Preliminary Report: Stage 4 Archaeological Mitigation of P1 (BdHb-6) in Part of Lot 21, Concession 2, Formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario

Submitted to

Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc.
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and

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport

Prepared by

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Report Type: Original Preliminary
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Executive Summary

Bluestone Research Inc. (Bluestone) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities (Parkbridge) to conduct Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts for P1 (BdHb-6), 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.”

P1 (BdHb-6) 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. P1 (BdHb-6) was discovered during both pedestrian and test pit survey and interpreted as a shoreline camp, with possible multiple occupations, over an area of 400 square meters. The Stage 2 artifact assemblage consists of 6 pieces of chipping detritus, 3 fragmentary ceramic vessel sherds, a fragmentary piece of faunal remains, and a very large adze preform, and a knapped flake of glass. P1 (BdHb-6) 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. 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 27 one meter by one meter test units, resulting in the recovery of 159 artifacts. Three of the stage 3 hand excavated test units yielded more than 10 artifacts, most of which (64.78%) were very small pottery fragments. One projectile point dating to the middle woodland period was also found. Therefore P1 (BdHb-6) is deemed to have further cultural heritage value or interest according to Section 3.4 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*

(Government of Ontario 2011) and further archaeological assessment is recommended for P1 (BdHb-6) in the form of Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

P1 (BdHb-6) 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 P1 (BdHb-6) by avoidance and protection is not a viable option. Thus, P1 (BdHb-6) requires Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts by excavation prior to any construction activities. The Stage 4 mitigative excavation strategy of P1 (BdHb-6) was 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.

The Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts consisted of the block hand excavation around all high yielding Stage 3 units as well as Stage 3 units yielding temporally diagnostics artifacts. Block excavation also continued to a minimum of 2 meters beyond any identified cultural feature. A total of 284 1 by 1 meter units were excavated, resulting in the recovery of 3692 artifacts, including chipping detritus, expedient stone tools, aboriginal pottery dating to the middle and late woodland periods, faunal remains, contact period artifacts such as trade beads, brass and copper items, as well as a historic euro-Canadian component with bottle glass and a few ceramics.

P1 (BdHb-6) has been fully mitigated through excavation and no longer exists in the ground. As such, no further work is recommended for P1 (BdHb-6). 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.

Project Personnel

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Project Manager:	Derek Lincoln, (P344), Bill Fitzgerald
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Acknowledgements

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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 4 mitigation of development impacts for P1 (BdHb-6), an Aboriginal archaeological site with middle woodland, late 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 4 archaeological mitigation of development impacts for P1 (BdHb-6) is to fully remove the portion of the archaeological site to be impacted by development from the ground and in doing so, convert the archaeological site into data (excavation records, artifacts), resulting in the loss of contextual information.

Although it may not be necessary to excavate the whole area of the archaeological site being impacted, excavation strategies must focus on recovering as much data as possible rather than sampling on the site. Full documentation of archaeological sites in stage 4 is necessary to ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the heritage of Ontario. The objectives of a Stage 4 mitigation of impacts are:

- To document the archaeological context, cultural features, and artifacts for all parts of the archaeological site
- To document the removal of the archaeological site
- To preserve the information about the archaeological site for future study

Project Context
December, 2016

A Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts typically consists of the hand excavation of part or all of a site, followed by the excavation of any cultural features.

The Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts 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).

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

P1 (BdHb-6) 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	Meadowwood
	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 – 1200	first corn; ceramics with multiple band impressions	Young- Algonquin
			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. Thus, 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.

Contact Period

P1 (BdHb-6) lies within the traditional territory of the Tianantate and the Saugeen Ojibway Nation. The Plater-Flemming site, a 17th 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

P1 (BdHb-6) 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.

P1 (BdHb-6) is contained within a grassed meadow occupying a sandy swale in the northeast corner of the study area, between two shale depressions with very little soil formation and overgrown with hawthorns and other brush. The overgrown areas were test pitted during the Stage 2 assessment, while the meadow area was ploughed.

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 Craigleith 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 with a small valley bisecting the property. There is also a stream draining north to Lake Huron along the western edge of the study area.

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 28th; 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-7	P2	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

P1 (BdHb-6) 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.

The 3 newly identified sites, P1 (BdHb-6), P2 (BdHb-7) and P6 (BdHb-8) are all aboriginal sites. All 3 sites were located through a combination of test pit and pedestrian survey and 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 6 pieces of chipping detritus, 3 fragmentary ceramic vessel sherds, a fragmentary piece of faunal remains, a very large adze preform, and a knapped flake of glass. P1 (BdHb-6) 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. 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 27 one meter by one meter test units, resulting in the recovery of 159 artifacts. Three of the stage 3 hand excavated test units yielded more than 10 artifacts, most of which (64.78%) were very small pottery fragments. One projectile point dating to the middle woodland period was also found. Therefore P1 (BdHb-6) was deemed to have further cultural heritage value or interest according to Section 3.4 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011)* and further archaeological assessment was recommended for P1 (BdHb-6) in the form of Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

1.3.5 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

Other than the Stage 2 and 3 assessments 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 only 25 artifacts were yielded 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 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).

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The P1 (BdHb-6) 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. Landscape conditions were the same as during the Stage 3 site specific assessment. The 2 Datum stakes placed during the Stage 3 were relocated, as well as the Stage 3 grid which was still fully intact. Ploughing had not occurred since the Stage 3 test unit excavations.

According to the Stage 3 recommendations, test-units were hand excavated around all high yielding stage 3 units and continued around all yields of 10 or greater as well as around units containing diagnostics artifacts. Block excavation continued to 2 meters around identified cultural features.

The Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts resulted in the identification and documentation of 3,692 artifacts, including chipping detritus, expedient stone tools, aboriginal pottery dating to the middle and late woodland periods, faunal remains, contact period artifacts such as trade beads, brass and copper items, as well as a historic euro-Canadian component with bottle glass and a few ceramics. All artifacts recovered were retained for laboratory analysis and will be processing as per Section 3.2.1 Standard 6 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b).

In total, the Stage 4 mitigation included the hand excavation of 284 one-meter units, and block excavation continued around the areas of interest until artifact yields dropped below 10. Block excavation followed section 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). All test units were excavated in systematic levels into the first five centimeters of subsoil unless a cultural feature was encountered. All soil from the units was screened through six millimeter hardware cloth. The test units ranged in depth from 18 centimeters to 49 centimeters. The subsoil surface of each unit was shovel shined, toweled and examined for any evidence of subsurface cultural features, of which one was identified. The feature was photographed, top plan sketched, mapped in using the high precision TopConn FC 5000, bisected, and hand excavated. A profile drawing and photograph were taken and all artifacts collected, bagged and tagged according to provenience within the feature.

During the Stage 4 Mitigation of P1 (BdHb-6), 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.

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 4 archaeological mitigation an Aboriginal archaeological site. Additional information on the Aboriginal engagement practices conducted during the Stage 4 Mitigation of P1 (BdHb-6) is provided in the Supplementary Documentation of the Full Report.

A full field methods section will be provided in the final complete report.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts resulted in the identification and documentation of 3,692 artifacts, including chipping detritus, expedient stone tools, aboriginal pottery dating to the middle and late woodland periods, faunal remains, contact period artifacts such as trade beads, brass and copper items, as well as a historic euro-Canadian component with bottle glass and a few ceramics.

Chert types include mainly Kettle Point and Fossil Hill which is consistent with the Stage 3 findings. The large majority of artifacts are fragmentary pottery, which is also consistent with the Stage 3 findings, though decoration noted in the Stage 4 included both middle and late woodland techniques. A significant amount of fragmentary faunal remains was recovered, as well as a notable amount of contact period artifacts. A small Euro-Canadian component was also identified in the north eastern part of the site.

One sub-surface cultural feature was identified, and was identified as representing a refuse pit, located in the central part of the scatter. A complete inventory of the findings from P1 (BdHb-6) will be provided in the final complete report.

3.1 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

A complete artifact catalogue will be presented in Appendix A of the final complete report.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 4 archaeological assessment of Mallory II (AgHc-40), conducted between August 4thth and August 1^{9th}, 2016, resulted in the identification and documentation of 3,692 artifacts, including chipping detritus, expedient stone tools, aboriginal pottery dating to the middle and late woodland periods, faunal remains, contact period artifacts such as trade beads, brass and copper items, as well as a historic euro-Canadian component with bottle glass and a few ceramics. One sub-surface cultural feature was identified which represent a refuse pit, located towards the center of the scatter.

The Stage 4 mitigation resulted in the identification of a significant amount of aboriginal pottery that is temporally diagnostic and can be used to determine the period of occupation. Though the pottery was too fragmentary to discern vessel type and function, decorative techniques, including cord wrapped stick, pseud-scallop shell, and dentate stamping were noted, which indicate a middle woodland component. These findings are consistent with the stage 3 assessment. Decorative styles also included incised vertical and oblique lines around rim and collar sherds, indicating a Late Woodland component to the site. A significant number of contact period artifacts were also recovered, including brass and copper fragments, and red tubular Period III trade beads, indicative of a mid-17th century date. Preliminary artifact analysis suggest that the middle woodland component is more or less contained within the southwestern part of the site, while the late woodland and 17th century components are contained with the northeastern part of the site. The cultural material analyzed suggests that the site represents multiple shoreline campsites occupied throughout the middle and late woodland periods, as well as a contact period occupation.

An examination of the ASDB indicates that there are 5 previously registered archaeological sites within a one kilometer radius of P1 (BdHb-6) 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.

A full analysis and conclusion section will be provided in the final complete report.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts of P1 (BdHb-6) resulted in the complete excavation and removal of the archaeological site, which no longer exists in the ground and has been fully documented. As such, in accordance with Section 3.4.2 and Section 3.4.3 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b), P1 (BdHb-6) no longer retains cultural heritage value or interest and does not require further archaeological investigation. **No further assessment of P1 (BdHb-6) is recommended.**

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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7.0 IMAGES

7.1 ARTIFACTS

Plate 1: Sample of Chipping Detritus from P1 (BdHb-6)

Plate 2: Sample of Faunal Remains from P1 (BdHb-6)

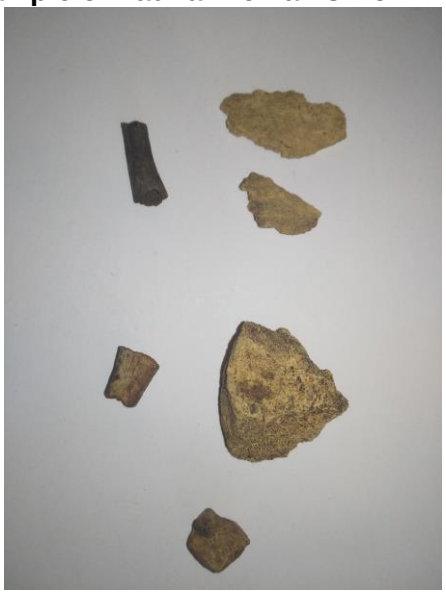

Plate 3: Sample of Pottery from P1 (BdHb-6)

Plate 4: Glass Bead from P1 (BdHb-6)

8.0 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.

Figure 1: Topographic Map of Study Area

Figure 2: Aerial Map of Study Area

Figure 3: Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)

Figure 4: P1 (BdHb-6) Stage 4 Methods and Results

Figure 5: Grid Orientation