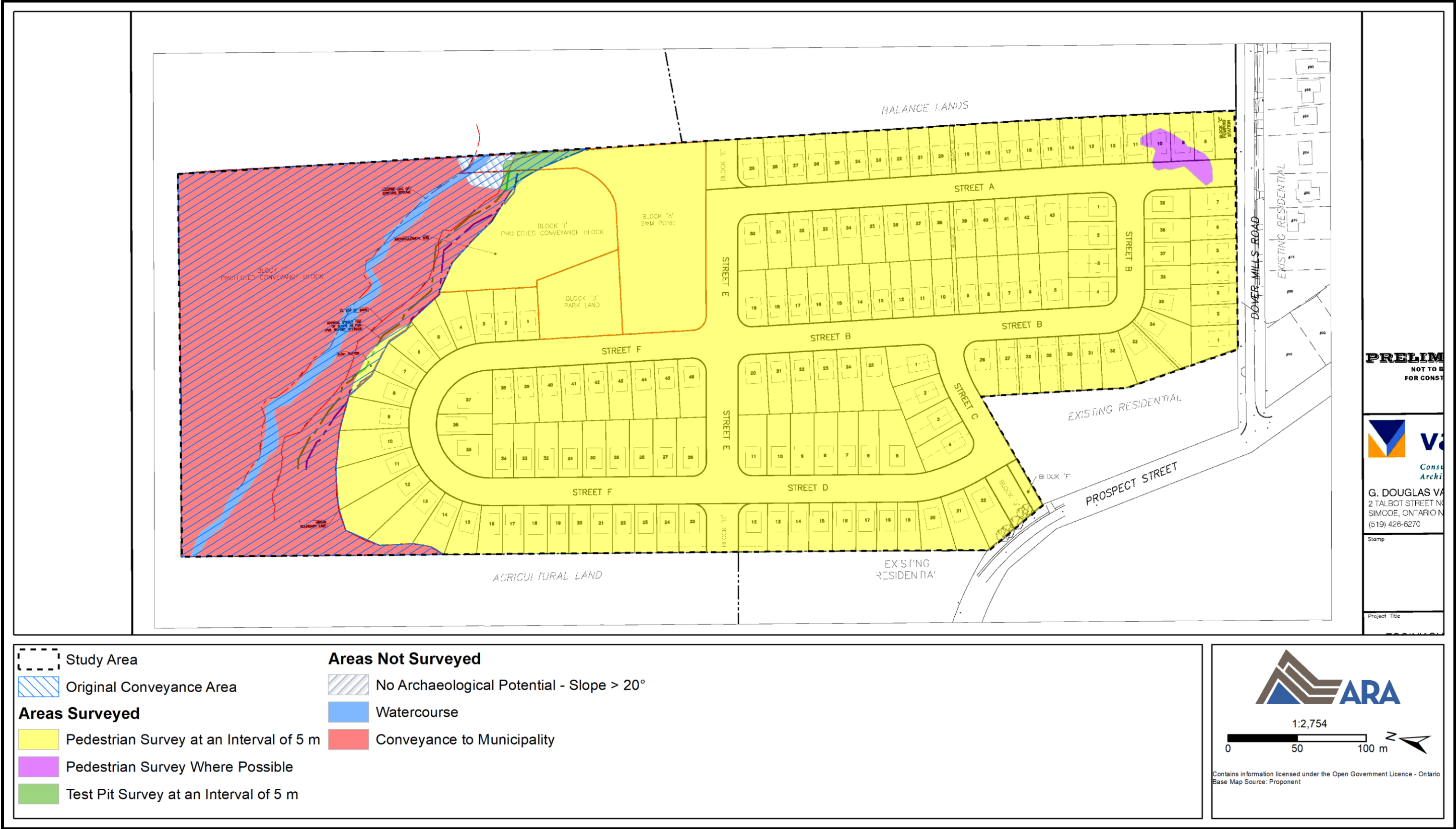
Map 8: Aerial Image (2006)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Norfolk County 2024)

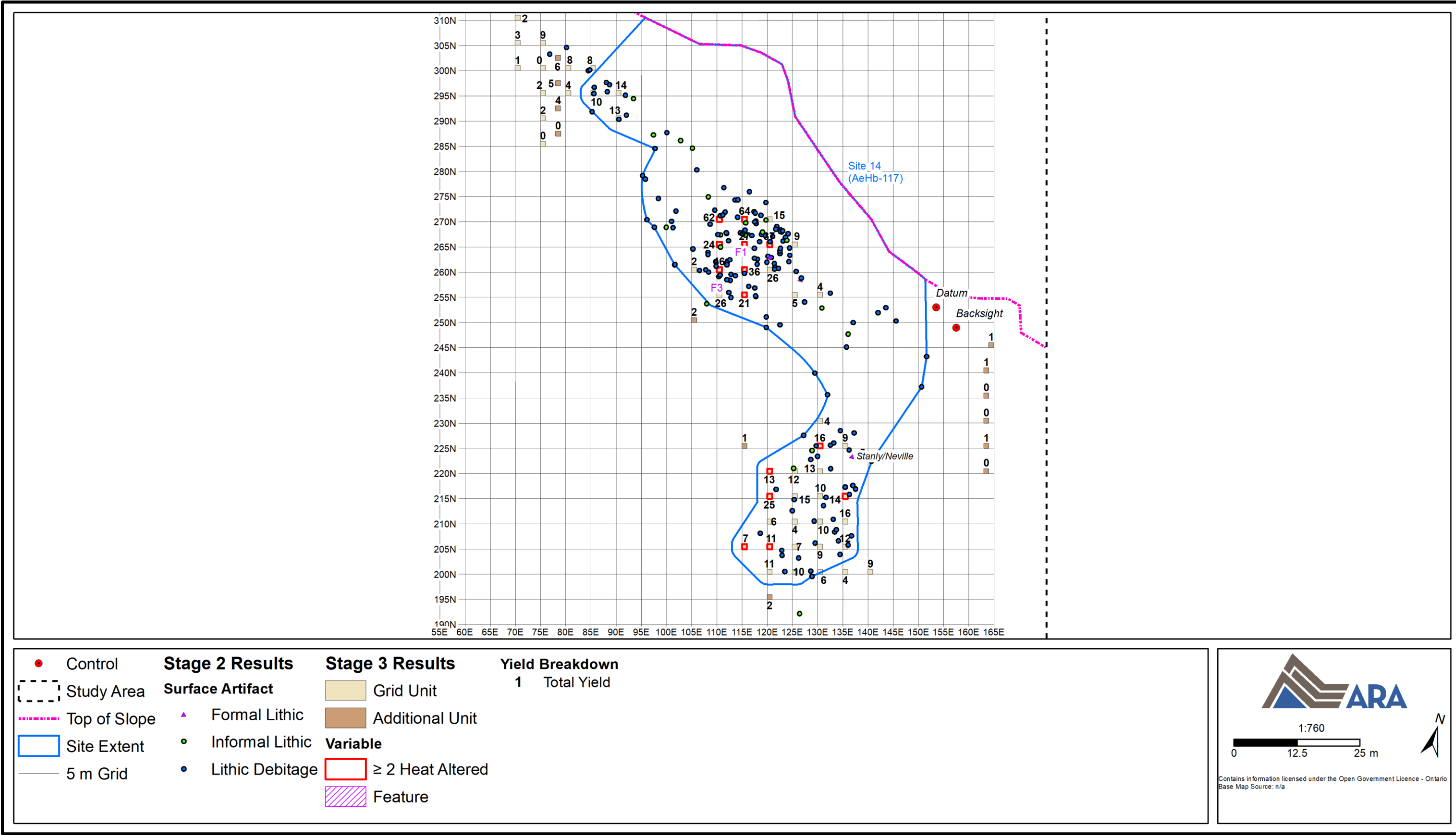


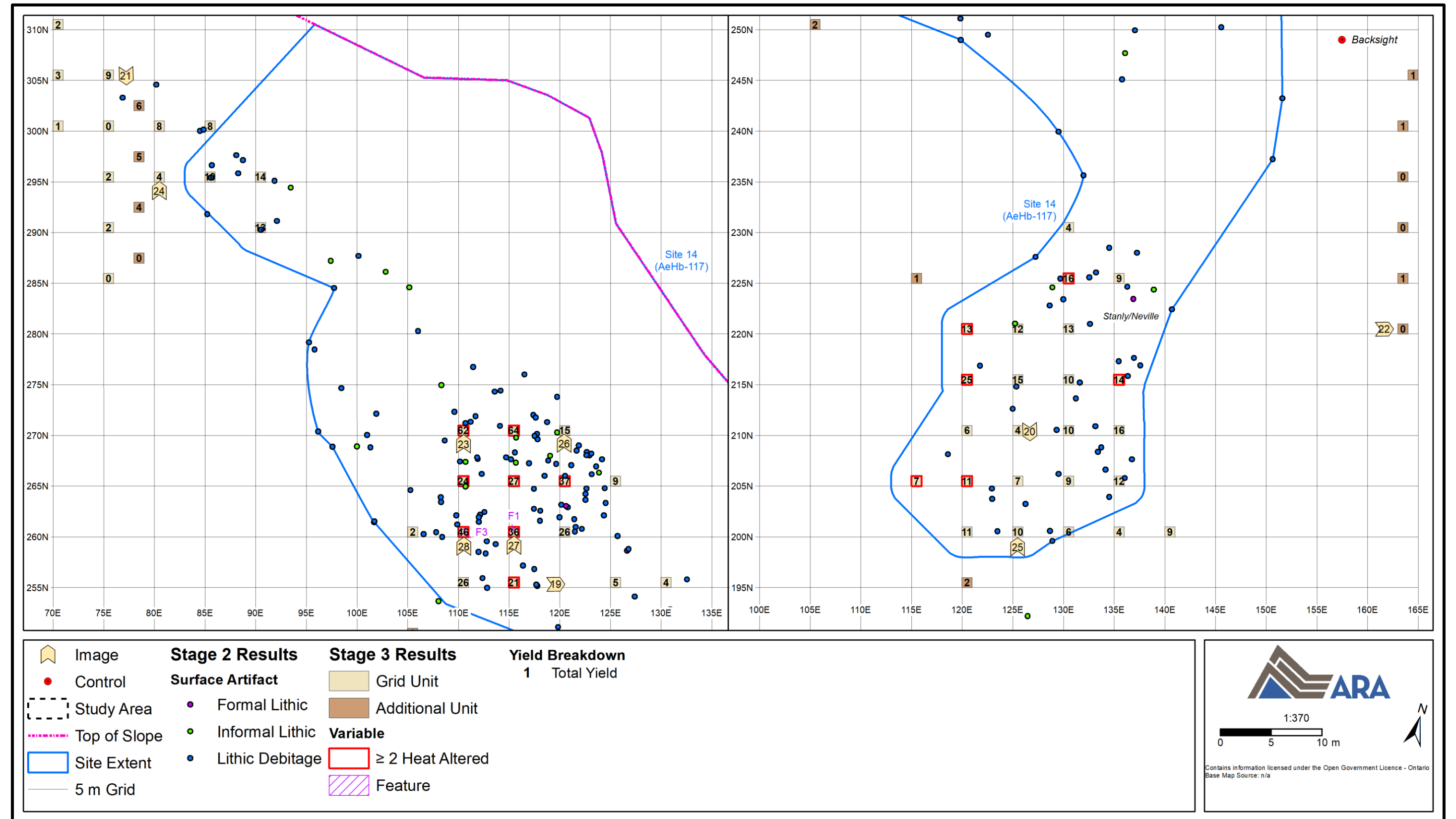


Map 10: Field Methods (Aerial Image)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

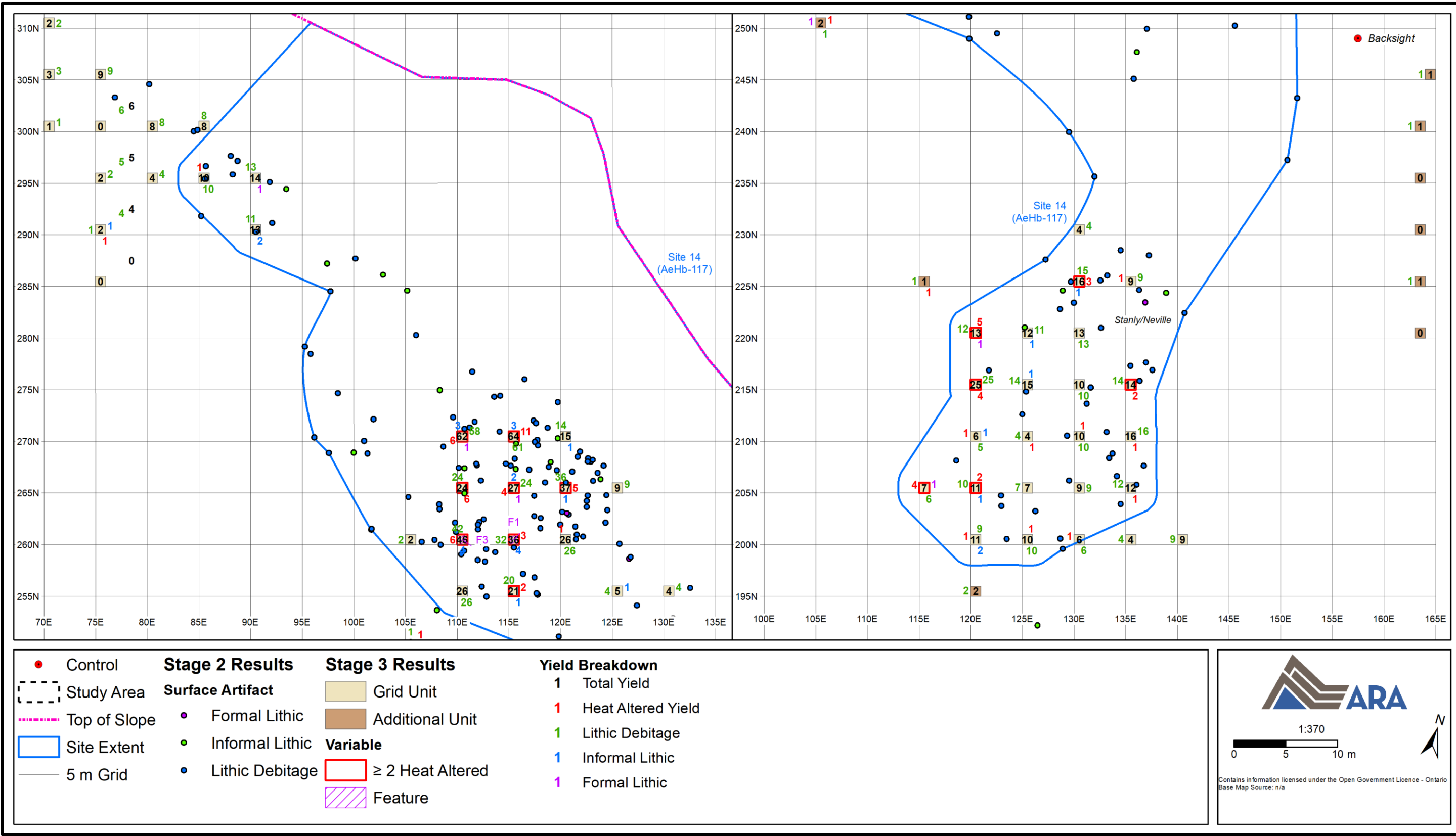


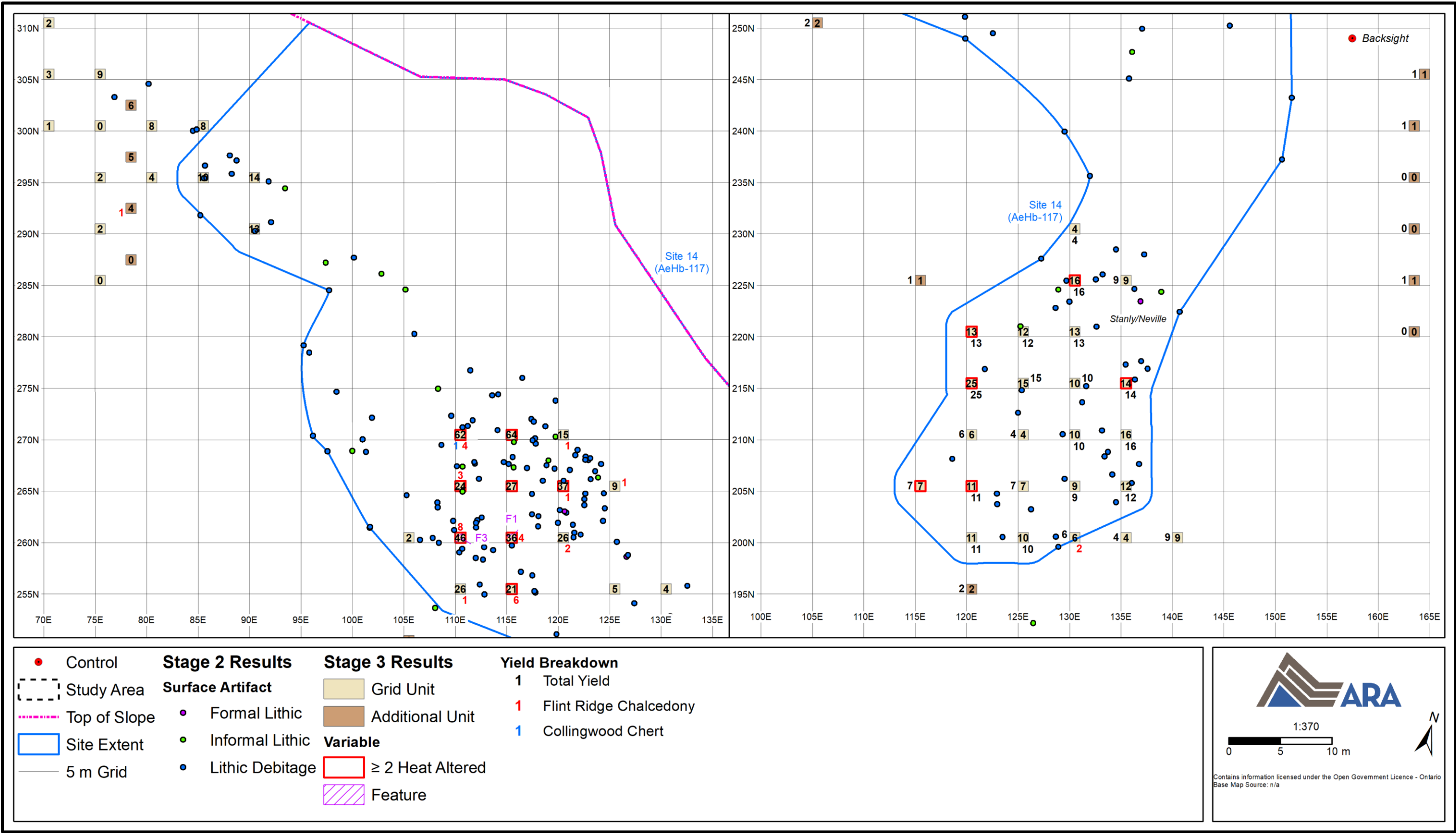






Map 14: Total Yields Detail
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)





9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Andrefsky, W., Jr.

2005 *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis*. 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI)

1995 *Stage 1/2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Clonmel Estates Condominium Development (Z-NA-16/92) and Stage 3 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Shelley Site (AeHb-23), Port Dover, R.M. of Haldimand-Norfolk, Ontario*. Licence #95-020. ASI.

Archives of Ontario (AO)

2024 Access our Collections. Accessed online at:
https://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/access/our_collection.aspx.

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

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario, 3rd Edition*. Toronto: Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 2.

Chenoweth, J.M. (editor)

2016 *The Historical Archaeology Laboratory Handbook*. 3 vols. Maryland: Society for Historical Archaeology.

Coyne, J.H.

1895 *The Country of the Neutrals (As Far as Comprised in the County of Elgin): From Champlain to Talbot*. St. Thomas: Times Print.

Eley, B.E., and P.H. von Bitter

1989 *Cherts of Southern Ontario*. Toronto: Royal Ontario Museum.

Ellis, C.

1987 Stanly/Neville Points. *KEWA* 87(9):21.

Ellis, C.J., and N. Ferris (editors)

1990 *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS Number 5. London: Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Ellis, C.J., I.T. Kenyon, and M.W. Spence

1990 The Archaic. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, edited by C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, pp. 65–124. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS Number 5. London: Ontario Archaeology Society Inc.

Fox, W.A.

2009 Ontario Cherts Revisited. In *Painting the Past with a Broad Brush: Papers in Honour of James Valliere Wright*, edited by D.L. Keenlyside and J.-L. Pilon, pp. 353–369. Mercury Series Archaeology Paper 170. Gatineau: Canadian Museum of Civilization.

Lajeunesse, E.J.

1960 *The Windsor Border Region: Canada's Southernmost Frontier*. Toronto: The Champlain Society.

Lindsey, B.

2024 *Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website*. Accessed online at: <https://sha.org/bottle/>.

Long Point Region Conservation Authority (LPRCA)

2023 *Watershed Report Card*. Accessed online at: <https://lprca.on.ca/forestry-stewardship/watershed-report-card/>.

McGill University (MU)

2001 *The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project*. Accessed online at: <http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/default.htm>.

Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab (MACL)

2012 *Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland*. Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab. Accessed online at: <https://apps.jefpat.maryland.gov/diagnostic/>.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)

2024 *Forest Regions*. Accessed online at: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/forest-regions>.

Munson, M.K., and S.M. Jamieson (editors)

2013 *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*. Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.

New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (NDA)

2008 *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Pine Ridge Estates Subdivision, Township of Woodhouse, Norfolk County*. PIF #P018-260-2008. NDA.

Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging

2018 *Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging*. Rowman & Littlefield and Canadian Heritage Information Network. Accessed online at: <https://www.nomenclature.info/index.app>.

Norfolk County

2024 *Norfolk Maps*. Accessed online at: <https://www.norfolkcounty.ca/visiting/norfolk-maps/>.

Odell, G.H.

2004 *Lithic Analysis*. New York: Springer.

Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS)

2024 *Southwestern Ontario Projectile Points*. Ontario Archaeological Society: London Chapter.
Accessed online at: <http://oaslondonchapter.ca/southwestern-ontario-projectile-points/>.

Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL)

2024 *Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project*. Accessed online at:
<https://ocul.on.ca/topomaps/>.

Ontario Historical County Maps Project (OHCMP)

2019 *The Ontario Historical County Maps Project*. Accessed online at:
<http://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/maps.html>.

Parker Archaeological Consulting (PAC)

2007 *Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Draft Plan of Subdivision, Silver Lake Estates Phase 3, Part of Lot 12, Concession 1, (Formerly Township of Woodhouse), Town of Port Dover, County of Norfolk*. CIF #P043-040-2006. PAC.

Phelps, E. (editor)

1972 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Haldimand and Norfolk*. Reprint of 1877 and 1879 Editions. Toronto: H.R. Page & Co.

Presant, E.W., and C.J. Acton

1984 *The Soils of the Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk*. Report No. 57 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Guelph: Research Branch, Canada Dept. of Agriculture.

Smith, W.H.

1846 *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer: Comprising Statistical and General Information Respecting all Parts of the Upper Province, or Canada West*. Toronto: H. & W. Rowsell.

Surtees, R.J.

1994 Land Cessions, 1763–1830. In *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*, edited by E.S. Rogers and D.B. Smith, pp. 92–121. Toronto: Dundurn Press.

University of Toronto (U of T)

2024 *Map & Data Library*. Accessed online at: <https://mdl.library.utoronto.ca/>.

Warrick, G.

2000 The Precontact Iroquoian Occupation of Southern Ontario. *Journal of World Prehistory* 14(4):415–456.

Wright, J.V.

1972 *Ontario Prehistory: An Eleven-Thousand-Year Archaeological Outline*. Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man. Ottawa: National Museums of Canada.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Archaeological Materials Catalogue (Stage 2)

Record	Site	Provenience	Lot	Location	Date	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
1	1	Surface	Surface	1000	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
2	2	Surface	Surface	1001	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Core (Rotated)					No	A1119
3	3	Surface	Surface	1002	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
4	3	Surface	Surface	1003	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Drill (Fragment)				Mid-section	No	A1119
5	4	Surface	Surface	1004	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Primary)				Retouch and wear along straight left lateral margin	No	A1119
6	5	Surface	Surface	1005	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1119
7	5	Surface	Surface	1006	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
8	5	Surface	Surface	1007	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
9	5	Surface	Surface	1008	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
10	6	Surface	Surface	1009	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
11	7	Surface	Surface	1010	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
12	7	Surface	Surface	1011	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
13	8	Surface	Surface	1012	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1119
14	9	Surface	Surface	1013	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1119
15	9	Surface	Surface	1014	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Primary)				Wear along straight lower left lateral margin	No	A1119
16	10	Surface	Surface	1015	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
17	10	Surface	Surface	1016	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Primary)				Wear along small spur formed from fractured distal margin / Used for incising or boring	No	A1119
18	11	Surface	Surface	1017	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
19	12	Surface	Surface	1018	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
20	12	Surface	Surface	1019	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Formal Lithic	Multi-Tool				Missing apex / Bifacially worked upper portion / Ovate with long, tapering drill-like tip / Thinned convex base with beveled margin for scraping	No	A1119
21	12	Surface	Surface	1020	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
22	12	Surface	Surface	1021	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1119
23	12	Surface	Surface	1022	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
24	13	Surface	Surface	1023	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
25	14	Surface	Surface	1037	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
26	14	Surface	Surface	1038	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
27	14	Surface	Surface	1039	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
28	14	Surface	Surface	1040	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Core (Fragment)					No	A1119
29	14	Surface	Surface	1041	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
30	14	Surface	Surface	1042	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
31	14	Surface	Surface	1043	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Chalcedony (Ind.)	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)				Very fine, waxy texture / Highly translucent cream-beige matrix with small lighter patches / Traces of faint rusty patina	No	A1119
32	14	Surface	Surface	1044	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Upper Mercer Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)				Light variety	No	A1119
33	14	Surface	Surface	1045	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
34	14	Surface	Surface	1046	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Upper Mercer Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)				Light variety	No	A1119
35	14	Surface	Surface	1047	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
36	14	Surface	Surface	1048	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
37	14	Surface	Surface	1049	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Primary)				Discontinuous wear along multiple margins	No	A1119
38	14	Surface	Surface	1050	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Wear along straight left lateral margin around mid-section	No	A1119
39	14	Surface	Surface	1051	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
40	14	Surface	Surface	1052	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
41	14	Surface	Surface	1053	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)				Wear along slightly concave margin	No	A1119
42	14	Surface	Surface	1054	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Primary)				Wear along concave distal and irregular upper left lateral margins	No	A1119
43	14	Surface	Surface	1055	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
44	14	Surface	Surface	1056	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Primary)				Wear along slightly concave left lateral margin	No	A1119
45	14	Surface	Surface	1057	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
46	14	Surface	Surface	1058	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Primary)				Retouch and wear along lower right lateral margin	No	A1119
47	14	Surface	Surface	1059	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
48	14	Surface	Surface	1060	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)				Wear along convex margin	No	A1119
49	14	Surface	Surface	1061	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
50	14	Surface	Surface	1062	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Wear along slightly convex left lateral margin	No	A1119
51	14	Surface	Surface	1063	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
52	14	Surface	Surface	1064	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
53	14	Surface	Surface	1065	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
54	14	Surface	Surface	1066	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
55	14	Surface	Surface	1067	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
56	14	Surface	Surface	1068	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Retouch and wear along concave upper right lateral margin	No	A1119
57	14	Surface	Surface	1069	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Wear along irregular lower right lateral margin	No	A1119
58	14	Surface	Surface	1070	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
59	14	Surface	Surface	1071	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)				Pot lidded	Yes	A1119
60	14	Surface	Surface	1072	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
61	14	Surface	Surface	1073	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
62	14	Surface	Surface	1074	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
63	14	Surface	Surface	1075	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Chert (Ind.)	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)				Dark grey to black waxy matrix with beige cortex, small pitting, and lighter specking throughout	Yes	A1119
64	14	Surface	Surface	1000	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Point (Stemmed)	Stanly/Neville	ca. 6000–5500 BC	OAS 2021; Ellis 1987:21	Missing tip	No	A1119

Record	Site	Provenience	Lot	Location	Date	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
65	14	Surface	Surface	1001	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
66	14	Surface	Surface	1002	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
67	14	Surface	Surface	1003	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
68	14	Surface	Surface	1004	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
69	14	Surface	Surface	1005	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Secondary)					No	A1119
70	14	Surface	Surface	1006	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					Yes	A1119
71	14	Surface	Surface	1007	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
72	14	Surface	Surface	1008	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
73	14	Surface	Surface	1009	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
74	14	Surface	Surface	1010	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
75	14	Surface	Surface	1011	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
76	14	Surface	Surface	1012	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
77	14	Surface	Surface	1013	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Wear along straight and slightly concave proximal and distal margins	No	A1119
78	14	Surface	Surface	1014	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					Yes	A1119
79	14	Surface	Surface	1015	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
80	14	Surface	Surface	1016	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Secondary)					No	A1119
81	14	Surface	Surface	1018	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
82	14	Surface	Surface	1019	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					No	A1119
83	14	Surface	Surface	1020	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Biface (Fragment)				Mid-section of thin biface	No	A1119
84	14	Surface	Surface	1021	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					No	A1119
85	14	Surface	Surface	1022	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
86	14	Surface	Surface	1023	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
87	14	Surface	Surface	1024	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
88	14	Surface	Surface	1025	22/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
89	14	Surface	Surface	1026	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
90	14	Surface	Surface	1027	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
91	14	Surface	Surface	1028	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
92	14	Surface	Surface	1029	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
93	14	Surface	Surface	1030	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
94	14	Surface	Surface	1031	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
95	14	Surface	Surface	1032	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
96	14	Surface	Surface	1033	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Upper Mercer Chert	Formal Lithic	Biface (Fragment)				Light variety of Upper Mercer chert / Purposefully heat altered / Glassy with pinkish tinge / Lateral fragment of small biface with round, narrow shoulder and unfinished expanding stem	Yes	A1119
97	14	Surface	Surface	1034	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					Yes	A1119
98	14	Surface	Surface	1035	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
99	14	Surface	Surface	1036	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Improvised Spokeshave				Wear along concave right lateral margin	No	A1119
100	14	Surface	Surface	1037	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Chert (Ind.)	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)				Light brown-grey with dark grey mottles	No	A1119
101	14	Surface	Surface	1038	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
102	14	Surface	Surface	1039	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
103	14	Surface	Surface	1040	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
104	14	Surface	Surface	1041	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
105	14	Surface	Surface	1042	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)				Bipolar flake	No	A1119
106	14	Surface	Surface	1043	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
107	14	Surface	Surface	1044	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
108	14	Surface	Surface	1045	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
109	14	Surface	Surface	1047	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
110	14	Surface	Surface	1048	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1119
111	14	Surface	Surface	1049	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
112	14	Surface	Surface	1050	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					Yes	A1119
113	14	Surface	Surface	1051	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
114	14	Surface	Surface	1052	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
115	14	Surface	Surface	1053	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
116	14	Surface	Surface	1054	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
117	14	Surface	Surface	1055	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
118	14	Surface	Surface	1056	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
119	14	Surface	Surface	1057	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
120	14	Surface	Surface	1058	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Primary)				Wear along straight lower left lateral margin	No	A1119
121	14	Surface	Surface	1059	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
122	14	Surface	Surface	1060	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Chert (Ind.)	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)				Waxy blue-grey chert with darker mottles / Orange cortex / Characteristics similar to Pipe Creek or Onondaga cherts	No	A1119
123	14	Surface	Surface	1061	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
124	14	Surface	Surface	1062	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
125	14	Surface	Surface	1063	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
126	14	Surface	Surface	1064	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Collingwood Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)				Orange banding	Yes	A1119
127	14	Surface	Surface	1065	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
128	14	Surface	Surface	1066	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Primary)				Wear along slightly concave right lateral margin	No	A1119
129	14	Surface	Surface	1067	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
130	14	Surface	Surface	1068	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1119
131	14	Surface	Surface	1069	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1119

Record	Site	Provenience	Lot	Location	Date	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
132	14	Surface	Surface	1070	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
133	14	Surface	Surface	1071	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
134	14	Surface	Surface	1072	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1119
135	14	Surface	Surface	1073	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
136	14	Surface	Surface	1074	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
137	14	Surface	Surface	1075	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					No	A1119
138	14	Surface	Surface	1076	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1119
139	14	Surface	Surface	1079	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
140	14	Surface	Surface	1080	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
141	14	Surface	Surface	1081	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)				Wear along convex lateral margin	No	A1119
142	14	Surface	Surface	1082	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
143	14	Surface	Surface	1083	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
144	14	Surface	Surface	1084	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
145	14	Surface	Surface	1085	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
146	14	Surface	Surface	1086	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
147	14	Surface	Surface	1087	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
148	14	Surface	Surface	1088	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1119
149	14	Surface	Surface	1089	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)				Retouch and wear along straight margin	No	A1119
150	14	Surface	Surface	1090	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
151	14	Surface	Surface	1091	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
152	14	Surface	Surface	1092	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
153	14	Surface	Surface	1093	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
154	14	Surface	Surface	1094	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
155	14	Surface	Surface	1095	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
156	14	Surface	Surface	1096	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
157	14	Surface	Surface	1097	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
158	14	Surface	Surface	1098	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
159	14	Surface	Surface	1099	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Primary)					No	A1119
160	14	Surface	Surface	1100	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
161	14	Surface	Surface	1101	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
162	14	Surface	Surface	1102	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
163	14	Surface	Surface	1103	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
164	14	Surface	Surface	1104	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
165	14	Surface	Surface	1105	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
166	14	Surface	Surface	1106	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
167	14	Surface	Surface	1107	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
168	14	Surface	Surface	1108	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
169	14	Surface	Surface	1109	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1119
170	14	Surface	Surface	1110	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
171	14	Surface	Surface	1111	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Upper Mercer Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
172	14	Surface	Surface	1112	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
173	14	Surface	Surface	1113	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
174	14	Surface	Surface	1114	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
175	14	Surface	Surface	1115	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Biface (Rough Fragment)				Manufactured from large primary flake/ Cortex along proximal margin resulting in asymmetrical edge / Roughly bifacially flaked with discontinuous marginal trimming / Biconvex profile is twisted	No	A1119
176	14	Surface	Surface	1116	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Upper Mercer Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
177	14	Surface	Surface	1117	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
178	14	Surface	Surface	1118	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
179	14	Surface	Surface	1119	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
180	14	Surface	Surface	1120	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
181	14	Surface	Surface	1121	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
182	14	Surface	Surface	1122	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1119
183	14	Surface	Surface	1123	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
184	14	Surface	Surface	1124	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
185	14	Surface	Surface	1125	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1119
186	14	Surface	Surface	1126	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
187	14	Surface	Surface	1127	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
188	14	Surface	Surface	1128	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
189	14	Surface	Surface	1129	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
190	14	Surface	Surface	1130	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
191	14	Surface	Surface	1131	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
192	14	Surface	Surface	1132	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)				Wear along slightly concave lateral margin	No	A1119
193	14	Surface	Surface	1133	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Wear along wide convex distal margin	No	A1119
194	14	Surface	Surface	1134	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
195	14	Surface	Surface	1135	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
196	14	Surface	Surface	1136	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1119
197	14	Surface	Surface	1137	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
198	14	Surface	Surface	1138	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
199	14	Surface	Surface	1139	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119

Record	Site	Provenience	Lot	Location	Date	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
200	14	Surface	Surface	1141	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
201	14	Surface	Surface	1142	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
202	14	Surface	Surface	1143	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
203	14	Surface	Surface	1144	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1119
204	14	Surface	Surface	1145	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
205	14	Surface	Surface	1147	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					No	A1119
206	14	Surface	Surface	1151	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
207	14	Surface	Surface	1152	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
208	14	Surface	Surface	1153	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
209	14	Surface	Surface	1154	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1119
210	14	Surface	Surface	1155	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Secondary)					No	A1119
211	15	Surface	Surface	1076	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
212	16	Surface	Surface	1077	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Point (Side-Notched)				Base of side-notched point / Fan-shaped, heavily ground base / Shallow shoulders / Very thin, shallow bi-convex to nearly plano-convex profile / Characteristics like a Meadowood point	No	A1119
213	17	Surface	Surface	1078	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
214	18	Surface	Surface	1079	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Biface (Fragment)				Small basal fragment	No	A1119
215	19	Surface	Surface	1080	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Primary)				Retouch and wear along convex margin	No	A1119
216	19	Surface	Surface	1081	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Core (Rotated)				Large prismatic chunk with flakes removed from all surfaces	No	A1119
217	20	Surface	Surface	1082	17/05/2021	1	Indigenous	Colborne Chert	Informal Lithic	Core (Fragment)					No	A1119
218	21	Surface	Surface	1156	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Point (Side-Notched)	Crawford Knoll	ca. 1350–950 BC	OAS 2021; Ellis et al. 1990:107	Small, thick point with narrow blade and shallow side notches	No	A1119
219	21	Surface	Surface	1157	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119
220	21	Surface	Surface	1159	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Colborne Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1119
221	22	Surface	Surface	1160	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1119

Appendix B: Supplementary Analysis of Formal Lithic Artifacts (Stage 2)

Site	Object Name	Record	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Completeness	Cross-Section	Blade Length (mm)	Lateral Edge Shape	Stem Length (mm)	Base Width (mm)	Haft Width (mm)	Notch Width (mm)	Basal Edge Shape
3	Drill (Fragment)	4	16.2	10.3	5.6	Fragment	Biconvex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Multi-Tool	20	47.8	23.1	7.7	Compete	Biconvex	-	Irregular	-	-	-	-	Convex
14	Biface (Fragment)	83	14.1+	22.1	5.4	Fragment	Biconvex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Biface (Fragment)	96	20.5+	10.4+	5.1	Fragment	-	-	Convex	4.7	-	-	-	-
	Point (Stemmed)	64	33.2+	33.9	5.8	Missing tip	Biconvex	23.1+	Convex	10.1	15.6	16	-	Concave
16	Point (Side-Notched)	212	17.9+	20.9	5.4	Fragment	Biconvex	-	-	-	21	15.6	5.8	Convex
18	Biface (Fragment)	214	17.6+	10.2+	4	Fragment	Biconvex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Point (Side-Notched)	218	35.3+	17+	6.7	Missing base	Convex-Median Ridged	31.5	Convex	Indeterminate	13.2+	11.3	4	Indeterminate

Appendix C: Documentary Record (Stage 2)

Category	Total	Nature	Location
Field notes	5	Digital	50 Nebo Road, Unit 1, Hamilton
Maps	4	Digital	50 Nebo Road, Unit 1, Hamilton
Photographs	44	Digital	50 Nebo Road, Unit 1, Hamilton

Appendix D: Archaeological Materials Catalogue (Stage 3)

Record	Provenience	Lot	Depth (cm)	Date	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
1	105E:250N	1	0-23	26/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
2	105E:250N	1	0-23	26/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Point (Stemmed)				Base and partial shoulder / Wide expanding stem / Round shoulder with slight upward slope / Severely thermally fractured / Characteristics similar to Late Archaic Small Point	Yes	A1177
3	105E:260N	1	0-23	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
4	105E:260N	1	0-23	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
5	110E:255N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	7	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
6	110E:255N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
7	110E:255N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
8	110E:255N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
9	110E:255N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
10	110E:255N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	13	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
11	110E:260N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)				Translucent grey matrix with small, dark mottles	No	A1177
12	110E:260N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	6	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
13	110E:260N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
14	110E:260N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
15	110E:260N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
16	110E:260N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
17	110E:260N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	9	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
18	110E:260N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					Yes	A1177
19	110E:260N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
20	110E:260N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Primary)				Retouched lateral margin with small spur	No	A1177
21	110E:260N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Wear along lateral margin	No	A1177
22	110E:260N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)				Wear along straight margin	No	A1177
23	110E:260N	1	0-32	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)				Wear along convex margin	No	A1177
24	110E:260N	6	32-37	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
25	110E:260N	6	32-37	22/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
26	110E:260N	6	32-37	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
27	110E:260N	6	32-37	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
28	110E:260N	6	32-37	22/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
29	110E:260N	6	32-37	22/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					Yes	A1177
30	110E:260N	6	32-37	22/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
31	110E:260N	6	32-37	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					Yes	A1177
32	110E:260N	6	32-37	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
33	110E:265N	1	0-23	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
34	110E:265N	1	0-23	05/07/2021	7	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
35	110E:265N	1	0-23	05/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
36	110E:265N	1	0-23	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
37	110E:265N	1	0-23	05/07/2021	5	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
38	110E:265N	1	0-23	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					Yes	A1177
39	110E:265N	1	0-23	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
40	110E:265N	1	0-23	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					No	A1177
41	110E:265N	1	0-23	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					Yes	A1177
42	110E:265N	1	0-23	05/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Primary)					No	A1177
43	110E:270N	1	0-27	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Collingwood Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
44	110E:270N	1	0-27	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
45	110E:270N	1	0-27	05/07/2021	23	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
46	110E:270N	1	0-27	05/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
47	110E:270N	1	0-27	05/07/2021	7	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
48	110E:270N	1	0-27	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
49	110E:270N	1	0-27	05/07/2021	15	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
50	110E:270N	1	0-27	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					Yes	A1177
51	110E:270N	1	0-27	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					No	A1177
52	110E:270N	1	0-27	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					No	A1177
53	110E:270N	1	0-27	05/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Primary)					No	A1177
54	110E:270N	1	0-27	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)				Wear along convex distal margin	No	A1177
55	110E:270N	1	0-27	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Discontinuous retouch and wear along multiple margins	No	A1177
56	110E:270N	1	0-27	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Formal Lithic	Uniface (Fragment)				Glassy light grey matrix with large ferrous inclusions / Fractured along natural plane	No	A1177
57	110E:270N	1	0-27	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)				Retouched along irregular lateral margin	No	A1177
58	115E:205N	1	0-28	26/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
59	115E:205N	1	0-28	26/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
60	115E:205N	1	0-28	26/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
61	115E:205N	1	0-28	26/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Biface (Fragment)				Tip of thin, wide biface / repeated battering across apex / One lateral margin is serrated	No	A1177
62	115E:225N	1	0-31	26/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					Yes	A1177
63	115E:255N	1	0-25	22/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
64	115E:255N	1	0-25	22/07/2021	5	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
65	115E:255N	1	0-25	22/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177

Record	Provenience	Lot	Depth (cm)	Date	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
66	115E:255N	1	0-25	22/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
67	115E:255N	1	0-25	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)				Translucent with clusters of orange-red inclusions	No	A1177
68	115E:255N	1	0-25	22/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
69	115E:255N	1	0-25	22/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
70	115E:255N	1	0-25	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Wear along two margins joined at a near right angle	No	A1177
71	115E:260N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
72	115E:260N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	15	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
73	115E:260N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
74	115E:260N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
75	115E:260N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
76	115E:260N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	5	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
77	115E:260N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
78	115E:260N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
79	115E:260N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					No	A1177
80	115E:260N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					Yes	A1177
81	115E:260N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)				Wear along irregular margin	No	A1177
82	115E:260N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)				Wear along straight margin	No	A1177
83	115E:260N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Wear along convex distal margin	No	A1177
84	115E:260N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					Yes	A1177
85	115E:260N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Informal Lithic	Core (Rotated Fragment)					No	A1177
86	115E:265N	1	0-14	24/06/2021	13	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
87	115E:265N	1	0-14	24/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
88	115E:265N	1	0-14	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
89	115E:265N	1	0-14	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					Yes	A1177
90	115E:265N	1	0-14	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
91	115E:265N	1	0-14	24/06/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
92	115E:265N	1	0-14	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					Yes	A1177
93	115E:265N	1	0-14	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					No	A1177
94	115E:265N	1	0-14	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
95	115E:265N	1	0-14	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
96	115E:265N	1	0-14	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Biface (Fragment)				Roughly bifacially flaked fragment with cortex along base	No	A1177
97	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
98	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
99	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	18	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
100	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
101	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	7	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
102	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
103	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
104	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
105	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
106	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	12	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
107	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					Yes	A1177
108	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
109	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					No	A1177
110	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					Yes	A1177
111	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Primary)					No	A1177
112	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Secondary)					No	A1177
113	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Improvised Spokeshave				Wear along concave right lateral margin	No	A1177
114	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)				Wear along straight right lateral and convex distal margins	No	A1177
115	115E:270N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Wear along narrow convex distal margin	No	A1177
116	120E:195N	1	0-32	26/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
117	120E:195N	1	0-32	26/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
118	120E:200N	1	0-27	22/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
119	120E:200N	1	0-27	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
120	120E:200N	1	0-27	22/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
121	120E:200N	1	0-27	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
122	120E:200N	1	0-27	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
123	120E:200N	1	0-27	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Wear along straight lower lateral margin	No	A1177
124	120E:200N	1	0-27	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Core (Fragment)					No	A1177
125	120E:205N	1	0-25	20/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
126	120E:205N	1	0-25	20/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
127	120E:205N	1	0-25	20/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
128	120E:205N	1	0-25	20/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
129	120E:205N	1	0-25	20/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
130	120E:205N	1	0-25	20/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
131	120E:205N	1	0-25	20/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
132	120E:205N	1	0-25	20/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)				Wear along concave margin	No	A1177
133	120E:210N	1	0-25	19/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
134	120E:210N	1	0-25	19/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
135	120E:210N	1	0-25	19/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177

Record	Provenience	Lot	Depth (cm)	Date	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
136	120E:210N	1	0-25	19/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
137	120E:210N	1	0-25	19/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Straight distal margin retouched on dorsal face	No	A1177
138	120E:215N	1	0-24	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
139	120E:215N	1	0-24	05/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
140	120E:215N	1	0-24	05/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
141	120E:215N	1	0-24	05/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
142	120E:215N	1	0-24	05/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
143	120E:215N	1	0-24	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
144	120E:215N	1	0-24	05/07/2021	7	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
145	120E:215N	1	0-24	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
146	120E:215N	1	0-24	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					No	A1177
147	120E:220N	1	0-23	20/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
148	120E:220N	1	0-23	20/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
149	120E:220N	1	0-23	20/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Potlid					Yes	A1177
150	120E:220N	1	0-23	20/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
151	120E:220N	1	0-23	20/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
152	120E:220N	1	0-23	20/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					Yes	A1177
153	120E:220N	1	0-23	20/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
154	120E:220N	1	0-23	20/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
155	120E:220N	1	0-23	20/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					No	A1177
156	120E:220N	1	0-23	20/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Scraper (Hafted)				End scraper manufactured from notched point	Yes	A1177
157	120E:260N	1	0-23	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)				Completely translucent light brown matrix	No	A1177
158	120E:260N	1	0-23	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
159	120E:260N	1	0-23	24/06/2021	9	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
160	120E:260N	1	0-23	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
161	120E:260N	1	0-23	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
162	120E:260N	1	0-23	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
163	120E:260N	1	0-23	24/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
164	120E:260N	1	0-23	24/06/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
165	120E:260N	1	0-23	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
166	120E:260N	1	0-23	24/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
167	120E:260N	1	0-23	24/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Primary)					No	A1177
168	120E:260N	1	0-23	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Secondary)					No	A1177
169	120E:265N	1	0-21	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)				Translucent light grey with red veining	Yes	A1177
170	120E:265N	1	0-21	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
171	120E:265N	1	0-21	24/06/2021	9	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
172	120E:265N	1	0-21	24/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
173	120E:265N	1	0-21	24/06/2021	8	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
174	120E:265N	1	0-21	24/06/2021	8	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
175	120E:265N	1	0-21	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
176	120E:265N	1	0-21	24/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					Yes	A1177
177	120E:265N	1	0-21	24/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
178	120E:265N	1	0-21	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					No	A1177
179	120E:265N	1	0-21	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Secondary)					No	A1177
180	120E:265N	1	0-21	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)				Wear along convex margin	No	A1177
181	120E:270N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
182	120E:270N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	6	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
183	120E:270N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
184	120E:270N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
185	120E:270N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Primary)					No	A1177
186	120E:270N	1	0-18	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Wear along slightly concave distal margin	No	A1177
187	125E:200N	1	0-29	25/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
188	125E:200N	1	0-29	25/06/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
189	125E:200N	1	0-29	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					Yes	A1177
190	125E:200N	1	0-29	25/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
191	125E:200N	1	0-29	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
192	125E:200N	1	0-29	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
193	125E:205N	1	0-26	29/06/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
194	125E:205N	1	0-26	29/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
195	125E:205N	1	0-26	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
196	125E:205N	1	0-26	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
197	125E:210N	1	0-26	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
198	125E:210N	1	0-26	24/06/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
199	125E:215N	1	0-24	30/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
200	125E:215N	1	0-24	30/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
201	125E:215N	1	0-24	30/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
202	125E:215N	1	0-24	30/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
203	125E:215N	1	0-24	30/06/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
204	125E:215N	1	0-24	30/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
205	125E:215N	1	0-24	30/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Primary)					No	A1177

Record	Provenience	Lot	Depth (cm)	Date	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
206	125E:215N	1	0-24	30/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Secondary)					No	A1177
207	125E:215N	1	0-24	30/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Wear along concave right lateral margin / Spokeshave	No	A1177
208	125E:220N	1	0-25	24/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
209	125E:220N	1	0-25	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
210	125E:220N	1	0-25	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
211	125E:220N	1	0-25	24/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
212	125E:220N	1	0-25	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
213	125E:220N	1	0-25	24/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
214	125E:220N	1	0-25	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
215	125E:220N	1	0-25	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
216	125E:220N	1	0-25	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Fragment)				Small fragment with wear along entire convex unfragmented margin	No	A1177
217	125E:255N	1	0-25	24/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
218	125E:255N	1	0-25	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
219	125E:255N	1	0-25	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
220	125E:255N	1	0-25	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Wear along convex upper right lateral margin	No	A1177
221	125E:265N	1	0-20	23/06/2021	5	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
222	125E:265N	1	0-20	23/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
223	125E:265N	1	0-20	23/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
224	125E:265N	1	0-20	23/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
225	130E:200N	1	0-28	24/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
226	130E:200N	1	0-28	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
227	130E:200N	1	0-28	24/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
228	130E:200N	1	0-28	24/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Primary)					No	A1177
229	130E:205N	1	0-24	23/06/2021	6	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
230	130E:205N	1	0-24	23/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
231	130E:205N	1	0-24	23/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
232	130E:205N	1	0-24	23/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
233	130E:210N	1	0-25	29/06/2021	5	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
234	130E:210N	1	0-25	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
235	130E:210N	1	0-25	29/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
236	130E:210N	1	0-25	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
237	130E:210N	1	0-25	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
238	130E:215N	1	0-27	19/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
239	130E:215N	1	0-27	19/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
240	130E:215N	1	0-27	19/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
241	130E:215N	1	0-27	19/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
242	130E:215N	1	0-27	19/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
243	130E:220N	1	0-29	19/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
244	130E:220N	1	0-29	19/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
245	130E:220N	1	0-29	19/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
246	130E:220N	1	0-29	19/07/2021	6	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
247	130E:225N	1	0-31	19/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
248	130E:225N	1	0-31	19/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
249	130E:225N	1	0-31	19/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
250	130E:225N	1	0-31	19/07/2021	5	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
251	130E:225N	1	0-31	19/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
252	130E:225N	1	0-31	19/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Primary)				Wear along multiple margins	No	A1177
253	130E:230N	1	0-27	22/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
254	130E:230N	1	0-27	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
255	130E:255N	1	0-21	23/06/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
256	130E:255N	1	0-21	23/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
257	135E:200N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
258	135E:200N	1	0-20	05/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
259	135E:205N	1	0-23	25/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
260	135E:205N	1	0-23	25/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
261	135E:205N	1	0-23	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
262	135E:205N	1	0-23	25/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
263	135E:205N	1	0-23	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
264	135E:205N	1	0-23	25/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
265	135E:205N	1	0-23	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					Yes	A1177
266	135E:205N	1	0-23	25/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Chert (Ind.)	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Secondary)				Vitreous black chert with orange inclusions and cortex / Characteristics similar to Taconite	No	A1177
267	135E:210N	1	0-22	29/06/2021	3	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
268	135E:210N	1	0-22	29/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
269	135E:210N	1	0-22	29/06/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
270	135E:210N	1	0-22	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
271	135E:210N	1	0-22	29/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
272	135E:210N	1	0-22	29/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
273	135E:210N	1	0-22	29/06/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					No	A1177

Record	Provenience	Lot	Depth (cm)	Date	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
274	135E:210N	1	0-22	29/06/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					Yes	A1177
275	135E:215N	1	0-20	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
276	135E:215N	1	0-20	22/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
277	135E:215N	1	0-20	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
278	135E:215N	1	0-20	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
279	135E:215N	1	0-20	22/07/2021	6	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
280	135E:215N	1	0-20	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
281	135E:215N	1	0-20	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
282	135E:215N	1	0-20	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					Yes	A1177
283	135E:225N	1	0-23	20/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
284	135E:225N	1	0-23	20/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
285	135E:225N	1	0-23	20/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
286	135E:225N	1	0-23	20/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Secondary)					No	A1177
287	135E:225N	1	0-23	20/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Secondary)					Yes	A1177
288	140E:200N	1	0-20	26/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
289	140E:200N	1	0-20	26/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
290	140E:200N	1	0-20	11/09/2023	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
291	163E:225N	1	0-22	25/08/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
292	163E:240N	1	0-25	25/08/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
293	164E:245N	1	0-22	14/09/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
294	70E:300N	1	0-27	11/09/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
295	70E:305N	1	0-47	14/09/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
296	70E:305N	1	0-47	14/09/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
297	70E:305N	1	0-47	14/09/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
298	70E:310N	1	0-60	14/09/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
299	70E:310N	1	0-60	14/09/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
300	75E:290N	1	0-27	14/09/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					Yes	A1177
301	75E:290N	1	0-27	14/09/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Core (Rotated)					No	A1177
302	75E:295N	1	0-19	14/09/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
303	75E:295N	1	0-19	14/09/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
304	75E:305N	1	0-31	11/09/2023	1	Indigenous	Selkirk Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
305	75E:305N	1	0-31	11/09/2023	6	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
306	75E:305N	1	0-31	11/09/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
307	75E:305N	1	0-31	11/09/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Shatter					No	A1177
308	78E:292N	1	0-26	24/08/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
309	78E:292N	1	0-26	24/08/2023	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
310	78E:292N	1	0-26	24/08/2023	1	Indigenous	Flint Ridge Chalcedony	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
311	78E:297N	1	0-20	24/08/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
312	78E:297N	1	0-20	24/08/2023	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
313	78E:302N	1	0-24	24/08/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
314	78E:302N	1	0-24	24/08/2023	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
315	78E:302N	1	0-24	24/08/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
316	78E:302N	1	0-24	24/08/2023	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
317	80E:295N	1	0-21	22/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
318	80E:295N	1	0-21	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
319	80E:295N	1	0-21	22/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
320	80E:300N	1	0-21	22/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
321	80E:300N	1	0-21	22/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
322	85E:295N	1	0-17	21/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
323	85E:295N	1	0-17	21/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
324	85E:295N	1	0-17	21/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
325	85E:295N	1	0-17	21/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					Yes	A1177
326	85E:295N	1	0-17	21/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Primary)					No	A1177
327	85E:300N	1	0-25	20/07/2021	4	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
328	85E:300N	1	0-25	20/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Kettle Point Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
329	85E:300N	1	0-25	20/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
330	90E:290N	1	0-16	21/07/2021	5	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
331	90E:290N	1	0-16	21/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Edge Trimming)					No	A1177
332	90E:290N	1	0-16	21/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Haldimand Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
333	90E:290N	1	0-16	21/07/2021	3	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
334	90E:290N	1	0-16	21/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Decortication (Secondary)					No	A1177
335	90E:290N	1	0-16	21/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Biface Thinning)				Wear along straight margin	No	A1177
336	90E:290N	1	0-16	21/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Informal Lithic	Utilized Flake (Primary)				Wear along both lateral margins	No	A1177
337	90E:295N	1	0-19	21/07/2021	11	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Fragment)					No	A1177
338	90E:295N	1	0-19	21/07/2021	2	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Lithic Debitage	Flake (Biface Thinning)					No	A1177
339	90E:295N	1	0-19	21/07/2021	1	Indigenous	Onondaga Chert	Formal Lithic	Point (Side-Notched)				Missing tip and mid-section / Small point with thin, shallow side notches / Large, blocky base / Widest portion at base / Characteristics similar to Late Woodland side-notched triangular point (e.g., Nanticoke)	No	A1177

Appendix E: Supplementary Analysis of Formal Lithic Artifacts (Stage 3)

Object Name	Record	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Completeness	Cross-Section	Blade Length (mm)	Lateral Edge Shape	Stem Length (mm)	Base Width (mm)	Haft Width (mm)	Notch Width (mm)	Basal Edge Shape
Point (Stemmed)	2	15.6+	17.9+	4.6	Fragment	Biconvex	-	-	9.1	16	11.2	-	Straight
Uniface (Fragment)	56	27.7+	14.4+	6.5	Fragment	Plano-convex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biface (Fragment)	61	21.8+	20.9+	5.4	Tip	Biconvex	-	Convex	-	-	-	-	-
Biface (Fragment)	96	21.7+	27.4	13.7	Fragment	Biconvex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scraper (Hafted)	156	15.9	23.8	6.4	Complete	Biconvex	-	-	-	-	-	-	Convex
Point (Side-Notched)	339	14.4+	16.6	4.6	Base	Biconvex	-	-	-	16.6	12.8	3.4	Irregular