STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PART OF LOT 21, CONCESSION 2, FORMERLY COLLINGWOOD TOWNSHIP, TOWN OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS, GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO

REVISED REPORT

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Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF# P125-0187-2015
ASI File: 15SP-025

3 October, 2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the 25.2 hectare subject property forming Part of Lot 21, Concession 2 in the Town of The Blue Mountains, County of Grey was completed as a matter of due diligence on the part of Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc. during their pre-purchase feasibility and risk analyses.

The assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, and its nineteenth and twentieth-century development history. The circa A.D. 1630-1650 Odawa and Tionontaté Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) was known to exist on a portion of the property prior to this assessment. This archaeological site was also identified as containing Euro-Canadian components related to the occupation of the property by the families of John Braser and Andrew Fleming in the nineteenth century, although neither occupation had been subject to formal or focused archaeological investigation.

The Stage 1 background research also concluded that there is potential for the presence of additional pre-and post-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on the balance of the subject property where topography, drainage and soil conditions were suitable. Subsequent Stage 2 field investigations, carried out by means of pedestrian and test-pit survey in all areas deemed to have archaeological potential (excluding the previously investigated portions of the Plater-Fleming site) resulted in the discovery of three previously unknown multi-component Aboriginal sites, two peripheral activity areas associated with the seventeenth-century occupation of the Plater-Fleming site and very limited remains associated with the Braser and Fleming tenancies, the former of which is ill-defined and without focus and the latter of which were recovered from entirely disturbed contexts.

The three Aboriginal archaeological sites—P1 (BdHb-6), P2 (BdHb-7) and P6 (BdHb-8) —represent Middle Woodland, Late Woodland and Contact-period occupations and are resources of cultural heritage value or interest as stipulated by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:40). Likewise, the peripheral deposits associated with the Plater-Fleming site have cultural heritage value or interest.

No definitive evidence of archaeological deposits associated with the John Braser occupation of the subject property was encountered. The finds of isolated examples of nineteenth-century material on the Plater-Fleming village, as reported by This Land Archaeology Inc. (Finlayson 2014), and in two locations in the slope and valley lands surrounding the village as documented in this assessment

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may well relate to Braser period activities, but they are diffuse and without focus, indicating neither the location of the house or barns.

In contrast, the former location of the Fleming house (Craigleith House) was conclusively identified, however, it was revealed that the structure and surrounding area had been highly disturbed by the demolition of the house and grading of the surrounding area in the 1980s.

Finally, the ruins of a barn found southeast of the Plater-Fleming site correspond to the latter portion of the Fleming period, or the Plater occupation, although test pitting of this area and adjacent lands did not result in the discovery of any artifacts.

In light of these results the following recommendations are made:

1. The Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2), as defined on the basis of this and the previous assessments, should be avoided and protected within the context of any development plan for the property.

   Further intrusive archaeological investigation of the site is neither desirable nor necessary. This conclusion is consistent with the wishes of the Huron-Wendat Nation and the Saugeen Ojibway Nation as expressed during on-going engagement related to this assessment (see *Supplementary Documentation*: Record of Aboriginal Engagement).

   The proposed protection zone (*Supplementary Documentation*: Figures 7 and 8) identified for the purposes of site avoidance has been defined on the following considerations:
   - the results of the various archaeological assessments completed at the site (MIA 1989; Finlayson 2014; ASI: this report);
   - the toe of the steep slope of the Lake Nipissing ridge along the northeast side of the site;
   - the toes of the steep slopes to the northwest and southwest sides of the site associated with the creek valleys that have been cut through the Lake Nipissing ridge or the channels of those creeks, and;
   - a 20-metre buffer established beyond the known southwest and west limits of the site (as defined by peripheral middens) where the physical constraints are less clear.

   The protection zone thus defined includes the primary settlement area of the Plater-Fleming site as known previously and as expanded northwest by the discovery of a potential midden area during this assessment, the creek outlier found to the southeast, as well as the presumed Braser component (based on the distribution of a limited number of potentially associated artifacts and historical map evidence) and it conforms to the requirements of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* for Aboriginal village sites (MTC 2011:68, 4.1 Standard 1). Archaeological monitoring of any future landscape alterations beyond the

protection zone consistent with MTCS requirements for partial clearance (MTC 2011:140, 7.8.5 Standard 1.e.iii) will be necessary (see also Recommendation 7).

2. Implementation of the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) protection and avoidance program, based on the protection zone defined above (*Supplementary Documentation*: Figures 7 and 8), should be developed by means of a Stage 3 assessment that will not involve further field work but which will describe a detailed strategy for short- and long-term protection as required by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:68-70, 4.1.1 Standards 1-3 and 4.1.4 Standards1-3). The development of the detailed protection and avoidance strategy should include appropriate engagement with the Saugeen Ojibway Nation, the Huron-Wendat Nation and the Wyandotte of Kansas.

3. Any future modification to the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) protection zone that would result in a reduction of the area to be protected and avoided, or which would involve alteration to any part of the known site, must be preceded by comprehensive Stage 3 investigation, carried out according to the requirements of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* as defined for Late Woodland Aboriginal village sites (MTC 2011:47-53, 54-55, Sections 3.2 and 3.3). It is also noted that since the Braser component of the Plater-Fleming site continues to lack spatial focus, any Stage 3 investigation must address the potential cultural heritage value or interest of this period of the site's occupation.

   Given the cultural heritage value and sensitivities of the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2), any detailed program of Stage 3 assessment should be developed in consultation with staff of the Archaeology Programs Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and engagement with the Saugeen Ojibway Nation, the Huron-Wendat Nation and the Wyandotte of Kansas.

4. In view of the destruction of the former Craigleith House component of the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) and the removal of all associated archaeological deposits, this component is of no further cultural heritage value or interest and may be considered clear of further archaeological concern. None of the material recovered from the site was found in sound archaeological context, nor was any evidence for the potential survival of any such contexts documented.

5. Protection and avoidance of the P1 (BdHb-6), P2 (BdHb-7) and P6 (BdHb-8) sites is considered to be the preferred mitigation option within the context of any development plan for the property. It is recognized that Stage 3 assessment of each site is required to more fully identify the character, extent and significance of the archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. However, it is recommended that the scale of any such work be minimized to that necessary to confidently define the limits of each site area. This

recommendation is consistent with the wishes of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation and the Huron-Wendat Nation as expressed during on-going engagement related to this assessment (see *Supplementary Documentation*: Record of Aboriginal Engagement).

The Stage 3 assessments should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS. Then controlled surface collections (CSCs) must be conducted to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will require that the site areas be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for a least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing this work. The location of each artifact should be mapped with the aid of a transit or total station, and maps of the surface distributions of artifacts produced for each site.

It should be noted in the case of the P2 site (BdHb-7), it will be necessary to relocate and fully excavate the remains of the possible dog burial, as identified on the basis of a surface scatter of skeletal elements during the Stage 2 survey, prior to reploughing of the site area, as this feature appears to constitute a shallow deposit that would be further disturbed or dispersed by the reploughing of the site area. The excavation of these remains must proceed by hand, using shovels and trowels, as appropriate, to remove the plough-disturbed soils in one metre units tied to the recording grid. Soils must be screened through six-millimetre mesh to recover all elements and any associated artifacts. Any undisturbed subsurface deposits related to the burial must be recorded in plan and profile and the skeletal remains carefully exposed and recovered.

On the basis of the Stage 2 and Stage 3 surface indicators of the potential limits of the sites, preliminary 20-metre buffer zones should be established around each site and a series of one-metre test units must be excavated at five-metre intervals within the 20-metre buffer areas beyond the Stage 2 and/or Stage 3 estimated site limits to confirm the validity of these limits. Each unit must be excavated five centimetres into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through six mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil must be troweled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. Where conditions are amenable, soils from selected units at the P2 (BdHb-7) and P6 (BdHb-8) sites may be screened through three-mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of smaller items such as glass beads. Some test unit excavation within the core areas of the sites may be undertaken at a wide grid interval (e.g., 20 m) in order to determine core yields and obtain a clear understanding of the characteristics of the site in terms of artifact densities as they related to definitions of site limits.

The limits of each site defined on the basis of this work will inform subsequent planning decisions with respect to mitigation by means of short- and long-term protection strategies or salvage excavation if deemed appropriate in one or more cases. Determination of the preferred mitigation options must be based, in part, on ongoing engagement with the relevant First Nations. If mitigation through salvage excavation ultimately is determined to

be the preferred option for either the BdHb-6, 7 and 8, then it will be necessary to complete Stage 3 investigations within the core area of site to the degree required by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* in terms of test unit excavation, etc.

6. Prior to the initiation of the Stage 3 assessment program at sites BdHb-6, -7 and -8, it is requested that partial clearance be given to those portions of the subject property where there are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological sites, as indicated on *Supplementary Documentation*: Figure 7.

7. Prior to completion of the Stage 3 assessment program at sites BdHb-6, -7 and -8, and as a condition of partial clearance, it is recommended that any proposed land-disturbing activities within the areas of no further archaeological concern be subject to the following:

   The limits of the protected blocks surrounding the archaeological sites—which are defined on the basis of topography and areas of previous disturbance—be fenced under the supervision of a licensed archaeologist prior to any on-site activity.

   The protective fencing must remain in place until the Stage 3 test excavations of each site have been completed. The maintenance and efficacy of the fencing must be confirmed through monitoring on the part of a licensed archaeologist.

   Written confirmation from the proponent regarding their commitment to implement this strategy and confirmation that any potential ground alterations will avoid the archaeological protection areas must be filed with Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

   It is noted that the protection zone around the BdHb-6, -7 and -8 sites will be adjusted following the completion of the Stage 3 assessments to include only the site areas and the necessary buffers.

8. To minimize the risk of impacting any ossuary, cemetery or any other form of exterior activity area associated with the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) that may be located within the subject property, a licensed archaeologist must be present to monitor all predevelopment topsoil removal (grading) within those portions of the subject property outside of any of the protected blocks.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	David Robertson, MA Senior Archaeologist & Manager, Planning Division
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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc. to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Part of Lot 21, Concession 2 in the former Township of Collingwood, now Town of the Blue Mountains (Figure 1). The subject property encompasses approximately 25.5 hectares.

The assessment, which is a part of Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc.'s due diligence process, was conducted under the project management of David Robertson, and project direction of Eva MacDoanld (MTCS PIF P125-0187-2015). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the terms of the Ontario Heritage Act and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's (now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all necessary activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc. on September 3, 2015.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Contact Period

The study area falls within the ancestral territory of the Tionontaté and the Saugeen Ojibway Nation and encompasses the Odawa Plater-Fleming archaeological site (see Section 1.3). The Tionontaté were closely related to the Huron-Wendat and lived in the area west of Huronia within the current Town of The Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario. The seventeenth-century French explorers who encountered these peoples dubbed them the Petun, or "tobacco people," due to their reputation of growing large amounts of tobacco (Garrad and Heidenreeich 1978:395). The Odawa were an Algonquian-speaking people who occupied portions of the southern Canadian Shield and the western and upper Great Lakes areas (Feest and Feest 1978:772).

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Survey and Settlement

The town of The Blue Mountains is located in Grey County, Ontario, and is situated on the south shore of Nottawasaga Bay. The town was formed in 2001 through the amalgamation of a number of smaller townships and communities, principally Collingwood and Thornbury. The present Town of the Blue Mountains generally follows the original boundaries of Collingwood Township.

Collingwood was the first township in the county to be surveyed, a project undertaken by Charles Rankin in 1833. Rankin, who settled near Thornbury that same year, first named the area Alta due to the high elevations of the Niagara Escarpment (Mika and Mika 1977:466). However, the name was changed to Collingwood early in the township's history (Marsh 1931:38). Despite the demand for land in Upper Canada, settlement in Collingwood Township was slow due to two important factors. First, the geography of the area, which is dominated in many parts by the steep face of the Niagara Escarpment, inhibited settlement in various locations throughout the region. The Escarpment rises abruptly, from 220 to 435

metres above sea level, near Georgian Bay (Shannon 2000:59). This steep face extends southeastward through Collingwood Township, making early cultivation in many lots difficult.

The second impediment to settlement was the high proportion of land in the township purchased by speculators (Town of Blue Mountains 2009:20). Indeed, one scholar has suggested that land speculation was the primary hindrance to occupation and cultivation in Collingwood Township (Shannon 2000:114). The pattern of speculation was resolved in the second half of the nineteenth century when land was increasingly transferred to settlers.

By the mid-nineteenth century, the ethnic makeup of the township was exclusively Anglo-Celtic, with the majority of inhabitants coming from Scotland, supplemented by settlers from other areas in Canada West, England, Ireland and the United States. For example, a sample of 235 settlers taken from the 1851 Census (Collingwood Township, Grey County:1-10) reveals that 109 were born in Scotland, 85 in a Canadian territory, 25 in England, 10 in Ireland, and 6 in the United States.

European settlement of what is now Craigleith began in the 1840s, and a post office was opened in the hamlet in 1857(Mika 1977:466). Though there are no valuable natural minerals in the township, stone quarrying was an early industry, and Darley Pollard attempted to extract oil from the shale found in the area in 1859. The Craigleith Oil Works burned down before production of viable quantities of illuminating oil.

Lot 21, Concession 2 in Collingwood Township was patented by Sidney Smith Hamilton in the spring of 1836. Hamilton sold the lot to John Braser about four months later to John Braser (variously spelled Brasser, Brasure, etc.), who built the first house on the property. John Braser sold the property to his brother Charles in 1841, who in turn sold it to James Dawson Stephens in 1845. A Thomas Stephens is recorded to be resident on the lot in the 1851 census. James Thomas Stephens sold the lot to Andrew Greig Fleming in 1854. Fleming and his son John, built a new house on the property, naming it Craigleith. Andrew Greig's other son was Sanford Fleming, the noted Canadian surveyor and civil engineer. The Fleming house was located to the west-southwest of the Braser home lot according to an undated, but probably early 1860s, plan of the property (Figure 2) that was prepared by either Sanford or John Fleming (Garrad, personal communication 2015). The Fleming house is also shown on the map of Collingwood Township in the 1880 Walker and Miles *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Grey*, although it is not plotted with any accuracy (Figure 3).

The Flemings owned the property until 1927, at which time it was acquired by Henry Benjamin Plater. The Plater family sold the house in the 1980s (Martin 2012), at which time it was demolished.

1.3 Archaeological Context

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

As noted in Section 1.1, the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) occupies the southwest portion of the subject property, while the Plater-Martin site (BdHb-1) is located a short distance to the southeast. Both sites weres registered in 1967 by Charles Garrad who, based on his more than 50 years of investigations of the archaeological sites of the Collingwood area and extensive historical research, is a recognized authority on the Petun/Tionontaté.

1.3.1 Summary of Previous Investigation of the Plater-Fleming Site

The Plater-Fleming site was first documented by Andrew Hunter in 1904 and subsequently investigated by Charles Garrad and J. Allan Blair in 1961 while they were working at the Plater-Martin site located approximately 400 metres to the southeast. Plater-Martin had first been identified in the early twentieth century and at the time was believed to be the most northerly Jesuit mission of St. Simon and St. Jude (Garrad 1989:8). With the discovery of the Plater-Fleming site, it was concluded that Plater-Martin was the mission site of St. Mathew while Plater Fleming was St. Simon and St. Jude.

The first archaeological investigation at Plater Fleming involved the test pitting of a slope in an area where shell beads had reportedly been found by the Plater family. The Platers also reported that they had found human remains when they were clearing an old orchard at the top of slope in close proximity to the area where the shell beads were found (Garrad 1989:8, 2006:11).

In 1962-1963, Blair and Garrad excavated a 65' x 5' (189.8 x 1.52 m) test trench through an undisturbed and exceedingly artifact rich slope midden at the north end of the site (Garrad 1989:9). Garrad subsequently carried out several surface collections in the area of a cultivated garden near the former Plater house. In 1985, Garrad updated the description for the registered site to include the nineteenth-century John Braser house and barns, as reflected on the contemporary mapping and the Fleming (later Plater) house, which was still standing at the time (Garrad 1989:11).

Detailed mapping of the Garrad excavations is not available in a form that can be overlaid with any accuracy on the project base. A map of the 1962-1963 test trench, for example, is not to scale and references landmarks that are no longer present (but see Section 3.1.1 for some additional discussion of possible correlations).

The Museum of Indian Archaeology (MIA) undertook a "Preliminary Assessment" of the Plater-Fleming site and some of the surrounding lands in 1988. The area of the former orchards, comprising seven separate parcels on top of the ridge was ploughed and subject to pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals. No archaeological sites were found in six of the ploughed fields. In the seventh field, corresponding to the majority of the Plater-Fleming site area a total of approximately 350 artifacts was found. The distribution of material indicated the presence of two middens, while soil discolourations suggested the presence of at least two others that were likely to extend beyond the margins of the ploughed field. The settlement area was estimated to extend over an area of approximately 0.75 ha. During the surface investigations, two shallow dog burials were found and excavated (MIA 1989, Pearce 1989).

MIA then mechanically excavated two 3.5-metre wide test trenches across the site, uncovering evidence of four widely spaced, seven-metre wide long houses and a three-row perimeter palisade (Figure 4, *Supplementary Documentation* Figure 2). The basal remnants of a fifth midden were found in the palisade area. An additional three dog burials were found during this work (Pearce 1989).

The five dog burials described as showing "extensive signs of butchering or ceremonial dismemberment, in the form of numerous cut marks on virtually every bone" (MIA 1989:5). The burials were distributed across the site (*Supplementary Documentation* Figure 2), suggesting they were not limited to a particular enclave within the village. Ceremonies involving the ritual treatment of dogs are known from the ethnohistoric literature from the Upper Great Lakes, as well as being identified archaeologically on sites in the Bruce Peninsula and Shield area of Ontario, such as the Frank Bay, Dunks Bay and Providence Bay sites (e.g., Brizinski and Savage 1983; Quaife 1947:43; Fox 1990:471; Oberholtzer 2002).

A total of 115 ceramic rim sherds was recovered from Garrad's investigations while the MIA excavations yielded 16 rim sherds. The design sequences on these sherds were compared to those recovered from other Tionontaté sites and it was determined, not unexpectedly, that Plater–Fleming was most closely related to the adjacent Plater-Martin site. Significant percentages of Warminster Horizontal and Genoa Frilled ceramic types suggested to Garrad (1989:13, 2014: 283) that refuges from the Wendat Ossossané village fled to Plater-Fleming following the abandonment of their homeland in 1649. This was based on the inference that Genoa Frilled ceramics relate to the refugee Wenro, who settled at Ossossané in 1639 and then sought refuge among the Tionontaté (Ridley 1973; Hawkins 2001). Hawkins (2004) later noted that in addition to the Wenro, there were other refugee groups among the Wendat that may have been responsible for the presence of Genoa Frilled pottery noting the difficulty in ascribing ceramic styles to a particular ethnic group.

Two ceramic types, Blue Mountain Punctate and Appliqué Strip, found on earlier Tionontaté sites and thought to be associated with Algonquian speaking peoples in Ohio and adjacent southern Michigan do not occur at the Plater-Fleming site (Garrad 2011:406-407; 2014: 276-277). Ceramic vessels of these types, some shell tempered and therefore unlikely to have been made locally, may originate with either Fire Nation groups or the Fort Ancient Complex (through their contact with the Neutral). The Odawa were at war with the Fire Nation and at least one adopted Fire Nation captive was known to have lived among the Tionontaté in 1640. It is also known that Algonquian was spoken in at least two villages at that time (Thwaites 1896-1901, 21:125).

In terms of lithic raw material, the recovered Plater-Fleming artifact assemblage consists of 55% local Fossil Hill chert (Collingwood) followed by a relatively high percentage (42.8%) of Kettle Point chert. The remaining chert types include small amounts of Bayport chert from Saginaw Bay Michigan (Fox and Garrad 2004:127). Fox and Garrad equate the presence of Kettle Point chert on Plater-Fleming and other Tionontaté sites with the Odawa given their travels on Lake Huron and easy access to the Kettle Point chert quarry. The significant presence of this chert is interpreted as evidence of trade with the Odawa, Odawa residing in Tionontaté villages or in the case of large percentages such as at Plater-Fleming, a "probable Algonquian" occupation (Fox and Garrad 2004: 126-128; Garrad: 2014:322-323; also Fox 1990a).

Among the recovered faunal remains from the site were modified black bear mandibles that have been associated with Odawa bear ritual (Thwaites 1896-1901, 57:255; Garrad 1969, 2014:330; Smith 1985:110-116).These have also been found at the Plater-Martin and Hamilton-Lougheed sites. The presence of 25 modified black bear mandibles with ceramics similar to those of the Tionontaté at the Rock Island II site in Wisconsin and at the St. Ignace site in northern Michigan has helped to delineate the early post dispersal route of the Tionontaté-Odawa from the Collingwood area to the upper Great Lakes (Garrad 2011: 381).

The analysis of the faunal remains from the Plater-Fleming site was undertaken by Peter Hamalainen (1981; 1984), who argued that the presence of modified black bear skull and distal phalanges is suggestive of Odawa bear ceremonialism. Modified bear skulls, on the other hand, may also relate to Wendat cultural practice as evidenced by the presence of a juvenile bear skull on the living floor of a fourteenth century Wendat sweat lodge (Robertson et al. 1995) and bear canines and phalanges have also been found on ancestral Wendat sites (e.g., Birch and Williamson 2013: 109-110) suggesting these elements were curated and used in ornamentation. The practice among the Wendat of raising young bears in enclosures within longhouses and killing them after two or three years for a feast was also noted by early Europeans (e.g., Biggar 1922-1936, 3:130). The modified bear mandibles, however, appear to be diagnostic of the Tionontaté/Odawa. Hamalainen (1981:93) has also associated the presence of moose antler with Algonquian speaking inhabitants.

The Plater Fleming site has yielded a large number of European trade goods indicating that it was occupied during the period of direct contact with Europeans. These goods include copper trade kettle fragments and scrap, iron axes and knives and glass trade beads. The analysis of the glass trade beads indicates that the Plater-Fleming site is a Bead Period IIIb site, being occupied late in the Ontario Iroquoian sequence, dating to the decade prior to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat, Tionontaté and Odawa at the hands of the Five Nations Iroquois (1640-1650) (Kenyon and Kenyon 1983:74). Based on glass trade beads, Garrad believes that both Plater-Martin and Plater-Fleming are the latest villages in the regional sequence and represent the terminal occupations (Garrad 2014:385).

On the basis of these findings, Garrad has identified Plater-Fleming as the Jesuit mission site known as St. Simon and St. Jude based on its northerly location (Garrad 1989:17). Garrad believes that nearby Plater-Martin was Ekarenniondi (Standing Rock), the Jesuit mission site of St. Mathias (Mathew), which in 1648, according to Father Garnier who resided there, was occupied by both Tionontaté and Algonquians. By close association with Plater-Martin and the presence of the Algonquian traits in the artifact assemblages, Garrad asserts that Plater-Fleming was similarly occupied in part (Garrad 1989:8, 2014:432) or mostly (Garrad and Fox 2004:128) by Algonquian speaking Odawa.

In 2009, This Land Archaeology Inc. carried out a Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Plater-Fleming site, the scope of which was ostensibly limited to only that field work required to inform the development of a Stage 4 salvage excavation plan for site (Finlayson 2014). The field work involved test pitting of the slopes on the northwest, northeast and southeast sides of the site and the excavation of eight one-metre test units. No slope middens were identified on the basis of the test pitting and the eight test units only yielded a total of 25 artifacts, of which eight date to the nineteenth century (Finlayson 2014). Following an extended period of discussion with Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport staff, the Stage 1-3 assessment report made the following recommendations (Finlayson 2014:6):

- Stage 2 assessment of all lands not previously assessed [by the 1989 MIA assessment] in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*;
- Stage 3 assessment of the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* Stage 3 one-metre units are to be excavated across the site as defined by the MIA CSP to:
    - determine the extent of the site;
    - collect a representative sample of artifacts across the site;
    - assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the site;
    - to determine the nature and extent of subsurface deposits, cultural features and structures; and
    - to determine if the Stage 3 has sufficiently documented the site or if further measures are required to document or protect the site as required by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*
- The Braser Log Cabin and Craigleith House are to be subjected to Stage 3 archaeological assessment [it must be noted that this recommendation was made in the absence of any direct archaeological documentation of either component in terms of location, conditions, content, etc.].

One other archaeological site has been registered within a kilometre of the subject property. The Goodchild site (BdHb-3) is located to the northwest of the subject property and is presumed to be the cemetery for the Plater-Fleming village. Human remains were discovered there, in 1968, when a house foundation and basement were being excavated.

Finally it may be noted that archaeological assessments of two properties to the immediate east and southeast of the subject property which incorporate parts of the Plater-Martin site (BdHb-1) have been

undertaken recently. Neither assessment resulted in the discovery of archaeological resources other than those related to Plater-Martin (AMICK 2011; ASI 2015).

1.3 Physiographical Context and Aboriginal Archaeological Potential

The subject property is situated in the Niagara Escarpment physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:114-122). The Niagara Escarpment itself is described by Chapman and Putnam (1984) as being an escarpment that effectively divides Southern Ontario into its eastern and western halves along a roughly north-south aligned axis. The Niagara Escarpment in the area near Craigleith is characterized as being one of the steepest sections of relief, with cliffs and "mountainous terrain" facing north east towards Georgian Bay (Chapman and Putnam 1984:117). The subject property is located at the foot of the escarpment adjacent and is divided into upper and lower sections by the shore cliffs formed by the high waters of Lake Nipissing. These steep cliffs are the defining feature of the property. The predominant soils above the shore cliffs are mapped as imperfectly drained sandy silt till (MNR 1974; OGS 2003). The lower portion of the property is mapped as well drained glaciolacustrine sands (MNR 1974; OGS 2003). These constitute a series of Nipissing recessional beach ridges. Within this portion of the property there are several areas of low relief and poor drainage.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location. Several watercourses flow through the subject property. The MTC's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:17) stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

The subject property is bisected by a small northeasterly flowing stream that is entrenched in a valley. A second stream flows along the west boundary of the property. The presence of these features, together with the Nipissing recessional beaches, clearly demonstrates the subject property has potential for the presence of archaeological resources in addition to the Plater-Fleming site.

1.4 Stage 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment

The Stage 2 field assessment was completed between September 14 and October 1, 2015 in order to inventory, identify and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject property prior to development. All field work was conducted under the field direction of Robert Wojtowicz, BSc (R291). The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of field work. Field observations were compiled on project mapping of the subject property (Figure 5).

2.0 FIELD METHODS

All fieldwork for the Stage 2 assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

2.1 Upper Property

All arable lands on the upper portion of the subject property above the Nipissing ridge were subject to pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals during the 1988 MIA assessment (Pearce 1989), and as reviewed by Finlayson (2014) to the satisfaction of MTCS. Much of the formerly open fields surveyed by MIA have been colonized by dogwood.

The 2015 Stage 2 assessment of the upper portion of the property was confined to test pitting of all wooded areas deemed to exhibit archaeological potential (Plates 1-2) and review and documentation of those lands deemed not to exhibit archaeological potential on the basis of excessive slope (Plates 3-4) or poor drainage (Plate 5).

Test pits were excavated at five-metre intervals within all areas of potential. All test pits were a minimum of 30 centimetres in diameter, were excavated five centimetres into sterile subsoil and examined for the presence of natural or cultural stratigraphy. In instances where artifacts were discovered, the survey was intensified where necessary to provide reliable data for evaluation, as per Section 2.1.3 Test Pit Survey, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, without resulting in undue disturbance to the archaeological resource by excavating more test pits than was required to obtain a sufficient artifact sample to evaluate the potential significance of the site or the determine the likely extent of the deposit.

All test pit fills were screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery and all test pits were backfilled upon completion. Approximately 20% of the lands above the Nipissing ridge were subject to test pitting. Undisturbed soil profiles on this portion of the property typically consisted of 25-30 cm of dark brown to black clay loam over a reddish-brown clay subsoil, although the landform on which the Plater-Fleming site is located was characterized by a very dark greyish-brown sandy loam over a light yellowish-brown sand subsoil.

Spatial data, including the locations of all positive test units, was collected using a hand held Garmin Oregon 450 GPS unit.

2.2 Lower Property

Where possible, the open areas on the lower portion of the property were ploughed and allowed to weather through several rain showers prior to pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals. Ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. Visibility conditions were excellent at well over 80% (Plates 6-11). In instances where artifacts were discovered, the survey was intensified as per Section 2.1.1 Pedestrian Survey; Standard 7 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist* through examination of a 20 metre by 20 metre area around all archaeological resources at one-metre intervals to define the limits of the scatter. The pedestrian survey resulted in the examination of approximately 50% of the lower portion of the property.

Those areas that could not be ploughed were reviewed to identify areas of potential that required assessment by test pitting, which was generally carried out at five-metre intervals (Plates 12-13). All test pits were a minimum of 30 centimetres in diameter, were excavated five centimetres into sterile subsoil and examined for the presence of natural or cultural stratigraphy. Several areas of adverse soil conditions, consisting of somewhat poorly drained shallow organic loams mixed with massive quantities of shale shingle and cobbles (Plates 14-16) lying directly on bedrock or cobble pavement, were tested at ten-metre intervals as these soil conditions were deemed to be an indicator of strongly reduced archaeological potential, or absence o f such potential. Approximately 20% of the lower property was examined through test pit survey. The undisturbed soils below the ridge varied from 25-30 cm of very dark grayish brown sandy loam over light yellowish brown sand subsoil to 5-30 cm of brown clay loam with gravel and shingle inclusions over a reddish-brown clay subsoil or in some instances bedrock of cobble pavement.

Spatial data, including the locations of all surface finds and positive test units, was collected using a hand held Garmin Oregon 450 GPS unit.

Substantial areas within the wooded portion of the lower property were poorly drained, due to lower relief (Plates 17 and 18). Numerous drainage ditches were constructed at some point in the past in an effort to improve drainage conditions (Plate 19), and a substantial artificial pond was built near the base of the ridge on the east side of the central creek flowing through the property (Plates 20-21). These areas of poor drainage and disturbance, which account for approximately 30% of the lower property, were not tested.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 survey work resulted in the documentation of three major Aboriginal sites below the Nipissing ridge and two areas of Euro-Canadian finds above the ridge, along with additional finds related to the known Plater-Fleming site (*Supplementary Documentation* Figure 1). The discovery of the latter has resulted in an extension to its boundaries as they were previously understood.

All written field notes, annotated field maps, etc. related to the project are stored at ASI's main office at 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto. Field photography (256 images), GPS logs, and other digital files related to the project are stored on ASI network servers. These may be transferred to CD-ROM if deemed necessary.

3.1 Upper Property Finds

3.1.1 Plater-Fleming Site (BdHb-2)

Additional finds related to the Plater-Fleming site were found while test pitting along a gradually sloping promontory located beyond the previously assumed northwest boundary of the site (*Supplementary Documentation* Figures 1 and 2). These suggest the presence of a perimeter midden or refuse dump along the slope on this side of the village. Eight positive test pits were encountered over an area of approximately 200m^2 yielding a total of 26 artifacts (Table 1). These finds appear to be located in the general area of Blair and Garrad's 1962-1963 midden excavations.

The lithic artifacts consist of a small triangular projectile point—or perhaps a drill—of Fossil Hill formation chert (Cat. L2) and the stem portion of an Onondaga chert projectile point (Cat. L1). The triangular point has beveled and retouched lateral margins and measures 22 x 16 x 4 mm (Plate 22). The Onondaga chert stem fragment preserves a portion of its rounded base and is thermally altered.

The ceramics include a ceramic vessel neck-shoulder sherd (Plate 22) that bears decoration reminiscent of Middle Iroquoian motifs (Cat. P1), a plain vessel body sherd (Cat. P3) and 13 unanalyzable fragments (Cat. P2, P4, P5).

The faunal remains consist of four unidentifiable mammal fragments (Cat. F1, F2) and three bivalve shell fragments (Cat. F2).

Table 1: Plater-Fleming (BdHb-2) Northwest Component Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Context	Qty	Artifact	Material	Comments
L1	TP2	1	Projectile point fragment	Onondaga	thick, stem portion of a proj. pt., w rounded base; thermally altered; 19x15x8 mm
L2	TP7	1	Projectile point	Fossil Hill	small, triangular proj. pt. or poss.drill, w beveled and retouched lateral margins
P1	TP3	1	Ceramic vessel neck-shoulder sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Incised Right Obliques [Neck] over Stamped Triangular Right Obliques over Plain [Shoulder]; Interior - Plain [Neck] over Plain [Shoulder]
P2	TP5	2	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P3	TP6	1	Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]
P4	TP6	10	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P5	TP7	1	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P6	TP8	1	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
F1	TP4	1	Mammal element		Indeterminate species, element, portion
F2	TP6	3	Bivalve		Shell, ndeterminate species, incomplete
F3	TP8	3	Mammal element		Indeterminate species, element, portion
M1	TP1	1	Fossil crinoid		Not culturally modified

Another concentration of artifacts was discovered while test piting along the west side of the creek in the ravine on the southeast side of the Plater-Fleming site settlement (*Supplementary Documentation* Figures 1 and 2). The artifacts were recovered from eight positive test units that formed a linear spread measuring approximately 10 metres in length and 2.5 metres in width, oriented roughly parallel to the creek channel. Some of the material is clearly related to the seventeenth-century occupation of the site, while some is associated with nineteenth-century activity (Table 2). The location of these finds roughly coincides with the location of the Braser house as depicted on the 1850s-1860s Fleming map of the property (Figure 2).

The seventeenth-century material consists of a shatter fragment of Fossil Hill chert (Cat. L3) and two small undecorated ceramic vessel body sherds that mend together (Cat. P1). This material may represent down-slope erosion or the presence of a small activity area within the creek valley.

The nineteenth-century items consist of two container glass fragments (Cat. H1, H2) and two smoking pipe fragments (Cat. H3, H4) (Plate 23).

Five faunal fragments were recovered, including three derived from domestic pig, which clearly relate to nineteenth-century activities.

Table 2: Plater-Fleming (BdHb-2) Southeast Component Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Context	Qty	Artifact	Material	Comments
L3	TP7	1	Flake fragment	Fossil Hill	
P1	TP1	2	Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed interior; Smoothed exterior
H1	TP3	1	Container glass		Body fragment, light aqua

Table 2: Plater-Fleming (BdHb-2) Southeast Component Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Context	Qty	Artifact	Material	Comments
H2	TP4	1	Container glass		Body fragment, light aqua
H3	TP4	1	Smoking pipe		White ball clay, bowl portion
H4	TP7	1	Smoking pipe		White ball clay, bowl portion
F4	TP2	1	Mammal element		Indeterminate species, element, portion
F5	TP4	1	Mammal element		Pig tooth; incomplete
F6	TP5	1	Mammal element		Pig tooth; incomplete
F7	TP6	1	Mammal element		Pig rib; incomplete
F8	TP8	1	Mammal element		Indeterminate species, element, portion

3.1.2 The Fleming House Component (BdHb-2)

The residence built by Andrew Greig Fleming, circa 1855, known as Craigleith House, was demolished around 1989. The area of the former house was test pitted at five-metre intervals, with selected intensified testing as deemed necessary (*Supplementary Documentation*: Figures 1 and 3). The test pits were excavated by cultural strata and all soil was screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All artifacts were bagged by test pit number and cultural strata.

The positive test pits extended over an area of approximately 1,300 m^2. Most of the test pits demonstrated multiple soil layers (Plates 24-25) resulting from the effects of long-term landscape alterations, domestic infrastructure installations, and post-demolition grading and filling. The site is highly disturbed.

Sixteen unique soil contexts were documented in 48 test pits placed across the area. None represent an intact A-horizon and the depth of the B-horizon below the present grade varied considerably across the area, from 6 cm in Test Pit 9 to 57 cm in Test Pit 18. The contexts represent post-demolition grading and leveling fills, demolition layers, and a former septic bed (Table 3). Buried PVC pipes were encountered in the B-horizon in Test Pits 13, and 18.

Table 3: Unique Contexts in Test Pits at the Fleming House Component of the Plater-Fleming Site (BdHb-2)

Context	Provenience	Description	Interpretation
Lot 1	TP 1-4; 7, 9-37, 40-48	Dark reddish-brown clay loam	Landscape fill
Lot 2	TP 1-5, 7, 16, 20-22, 24, 27-28, 30-31, 41-48	Grey clay loam with small stones and mortar fragments	Demolition layer
Lot 3	TP 2-3, 16, 23, 25-26, 28, 30, 47-48	Dark brown clay loam	Possible former surface that has been impacted by demolition and grading activities
Lot 4	TP 1-7, 14-16, 20-21, 25-36, 40-48	Reddish-brown clay	B-horizon
Lot 5	TP 5, 25	Reddish clay mottled with charcoal and mortar	Demolition layer
Lot 6	TP 5, 18, 32	Light greyish-brown clay with small stones and mortar fragments	Demolition layer
Lot 7	TP 6, 17	Light brown silty loam with small stones and broken weeping tile fragments	Post-demolition grading fill
Lot 8	TP 6, 15	Sterile brown sand	Post-demolition grading fill
Lot 9	TP 8, 10, 37, 38	Sterile grey sand	Post-demolition grading fill
Lot 10	TP 8-13, 17-19, 22-24, 37-39	Reddish-brown clay with stone inclusions	B-horizon
Lot 11	TP 11, 38-39	Dark greyish-brown clay mottled with plaster	Demolition layer
Lot 12	TP 11, 15, 17, 40	Light brown silty loam mottled with mortar	Demolition layer
Lot 13	TP 19	Weeping tile contained in brown sand and gravel bed	Septic bed
Lot 14	TP 23	Light brown silty loam with slate inclusions	Post-demolition grading fill

Lot 15	TP 26	Reddish-brown clay with plaster inclusions	Demolition layer
Lot 16	TP 37	Dark brown silty loam	Post-demolition grading fill
Lot 17	TP 44	Dark brown silty loam with gravel inclusions	Post-demolition grading fill

The demolition of the house, and the subsequent grading and landscaping activities that took place to restore the level grade resulted in the mixing of nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts (n=410) into nine contexts (Appendix A). Forty percent of the recovered artifacts are architectural class items including window glass and nails that were deposited following the demolition of the house structure (Plate 25). The kitchen and food-related class that is the signature of a midden from which patterns of daily activities can be discerned is poorly represented as only 15 percent of the artifacts can be grouped in that class.

The artifacts were retained from all contexts to aid in the interpretation of the stratigraphy that was encountered. The architectural portion of the collection includes 95 pieces of window glass, 45 machine cut nails, 17 wire nails, two brick fragments and two pieces of modern synthetic tile. Tablewares (Plate 25) are limited to 34 ironstone sherds, three pieces of semi-porcelain, four yellow ware sherds, three red ware sherds and two sherds that are unidentified. The assemblage is consistent with the known occupation of the property between the mid-nineteenth and late twentieth-centuries.

It is clear, however, that none of the artifacts are in a sound context, thus their existence in the various strata does not constitute an archaeological site.

The ruins of a barn foundation are located to the southeast of the main Plater Fleming site area in the creek valley (*Supplementary Documentation*: Figure 1). The foundations measure approximately 15.5 metres long by 15.5 metres wide, although the full length of the building does not survive as a visible feature. Generally, the walls were built to irregular courses using a combination of dressed and field stones (Plates 26-29). There are also some poured concrete elements. The interior of the structure was largely filled with dumps of soil and other debris, including cinder blocks. Test pitting around the ruins did not result in the recovery of any artifacts. The location of the structure does not correspond with any of the features shown on the nineteenth-century Fleming map (Figure 2). Given aspects of the visible construction methods and the relative degree of preservation, it is likely that the barn dates to the Plater tenancy.

3.2 Lower Property Finds

3.2.1 Site P1 (BdHb-6)

Site P1 (BdHb-6) was found through a combination of pedestrian survey and test pitting in the northeast portion of the site (*Supplementary Documentation*: Figures 1 and 4). The Stage 2 results suggest that it occupies an area of 400 m^2.

The artifacts recovered from the site (Table 4) include six pieces of lithic debitage (Cat. L1-3, L5), five of Fossil Hill formation chert, and one of Onondaga, a knapped flake of glass, three fragmentary ceramic vessel sherds (Cat. P1-P2), none of which are otherwise diagnostic, one fragmentary faunal element, and a very large adze preform (Cat. G2) made of granite. This preform (Plate30) measures 220mm in length, 100mm in width, 52mm in thickness and weights 2.2 kg. It is unfinished with some evidence of pecking which was used to roughly shape it.

Site P1 (BdHb-6) is interpreted as a shoreline camp, potentially occupied on multiple occasions.

Table 4: Site P1 (BdHb-6) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Context	Qty	Artifact	Material	Comments
L1	surface	1	Flake fragment	Fossil Hill	
L2	surface	1	Secondary knapping flake	Fossil Hill	1 thermally altered
L3	surface	3	Secondary retouch flake	Fossil Hill	
L4	surface	1	Secondary knapping flake	Glass	Colourless
L5	TP1	1	Shatter	Onondaga	1 thermally altered
P1	Surface	2	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P2	TP2	1	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
F1	Surface	1	Mammal element		Indeterminate species, element, portion; thermally altered
G1	Surface	1	Adze preform	Granite	220mmx 100mmx52mm; 2.2 kg

3.2.2 Site P2 (BdHb-7)

Site P2 (BdHb-7) located immediately to the south of P1 (*Supplementary Documentation*: Figures 1 and 5), also appears to represent a series of camps/special purpose areas occupied over a lengthy period. It extends over an area of approximately 1,500 m^2. The sample of artifacts recovered during pedestrian survey consists of 41 artifacts (Table 5).

The lithic assemblage includes part of a large deep-corned side-notched projectile point with a straight base made of Onondaga chert (Cat. L11), 18 pieces of debitage and a chunk or cobble. The point, which is broken at the mid-point of the blade (Plate 31), is a Middle Woodland Snyder type, which dates to the first few centuries A.D. The lithic debitage includes a diverse range of raw sources (Fossil Hill, Onondaga, Kettle Point, Bobcaygeon and Balsam Lake).

The ceramic assemblage consists of 18 ceramic vessel sherds, the most complete/analyzable of which date to the mid-Middle Woodland period, circa A.D. 1-250 (Plate 31)

Two seventeenth-century European trade items (Plate 31) were recovered from the site, consisting of a piece of copper scrap (Cat. C1) likely derived from a broken or discarded trade kettle and a broken glass trade bead (Cat. GB1). The bead is one half of a small round turquoise bead of the IIa43 type. This glass bead type is found in Glass Period I through to Glass Period III assemblages (A.D. 1580-1650). However, the earlier varieties can be identified using chemical analysis.

Long-distance trade is also reflected by the recovery of a single complete marginella shell bead (Cat. SB1). Marginella are marine gastropods that occur along the Atlantic seaboard. This item (Plate 31) was likely from the mid-Atlantic coast and was traded, possibly directly from the Susquehannock, to the Odawa.

Table 5: Site P2 (BdHb-7) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Context	Qty	Artifact	Material	Comments
L1	Surface	2	Flake fragment	Onondaga	
L2	Surface	1	Secondary retouch flake	Fossil Hill	
L3	Surface	1	Secondary retouch flake	Balsam Lake	
L4	Surface	1	Flake fragment	Onondaga	
L5	Surface	1	Flake fragment	Fossil Hill	
L6	Surface	2	Shatter	Onondaga	1 thermally altered
L7	Surface	1	Flake fragment	Bobcaygeon	
L8	Surface	1	Secondary retouch flake	Unknown	
L9	Surface	1	Secondary knapping flake	Fossil Hill	

Table 5: Site P2 (BdHb-7) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Context	Qty	Artifact	Material	Comments
L10	Surface	1	Chunk/Cobble	Fossil Hill	
L11	Surface	1	Projectile point fragment	Onondaga	large, deep corner-notched pt. w straight base; broken at mid-portion; 43x49x8 mm; base w=22, notch w=9, d=9mm; thermally altered
L12	Surface	2	Secondary knapping flake	Kettle point	
L13	Surface	1	Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga	1 thermally altered
L14	Surface	1	Secondary retouch flake	Onondaga	
L15	Surface	1	Flake fragment	Quartz	
L16	Surface	1	Secondary retouch flake	Fossil Hill	
L17	Surface	1	Secondary knapping flake	Balsam Lake	
P1	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel rim-shoulder sherd		Vessel #1. MORPHOLOGY: Rim - Indeterminate (Even); Lip - Indeterminate; SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed and Wiped exterior; DECORATION: Stamped Pseudo-Scalloped Left Obliques [Rim] over Rocker-Stamped Notched Pseudo-Scalloped VE Column with HO (x3; Side-by-side columns of decoration) [Neck] over Rocker-Stamped Notched Pseudo-Scalloped VE Column with HO (x3; Side-by-side columns of decoration) [Shoulder]; Interior - Plain [Rim] over Plain [Neck] over Plain [Shoulder]
P2	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel shoulder-body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed and Wiped exterior; DECORATION: Stamped Notched Pseudo-Scalloped Opposed (Simple/Column) [Shoulder] over Rocker-Stamped Notched Pseudo-Scalloped Verticals [Body]; Interior - Plain [Shoulder]; NOTES: May relate to VO1 (Cat P1).
P3	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Stamped Dentate Indeterminate (Could also be base pivot of RS) [Body]; NOTES: May relate to VO1 (Cat. P1).
P4	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P5	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Wiped interior; DECORATION: Rocker-Stamped Notched Pseudo-Scalloped Verticals over Rocker-Stamped Notched Pseudo-Scalloped LO Column with VE (Probably repeats but not observed) [Body]
P6	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Stamped Verticals (x2) [Body]
P7	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]
P8	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel lip-rim sherd		MORPHOLOGY: Rim - Indeterminate (Lip - Rounded; Lip Thickness: 4.87 mm; SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Stamped Corded Dentate Verticals [Lip] over Stamped Corded

Table 5: Site P2 (BdHb-7) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Context	Qty	Artifact	Material	Comments
					Dentate Right Obliques [Upper Rim]; Interior - Stamped Corded Dentate Cross-Hatched Motif [Upper Rim]
P9	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Not Smoothed (Rough) interior; DECORATION: Stamped Notched Dentate VE Column with HO alternating with Incised Verticals (x3; Probably more than 3 repeating lines) [Body]
P10	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P11	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Stamped Corded Dentate Horizontals [Body]
P12	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Wiped interior; DECORATION: Stamped Linear VE Column with Multiple superimposed with Stamped Linear Right Obliques (Isolated) (Could repeat as widely-spaced stamp) [Body]
P14	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel neck-shoulder sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; DECORATION: Plain [Neck] over Plain [Shoulder]; Interior - Plain [Neck] over Plain [Shoulder]
P15	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Indeterminate interior; DECORATION: Stamped Notched Dentate Indeterminate [Body]
P16	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]
P17	Surface	3	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
C1	Surface	1	Copper scrap		
GB1	Surface	1	Glass bead fragment		Small round turquoise bead: IIa43 type
SB1	Surface	1	Marginella shell bead		
F1	Surface	4	Mammal element		Small-medium-size; indeterminate species, element, portion
F2	Surface	1	Mammal element		Small-size; incomplete mandible; small carnivore teeth
F3	Surface	2	Mammal element		Incisor; indeterminate species
F4	Surface	3	Mammal element		Small-medium-size; indeterminate species, element, portion
F5	Surface	1	Mammal element		Indeterminate-size; indeterminate species, element, portion

A possible dog burial, represented by a surface scatter of skeletal elements, was encountered during the survey (Plate 32). The remains were not collected. Rather, they were covered to prevent further disturbance.

3.2.3 Site P6(BdHb-8)

Lying 75 metres south of P2, Site P6 (BdHb-8) is a large Late Woodland (circa A.D. 1400-1650) site that extends over an area of 5,700 m^2 (*Supplementary Documentation*: Figures 1 and 6). Locales of smaller quantities of artifact finds slightly peripheral to the main scatter of P6 finds that were assigned P3, P4, P5, P7 and P8 designations during the field work. For the purposes of this report, however, they are considered to be part of the large P6 site. The combined area of the P6 site is 6,500 m^2. The majority of

the site lies within open field, although it extends southeast into the wooded area along the south property limit.

The artifact sample from the site (Table 6) includes 21 lithic artifacts representing a diversity of chert sources comparable to Site P2, while the ceramic assemblage consists of 78 sherds, most of which are unanalyzable, although six neck-shoulder sherds (Cat. P1-P4) bear decoration reminiscent of Middle Iroquoian motifs (Plate 33). The ceramic sample also includes an undecorated, possibly water worn pipe stem (Cat. P48).

A single whetstone (Cat. G1) or abrader, used for sharpening stone tools, was recovered from the site. It is a tabular piece of fossiliferous shale with smoothing on one surface.

Three pieces of iron were recovered: two pieces of unidentifiable iron and one thin piece (Cat. I2) that appears to have a rivet hole and therefore may have been derived from the handle portion of a knife blade (Plate 33).

Faunal remains include small fragments of mammal bone, several bony fish vertebrae and a piece of shell.

Table 6: Site P6 (BdHb-8) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Context	Qty	Artifact	Material	Comments
L1	Surface	1	Primary thinning flake	Fossil Hill	
L2	Surface	2	Secondary retouch flake	Fossil Hill	
L3	Surface	2	Flake fragment	Kettle point	
L4	Surface	1	Flake fragment	Kettle point	Cortex present
L5	TP4	1	Flake fragment	Fossil Hill	
L6	TP7	1	Shatter	HBL	Pebble cortex
L7	TP10	1	Flake fragment	Fossil Hill	
L8	TP11	1	Flake fragment	Unknown	
L9	TP15	1	Flake fragment	Onondaga	
L10	TP38	1	Flake fragment	Unknown	
L11	TP42	1	Secondary knapping flake	Fossil Hill	
L12	Surface	1	Secondary knapping flake	Fossil Hill	
L13	Surface	1	Secondary retouch flake	Fossil Hill	
P1	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel neck-shoulder sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Neck] over Stamped Oval Verticals over Incised Horizontals (x4) [Shoulder]; Interior - Plain [Neck] over Plain [Shoulder]; NOTES: Shoulder: Rounded
P2	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel neck-shoulder sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Incised Horizontals [Neck] over Stamped Triangular Left Obliques over Incised Horizontals (x2) over Plain [Shoulder]; Interior - Plain [Neck] over Plain [Shoulder]; NOTES: Shoulder: Carinated
P3	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel shoulder sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Stamped Oval Verticals over Incised Horizontals (x4) over Incised Right Obliques [Shoulder]; Interior - Plain [Shoulder]
P4	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel neck-shoulder sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Neck] over Stamped Linear Left Obliques over Plain

Table 6: Site P6 (BdHb-8) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Context	Qty	Artifact	Material	Comments
					[Shoulder]; Interior - Plain [Neck] over Plain [Shoulder]; NOTES: Shoulder: Carinated: slightly carinated
P5	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel neck-shoulder sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Neck] over Stamped Triangular Right Obliques [Shoulder]; Interior - Plain [Neck] over Plain [Shoulder]; NOTES: Shoulder: Carinated: slightly carinated
P6	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Incised Right Obliques (Open) [Body]
P7	Surface	1	Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]
P8	Surface	3	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P9	TP1	1	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P10	TP7	1	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P11	TP8	1	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P12	TP9	1	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P13	TP10	1	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P14	TP11	1	Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]
P15	TP11	3	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P16	TP14	1	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P17	TP15	1	Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P19	TP16		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P20	TP17		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P21	TP18		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P22	TP19		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P23	TP20		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P24	TP21		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P25	TP24		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P26	TP25		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P27	TP26		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P28	TP27		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P29	TP28		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P30	TP30		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P31	TP31		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P32	TP32		Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]
P33	TP34		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P34	TP35		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P35	TP36		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P36	TP38		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P37	TP39		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P38	TP40		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P39	TP41		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P40	TP43		Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]
P41	TP44		Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Wiped exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]
P42	TP45		Ceramic vessel body sherd		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior;

Table 6: Site P6 (BdHb-8) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Context	Qty	Artifact	Material	Comments
P43	TP46		Ceramic vessel body sherd		DECORATION: Plain [Body] SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]
P44	TP47		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P46	TP48		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P47	TP49		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
P48	TP50		Ceramic smoking pipe sherd		MORPHOLOGY: Stem - Indeterminate cross-section with a hole made from Reed; SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed; DECORATION: Plain (Undecorated) [Stem]; NOTES: Breaks appear waterworn, not fresh.
P49	Surface		Ceramic vessel unanalyzable sherd		Fragmentary
I1	Surface	1	Unidentifiable	Iron	Fragment
I2	Surface	1	Knife blade fragment	Iron	Rivet hole
I3	TP20	1	Unidentifiable	Iron	Fragment
G1	TP20	1	Whetstone/abrader	Shale	
F1	TP2	1	Mammal element		Small-size; indeterminate species, long bone shaft fragment
F2	TP3	1	Mammal element		Medium-size; indeterminate species, tooth fragment
F3	TP5	1	Mammal element		Small-medium-size; indeterminate species, element, portion
F4	TP6	1	Mammal element		Indeterminate size, species, element, portion
F5	TP11	2	Mammal element		Indeterminate size, species, element, portion
F7	TP12	3	Fish element		Bony fish vertebra
F8	TP12	1	Bivalve		Indeterminate species
F9	TP15	1	Fish element		Bony fish vertebra
F10	TP15	1	Mammal element		Tooth fragment, indeterminate size, species, element, portion
F11	TP17	1	Mammal element		Indeterminate size, species, element, portion
F12	TP21	1	Mammal element		Indeterminate size, species, element, portion
F13	TP22	1	Mammal element		Indeterminate size, species, element, portion
F14	TP23	1	Mammal element		Indeterminate size, species, element, portion
F15	TP24	1	Mammal element		Indeterminate size, species, element, portion
F16	TP29	1	Mammal element		Small-medium-size; indeterminate species, cranial fragment
F17	TP29	1	Mammal element		Indeterminate size, species, element, portion
F18	TP32	1	Mammal element		Tooth fragment, indeterminate size, species, element, portion
F19	TP33	1	Mammal element		Indeterminate size, species, element, portion
F20	TP37	1	Fish element		Bony fish vertebra
F21	TP38	2	Mammal element		Indeterminate size, species, element, portion
F22	TP39	1	Mammal element		Indeterminate size, species, element, portion
F23	Surface	2	Faunal element		Indeterminate size, species, element, portion
F24	Surface	1	Mammal element		Indeterminate size, species, element, portion

3.2.4 Braser Component (BdHb-2)

As noted in Section 1.3.1, the Plater-Fleming OASD site record was modified in 1985 to include the John Braser house and barns, as reflected on the 1850s-1860s Fleming map, although this was not made on the basis of the documentation of any physical remains. Scattered items of nineteenth-century origin documented by this and previous assessments of the Plater-Fleming site may relate to the Braser occupation. The material recovered during this assessment is limited to two container glass fragments (Cat. H1, H2) and two smoking pipe fragments (Cat. H3, H4), found in the creek valley southeast of the Plater-Fleming site, as noted in Section 3.1.1, in the general location indicated by the Fleming map.

Based on the Fleming map, the Braser barns were located near the base of the ridge to the immediate west of the creek running through the central portion of the subject property. No visible remnants of these structures were encountered in the area identified as their most likely location, nor did careful test pitting of the area result in the recovery of any artifacts that would reflect the former presence of the structures.

3.3 Inventory of Documentary Record

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, etc.	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Hard copy
Field Photography *Digital photographs*: 256 images	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Stored on ASI network servers. May be transferred to CD-ROM/DVD for archiving if deemed necessary.
Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Hard copy and/or digital files stored on ASI network servers. Digital files may be transferred to CD-ROM/DVD for archiving if deemed necessary.
Artifacts:	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Two standard-sized banker's boxes. Box 1 of 2: BdHb-2, 6, 7 and 8 site assemblages stored in separate appropriately sized polyethylene ziploc bags by site and by artifact class/provenience. Box 2 of 2: Fleming house assemblage stored in appropriately sized polyethylene ziploc bags by by artifact class/provenience.

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

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 21, Concession 2 in the former Township of Collingwood, now Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County. The main objective of the study was to assess those portions of the property that had not previously been subject to formal archaeological assessment to the satisfaction of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. These areas were investigated through pedestrian survey of arable lands, test pit survey of non-arable lands, and documentation of all areas lacking potential due to poor drainage, excessive slope or previous disturbance.

The subject property encompasses 25.5 hectares and includes the circa A.D. 1630-1649 Tionontaté/Petun/Odawa Plater-Fleming village site (BdHb-2). The village, together with the nearby Plater-Martin site, represents the terminal Tionontaté/Petun occupation of the region. The main settlement compound of the village was defined through Stage 3-type investigations undertaken by the Museum of Indian Archaeology in 1988 (Pearce 1989), as re-iterated by a Stage 1-3 Archaeological Resource Assessment completed by This Land Archaeology Inc. in 2009 (Finlayson 2014). No investigation of this portion of the site was undertaken as part of the present assessment, as such activities would have constituted unwarranted disruption, degradation and attrition of the archaeological deposits. Test pit survey of the slopes and valley lands surrounding the site that were not investigated in 2009 did reveal the presence of some peripheral deposits associated with the seventeenth-century occupation of the village. On the basis of the various investigations, the limits of the site have been defined in a manner consistent with the objectives of a Stage 3 archaeological assessment as laid out by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, which are stated being:

> to determine the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts, to collect a representative sample of artifacts, to assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the archaeological site" and "to determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation… (MTC 2011:45).

Avoidance and protection of the seventeenth-century component of the Plater-Fleming site is the preferred mitigative option on the part of Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc.

The Plater-Fleming site, as registered within the OASD, also has a pair of Euro-Canadian components associated with the occupations of the property on the part of John Braser and Andrew and John Fleming, respectively. These potential resources were examined as part of the present assessment through test pitting.

The 1855-1927 Fleming residence, also known as Craigleith House, was demolished in the 1980s and the area around the house is highly disturbed. Most of the test pits excavated in this location demonstrated multiple soil layers resulting from the effects of long-term landscape alterations, domestic infrastructure installations, and post-demolition grading and filling. All of the artifacts recovered from the test pits are derived from these recently laid fill deposits and no intact A-horizon was identified in any test pit. The items recovered from these fills date from the mid-nineteenth through to the twentieth century, consistent with the known land use history, however, they are highly mixed in secondary and tertiary contexts. On the basis of these findings, it is concluded that the landscape alterations that have occurred in the former location of the Fleming house have been such that there is no potential for the survival of any remains associated with the Fleming occupation in a sound context. The material that is conceivably associated with the Flemings is dispersed or intermixed with the remains of the 1927-1980s Plater occupation to such a degree that it will be "invisible" within secondary or tertiary contexts, in which case it is mere ephemera that cannot be linked to the Fleming tenancy with any degree of confidence. In particular, using

the criteria of "disturbance" or integrity and information value, as outlined in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011), it is clear that further investigation will not yield significant contributions to local, regional, provincial or national archaeological history and will not contribute to enhancing the public's understanding and appreciation of Ontario's past. The remains do not score highly when related against the other evaluation criteria identified in the *Standards and Guidelines* either:

Indicators of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest*	**Fleming Component (Craigleith House), Plater-Fleming Site (BdHb-2)**
Information Value: The site contributes to local, regional, provincial or national archaeological history.	
Criteria	
Cultural Historical Value: Information from the archaeological site advances our understanding of: • Cultural history—locally, regionally, provincially or nationally • Past human social organization at the family, household or community level • Past material culture—manufacture, trade, use and disposal	Not applicable. All archaeological elements have been destroyed.
Historical Value: The archaeological site is associated with: • Oral histories of a community, Aboriginal community, or specific group or family • Early exploration, settlement, land use, or other aspect of Ontario's history • The life or activities of a significant historical figure, group, organization, or institution • A significant historical event (cultural, economic, military, religious, social or political)	Craigleith House was originally the rural residence of Andrew Greig Fleming and his son John. It was not the residence of Andrew's other son, Sir Sanford Fleming (1827-1915), the noted surveyor and engineer. It therefore had only a secondary association with a significant historical figure. None of the other criteria are applicable.
Scientific Value: The archaeological site contains important evidence that contributes to: • Paleo-environmental studies • Testing of experimental archaeological techniques	Not applicable. All archaeological elements have been destroyed.
Rarity or Frequency: The archaeological site is: • unique—locally, regionally, provincially or nationally • useful for comparison with similar archaeological sites in other areas • a type that has not been studied, or has rarely been studied, and is therefore under-represented in archaeological research	Not applicable. Mid-nineteenth- through twentieth-century rural occupations are exceedingly common. The lack of integrity means there is no potential for comparative purposes.
Productivity: The archaeological site contains: • large quantities of artifacts, especially diagnostic artifacts • exotic or rare artifacts demonstrating trade or other exchange patterns	Material remains related to the occupation of Craigleith House from the 1850s to the 1980s are present in large quantities, but are not in archaeological context. All artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 assessment were derived from post-demolition grading and leveling fills.
Integrity: The archaeological site is well-preserved and retains a large degree of original material.	The archaeological deposits have been destroyed. There is no potential for the presence of intact exterior middens, etc. While it is possible that some elements of the basement void of the house survive, the contents of any such feature may be expected to be overwhelmingly dominated structural debris derived from the 1980s demolition of the house and post-demolition grading fills.
Value to a community: The archaeological site has intrinsic value to a particular community, Aboriginal community or group.	
Criteria	
Traditional, Social or Religious Value: The archaeological site: • contains human remains • is identified as a sacred site	Not applicable. The site was not sacred nor was it of the type that would have been expected to contain human remains.

• is associated with a traditional recurring event in the community, Aboriginal community or group (e.g., an annual celebration) • is a known landmark	
Value as a public resource: the archaeological site contributes to enhancing the public's understanding and appreciation of Ontario's past.	
Criteria	
Potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism: The archaeological site: • is or can be made accessible to tourists, local residents or school groups • is or can be incorporated into local education, recreation or tourism strategies and initiatives	Not applicable. All archaeological elements have been destroyed.
From MTC (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Table 3.2)	

No definitive evidence of archaeological deposits associated with the John Braser occupation of the subject property was encountered. The finds of isolated examples of nineteenth-century material on the Plater-Fleming village, as reported by This Land Archaeology Inc. (Finlayson 2014), and in two locations in the slope and valley lands surrounding the village as documented in this assessment may well relate to Braser period activities, but do not seem to point to the location of either the residence or the barns. The areas of these finds, and the reconstructed location of the house based on the mid-nineteenth-century Fleming map, fall within the Plater-Fleming site avoidance zone or the undevelopable creek valley to the southeast of the village and so may be avoided and protected as described in detail in Section 5.0 below.

The ruins of a late-nineteenth- through twentieth-century barn that corresponds to the latter portion of the Fleming period, or the Plater occupation, were encountered to the northeast of the former house. However, test pitting around the structure did not result in the recovery of any artifacts.

The 2015 Stage 2 assessment resulted in the documentation of three previously unknown archaeological sites related to Aboriginal use of the subject property below the Nipissing ridge. Site P1 (BdHb-6), Site P2 (BdHb-7) and Site P6 (BdHb-8) represent a series of Middle Woodland, Late Woodland and Contact-period occupations. As such, they constitute resources of cultural heritage value or interest as stipulated by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:40). Avoidance and protection of these sites is the preferred mitigative option on the part of Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. The Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2), as defined on the basis of this and the previous assessments, should be avoided and protected within the context of any development plan for the property.

   Further intrusive archaeological investigation of the site is neither desirable nor necessary. This conclusion is consistent with the wishes of the Huron-Wendat Nation and the Saugeen Ojibway Nation as expressed during on-going engagement related to this assessment (see *Supplementary Documentation*: Record of Aboriginal Engagement).

   The proposed protection zone (*Supplementary Documentation*: Figures 7 and 8) identified for the purposes of site avoidance has been defined on the following considerations:

- the results of the various archaeological assessments completed at the site (MIA 1989; Finlayson 2014; ASI: this report);
- the toe of the steep slope of the Lake Nipissing ridge along the northeast side of the site;
- the toes of the steep slopes to the northwest and southwest sides of the site associated with the creek valleys that have been cut through the Lake Nipissing ridge or the channels of those creeks, and;
- a 20-metre buffer established beyond the known southwest and west limits of the site (as defined by peripheral middens) where the physical constraints are less clear.

The protection zone thus defined includes the primary settlement area of the Plater-Fleming site as known previously and as expanded northwest by the discovery of a potential midden area during this assessment, the creek outlier found to the southeast, as well as the presumed Braser component (based on the distribution of a limited number of potentially associated artifacts and historical map evidence) and it conforms to the requirements of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* for Aboriginal village sites (MTC 2011:68, 4.1 Standard 1). Archaeological monitoring of any future landscape alterations beyond the protection zone consistent with MTCS requirements for partial clearance (MTC 2011:140, 7.8.5 Standard 1.e.iii) will be necessary (see also Recommendation 7).

2. Implementation of the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) protection and avoidance program, based on the protection zone defined above (*Supplementary Documentation*: Figures 7 and 8), should be developed by means of a Stage 3 assessment that will not involve further field work but which will describe a detailed strategy for short- and long-term protection as required by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:68-70, 4.1.1 Standards 1-3 and 4.1.4 Standards1-3). The development of the detailed protection and avoidance strategy should include appropriate engagement with the Saugeen Ojibway Nation, the Huron-Wendat Nation and the Wyandotte of Kansas.

3. Any future modification to the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) protection zone that would result in a reduction of the area to be protected and avoided, or which would involve alteration to any part of the known site, must be preceded by comprehensive Stage 3 investigation, carried out according to the requirements of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* as defined for Late Woodland Aboriginal village sites (MTC 2011:47-53, 54-55, Sections 3.2 and 3.3). It is also noted that since the Braser component of the Plater-Fleming site continues to lack spatial focus, any Stage 3 investigation must address the potential cultural heritage value or interest of this period of the site's occupation.

   Given the cultural heritage value and sensitivities of the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2), any detailed program of Stage 3 assessment should be developed in consultation with staff of the Archaeology Programs Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and engagement with the Saugeen Ojibway Nation, the Huron-Wendat Nation and the Wyandotte of Kansas.

4. In view of the destruction of the former Craigleith House component of the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) and the removal of all associated archaeological deposits, this component is of no further cultural heritage value or interest and may be considered clear of further archaeological concern. None of the material recovered from the site was found in sound archaeological context, nor was any evidence for the potential survival of any such contexts documented.

5. Protection and avoidance of the P1 (BdHb-6), P2 (BdHb-7) and P6 (BdHb-8) sites is considered to be the preferred mitigation option within the context of any development plan for the property. It is recognized that Stage 3 assessment of each site is required to more fully identify the character, extent and significance of the archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. However, it is recommended that the scale of any such work be minimized to that necessary to confidently define the limits of each site area. This recommendation is consistent with the wishes of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation and the Huron-Wendat Nation as expressed during on-going engagement related to this assessment (see *Supplementary Documentation*: Record of Aboriginal Engagement).

   The Stage 3 assessments should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS. Then controlled surface collections (CSCs) must be conducted to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will require that the site areas be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for a least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing this work. The location of each artifact should be mapped with the aid of a transit or total station, and maps of the surface distributions of artifacts produced for each site.

   It should be noted in the case of the P2 site (BdHb-7), it will be necessary to relocate and fully excavate the remains of the possible dog burial, as identified on the basis of a surface scatter of skeletal elements during the Stage 2 survey, prior to reploughing of the site area, as this feature appears to constitute a shallow deposit that would be further disturbed or dispersed by the reploughing of the site area. The excavation of these remains must proceed by hand, using shovels and trowels, as appropriate, to remove the plough-disturbed soils in one metre units tied to the recording grid. Soils must be screened through six-millimetre mesh to recover all elements and any associated artifacts. Any undisturbed subsurface deposits related to the burial must be recorded in plan and profile and the skeletal remains carefully exposed and recovered.

   On the basis of the Stage 2 and Stage 3 surface indicators of the potential limits of the sites, preliminary 20-metre buffer zones should be established around each site and a series of one-metre test units must be excavated at five-metre intervals within the 20-metre buffer areas beyond the Stage 2 and/or Stage 3 estimated site limits to confirm the validity of these limits. Each unit must be excavated five centimetres into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through six mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil must be troweled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. Where conditions are amenable, soils from selected units at the P2 (BdHb-7) and P6 (BdHb-8) sites may be screened through three-mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of smaller items such as glass beads. Some test unit excavation within the core areas of the sites may be undertaken at a wide grid interval (e.g., 20 m) in order to determine core yields and obtain a clear understanding of the characteristics of the site in terms of artifact densities as they related to definitions of site limits.

   The limits of each site defined on the basis of this work will inform subsequent planning decisions with respect to mitigation by means of short- and long-term protection strategies or salvage excavation if deemed appropriate in one or more cases. Determination of the preferred mitigation options must be based, in part, on ongoing engagement with the relevant First Nations. If mitigation through salvage excavation ultimately is determined to be the preferred option for either the BdHb-6, 7 and 8, then it will be necessary to complete Stage 3 investigations within the core area of site to the degree required by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* in terms of test unit excavation, etc.

6. Prior to the initiation of the Stage 3 assessment program at sites BdHb-6, -7 and -8, it is requested that partial clearance be given to those portions of the subject property where there are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological sites, as indicated on *Supplementary Documentation*: Figure 7.

7. Prior to completion of the Stage 3 assessment program at sites BdHb-6, -7 and -8, and as a condition of partial clearance, it is recommended that any proposed land-disturbing activities within the areas of no further archaeological concern be subject to the following:

   The limits of the protected blocks surrounding the archaeological sites—which are defined on the basis of topography and areas of previous disturbance—be fenced under the supervision of a licensed archaeologist prior to any on-site activity.

   The protective fencing must remain in place until the Stage 3 test excavations of each site have been completed. The maintenance and efficacy of the fencing must be confirmed through monitoring on the part of a licensed archaeologist.

   Written confirmation from the proponent regarding their commitment to implement this strategy and confirmation that any potential ground alterations will avoid the archaeological protection areas must be filed with Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

   It is noted that the protection zone around the BdHb-6, -7 and -8 sites will be adjusted following the completion of the Stage 3 assessments to include only the site areas and the necessary buffers.

8. To minimize the risk of impacting any ossuary, cemetery or any other form of exterior activity area associated with the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) that may be located within the subject property, a licensed archaeologist must be present to monitor all predevelopment topsoil removal (grading) within those portions of the subject property outside of any of the protected blocks.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any of the archaeological sites documented by this assessment are permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport acceptance has been received.

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism Culture should be immediately notified.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of

Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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 field work 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 sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

- 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.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

ASI (Archaeological Services Inc.)
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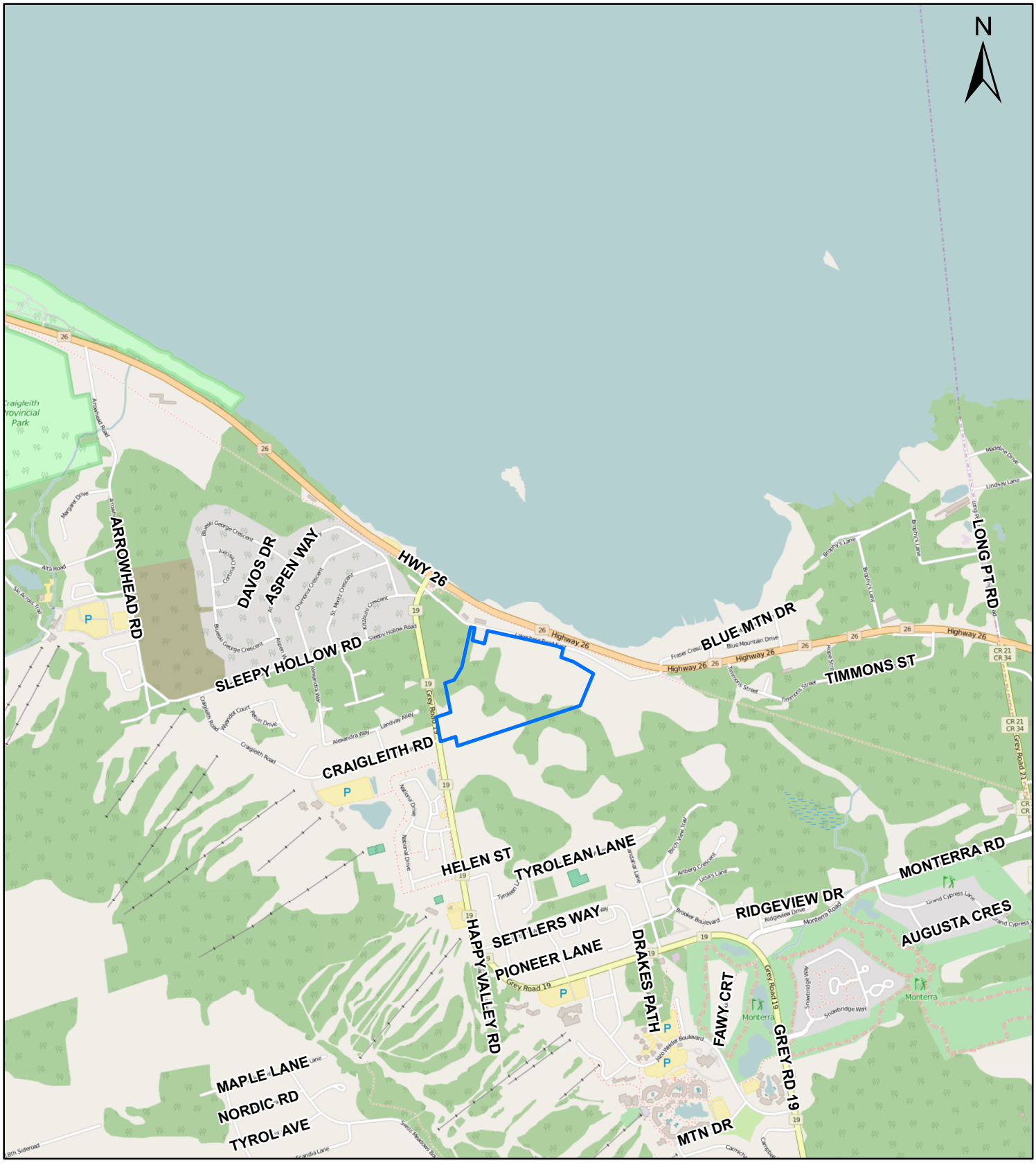
8.0 MAPS



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ASI PROJECT NO.: 15SP-025
DATE: 11/24/2015
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Figure 1: The location of the subject property

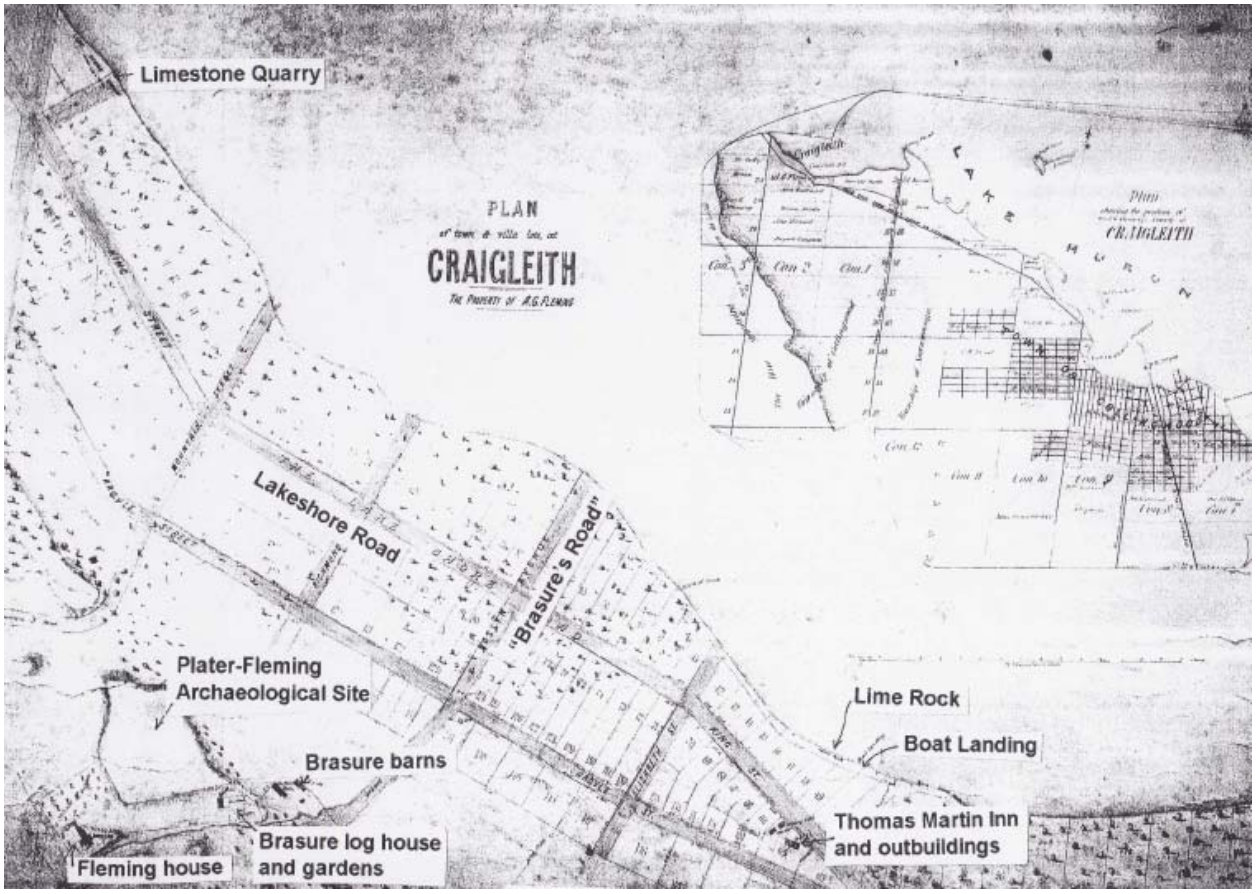
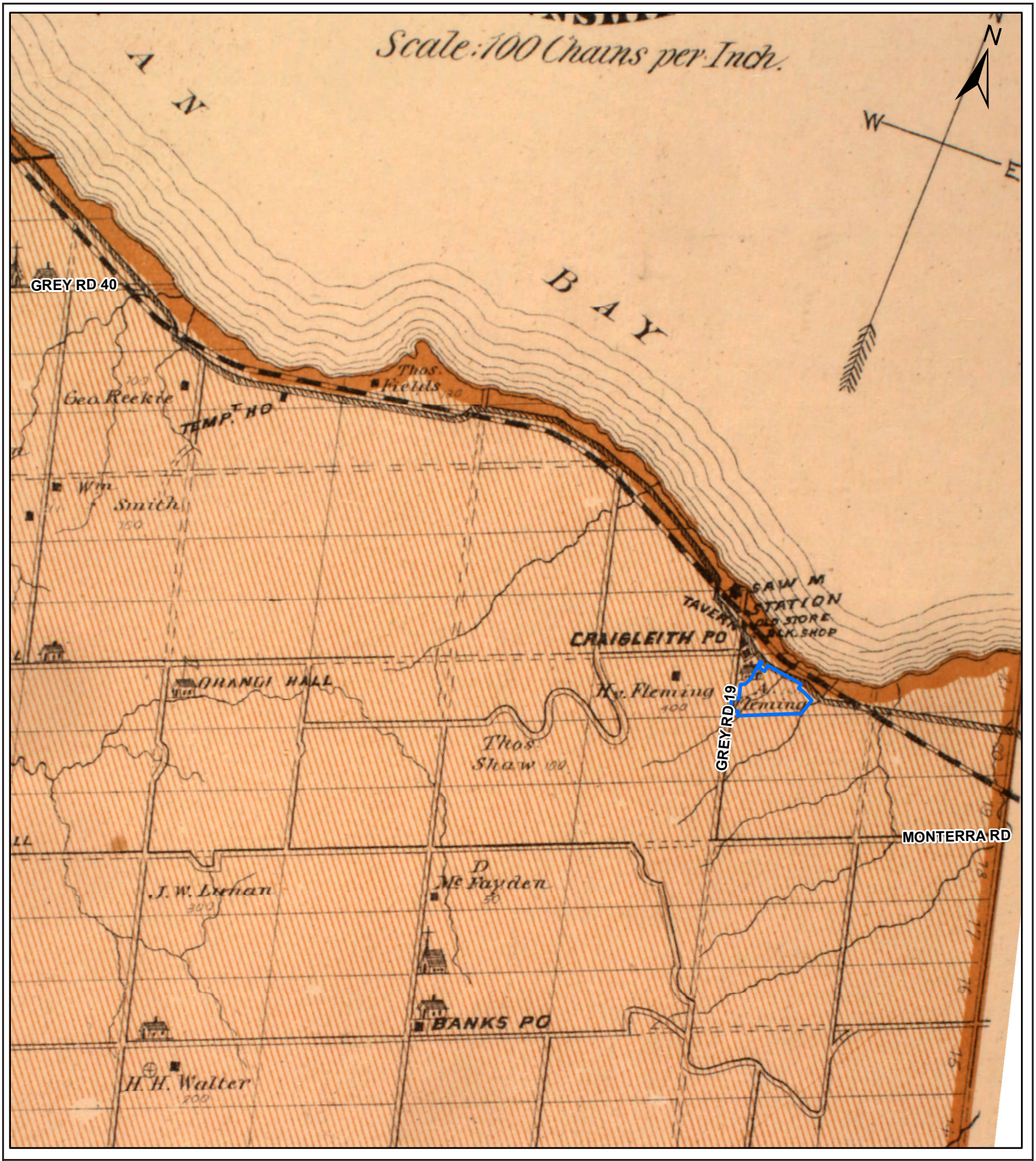


Figure 2: A circa 1860s plan prepared by Sanford or John Fleming showing the settlement features of the area. This copy of the map has been further modified by Charles Garrad to identify the heritage features. Image courtesy of Charles Garrad.



Subject Property

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BASE:
Historic Atlas
Grey County
1880

0 2.5
Kilometres

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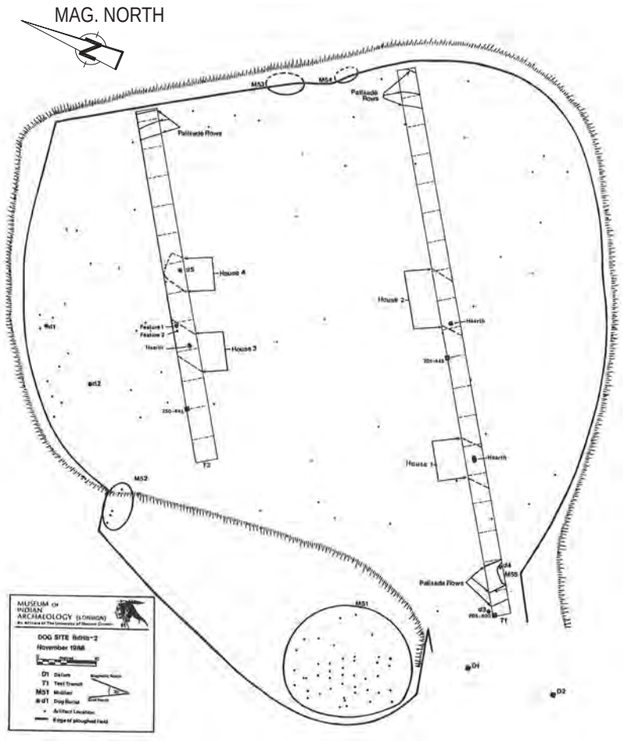
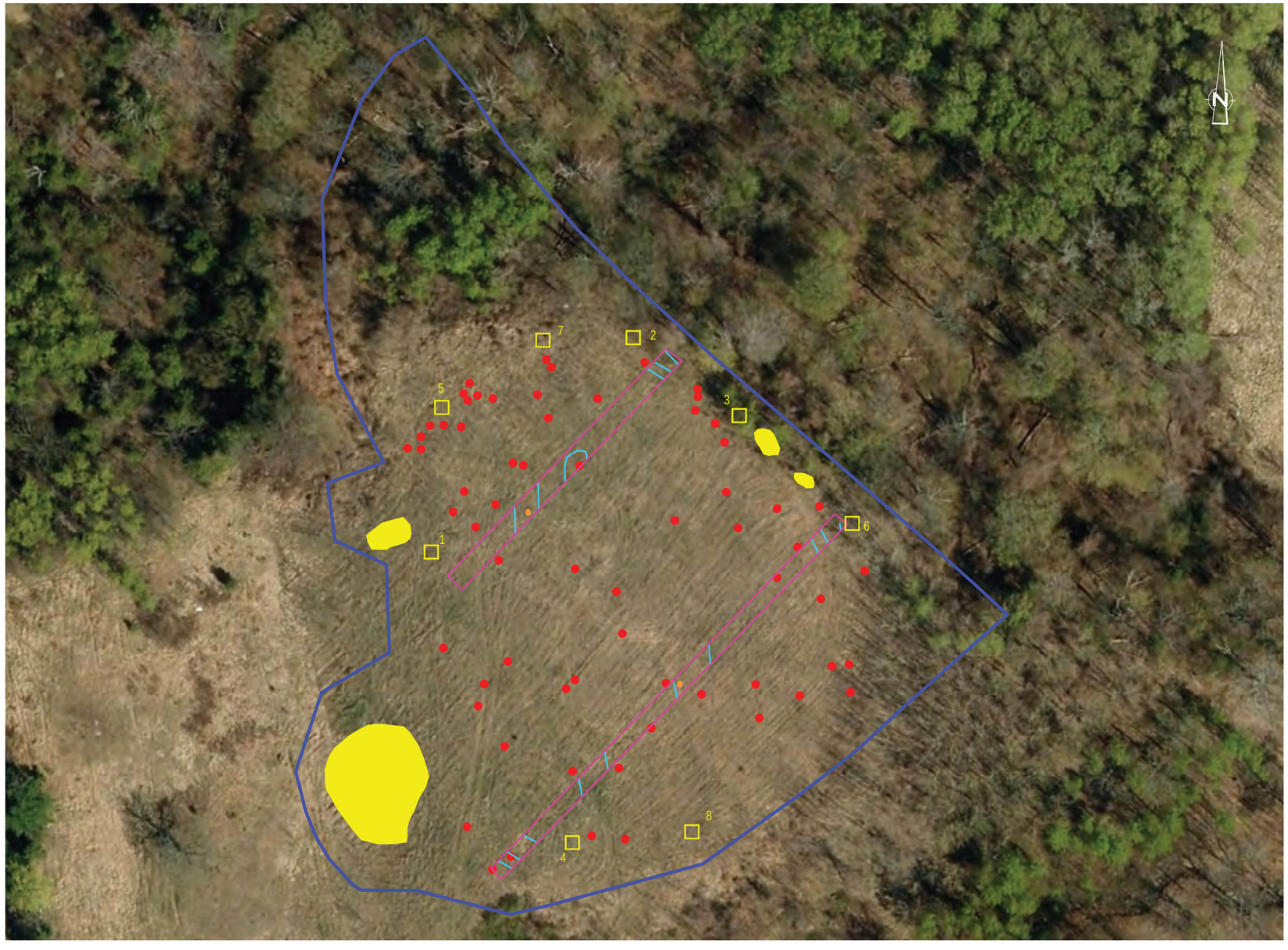
Figure 3: Subject property overlaid on the 1880 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Grey





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VARIOUS SCALES

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Figure 4: The results of the 1988 MIA assessment of the Plater-Fleming site (Pearce 1989; Finalyson 2014)

Figure 5: The 2015 ASI Stage 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment: field conditions and survey coverage

9.0 IMAGES

Plate 1: Test pitting to the northwest of the Plater-Fleming site.

Plate 2: Test pitting adjacent to the creek valley above the Nipissing ridge.

Plate 3: The steep slopes of the creek valley above the Nipissing ridge.

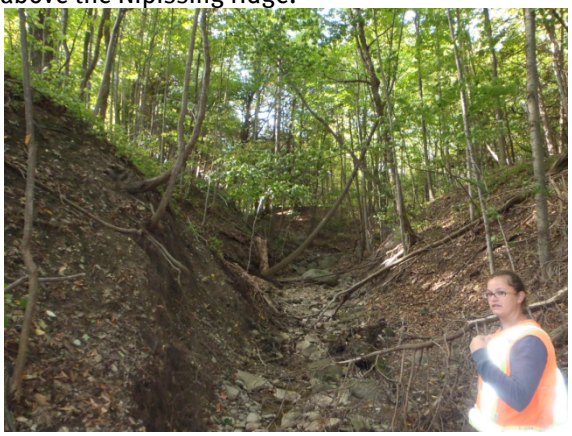

Plate 4: The steep slopes of the Nipissing ridge north of the Plater-Fleming site.

Plate 5: Area of poor drainage above the Nipissing ridge.

Plate 6: Pedestrian survey in the northwest corner of the subject property.

Plate 7: Pedestrian survey in the north central portion of the subject property.

Plate 8: Pedestrian survey in the northeast portion of the subject property.

Plate 9: Pedestrian survey in the northeast portion of the subject property.

Plate 10: Pedestrian survey in the east central portion of the subject property.

Plate 11: Ploughing in the east portion of the subject property.

Plate 12: Test pitting in the central portion of the subject property below the Nipissing ridge.

Plate 13: Test pitting in the east portion of the subject property below the Nipissing ridge.

Plate 14: An example of surface cobble density in localized areas below the Nipissing ridge.

Plate 15: An example of the density of shingle and gravel in localized areas below the Nipissing ridge.

Plate 16: Density of shingle in localized areas below the Nipissing ridge.

Plate 17: Area of poor drainage occupied by cedars in the west central portion of the subject property below the Nipissing ridge.

Plate 18: Area of poor drainage occupied by cedars in the northeast portion of the subject property below the Nipissing ridge.

Plate 19: A drainage ditch in the east portion of the subject property below the Nipissing ridge.

Plate 20: View to the artificial pond in the east central portion of the subject property below the ridge.

Plate 21: The artificial pond in the east central portion of the subject property below the Nipissing ridge.

Plate 22:Selected artifacts from the northwest periphery of the Plater-Fleming (BdHb-2) site. Left: ceramic vessel neck-shoulder sherd (Cat. P1). Right: Fossil Hill chert projectile point (Cat. L2).

Plate 23: Selected Euro-Canadian artifacts from the creek valley activity area southeast of the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2). Left to right: aqua container glass fragments (Cat. H1-H2) and smoking pipe fragments (Cat. H3-H4).

Plate 24: Test pit at the Fleming component of the Plater-Fleming site exhibiting multiple deposits of fill.

Plate 25: Test pit at the Fleming component of the Plater-Fleming site exhibiting multiple deposits of fill

Plate 26: Selected artifacts from the former location of the Fleming house. Top row, left to right: semi-porcelain tableware sherd (Cat. H71), moulded ironstone tableware (Cat. H82), aqua container glass fragment (Cat. H1), and wire wound nails (Cat. H78). Bottom row: ironstone tableware sherd (Cat. H69) and machine-cut nail (Cat. H75).

Plate 27: View of the interior of the barn ruins looking northwest.

Plate 28: View of the interior of the barn ruins, looking north.

Plate 29: View of the interior of the barn ruins looking northeast.

Plate 30: Granite ground stone tool preform (Cat. G1) recovered from the surface of the P1 (BdHb-6) site.

Plate 31: Selected artifacts from the P2 (BdHb-7) site. Left to right: Onondaga chert Middle Woodland Snyder type projectile point (Cat. L11), Middle Woodland ceramic vessel sherds (Cat. P1, 5, 6, and 8), copper scrap fragment (Cat. C1). Inset: turquoise glass trade bead (Cat. GB1) and marginella shell bead (Cat. SB1).

Plate 32: Exposure of canid remains on the surface of Site P2 (BdHb-7).

Plate 33: Selected artifacts from the P6 (BdHb-8) site. Left to right: Late Woodland ceramic vessel sherds (Cat. P1-4) and iron knife blade fragment (Cat. I2).

APPENDIX A: FLEMING HOUSE COMPONENT, PLATER-FLEMING SITE (BdHb-2) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Fleming House Box 1 of 1

Cat. #	Context	ID	Stratum	Class	Type	f	Material	Burned	Butchered	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Motif	Portion	Colour 1	Colour 2	Colour 3	Colour	Comments
1	Test Pit	1	Layer 1	Indeterm.	Container - UI	4	Glass	No	No				Body				Aqua	
2	Test Pit	2	Layer 1	Architectural	Window Glass	5	Glass	No	No									Curved with a vertical mould seam
3	Test Pit	3	Layer 1 & 2	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	1	Ceramic	Yes	No	UI	Flatware	Undecorated	Brink					Vertebrae
4	Test Pit	3	Layer 1 & 2	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	1	Ceramic	Yes	No	UI	Flatware	Undecorated	Body					
5	Test Pit	3	Layer 1 & 2	Architectural	Window Glass	5	Glass	No	No									Curved
6	Test Pit	3	Layer 1 & 2	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					
7	Test Pit	3	Layer 3	Architectural	Window Glass	2	Glass	No	No									Small round neck. Very light green aqua
8	Test Pit	3	Layer 3	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Complete					Small modern flat aluminium scrap bent in on itself. Triangular in shape with teeth on one side
9	Test Pit	3	Layer 3	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					Linoleum
10	Test Pit	3	Layer 3	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					
11	Test Pit	3	Layer 3	Tools/Equipment	Wire	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Indeterm.					
12	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Kitchen/Food	Kitchenware	1	Ceramic	Yes	No	UI	Hollowware	Unidentified	Body					Flat scrap
13	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	8	Ceramic	Yes	No	Ironstone	Flatware	Transfer Print - General	Body	Dark Brown				Flat scrap
14	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	1	Ceramic	No	No	Ironstone	UI	Undecorated	Footring					
15	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	3	Ceramic	No	No	Ironstone	Flatware	Undecorated	Body					
16	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	1	Ceramic	No	No	Ironstone	Flatware	Undecorated	Brink					
17	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Architectural	Window Glass	7	Glass	No	No									
18	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Indeterm.	Container - UI	11	Glass	No	No				Body				Light Aqua	
19	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Indeterm.	Container - UI	3	Glass	No	No				Body				Light Aqua	
20	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Indeterm.	Container - UI	1	Glass	No	No				Body				Copper Green	
21	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Indeterm.	Container - UI	1	Glass	No	No				Body				Emerald Green	
22	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Indeterm.	Container - UI	7	Glass	No	No				Body				Amber	
23	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Indeterm.	Container - UI	1	Glass	No	No				Body				Amber	
24	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Indeterm.	Container - UI	1	Glass	No	No				Finish				Light Aqua	One part finish
25	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Organic	Faunal - Avian	1	Bone	No	No									
26	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Complete					
27	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					
28	Test Pit	4	Layer 1,2,3	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	2	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					
29	Test Pit	5	Layer 2	Furnishings	Flower Pot	3	Terracotta	No	No				Indeterm.					
30	Test Pit	5	Layer 2	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					Sparse red floral motif on exterior. Handpainted dark blue swirl has been added. Part of the red motif has been coloured in orange
31	Test Pit	5	Layer 6	Architectural	Brick	2	Clay	No	No				Indeterm.					Curved fragments with a rounded corner
32	Test Pit	5	Layer 6	Architectural	Window Glass	1	Glass	No	No									
33	Test Pit	7	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					Partially rubbed off rose motif
34	Test Pit	8	Layer 1	Indeterm.	Container - UI	1	Glass	No	No				Body				Colourless	Stippled large-scale floral motif with wheat sheafs
35	Test Pit	8	Layer 1	Organic	Faunal - Mammal	1	Bone	No	No									
36	Test Pit	8	Layer 1	Architectural	Window Glass	1	Glass	No	No									Curved
37	Test Pit	11	Layer 3	Indeterm.	Container - UI	1	Glass	No	No				Body				Colourless	Broken off footring
38	Test Pit	11	Layer 11	Architectural	Window Glass	5	Glass	No	No									Small inverted taper finish
39	Test Pit	11	Layer 11	Indeterm.	Container - UI	1	Glass	No	No				Body				Colourless	
40	Test Pit	11	Layer 11	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					Narrow blue band along rim. Black overglaze branch and leaf motif. Possibly handpainted
41	Test Pit	11	Layer 11	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					
42	Test Pit	11	Layer 11	Indeterm.	Unidentified	1	Plastic	Yes	No									

Cat. #	Context	ID	Stratum	Class	Type	f	Material	Burned	Butchered	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Motif	Portion	Colour 1	Colour 2	Colour 3	Colour	Comments
43	Test Pit	11	Layer 12	Architectural	Window Glass	1	Glass	No	No									Exfoliated fragments
44	Test Pit	11	Layer 12	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Complete					Curved
45	Test Pit	11	Layer 12	Architectural	Nail - Wire	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Complete					Dark brown glaze on exterior. Creamy-white interior
46	Test Pit	11	Layer 12	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					Square bottle base with rounded corners. Circular knurled foot with slight kickup. Embossed inverted triangle on base with a "C" in the centre
47	Test Pit	11	Layer 12	Organic	Faunal - Mammal	1	Bone	Yes	Yes									
48	Test Pit	14	Layer 1	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	1	Ceramic	No	No	Yellow Ware	Hollowware	Undecorated	Body					Glazed in interior. Simple slightly rounded rim.
49	Test Pit	14	Layer 1	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	2	Ceramic	No	No	Yellow Ware	Hollowware	Factory Slip - Mocha	Body	White	Dark Brown			
50	Test Pit	15	Layer 1	Architectural	Window Glass	2	Glass	No	No									
51	Test Pit	16	Layer 2	Kitchen/Food	Kitchenware	2	Ceramic	No	No	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Hollowware	Glazed	Body	Brown				Lightweight button back which was likely covered by fabric. Shank missing. Embossed sunburst motif
52	Test Pit	16	Layer 3	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					
53	Test Pit	17	Layer 1	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	1	Ceramic	No	No	Ironstone	Hollowware	Undecorated	Body					Ruminant tooth
54	Test Pit	20	Layer 2	Indeterm.	Scrap	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No									Exfoliated
55	Test Pit	21	Layer 1	Personal Artifacts	Button	1	Metal - Cuprous	No	No				Incomplete					
56	Test Pit	21	Layer 2	Indeterm.	Unidentified	2	Metal - Ferrous	No	No									
57	Test Pit	22	Layer 1	Architectural	Window Glass	1	Glass	No	No									
58	Test Pit	22	Layer 1	Organic	Faunal - Mammal	4	Bone	No	Yes									Curved
59	Test Pit	23	Layer 1	Architectural	Window Glass	5	Glass	No	No									
60	Test Pit	23	Layer 1	Indeterm.	Container - UI	1	Glass	No	No				Body				Colourless	
61	Test Pit	23	Layer 1	Indeterm.	Container - UI	1	Glass	No	No				Body				Colourless	
62	Test Pit	23	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Indeterm.	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					Curved
63	Test Pit	23	Layer 1	Indeterm.	Scrap	1	Metal - White	No	No				Incomplete					
64	Test Pit	23	Layer 1	Architectural	Tile	2	Synthetic (Modern)	No	No				Indeterm.	Beige				Flat scrap
65	Test Pit	23	Layer 14	Kitchen/Food	Kitchenware	1	Ceramic	Yes	No	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Hollowware	Glazed	Body	Brown				Small rounded fragments
66	Test Pit	23	Layer 14	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	1	Ceramic	No	No	Yellow Ware	Hollowware	Undecorated	Body					
67	Test Pit	23	Layer 14	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	1	Ceramic	No	No	Semi-porcelain	Hollowware	Undecorated	Body					
68	Test Pit	23	Layer 14	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	3	Ceramic	No	No	Ironstone	UI	Undecorated	Indeterm.					
69	Test Pit	23	Layer 14	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	1	Ceramic	No	No	Ironstone	Hollowware	Transfer Print - General	Body	Red	Orange	Blue		
70	Test Pit	23	Layer 14	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	1	Ceramic	No	No	Ironstone	Flatware	Decalcomania	Rim	Pink	Green			Curved
71	Test Pit	23	Layer 14	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	2	Ceramic	No	No	Semi-porcelain	Flatware	Unidentified	Rim	Blue	Black	Green		
72	Test Pit	23	Layer 14	Architectural	Window Glass	2	Glass	No	No									Flat topped curved rim
73	Test Pit	23	Layer 14	Indeterm.	Container - UI	1	Glass	No	No				Body				Colourless	Curved
74	Test Pit	23	Layer 14	Indeterm.	Container - UI	1	Glass	No	No				Base				Colourless	Curved with mould seam
75	Test Pit	23	Layer 14	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Complete					
76	Test Pit	23	Layer 14	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	3	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					
77	Test Pit	23	Layer 14	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	4	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					
78	Test Pit	23	Layer 14	Architectural	Nail - Wire	2	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					
79	Test Pit	25	Layer 1	Indeterm.	Container - UI	1	Glass	No	No				Body				Colourless	Curved
80	Test Pit	25	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					
81	Test Pit	25	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Wire	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Complete					
82	Test Pit	25	Layer 5	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	5	Ceramic	No	No	Ironstone	Flatware	Undecorated	Body					Small rounded strip of rubber with hatched texture on the underside
83	Test Pit	25	Layer 5	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	2	Ceramic	No	No	Ironstone	UI	Transfer Print - General	Indeterm.	Blue				
84	Test Pit	25	Layer 5	Indeterm.	Container - UI	8	Glass	No	No				Body				Colourless	Curved
85	Test Pit	25	Layer 5	Indeterm.	Container - UI	1	Glass	No	No				Rim				Colourless	Curved
86	Test Pit	25	Layer 5	Organic	Faunal - Mammal	2	Bone	No	No				Incomplete					
87	Test Pit	25	Layer 5	Organic	Faunal - Mammal	2	Bone	No	Yes				Indeterm.					
88	Test Pit	25	Layer 5	Organic	Faunal - Mammal	1	Bone	Yes	No				Indeterm.					
89	Test Pit	25	Layer 5	Organic	Faunal - Avian	1	Bone	Yes	No				Indeterm.					
90	Test Pit	25	Layer 5	Architectural	Nail - Wire	2	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Complete					

Cat. #	Context	ID	Stratum	Class	Type	f	Material	Burned	Butchered	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Motif	Portion	Colour 1	Colour 2	Colour 3	Colour	Comments
91	Test Pit	25	Layer 5	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	2	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					
92	Test Pit	25	Layer 5	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	2	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					
93	Test Pit	26	Layer 3	Kitchen/Food	Teaware	3	Ceramic	No	No	Red Earthenware - Refined	Hollowware	Glazed	Body	Dark Brown	White			
94	Test Pit	26	Layer 3	Architectural	Nail - Wire	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Complete					
95	Test Pit	26	Layer 3	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					
96	Test Pit	26	Layer 3	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					Asian diamond motif
97	Test Pit	28	Layer 3	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	1	Ceramic	No	No	Ironstone	Hollowware	Undecorated	Rim					Rounded fragment with external threading
98	Test Pit	28	Layer 3	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	2	Ceramic	No	No	Ironstone	Hollowware	Undecorated	Body					Flat scrap
99	Test Pit	28	Layer 3	Indeterm.	Container - UI	1	Glass	No	No				Body				Colourless	Curved with mould seam
100	Test Pit	28	Layer 3	Indeterm.	Container - UI	2	Glass	No	No				Body				Solarized	Patent finish with mould seam down the side
101	Test Pit	28	Layer 3	Organic	Faunal - Mammal	2	Bone	No	Yes				Indeterm.					
102	Test Pit	28	Layer 3	Indeterm.	Unidentified	2	Metal - Ferrous	No	No									Thermally altered whiteware
103	Test Pit	28	Layer 3	Tools/Equipment	Screw	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					Narrow folded copper strip curled into a circle
104	Test Pit	28	Layer 3	Architectural	Nail - Wire	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					
105	Test Pit	28	Layer 3	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					Curved
106	Test Pit	28	Layer 3	Architectural	Hinge	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Incomplete					
107	Test Pit	29	Layer 1	Kitchen/Food	Kitchenware	1	Ceramic	No	No	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Hollowware	Unidentified	Body					
108	Test Pit	29	Layer 1	Organic	Faunal - Mammal	1	Bone	No	No				Incomplete					
109	Test Pit	29	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Wire	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					Very thin curved fragment
110	Test Pit	30	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					Simple folded rim of a wide mouth vessel
111	Test Pit	30	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Wire	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					Curved
112	Test Pit	30	Layer 1	Indeterm.	Unidentified	1	Metal - Cuprous	No	No				Indeterm.					
113	Test Pit	30	Layer 2	Organic	Faunal - Fish	1	Bone	No	No				Complete					Curved
114	Test Pit	31	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Wire	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Complete					
115	Test Pit	31	Layer 1	Indeterm.	Scrap	2	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Indeterm.					
116	Test Pit	37	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					Large mammal longbone
117	Test Pit	37	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Wire	2	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Complete					Two small rusted fragments
118	Test Pit	37	Layer 1	Organic	Faunal - Mammal	1	Bone	Yes	Yes									
119	Test Pit	37	Layer 1	Kitchen/Food	Kitchenware	1	Ceramic	Yes	No	Buff Earthenware	Pot	Glazed	Rim	Beige				Butchered medium longbones with cut marks
120	Test Pit	38	Layer 11	Architectural	Window Glass	8	Glass	No	No									
121	Test Pit	39	Layer 1	Organic	Faunal - Mammal	1	Bone	No	No				Incomplete					
122	Test Pit	39	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Wire	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					
123	Test Pit	39	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Wire	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					
124	Test Pit	39	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					
125	Test Pit	40	Layer 12	Architectural	Window Glass	15	Glass	No	No									
126	Test Pit	40	Layer 12	Indeterm.	Container - UI	2	Glass	No	No				Body				Colourless	
127	Test Pit	40	Layer 12	Architectural	Nail - Wire	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Complete					
128	Test Pit	40	Layer 12	Indeterm.	Unidentified	1	Rubber	No	No				Indeterm.	Black				Small rounded neck
129	Test Pit	40	Layer 12	Architectural	Window Glass	3	Glass	No	No									Panelled teacup with a ridge along the base
130	Test Pit	44	Layer 1	Indeterm.	Container - UI	1	Glass	No	No				Finish				Colourless	
131	Test Pit	44	Layer 1	Indeterm.	Scrap	7	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Indeterm.					
132	Test Pit	44	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					Calcined fragment
133	Test Pit	44	Layer 1	Tools/Equipment	Harness - Equine	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Complete					
134	Test Pit	44	Layer 17	Personal Artifacts	Container - Toiletry	#	Glass	No	No				Finish				Copper Green	Thermally altered whiteware
135	Test Pit	44	Layer 17	Organic	Faunal - Mammal	12	Bone	Yes	Yes									
136	Test Pit	44	Layer 17	Organic	Faunal - Mammal	2	Bone	Yes	Yes				Incomplete					
137	Test Pit	44	Layer 17	Indeterm.	Scrap	4	Metal - Ferrous	No	No									
138	Test Pit	44	Layer 17	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	4	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					
139	Test Pit	44	Layer 17	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Shaft					
140	Test Pit	45	Layer 1	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	1	Ceramic	Yes	No	UI	UI	Undecorated	Indeterm.					
141	Test Pit	45	Layer 1	Architectural	Window Glass	#	Glass	No	No									

Cat. #	Context	ID	Stratum	Class	Type	f	Material	Burned	Butchered	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Motif	Portion	Colour 1	Colour 2	Colour 3	Colour	Comments
142	Test Pit	45	Layer 1	Indeterm.	Container - UI	2	Glass	No	No				Neck				Light Aqua	
143	Test Pit	45	Layer 1	Indeterm.	Container - UI	8	Glass	No	No				Body				Light Aqua	
144	Test Pit	45	Layer 1	Indeterm.	Container - UI	6	Glass	No	No				Body				Light Aqua	
145	Test Pit	45	Layer 1	Indeterm.	Container - UI	3	Glass	No	No				Neck				Light Aqua	
146	Test Pit	45	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	3	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					
147	Test Pit	45	Layer 2	Architectural	Window Glass	9	Glass	No	No									
148	Test Pit	45	Layer 2	Indeterm.	Container - UI	2	Glass	No	No				Body				Colourless	
149	Test Pit	45	Layer 2	Kitchen/Food	Container - Soft Drink	2	Glass	No	No				Finish				Light Aqua	Thermally altered whiteware
150	Test Pit	45	Layer 2	Organic	Faunal - Mammal	4	Bone	No	Yes									
151	Test Pit	45	Layer 2	Architectural	Nail - Wire	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Complete					Heavy partial hinge with screw holes on each end. One slot headed screw still attached
152	Test Pit	45	Layer 2	Tools/Equipment	Horse Shoe Nail	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					
153	Test Pit	47	Layer 3	Kitchen/Food	Kitchenware	2	Ceramic	No	No	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Hollowware	Glazed	Body	Brown				
154	Test Pit	47	Layer 3	Kitchen/Food	Kitchenware	1	Ceramic	No	No	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Hollowware	Glazed	Rim	Brown				Curved with mould seam
155	Test Pit	48	Layer 1	Organic	Faunal - Mammal	6	Bone	No	Yes									
156	Test Pit	48	Layer 1	Architectural	Nail - Machine Cut	1	Metal - Ferrous	No	No				Head					
157	Test Pit	48	Layer 3	Kitchen/Food	Teaware	3	Ceramic	No	No	Ironstone	Teacup	Moulded - Ribbed or Panelled	Base					Ruminant jaw without teeth
158	Test Pit	48	Layer 3	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	1	Ceramic	No	No	Ironstone	Hollowware	Undecorated	Body					Double bar halter buckle
159	Test Pit	48	Layer 3	Kitchen/Food	Tableware	1	Ceramic	No	No	Ironstone	Flatware	Transfer Print - Flow	Body	Blue				Brandy finish on a large partially mendable round bottle. Some mould seams visible
160	Test Pit	48	Layer 3	Organic	Faunal - Mammal	7	Bone	No	Yes									Dark brown dendritic motif on a white background