



ACC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Commercial Development

2809 Townline Road, Part of Lot 1, Concession 2, Former Geographic Township
of Puslinch, Wellington County, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared by:

Archaeological Licensee: Kristy O'Neal, M.A., P066

Archaeological Consultants Canada

1042 Garner Road West, Unit A101

Ancaster, ON L9G 3K9

www.onarch.ca

info@onarch.ca

289.683.7844

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, including background research and property survey, for a proposed commercial development. An archaeological assessment was conducted during the pre-approval process and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The assessed area, or the “subject property”, is located at municipal address 2809 Townline Road and is legally described as Part of Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Puslinch, County of Wellington, Ontario. The subject property measures 33.09 hectares (ha). The Proponent verified the subject property limits as defined within this report.

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O’Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Delaney Parent (R1349). The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) assigned Project Information Form (PIF) number P066-0578-2025 to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was accessed between June 27 and July 2, 2024.

Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- The subject property is largely comprised of well-drained land that is suitable for human habitation and agriculture
- One farmstead is shown within the subject property in 1877 historical mapping.
- The subject property is located adjacent to two early historical transportation routes, Ellis Road to the north and Townline Road to the west.
- Irish Creek, a tributary to the Grand River is located 150 m from the subject property.
- There are 47 archaeological sites registered within 1 km of the subject property.

The subject property measures 33.09 ha. A visual property inspection determined that 0.2 ha of the subject property has been previously disturbed by modern construction activities and has low to no archaeological potential.

33.89 ha of the subject property retained archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. 0.36 ha of the subject property consisted of woodlot or manicured lawn and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. 32.53 ha of the subject property consisted of agricultural field that was assessed by means of pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.

14 archaeological sites were identified during Stage 2 assessment of the subject property, 12 Indigenous findspots and two Euro-Canadian scatters.

The following recommendation is provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

1. The Indigenous findspots identified as Location P1- P12 in this report does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Location P1-P12 has no further CHVI, and no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for this site.
2. The Euro-Canadian archaeological site identified as AiHb-389 in this report meets the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). It is not yet evident that the level of CHVI will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. The Stage 3 equivalent of a CSP, which accurately mapped the location of each surface artifact, was completed during the Stage 2 assessment. Therefore, Stage 3 fieldwork will involve the hand-excavation of 1 m by 1 m square units placed in a 5 m grid across the extent of the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units) as per Section 3.2.2 and Table 3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their planview will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled. Archival research of the Euro-Canadian land use history should be undertaken as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
3. The Euro-Canadian archaeological site identified as AiHb-390 in this report meets the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). It is not yet evident that the level of CHVI will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. The Stage 3 equivalent of a CSP, which accurately mapped the location of each surface artifact, was completed during the Stage 2 assessment. Therefore, Stage 3 fieldwork will involve the hand-excavation of 1 m by 1 m square units placed in a 5 m grid across the extent of the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units) as per Section 3.2.2 and Table 3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their planview will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled. Archival research of the Euro-Canadian land use history should be undertaken as part of the Stage 3 assessment.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 2 |
| LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS..... | 7 |
| PROJECT PERSONNEL..... | 8 |
| 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT | 9 |
| 1.1 Development Context | 9 |
| 1.2 Historical Context | 10 |
| 1.2.1 Background Research | 10 |
| 1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario | 10 |
| 1.3 Archaeological Context | 13 |
| 1.3.1 Natural Environment..... | 13 |
| 1.3.2 Current Land Use..... | 14 |
| 1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations..... | 14 |
| 1.3.4 Historical Plaques | 18 |
| 1.3.5 Cemeteries..... | 19 |
| 2.0 FIELD METHODS..... | 20 |
| 3.0 RECORD OF FINDS..... | 22 |
| 3.1 Soils | 22 |
| 3.2 Archaeological Resources..... | 22 |
| 3.2.1 Location P1 | 23 |
| 3.2.2 Location P2 | 23 |
| 3.2.3 Location P3 | 23 |
| 3.2.4 Location P4 | 23 |
| 3.2.5 Location P5 | 24 |
| 3.2.6 Location P6 | 24 |
| 3.2.7 Location P7 | 24 |
| 3.2.8 Location P8 | 25 |
| 3.2.9 Location P9 | 25 |
| 3.2.10 Location P10 | 25 |



| | |
|--|----|
| 3.2.11 Location P11 | 25 |
| 3.2.12 Location P12 | 26 |
| 3.2.13 Site AiHb-389 | 26 |
| 3.2.14 Site AiHb-390 | 36 |
| 3.3 Documentary Record | 44 |
| 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS | 45 |
| 4.1 Potential for Archaeological Resources | 45 |
| 4.2 Discussion | 46 |
| 4.2.1 Locations P1-P11 | 47 |
| 4.2.2 Locations P12 | 47 |
| 4.2.3 Site AiHb-389 | 48 |
| 4.2.4 Site AiHb-390 | 48 |
| 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS | 50 |
| 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION | 52 |
| 7.0 CLOSURE | 53 |
| 8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES | 54 |
| 9.0 IMAGES | 58 |
| 10.0 FIGURES | 63 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. General Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario | 11 |
| 2. Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property | 15 |
| 3. Daily Fieldwork Conditions | 20 |
| 4. Summary of Sites Identified During Stage 2 Assessment | 22 |
| 5. Artifact Catalogue, P1 | 23 |
| 6. Artifact Catalogue, P2 | 23 |
| 7. Artifact Catalogue, P3 | 23 |
| 8. Artifact Catalogue, P4 | 24 |
| 9. Artifact Catalogue, P5 | 24 |
| 10. Artifact Catalogue, P6 | 24 |



| | |
|--|----|
| 11. Artifact Catalogue, P7 | 24 |
| 12. Artifact Catalogue, P8 | 25 |
| 13. Artifact Catalogue, P9 | 25 |
| 14. Artifact Catalogue, P10 | 25 |
| 15. Artifact Catalogue, P11 | 26 |
| 16. Artifact Catalogue, P12 | 26 |
| 17. Artifact Catalogue, Site AiHb-389 | 26 |
| 18. Artifact Frequency by Functional Class, AiHb-389 | 33 |
| 19. Ceramic Artifacts, Site H1 | 34 |
| 20. Artifact Catalogue, Site AiHb-389 | 37 |
| 21. Artifact Frequency by Functional Class, AiHb-390 | 41 |
| 22. Ceramic Artifacts, Site H2 | 41 |
| 23. Inventory of Documentary and Material Record | 44 |

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Location of the Subject Property on a Topographic Map
2. Location of the Subject Property on Guy Leslie & Charles Wheelock's 1861 Map of the County of Wellington
3. Location of the Subject Property on Walker & Miles' 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Puslinch Township, County of Wellington
4. Location of the Subject Property on a Map of Wellington County Soils
5. Current Land Use of the Subject Property
6. Previous Archaeological Assessments Conducted within 50 m of the Subject Property
7. Aerial Imagery Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property
8. Aerial Imagery Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Test Pit Survey



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following is a list of abbreviations and acronyms used throughout this report.

| | |
|------|--|
| ACC | Archaeological Consultants Canada |
| ASI | Archaeological Services Inc. |
| CHVI | Cultural Heritage Value or Interest |
| cm | centimetre |
| ha | hectares |
| km | kilometre |
| m | metre |
| MCM | Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism |
| OASD | Ontario Archaeological Sites Database |
| OHA | Ontario Heritage Act |
| PIF | Project Information Form |
| % | percent |



PROJECT PERSONNEL

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Project Manager: | Matthew Muttart, M.A., P1208 |
| Professional License: | Kristy O’Neal, M.A., P066 |
| Field Director: | Delaney Parent B.Sc., R1349 |
| Field Technicians: | Jaxson Parent Caz Spidell Leander Foster Hanna Nemes |
| Indigenous Representatives | Olivia Sardine (DOCA) Davis Jacobs (ECO) |
| Report Preparation: | Zack Cousineau, B.A., R1335 |
| Artifact Analysis: | Michelle Volpe, MLIS, R1241 |
| Graphics: | Zack Cousineau, B.A., R1335 |



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Commercial Development

2809 Townline Road, Part of Lot 1, Concession 2, Former Geographic Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, Ontario

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, including background research and property survey, for a proposed commercial development. An archaeological assessment was conducted during the pre-approval process and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The assessed area, or the “subject property”, is located at municipal address 2809 Townline Road and is legally described as Part of Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Puslinch, County of Wellington, Ontario. The subject property measures 33.09 hectares (ha). The Proponent verified the subject property limits as defined within this report.

The objective of a Stage 1 background study is to provide information about the subject property’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions. A Stage 1 study evaluates the subject property’s archaeological potential in order to recommend appropriate strategies for the Stage 2 survey.

The objective of a Stage 2 property assessment is to document all archaeological resources present on the property and to make a determination about whether these resources, if present, have Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). Archaeological resources consist of artifacts (Indigenous stone tools, pottery and subsistence remains as well as Euro-Canadian objects), subsurface settlement patterns and cultural features (post moulds, trash pits, privies, and wells), and sites (temporary camps and special purpose activity areas, plus more permanent settlements such as villages, homesteads, grist mills and industrial structures). If any archaeological resources are present that exhibit CHVI, a Stage 2 survey will determine whether these resources require further assessment and, if necessary, recommend appropriate Stage 3 strategies for identified archaeological sites.

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O’Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Delaney Parent (R1349). The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) assigned Project Information Form (PIF) number P066-0578-2025 to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was accessed between June 27 and July 2, 2024.

All fieldwork and reporting were completed using MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This report documents the research, the field methods and results, and the conclusions and recommendations based on the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment. All documents and records related to this project will be curated at the offices of ACC, in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA).

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Background Research

Stage 1 background research was conducted to determine the potential for finding and identifying archaeological resources including sites within the current subject property and to determine the necessity of conducting a Stage 2 survey. This is done by reviewing geographic, archaeological, and historical data for the property and the surrounding area. The background research was conducted to:

- amass all the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area.
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered sites within and around the subject property.
- develop an historical framework for assigning levels of potential significance to any new sites discovered during fieldwork.

1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Over their thousands of years of occupation in the general region, Indigenous peoples have left behind, to a greater or lesser degree, physical evidence of their lifeway activities and settlements at many locations. Based upon a published synthesis of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright, 1968). Table 1 is a general outline of the cultural history of southern Ontario that is applicable to the subject property. Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group. It should be noted that this general outline uses longstanding labels that are used to describe the archaeological record in North America. Archaeological terms like Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland, are used here as a way to divide time and should be treated as such.

It is likely that Ontario was occupied soon after the retreat of the Ice Age glaciers. The earliest known human occupation in the area was during the Paleoindian period (between 12,000 and 9,500 years ago) wherein small groups of nomadic peoples hunted big game such as caribou in a cool sub-arctic climate. Sites are typically found near glacial features such as the shorelines of glacial lakes or kettle ponds which would have allowed access to the low-lying environments that were favoured by caribou and other wildlife. These people were few and their small, temporary campsites are relatively rare. Paleoindian sites are recognized by the presence of distinctive artifacts such as fluted projectile points, beaked scrapers, and gravers and by the preference for light colored chert, such as Collingwood chert. The Paleoindian Period is divided into two sub-periods, Early Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian.

Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

| PERIOD | SUBDIVISION I | SUBDIVISION II | YEARS BEFORE PRESENT | COMMENTS |
|-------------------|---|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| PALEOINDIAN | Early Paleoindian | Fluted Point Horizon | 12,000-10,500 | big game hunters |
| | Late Paleoindian | Holcombe & Hi-Lo Horizons | 10,500-9,500 | small nomadic groups |
| ARCHAIC | Early Archaic | Side Notched Horizon | 10,000-9,700 | nomadic hunters and gatherers |
| | | Corner-Notched Horizon | 9,700-8,900 | |
| | | Bifurcate Horizon | 8,900-8,000 | |
| | Middle Archaic | Middle Archaic I/Stemmed Horizon | 8,000-5,500 | territorial settlements |
| | | Middle Archaic II | 5,500-4,500 | polished ground stone tools |
| | Late Archaic | Narrow Point Horizon | 4,500-3,500 | |
| | | Broad Point Horizon | 4,000-3,500 | |
| | | Small Point Horizon (including Haldimand and Glacial Kame Complexes) | 3,500-2,800 | burial ceremonialism |
| WOODLAND | Early Woodland | Meadowood Complex | 2,900-2,400 | introduction of pottery |
| | | Middlesex Complex | 2,500-2,000 | |
| | Middle Woodland | SW Ontario: Saugeen | 2,300-1,500 | long distance trade networks |
| | | Western Basin: Couture | 2,300-1,500 | |
| | Transitional Woodland | SW Ontario: | | |
| | | Princess Point | 1,500/1,400-1,200 | incipient agriculture |
| | | Western Basin: | | |
| | Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquois Tradition | Riviere au Vase | 1500/1400-1200/1100 | |
| | | Early: Glen Meyer | 1200/100-750/700 | transition to village life |
| | | Middle I: Uren | 720/700-710/670 | large villages with palisades |
| | | Middle II: Middleport | 710/670-670/600 | wide distribution of ceramic styles |
| | Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition | Late: Neutral | 600-450 | |
| | | Younge Phase | 1200/1100-800 | |
| Springwells Phase | | 800-600 | | |
| HISTORIC | European Contact | Wolf Phase | 600-450 | |
| | | Historic Neutral | 450-350 | tribal warfare |
| | | Initial Contact | 380-300 | tribal displacement |
| | | European Settlement | 200 > | European settlement |
| | | First Nations Resettlement | 200 > | |

(Compiled from Adams, 1994, Ellis *et al.*, 1990, Wright, 1968)

During the Archaic period (*circa* 10,000 to 2,800 years ago) people were still primarily nomadic hunters, but they adapted to a more temperate climate. Groups were dispersed during winter months and converged around watercourses from the spring to fall in large fishing campsites. The Archaic period is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched, or stemmed projectile points. The Archaic Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. During the Archaic Period, groups began to establish territorial settlements



and introduce burial ceremonialism. There is a marked increase in the number and size of sites, especially during the Late Archaic period.

The Woodland period is distinguished by the introduction of pottery vessels for storage and cooking. Sites of the Woodland period (*circa* 3,000 to 400 years ago) are usually the most numerous because the population levels in southern Ontario had significantly increased, especially along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Woodland Period is also marked by the establishment of complex long distance trading networks. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland Period, there is increasing sedentarism and the establishment of horticulture, a reliance on tribal warfare, and the introduction of semi-permanent villages with large protective palisades. The Late Woodland period also envelops the emergence of Iroquoian tribes and confederacies.

The historic period (from A.D. 1650 to 1900) begins with the arrival of Euro-Canadian groups. Sites of this period document European exploration, trade, and the displacement and devastation of native groups caused by warfare and infectious disease. The most common sites of this period include Euro-Canadian homesteads, industries, churches, schools, and cemeteries.

While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the 15th century, the first European to venture into what would become southern Ontario was Étienne Brûlé. Brûlé was sent by Samuel de Champlain in the summer of 1610 to consolidate an emerging relationship between the French and the First Nations, and to learn their languages and customs. Other Europeans would subsequently be sent by the French to train as interpreters. These men played an essential role in communications with the First Nations (Gervais and Rothe, 2004:182).

The late 17th and early 18th centuries saw the growth and spread of the fur trade, with the establishment and maintenance of trading posts along the Great Lakes. In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and the British led to the Seven Years' War, which ended when the French surrendered in 1760 (Smith, 1987:22). In addition to cementing British control over the Province of Quebec, the British victory over the French also proved pivotal in catalyzing the Euro-Canadian settlement process.

During pre-contact and early contact times, the vicinity of the subject property would have contained a mixture of deciduous trees, coniferous trees, and open areas. In the early 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived via easily accessible colonization routes and began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, the subject property and surrounding land were primarily used for agricultural purposes. Mixed farming was common, with wheat crops and beef cattle dominating the landscape (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:177).

The subject property was historically located on Part of Lot 1, Concession 2, in the Geographic Township of Puslinch, County of Wellington. In 1791, the provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada were created from the former province of Quebec by a British parliamentary act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and

was tasked with governing and directing its settlement, as well as establishing a constitutional government based on Britain's model (Coyne et al, 1895:33).

Formerly part of the Home District, Wellington County was named after Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington (Mika & Mika, 1977:619). The County was originally included with the County of Waterloo and the County of Grey and included a portion of Dufferin County which was formed in 1838. Wellington County separated from Waterloo and Grey County by the 1850. Guelph became the County seat in 1854 (Mika & Mika, 1977:620).

Puslinch Township was first surveyed between 1828 and 1831 and is named after Puslinch in Devonshire, England (Mika & Mika, 1977:264). Settlement in the area was happening prior to 1828, however, lots became available during and after the survey. The township's first school was held in the 1830's on Brock Road, on Lot 18, Concession 8 and later moved to Lot 17, Concession 7 where it was also used as a church (Mika & Mika, 1977:264).

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian occupation within and near the subject property in the mid- to late 19th century. Guy Leslie & Charles J. Wheelock's 1861 *Map of the County of Wellington* indicates that at that time the southern half of Lot 1, Concession 2 was owned by two individuals. Stephen Flinn was the owner of the most southern quarter of Lot 1, Concession 2, while a Mrs. Hart owned the property directly north (Figure 2). The Subject property abuts Ellis Road to the North and Townline Road to the west. Puslinch Lake is located approximately 500 m from the subject property and has several Inn's on the north side of the lake. A tributary of the Grand River, connecting to Puslinch Lake is located 150 m northeast of the subject property.

Walker & Miles' 1877 map of Puslinch Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wellington County* indicates that a C. Siegel owns the most southern portion of Lot 1, Concession 2. A C. Hart now owns the property directly north (Figure 3). A homestead is now depicted in the centre left of C. Siegel's property. The subject property still abuts Ellis Road to the north and Townline Road to the west. Puslinch Lake and the Tributary of the Grand Riaver are still present.

It should be noted that while one structure is illustrated within the subject property on the historical atlas maps, it does not necessarily mean that one or more structures were not present at that time, earlier or later. Not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference regarding the level of detail provided on the maps (Caston, 1977:100). Given that the subject property fronts two historic concession roads there is the potential for 19th century buildings to be present, depending on the level of disturbance.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The subject property is located within the Horseshoe Moraine physiographic region of Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:113). The Horseshoe Moraine forms a horseshoe-shaped region above and west of the highest portions of the Niagara Escarpment. The two major landforms

associated with this area are irregular stone knobs and ridges as well as pitted sand and gravel terraces and valley floors filled with swamps (Chapman and Putnam, 1984).

The *Soils of Wellington County* (Hoffman, Matthews & Wicklund, 1963) indicates that there are two dominant surface soil types within the subject property (Figure 4). The majority of the subject property is made up of Fox sandy loam. This soil is characterized by few stones, irregular, moderately sloping topography, and good drainage. The northern portion of the subject property consists of Hillsburg fine sandy loam. This soil is characterized by few stones, irregular, moderately sloping topography, and good drainage.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Primary water sources include, among others, lakes, rivers, creeks, and streams. Secondary water sources include intermittent streams, creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Past water sources, such as raised beach ridges, relic water channels, and glacial shorelines are also considered to have archaeological potential. Swamps and marshes are also important as resource extraction areas, and any resource areas are considered to have archaeological potential. The nearest water source is Irish Creek; a tributary of the Grand River located 150 m to the northeast. Irish Creek connects Puslinch Lake to the Grand River.

1.3.2 Current Land Use

Figure 5 provides the current land use of the subject property. The subject property is currently used agricultural purposes and includes a barn and house in the southwestern corner. Surrounding properties include Puslinch Golf Course to the east, Agricultural fields to the north, subdivision to the west and Highway 401 to the south.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on June 27 and July 2, 2025.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

1.3.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Previously registered archaeological sites can be used to indicate archaeological potential. To determine if any previous assessments have yielded archaeological sites, either within or surrounding the current subject property, two main sources were consulted. These include the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (OASD) and the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, both of which are maintained by MCM.

The OASD contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 km by 18.5 km blocks based on longitude and latitude. Each Borden block is designated with a four-letter label and sites identified within the block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. The subject property is located within the *AiHb* Borden block.

According to the OASD, no archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property, however, 47 sites have been registered within 1 km of the subject property (MCM, 2025a). Five of these sites, AiHb-224, AiHb-223, AiHb-222, AiHb-18, and AiHb-4 are located

within 300 m of the current subject property. Four sites are of Euro-Canadian cultural affiliation and include a blacksmith, homesteads, and inns. Thirty-one sites are of Indigenous cultural affiliation and include scatters, findspots and campsites.

Table 2 lists the sites within 1 km along with the current CHVI for each site. CHVI is a term used by MCM and consultant archaeologists to describe archaeological resources that meet one or more criteria that recommend further fieldwork in MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Under the OHA and its regulations, archaeological resources that have been determined to possess CHVI are protected as archaeological sites under Section 48 of the act. Information in Table 2 is provided by MCM through the OASD (MCM, 2024a).

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property

| REG. # | NAME | TIME PERIOD | CULTURAL AFFILIATION | SITE TYPE | STATUS |
|----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| AiHc-450 | | | | | |
| AiHb-81 | Queenston Village IX | | | | |
| AiHb-80 | Queenston Village VIII | | | | |
| AiHb-79 | Queenston Village VII | | | | |
| AiHb-78 | Queenston Village V | | | | |
| AiHb-77 | Queenston Village V | | | | |
| AiHb-76 | Queenston Village IV | | | | |
| AiHb-75 | Queenston Village III | Woodland, Late | Indigenous | findspot | |
| AiHb-74 | Queenston Village II | | | | |
| AiHb-73 | Queenston Village I | | | | |
| AiHb-57 | Hammet | Post-Contact | Euro-Canadian | blacksmithshop, homestead | |
| AiHb-5 | Puslinch Lake 2 | Woodland, Late | Indigenous | Unknown | |
| AiHb-4 | Puslinch Lake 1 | Woodland, Late | Indigenous | Unknown | |
| AiHb-388 | | Archaic, Late | Indigenous | scatter | Further CHVI |
| AiHb-309 | | Pre-Contact | Indigenous | camp/campsite | |
| AiHb-308 | Arthur | Pre-Contact | Indigenous | scatter | |
| AiHb-307 | | Pre-Contact | Indigenous | findspot | |
| AiHb-306 | | Archaic, Early, Pre-Contact | Indigenous | findspot | |

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
2809 Townline Road
Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, ON

| REG. # | NAME | TIME PERIOD | CULTURAL AFFILIATION | SITE TYPE | STATUS |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| AiHb-282 | AiHb-282 | Pre-Contact | Indigenous | scatter | |
| AiHb-230 | - | Pre-Contact | Indigenous | findspot | |
| AiHb-229 | - | Woodland, Early, Woodland, Middle | Indigenous | camp/campsite | |
| AiHb-228 | - | Woodland, Middle | Indigenous | findspot | |
| AiHb-227 | Priceless | Archaic, Middle, Paleo-Indian, Late | Indigenous | findspot | |
| AiHb-224 | Siegle Site | Post-Contact | Euro-Canadian | building, homestead, outbuilding | |
| AiHb-223 | | Pre-Contact | Indigenous | findspot | No Further CHVI |
| AiHb-222 | | Archaic, Late | Indigenous | findspot | |
| AiHb-22 | Gunn 5 | Archaic, Middle | Indigenous | findspot | |
| AiHb-214 | Weber | Post-Contact | Euro-Canadian | inn | |
| AiHb-213 | Checkerboard | Post-Contact | Euro-Canadian | cabin, inn | |
| AiHb-21 | Gunn 4 | Archaic | Indigenous | findspot | |
| AiHb-20 | Gunn 3 | Woodland, Early | Indigenous | findspot | |
| AiHb-19 | Gunn 2 | Archaic | Indigenous | findspot | |
| AiHb-18 | Gunn 1 | Archaic | Indigenous | findspot | |
| AiHb-17 | Pannebecker | Post-Contact | Euro-Canadian | homestead | |
| AiHb-151 | Pinebush 28 | Woodland, Early | Indigenous | findspot | |
| AiHb-144 | Pinebush South 21 | Woodland, Late | Indigenous | camp/campsite | |
| AiHb-143 | Pinebush South 20 | Woodland, Early | Indigenous | Unknown | |
| AiHb-142 | Pinebush South 19 | | | | |
| AiHb-139 | Pinebush South 16 | Pre-Contact | Indigenous | Unknown | |
| AiHb-138 | Pinebush South 15 | Pre-Contact | Indigenous | Unknown | |



| REG. # | NAME | TIME PERIOD | CULTURAL AFFILIATION | SITE TYPE | STATUS |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------|
| AiHb-136 | Pinebush South 13 | Archaic, Early | Indigenous | Unknown | |
| AiHb-130 | Pinebush South 7 | | | | |
| AiHb-129 | Pinebush South 6 | Archaic, Late | Indigenous | Unknown | |
| AiHb-118 | | Pre-Contact | Indigenous | camp/campsite | |
| AiHb-117 | | Pre-Contact | Indigenous | scatter | |
| AiHb-116 | | Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact | Indigenous | findspot | |
| AiHb-115 | | Pre-Contact | Indigenous | scatter | |

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information 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. MCM 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.

Five registered archaeological sites are located within 300 m of the subject property (MCM, 2025a). A summary of each of these sites is provided below.

- Archaeological site AiHb-224, the Siegle Site, is located 290 m from the subject property. The site was documented by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) in 2000 and consisted of a Euro-Canadian domestic scatter. The site was subject to Stage 3 and 4 assessment and discovered a foundation, root cellar, outbuildings, a well, and various other features. The site was considered to hold no further CHVI and has since been developed (MCM, 2025a).
- Archaeological site AiHb-223 is located 60 m from the subject property. The site was documented by ASI in 2000 and consisted of an isolated projectile point made of Onondaga chert. ASI determined the site had no further CHVI (MCM, 2025a).
- Archaeological site AiHb-222 is located 190 m from the subject property. The site was first documented by ASI in 2000 and consisted of an isolated Genesee-type projectile point made of Onondaga chert. ASI determined the site had no further CHVI (MCM, 2025a).
- Archaeological site AiHb-18, the Gunn 1 Site, is located 80 m from the subject property. The site was documented by ASI in 1985 and consisted of an isolated reworked biface

made of Onondaga chert. No further fieldwork was recommended for this site (MCM, 2025a).

- Archaeological site AiHb-4, the Puslinch Lake 1 site is located 290 m from the subject property. The site was first documented in 1961 and has a Late Woodland Cultural Affiliation, however no record of artifacts were documented. The collection was originally located at the Hespeler Public School (MCM, 2025a).

1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that no reports detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the subject property have been entered into MCM's register at the time this report was written (MCM, 2025b). There are no reports detailing previous fieldwork within 50 m of the subject property within the register. Reports were searched based on registered site information, historic lots and concessions, and nearby streets. Two documents available from Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) regarding an assessment in 1985 and 2000 are available. Figure 6 shows the location of these assessments in relation to the current subject property.

Archaeological Assessment of Jamison Estates. Archaeological Services Inc. 2000

ASI conducted an archaeological assessment of a property directly west of the current subject property. The assessment discovered archaeological sites AiHb-222, 223, and 224. (ASI, 2000)

Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 8, Concession 3 & 4 Beasley Lower Block. Archaeological Services Inc. 1985.

ASI conducted an archaeological assessment of a property directly west of the current subject property. The assessment discovered archaeological sites AiHb-17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 (ASI, 1985).

1.3.4 Historical Plaques

MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011:17) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (including places of early military pioneer settlement, pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries) are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments, plaques, cairns, or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the OHA or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

There are no plaques or commemorative markers within or near the subject property (Ontario Provincial Plaques, 2025).

1.3.5 Cemeteries

A search of the subject property and surrounding area determined that there were no cemeteries located within or near the subject property. The Bereavement Authority of Ontario's Public Register does not list any cemeteries within the subject property (Bereavement Authority of Ontario, 2025).



2.0 FIELD METHODS

The subject property measures 33.09 ha. The Stage 1 & 2 assessment were conducted concurrently between June 27 and July 2, 2025, with advance permission to enter the subject property obtained from the Proponent. Weather conditions during the assessment were excellent. Table 3 provides detailed weather conditions for each day of the assessment.

Table 3: Daily Fieldwork Conditions

| DATE | WEATHER CONDITIONS | FIELD DIRECTOR |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| June 27, 2025 | 37°C, sunny | Delaney Parent, R1349 |
| July 2, 2025 | 31°C, sunny | Delaney Parent, R1349 |

The Stage 1 assessment of the subject property began with an on-site property inspection to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current condition of the property. The entirety of the subject property was accessible and was inspected. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken during the visual inspection. Coverage of the property was sufficient to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential, meeting the requirements of Section 1.2 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Areas of low to no archaeological potential include lands that have been previously disturbed, lands that have steeply sloping topography, and lands that are low-lying and permanently wet. 0.20 ha, 0.6% of the subject property, has been previously disturbed by intensive and extensive modern soil alterations, including for construction of a residential home with outbuildings, a barn, and a driveway.

The remainder of the subject property, totaling 32.89 ha, 99.4%, was determined to retain archaeological potential and require Stage 2 archaeological assessment. 0.36 ha, 1%, of the subject property consists of manicured lawn. As these lands could not be ploughed, Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Each test pit was dug by hand and was 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and was dug to at least 5 cm into the subsoil. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. Test pits were dug to within one m of all disturbances and other areas of low archaeological potential. All soil was screened through 6-millimetre mesh to maximize the potential for artifact recovery. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken, and all test pits were backfilled upon completion. As no artifacts were observed during the test pit assessment no intensified survey was conducted.

32.53 ha, 98.4%, of the subject property, consisted of agricultural field that was assessed by means of pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. The fields had been recently ploughed, with direction provided to the contractor undertaking the ploughing that the ploughing should be deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. The ploughed lands were weathered by several light rains to improve the visibility of archaeological resources. At least 80% of the ground surface was visible, meeting conditions for field visibility.

As per Section 2.1.3 Standard 1 and 2a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, any artifacts recovered triggered an intensified survey. This survey was completed at a one m interval within a 20 m radius of each findspot. The intensive survey continued until the full extent of the surface scatter was defined. 266 find spots containing a total of 280 artifacts were discovered during the pedestrian survey assessment.

The equivalent of a controlled surface pickup (“CSP”), which accurately mapped the location of each surface artifact, was completed during the Stage 2 assessment. The field had been appropriately ploughed and weathered prior to the CSP. GPS coordinates were recorded for every surface findspot, using a Garmin ETrex set to the North American Datum 83 (“NAD 83”) with an accuracy of ± 3 m. There were no conditions that affected the accuracy of the readings. A centre point for the site was recorded, and note was made of which recorded positive findspot was in the furthest extent in each cardinal direction. Locations of fixed reference landmarks were also taken. GPS information is provided in the supplementary documentation accompanying this report.

There were no weather, ground, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. As such, it is confirmed that the Stage 2 assessment met Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* regarding weather and lighting.

The entirety of the subject property was assessed. The results of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment are shown in Figures 7 and 8. Images of the assessment are provided in Section 9.0.



3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 Soils

The surface soils within the ploughed agricultural fields consisted of medium brown sandy loam. Test pits contained approximately 35 to 40 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil above orange to light brown sandy loam subsoil.

3.2 Archaeological Resources

Two sites were identified during the Stage 2 property survey, including 12 isolated Indigenous findspots and two large Euro-Canadian scatters. Table 4 summarizes key details regarding each site identified during the Stage 2 assessment. The location and GPS coordinates regarding each site is presented in the Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 4: Summary of Sites Identified During the Stage 2 Property Survey

| SITE | SITE TYPE | SIZE | ARTIFACTS | STATUS |
|------|--------------------------------|-------------|--|--------------------------------|
| P1 | Indigenous findspot | n/a | 1 projectile point fragment | No further CHVI |
| P2 | Indigenous findspot | n/a | 1 chipping debris, utilized | No further CHVI |
| P3 | Indigenous findspot | n/a | 1 chipping debris | No further CHVI |
| P4 | Indigenous findspot | n/a | 1 chipping debris | No further CHVI |
| P5 | Indigenous findspot | n/a | 1 chipping debris | No further CHVI |
| P6 | Indigenous findspot | n/a | 1 chipping debris | No further CHVI |
| P7 | Indigenous findspot | n/a | 1 chipping debris | No further CHVI |
| P8 | Indigenous findspot | n/a | 1 chipping debris, 1 biface fragment | No further CHVI |
| P9 | Indigenous findspot | n/a | 1 chipping debris | No further CHVI |
| P10 | Indigenous findspot | n/a | 1 chipping debris | No further CHVI |
| P11 | Indigenous findspot | n/a | 2 chipping debris | No further CHVI |
| P12 | Indigenous findspot | n/a | 1 Naticoke notched projectile point | No further CHVI |
| H1 | Euro-Canadian domestic scatter | 88 m x 50 m | 160 artifacts – 113 ceramics, 1 nail, 5 window glass, 1 pipe fragment, 34 bottle glass, 6 bone | Further CHVI, Stage 3 required |
| H2 | Euro-Canadian domestic scatter | 75 m x 40 m | 106 artifacts – 71 ceramics, 1 window glass, 34 bottle glass | Further CHVI, Stage 3 required |

Select artifacts are shown in Section 9.0 below. Complete catalogues of recovered artifacts are presented in the discussion below, by site. All artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment are stored in one standard sized bankers' box clearly labelled with the MCM PIF number, ACC's project number, site number, and site registration number when applicable. All artifacts found during the Stage 2 assessment were collected, mapped, recorded and labelled by provenience, and removed from the property. All artifacts were catalogued and analyzed according to the standards for analysis presented in Table 6.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011).



3.2.1 Location P1

Location P1 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the west edge of the subject property. The site consists of one indeterminate projectile point, which is made of Onondaga Chert.

Table 5 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P1. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 5: Artifact Catalogue, Location P1

| CAT. # | PROVENIENCE | LAYER | COUNT | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | MATERIAL |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------|------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 3001 | CSP 3446 | surface | 1 | Projectile point | Fragment, tip and base missing | Onondaga |

3.2.2 Location P2

Location P2 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the northwest portion of the subject property. The site consists of one utilized chipping debris, which is a secondary fragment and made of Onondaga Chert.

Table 6 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P2. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 6: Artifact Catalogue, Location P2

| CAT. # | PROVENIENCE | LAYER | COUNT | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | MATERIAL |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|----------|
| 3002 | CSP 3447 | surface | 1 | Chipping debris | Secondary, utilized | Onondaga |

3.2.3 Location P3

Location P3 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the southwest portion of the subject property. The site consists of one chipping debris, which is a block shatter fragment and made of Onondaga Chert.

Table 7 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P3. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 7: Artifact Catalogue, Location P3

| CAT. # | PROVENIENCE | LAYER | COUNT | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | MATERIAL |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------|-----------------|---------------|----------|
| 3003 | CSP 3449 | surface | 1 | Chipping debris | Block shatter | Onondaga |

3.2.4 Location P4

Location P4 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the southwest portion of the subject property. The site consists of one chipping debris, which is a flake fragment and made of Onondaga Chert.

Table 8 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P4. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 8: Artifact Catalogue, Location P4

| CAT. # | PROVENIENCE | LAYER | COUNT | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | MATERIAL |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| 3004 | CSP 3601 | surface | 1 | Chipping debris | fragment | Onondaga |

3.2.5 Location P5

Location P5 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the southern portion of the subject property. The site consists of one chipping debris, which is a flake fragment and made of Onondaga Chert.

Table 9 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P5. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 9: Artifact Catalogue, Location P5

| CAT. # | PROVENIENCE | LAYER | COUNT | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | MATERIAL |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| 3005 | CSP 3633 | surface | 1 | Chipping debris | Fragment | Onondaga |

3.2.6 Location P6

Location P6 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the southwest portion of the subject property. The site consists of one chipping debris, which is a secondary fragment and made of Onondaga Chert.

Table 10 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P6. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 10: Artifact Catalogue, Location P6

| CAT. # | PROVENIENCE | LAYER | COUNT | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | MATERIAL |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| 3006 | CSP 3634 | surface | 1 | Chipping debris | Secondary | Onondaga |

3.2.7 Location P7

Location P7 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the southwest portion of the subject property. The site consists of one chipping debris, which is a flake fragment and made of Onondaga Chert.

Table 11 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P7. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 11: Artifact Catalogue, Location P7

| CAT. # | PROVENIENCE | LAYER | COUNT | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | MATERIAL |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| 3007 | CSP 3636 | surface | 1 | Chipping debris | fragment | Onondaga |



3.2.8 Location P8

Location P8 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the northeast portion of the subject property. The site consists of one chipping debris, which is a flake fragment and a biface fragment, both made of Onondaga Chert.

Table 12 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P8. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 12: Artifact Catalogue, Location P8

| CAT. # | PROVENIENCE | LAYER | COUNT | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | MATERIAL |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| 3008 | CSP 3640 | surface | 1 | Chipping debris | fragment | Onondaga |
| 3013 | CSP 3629 | surface | 1 | Biface | fragment | Onondaga |

3.2.9 Location P9

Location P9 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the centre portion of the subject property. The site consists of one chipping debris, which is a flake fragment and made of Onondaga Chert.

Table 13 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P9. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 13: Artifact Catalogue, Location P9

| CAT. # | PROVENIENCE | LAYER | COUNT | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | MATERIAL |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| 3009 | CSP 3641 | surface | 1 | Chipping debris | fragment | Onondaga |

3.2.10 Location P10

Location P10 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the centre portion of the subject property. The site consists of one chipping debris, which is a secondary fragment and made of Onondaga Chert.

Table 14 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P10. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 14: Artifact Catalogue, Location P10

| CAT. # | PROVENIENCE | LAYER | COUNT | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | MATERIAL |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| 3010 | CSP 3642 | surface | 1 | Chipping debris | Secondary | Onondaga |

3.2.11 Location P11

Location P11 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the southwest portion of the subject property. The site consists of two chipping debris, which both are flake fragments and made of Onondaga Chert.



Table 15 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P11. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 15: Artifact Catalogue, Location P11

| CAT. # | PROVENIENCE | LAYER | COUNT | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | MATERIAL |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| 3011 | CSP 3643 | surface | 2 | Chipping debris | fragment | Onondaga |

3.2.12 Location P12

Location P12 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the eastern portion of the subject property. The site consists of one projectile point, A Naticoke type projectile point which measures 54 x 29 x 4mm in size and made of Onondaga Chert. One portion of the point is reworked for an unknown purpose. Naticoke projectile points were primarily used between 1400-1550 by Neutral Iroquois who manufactured them in southern Ontario. Few examples are found as far east as the St Lawrence and north to southern Georgian Bay (OAS, 2025).

Table 16 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P12. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 16: Artifact Catalogue, Location P12

| CAT. # | PROVENIENCE | LAYER | COUNT | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | MATERIAL |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------|------------------|-------------|----------|
| 3012 | CSP 3610 | surface | 1 | Projectile point | Naticoke | Onondaga |

3.2.13 Site AiHb-389

Location H1 (AiHb-389) was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the southwestern portion of the subject property. The site consists of 160 artifacts were recovered from 153 surface findspot locations.

Table 17 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Site AiHb-389. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report. A complete catalogue of all recovered artifacts is presented in Table 17. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property and a map showing CSP locations within the site are presented in the Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 17: Artifact Catalogue, Site AiHb-389

| CAT.# | PROVENIENCE | LAYER | COUNT | TYPE | SUBTYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|-------|-------------|---------|-------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1001 | 3450 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | undecorated |
| 1002 | 3451 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | olive |
| 1003 | 3452 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
2809 Townline Road
Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, ON

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|---------|---|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1004 | 3453 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1005 | 3454 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse buff earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1006 | 3455 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1007 | 3455 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1008 | 3456 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | olive |
| 1009 | 3457 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1010 | 3458 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1011 | 3459 | Surface | 1 | organic | faunal, bone | indeterminate |
| 1012 | 3460 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1013 | 3461 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 1014 | 3462 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1015 | 3463 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, red |
| 1016 | 3464 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1017 | 3465 | Surface | 1 | organic | faunal, tooth | pig |
| 1018 | 3466 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 1019 | 3467 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1020 | 3468 | Surface | 1 | architecture | nail | machine cut |
| 1021 | 3469 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 1022 | 3470 | Surface | 2 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1023 | 3471 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 1024 | 3472 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1025 | 3473 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1026 | 3474 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 1027 | 3475 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1028 | 3476 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | flow ware, blue |
| 1029 | 3477 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
2809 Townline Road
Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, ON

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|---------|---|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1030 | 3478 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1031 | 3478 | Surface | 2 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1032 | 3479 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1033 | 3480 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 1034 | 3481 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | olive |
| 1035 | 3482 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | banded, blue |
| 1036 | 3483 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1037 | 3484 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1038 | 3485 | Surface | 1 | personal | clay pipe | stem fragment |
| 1039 | 3486 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 1040 | 3487 | Surface | 1 | architecture | windowpane glass | <1.6 mm |
| 1041 | 3488 | Surface | 1 | organic | faunal, bone | indeterminate |
| 1042 | 3489 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, black |
| 1043 | 3490 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1044 | 3491 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1045 | 3492 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 1046 | 3493 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 1047 | 3494 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | undecorated |
| 1048 | 3495 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1049 | 3496 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1050 | 3497 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1051 | 3498 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse buff earthenware | unglazed |
| 1052 | 3499 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | olive |
| 1053 | 3500 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | edgware, blue unscaloped |
| 1054 | 3501 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
2809 Townline Road
Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, ON

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|---------|---|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1055 | 3502 | Surface | 2 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1056 | 3503 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1057 | 3504 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1058 | 3505 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1059 | 3506 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 1060 | 3507 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1061 | 3508 | Surface | 2 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | olive |
| 1062 | 3509 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | spongeware, blue |
| 1063 | 3510 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1064 | 3511 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 1065 | 3512 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1066 | 3513 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | handpainted, green |
| 1067 | 3514 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 1068 | 3515 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | solarized |
| 1069 | 3516 | Surface | 1 | organic | faunal, bone | indeterminate |
| 1070 | 3517 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1071 | 3518 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | olive |
| 1072 | 3519 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1073 | 3520 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1074 | 3521 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1075 | 3522 | Surface | 1 | architecture | windowpane glass | >1.6 mm |
| 1076 | 3523 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1077 | 3524 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1078 | 3525 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1079 | 3526 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 1080 | 3527 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
2809 Townline Road
Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, ON

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|---------|---|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1081 | 3528 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse buff earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1082 | 3529 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1083 | 3530 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1084 | 3531 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1085 | 3532 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1086 | 3533 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1087 | 3534 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1088 | 3535 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1089 | 3536 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1090 | 3537 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 1091 | 3538 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1092 | 3539 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1093 | 3540 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | olive |
| 1094 | 3541 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1095 | 3542 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1096 | 3543 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | olive |
| 1097 | 3544 | Surface | 3 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | olive |
| 1098 | 3545 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1099 | 3546 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 1100 | 3547 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1101 | 3548 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 1102 | 3549 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1103 | 3550 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | flow ware, blue |
| 1104 | 3551 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | embossed, wheat motif |



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
2809 Townline Road
Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, ON

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|---------|---|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1105 | 3552 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1106 | 3553 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | olive |
| 1107 | 3554 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1108 | 3555 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1109 | 3556 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1110 | 3557 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1111 | 3558 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1112 | 3559 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1113 | 3560 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | spongeware, blue |
| 1114 | 3561 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1115 | 3562 | Surface | 1 | architecture | windowpane glass | >1.6 mm |
| 1116 | 3563 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1117 | 3564 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1118 | 3565 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, brown |
| 1119 | 3566 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | handpainted, green |
| 1120 | 3567 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1121 | 3568 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1122 | 3569 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1123 | 3570 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | olive |
| 1124 | 3571 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1125 | 3572 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1126 | 3573 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1127 | 3574 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
2809 Townline Road
Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, ON

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|---------|---|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1128 | 3575 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1129 | 3576 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1130 | 3577 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1131 | 3578 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | olive |
| 1132 | 3579 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | spongeware, blue |
| 1133 | 3580 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1134 | 3581 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | flow ware, blue |
| 1135 | 3582 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1136 | 3583 | Surface | 1 | organic | faunal, bone | indeterminate |
| 1137 | 3584 | Surface | 1 | architecture | windowpane glass | >1.6 mm |
| 1138 | 3585 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1139 | 3586 | Surface | 1 | architecture | windowpane glass | <1.6 mm |
| 1140 | 3587 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 1141 | 3588 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1142 | 3589 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 1143 | 3590 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | olive |
| 1144 | 3591 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | flow ware, blue |
| 1145 | 3592 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 1146 | 3593 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1147 | 3594 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1148 | 3595 | Surface | 2 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | olive |
| 1149 | 3596 | Surface | 1 | organic | faunal, bone | indeterminate |
| 1150 | 3597 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 1151 | 3598 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 1152 | 3599 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 1153 | 3600 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | embossed, wheat motif |

Table 18 summarizes the types of artifacts recovered from AiHb-389 by functional class. A discussion of each artifact class is presented in the following sections. The majority of the



artifacts found at AiHb-389 are from the kitchen/food class, with architectural, and personal class artifacts also represented in smaller numbers.

Table 18: Artifact Frequency by Functional Class, AiHb-389

| FUNCTIONAL CLASS | COUNT | PERCENTAGE |
|------------------|------------|--------------|
| Architectural | 6 | 3.8 % |
| Kitchen/Food | 147 | 91.9 % |
| Personal | 1 | 0.5 % |
| Organic | 6 | 3.8% |
| TOTAL | 160 | 100 % |

Architectural Class Artifacts

Architectural class artifacts are comprised of various construction materials for houses and outbuildings such as barns, stables, sheds, and outhouses. In total, 6 architectural class artifacts were recovered from the Stage 2 CSP, representing 3.8% of the total artifact assemblage.

In total, one nail was recovered – one machine cut nail. Machine cut nails were invented in 1790 and were used until 1890 (Adams, 1994:94). Between 1790 and the 1820s machine cut nails were typically made with hand wrought heads. After around 1830, as nail manufacture became more mechanized, fully machine cut nails were produced (Nelson, 1968). Despite the dates of manufacture, it remains difficult to date a site using nails because early nail types were often reused (Horn, 2005).

In total, 5 fragments of windowpane glass were recovered. Due to an English tax, sheets of early sheets of windowpane were thin and typically measured less than 1.6 mm. Kenyon (1980a) has observed that through time there is a trend toward thicker glass and that pane glass with an average thickness of 1.6 mm or greater generally indicates a post-1850 date, with windowpane glass usually measuring between 1.7 mm and 2.2 mm by the end of the 19th century (Adams, 1995:95). While the chronological variability in the thickness of 19th century windowpane glass can be applied as a dating method for archaeological sites the accuracy of this dating method is largely dependent upon the large sample sizes (Jones and Sullivan 1989:172).

Two pieces of windowpane glass recovered at AiHb-389 are thinner than 1.6 mm. Three pieces are thicker than 1.6 mm.

Kitchen/Food Class Artifacts

Kitchen/food class artifacts make up most of the assemblage found at Site H1, with 147 artifacts recovered. The artifacts include 113 ceramic fragments, and 34 container glass fragments. Table 19 presents the ceramics by body type and decorative motif. Ceramic artifacts include refined white bodied ceramic wares such as white earthenware, ironstone, porcelain, and coarse bodied red earthenware.



Table 19: Ceramic Artifacts, Site H1

| WARE | DECORATION | DATE RANGE* | FREQUENCY |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| coarse earthenware, red | lead glaze | 1796-1920 | 25 |
| | unglazed | 1796-1920 | 17 |
| coarse buff earthenware | lead glaze | 1796-1920 | 2 |
| | unglazed | 1796-1920 | 1 |
| white earthenware | plain/undecorated fragment | 1820-twentieth century | 27 |
| | edged unscaloped, blue | 1820-1875 | 1 |
| | transfer print, black | 1825-1860 | 1 |
| | transfer print, blue | 1820-present | 19 |
| | transfer print, brown | 1840-1880, 1900+ | 1 |
| | transfer print, red | 1828-1880 | 1 |
| | transfer print, flow blue | 1820-1860 | 4 |
| | hand painted, late palette | 1830-1870 | 2 |
| | spongeware blue | 1820-1930 | 3 |
| | banded ware, blue | 1820-1900 | 1 |
| ironstone | plain/undecorated fragment | 1875-1920 | 4 |
| | wheat motif | 1875-1920 | 2 |
| porcelain | undecorated | 1900-present | 2 |
| TOTAL | | | 113 |

*References: Cushion & Cushion, 1992; Gallo, 1985; Kenyon, I., 1980b, 1985; Lofstrom & Tordoff, 1982; Miller, 1991; Newlands, 1979; Ramsay, 1939; Samford & Miller, 2002; Stelle, 2001.

Coarse Buff and Red Earthenware

A total of 45 fragments of coarse buff and red earthenware were recovered. 18 of these are plain or unglazed, while 27 have lead glaze or slip present on at least one surface. Lead glaze varied in colour with light brown, medium brown, and dark brown variants observed. While most of the fragments are small and vessel form could not be determined, red earthenwares tends to have utilitarian purposes in the kitchen and include various items such as crocks, pitchers, jugs, and most commonly, milk pans.

Coarse red earthenware is generally not a temporally sensitive artifact. It was manufactured in Canada as early as 1796 and was popular until around 1880 when glass storage containers became popular. Although the popularity of red earthenware declined it was still being manufactured in Ontario until 1920 (Newlands, 1979:22).

Refined White Earthenware

Refined white earthenware, or whiteware, is the most common type of ceramic found at the site, with 60 fragments recovered. White earthenware appeared in Ontario by 1820 and replaced the earlier wares. White earthenware is commonly found on 19th century sites, especially between 1830 and 1870 (Kenyon, I., 1985). A total of 27 fragments of whiteware are undecorated, with

the remaining fragments all decorated. Decoration on the white earthenware included banded, edged, hand painted, sponged, flow transfer printed wares, and transfer printed wares.

Banded Wares

Banded wares, also known as dipt or annular wares, were produced from the 1770s until the end of the 19th century (Rickard, 2006). A liquid clay coloured slip was applied in bands over the vessel. While banded wares are typically difficult to date, earlier banded wares tend to have more elaborate patterns (Kenyon, I., 1980b). 1 whiteware sherd is banded with blue.

Edged Wares

Shell-edged, or edged wares are named due to the presence of decoration only around the rim of a vessel. Usually, this edged border consists of moulded scalloped or unscalloped border with a single colour used for the rim. Typically, this type of decoration is found on tableware rather than teaware. During the 19th century they were one of the cheapest types of tableware (Kenyon, I., 1980b:6). Edged wares are common throughout the early and mid-19th century.

A total of 1 whiteware sherd is edged. The edgeware is blue and unscalloped. Unscalloped edgewares were common between 1840 and 1870 (Samford & Miller, 2002).

Transfer Printed Wares

Transfer printing involves the transfer of an etched pattern onto a ceramic vessel. Transfer printed wares did not become common in Ontario until after 1820, with the introduction of blue transfer printing. Blue is the most popular colour used for transfer printing. It was introduced in Ontario around 1820 and is still being manufactured today (Kenyon, 1985). A total of 26 fragments of transfer printed white earthenware were recovered, 19 of which are blue. 1 is red, 1 is brown and 1 is black. An additional 4 are a flow blue transfer print pattern.

Hand Painted Wares

Two hand painted fragments are painted using late palette colours. In 1830 the introduction of borax into the glaze facilitated the use of new chrome colours such as black and red, as well as lighter shades of blue and green (Samford & Miller, 2002).

Sponged Wares

Three fragments of whiteware with sponged decoration were recovered. All of these are polychrome blue. of which are found on white earthenware. Sponge decorated wares were created by dipping a sponge into glaze colour and applying the sponge to the item to be decorated, either by natural sponge or sponges cut into patterns. Sponged wares were produced between the 1820s and 1930s (Robacker & Robacker, 1978). From 1845, sponges cut into shapes became the most common.

Ironstone

A total of six fragments of ironstone were recovered. Ironstone is a partially vitrified refined white earthenware first manufactured in the 1840s. It was manufactured in England largely for



export to North America. In Ontario, ironstone is commonly found on sites dating to between 1870 and 1920 (Kenyon, 1980:21), and it was the dominant ware between 1875 and 1904 (Sussman, 1985:7).

Two of the six fragments of ironstone are decorated with a moulded “wheat” pattern. This pattern is a long-lived pattern made in vast quantities by many manufacturers. The pattern features a raised design featuring heads of grain with grass-like leaves and is found exclusively on ironstone (Sussman, 1985).

Porcelain

Two fragments of porcelain were recovered. The fragments are not decorated. Porcelain, a dense, fine-grained, hard bodied porcelain that is opaque, has been available in Ontario since 1890 (Cushion & Cushion, 1992).

Container Glass

The container glass assemblage is made up of 34 shards of bottle glass. 7 of which are aqua, 8 are clear, 18 are olive and 1 is solarized. In general, most glass colours cannot be used to accurately date a site because glass was often reused many times prior to discard (Jones & Sullivan, 1985); however, some general inferences may be made. Aqua glass was manufactured from around 1800 to the 1920s. Olive glass, especially the dark olive or black glass, was one of the most common colours of glass prior to 1880. Olive glass was traditionally used for bottling liquor but would have most certainly been repurposed after it was empty, especially in the early 19th century when glass was more expensive. Colourless glass is relatively rare before the 1870s, when it began to replace coloured glass so people could see the product inside (Lindsey, 2012).

Personal Class Artifacts

Artifacts in this category include items related to clothing, leisure, and recreation activities and include items that would have generally been owned or used by a single person. One artifact relating to this class was recovered and included a white ball clay pipe stem fragment.

Organic Class Artifacts

Six faunal bone artifact was recovered. Five bone was fragmentary and could not be classified to a species level. One pig molar was recovered.

3.2.14 Site AiHb-390

Location H2 (AiHb-390) was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the southwestern portion of the subject property. The site consists of 106 artifacts were recovered from 100 surface findspot locations.

Table 20 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Site AiHb-390. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report. A complete catalogue of all recovered artifacts is presented in Table 20. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property and a map showing CSP



locations within the site are presented in the Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 20: Artifact Catalogue, Site AiHb-390

| CAT.# | PROVENIENCE | LAYER | COUNT | TYPE | SUBTYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|-------|-------------|---------|-------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 2001 | 3602 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | brown |
| 2002 | 3603 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse buff earthenware | lead glazed |
| 2003 | 3604 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 2004 | 3605 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 2005 | 3606 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse buff earthenware | lead glazed |
| 2006 | 3607 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | solarized |
| 2007 | 3608 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse buff earthenware | lead glazed |
| 2008 | 3644 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 2009 | 3645 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 2010 | 3646 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | solarized |
| 2011 | 3647 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | green |
| 2012 | 3648 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse buff earthenware | lead glazed |
| 2013 | 3649 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 2014 | 3650 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 2015 | 3651 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 2016 | 3652 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 2017 | 3653 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | undecorated |
| 2018 | 3654 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 2019 | 3655 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | undecorated |
| 2020 | 3656 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 2021 | 3657 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse buff earthenware | lead glazed |
| 2022 | 3658 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
2809 Townline Road
Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, ON

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|---------|---|--------------|-------------------------|--|
| 2023 | 3659 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | transferprint with handpainted overglaze |
| 2024 | 3660 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | undecorated |
| 2025 | 3661 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse buff earthenware | lead glazed |
| 2026 | 3662 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 2027 | 3663 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | undecorated |
| 2028 | 3664 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 2029 | 3665 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 2030 | 3666 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | undecorated |
| 2031 | 3667 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 2032 | 3668 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | transferprint |
| 2033 | 3669 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 2034 | 3670 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | solarized |
| 2035 | 3671 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse buff earthenware | lead glazed |
| 2036 | 3672 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | spongeware, blue |
| 2037 | 3673 | Surface | 2 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 2038 | 3674 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | olive |
| 2039 | 3675 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 2040 | 3676 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 2041 | 3677 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 2042 | 3678 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | solarized |
| 2043 | 3679 | Surface | 1 | architecture | windowpane glass | >1.6 mm |
| 2044 | 3680 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse buff earthenware | undecorated |
| 2045 | 3681 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | transferprint, brown |
| 2046 | 3682 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | stoneware | spongeware, blue |
| 2047 | 3683 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 2048 | 3684 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 2049 | 3685 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
2809 Townline Road
Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, ON

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|---------|---|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 2050 | 3686 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 2051 | 3687 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 2052 | 3688 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 2053 | 3689 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 2054 | 3690 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | flow ware, blue |
| 2055 | 3691 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse buff earthenware | lead glazed |
| 2056 | 3692 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 2057 | 3693 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 2058 | 3694 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | brown |
| 2059 | 3695 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | undecorated |
| 2060 | 3696 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | undecorated |
| 2061 | 3697 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 2062 | 3697 | Surface | 2 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | lead glazed |
| 2063 | 3698 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |
| 2064 | 3699 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | undecorated |
| 2065 | 3700 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | undecorated |
| 2066 | 3701 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | undecorated |
| 2067 | 3702 | Surface | 2 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 2068 | 3703 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | stoneware | salt glaze |
| 2069 | 3704 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | solarized |
| 2070 | 3705 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 2071 | 3706 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | coarse red earthenware | unglazed |
| 2072 | 3707 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | flow ware, blue |
| 2073 | 3708 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | stoneware | undecorated |
| 2074 | 3709 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 2075 | 3710 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | brown |



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
2809 Townline Road
Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, ON

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|---------|---|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2076 | 3711 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 2077 | 3712 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | transferprint, brown |
| 2078 | 3713 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 2079 | 3714 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | solarized |
| 2080 | 3715 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 2081 | 3716 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 2082 | 3717 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 2083 | 3718 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | embossed |
| 2084 | 3719 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 2085 | 3720 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | stoneware | spongeware, blue |
| 2086 | 3721 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | edgeware |
| 2087 | 3722 | Surface | 2 | kitchen/food | porcelain | undecorated |
| 2088 | 3723 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | clear |
| 2089 | 3724 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | porcelain | undecorated |
| 2090 | 3725 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 2091 | 3726 | Surface | 2 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | solarized |
| 2092 | 3727 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 2093 | 3728 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 2094 | 3729 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | transferprint, blue |
| 2095 | 3730 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | stoneware | undecorated |
| 2096 | 3731 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | ironstone | undecorated |
| 2097 | 3732 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | stoneware | undecorated |
| 2098 | 3733 | Surface | 2 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 2099 | 3734 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | bottle glass | aqua |
| 2100 | 3735 | Surface | 1 | kitchen/food | white earthenware | undecorated |

Table 21 summarizes the types of artifacts recovered from AiHb-390 by functional class. A discussion of each artifact class is presented in the following sections. The majority of the artifacts found at AiHb-390 are from the kitchen/food class, with architectural, and personal class artifacts also represented in smaller numbers.

Table 21: Artifact Frequency by Functional Class, AiHb-390



| FUNCTIONAL CLASS | COUNT | PERCENTAGE |
|------------------|------------|--------------|
| Architectural | 1 | 0.9 % |
| Kitchen/Food | 105 | 99.1 % |
| TOTAL | 106 | 100 % |

Architectural Class Artifacts

Architectural class artifacts are comprised of various construction materials for houses and outbuildings such as barns, stables, sheds, and outhouses. In total, 1 architectural class artifact was recovered from the Stage 2 CSP, representing 0.9% of the total artifact assemblage.

In total, 1 fragment of windowpane glass was recovered. Due to an English tax, sheets of early sheets of windowpane were thin and typically measured less than 1.6 mm. Kenyon (1980a) has observed that through time there is a trend toward thicker glass and that pane glass with an average thickness of 1.6 mm or greater generally indicates a post-1850 date, with windowpane glass usually measuring between 1.7 mm and 2.2 mm by the end of the 19th century (Adams, 1995:95). While the chronological variability in the thickness of 19th century windowpane glass can be applied as a dating method for archaeological sites the accuracy of this dating method is largely dependent upon the large sample sizes (Jones and Sullivan 1989:172).

One piece of window glass is thicker than 1.6 mm.

Kitchen/Food Class Artifacts

Kitchen/food class artifacts make up most of the assemblage found at Site H2, with 105 artifacts recovered. The artifacts include 71 ceramic fragments, and 34 container glass fragments. Table 22 presents the ceramics by body type and decorative motif. Ceramic artifacts include refined white bodied ceramic wares such as white earthenware, ironstone, porcelain, and coarse bodied red earthenware.

Table 22: Ceramic Artifacts, Site H2

| WARE | DECORATION | DATE RANGE* | FREQUENCY |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| coarse earthenware, red | lead glaze | 1796-1920 | 5 |
| | unglazed | 1796-1920 | 3 |
| coarse buff earthenware | lead glaze | 1796-1920 | 8 |
| | unglazed | 1796-1920 | 1 |
| stoneware | undecorated | | 3 |
| | salt glaze | | 1 |
| | spongeware, blue | | 2 |
| white earthenware | plain/undecorated fragment | 1820-twentieth century | 7 |
| | edged unscaloped, blue | 1820-1875 | 1 |
| | transfer print, blue | 1820-present | 4 |
| | transfer print, flow blue | 1820-1860 | 2 |
| ironstone | plain/undecorated fragment | 1875-1920 | 15 |
| | wheat motif | 1875-1920 | 1 |



| WARE | DECORATION | DATE RANGE* | FREQUENCY |
|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | spongeware, blue | 1875-1920 | 1 |
| porcelain | undecorated | 1900-present | 13 |
| | Transfer print, brown | 1900-present | 3 |
| | Transfer print and hand painted | 1900-present | 1 |
| TOTAL | | | 71 |

*References: Cushion & Cushion, 1992; Gallo, 1985; Kenyon, I., 1980b, 1985; Lofstrom & Tordoff, 1982; Miller, 1991; Newlands, 1979; Ramsay, 1939; Samford & Miller, 2002; Stelle, 2001.

Coarse Buff and Red Earthenware

A total of 17 fragments of coarse buff and red earthenware were recovered. 4 of these are plain or unglazed, while 13 have lead glaze or slip present on at least one surface. Lead glaze varied in colour with light brown, medium brown, and dark brown variants observed. While most of the fragments are small and vessel form could not be determined, red earthenwares tends to have utilitarian purposes in the kitchen and include various items such as crocks, pitchers, jugs, and most commonly, milk pans.

Coarse red earthenware is generally not a temporally sensitive artifact. It was manufactured in Canada as early as 1796 and was popular until around 1880 when glass storage containers became popular. Although the popularity of red earthenware declined it was still being manufactured in Ontario until 1920 (Newlands, 1979:22).

Stoneware

Stoneware clay is not found naturally in Ontario; therefore, stoneware vessels were imported during the first half of the 19th century. By the last half of the 19th century, local potters began making stoneware vessels from imported clay. Generally, earlier kitchen stonewares are grey or brown, often with cobalt decoration or impressed marks. Later stonewares are whiter and are highly glazed. Stoneware was used for storage of food and other items, such as ink or blacking. Stone ware was manufactured in Ontario after 1850 (Ketchum, 1991). Six fragments of stoneware were observed, one piece was salt glazed and one had transfer print blue decoration.

Refined White Earthenware

Refined white earthenware, or whiteware, is the most common type of ceramic found at the site, with 14 fragments recovered. White earthenware appeared in Ontario by 1820 and replaced the earlier wares. White earthenware is commonly found on 19th century sites, especially between 1830 and 1870 (Kenyon, I., 1985). A total of 7 fragments of whiteware are undecorated, with the remaining fragments all decorated. Decoration on the white earthenware included edged, flow transfer printed wares and transfer printed wares.

Edged Wares

Shell-edged, or edged wares are named due to the presence of decoration only around the rim of a vessel. Usually, this edged border consists of moulded scalloped or unscalloped border with a



single colour used for the rim. Typically, this type of decoration is found on tableware rather than teaware. During the 19th century they were one of the cheapest types of tableware (Kenyon, I., 1980b:6). Edged wares are common throughout the early and mid-19th century.

A total of 1 whiteware sherd is edged. The edgeware is blue and unscalloped. Unscalloped edgewares were common between 1840 and 1870 (Samford & Miller, 2002).

Transfer Printed Wares

Transfer printing involves the transfer of an etched pattern onto a ceramic vessel. Transfer printed wares did not become common in Ontario until after 1820, with the introduction of blue transfer printing. Blue is the most popular colour used for transfer printing. It was introduced in Ontario around 1820 and is still being manufactured today (Kenyon, 1985). A total of 6 fragments of transfer printed white earthenware were recovered, 4 of which are blue. An additional 2 are a flow blue transfer print pattern.

Ironstone

A total of seventeen fragments of ironstone were recovered. Ironstone is a partially vitrified refined white earthenware first manufactured in the 1840s. It was manufactured in England largely for export to North America. In Ontario, ironstone is commonly found on sites dating to between 1870 and 1920 (Kenyon, 1980:21), and it was the dominant ware between 1875 and 1904 (Sussman, 1985:7).

One of the seventeen fragments of ironstone are decorated with a moulded “wheat” pattern. This pattern is a long-lived pattern made in vast quantities by many manufacturers. The pattern features a raised design featuring heads of grain with grass-like leaves and is found exclusively on ironstone (Sussman, 1985). An additional one piece has a blue transfer print decoration.

Porcelain

Seventeen fragments of porcelain were recovered. The fragments are not decorated. Porcelain, a dense, fine-grained, hard bodied porcelain that is opaque, has been available in Ontario since 1890 (Cushion & Cushion, 1992). Transfer print decoration was visible on 4 pieces.

Container Glass

The container glass assemblage is made up of 34 shards of bottle glass. 13 of which are aqua, 3 are brown, 8 are clear, 1 is olive, 1 is green and 8 are solarized. In general, most glass colours cannot be used to accurately date a site because glass was often reused many times prior to discard (Jones & Sullivan, 1985); however, some general inferences may be made. Aqua glass was manufactured from around 1800 to the 1920s. Olive glass, especially the dark olive or black glass, was one of the most common colours of glass prior to 1880. Olive glass was traditionally used for bottling liquor but would have most certainly been repurposed after it was empty, especially in the early 19th century when glass was more expensive. Colourless glass is relatively rare before the 1870s, when it began to replace coloured glass so people could see the product inside (Lindsey, 2012).



3.3 Documentary Record

All fieldwork-related activities were documented and kept, including field notes and observations and detailed maps. Appropriate photographic records were kept of the assessment and all image descriptions were recorded in a photo log.

A detailed list of field records is presented in Table 23. All digital items have been duplicated and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the OHA, ACC will keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the license and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the license, except where the objects and records are donated to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 23: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

| PROJECT INFORMATION | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| ACC project number | 353-12-23 | |
| Licensee | Kristy O'Neal | |
| MCM PIF numbers | P066-0578-2025 | |
| DOCUMENT/MATERIAL | NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |
| field notes & photo logs | 4 | pages (paper, with digital copies) |
| maps | 1 | aerial imagery of subject property |
| photographs | 16 | digital colour photographs |



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a subject area. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a preliminary indication that significant sites might be found within the subject area, and consequently, that it may be necessary to allocate time and resources for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The framework for assigning levels of potential archaeological significance is drawn from provincial guidelines found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011: Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.)
 - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)
 - secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
 - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)
 - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)



- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the OHA or that is in a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or parts of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as “disturbed” or “disturbance” and may include:

- quarrying
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- building footprints
- sewage and infrastructure development
- activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

4.2 Discussion

Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011) lists criteria indicative of archaeological potential. Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- The subject property is largely comprised of well-drained land that is suitable for human habitation and agriculture
- One farmstead is shown within the subject property in 1877 historical mapping.
- The subject property is located adjacent to two early historical transportation routes, Ellis Road to the north and Townline Road to the west.
- Irish Creek, a tributary to the Grand River is located 150 m from the subject property.
- There are 47 archaeological sites registered within 1 km of the subject property.



Given the above criteria, background archival research indicates that the subject property exhibits general archaeological potential for the discovery of both pre/post-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required.

The subject property measures 33.09 ha. A visual property inspection determined that 0.2 ha of the subject property has been previously disturbed by modern construction activities and has low to no archaeological potential.

33.89 ha of the subject property retained archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. 0.36 ha of the subject property consisted of woodlot or manicured lawn and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. 32.53 ha of the subject property consisted of agricultural field that was assessed by means of pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.

4.2.1 Locations P1-P11

Locations P1-P11 are Pre-Contact Indigenous findspot where one to two secondary chipping debris was recovered. The artifacts are not temporarily or culturally diagnostic.

Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. As Location P1-P11 is an Indigenous site found during pedestrian survey, Standard 1a.i and Standard 1b are applicable to this type of site. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoamerican or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts.

As Locations P1-P11 consists of one to two non diagnostic artifacts, it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P1-P11 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.

4.2.2 Locations P12

Location P12 is a Pre-Contact Indigenous findspot where one Naticoke projectile point was recovered. Naticoke projectile points date to late woodland period.

Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. As Location P12 is an Indigenous site found during pedestrian survey, Standard 1a.i and Standard 1b are applicable to this type of site. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2)

in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoamerican or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts.

As Location P12 consists of one diagnostic artifact, it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P12 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.

4.2.3 Site AiHb-389

Site AiHb-389 is a 88m by 50m Euro-Canadian artifact scatter consisting of 160 artifacts. Artifacts recovered from the site include nails, windowglass, ceramics, container glass, bone and clay pipes. The ceramic assemblage is composed largely of white earthenware with a smaller amount of Ironstone and porcelain. The ceramic types and the wide variety of colours and presence of varied decorative techniques found, including transfer printed, flow transfer printed, sponged, banded, edged, and hand painted wares are typical of an archaeological assemblage dating to between 1820 and 1880 (Kenyon, 1985, 1986). Ironstone on the site indicates that it was likely occupied until the end of the century. Other indicators that support an early 20th century date for the site include porcelain.

The dating of these artifacts correlates to the occupation of C. Siegel who occupied the subject property from the mid to late 19th century. (Walker & Miles, 1877).

Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. In this case, Site AiHb-389 represents a Euro-Canadian scatter found during pedestrian survey; therefore, Standard 1c and Standard 1d are applicable to this type of site. Standard 1c states that at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 are required on a site. Standard 1d states that 20th century archaeological sites where background documentation or archaeological features indicate possible CHVI at this site also warrant further Stage 3 assessment.

As at least 20 artifacts found at the site can be dated to pre-1900, site AiHb-389 meets criterion 1.c. Therefore, Stage 3 site-specific assessment is recommended for AiHb-389. It is not yet evident whether Stage 4 mitigation will be required at AiHb-389.

4.2.4 Site AiHb-390

Site AiHb-390 is a 75m by 40m Euro-Canadian artifact scatter consisting of 106 artifacts. Artifacts recovered from the site include windowglass, ceramics, and container glass. The ceramic assemblage is composed evenly of white earthenware, Ironstone and porcelain. The ceramic types and the wide variety of colours and presence of varied decorative techniques found, including transfer printed, flow transfer printed, sponged, edged, and hand painted wares are typical of an archaeological assemblage dating to between 1820 and 1880 (Kenyon, 1985, 1986). Ironstone on the site indicates that it was likely occupied until the end of the century. Other indicators that support an early 20th century date for the site include porcelain.

The dating of these artifacts correlates to the occupation of C. Siegel who occupied the subject property into the late 19th century. (Walker & Miles, 1877).

Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. In this case, Site AiHb-390 represents a Euro-Canadian scatter found during pedestrian survey; therefore, Standard 1c and Standard 1d are applicable to this type of site. Standard 1c states that at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 are required on a site. Standard 1d states that 20th century archaeological sites where background documentation or archaeological features indicate possible CHVI at this site also warrant further Stage 3 assessment.

As at least 20 artifacts found at the site can be dated to pre-1900, site AiHb-390 meets criterion 1.c. Therefore, Stage 3 site-specific assessment is recommended for AiHb-390. It is not yet evident whether Stage 4 mitigation will be required at AiHb-390.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MCM is requested to deem this report compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and to issue a letter accepting this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

4. The Indigenous findspots identified as Location P1- P12 in this report does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Location P1-P12 has no further CHVI, and no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for this site.
5. The Euro-Canadian archaeological site identified as AiHb-389 in this report meets the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). It is not yet evident that the level of CHVI will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. The Stage 3 equivalent of a CSP, which accurately mapped the location of each surface artifact, was completed during the Stage 2 assessment. Therefore, Stage 3 fieldwork will involve the hand-excavation of 1 m by 1 m square units placed in a 5 m grid across the extent of the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units) as per Section 3.2.2 and Table 3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their planview will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled. Archival research of the Euro-Canadian land use history should be undertaken as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
6. The Euro-Canadian archaeological site identified as AiHb-390 in this report meets the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). It is not yet evident that the level of CHVI will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. The Stage 3 equivalent of a CSP, which accurately mapped the location of each surface artifact, was completed during the Stage 2 assessment. Therefore, Stage 3 fieldwork will involve the hand-excavation of 1 m by 1 m square units placed in a 5 m grid across the extent of the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units) as per Section 3.2.2 and Table 3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their planview will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled. Archival research of



the Euro-Canadian land use history should be undertaken as part of the Stage 3 assessment.



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following advice on compliance with current legislation is provided for consideration:

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

7.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the Proponent, unless otherwise expressly stated in the report or contract. This report documents work that was performed in accordance with the accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided.

The report is based solely on data and information collected during the archaeological assessment as described in this report. All information received from the Proponent or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by ACC to be factual and accurate. ACC assumes no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement, or inaccuracy in information received from others. ACC disclaims any obligation to update this report for events or information that becomes available to ACC after the assessment has been completed.

Conclusions made within this report consist of ACC's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope and extent of work described in the report, the limited data available, and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by ACC at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, it is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources may be present within the assessed area. ACC does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property. No other representations, warranties, or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

Any use of this report by any third party is prohibited. This report is not to be given over to any third party, for any purpose whatsoever, without the written permission of ACC, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. Any use which a third party makes of this report, in whole or in part, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on any information and conclusions in the report, are the responsibility of the third party. ACC assumes no responsibility for losses, damages, liabilities or claims of any kind whatsoever, howsoever arising, from third party use of this report.

ACC makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of the report's findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein.

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9.0 IMAGES





Image 1: Subject property, facing west from northeast corner.



Image 2: Subject property, facing south from northwest corner.



Image 3: Subject property, facing north from near centre.



Image 4: Subject property, facing north from east edge.



Image 5: Subject property, facing west from southeast corner.



Image 6: Subject property, facing south from northern edge.





Image 7: Pedestrian survey intensification.



Image 8: Pedestrian survey intensification.



Image 9: Subject property, facing east from southern edge.



Image 10: Subject property, facing north from southwestern corner.



Image 11: Subject property, facing east from southwestern corner.



Image 12: Subject property, facing south from north portion of lawn.





Image 13: Subject property, facing north from south edge.



Image 14: House located within the subject property.



Image 15: Typical test pit throughout the subject property.



Image 16: Typical test pit throughout the subject property.



Plate 1: Select artifacts from AiHb-389.



Plate 2: Select artifacts from AiHb-389.

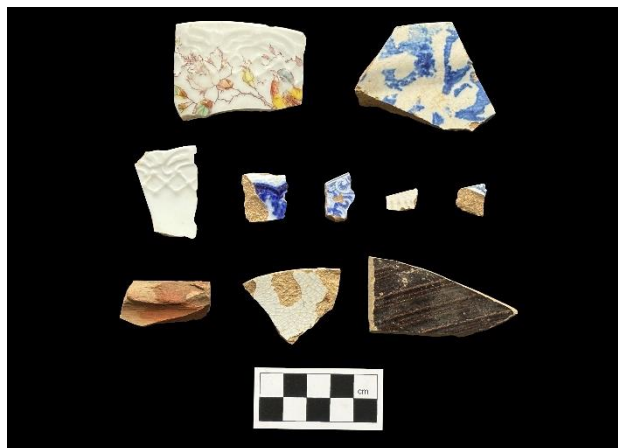


Plate 3: Select artifacts from AiHb-390.



Plate 4: Select artifacts from AiHb-390.



Plate 5: Select Indigenous findspots artifacts.

10.0 FIGURES

See the following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures. Maps illustrating site locations do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the Supplementary Documentation.



Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property on a 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map

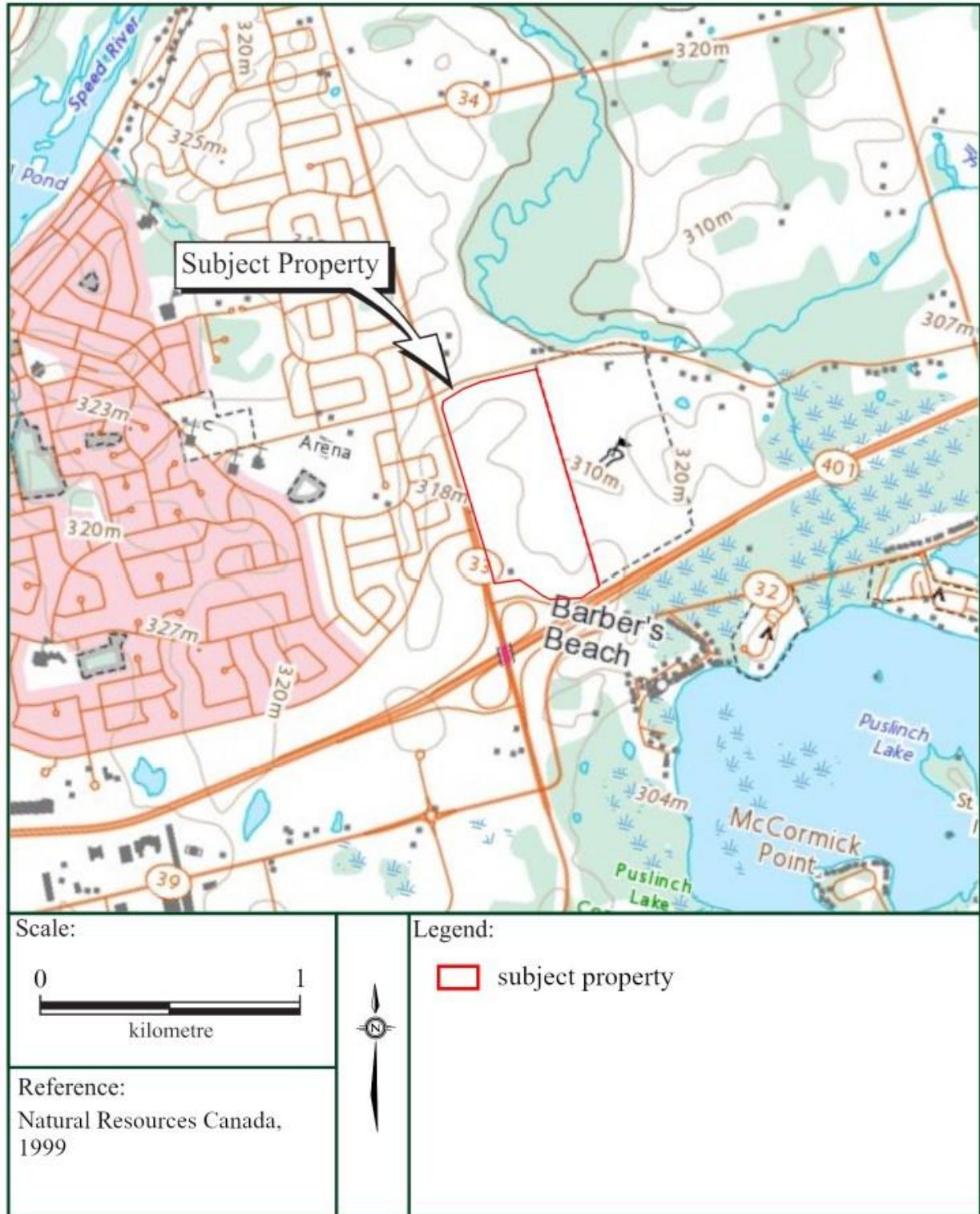


Figure 3: Location of the Subject Property on Walker & Miles' 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Puslinch Township, Wellington County

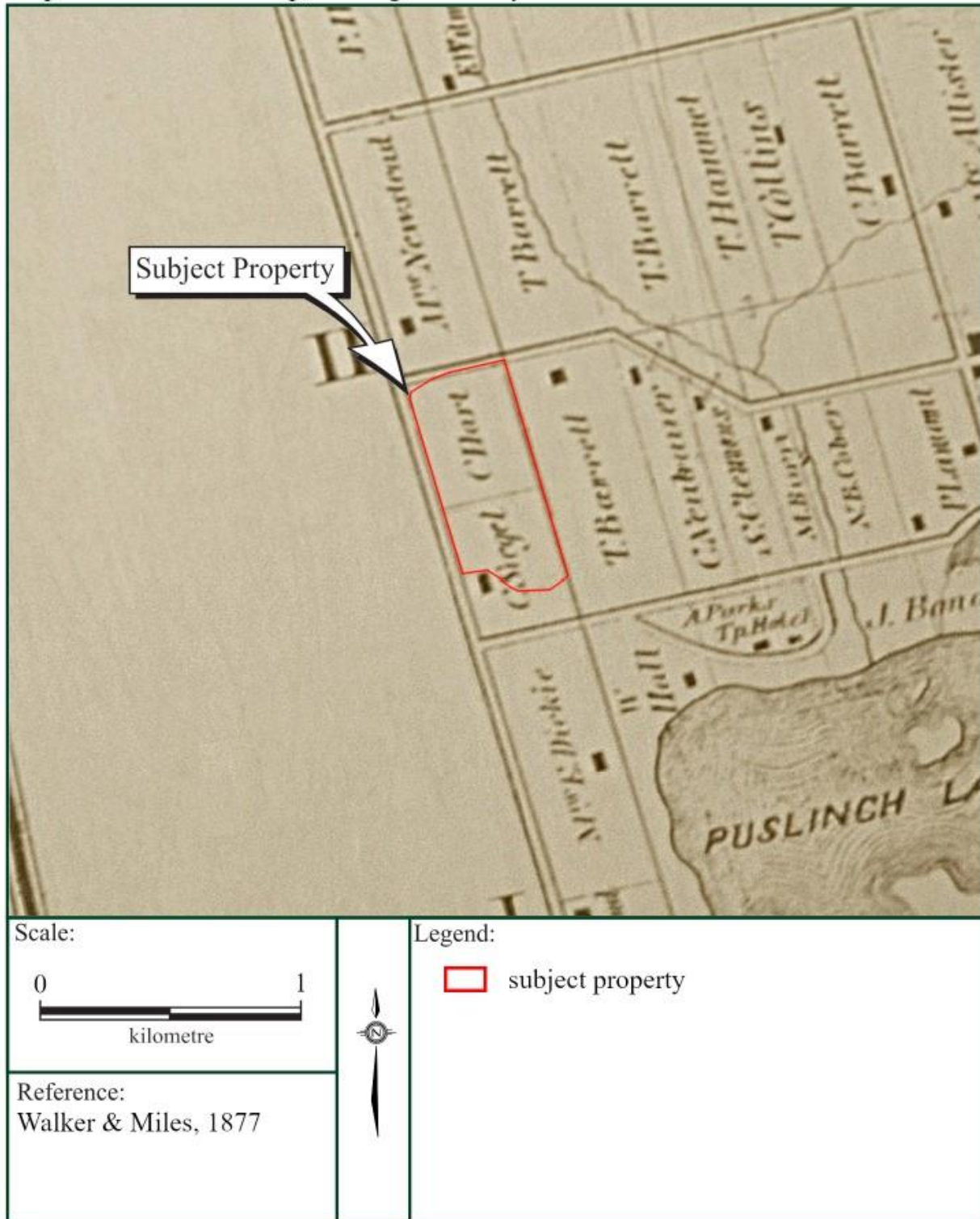


Figure 4: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of the Soils of Wellington County

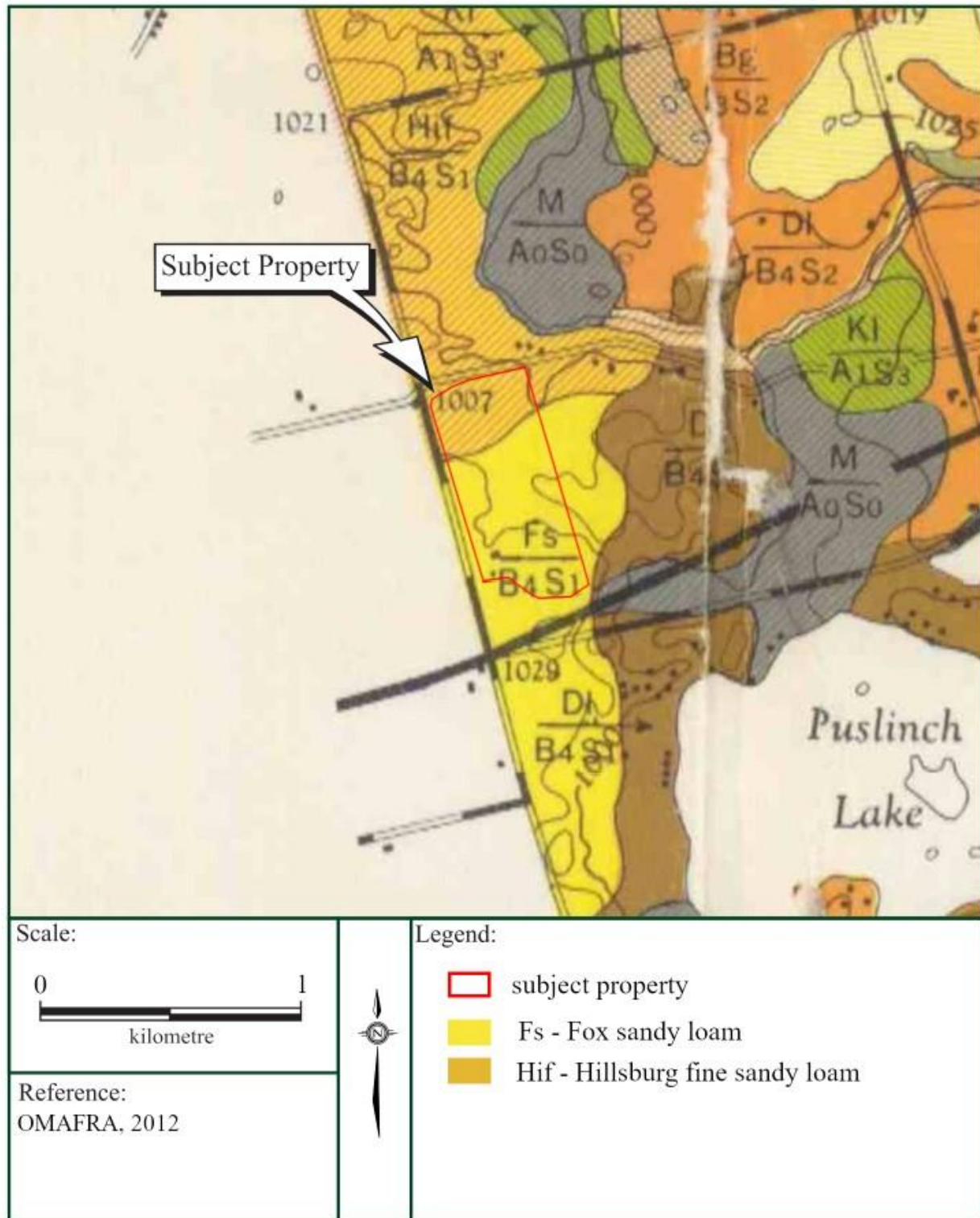


Figure 5: Current Land Use of the Subject Property



Figure 6: Previous Archaeological Assessments Conducted within 50 m of the Subject Property

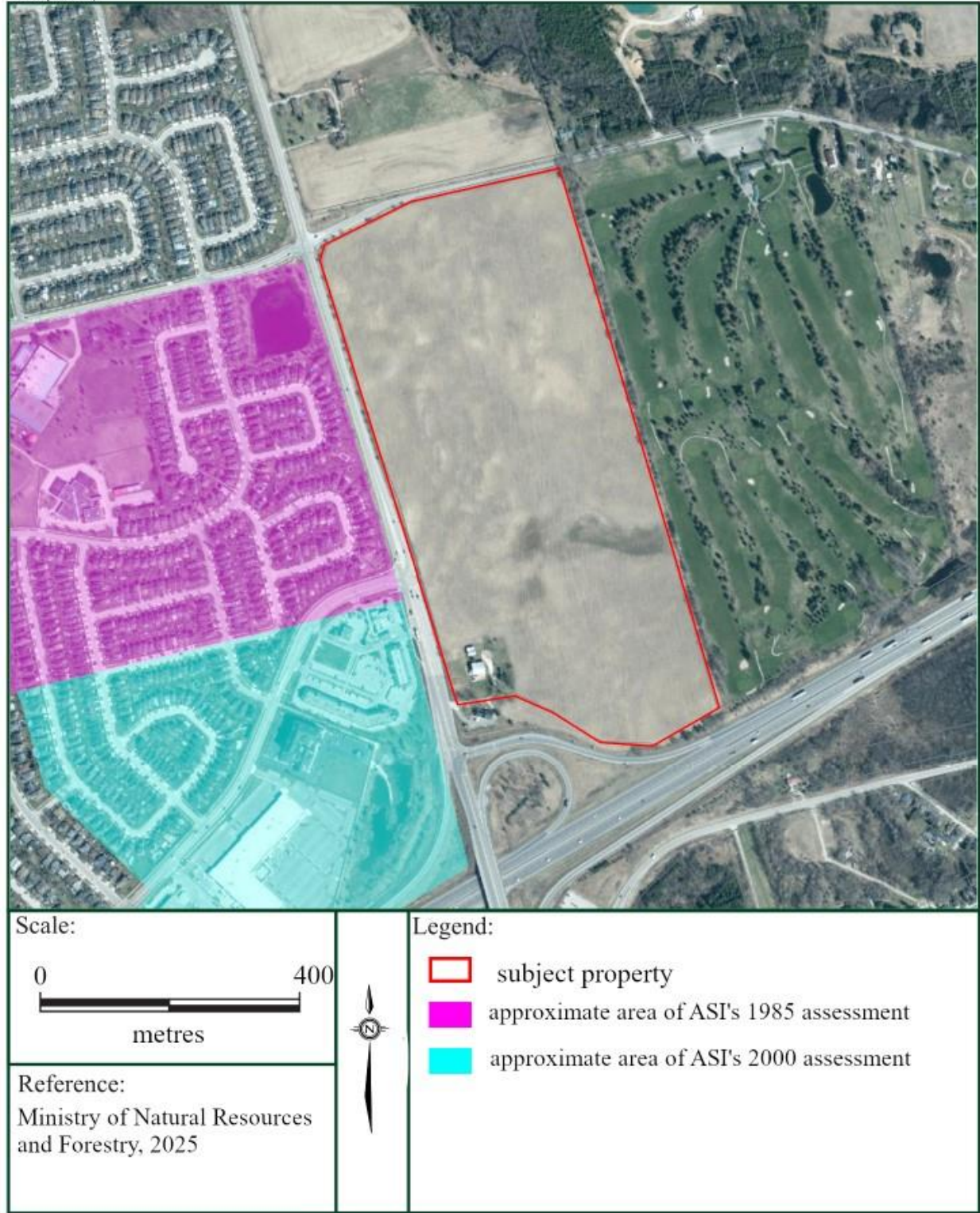


Figure 7: Aerial Photograph Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property with Image Locations



Figure 8: Aerial Photograph Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Test Pit Survey

