



**Stage 3 Site Specific Archaeological Assessments of
AiGw-1042, AiGw-1043, AiGw-1044, and AiGw-
1045, Argo Palermo Village Lands, Part Lots 31 and
32, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Trafalgar
Township, Halton County, now Town of Oakville,
Region of Halton, Ontario**

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Report Type: Original		Report Date: February 7, 2023	
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Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessments of AiGw-1042, AiGw-1043, AiGw-1044 and AiGw-1045. on behalf of Argo Palermo Village Corporation as part of a requirement for submission of a Draft Plan of Subdivision for Part of Lots 31 and 32, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Trafalgar Township, Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Region of Halton, Ontario. These assessments are required under the Planning Act (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 1). The proponent, as well as PHC, has been actively engaging with Indigenous communities who have expressed interest in the archaeological work being undertaken, and a complete account of Indigenous Engagement can be found in the supplementary documentation.

AiGw-1042, AiGw-1043, AiGw-1044, and AiGw-1045 were first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the greater Argo Palermo Village study area in the Summer of 2022 under P1153-0054-2022 issued by the MCM to Mr. Adam Long of Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. During the Stage 1-2 assessment a total of 11 Pre-Contact Indigenous sites, 2 Euro-Canadian Settler sites, as well as 54 isolated Indigenous findspots, and 83 isolated Settler findspots were identified. Sites AiGw-1042, AiGw-1043, AiGw-1044, and AiGw-1045 were found to retain Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and recommended for Stage 3 Site Specific Assessments, which are described in this report.

The objectives of the Stage 3 archaeological assessments are to determine the size, nature, and significance of archaeological sites identified during earlier archaeological stages, as well as to determine whether these sites will undergo further mitigative work (Stage 4). The method to achieve these objectives is:

- ▶ The controlled excavation of 1 metre squared test units across the site areas to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential cultural features.

The Stage 3 Site-Specific assessments took place between August 16 and September 23, 2022 and involved the hand excavation of six 1-metre square test units at AiGw-1042, 41 1-metre square test units at AiGw-1043, six 1-metre test units at AiGw-1044, and six 1-metre square test units at AiGw-1045. The Stage 3 assessments of AiGw-1042 and AiGw-1045 did not result in any additional Indigenous artifacts that significantly alter our understanding or interpretation of these sites as findspots. However, their span in dates from the Early Archaic through to the Woodland periods evidences the deep history of land use by the Indigenous people in the place now known as Ontario. AiGw-1042 and AiGw-1045 are considered fully mitigated by these Stage 3 assessments and are not recommended for further work (Stage 4).

The Stage 3 assemblages recovered from AiGw-1043 and AiGw-1044 are representative of transitory lithic scatters, but the lack of diagnostic artifacts or subsurface features does not allow us to determine the age of these sites. However, test unit yields at both sites exceed requirements for Stage 4 assessment (>10 artifacts/unit); as such if they cannot be avoided and protected AiGw-1043 and AiGw-1044 are recommended for Stage 4 block excavation per MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 4.2.

Project Personnel

Project Manager/Licensee	Adam Long, MSc (P1153)
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Adrian Marsili and Kevin Singh – Argo Palermo Village Corporation

Adam LaForme – Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (DOCA)

Tanya Hill-Montour – Six Nations of the Grand River Lands & Resources

Sharann Martin, Owen Greene – Haudenosaunee Development Institute

Project Context

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological assessment and covers three areas: development context, historical context, and archaeological context.

Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessments of AiGw-1042, AiGw-1043, AiGw-1044 and AiGw-1045. on behalf of Argo Palermo Village Corporation as part of a requirement for submission of a Draft Plan of Subdivision for Part of Lots 31 and 32, Concession 1 North of Dundas, Trafalgar Township, Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Region of Halton, Ontario (**Maps 1 and 2**). These assessments are required under the Planning Act (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 1). The proponent, as well as PHC, has been actively engaging with Indigenous communities who have expressed interest in the archaeological work being undertaken, and a complete account of Indigenous Engagement can be found in the supplementary documentation.

AiGw-1042, AiGw-1043, AiGw-1044, and AiGw-1045 were first identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the greater Argo Palermo Village study area in the Summer of 2022 under P1153-0054-2022 issued by the MCM to Mr. Adam Long of Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. During the Stage 1-2 assessment a total of 11 Pre-Contact Indigenous sites, 2 Euro-Canadian Settler sites, as well as 54 isolated Indigenous findspots, and 83 isolated Settler findspots were identified. Sites AiGw-1042, AiGw-1043, AiGw-1044, and AiGw-1045 were found to retain Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and recommended for Stage 3 Site Specific Assessments, which are described in this report.

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- ▶ The controlled excavation of 1 metre squared test units across the site area to determine artifact distribution and identify any potential cultural features.

Permission to access the study area was provided by Adrian Marsili of Argo Palermo Village Corporation Limited and no limitations were placed on this access (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 3).

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the MCM' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Historical Context

This section describes the past and present land use and settlement history of the property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the background research (MCM Section 7.5.7 Standard 1).

Indigenous History

Most of the archaeological record found in Ontario – the tools, animals, plants, structures, soils, and contexts recovered from the landscape – are the direct heritage of the Indigenous communities that currently live in south-central Ontario and adjacent provinces and states. Archaeology is the sole non-verbal means of reconstructing this ancient past; thus, understanding the lives and histories of these early peoples is both a challenge and a

responsibility. Every new site identified and documented provides a unique opportunity to learn more about the 13,000-year history in Ontario. Table 1 provides an archaeological timeline for the presence of Indigenous people in Ontario, drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990).

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500 – 1,100 BC	Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Large longhouses (100m+)

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
	Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 1,400 – 1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

European contact with Indigenous peoples in the Niagara Region began with the arrival of Samuel de Champlain in 1615. Although there appears to have been no direct contact, Champlain described a group of Native peoples throughout the Niagara Peninsula whom he called “la nation neutre” as they were situated between the Huron and the New York Iroquois and remained at peace (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990: 405). Estimates of the population of the Neutral Iroquois in Ontario have ranged between 12,000 to 40,000 people distributed between 28 and 40 villages and smaller settlements; while population estimates vary, it has been documented that the Neutral were dispersed by the Five Nations Iroquois between 1647 and 1651 (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405- 406). Throughout the middle of the 17th century the Iroquois sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolize the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of conflicts followed that were known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, and contested between the Iroquois confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. This led to the dispersal, or rather absorption, of the Neutral into the various warring Iroquois and Algonkian parties.

Prior to the dispersal of the Neutral in the mid-17th century, Jesuits and missionaries had visited Neutral settlements in the Niagara region, including Joseph de la Roche Daillon in 1626 and Jean de Brébeuf and Joseph Pierre-Marie Chaumonot in 1640. Following the dispersal of the Neutral, the Five Nations Iroquois briefly settled along the Niagara River.

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking peoples, such as the Huron, and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups, such as the Mississaugas from northern Ontario, at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Schmalz 1991).

European Treaties and Deeds

The study area first enters the Euro-Canadian Historic record when the Mississauga First Nations entered Treaty Number 13A, with William Claus, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on August 2nd, 1805 for 1000 pounds on behalf of His Majesty King George III:

“Commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the River Etobicoke, being in the limit of the Western boundary line of the Toronto Purchase, in the year 1787; then north twenty-two degrees west, six miles; thence south 38 degrees west, twenty-six miles more or less, until it intersects a line on the course north 45 degrees west, produced from the outlet of Burlington Bay; then along the said produced line, one mile more or less to the lands granted to Captain Brant; then north 45 degrees east, one mile and a half; then south 45 degrees east, three miles and a half more or less to Lake Ontario; then north easterly along the waters edge of Lake Ontario to the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke being in place of the beginning.

Reserving to ourselves and Mississague Nation the sole right of the Fisheries in the Twelve Mile Creek, the Sixteen Mile Creek, the Etobicoke River, together with the flats or low grounds on said creeks and rivere which we have heretofore, cultivated

and where have our camps and also the sole right of the Fishery in the River Credit with one mile on each side of said river.”

Euro-Canadian Settler History

Home District

Following the Toronto Purchase, the Province of Quebec (which then included Ontario) was divided into four political districts: Lunenburg, Mechlenburg, Nassau, and Hesse. When the Province of Upper Canada was formed in 1791, the names of the four districts were changed to Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western, respectively. The study area fell within the Home District.

The Home District originally included all lands between an arbitrary line on the west running from Long Point on Lake Erie to Georgian bay and a line on the east running north from Presqu'ile Point on Lake Ontario to the Ottawa River. In 1792, John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, then further subdivided each district into counties and townships. The study area is in Trafalgar Township, Halton County (now Town of Oakville).

Halton County and Trafalgar Township

The County of Halton was named for William Halton who was engaged as the secretary of Francis Gore, who acted as the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (Walker and Miles 1877). The County of Halton was originally a part of the Gore District, but in 1816 the Gore District became its own entity separate from the united counties of Halton and Wentworth. In 1853 the two counties separated, and in 1857 the towns of Oakville and Milton were added to County Council (Walker and Miles 1877). The County of Halton included the townships of Esquesing, Nassagaweya, Nelson, and Trafalgar. Surveys of Halton County were undertaken in 1806 and 1819, after First Nation land purchases. In the early maps of Halton County there was an area of 960 acres that was listed as First Nations land. This land was ceded to the Crown by the Mississauga and immediately surveyed, made available for sale, and purchased by Colonel William Chisolm in 1867.

By 1881, Halton County was described as entirely settled in a provincial survey. Nearly all settlers had replaced the early log cabins with more substantial farmsteads. As many as 74% of the 1881 Census respondents reported dwellings constructed of brick, stone, or first-class frame (Ontario Agricultural Commission 1881: 178). Market facilities were reported to be excellent, particularly given the access throughout the county to long established markets. While the division of acreage ranged from township to township, pasture lands generally represented the largest usage of land, followed by the cultivation of hay and fall wheat (Ontario Agricultural Commission 1881: 185-186).

The settlement of Trafalgar Township was made possible through the construction of a military road linking York to Niagara, modern-day Dundas Street. Construction of this road commenced in 1796, and by 1806 the first settlers began homesteading in the newly created Township of Trafalgar. The vast majority of the first settlers to the area were United Empire Loyalists fleeing the hostile situation of the American Revolutionary War. The area was known for mixed crop farming, orchards, and poultry raising, particularly turkey (Blair 2006).

Village of Palermo

The village of Palermo, originally known as Hagartown, was established at the intersection of what is now Dundas Street and Old Bronte Road in 1805 by Lawrence Hagar, who immigrated to Upper Canada from Pennsylvania in 1799. Palermo is the oldest remaining settlement in Trafalgar Township; its early founding was due to its proximity to the Dundas Street military road

which ran from Toronto to Dundas which opened twenty years before the settlements of Oakville and Bronte were established (Town of Oakville 2008). Palermo prospered as a result. In 1836 the name was changed from Hagartown to Palermo to honour Admiral Nelson, Lord of Palermo (McEvoy 1869). The Lawrence Foundry and Agricultural Works was established in 1842, and by 1869 the population numbered 300. By 1875, although the population had dwindled to 150, Palermo's main industries consisted of an iron foundry, two stores, a hotel, a wagon shop, a blacksmith shop, a harness maker, a brick schoolhouse, a telegraph office, a drill shed, and numerous churches (Lovell 1875, McEvoy 1869). The village was also a major supplier of charcoal to foundries and blacksmiths (Town of Oakville 2008). The reason for the population decline was the advent of the railways, which lessened the need for overland carriage stops along major roadways, which affected villages like Palermo and caused many other small settlements to eventually disappear as people began to move away. The twentieth century's reliance on automobiles led to road widening projects around the village of Palermo, leading to the destruction or relocation of many historic structures (Town of Oakville 2008). In 1962 the village was amalgamated into the City of Oakville, along Trafalgar Township and other nearby villages. Palermo remained a stable village until the 1990s when imminent development in the area and further transportation infrastructure projects affected the sense of community within the settlement, and much of land began to be purchased by developers in anticipation of continued urban and residential growth.

Past and Current Land Use of Part Lots 31 and 32, Concession 1 NDS

To understand the specific land use history of Euro-Canadian settlement in the study area, land registry information from the Archives of Ontario and historical mapping were consulted. The study area is split between Lots 31 and 32 in Concession 1 of Trafalgar Township, North of Dundas Street.

Part Lot 31 19th and Early 20th Century Land Use History

Lot 31 entered the historic register on January 6, 1808, when all 200 acres of the lot was granted by the Crown to David Hagar. Three years later, in 1809, David Hagar sold all 200 acres to his son Lawrence Hagar, the founder of Palermo. On May 16, 1846, Lawrence Hagar split the property, selling the western 100 acres to William H. Hagar while retaining the eastern half. In 1867, Lawrence Hagar's will was filed and the eastern 100 acres of Lot 31 passed to his son Jonathan Hagar. The 1858 Tremaine Atlas of Halton County (**Map 3**) shows that Jonathan Hagar was already in possession of the eastern part of Lot 31 at the time, with numerous structures at the intersection of Dundas and Bronte Roads. William Hagar owned the western half of the lot, although there are no structures indicated on William Hagar's parcel at this time. It is wise to keep in mind, however, that these atlases were created by subscription, and the lack of any structures does not necessarily mean there were not any there.

In 1871 Lawrence and William Hagar sold the eastern 98 acres to Jonathan Hagar, although he had already been occupying that acreage for some time. The 1877 Pope Atlas of Halton County (**Map 4**) shows Jonathan Hagar as occupying the eastern half of Lot 31, and William Hagar on the western half. William Hagar's lot appears to have a structure and orchard located on the south end of his property, near Dundas Road. On November 17, 1896, Jonathan Hagar willed his eastern 98 acres to William H. Hagar, to be held in trust for Rachel Speers, Jonathan's niece. On June 15, 1907, William H. Hagar willed the western 100 acres to his heirs: Addison Hagar, Archibald Speers, and William H. Speers. William Hagar's heirs also received the eastern 98 acres that once belonged to Jonathan Hagar, and on March 23, 1909, they sold all 198 acres of Lot 31 to David Sargent.

TABLE 2: LAND REGISTRY INFORMATION FOR PART LOT 31 NDS, FROM (ONLAND, 2022)

Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
---	6 Jan 1808	Crown	David Hagar	Patent, all 200 acres
1953R	3 Mar 1809	David Hagar	Lawrence Hagar	B&S, all 200 acres
342	16 May 1846	Lawrence Hagar	William H. Hagar	B&S, W ½ 100 acres
626H	25 Jan 1867	Lawrence Hagar, Sr.	Jonathan Hagar, his son	Will, E ½ 98 acres
627H	11 Mar 1871	Lawrence Hagar & William Hagar, exrs of L. Hagar estate	Jonathan Hagar	B&S, E ½ 98 acres
9606Y	17 Nov 1896 (reg. 1909)	Jonathan Hagar	William H. Hagar, his brother, in trust for Rachel Speers (niece)	Will, NE ½ 98 acres
9607Y	15 Jun 1907 (reg. 1909)	William H. Hagar	Addison Hagar, Archibald Speers, William H. Speers	Will, SW ½ 100 acres
9645Z	23 Mar 1909	Addison Hagar, Archibald Speers, William H. Speers	David Sargant	B&S, W ½ 100 acres
9646Z	23 Mar 1909	Addison Hagar, Archibald Speers, William H. Speers	David Sargant	B&S, E ½ 98 acres

Part Lot 32 19th and Early 20th Century Land Use History

Lot 32 entered the historic register on January 5, 1808, when 200 acres were patented to Jabez Ellison from the Crown. In 1812 Ellison sold Lot 32, Concession 1 of Trafalgar Township NDS to Alfred Burnett, who in turn sold the southern 100 acres to James Kopper the same year. Kopper retained the property until February 4, 1842, when he sold it to Jonathan Book. The 1858 Tremaine Atlas indicates (**Map 3**) that Jonathon Book was occupying the property at the time, although there are no structures indicated on the lot. In 1864 Absalom Book, Jonathan Book's heir, sold 1/6 part of the southern half of Lot 32 to Robert Book, and in 1866 James B. Book and Martha Vansickle also sold their interests in Lot 32 to Robert Book. Robert Book sold all 100 acres back to Absalom Book the same day. On March 20, 1874, Absalom Book sold the southern half to James Burgess Book, although between 1874 and 1876 there was a lis pendens and quitclaim deed filed against the property by the Book descendants, which ultimately resulted in the southern 100 acres of Lot 32 being sold to Deborah Alberta Book. The 1877 Pope Atlas of Halton County (**Map 4**) indicates that the southern portion of Lot 32

remained part of the J.B. Book estate, with a structure and extensive orchard located at the southern end of the property, near Dundas Road.

On February 28, 1877, Deborah and Mary Book sold the southern 100 acres to James Vansickle, who in turn sold it to Robert Miller later the same year. Miller sold the entirety of the property back to Martha Vansickle, Mary Book, Deborah and John Marshall, and Jonathan Book's widow Hannah Book on May 23, 1877, the same day he purchased it from James Vansickle. The Book heirs retained the southern half of Lot 32 until March 31, 1885, when they sold it to Thomas Dearing. The property then passed to John Dearing in 1895. A quitclaim deed was filed by the other Dearing heirs to John Dearing the same year, releasing their claims to the property. On January 29, 1931, the executors of John Dearing's estate sold the entirety of the southern half of Lot 32 to Mary Eliza Dearing, a widow.

TABLE 3: LAND REGISTRY INFORMATION FOR PART LOT 32, CONCESSION 1 NDS, FROM (ONLAND, 2022).

Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
---	5 Jan 1808	Crown	Jabez Ellison	Patent, 200 acres
1903R	8 Jan 1812 (reg.)	Jabez Ellison	Alfred Burnett	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
1924R	1 Feb 1812	Alfred Burnett	James Kopper	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
448A	4 Feb 1842	James Kopper	Jonathan Book	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
466E	7 Dec 1864	Absalom Book, heir of J.B. Book	Robert Book	B&S, 1/6 part of S ½ 100 acres
75F	1 Jan 1866	James B. Book & Martha Van Sickle, heirs of J. Book & J. Van Sickle	Robert Book	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
75F	1 Jan 1866	Robert Book	Absalom Book	B&S, S ½ 100 acres and all interests
1445I	20 Mar 1874	Absalom Book	James Burgess Book	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
1516I	29 May 1874	George Book, Absalom Book	James Burgess Book	Lis Pendens, S ½ 100 acres
2075L	1 Dec 1876	James Burgess Book	Deborah Alberta Book, spinster	Quit Claim, S ½ 100 acres
2110L	2 Dec 1876	Absalom Book	Deborah Alberta Book	Quit Claim, S ½ 100 acres
2387L	28 Feb 1877	Mary E. Book, Deborah A. Book	James Vansickle	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
2388L	22 May 1877	James Vansickle	Robert Miller	B&S, S ½ 100 acres

Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
2389L	23 May 1877	Robert Miller	Martha Vansickle, Deborah A. & John Marshall, Mary E. Book (spinster), Hannah P. Book (widow)	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
4338Q	31 Mar 1885	Martha & James Vansickle, Deborah A. Book,	Thomas Dearing	B&S, S ½ 100 acres
6759U	23 Apr 1895	Jane Dearing, exr of Thomas Dearing	John Dearing	Deed, S ½ 100 acres
6760U	3 Sep 1895	William A. Dearing, George Dearing, Mark Dearing, Mary Ann Sifton	John Dearing	Quit Claim, S ½ 100 acres
17321G	29 Jan 1931	Charles M. Dearing, Jessie V. Dearing, exrs of John Dearing	Mary Eliza Dearing, widow	Grant, S ½ 100 acres

Later 20th Century and Present Day Land Use History

Examination of aerial imagery from 1954 (**Map 5**) indicates the study area of both Lots 31 and 32 to have remained primarily agricultural in nature, with the southeast corner of the study area remaining as part of the “four corners” intersection of the village of Palermo.

Archaeological Context

Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments

For an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCTS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west and approximately 18.5 km 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 subject property is located within Borden block AiGw.

In accordance with Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum 1 km distance from the study areas are to be listed. **Tables 4-7** document the registered sites within 1 kilometre of AiGw-1042 (Table 4), AiGw-1043 (Table 5), AiGw-1044 (Table 6), and AiGw-1045 (Table 7).

TABLE 4: REGISTERED SITES WITHIN 1KM OF AiGw-1042

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Status
AiGw-988	Vale	Archaic, Early		findspot	No Further CHVI
AiGw-570	Teetzel	Post-Contact		homestead	Further CHVI

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Status
AiGw-569	George Buck	Post-Contact		homestead, house	No Further CHVI
AiGw-567	FS 1	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AiGw-553	Burnhamthorpe H2	Post-Contact		Otherbarn, stable, outbuilding	
AiGw-547	RR25H2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Further CHVI
AiGw-532	McMichael	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AiGw-531	AiGw-531 H3	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AiGw-530	AiGw-530 - H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AiGw-529	AiGw-529-P5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-528	AiGw-528-P4	Archaic, Early, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-526	AiGw-526-P2	Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-525	AiGw-526	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-425	Oakville Assembly II	Pre-Contact			
AiGw-382	Pineberry II	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	scatter	
AiGw-381	Pineberry Site	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-379	Richview II	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	
AiGw-145	81-403-5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-144	81-403-16	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-131	80-403-10	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-130	80-403-9	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-129	80-403-8	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-128	80-403-7	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-1044*		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown	Further CHVI
AiGw-1043		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	Further CHVI
AiGw-1042		Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown	Further CHVI
AiGw-1038	H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI

* Within 300 metres

TABLE 5: REGISTERED SITES WITHIN 1KM OF AiGw-1043

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Status
AiGw-988	Vale	Archaic, Early		findspot	No Further CHVI
AiGw-65	North Tremaine	Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown	
AiGw-570	Teetzel	Post-Contact		homestead	Further CHVI

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Status
AiGw-569	George Buck	Post-Contact		homestead, house	No Further CHVI
AiGw-567	FS 1	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AiGw-553	Burnhamthorpe H2	Post-Contact		Otherbarn, stable, outbuilding	
AiGw-547	RR25H2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Further CHVI
AiGw-532	McMichael	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AiGw-531	AiGw-531 H3	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AiGw-530	AiGw-530 - H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AiGw-529	AiGw-529-P5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-528	AiGw-528-P4	Archaic, Early, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-527	AiGw-527-P3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-526	AiGw-526-P2	Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-525	AiGw-526	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-425	Oakville Assembly II	Pre-Contact			
AiGw-382	Pineberry II	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	scatter	
AiGw-381	Pineberry Site	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-379	Richview II	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	
AiGw-320		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AiGw-145	81-403-5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-144	81-403-16	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-141	81-403-13	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-140	81-403-12	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-131	80-403-10	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-130	80-403-9	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-129	80-403-8	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-128	80-403-7	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-1044*		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown	Further CHVI
AiGw-1043		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	Further CHVI
AiGw-1042*		Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown	Further CHVI
AiGw-1038	H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI

* Within 300 metres

TABLE 6: REGISTERED SITES WITHIN 1KM OF AiGw-1044

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Status
AiGw-988	Vale	Archaic, Early		findspot	No Further CHVI

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Status
AiGw-570	Teetzel	Post-Contact		homestead	Further CHVI
AiGw-569	George Buck	Post-Contact		homestead, house	No Further CHVI
AiGw-567	FS 1	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AiGw-553	Burnhamthorpe H2	Post-Contact		Otherbarn, stable, outbuilding	
AiGw-547	RR25H2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Further CHVI
AiGw-532	McMichael	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AiGw-531	AiGw-531 H3	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AiGw-530	AiGw-530 - H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AiGw-529	AiGw-529-P5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-528	AiGw-528-P4	Archaic, Early, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-526	AiGw-526-P2	Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-525	AiGw-526	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-425	Oakville Assembly II	Pre-Contact			
AiGw-382	Pineberry II	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	scatter	
AiGw-381	Pineberry Site	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-379	Richview II	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	
AiGw-145	81-403-5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-144	81-403-16	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-131	80-403-10	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-130	80-403-9	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-129	80-403-8	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-128	80-403-7	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-1044		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown	Further CHVI
AiGw-1043*		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	Further CHVI
AiGw-1042*		Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown	Further CHVI
AiGw-1038	H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI

* within 300 metres

TABLE 7: REGISTERED SITES WITHIN 1KM OF AiGw-1045

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AiGw-988	Vale	Archaic, Early		findspot	No Further CHVI

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AiGw-570	Teetzel	Post-Contact		homestead	Further CHVI
AiGw-567	FS 1	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AiGw-553	Burnhamthorpe H2	Post-Contact		Otherbarn, stable, outbuilding	
AiGw-547	RR25H2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Further CHVI
AiGw-529	AiGw-529-P5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-528	AiGw-528-P4	Archaic, Early, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-527	AiGw-527-P3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-526	AiGw-526-P2	Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-525	AiGw-526	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-425	Oakville Assembly II	Pre-Contact			
AiGw-320		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AiGw-304	Corfu	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-146	81-403-18	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-145	81-403-5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-144	81-403-16	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-141	81-403-13	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-140	81-403-12	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-131	80-403-10	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-130	80-403-9	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	
AiGw-129	80-403-8	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-128	80-403-7	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AiGw-1045		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot	Further CHVI
AiGw-1044*		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown	Further CHVI
AiGw-1043		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	Further CHVI
AiGw-1042		Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown	Further CHVI
AiGw-1038	H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI

Registered Sites within 300 metres and Previous Assessments within 50 metres of the Study Area

The registered sites within 300 metres of each of these sites are all discussed within the Field Methods and Record of Finds section of this report, so will not be discussed further within this section.

To our knowledge, the following archaeological assessment has been conducted within 50 metres of the study areas (MCM Section 7.5.8 Standard 4):

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Argo Palermo Village Lands, Part Lots 31 and 32, Concession 1 NDS, Trafalgar Township, Halton County, now Town of Oakville, Region of Halton, Ontario. PIF:1153-0054-2022

Parslow Heritage Consultancy was retained by Argo Palermo Village Corporation to undertake a combined Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment in the Summer of 2022. The Stage 2 property survey took place between June 20 and July 28th 2022. It resulted in the identification of 11 Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological sites, 2 Euro-Canadian Settler Archaeological Sites, as well as 54 Isolated Indigenous findspots, and 83 Isolated Euro-Canadian findspots. Of the registered archaeological sites: AiGw-1042, AiGw-1043, AiGw-1044, AiGw-1045, and AiGw-1049 retain Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and are recommended for Stage 3 Site Specific Assessments. Intensification around registered sites: AiGw-1047, AiGw-1049, AiGw-1050, AiGw-1051, AiGw-1052, AiGw-1053, and AiGw-1054 did not result in any additional finds so these sites were not recommended for further assessment. Sites AiGw-1055 and AiGw-1056 were found to be in disturbed or dumped contexts so were also not recommended for further assessment. The remaining 54 Isolated Pre-Contact, and 83 Isolate Euro-Canadian findspots also do not retain CHVI and are not recommended for Stage 3 assessments.

Overall, during the Stage 2 property survey a total of 130.28 acres, or 81.61% of the study area underwent pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals, 14.96 acres or 9.36% underwent test pit survey at 5 metre intervals, 2.06 acres or 1.29% underwent test pit survey at 10 metre intervals, 0.43 acres or 0.27% showed signs of visual ground disturbance and was not assessed, 4.43 acres was found to be low and wet and was photo documented, and 5.98 acres or 3.75% was found to be within Natural Heritage Areas and was not assessed.

The Natural and Physical Environment

As indicated on **(Map 6)**, the study area is divided between till moraines in the northern portion, and till plains on the southern portion of the property. While both are glacially deposited sedimentary processes, moraines result in the creation of hills formed from glacially deposited sediments, while plains are more evenly deposited, flat areas. The Soil Map of Halton County (Gillespie et al. 1971) illustrates several soil types throughout the study area: Oneida clay loam, Jeddo clay loam, and Chinguacousy clay loam. Oneida clay loam is a well-draining soil overlaying argillaceous tills (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174-175). With good drainage, the soils are highly productive and provide a suitable environment for Pre-Contact Indigenous agriculture. Jeddo and Chinguacousay clay loams, however, are imperfectly and poorly drained and without extensive irrigation are not conducive to agricultural practices.

Examination of topographic mapping and aerial photography indicates the presence of several moraine ridges running through the study area, as well as Fourteen Mile Creek running along its western edge, with several small tributaries running across the study area. The presence of such an important primary water source greatly increases the archaeological potential of the study area.

Field Methods

The Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessments were conducted between 17 August and 23 September 2022 under archaeological consulting license P1153 issued to Mr. Adam Long by the MCM. The excavation of AiGw-1042 was performed under P1153-0056-2022, AiGw-1043 under P1153-0055-2022, AiGw-1044 under P1153-0057-2022, and AiGw-1045 under P1153-0059-2022. Field Director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologist Ms. Tina Kagi (R1173). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MCM 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

As outlined in **Table 8**, the weather during Stage 3 fieldwork ranged from overcast to sunny, with a low of mostly 19 degrees and a high of 30. Assessment conditions were always satisfactory and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material.

TABLE 8: WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING STAGE 3 ASSESSMENTS

Date	Weather	Visibility	Activity
16-Aug-22	High of 23, sunny	High (>80%)	Gridding, Test unit excavation
17-Aug-22	High of 25, low of 19, mostly cloudy, occasionally sunny	High (>80%)	Gridding, Test unit excavation
18-Aug-22	High of 30, low of 19, mostly sunny	High (>80%)	Gridding, test unit excavation
19-Aug-22	High of 23, sunny	High (>80%)	Test unit excavation
23-Aug-22	High of 21, sunny	High (>80%)	Test unit excavation
24-Aug-22	High of 21, sunny	High (>80%)	Test unit excavation
25-Aug-22	High of 20, overcast	High (>80%)	Test unit excavation
26-Aug-22	High of 21, cloudy	High (>80%)	Test unit excavation
29-Aug-22	High of 27, sunny	High (>80%)	Test unit excavation
30-Aug-22	Overcast	High (>80%)	Test unit excavation

Date	Weather	Visibility	Activity
31-Aug-22	High of 26, sunny	High (>80%)	Test unit excavation
20-Sept-22	High of 26, sunny	High (>80%)	Test unit excavation
21-Sept-22	High of 26, sunny	High (>80%)	Test unit excavation
22-Sept-22	High of 19, sunny	High (>80%)	Test unit excavation
23-Sept-22	High of 17, sunny	High (>80%)	Test unit excavation

The four sites were located within the same agricultural field, which had not been reploughed or cultivated since the Stage 2 pedestrian survey; surface conditions had not deteriorated between the Stage 2 and Stage 3 fieldwork.

The strategies implemented at each site are discussed individually below.

AiGw-1042

Fieldwork Dates: August 17-18, 2022

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiGw-1042 took place between August 17-18, 2022. As illustrated in **Table 8**, the weather conditions were mostly sunny and warm; at no time during excavation were the field or weather conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Lighting conditions and general visibility while excavating was excellent.

The Stage 2 assemblage of this site was an isolated burnt clay bead (similar to Iroquoian rouletted beads) that was found during pedestrian survey of the ploughed agricultural field. Intensification around the initial findspot during the Stage 2 did not result in any other artifacts being recovered, however the presence of a potential Indigenous ceramic artifact led to the recommendation for Stage 3 assessment. The agricultural field that the site was in had not been reploughed or cultivated since the Stage 2 fieldwork, so a Stage 3 CSP was not needed at the start of this assessment and the site centre was established using the Stage 2 findspot GPS point, with the datum being established in a fixed location marked 500N-200E. A theodolite, handheld GPS, transit tapes, and wooden stakes were used to establish the 5-metre grid across the site scatter. **Images 3, 5, 6 and 7** photo documents the site.

The Stage 3 test unit excavation began on August 17th, 2022 and was carried out in accordance with Section 3.2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Following Table 3.1 Standards 1 and 2 in the MCM Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, units were placed across the site area at 5 metre intervals, followed by infill units totaling 20% of the grid unit total. This resulted in the excavation of a total of 6 one-metre square test units across the site area. Each test unit was excavated by stratigraphic levels to a depth of 5 cm into sterile subsoil. All soil was screened through 6mm hardware mesh

for the proper recovery of artifacts. The floor (subsoil interface) of each unit was shovel shined or troweled upon completion and examined for the presence of subsurface cultural features before being backfilled. No features were identified in any of the excavated units across the site area. **Images 1-2** photo documents test unit excavation.

Test unit depths ranged from 30 cm to 46 cm, with the stratigraphic composition of the soil being consistent across the site area exhibiting a light brown sandy loam topsoil overlaying a dark yellow brown clay subsoil. The stratigraphic composition was standard for a ploughzone, in that the soil appeared intact, and no heavy or prior disturbance was encountered outside of some naturally occurring root activity and rock-drag. **Image 4** photo documents a typical stratigraphic profile at AiGw-1042.

Excavation began at unit 500N-200E, directly over the initial Stage 2 findspot location – excavation of this unit yielded a single Euro-Canadian Settler artifact. Excavation was expanded to test units placed at 5 metre intervals in the four cardinal directions, as well as an infill unit at 502N-202E. All artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment were recorded with reference to their test unit number and retained for laboratory analysis and description.

Based on professional judgment and in consultation with on-site Indigenous liasons it was decided that the Stage 3 assessment sufficiently assessed any potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, and reinforced the findspot nature of this site.

Map 7 illustrates the test unit counts across the site area, as well as locations of photos included within this report.

AiGw-1043

Fieldwork Dates: August 18-31, 2022

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiGw-1043 took place between August 18-31, 2022. As illustrated in **Table 8**, the weather conditions were mostly sunny and warm; at no time during excavation were the field or weather conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Lighting conditions and general visibility while excavating was excellent.

The agricultural field that the site was in had not been reploughed or cultivated since the Stage 2 fieldwork, so a Stage 3 CSP was not needed at the start of this assessment and the site boundaries were established using the Stage 2 CSP GPS points, with the datum being established in a fixed location marked 500N-200E. A theodolite, handheld GPS, transit tapes, and wooden stakes were used to establish the 5-metre grid across the site scatter. **Images 8-10** photo documents the site.

The Stage 3 test unit excavation began on August 18th, 2022 and was carried out in accordance with Section 3.2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Following Table 3.1 Standards 1 and 2 in the MCM Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, units were placed across the site area at 5 metre intervals, followed by infill units totaling 20% of the grid unit total. This resulted in the excavation of a total 44 one-metre square test units across the site area. Each test unit was excavated by stratigraphic levels to a depth of 5 cm into sterile subsoil. All soil was screened through 6mm hardware mesh for the proper recovery of artifacts. The floor (subsoil interface) of each unit was shovel shined or troweled upon completion and examined for the presence of subsurface cultural features before being backfilled. No features were identified during the Stage 3 assessment. **Images 11 and 13-16** photo documents test unit excavation.

Test unit depths ranged from 19 cm to 45 cm, with the stratigraphic composition of the soil being consistent across the site area exhibiting a medium brown sandy loam topsoil overlaying a dark yellowish brown clay subsoil. The stratigraphic composition was standard for a ploughzone, in that the soil appeared intact, the only disturbance found in units were plough scars that appeared in a few units, other than that there were no heavy or prior disturbance was encountered outside of some naturally occurring root activity and rock-drag. **Images 12 and 17** photo documents a typical stratigraphic profile at AiGw-1043.

Initial excavations focused on the central portion of the site, followed by excavation of units to establish the site limits. The boundaries to the north, south, west and east were established through excavation of sterile test units.

The artifact distribution varied across the site, with higher quantities (5-11 artifacts/unit) found in units central to, and north-east of the 500N line. Artifact counts decreased (0-4 artifacts/unit) everywhere else across site. The highest artifact yield was in unit 507N-206E, in the north-east portion of the site. This unit yielded 11 Indigenous chipped lithic artifacts; infill units were placed around this and other higher yielding units to determine the extent of the Stage 4 block excavation that would be required. A total of 9 infill units were placed between high-yielding units between the 505N and 500N lines. The artifact yields from the infill units ranged between 0 and 5 Pre-contact artifacts. All artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment were recorded with reference to their test unit number and retained for laboratory analysis and description.

Map 8 illustrates the test unit counts across the site area, as well as locations of photos included within this report.

AiGw-1044

Fieldwork Dates: August 16-17, 2022

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiGw-1044 took place between August 16-17, 2022. As illustrated in **Table 8**, the weather conditions were mostly sunny and warm; at no time during excavation were the field or weather conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Lighting conditions and general visibility while excavating was excellent.

This site was first identified during test pit survey of a wide (>5 metre) field boundary between two ploughed agricultural fields on the property. The Stage 2 test unit within the unploughed boundary produced 51 Indigenous chipped lithics; intensified test pitting around this positive test unit did not result in any additional finds and intensified field walking of the ploughed fields immediately adjacent to the boundary did not result in any additional surface finds, so this site appeared be relatively intact, with little plough damage or drag dispersing the artifacts throughout the ploughzone. Since the yield of the Stage 2 test unit was high enough to determine CHVI for a Stage 4 block excavation recommendation under S&G's Table 3.1 Standards 3 and 4, the Stage 3 excavation strategy reflected this, with the establishment of a 10 metre grid based on a datum placed at the southwest corner of the Stage 2 test unit (500N -200 E). A theodolite, handheld GPS, transit tapes, and wooden stakes were used to establish the 10-metre grid across the site. **Images 18-19** photo documents the site.

The Stage 3 test unit excavation began on August 16th, 2022 and was carried out in accordance with Section 3.2.2 of the MCM Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Following Table 3.1 Standards 3 and 4 in the MCM Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, units were placed across the site area at 10 metre

intervals, followed by infill units totaling 40% of the grid unit total. This resulted in the excavation of 4 one-metre square grid units, and 3 infill units across the site area. Each test unit was excavated by stratigraphic levels to a depth of 5 cm into sterile subsoil. All soil was screened through 6mm hardware mesh for the proper recovery of artifacts. The floor (subsoil interface) of each unit was shovel shined or troweled upon completion and examined for the presence of subsurface cultural features before being backfilled. No cultural features were identified. All artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment were recorded with reference to their test unit number and retained for laboratory analysis and description. **Images 20, 21, 22 and 24** photo document test unit excavation.

Test unit depths ranged from 27 cm to 41 cm, with the stratigraphic composition of the soil being consistent across the site area exhibiting a baked medium brown sandy loam topsoil overlaying a dark reddish brown clay subsoil. The stratigraphic composition was standard for a ploughzone, in that the soil appeared intact, and no heavy or prior disturbance was encountered outside of some naturally occurring root activity and rock-drag. Units placed within the unploughed field boundary exhibited the same stratigraphy as those excavated within the ploughed agricultural field, indicating that the boundary may have been ploughed at some time in the past, but to a lesser degree than the surrounding fields. **Images 23 and 25** photo documents a typical stratigraphic profile at the AiGw-1044.

Initial excavations focused on the central portion of the site, followed by excavation of units to establish the site limits. The boundaries to the north, south, west and east were established through excavation of sterile test units.

The artifact distribution ranged across different portions of the site, with higher quantities (10-19 artifacts/unit) found in units near the centre of site (500N), and artifact counts decreasing (0 -1 artifacts/unit) along the edges of site. Since the unit yields dropped quite drastically from the site centre to the periphery, infill units were focused more closely around the 500N-200E Stage 2 test unit, to determine the size of the potential Stage 4 block excavation. A total of 3 infill units were placed around the high-yielding unit in the 501N, 502N and 498N lines. The artifact yields from the infill units ranged between 10 and 19 Pre-contact artifacts. Units 500N-200E, 498N-202E and 501N-201E were recommended for Stage 4 Block Excavation as the Pre-Contact artifact count surpassed 10 artifacts in each of these units.

Map 9 illustrates the test unit counts across the site area, as well as locations of photos included within this report.

AiGw-1045

Fieldwork Dates: September 20-23, 2022

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiGw-1045 took place between September 20-23, 2022. As illustrated in **Table 8**, the weather was mostly warm and sunny during the excavation, and at no time were the field or weather conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Lighting conditions and general visibility while excavating was excellent.

The Stage 2 assemblage of this site consisted of an isolated mid-shaft fragment of an Early Archaic Kirk Corner Notched projectile point. Intensification around the initial findspot during the Stage 2 did not result in any other artifacts being recovered, however Stage 3 was recommended based on the rarity of Early Archaic artifacts. The agricultural field that the site was in had not been reploughed or cultivated since the Stage 2 fieldwork, so a Stage 3 CSP was not needed at the start of this assessment and the site centre was established using the

Stage 2 findspot GPS point, with the datum being established in a fixed location marked 500N-200E. A theodolite, handheld GPS, transit tapes, and wooden stakes were used to establish the 5-metre grid across the site scatter. **Images 29-32** photo documents the site.

The Stage 3 test unit excavation began on September 20th, 2022 and was carried out in accordance with Section 3.2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Following Table 3.1 Standards 1 and 2 in the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, units were placed across the site area at 5 metre intervals, followed by infill units totaling 20% of the grid unit total. This resulted in the excavation of a total 6 one-metre square test units across the site area. Each test unit was excavated by stratigraphic levels to a depth of 5 cm into sterile subsoil. All soil was screened through 6mm hardware mesh for the proper recovery of artifacts, except for units 500N-200E and 498N-200E which were screened through 3mm mesh per Section 3.2.2 Standard 7 of the MCM Standards and Guidelines (2011). The floor (subsoil interface) of each unit was shovel shined or troweled upon completion and examined for the presence of subsurface cultural features before being backfilled. No subsurface features were identified in any excavated test units. All artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment were recorded with reference to their test unit number and retained for laboratory analysis and description **Images 26 and 35** photo documents test unit excavation.

Test unit depths ranged from 28 cm to 37 cm, with the stratigraphic composition of the soil being consistent across the site area exhibiting a light brownish grey clay silt topsoil overlaying a light reddish brown clay subsoil. The stratigraphic composition was standard for a ploughzone, in that the soil appeared intact, and no heavy or prior disturbance was encountered outside of some naturally occurring root activity and rock-drag. **Images 27-28 and 33-34** photo documents a typical stratigraphic profile at AiGw-1045.

The artifact distribution ranged from 0-1 artifacts/unit across the entire site, with units 505N-200E and 495N-200E being the only units to yield artifacts with 1 each. Infill units were focused around these areas of the site.

Map 10 illustrates the test unit counts across the site area, as well as locations of photos included within this report.

Record of Finds

TABLE 6 - RECORD OF DOCUMENTATION

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	2 typed files stored in project file	6 pages
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	1 map
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	208 photographs
Artifact Collection	PHC Office		4 bags, stored inside bankers box

Chert Types

The Stage 3 assessments of AiGw-1042, 1043, 1044, and 1045 resulted in the recovery of Indigenous lithic artifacts made of Onondaga chert. The Onondaga chert type is explained below, followed by a site-by-site breakdown and analysis of artifacts recovered.

Onondaga chert is a high-quality raw material that outcrops along the north shore of Lake Erie east of the embouchure of the Grand River. This material can also be recovered from secondary glacial deposits across much of southwestern Ontario, east of Chatham (Eley and von Bitter 1989; Fox 2009:361-362). The structure of the chert is usually mottled and streaked, with veins filled with chalcedony or quartz crystals and a shiny lustre (Luedtke 1992).

The complete lithic assemblage was subject to morphological analysis following the technological typology created by Pearce (2008).

AiGw-1042

The Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-1042 did not result in the recovery of any Indigenous archaeological material; however, two Euro-Canadian Settler artifacts were recovered: a single piece of Rockingham ware and a lead bag seal (see **Image 36**). As this site was located within a ploughed field it is not uncommon to find diffuse Settler artifacts spread across the field surface, so these artifacts were retained but are not relevant to the Indigenous site AiGw-1042.

AiGw-1043

The Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-1043 resulted in the recovery of 62 pieces of chipping detritus, as well as a flake drill. These artifacts are photo documented in **Images 38-41**. Chipping detritus is the waste product from the production of lithic tools and is the most commonly recovered artifact on pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological sites in southern Ontario. All the chipping detritus (also known as debitage) and the drill was produced from Onondaga chert. Of the chipping detritus, six show signs of utilization (utilized flakes), three have evidence of retouch (retouched flakes), and three have been notched (notched flakes). As

shown in **Tables 7 and 8**, of the chipping detritus recovered the most common were fragmentary flakes (n=36, 58.1%), followed by biface thinning flakes (n=12, 19.4%), utilized flakes (n=6, 9.7%), retouched flakes (n=3, 4.8%) and notched flakes (n=3, 4.8%), and tertiary flakes (n=1, 1.6%) and shatter (n=1, 1.6%).

Like AiGw-1042, two pieces of Euro-Canadian Settler artifacts were also recovered: a piece of refined white earthenware with a blue flower motif, and a .22 caliber lead bullet. These are photo documented in **Image 37**.

TABLE 7: LITHIC ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE FROM AiGw-1043

Lithic Type	Quantity	% of Lithic Assemblage
Chipping Detritus (CDE)	62	98.4%
<i>FRAG</i>	36	58.1%
<i>Biface Thinning</i>	12	19.4%
<i>Utilized</i>	6	9.7%
<i>Notched Flake</i>	3	4.8%
<i>Retouched</i>	3	4.8%
<i>Shatter</i>	1	1.6%
<i>Tertiary</i>	1	1.6%
Tool	1	1.6%
<i>Flake Drill</i>	1	1.6%
Grand Total	63	100.0%

TABLE 8: LITHIC DEBITAGE ANALYSIS FOR AiGw-1043

Chert Type	Biface Thinning		Fragment		Notched Flake		Retouched		Shatter		Tertiary		Utilized		Total Count
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Onondaga	12	19.4	36	58.1	3	4.8	3	4.8	1	1.6	1	1.6	6	100.0	
Total	12	19.4	36	58.1	3	4.8	3	4.8	1	1.6	1	1.6	6	100.0	62

AiGw-1044

The Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-1044 resulted in the recovery of 32 pieces of chipping detritus. These artifacts are photo documented in **Images 43 and 44**. Chipping detritus is the waste product from the production of lithic tools and is the most commonly recovered artifact on pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological sites in southern Ontario. All the chipping detritus was produced from Onondaga chert, and none show signs of heat treating. One of the pieces of chipping detritus shows signs of utilization (utilized flake). As shown in **Tables 9 and 10**, of the chipping detritus recovered the most ubiquitous were fragmentary flakes (n=16, 50.0%), followed by biface thinning flakes (n=10, 31.3%), tertiary flakes (n=3, 9.4%), and bifacial retouch flakes (n=1, 3.1%), secondary flakes (n=1, 3.1%), and utilized flakes (n=1, 3.1%).

Like AiGw-1042 and 1043, several Euro-Canadian Settler artifacts were also recovered, including RWE fragments, window glass, and scrap metal. These are photo documented in **Image 42**.

TABLE 9: LITHIC ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE FROM AiGw-1044

Lithic Type	Quantity	% of Lithic Assemblage
Chipping Detritus (CDE)	32	100%
<i>Fragment</i>	16	50.0%
<i>Biface Thinning</i>	10	31.3%
<i>Tertiary</i>	3	9.4%
<i>Utilized</i>	1	3.1%
<i>Bifacial Retouch</i>	1	3.1%
<i>Secondary</i>	1	3.1%
Total	32	100%

TABLE 10: LITHIC DEBITAGE ANALYSIS FROM AiGw-1044

	Biface Thinning		Fragment		Bifacial Retouch		Secondary		Tertiary		Utilized		Total Count
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Onondaga	10	31.3	16	50	1	3.1	1	3.1	3	9.4	1	3.1	
Total	10	31.3	16	50	1	3.1	1	3.1	3	9.4	1	3.1	32

AiGw-1045

The Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-1045 resulted in the recovery of 2 pieces of chipping detritus. These artifacts are photo documented in **Images 45**. Chipping detritus is the waste product from the production of lithic tools and is the most commonly recovered artifact on pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological sites in southern Ontario. All the chipping detritus was produced from Onondaga chert and none shows signs of heat treating. As shown in **Tables 11 and 12**, of the chipping detritus recovered the most ubiquitous were tertiary flakes (n=1, 50.0%), and shatter (n=1, 50.0%).

TABLE 11: LITHIC ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE FROM AiGw-1045

Lithic Type	Quantity	% of Lithic Assemblage
Chipping Detritus (CDE)	2	100%
<i>Shatter</i>	1	50%
<i>Tertiary</i>	1	50%
Total	2	100%

TABLE 12: LITHIC DEBITAGE ANALYSIS FROM AiGw-1045

	Shatter		Tertiary		Total Count
	#	%	#	%	
Onondaga	1	50	1	50	
Total	1	50	1	50	2

A complete artifact catalogue can be found in **Appendix A**.

Analysis and Conclusion

Analysis

AiGw-1042

The Stage 2 assemblage from AiGw-1042 consisted of a single, spherical clay bead bearing similarity to Iroquoian rouletted clay beads which have been found at St. Lawrence Iroquoian, Huron-Wendat and Neutral sites further West in Ontario (Pendergast 1981). The Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-1042 consisted of the excavation of 6, 1-metre squared test units across the site area, with no additional Indigenous artifacts being recovered from any of the units. This leads to two potential interpretations of this site – 1) the artifact was mis-identified and is in fact of modern origin, or 2) it represents a bead that fell during a transitory event through the study area in the past.

Most of the diagnostic artifacts recovered across the greater Palermo Village Stage 2 study area date to the aceramic Archaic period, with a Meadowood projectile point (AiGw-1053) being the only Woodland period diagnostic recovered dating to the Early Woodland period (1000-500 B.C.) (Kenyon 1980a, 1980b; Spence et al. 1990:128-137; Ritchie 1971:35, 89). This site is approximately 710 metres NW of AiGw-1042, so the paucity of other Woodland period finds between AiGw-1042 and AiGw-1053 suggests minimal use of the study area during the Woodland period. As no additional artifacts were found during the Stage 3 assessment, AiGw-1042 does not retain Cultural Heritage Value or Interest for further work and Stage 4 is not recommended.

AiGw-1043

The Stage 2 assemblage from AiGw-1043 consisted of 13 pieces of chipping detritus made from Ancaster chert (n=12, 92.3%) and Onondaga chert (n=1, 7.7%). Based on the Stage 2 assessment, the site is characteristic of a lithic scatter. The Stage 3 assessment resulted in the recovery of an additional 63 chipped lithic artifacts from 44 excavated 1-metre square Stage 3 test units; the recovered assemblage consists almost entirely of chipping detritus, as well as several non-diagnostic expedient tools being recovered. Unlike the Stage 2 assemblage, the Stage 3 assemblage did not contain any Ancaster chert, only locally sourced Onondaga. The artifact types recovered during the Stage 3 assessment continues the trend seen in the Stage 2 assessment with more chipping detritus recovered, as well as the presence of expedient tools including utilized flakes, retouched flakes, and notched flakes. The drill is a more formal tool type; however, it was fashioned from a flake, indicating its expedient and somewhat non-intentional creation.

The quantity of artifacts in the Stage 3 assemblage is greater than the Stage 2 assemblage, however the artifacts are quite dispersed across the plough-disturbed site. The lack of diagnostic artifacts, and assemblage recovered indicate that AiGw-1043 represents a lithic scatter produced during a transitory event that included stone tool resharpening, as opposed to a small camp or habitation. Unit 507N-206E yielded a total of 11 artifacts, meaning that Stage 4 block excavation is required for this portion of the site under MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 3.4.1 Standard 1.a.

AiGw-1044

The Stage 2 assemblage from AiGw-1044 consisted of 51 pieces of chipping detritus, all produced from Onondaga chert. The Stage 3 assessment resulted in the recovery of an additional 32 pieces of chipping detritus from 7 excavated 1-metre square Stage 3 test units. The 32 pieces of chipping detritus were all produced from Onondaga chert and includes one utilized flake. The prevalence of biface thinning flakes (n=10, 31.3%) and the presence of a bifacial retouch flake (n=1, 3.1%) agrees with the conclusion from the Stage 2 assessment in that the site may be a locus of stone tool production or reduction. The location of the site within a shrub-lined field boundary between several agricultural fields may also indicate that it is relatively undisturbed. A lack of any diagnostic tools means that a relative age cannot yet be determined for this site.

AiGw-1045

The Stage 2 assemblage from AiGw-1045 consisted of a mid-shaft fragment of an Early Archaic period Kirk Corner Notched projectile point made from Onondaga chert. The Stage 3 assessment of the site consisted of the excavation of 6 1-metre squared test units across the site area, while only resulting in the recovery of a further 2 artifacts – both consisting of pieces of chipping detritus also made from Onondaga chert. The chipping detritus recovered consists of 1 piece of shatter, and 1 tertiary flake which may represent expedient tool retouch to sharpen an edge, however their location within the ploughed agricultural field indicates that this site is primarily representative of a findspot, as opposed to habitation.

Conclusions

The Stage 3 assessments of AiGw-1042 and AiGw-1045 did not result in any additional artifacts that significantly alter our understanding or interpretation of these sites as findspots. However, their span in dates from the Early Archaic through to the Woodland periods evidences the deep history of land use by the Indigenous people in the place now known as Ontario. The Stage 3 assemblages recovered from AiGw-1043 and AiGw-1044 are representative of transitory lithic scatters but the lack of diagnostic artifacts or subsurface features does not allow us to determine the age of these sites. The Stage 3 assemblage from AiGw-1043 is standard for a plough disturbed lithic scatter; while the high prevalence of biface thinning and bifacial reduction flakes from the AiGw-1044 assemblage indicates that this site is a locus of stone tool production and reduction activities. Further, the location of AiGw-1044 in a field boundary suggests it is relatively intact and can provide important information on artifact distribution upon further excavation. Although all three sites are transitory in nature, they provide important information and insight into land use in Southern Ontario by Indigenous peoples, including potential trade or migratory routes.

Recommendations

AiGw-1042

The frequency and spatial distribution of artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-1042 does not meet requirements for further work (Stage 4) under MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 3.4.1. Therefore, it is considered free of further CHVI and is not recommended for Stage 4 assessment.

AiGw-1043

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AiGw-1043 has concluded that a portion of the site retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and requires Stage 4 mitigation. Avoidance and protection is always the preferred method of Stage 4 mitigation; however, the proposed development plan for this property does not allow for avoidance and protection of the site. Therefore, Stage 4 mitigation by hand excavation is required per MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 4.2.2.

Furthermore, as per Table 4.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists:

- ▶ Excavation cannot be considered complete until there are yields of fewer than 10 artifacts from units at the edge of block excavation.
- ▶ Excavation must continue if units include at least two of the following:
 - ▶ Formal tools or diagnostic artifacts; or,
 - ▶ Fire-cracked rock, bones or burned artifacts.

Stage 4 block excavation will concentrate around high yielding Stage 3-unit 507N-206E (units with 10 or more Stage 3 Pre-Contact Indigenous artifacts) and continue until the above conditions are met.

All test units should be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil, or until a cultural feature is uncovered, with soil screened through 6 mm mesh to permit the recovery of artifacts. Should subsurface cultural features be uncovered, they should be fully exposed, photographed, mapped, and excavated stratigraphically with artifacts bagged and tagged by context.

Unit excavation must extend at least 2 m beyond any cultural features uncovered during hand excavation. All soil excavated from the test units should be screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts should be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis. Any soil samples taken for floatation and specialist analysis must be collected in accordance with Section 4.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

It is recommended engagement with Indigenous communities continue, as per the 2011 Draft Bulletin on Engaging with Aboriginal Communities.

A report documenting the methods and results of excavation and laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, and all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation should be produced in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

AiGw-1044

The Stage 2 and 3 archaeological assessments of AiGw-1044 have concluded that a portion of the site retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and requires Stage 4 mitigation. Avoidance and protection is always the preferred method of Stage 4 mitigation; however, the proposed development plan for this property does not allow for avoidance and protection of the site. Therefore, Stage 4 mitigation by hand excavation is required per MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 4.2.2.

Furthermore, as per Table 4.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists:

- ▶ Excavation cannot be considered complete until there are yields of fewer than 10 artifacts from units at the edge of block excavation.
- ▶ Excavation must continue if units include at least two of the following:
 - ▶ Formal tools or diagnostic artifacts; or,
 - ▶ Fire-cracked rock, bones or burned artifacts.

Stage 4 block excavation will concentrate around high yielding Stage 2 test unit 500N-200E, as well as high yielding Stage 3 test units 498N-202E and 501N-201E (units with 10 or more Stage 3 Pre-Contact Indigenous artifacts) and continue until the above conditions are met.

All test units should be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil, or until a cultural feature is uncovered, with soil screened through 6 mm mesh to permit the recovery of artifacts. Should subsurface cultural features be uncovered, they should be fully exposed, photographed, mapped, and excavated stratigraphically with artifacts bagged and tagged by context.

Unit excavation must extend at least 2 m beyond any cultural features uncovered during hand excavation. All soil excavated from the test units should be screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts should be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis. Any soil samples taken for floatation and specialist analysis must be collected in accordance with Section 4.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

It is recommended engagement with Indigenous communities continue, as per the 2011 Draft Bulletin on Engaging with Aboriginal Communities.

A report documenting the methods and results of excavation and laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, and all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation should be produced in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

AiGw-1045

The frequency and spatial distribution of artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of AiGw-1045 does not meet requirements for further work (Stage 4) under MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 3.4.1. Therefore, it is considered free of further CHVI and is not recommended for Stage 4 assessment.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Advice on the compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

- ▶ This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Cultural Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.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 regards 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 licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating 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 representative of a new archaeological site or sites 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 Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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1877 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON, ONT. TORONTO.

Images



IMAGE 1: CREW EXCAVATING NORTH AND WESTERN TEST UNITS ON AiGW-1042 (VIEW NW)



IMAGE 2: EXCAVATING TEST UNIT 500N-200E ON AiGW-1042 (VIEW SE)



IMAGE 3: OVERVIEW OF AIGW-1042 SITE (VIEW W)



IMAGE 4: COMPLETED EXCAVATION OF TEST UNIT 500N-200E ON AIGW-1042 (VIEW NE)



IMAGE 5: EXCAVATING UNIT 505N-200E ON AiGw-1042 (VIEW NW)



IMAGE 6: NORTH VIEW OF AiGw-1042 SITE (VIEW N)



IMAGE 7: WEST VIEW OF AIGW-1042 SITE (VIEW W)



IMAGE 8: EXCAVATING TEST UNITS ON AIGW-1043 (VIEW N)



IMAGE 9: EASTERN VIEW OF AiGw-1043 (VIEW E)



IMAGE 10: EXCAVATING SOUTHERN UNITS ON AiGw-1043 (VIEW NE)



IMAGE 11: EXCAVATING NORTHERN UNITS ON AIGW-1043 (VIEW NW)



IMAGE 12: COMPLETED EXCAVATION OF TEST UNIT 495N-200E ON AIGW-1043 (VIEW NW)



IMAGE 13: NORTHERN VIEW OF AiGw-1043 (VIEW N)



IMAGE 14: EXCAVATING UNITS ALONG GRID EAST ON AiGw-1043 (VIEW NE)



IMAGE 15: CREW SCREENING UNITS ON AiGw-1043 (VIEW N)



IMAGE 16: DIGGING UNITS ON SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF GRID ON AiGw-1043 (VIEW NW)



IMAGE 17: COMPLETED EXCAVATED TEST UNIT 510N-210E ON AIGW-1043 (VIEW NW)



IMAGE 18: SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF GRID ON AIGW-1044 (VIEW W)



IMAGE 19: NORTH-EAST VIEW OF AiGW-1044 (VIEW NE)



IMAGE 20: EXCAVATING TEST UNIT IN THE NORTH-WEST OF AiGW-1044 (VIEW NE)



IMAGE 21: EXCAVATING TEST UNIT IN THE SOUTH-WEST OF AIGW-1044 (VIEW S)



IMAGE 22: EXCAVATING TEST UNIT IN THE NORTH-WEST ON AIGW-1044 (VIEW NW)



IMAGE 23: COMPLETED EXCAVATION OF TEST UNIT 505N-195E ON AIGW-1044 (VIEW NW)



IMAGE 24: EXCAVATING UNITS IN THE NORTH EDGE OF AIGW-1044 SITE (VIEW NE)



IMAGE 25: COMPLETED EXCAVATION OF TEST UNIT 505N-205E ON AiGw-1044 (VIEW NW)



IMAGE 26: SCREENING 500N-200E AND GRIDDING SURROUNDING UNITS ON AiGw-1045 (VIEW NW)



IMAGE 27: COMPLETED EXCAVATION OF TEST UNIT 495N-200E ON AIGW-1045, PROFILE VIEW (VIEW N)



IMAGE 28: COMPLETED EXCAVATION OF TEST UNIT 495N-200E ON AIGW-1045, PLAN VIEW (VIEW N)



IMAGE 29: NORTHERN VIEW OF AIGW-1045 SITE (VIEW N)



IMAGE 30: SOUTHERN VIEW OF AIGW-1045 SITE (VIEW S)



IMAGE 31: WESTERN VIEW OF AiGw-1045 SITE (VIEW W)



IMAGE 32: NORTH-WEST VIEW OF AiGw-1045 SITE (VIEW NW)



IMAGE 33: COMPLETED EXCAVATION OF TEST UNIT 500N-205E ON AIGW-1045, PROFILE VIEW (VIEW S)



IMAGE 34: COMPLETED EXCAVATION OF TEST UNIT 500N-205E ON AIGW-1045, PLAN VIEW (VIEW S)



IMAGE 35: EXCAVATING AND SCREENING TEST UNIT OF AiGw-1045 SITE (VIEW S)



IMAGE 36: SETTLER ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM AiGw-1042. ROCKINGHAM WARE FRAGMENT (L) AND LEAD BAG SEAL (R).



IMAGE 37: SETTLER ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM AiGw-1043. (L) TRANSFER PRINT RWE, (R) LEAD .22 CALIBER BULLET.

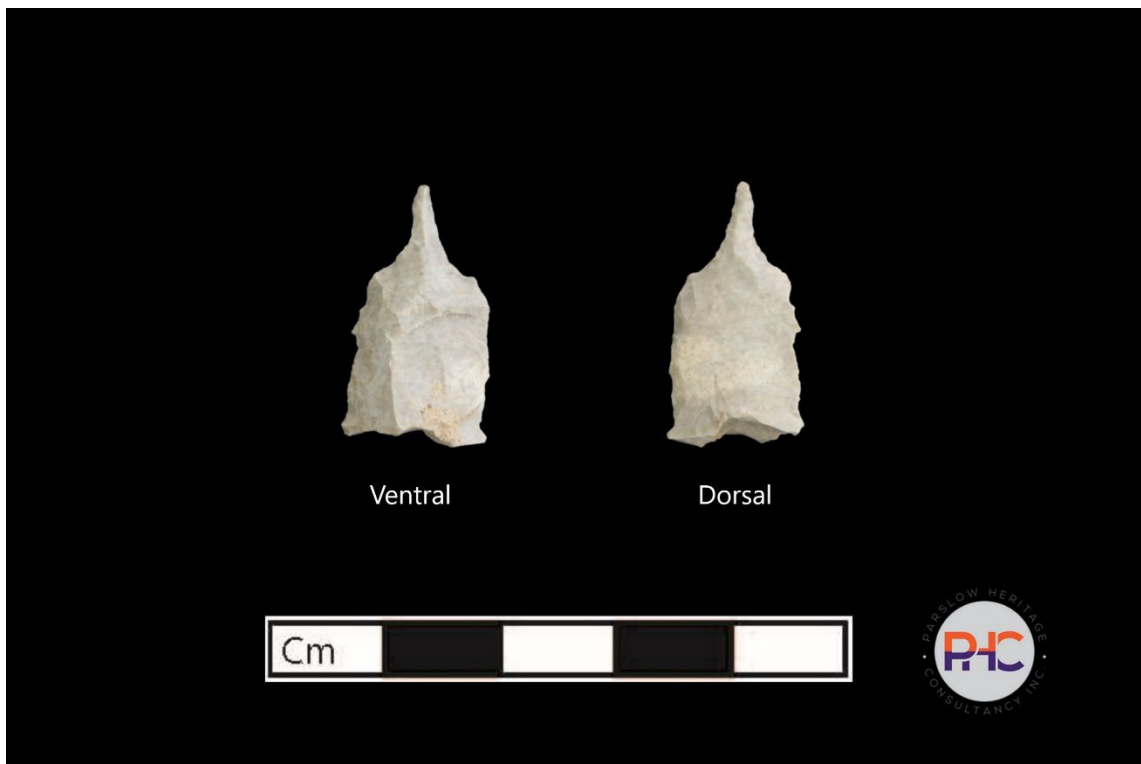


IMAGE 38: VENTRAL AND DORSAL VIEWS OF FLAKE DRILL RECOVERED FROM AiGw-1043 (CAT # 12).



IMAGE 39: NOTCHED FLAKES FROM AIGW-1043 (L TO R CAT # 25, 27, 23)



IMAGE 40: UTILIZED FLAKES FROM AIGW-1043 (L TO R CAT #13, 42, 33, 19, 20, 3)



IMAGE 41: ASSORTED DEBITAGE FROM AiGw-1043 (CAT # 33-35).



IMAGE 42: SETTLER ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM AiGw-1044. (L TO R) RWE, WINDOW GLASS, AND SCRAP METAL



IMAGE 43: ASSORTMENT OF BIFACE THINNING FLAKES, TERTIARY FLAKES, AND SHATTER FROM AIGW-1044 (CAT # 52-54)

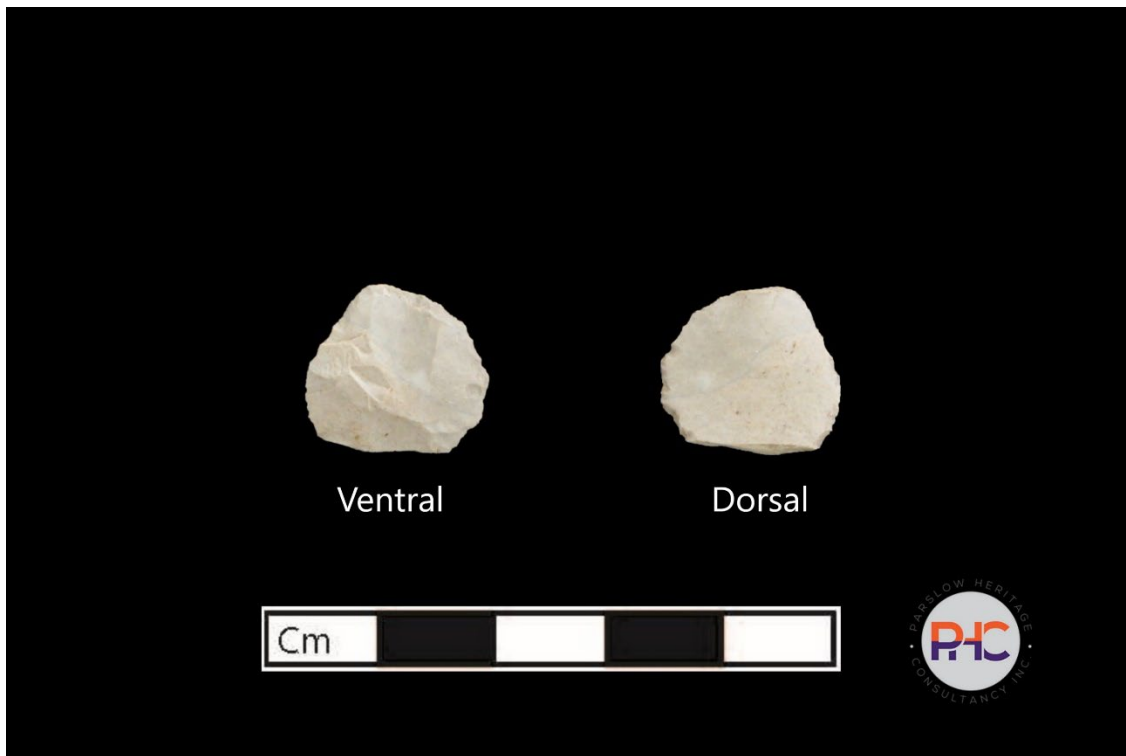


IMAGE 44: VENTRAL AND DORSAL VIEWS OF UTILIZED FLAKE RECOVERED FROM AIGW-1044 (CAT #50).

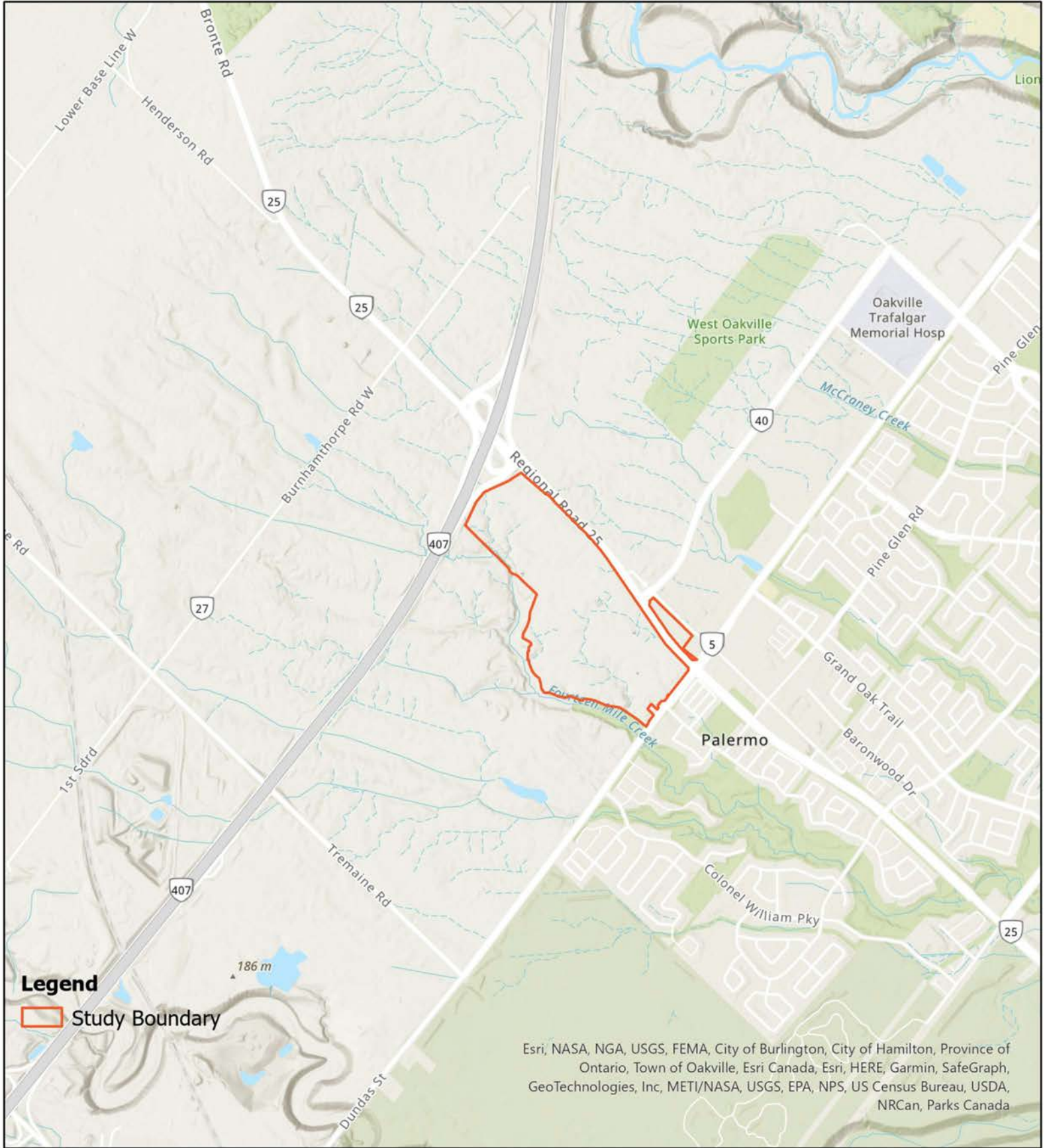


IMAGE 45: LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM AiGw-1045 (CAT # 54 AND 55).

Maps

ALL MAPS ON PROCEEDING PAGES

Map 1 - Study Area on Topographic Map



Legend
Study Boundary

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Town of Oakville, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCAN, Parks Canada



0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers



1:25,000

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON

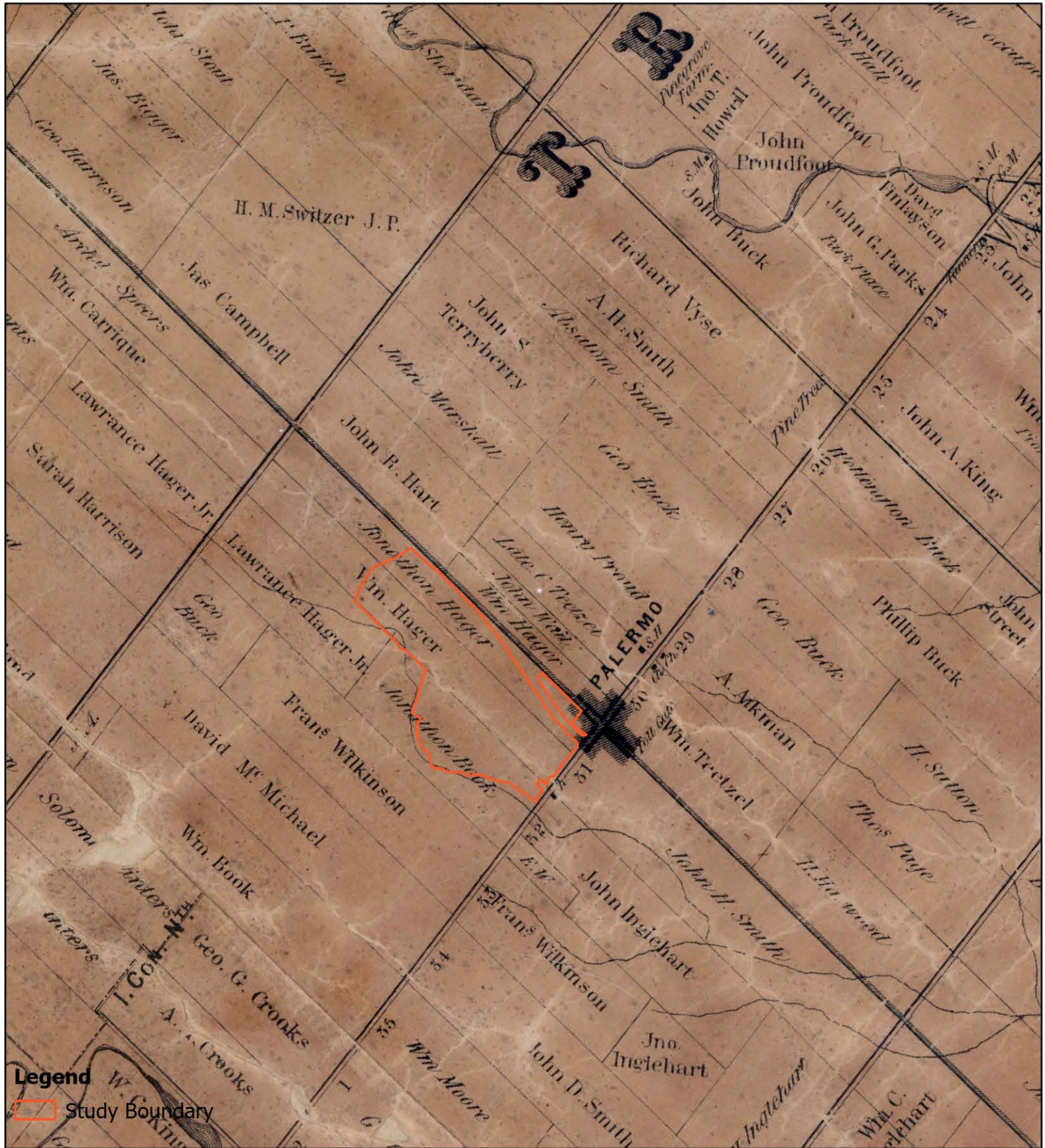


Map 2 - Study Area on Aerial Image

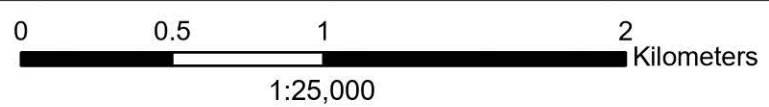


 0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers
1:10,000
Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON


Map 3 - Study Area on 1858 Tremaine Map



Legend
Study Boundary



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON

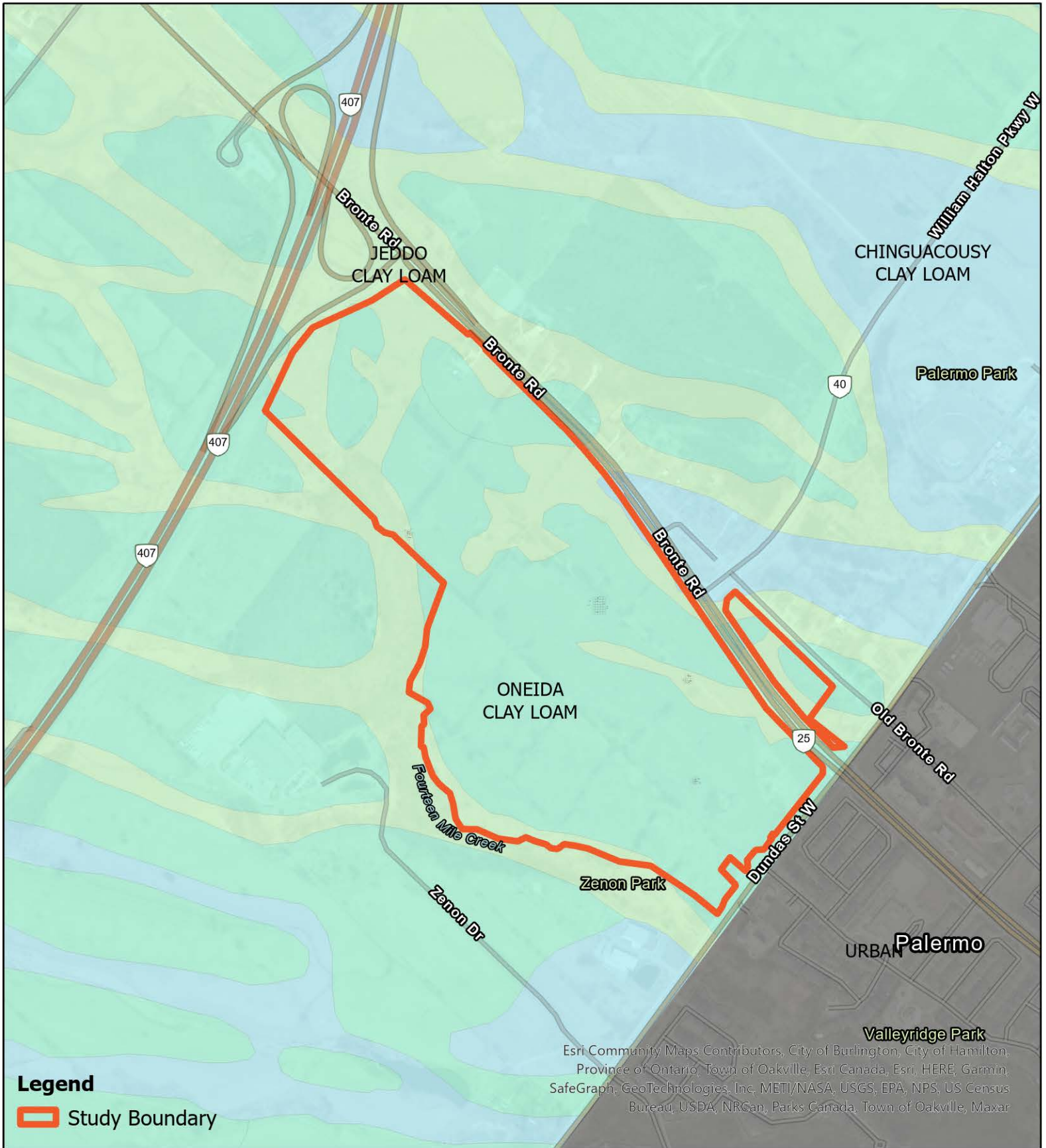
Map 5 - Study Area on 1954 Aerial Image



0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers
1:10,000

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON

Map 6 - Study Area on Soils Map



1:10,000

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON



Stage 3 Results for AiGw 1042



Legend

- Stage 3 Excavation Unit
- Image Location & Direction

Halton, Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft, Esri Community Maps Contributors, City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Town of Oakville, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada



0 5 10 20 Meters

1:150

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON



Stage 3 Results for AiGw 1043



Legend

- Stage 3 Excavation Unit
- Stage 3 Excavation Unit - Stage 4 Recommended
- Image Location & Direction

Halton, Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft, Esri Community Maps Contributors, City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Town of Oakville, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada

0 5 10 20 Meters

1:250

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON



Stage 3 Results for AiGw 1044

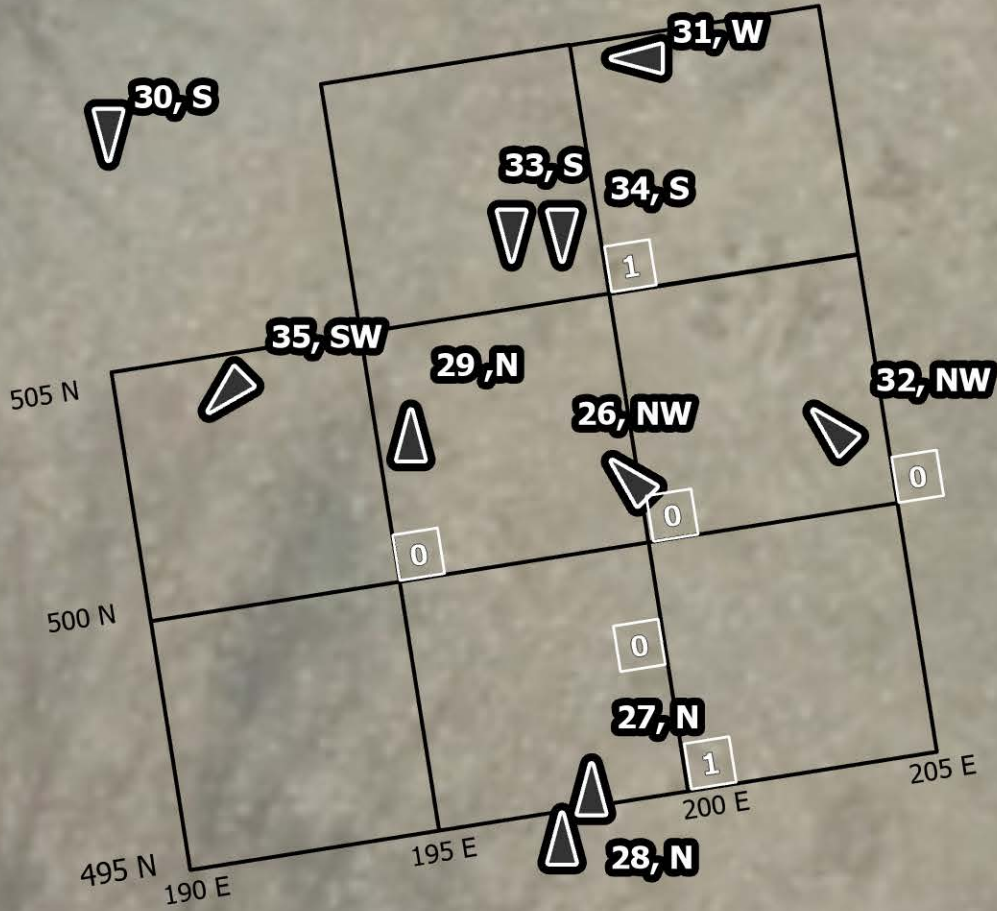


1:150



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON



Stage 3 Results for AiGw 1045



Legend

-  Stage 3 Excavation Unit
-  Image Location & Direction

Halton, Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft, Esri Community Maps Contributors, City of Burlington, City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Town of Oakville, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada



1:150

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
Argo Palermo Village, Oakville ON



Appendix A



Artifact Catalogue



Project Name: ARGO Palermo
 Project No.: 2020-0067
 Analyzed By: Jessica Russell
 Borden No: AiGw-1042, AiGw-1043, AiGw-1044, AiGw-1045

Stage 3

Pre-contact Catalogue

Cat No.	Scatter	Date	Unit	Depth	Material Type	Lithic Type	Diagnostic/Flake Type	Heated	Freq.	Dimensions (mm)			
										Length	Width	Thickness	
1	AiGw-1043	19-Aug	500N-200E	24cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			1			
2	AiGw-1043	19-Aug	500N-200E	24cm	Onondaga	CDE	Utilized			1			
3	AiGw-1043	19-Aug	485N-205E	23cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			1			
4	AiGw-1043	25-Aug	485N-190E	40cm	Onondaga	CDE	Biface Thinning			1			
5	AiGw-1043	24-Aug	495N-190E	21cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			1			
6	AiGw-1043	29-Aug	496N-204E	30cm	Onondaga	CDE	Shatter			1			
7	AiGw-1043	29-Aug	496N-204E	30cm	Onondaga	CDE	Biface Thinning			1			
8	AiGw-1043	29-Aug	496N-204E	30cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			1			
9	AiGw-1043	25-Aug	490N-205E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			2			
10	AiGw-1043	25-Aug	490N-205E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	Biface Thinning			1			
11	AiGw-1043	25-Aug	490N-205E	25cm	Onondaga	Drill	Flake Drill			1	23	12.6	8.3
12	AiGw-1043	23-Aug	515N-210E	15cm	Onondaga	CDE	Utilized			1			
13	AiGw-1043	24-Aug	505N-205E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			3			
14	AiGw-1043	24-Aug	505N-205E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	Biface Thinning			1			
15	AiGw-1043	24-Aug	505N-205E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	Retouched			1			
16	AiGw-1043	19-Aug	495N-200E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			2			
17	AiGw-1043	19-Aug	495N-200E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	Biface Thinning			1			
18	AiGw-1043	19-Aug	495N-200E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	Utilized			1			
19	AiGw-1043	19-Aug	495N-200E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	Utilized			1			
20	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	507N-200E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			1			
21	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	507N-200E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	Retouched			1			
22	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	507N-200E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	Notched Flake			1			
23	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	502N-199E	23cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			2			
24	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	502N-199E	23cm	Onondaga	CDE	Notched Flake			1			
25	AiGw-1043	25-Aug	490N-190E	37cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			1			
26	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	494N-199E	17cm	Onondaga	CDE	Notched Flake			1			
27	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	494N-199E	17cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			1			
28	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	494N-199E	17cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			1			
29	AiGw-1043	25-Aug	485N-195E	23cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			2			
30	AiGw-1043	19-Aug	505N-200E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	Biface Thinning			2			
31	AiGw-1043	19-Aug	505N-200E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			3			
32	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	507N-206E	28cm	Onondaga	CDE	Utilized			1			
33	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	507N-206E	28cm	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary			1			
34	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	507N-206E	28cm	Onondaga	CDE	Biface Thinning			2			
35	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	507N-206E	28cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			7			
36	AiGw-1043	24-Aug	500N-205E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	Biface Thinning			1			
37	AiGw-1043	24-Aug	500N-205E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			2			
38	AiGw-1043	19-Aug	510N-200E	20cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			3			
39	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	502N-206E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	Biface Thinning			1			
40	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	502N-206E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			2			
41	AiGw-1043	23-Aug	510N-205E	21cm	Onondaga	CDE	Utilized			1			
42	AiGw-1043	24-Aug	500N-190E	16cm	Onondaga	CDE	Biface Thinning			1			
43	AiGw-1043	25-Aug	505N-190E	25cm	Onondaga	CDE	Retouched			1			
44	AiGw-1044	16-Aug	502N-197E	22cm	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary			1			
45	AiGw-1044	16-Aug	505N-195E	29cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			1			
46	AiGw-1044	17-Aug	498N-202E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			8			
47	AiGw-1044	17-Aug	498N-202E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	Secondary			1			
48	AiGw-1044	17-Aug	498N-202E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	Biface Thinning			1			
49	AiGw-1044	17-Aug	498N-202E	35cm	Onondaga	CDE	Bifacial Retouch			1			
50	AiGw-1044	16-Aug	501N-201E	36cm	Onondaga	CDE	Utilized			1			
51	AiGw-1044	16-Aug	501N-201E	36cm	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG			7			
52	AiGw-1044	16-Aug	501N-201E	36cm	Onondaga	CDE	Biface Thinning			9			
53	AiGw-1044	16-Aug	501N-201E	36cm	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary			2			
54	AiGw-1045	22-Sep	505N-200E	30cm	Onondaga	CDE	Shatter			1			
55	AiGw-1045	22-Sep	495N-200E	23cm	Onondaga	CDE	Tertiary			1			



Project Name: ARGO Palermo
 Project No.: 2020-0067
 Analyzed By: April Telford
 Borden No: AiGw-1042, AiGw-1043, AiGw-1044

Stage 3

Historic Catalogue

Cat No.	Borden	Date	Unit	Depth	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Description	Frequenc
1	AiGw-1042	18-Aug	500N-195E	41cm	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Rockingham		1
2	AiGw-1042	17-Aug	500N-200E	27cm	Misc.Metal	MiscMetal	Lead	Bag seal	1
3	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	507N-200E	25cm	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue flower	1
4	AiGw-1043	31-Aug	507N-206E	28cm	Misc.Artifacts	Firearms	Ammunition	.22 Lead bullet	1
5	AiGw-1044	16-Aug	502N-197E	22cm	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		1
6	AiGw-1044	16-Aug	505N-195E	29cm	RefinedCeramics	RWE	RWE		1
7	AiGw-1044	16-Aug	505N-195E	29cm	Household	Glass	Window		1
8	AiGw-1044	16-Aug	505N-195E	29cm	Misc.Metal	MiscMetal	Scrap		2

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