

**Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of P2 (BdHb-7) in Part of  
Lot 21, Concession 2, Formerly Collingwood Township,  
Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario**

Submitted to

**Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc.**

85 Theme Park Drive  
Wasaga Beach, ON, L9Z 1X7

and

**The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport**

Prepared by

**Bluestone Research Inc.**

**Report Type: Original**

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Project Context  
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### Executive Summary

Bluestone Research Inc. (Bluestone) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities (Parkbridge) to conduct a Stage 3 site specific assessment of P2 (BdHb-7), an Aboriginal archaeological site with both middle woodland and contact period components. The assessment was undertaken in advance of a draft Plan approval for a housing development on Lakeshore Drive, legally described as part of Lot 21, Concession 2, formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement that is informed by the Planning Act (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger Ontario Heritage Act (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.”

P2 (BdHb-7) was identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment conducted by Archaeological Services Incorporated (ASI) for a 25.5-hectare parcel of land in the fall of 2015. The Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) was known to exist in the western part of the study area, while a further 3 sites were identified in the eastern portion, including P1 (BdHb-6), P2 (BdHb-7), and P6 (BdHb-8). The Plater-Fleming Site (BdHb-2) was recommended for full protection and avoidance, while the 3 newly identified archaeological sites were recommended for Stage 3 site specific assessments. P2 (BdHb-7) was discovered during pedestrian survey and interpreted as a series of camps/special purpose activity areas with multiple occupations, over an area of 1500 square meters. The Stage 2 artifact assemblage consists of 41 artifacts including 18 pieces of chipping detritus, 18 ceramic sherds, a Middle Woodland projectile point, a glass trade bead, a shell trade bead, a fragment of copper, and a chert cobble. Eleven pieces of fragmentary faunal remains were also recovered. Additional faunal elements in a concentrated surface scatter were identified in the southwest portion of the site. These artifacts were not collected but covered in-situ for future investigation. Bill Fitzgerald of the SON identified them as possible dog remains associated with ritual juvenile dog sacrifice among the 17<sup>th</sup> century Odawa. P2 (BdHb-7) was recommended for a Stage 3 site specific assessment to determine the limits of the site, with the original intention of delineating buffers to inform protection and avoidance strategies. Recommendations included establishing a buffer zone around the possible ritual dog burial prior to any ploughing.

Six 1-meter by 1-meter units were excavated by hand around the potential dog remains to collect and positively identify any faunal remains in the disturbed plough zone. The remains were confirmed as butchered and sacrificed juvenile dog and no excavation continued below the plough zone into the burial feature. Upon commencing the rest of the Stage 3 assessment, consisting of a controlled surface pick-up (CSP), the site size increased from the original Stage 2, encroaching on a potential entrance road to the development, full protection and avoidance became an unviable mitigation strategy. As such, and in agreement with Parkbridge and First Nation communities, conventional Stage 3 methodologies were

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employed, excepting the protective buffer established around the possible dog remains. Since it was evident that the site would need Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts, hand excavation consisted of one meter by one meter test units being placed at ten meter intervals across the extent of the site, including an additional 40% in areas of interest.

The Stage 3 site specific assessment conducted by Bluestone consisted of a controlled surface pick-up and the hand excavation of 67 one meter by one meter test units, resulting in the recovery of 779 artifacts. Nineteen of the stage 3 hand excavated test units yielded more than 10 artifacts. Therefore P2 (BdHb-7) is deemed to have further cultural heritage value or interest per Section 3.4 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011)* and further archaeological assessment is recommended for P2 (BdHb-7) in the form of Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

P2 (BdHb-7) fulfils Section 3.4.1 Standard 1a and 1b of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and retains cultural heritage value or interest which requires mitigation of development impacts. The MTCS prefers, for sites recommended for Stage 4 mitigation of impacts, that the site be avoided and protected rather than excavated, as per Section 7.9.4 Standard 2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Options to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological sites include redesigning the Project, excluding the archaeological site area from the Project, or incorporating the area of the archaeological site into the Project but without alteration, as outlined in Section 3.5 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). If these options are not feasible, Stage 4 archaeological mitigation by excavation is an alternative.

In consultation with the client and the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON), the Stage 4 mitigation of P2 (BdHb-7) by avoidance and protection is not a viable option. Thus, P2 (BdHb-7) requires Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts by excavation prior to any construction activities. The Stage 4 mitigative excavation strategy of P2 (BdHb-7) will be determined in accordance with Section 4.2.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), and in consultation with First Nation communities and includes a protective buffer around the ritual dog sacrificial burial.

The Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts will include block hand excavation and the hand excavation of any cultural features identified. The Stage 4 block hand excavation will be undertaken around all high yielding Stage 3 units as well as Stage 3 units yielding temporally diagnostic artifacts. Block excavation will also continue to a minimum of 2 meters beyond any identified cultural feature.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport is asked to review the information presented herein, issue comment and offer written confirmation of their acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.

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### Project Personnel

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Licensed Archaeologist:       | Derek Lincoln, MA, RPA. (P344)  |
| Project Manager:              | Derek Lincoln, (P344) Bill Fitzgerald, PhD  |
| Licensed Field Director:      | Derek Lincoln, (P344)   |
| Field Technicians:            | Alex Ailles (1085), Hallie Tennant, Dexxter Hadland, Katie Robinson, Ira Lehtovarra |
| First Nation Representatives: | Bill Fitzgerald PhD, Angela Gunn (R408), Helen, Adrienne Brennen, Kyle, Taylor      |
| Office Assistants:            | Philippa Aukett, MSc.   |
| Laboratory Technicians:       | Hallie Tennant, MA, Angela Gunn (R408), Matthew Haruta (R1131)                      |
| Report Writer:                | Derek Lincoln (P344)  |

### Acknowledgements

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Proponent Contact:                         | Rob Wagner, Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities |
| Ministry of Tourism,<br>Culture and Sport: | Robert von Bitter                            |
| Saugeen Ojibway First Nation               | Doran Ritchie                                |

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# 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

## 1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Bluestone Research Inc. (Bluestone) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities (Parkbridge) to conduct a Stage 3 site specific assessment of P2 (BdHb-7), an Aboriginal archaeological site with both middle woodland and contact period components. The assessment was undertaken in advance of a draft Plan approval for a housing development on Lakeshore Drive, legally described as part of Lot 21, Concession 2, formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement that is informed by the Planning Act (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger Ontario Heritage Act (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.”

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Rob Wagner of Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities.

### 1.1.1 Objectives

The objective of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment at P2 (BdHb-7) is to assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the site through controlled collection of material. This information will be used to support the determination of whether the site has been sufficiently documented or if further measures are required to protect or document the site fully. The objectives of a Stage 3 site-specific assessment are:

- 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 and future conservation.

Stage 3 assessments typically consist of detailed documentary research of the land use and occupation history, controlled surface pick-up (CSP) of material on ploughed fields, and test unit excavation. The Stage 3 assessment has been conducted to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

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### 1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

P2 (BdHb-7) is located within the proposed housing development located on Lakeshore Drive, legally described as part of Lot 21, Concession 2, formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

#### 1.2.1 Pre and early Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

Our knowledge of past First Peoples settlement and land use in Grey County is incomplete. Nonetheless, using province-wide (MCCR 1997) and region-specific archaeological data, a generalized cultural chronology for native settlement in the area can be proposed. The following paragraphs provide a basic textual summary of the known general cultural trends and a tabular summary appears in Table 1.

##### *The Paleoindian Period*

The first human populations to inhabit Ontario came to the region between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different than they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In the area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleoindian diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleoindian sites are small and ephemeral. They are usually identified by the presence of fluted projectile points and other finely made stone tools.

**Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement within Grey County**

| Period      |          |               | Time Range (circa)  | Diagnostic Features                             | Complexes                              |
|-------------|----------|---------------|---------------------|---|--|
| Paleoindian | Early    |               | 9000 – 8400 B.C.    | fluted projectile points                        | Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield              |
|             | Late     |               | 8400 – 8000 B.C.    | non-fluted and lanceolate points                | Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate            |
| Archaic     | Early    |               | 8000 – 6000 B.C.    | serrated, notched, bifurcate base points        | Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon       |
|             | Middle   |               | 6000 – 2500 B.C.    | stemmed, side & corner notched points           | Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville |
|             | Late     |               | 2000 – 1800 B.C.    | narrow points                                   | Lamoka                                 |
|             |          |               | 1800 – 1500 B.C.    | broad points                                    | Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen      |
|             |          |               | 1500 – 1100 B.C.    | small points                                    | Crawford Knoll                         |
|             | Terminal |               | 1100 – 850 B.C.     | first true cemeteries                           | Hind                                   |
| Woodland    | Early    |               | 800 – 400 B.C.      | expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery       | Meadowood                              |
|             | Middle   |               | 400 B.C. – A.D. 600 | thick coiled pottery, notched rims; cord marked | Couture                                |
|             | Late     | Western Basin | A.D. 600 – 900      | Wayne ware, vertical cord marked ceramics       | Riviere au Vase-Algonquin              |
|             |          |               | A.D. 900 –          | first corn; ceramics with multiple band         | Young- Algonquin                       |



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|         |  |               | 1200             | impressions  |                             |
|---------|--|---------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|
|         |  |               | A.D. 1200 – 1400 | longhouses; bag shaped pots, ribbed paddle               | Springwells-Algonquin       |
|         |  |               | A.D. 1400-1600   | villages with earthworks; Parker Festoon pots            | Wolf- Algonquin             |
| Contact |  | Aboriginal    | A.D. 1600 – 1700 | early historic native settlements                        | Neutral Huron, Odawa, Wenro |
|         |  | Euro-Canadian | A.D. 1700-1760   | fur trade, missionization, early military establishments | French                      |
|         |  |               | A.D. 1760-1900   | Military establishments, pioneer settlement              | British colonials, UELs     |

### *Archaic*

The archaeological record of early native life in Southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 10,000 years ago at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Archaic populations are better known than their Paleoindian predecessors, with numerous sites found throughout the area. The characteristic projectile points of early Archaic populations appear similar in some respects to early varieties and are likely a continuation of early trends. Archaic populations continued to rely heavily on game, particularly caribou, but diversified their diet and exploitation patterns with changing environmental conditions. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleoindian subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of a warmer climate, Archaic populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environs and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of resource abundance. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more abundant than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g. celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g. bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

### *Woodland Period*

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland Period (circa 950 B.C to historic times). The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more permanent in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland Period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas similar to those that define the incipient agricultural or Neolithic period in Europe. The earliest pottery was rather crudely made by the coiling method and house structures were simple enclosures.

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### *Contact Period*

P2 (BdHb-7) lies within the traditional territory of the Tianantate and the Saugeen Ojibway Nation. The Plater-Fleming site, a 17<sup>th</sup> century Odawa village, lies several hundred meters to the west of P1 (HdHb-6). The Odawa were an Algonkian-speaking people who occupied portions of the Southern Canadian Shield and the Western and Upper Great Lakes areas (Feest and Feest 1978:772). The Tianantate are better known as the Petun (tobacco people), a name given to them by 17th century French explorers for the large amounts of tobacco they grew. The Stage 1-2 report produced by ASI in 2016 provides a full description of the Tianantate and Odawa people.

## 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

P2 (BdHb-7) is located within the proposed housing development located on Lakeshore Drive, legally described as part of Lot 21, Concession 2, formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

### 1.3.1 Existing Conditions

The entire Stage 2 study area consisted of approximately 25.5 hectares of mixed woodlot and overgrown meadow, with a series of sandy swales between shallow shale depressions, with the landscape rising steadily from Lake Huron in the North, until a steep ridge rises in the south where the blue mountains begin.

P2 (BdHb-7) is contained within a grassed meadow occupying a sandy swale in the northeast corner of the study area, immediately south of P1 (BdHb-6) which underwent a Stage 3 site specific assessment by Bluestone in the summer of 2016. P2 exists between two shale depressions with very little soil formation and overgrown with hawthorns and other brush.

### 1.3.2 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the Niagara Escarpment physiographic region as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984 114-122). The Niagara Escarpment 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 Craighleith is characterized as being one of the steepest sections of relief, with cliffs and “mountainous terrain” facing northeast towards Georgian Bay (Chapman and Putnam 1984:117).

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. The study area contains a small northeasterly flowing stream contained within a small valley bisecting the property. There is also a stream draining north to Lake Huron along the western edge of the study area.

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### 1.3.3 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

To compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered per the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometers east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometers north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is within Borden Block BdHb.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 5 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area (Site Data Search, July 28<sup>th</sup>; Government Ontario n.d.). These include the 2 other sites identified during the Stage 1-2 assessment of this study area, and the previously known Plater-Martin and Plater-Fleming sites. The fifth site, the Goodchild site, lies outside the Stage 2 study area to the north-east. Table 2 summarizes the registered archaeological sites within one-kilometer of the study area.

**Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometer of the Study Area**

| Borden # | Site Name      | Site Type                  | Cultural Affiliation                |
|----------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| BdHb-8   | P6             | campsite                   | Woodland, Late                      |
| BdHb-6   | P1             | campsite                   | Petun                               |
| BdHb-3   | Goodchild      | cemetery                   | Middle-Late Archaic, Early Woodland |
| BdHb-2   | Plater-Fleming | House, settlement, village | Huron Wendat, Petun                 |
| BdHb-1   | Plater-Martin  | village                    | Odawa                               |

### 1.3.4 Summary of Previous Investigations

P2 (BdHb-7) was discovered during the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment conducted by ASI in the fall of 2015. During the Stage 2 property assessment, 3 other locations were identified within the study area, including the previously registered Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2). The Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) will be fully protected and avoided on a long-term basis and no further field work will be undertaken. Explicit instructions regarding the protection of the Plater-Fleming site are laid out in detail in the Stage 1-2 report titled *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lot 21, Concession 2, Formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario* submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport by ASI in 2016.

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The 3 newly identified sites, P1 (BdHb-6), P2 (BdHb-7) and P6 (BdHb-8) are all aboriginal sites. All 3 sites were recommended for Stage 3 site specific assessments. It was also clear that Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts would be required for each, whether mitigation by excavation or avoidance and protection would be the ultimate strategy.

The Stage 2 artifact assemblage consists of 18 pieces of chipping detritus, 3 fragmentary ceramic vessel sherds, a middle woodland projectile point, a glass trade bead, a shell trade bead, a copper fragment, and a chert cobble. Eleven fragmentary faunal remains were also recovered. Additional faunal elements in a concentrated surface scatter were identified in the southwest portion of the site. These artifacts were not collected but covered in-situ for future investigation. Bill Fitzgerald of the SON identified them as possible dog remains associated with ritual juvenile dog sacrifice among the 17<sup>th</sup> century Odawa. P2 (BdHb-7) was recommended for a Stage 3 site specific assessment to determine the limits of the site, with the original intention of delineating buffers to inform protection and avoidance strategies.

Recommendations included establishing a buffer zone around the possible ritual dog burial prior to any ploughing. P2 (BdHb-7) was recommended for a Stage 3 site specific assessment to determine the limits of the site, with the original intention of delineating buffers to inform protection and avoidance strategies. However, upon commencing the Stage 3 assessment, consisting of a controlled surface pick-up (CSP), the site size increased from the original Stage 2, encroaching on a potential entrance road to the development, and protection became an unviable mitigation strategy. As such, and in agreement with Parkbridge and First Nation communities, conventional Stage 3 methodologies were employed, excepting the established buffer around the possible dog remains. Since it was evident that the site would need Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts, hand excavation consisted of one meter by one meter test units being placed at ten meter intervals across the extent of the site, including an additional 40% in areas of interest.

### 1.3.5 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

Other than the Stage 2 assessment done before the current undertaking, numerous studies have been carried out at the adjacent Plater-Fleming site. The site was first identified by Andrew Hunter in 1904 and investigated further by Charles Garrad and J. Allan Blair from 1961-1963. These investigations consisted of the excavation of a 65 by 5 foot test trench through a slope midden at the north end of the trench (Garrad 1989:9). In 1988 the Museum of Indian Archaeology began investigations whereupon they identified a sizeable village, including 4 longhouses, a three-row palisade and 5 ritual dog burials.

In 2009, This Land Archaeology Inc. carried out a Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment for the Plater-Fleming site to better test the limits of the site and formulate Stage 4 salvage excavation plan for the site. These investigations consisted of minimal field work, and yielded only 25 artifacts from 8 one meter by one meter test units.

Archaeological assessments to the immediate east and southeast of the property were undertaken by AMICK Consultants in 2011, and ASI in 2015 for properties that include part of the Plater-Martin site, however neither assessment resulted in any archaeological resources unrelated to the already identified

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Field Methods  
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Plater-Martin site. For a complete and detailed description of investigations conducted with 50 meters, please refer to the Stage 1-2 assessment report by ASI (ASI 2015).

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Field Methods  
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### 2.0 FIELD METHODS

The P2 (BdHb-7) site is defined by the physiography of the area, being contained within a sandy swale between shale depressions that are part of a series of Nipissing recessional beach ridges that characterize the property. Prior to any ploughing, the potential dog remains were relocated by Bill Fitzgerald of the SON and shown to Derek Lincoln of Bluestone so a protective buffer could be established. Datum stakes were placed in the ground and six 1-meter by 1-meter test units were excavated by hand in a 2-meter by 3-meter block over the potential dog remains. All soils were screened through 3mm mesh and all faunal material from the plough zone soils were collected for identification in the field by Bill Fitzgerald. Upon concluding that the faunal materials recovered were in fact butchered canine remains, it was determined that they represented a ritual dog sacrificial burial and a 20-meter by 20-meter protective buffer was established around the immediate area. All faunal materials recovered were retained by the SON for reburial. In consultation with the SON, the remainder of the study area underwent shallow disking prior to assessment, to not reduce the visibility by ploughing the shallow shale deposits up into the plough zone. Upon allowing the field to weather, surface visibility was good, however due to the very high shale content a reduced interval was recommended for the CSP. In agreement with the SON a total of three consecutive CSP's were undertaken at a 0.5 meter intervals. Upon arrival at the site, geographic reference markers that were documented during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were relocated using a Top Con FC-5000 Network Rover using the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). A grid was established using the already positioned datum stakes and the Stage 3 CSP was conducted. The CSP consisted of accurately mapping the location of all artifacts on the field surface with a Top Con FC-5000 Network Rover, using NAD83, tying the data to the overall site. All coordinates taken during the Stage 3 assessment are listed in the Supplementary Documentation to this report.

The Stage 3 CSP resulted in the identification and documentation of 61 artifacts. As site limits and surface finds were well-defined and documented with the aid of a Top Con FC-5000 Network Rover (accuracy of five millimeters), all artifacts were retained for laboratory analysis and processing as per Section 3.2.1 Standard 6 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Following the Stage 3 CSP, a five-meter by five-meter grid of one-meter square test units was established across the P2 (BdHb-7) surface scatter as defined by the Stage 2 polygon (ASI 2016) and the Stage 3 CSP data as per Section 3.2.3 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). This grid was established using a Top Con Fc-5000 Network Rover, using the NAD83.

In total, the Stage 3 assessment included the hand excavation of 67 one-meter units strategically positioned to test the nature and density of the subsurface artifact distribution at the site. The Stage 2 assessment of P2 (BdHb-7) yielded a scatter of Aboriginal material consisting of middle woodland, late woodland and contact period components. It was evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest would result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4. Thus, the test unit placement strategy outlined in Standards 3 and 4 of Table 3.1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant*

## STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: P2 (BDHB-7)

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*Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) was followed and a series of 30 one-meter square test units were positioned at ten-meter intervals across the site to encompass the scatter area identified through Stage 2 surface collection and the Stage 3 CSP. Units were excavated over the extent of the sandy swale within which the site was contained. The Stage 3 site limits were defined based upon sterile units around the entire periphery of the site, within the shale depressions which were natural boundaries to the site. Following this, thirty-one additional units amounting to more than 40% of the grid unit total, were placed in areas of higher artifact concentration within the surface artifact scatter and adjacent to relatively high-yielding test units, including filling most of the grid in at 5 meters to better determine Stage 4 strategies.

The five-meter units in the grid are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each five-meter square was divided into 25 one-meter units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the five-meter unit, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on (Figure 6). All test units were excavated in systematic levels. Each one-meter unit within the sandy swale contained a single stratigraphic layer (plough zone), which included a lot of broken shale and cobbles and was excavated into the first five centimeters of subsoil, where present, or more frequently, into the top of the underlying shale. All soil from the units (other than those around the dog burial) was screened through six-millimeter hardware cloth. All artifacts recovered during Stage 3 archaeological assessment were retained for laboratory analysis and description. Artifacts recovered during Stage 3 excavation were recorded and catalogued regarding their corresponding one meter sub-square unit number.

The subsoil surface of each unit was shovel shined, troweled and examined for any evidence of subsurface cultural features prior to backfilling, none of which were identified. The test units ranged in depth from 15 centimeters to 46 centimeters, and considering that each test unit had been excavated 5 centimeters into subsoil, the plough zone ranged in depth from 10 centimeters to 41 centimeters.

During the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of P2 (BdHb-7), the weather was hot and sunny. At no time were field or weather conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Lighting and soil conditions were suitable and visibility was excellent. Photos 1-3 illustrate field conditions during the CSP and Photos 5-8 illustrate conditions during the Stage 3 test unit excavation. Table 3 provides a summary of the weather and field conditions.

**Table 3: Weather and Field Conditions**

| Date          | Activity                        | Weather     | Field Conditions                     |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| June 29, 2016 | Test unit excavation around Dog | Sunny, hot  | Dry soils; screens well              |
| July 18, 2016 | Controlled Surface Pick-Up      | Sunny, hot  | Dry soils; varying visibility 70-80% |
| July 19, 2016 | Test Unit Excavation            | Sunny, warm | Dry friable soils; screens well      |
| July 20, 2016 | Test Unit Excavation            | Sunny, hot  | Dry friable soils; screens well      |
| July 25, 2016 | Test Unit Excavation            | Sunny, warm | Dry friable soils; screens well      |
| July 26, 2016 | Test Unit Excavation            | Sunny, warm | Dry friable soils; screens well      |
| July 27, 2016 | Test Unit Excavation            | Sunny, warm | Dry friable soils; screens well      |

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In accordance with Section 3.4 Standard 2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b), Aboriginal engagement should be undertaken while conducting the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of an Aboriginal archaeological site. Additional information on the Aboriginal engagement practices conducted during the Stage 3 assessment of P2 (BdHb-7) is provided in the Supplementary Documentation.



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### 3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 3 site specific assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0 of this report. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 4 and the results of the Stage 3 assessment of P2 (BdHb-7) are discussed in greater detail below. Maps indicating the exact site location and all UTM coordinates recorded during the assessment are included in the Supplementary Documentation to this report.

**Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record**

| Document Type            | Current Location of Document Type | Additional Comments                                    |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 11 Pages of Field Notes  | Bluestone office in London        | Photocopied and stored digitally in project file       |
| 1 Map Provided by Client | Bluestone office in London        | In original field book and photocopied in project file |
| 63 Digital Photographs   | Bluestone office in London        | Stored digitally in project file                       |
| 1 hand drawn map         | Bluestone office in London        | In original field book and photocopied in project file |
| 779 Artifacts            | Bluestone office in London        | Stored in individual bags in 1 bankers box             |
| Artifact Catalogue       | Bluestone office in London        | Stored digitally in project file                       |

All the material culture collected during the Stage 3 site specific assessment of P2 (BdHb-7) is contained in one Bankers box. It will be temporarily housed at the Bluestone London office until formal arrangements can be made for a transfer to an MTCS collections facility.

### 3.1 CULTURAL MATERIAL

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of P2 (BdHb-7) was conducted from June 29<sup>th</sup> to July 27<sup>th</sup> 2016. A total of 61 artifacts were identified during the CSP including 11 fragmentary faunal remains. The test unit excavation consisted of hand excavations of 67 one-meter units strategically placed across the site in accordance with Table 3.1 from the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and resulted in the recovery of 712 additional artifacts. Figure 4 (and Figure 4 of the Supplementary Documentation) provides the results of the Stage 3 assessment. One subsurface cultural feature was identified during the stage 3 investigation, which was identified as the ritual puppy burial. The feature will not be excavated, and all faunal remains recovered from the plough zone soils above the feature were retained by the SON for reburial.

In total, the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of P2 (BdHb-7) resulted in the recovery of 779 artifacts, including 418 fragmentary sherds, 164 pieces of chipping detritus, 137 faunal remains, 32 decorated sherds, 9 undecorated body sherds, 4 smoking pipe fragments, 3 cores, 3 utilized flakes, a scraper, a shell fragment, a brass disc, a ground stone adze, a glass trade bead, an iron knife, a ground siltstone knife, and a single piece of transfer printed ironstone. A sample of the artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 assessment of P2 (BdHb-7) is depicted in Section 8.2. Table 5 summarizes the artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of P2 (BdHb-7). The ironstone fragment is not considered relevant.

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**Table 5: P2 (BdHb-7) Artifact Summary**

| Artifact                    | Frequency  | %          |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Chipping Detritus           | 164        | 21.05      |
| Pipe Fragments              | 4          | 5.13       |
| Adze                        | 1          | 1.28       |
| Bead                        | 1          | 1.28       |
| Stone Knife                 | 1          | 1.28       |
| Scraper                     | 1          | 1.28       |
| Core                        | 3          | 3.89       |
| Shell                       | 1          | 1.28       |
| Brass Disc                  | 1          | 1.28       |
| Decorated Body Sherd        | 6          | 7.70       |
| Decorated Rim Sherd         | 2          | 2.57       |
| Decorated Fragmentary Sherd | 25         | 3.21       |
| Fragmentary Sherd           | 418        | 56.66      |
| Faunal                      | 137        | 17.59      |
| Body Sherd                  | 9          | 11.55      |
| Ironstone, Transfer Printed | 1          | 1.28       |
| Utilized Flakes             | 3          | 3.89       |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>779</b> | <b>100</b> |

Most recovered lithic artifacts (107) are manufactured from Fossil Hill chert (63%), with 52 manufactured from Kettle Point chert (23.08%). Chert type identifications were accomplished visually using reference materials located in the Bluestone London office and in consultation with the SON. There were also 9 pieces of undetermined chert and 3 pieces of quartzite collected, though it is questionable whether the quartzite is of cultural origin.

Kettle Point formation chert is from the Late Devonian age and is situated between the Kettle Point (Late Devonian shales) and the Ipperwash Formations (Middle Devonian Limestone). It occurs as submerged outcrops that extend approximately 1,350 meters into Lake Huron (Janusas 1984:3). Secondary deposits have been reported in Essex County (Janusas 1984) and in the Ausable Basin (Kenyon 1980; Eley and Von Bitter 1989). Kettle Point chert can be identified by the presence of a waxy lustre and occurs in a wide range of colours including brown, grey and greenish colours as well as reddish purple and dark blue varieties (Eley and von Bitter 1989). A rusty staining on the surface of artifacts is frequently noted (Fisher 1997).

Fossil Hill formation chert is from the Middle Silurian Age and is situated between the Dolomite and underlying Head Formation shale. It occurs on Manitoulin Island and the Bruce Peninsula and has a distinct assemblage of microfossils. Fossil Hill chert can be identified by the presence of an earthy luster

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and occurs in a white to off white colour, in blue, yellow, green and pink hues. Fossil Hill chert is also known as Collingwood chert, white and Bruce chert. (Eley & von Bitter 1989).

Primary reduction activities, from which primary flakes and shatter would be created, were largely restricted to an off-site location. The predominant use of Fossil Hill and Kettle Point chert indicates that the people at P2 (BdHb-7) were, for the most part, relying on two sources of raw material. Primary outcrops of Kettle Point chert are found along the shores of Lake Huron while outcrops of Fossil Hill chert are found in the Bruce Peninsula, a few kilometers to the west of the site. Thus, lithic procurement strategies at P2 (BdHb-7) mainly involved local sourcing.

### 3.1.1 Chipping Detritus

A total of 167 pieces of chipping detritus were recovered, including 3 utilized flakes. All pieces of chipping detritus were subject to morphological analysis following the classification scheme described by Lennox *et al.* (1986) and expanded upon by Fisher (1997). Table 6 outlines the results of the detailed morphological analysis of the chipping detritus. A sample of the chipping detritus recovered from P2 (BdHb-7) is presented in Plate 1.

**Table 6: Chipped Stone Debitage Analysis**

| Material     | Primary  |          | Secondary |             | Tertiary   |              | Broken   |             | Shatter  |            | Total Analyzed |            |
|--------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|----------------|------------|
|              | n        | %        | n         | %           | n          | %            | n        | %           | n        | %          | n              | %          |
| Fossil Hill  | 0        | 0        | 2         | 1.20        | 101        | 60.48        | 0        | 0.00        | 3        | 1.80       | 106            | 63.47      |
| Kettle Point | 0        | 0        | 6         | 3.59        | 41         | 24.55        | 0        | 0.00        | 2        | 1.20       | 49             | 29.34      |
| Quartzite    | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0           | 1          | 0.59         | 0        | 0           | 2        | 1.20       | 3              | 1.8        |
| Unknown      | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0           | 9          | 0            | 0        | 0           | 0        | 0          | 9              | 5.39       |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>8</b>  | <b>4.79</b> | <b>152</b> | <b>91.02</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0.00</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>4.2</b> | <b>167</b>     | <b>100</b> |

The morphological analysis of the chipped stone debitage indicates that Tertiary flakes comprise the large majority (91.02%) of the assemblage with a very small amount of shatter (4.2%) and secondary flakes (4.79%).

Tertiary flakes are produced during the latter stages of reduction when raw material blanks are shaped into preforms and formal tools. They are the result of precise flake removal through pressure flaking, where the maker applies direct pressure onto a specific part of the tool to facilitate flake removal. Pressure flaking generally produces smaller, thinner flakes than does percussion flaking. Tertiary flakes also exhibit more flake scars on their dorsal surface than do primary or secondary flakes. Primary and Secondary flakes are produced during the initial reduction phases of raw material blanks and tend to exhibit minimal dorsal flake scarring. These flakes are also characterized by the presence of cortex, or original un-flaked area, on their dorsal surfaces and proximal ends.

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This morphological analysis suggests that the lithic practices at the site consisted mainly of the re-sharpening and maintenance of expedient tools from existing inventory or debitage.

### 3.1.2 Expedient Tools

Utilized flakes, retouched flakes, and notched flakes are fragments of chipping detritus that show evidence of use and are considered informal expedient tools that were discarded after use; they cannot be used to determine the cultural affiliation or period of occupation of a site. Three utilized flakes were recovered from P2 (BdHb-7). A sample of expedient tools is presented in Plate 2.

### 3.1.3 Faunal

A total of 137 faunal remains were recovered from P2 (BdHb-7). The faunal remains were extremely fragmentary and many were calcined or burnt. Most of the faunal material is of little use for determining site age. A sample of the faunal material recovered from P2 (BdHb-7) is depicted in Plate 3.

Some of the faunal material was very significant to the site. In the south west portion of the site, Bill Fitzgerald of the SON identified a ritual puppy sacrifice and burial, and it can be confirmed as 17<sup>th</sup> century Odawa ritual activity. Five such burials were identified at the nearby Plater-Fleming village site, and the presence of such a burial here indicates that at least one component of the site is contemporary. Nine canine incisors were identified, suggesting that at least 2 animals were buried here. Two ulna fragments were recovered, with unfused epiphysis and cut marks on the distal ends, evidential of butchery. There were also cut marks on the 3 cervical vertebrae recovered. Cuts to the throat and paws were made as part of the ritual, consistent with the butchery marks identified. 4 caudal vertebrae were identified as well. A further 11 small indeterminate fragments were also recovered. Minimal work was carried out around the dog burial, only the plough zone was excavated, to recover disturbed remains for reburial. All identification was done by Bill Fitzgerald in the field, and materials were retained by the SON for reburial. An elliptical stain was identified in the cleaned subsoil surface directly below the ploughzone which remains unexcavated and contains the rest of the remains. A small circular stain immediately adjacent to the dog burial contained 7 bear claws in the cleaned surface. No other bear remains were recovered, and this feature was not dug into either.

### 3.1.4 Scrapers

One broken scraper of burnt kettle point chert was recovered from P2 (BdHb-7), dating to the Middle Woodland period. Scrapers were used for everyday activities such as processing hide and are common on aboriginal sites. They are not useful for assigning dates to a site. The scraper is depicted in Plate 2.

### 3.1.5 Cores

A total of 3 cores were recovered from P2 (BdHb-2), 1 of Fossil Hill chert and 2 of Kettle Point. Cores are not useful in assigning dates to a site. A sample of the cores recovered is depicted in Plate 2.

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### 3.1.6 Ritual Artifacts

As well as the canine and bear faunal remains, the ground red siltstone knife recovered from P2 (BdHb-7) is considered to be a ritual artifact. The red siltstone comes from Manitoulin Island and was procured by the Odawa in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Bill Fitzgerald, personal communication 2016). The knife fragment is depicted in plate 2.

### 3.1.7 Smoking Pipes

A total of 4 smoking pipe fragments were recovered from P2 (BdHb-2). One was a small stem fragment with no decoration. One was almost a complete elbow fragment of dark brown clay with no decorations. The two bowl fragments recovered were decorated with incised horizontal bands. The smoking pipe fragments indicate a late woodland component to the site. A sample of contact period artifacts is depicted in Plate 4.

### 3.1.8 Contact Period Artifacts

Three contact period artifacts were recovered from P2 (BdHb-7). A red tubular Period III glass bead was recovered. The date of this bead is consistent with the 17<sup>th</sup> century Odawa occupation of the site. A cut brass disc was recovered from P2 (BdHb-7). In the contact period, metal trade items were often cut to make copper or brass ornaments. No marks were noted in the brass disc, though the date is likely consistent with other contact period artifacts from the site. A large, heavily corroded iron knife fragment was recovered from P2 (BdHb-7). This could have been a trade item. A sample of contact period artifacts is depicted in Plate 5.

### 3.1.9 Pottery

A total of 460 pieces of native pottery were recovered from the Stage 3 site specific assessment of P2 (BdHb-7), including 418 (90.87%) very fragmentary sherds, 25 decorated fragmentary sherds, 9 undecorated body sherds, 6 decorated body sherds, and 2 decorated rim sherds. Beyond giving the body and neck sherds provenance with the vessel, they were too fragmentary to determine vessel type or specific designs. Decorative techniques included middle woodland dentate stamping and pseudo scalloped edge, as well as incised oblique lines dating to the late woodland period. A breakdown of sherd types recovered is represented in table 14 while a sample is depicted in Plates 6 and 7. The artifact catalogue presents pottery amounts in gram weight as well as total counts.

**Table 7: Native Pottery Sherd Types**

| Material    | Fragmentary Sherd |       | Body Sherd |       | Neck Sherd |   | Rim Sherd |      | Total Analyzed |       |
|-------------|-------------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|---|-----------|------|----------------|-------|
|             | n                 | %     | n          | %     | n          | % | n         | %    | n              | %     |
| Undecorated | 418               | 90.87 | 9          | 19.57 | 0          | 0 | 0         | 0    | 427            | 92.83 |
| Decorated   | 25                | 5.43  | 6          | 1.30  | 0          | 0 | 2         | 4.35 | 33             | 7.17  |
| Total       | 443               | 96.30 | 15         | 20.87 | 0          | 0 | 2         | 4.35 | 460            | 100   |

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### 3.2 ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN

The Stage 2 artifact assemblage consists of 18 pieces of chipping detritus, 3 fragmentary ceramic vessel sherds, a middle woodland projectile point, a glass trade bead, a shell trade bead, a copper fragment, and a chert cobble. Eleven fragmentary faunal remains were also recovered. The artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 site specific assessment of P2 (BdHb-7) are distributed over an area slightly larger that extends to the northeast. The site is contained within the sandy swale between the shale depressions. The highest artifact yield in any unit was 100 (545E 1000N:1), which consisted of 98 fragmentary sherds (2 decorated) less than 1cm in diameter. 27 units around the periphery yielded 0 artifacts, most of these units existed within the shale depressions around the site, which are firm delineations of site boundaries.

In total, the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of P2 (BdHb-7) resulted in the recovery of 779 artifacts, including 418 fragmentary sherds, 164 pieces of chipping detritus, 137 faunal remains, 32 decorated sherds, 9 undecorated body sherds, 4 smoking pipe fragments, 3 cores, 3 utilized flakes, a scraper, a shell fragment, a brass disc, a ground stone adze, a glass trade bead, an iron knife, a ground siltstone knife, and a single piece of transfer printed ironstone.

All pieces of chipping detritus recovered from the Stage 2 and over 90% of the chipping detritus from the Stage 3 assessment are tertiary flakes, indicating that the lithic practices at this site consisted mainly of tool maintenance. The fragmentary nature of the pottery leaves little to be garnished regarding specific site function, though decoration techniques date components to the middle woodland and late woodland periods. The southwest portion of the site contains the ritual dog burial which dates to the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Six units were excavated over the dog burial to collect all the plough disturbed burial remains. To the north, the shale depression existed, and 2 consecutive sterile units were excavated at 5 meter intervals to confirm the site did not extend into shale to the north. A similar shale ridge existed to the south, and two consecutive units were excavated to confirm the site did not extend south into the shale. The first unit, 500E 990N:1, 10 meters south of the dog burial was right on the edge of the shale depression and yielded the red tubular glass bead, contemporary with the dog burial, as well as a late woodland decorated pottery sherd. The subsequent unit 15 meters south confirmed the site did not continue into the shale depression. Minimal work was done in this area due to the protective buffer planned around the dog burial. Four sterile units were excavated to the east of the dog burial. Only 3 units were excavated to the east of the dog burial within 20 meters, confirming that the site did continue into this area, with the core of the site existing to the west and undergoing conventional stage 3 assessment. In consultation with the SON, a 20-meter protective buffer was established to the east and west of the dog burial, along the sandy swale where the site existed to the east. A 10-meter buffer was established to the north, where the site was confirmed to not extend at all beyond the dog burial into the shale. A 15-meter buffer was established to the south, where the site was confirmed to not extend into the shale.

P2 (BdHb-7) is a multi-component site and likely represents multiple middle and late woodland shoreline campsites as well as a distinct contact period 17<sup>th</sup> century Odawa component with evidence of ritual activity.



## **STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: P2 (BDHB-7)**

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### **3.3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE**

A complete artifact catalogue is presented in Appendix A.

## STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: P2 (BDHB-7)

Analysis and Conclusions  
December, 2016

### 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of P2 (BdHb-7) was conducted from June 29<sup>th</sup> to July 27<sup>th</sup> 2016 and resulted in the recovery of 779 artifacts, including 418 fragmentary sherds, 164 pieces of chipping detritus, 137 faunal remains, 32 decorated sherds, 9 undecorated body sherds, 4 smoking pipe fragments, 3 cores, 3 utilized flakes, a scraper, a shell fragment, a brass disc, a ground stone adze, a glass trade bead, an iron knife, a ground siltstone knife, and a single piece of transfer printed ironstone.

The cultural material analyzed suggests that the site represents a series of shoreline campsites occupied throughout the Middle Woodland period and Late Woodland period. There is also a distinctive contact period component. The natural physiography of the area left little choice for camp location and the same area would have been used repeatedly. A small amount of lithic reduction and tool maintenance was being carried out, that involved expedient tools being manufactured from debitage and existing inventory undergoing maintenance or retouching.

The contact period occupation represents 17<sup>th</sup> century ritual activity and a juvenile dog burial contemporary with the 5 found at the Plater-Fleming site to the east was identified. Intact remains exist within the ground and a protective buffer has been established.

An examination of the ASDB indicates that there are 5 previously registered archaeological sites within a one kilometer radius of P2 (BdHb-7) including 2 other sites identified during the Stage 2 property assessment. Both other sites identified during the Stage 2 assessment are contact period sites with middle and late woodland components, and were recommended for Stage 3 site specific assessments.

Based on the above, including the fact that 19 Stage 3 test units yielded 10 or more pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, and due to the paucity of sites in the area, and the fact that the contact period component exhibits ritual activity, P2 (BdHb-7) fulfills Section 3.4.1 Standard 1a of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and retains further cultural heritage value or interest.



## STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: P2 (BDHB-7)

Recommendations  
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### 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of P2 (BdHb-7) resulted in the delineation of an Aboriginal site, which represents series of shoreline campsites occupied throughout the middle woodland period and contains a contact period component. A total of 779 artifacts, including 418 fragmentary sherds, 164 pieces of chipping detritus, 137 faunal remains, 32 decorated sherds, 9 undecorated body sherds, 4 smoking pipe fragments, 3 cores, 3 utilized flakes, a scraper, a shell fragment, a brass disc, a ground stone adze, a glass trade bead, an iron knife, a ground siltstone knife, and a single piece of transfer printed ironstone. Based on the Stage 3 assessment, wherein nineteen test units yielded 10 or more artifacts, as well as the paucity of these types of sites in the area, P2 (BdHb-7) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 4 archaeological investigation as per Section 3.4.1 Standard 1a of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Thus, **P2 (BdHb-7) retains cultural heritage value or interest and a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of impacts of the site is recommended.**

The southwest portion of the site consists of a ritual dog burial associated with a 17<sup>th</sup> century Odawa occupation. Stage 3 testing of this component consisted of recovering the dog remains from the disturbed ploughzone for reburial and placing test units around the periphery to determine limits of this component. A 20-meter protective buffer to the east and west of the dog burial should be established as well as a 10-meter buffer to the north, and 15-meter buffer to the south. The buffer should be fenced-off and sign posted explicitly declaring the area a no-go zone, during construction and during the Stage 4 mitigation of the rest of the site. Any construction or earth impacting activities within 20 meters of the fence should be monitored by a licensed professional archaeologist.

The Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts for the rest of the site should consist of block excavation by hand around all high yielding Stage 3 units (more than 1 artifact). In consultation with the SON, based on Stage 3 unit excavation, it was determined that top soil stripping is not suitable for this site. The large number of cobbles and shale throughout the entire site area would not allow for clean surfaces to be exposed, with the potential of any subsurface cultural features being destroyed by debris being dragged through them. As such, the conventional 10 count should not be used to determine site limits. Block excavation should be undertaken throughout the entire core of the site area as defined by the shale depressions surrounding the deposit. Block excavations should continue around all diagnostic artifacts and 2 meters beyond any cultural features identified and all subsoil surfaces should be shined and examined for cultural features. Once fully exposed, cultural features should be mapped, top plans drawn, and excavated by hand.

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required and so the archaeological site recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remains subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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Advice on Compliance with Legislation  
December, 2016

### 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the 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 fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

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

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 license.

## STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: P2 (BDHB-7)

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## STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: P2 (BDHB-7)

Images

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### 8.0 IMAGES



## STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: P2 (BDHB-7)

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### 8.1 PHOTOS

**Photo 1: CSP in progress at P2 (BdHb-7), Facing Southwest**



**Photo 2: Surface Visibility during the CSP at P2 (BdHb-7), Facing Southwest**

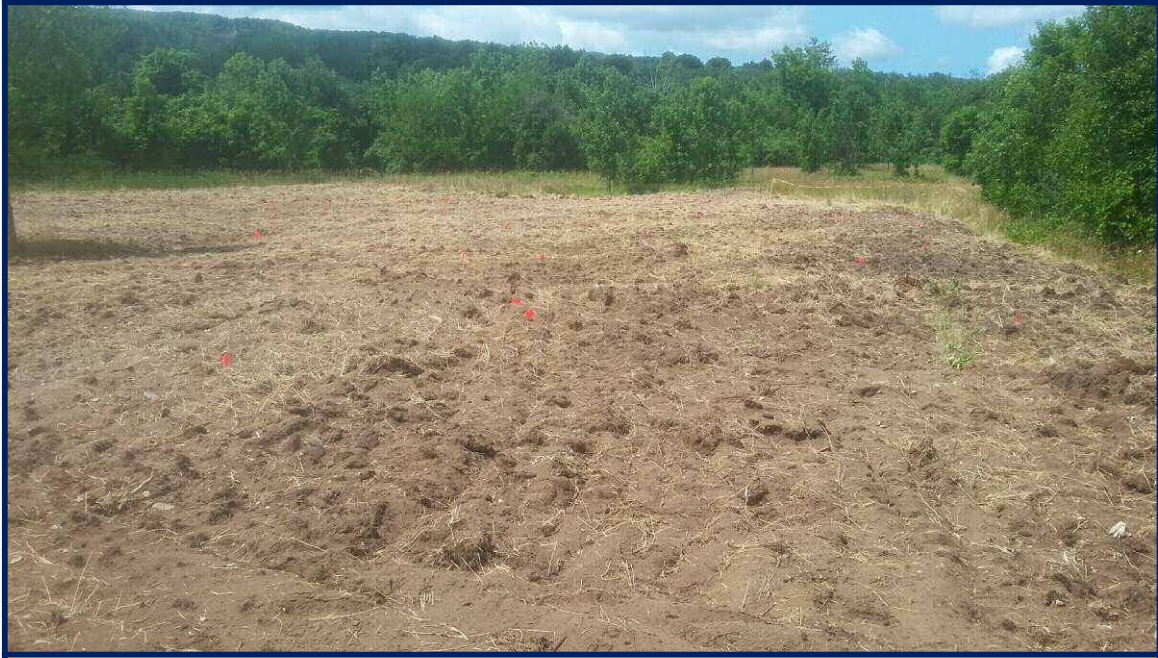




### STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: P2 (BDHB-7)

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**Photo 3: CSP Distribution at P2 (BdHb-7), Facing Southwest**



**Photo 4: Hand Excavation around the Dog Burial at P2 (BdHb-7) Facing North**





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**Photo 5: Shale Content Typical of Units at P2 (BdHb-7), Facing South**



**Photo 6: 550E 1000N:1 Typical Test Unit at P2 (BdHb-7), Facing North**





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**Photo 7: 555E 1000N:1 Typical Test Unit at P2 (BdHb-7), Facing North**



**Photo 8: Unit Excavation at P2 (BdHb-7), Facing West**



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## 8.2 ARTIFACTS

**Plate 1: Sample of Chipping Detritus from P2 (BdHb-7)**



## Plate 2: Sample of Lithic Artifacts





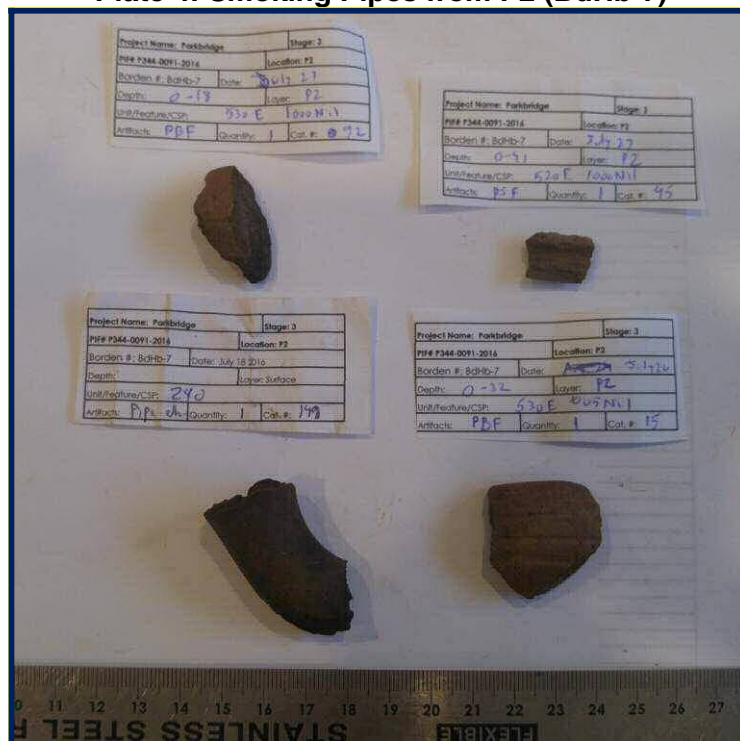
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**Plate 3: Sample of Faunal Remains from P2 (BdHb-7)**



**Plate 4: Smoking Pipes from P2 (BdHb-7)**



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Plate 5: Sample of Fragmentary Sherds P2 (BdHb-7)



Plate 6: Sample of Decorated Sherds from P2 (BdHb-7)



## 9.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages. Maps identifying exact site locations do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the Supplementary Documentation.