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Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1, 2 & 3)
Nelson Aggregates Quarry Expansion

Lot 17 & 18, Concession 2 NDS, Geo. Twp. of Nelson
City of Burlington
R. M. of Halton, Ontario

August, 2003

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Nelson Aggregates Quarry Expansion

Lot 17 & 18, Concession 2 NDS, Geo. Twp. of Nelson
City of Burlington
R. M. of Halton, Ontario

Submitted to

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and the

Ontario Ministry of Culture

Prepared by

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Archaeological Licence Number P001

Corporate Project Number 2003-050

CIF # P001-042 & P001-054

July 2003

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Acknowledgments

The completion of this report was facilitated by the assistance of the following individuals:

- **Brian Zeman**, MHBC Planning Limited, Kitchener;
- **Robert Von Bitter**, Archaeological Data Coordinator, Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, Toronto.
- **Graeme Goodchild**, Operations Manager, Nelson Aggregates Co., Burlington.

Project Summary

An archaeological assessment (Stages 1, 2 & 3) was conducted on a 200 acre property located on Lots 17 & 18, Concession 2 NDS, City of Burlington, R.M. of Halton, Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as part of an aggregate pit licensing application in accordance with Sections 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 of the *Aggregate Resources Act* Provincial Standards.

The study area is comprised of areas of ploughed agricultural fields, a large tree nursery, over grown areas and woodlots. All portions of the study area that could be ploughed were well weathered and survey conditions were excellent. The ploughed portions of the study area were assessed using the pedestrian transect method at a five-meter interval. All other previously undisturbed portions of the property with the exception of steeply sloped or wet areas, were assessed using the shovel test pit method at a five-meter interval.

The background research indicated the presence of four registered archaeological sites within 2.5 kilometers, although none within the limits of the study area. The Stage 2 field assessment resulted in the identification of five previously unregistered pre-contact Aboriginal sites. Additional Stage 3 assessment was recommended for three of the sites to further evaluate their significance and information potential (Loc. 1, AiGx-238; Loc. 2, AiGx-239; and Location 4, AiGx-240). The Stage 3 testing of resulted in the recovery of sufficient pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material to warrant additional Stage 4 investigation at Location 1 (AiGx-238), Location 2 (AiGx-239) and Location 4 (AiHx-240).

The Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment was conducted in order to fulfill a standard condition of licence approval. Because additional archaeological assessment is recommended a letter of clearance is not requested at this time. The MCul is asked to review the methods and results of this assessment and issue a letter of concurrence.

Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1, 2 & 3)
Nelson Aggregates Quarry Expansion
Lot 17 & 18, Concession 2NDS, Geo. Twp. of Nelson
City of Burlington, R. M. of Halton, Ontario

1.0 PURPOSE

An archaeological assessment (Stages 1, 2 & 3) was conducted on a 189 acre property located on Lots 17 & 18, Concession 2 NDS, City of Burlington, R.M. of Halton, Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as part of an aggregate pit licensing application in accordance with Sections 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 of the *Aggregate Resources Act* Provincial Standards.

The Stage 2-3 fieldwork was conducted between June 4th and July 15th, 2003, under archaeological consulting licence P001, issued to Jim Wilson by the Minister of Culture. The background research indicated the presence of four registered archaeological sites within 2.5 kilometers, although none within the limits of the study area. The Stage 2 field assessment resulted in the identification of five previously unregistered pre-contact Aboriginal sites. Additional Stage 3 assessment was recommended for three of the sites to further evaluate their significance and information potential (Loc. 1, AiGx-238; Loc. 2, AiGx-239; and Location 4, AiGx-240). The Stage 3 testing resulted in the recovery of sufficient pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material to warrant additional Stage 4 investigation at Location 1 (AiGx-238), Location 2 (AiGx-239) and Location 4 (AiHx-240).

The Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment was conducted in order to fulfill a standard condition of licence approval. Because additional archaeological assessment is recommended a letter of clearance is not requested at this time. The MCul is asked to review the methods and results of this assessment and issue a letter of concurrence.

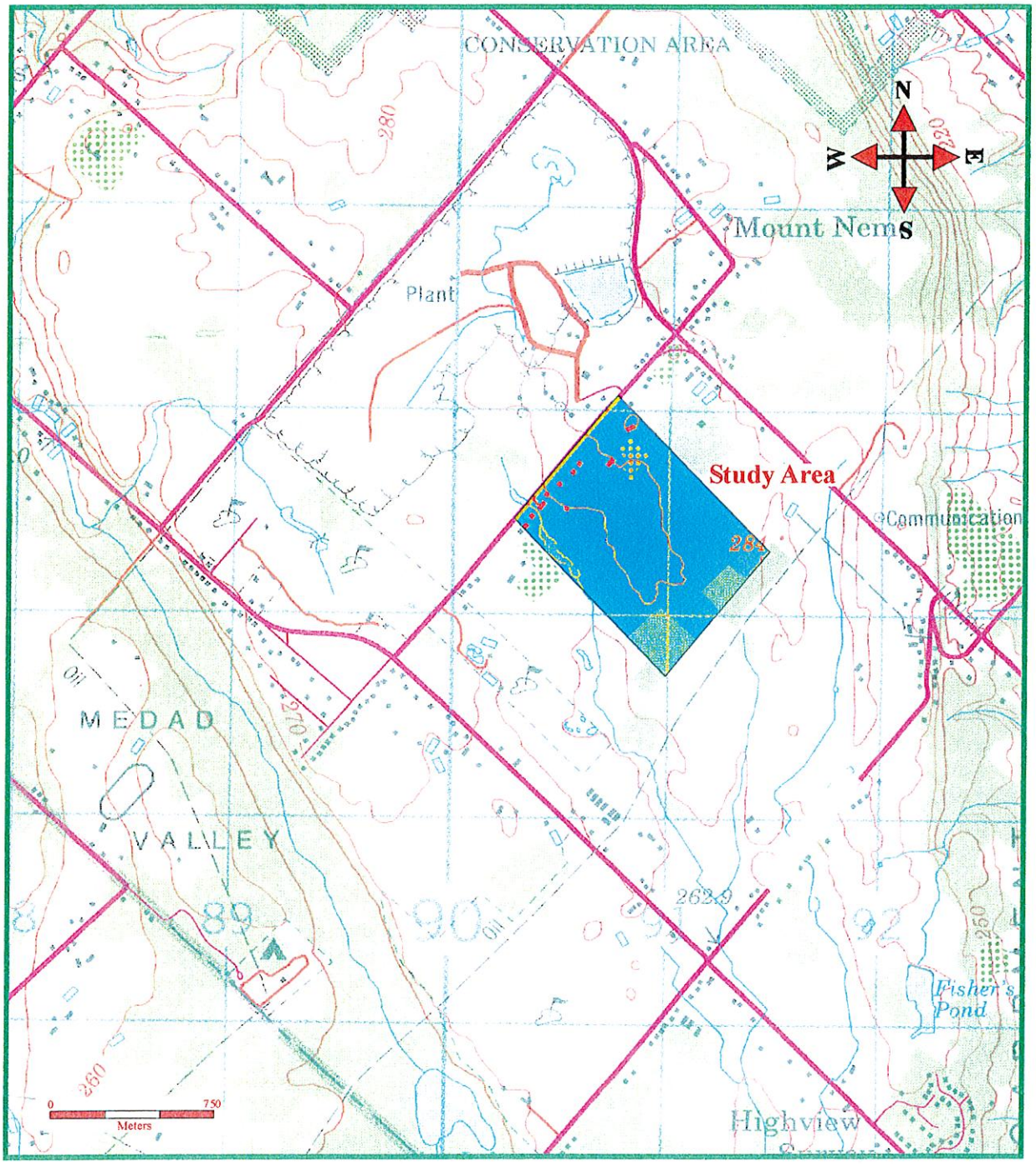
2.0 STUDY METHODS

2.1 Stage 1 Background Research

In compliance with the provincial regulations set out in the "*Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines*" (MCzCR 1993), the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study included;

- a review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- an examination of the National Site Registration Database to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area.

Figure 1: Location of the Study Area



Background research was conducted at the Ministry of Culture Office (MCul) in Toronto, the University of Western Ontario Map Library, and the corporate library of Archaeologix Inc.

2.2 Stage 2 Field Assessment

The licence area is comprised of areas of ploughed agricultural fields, a tree nursery, over grown areas, a series of residential properties and woodlots (Figures 5-6). All areas that could be ploughed were well weathered and survey conditions were excellent. The ploughed portions were assessed using the pedestrian transect method at a five-meter interval. All other previously undisturbed areas, with the exception of areas of steep slope or wet areas, were assessed using the shovel test pit method at a five-meter interval.

Figure 3 maps the areas assessed and techniques employed. Each test pit was excavated to subsoil, and all soil was screened through 9mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. Each test unit was approximately 30 centimeters in diameter, and was back filled. The weather during the assessment was cool and overcast, and there were no conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological remains. Permission to enter the study area and to remove artifacts was provided by Mr. Graeme Goodchild of Nelson Aggregate Co.. All artifacts recovered during the assessment will be temporarily housed at the corporate head office of Archaeologix Inc. until such time that arrangements can be made for their permanent transfer to the MCul collections facility.

2.3 Stage 3 Assessment of Site Significance and Information Potential

The Stage 3 assessment included the mapping of the surface artifact distribution at each site, as well as the hand excavation of a series of one-metre square test units strategically placed to sample the nature and density of the cultural deposits. A permanent datum was established and a five-meter grid was laid out from this point. The five-meter units were referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each five-metre square was divided into 25 one-meter units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the five-meter unit, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on. Each one-meter square test unit was excavated to subsoil, with all soil screened through 9mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts. All excavated artifacts were retained for laboratory analysis and description.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Background Research

3.1.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the "Flamborough Plain" physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 127-129).

> *An isolated tract of shallow drift on the Niagara Cuesta northwest of Hamilton has been named the Flamborough plain since it spans Flamborough Township...The limestone has been swept bare in places, particularly near rhe edge of the escarpment. What little overburden there is on the bedrock, apart from the drumlins, is either bouldery glacial till or sand and gravel...East of the Beverly Swamp, four small streams tributary to Bronte Creek serve the section south of Campbellvale...Good soil is not plentiful in this little region*
>
> *Chapman and Putnam, 1984:128*

3.1.2 Previously Known Archaeological Resources

There has been very little archaeological assessment conducted within the immediate vicinity of the study area and as a consequence there are only four registered archaeological resources located within 2.5 kilometers. Included in these sites are three small pre-contact Aboriginal camps and the Lake Medad historic Iroquois village, located five lots to the west. Table 1 provides a general outline of the culture history for the Halton area. Based on the nearby presence of a potable water source near the western limits of the property, portions of the study area exhibited moderate to high archaeological potential for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts.

3.1.3 Potential for Historic Archaeological Sites

There are five potential historic sites indicated within the limits of the study area on the 1877 Walker and Miles Map of Nelson Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County* (Figure 2). Lot 18 was owned by Edwin Freeman, and three structures are indicated along the northern margin of the lot. The eastern half of Lot 17 was owned by Andrew Emerson, while the western half of Lot 17 was owned by Robert Spence. At present there are existing structures located at each of the locations indicated on the historic atlas map.

3.2 Stage 2 Field Assessment Results

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted during ideal, late spring and early summer weather conditions, and there were no conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological remains. The Stage 2 field assessment resulted in the identification of five pre-contact Aboriginal sites, each of which is described below (Figure 3). A catalogue listing of all curated artifacts is presented in Appendix A.

Figure 2: A Portion of the 1877 Walker & Miles Map of Nelson Township

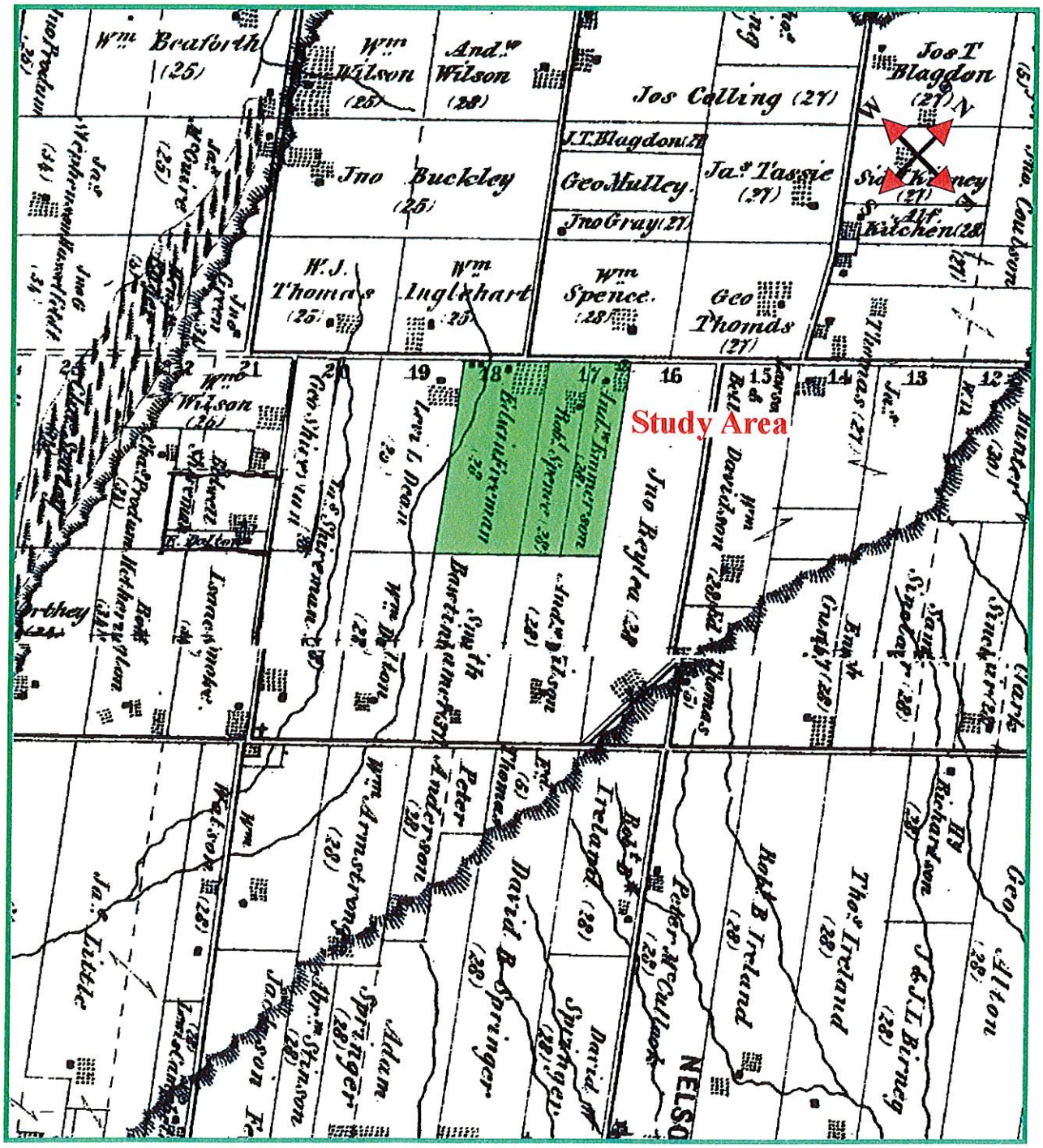


Table 1: Cultural Chronology for the Halton Area.

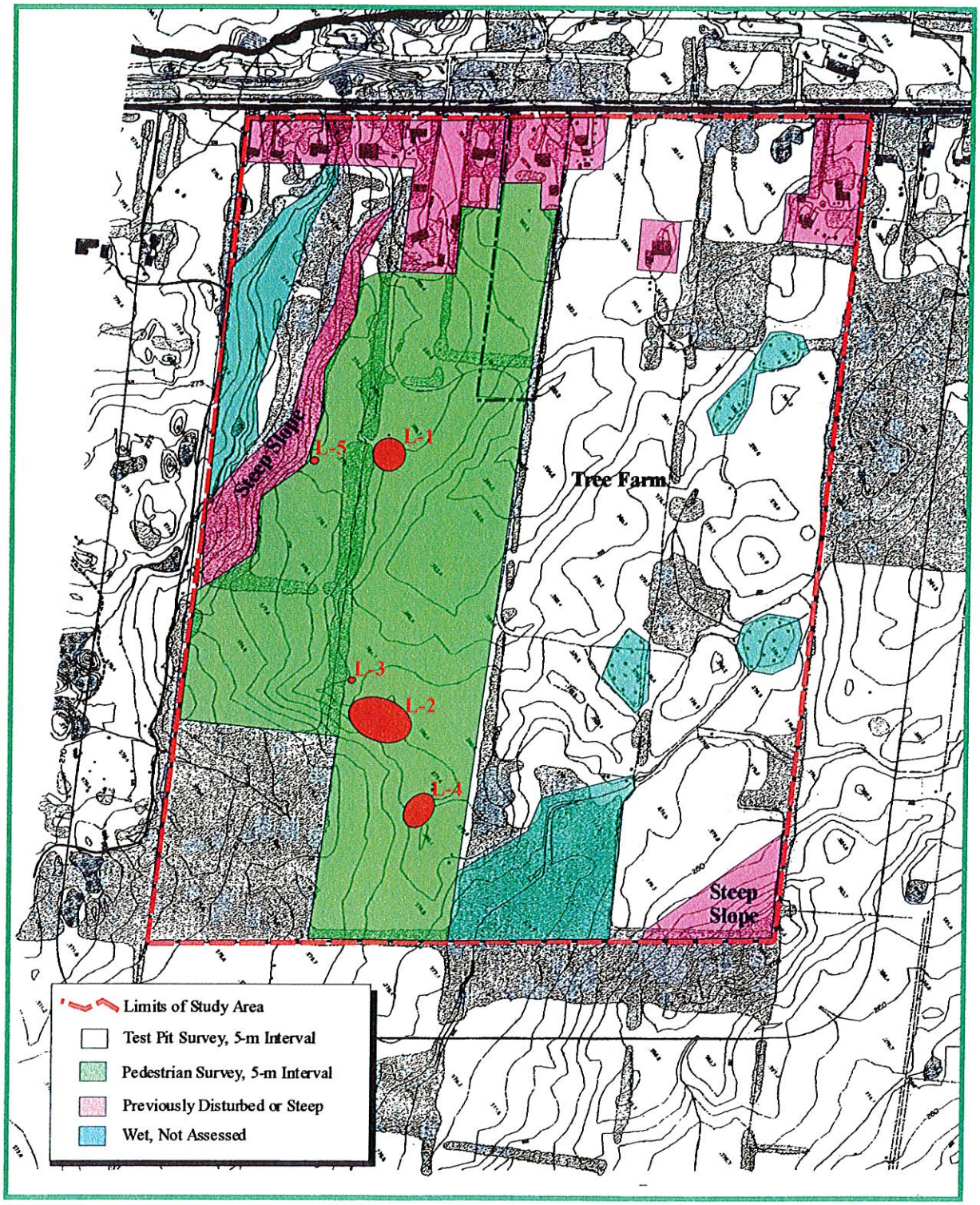
PERIOD	CHARACTERISTICS	TIME	COMMENTS
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000 - 8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 - 8000B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 - 6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 - 2500 B.C.	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Lamoka (narrow points)	2000 - 1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broadpoints	1800 - 1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 - 1100B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 - 950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 - 400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 B.C. - A.D.500	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	A.D. 550 - 900	introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 900 - 1300	emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1300 - 1400	long longhouses (100m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1400 - 1650	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian Groups	A.D. 1700 - 1875	early written records and treaties
Historic	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1796 - present	European settlement

3.2.1 Location 1 (AiHx-238)

Location 1 consists of an approximate 40 by 25 metre scatter of artifacts which included 15 pieces of chipping detritus, two biface fragments, one triangular projectile point and one body sherd. In addition numerous pieces of fire cracked were noted on the surface. The two bifaces, projectile point and body sherd were curated, while the remaining artifacts were left in place to facilitate the relocation of the site. The projectile point, which was manufactured on Onondaga chert, is a typical Daniels Triangular type, commonly recovered from late prehistoric and historic period Neutral sites 1500-1650 A.D. (Figure 4:1). The body sherd is thin and exceptionally well manufactured. While it cannot be assigned to a specific period it is likely contemporaneous with the projectile point.

Due to the potential significance of Location 1, it was recommended that the site be subject to additional Stage 3 investigation, including the detailed mapping of the surface remains as well as the excavation of a series of one-meter test units.

Figure 3: Stage 2 Assessment Methods



3.2.2 Location 2 (AiHx-239)

Location 2 consists of an approximate 90 by 60 metre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal materials, including more than 40 pieces of chipping detritus, a pipe bowl fragment, two fragmentary body sherds, and a biface tip. In addition numerous pieces of fire-cracked rock were noted on the surface. The two fragmentary sherds are quite small, but were undecorated and well manufactured, and clearly date to the later part of the Late Woodland sequence. Due to the significance of Location 2, it was recommended that the site be subject to additional Stage 3 investigation, including the detailed mapping of the surface remains as well as the excavation of a series of one-meter test units.

3.2.3 Location 3

Location 3 consists of a find spot of a crude stone axe or maul, probably associated with Location 2 but lying 30 metres to the northwest of site along the tree line. This artifact was manufactured on a piece of coarse igneous stone and may in fact be a preform. It measures 112 millimeters long, 65 millimeters wide and is 39 millimeters thick. Due to the limited significance and information potential of an isolated, non-diagnostic artifact, no additional assessment is recommended for Location 3.

3.2.4 Location 4 (AiHx-240)

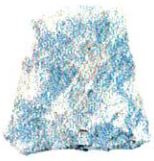
Location 4 consists of an approximate 40 by 60 metres scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal materials, including approximately 15 pieces of chipping detritus, a small blue glass French trade bead, a fragmentary body sherd and a biface tip. In addition numerous pieces of fire-cracked rock were noted on the surface. The fragmentary sherd is quite small and undecorated and clearly dates to the later part of the Late Woodland sequence. The small blue trade bead likely dates to the period of contact prior to 1624 (Glass Bead Period II), after which red beads, and much larger beads, became far more common (Figure 4:7).

Due to the significance of Location 4, it was recommended that the site be subject to additional Stage 3 investigation, including the detailed mapping of the surface remains as well as the excavation of a series of one-meter test units.

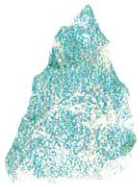
3.2.5 Location 5

Location 5 consists of a find spot of a single piece on Onondaga chert chipping detritus. Due to the limited significance and information potential of an isolated, non-diagnostic artifact, no additional assessment is recommended for Location 5.

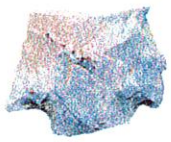
Figure 4: Stage 2 & 3 Artifacts



1:Location 1 Projectile

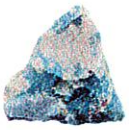


2:Location 1: Projectile

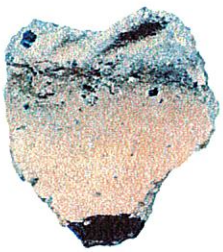


3:Location 1: Projectile

4:Location 1: Projectile



5: Location 2: Projectile



6: Location 2: Neck Sherd

7: Location 4: French Glass Trade Bead

Actual Size

Figure 5: Area of Pedestrian Survey

Figure 6: Area Subject to Test Pit Assessment

3.3 Stage 3 Investigation of Significance and Information Potential

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the determination that three of the pre-contact Aboriginal sites required additional Stage 3 assessment to further evaluate their significance and information potential (AiHx-238, AiHx-239 and AiHx-240). The Stage 3 assessment of each of these locations is described in greater detail below. The catalogue for the Stage 3 assessment is located in Appendix A.

3.3.1 Location 1 (AiGx-238)

The Stage 2 investigations at Location 1 resulted in the determination that the site consisted of a 40 by 25 metre scatter of artifacts, including 15 pieces of chipping detritus, two biface fragments, one triangular projectile point and one body sherd. In addition numerous pieces of fire cracked were noted on the surface.

The Stage 3 investigations involved the hand excavation of 16 one-meter test units strategically placed to sample the nature and density of the deposits at the site. The general rate of artifact recovery was quite low over most of the site, although there appears to be an area of greater density between 325E-505N and 330E-505N. In total, the Stage 3 excavations resulted in the recovery of 78 additional artifacts, including 66 pieces of chipping detritus, three projectile points, one utilized flake, one body sherd, and seven fragmentary sherds. Two of the projectile points are typical Daniels Triangular types commonly recovered from late prehistoric and historic period Neutral sites 1500-1650 A.D., and were manufactured on Onondaga chert. The third projectile is fragmentary, but appears to have been corner-notched or stemmed, and was also manufactured on Onondaga chert (Figure 4: 1-4). The body sherd is thin and exceptionally well manufactured. While it cannot be assigned to a specific period it is likely contemporaneous with the projectile point. These artifacts are quite similar to the material recovered from the surface during the Stage 2 assessment.

Due to the significance and information potential of the discoveries thus far at AaiGx-238, it is recommended that additional Stage 4 excavation will be required in advance of any extraction related activities. The Stage 4 assessment should involve the block excavation in one-meter units of the area of greatest artifact density, followed by the mechanical removal of topsoil from the remainder of the site area in order to uncover all subsurface post or cultural features.

3.3.2 Location 2 (AiGx-239)

The Stage 2 investigations at Location 2 resulted in the determination that the site consisted of a 90 by 60 metre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal materials, including more than 40 pieces of chipping detritus, a pipe bowl fragment, two fragmentary body sherds, and a biface tip. In addition numerous pieces of fire-cracked rock were noted on the surface.

The Stage 3 investigations involved the hand excavation of 25 one-meter test units strategically placed to sample the nature and density of the deposits at the site. The general rate of artifact recovery was quite low over most of the site, although there appears to be two areas of greater artifact density, around 325E-505N and 340E-495N respectively. In total, the Stage 3 excavations resulted in the recovery of 143 additional artifacts, including 130 pieces of chipping detritus, two biface fragments, one projectile point, six calcined fragments of animal bone, one neck sherd, and three fragmentary sherds. The projectile point was manufactured on Onondaga chert, and is a typical Daniels Triangular type commonly recovered from late prehistoric and historic period Neutral sites 1500-1650 A.D. (Figure 4:5). The neck sherd is thin and exceptionally well manufactured, and exhibits a trace of oblique stamps on the exterior (Figure 4:6). While it cannot be assigned to a specific period it is likely contemporaneous with the projectile point. These artifacts are quite similar to the material recovered from the surface during the Stage 2 assessment.

Due to the significance and information potential of the discoveries thus far at AaiGx-239, it is recommended that additional Stage 4 excavation will be required in advance of any extraction related activities. The Stage 4 assessment should involve the block excavation in one-meter units of the area of greatest artifact densities, followed by the mechanical removal of topsoil from the remainder of the site area in order to uncover all subsurface post or cultural features.

3.3.3 Location 4 (AiGx-240)

The Stage 2 investigations at Location 4 resulted in the determination that the site consisted of a 40 by 60 metre scatter of pre-contact Aboriginal materials, including approximately 15 pieces of chipping detritus, a small blue glass French trade bead (GBPII), a fragmentary body sherd and a biface tip. In addition numerous pieces of fire-cracked rock were noted on the surface.

The Stage 3 investigations involved the hand excavation of eight one-meter test units strategically placed to sample the nature and density of the deposits at the site. The general rate of artifact recovery was quite low over all of the site. In total, the Stage 3 excavations resulted in the recovery of only three additional pieces of chipping detritus.

Due to the presence of the French trade bead, ceramic and lithic artifacts, as well as fire cracked rock during the Stage 2 assessment, Location 4 still, it is recommended that additional Stage 4 excavation should take place. The Stage 4 assessment should involve the excavation of a small block of one-meter units surrounding the surface find of the glass trade bead, followed by the mechanical removal of topsoil from the remainder of the site area in order to uncover all subsurface post or cultural features.

Figure 7: Stage 2 Results, Location 1

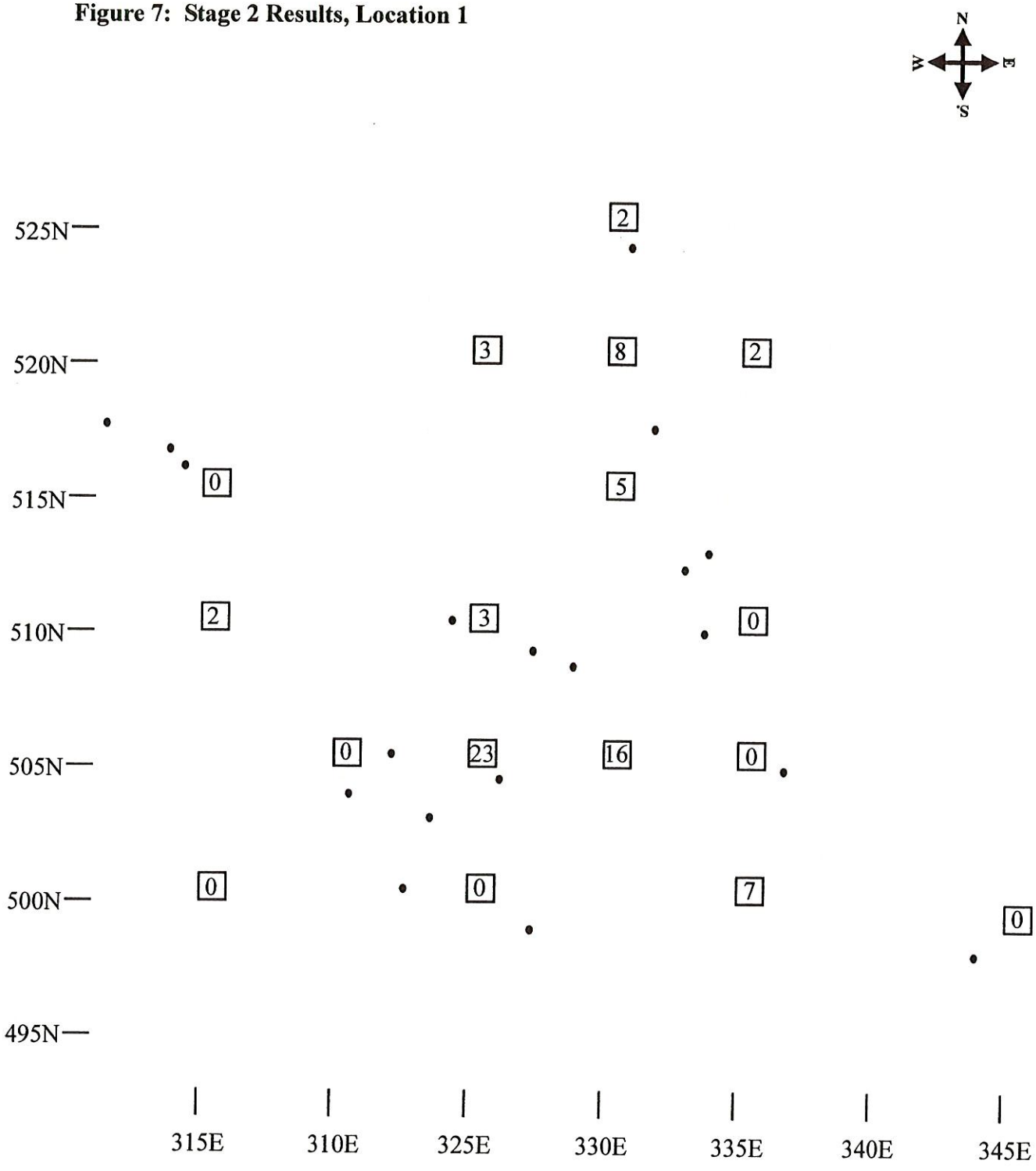


Figure 8: Stage 3 Results, Location 2 (AiGx-239)

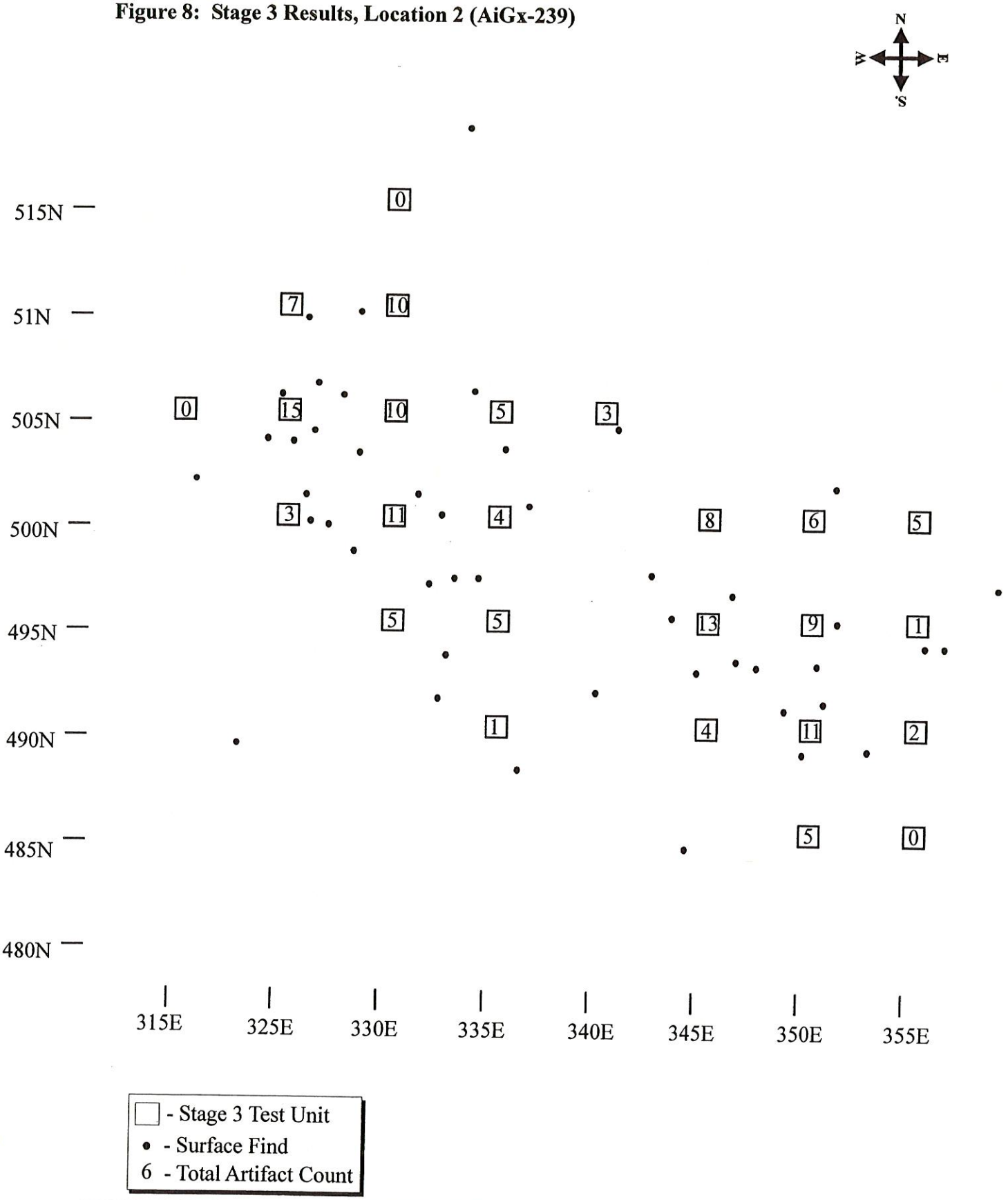


Figure 9: Stage 3 Results, Location 4 (AiGx-240)

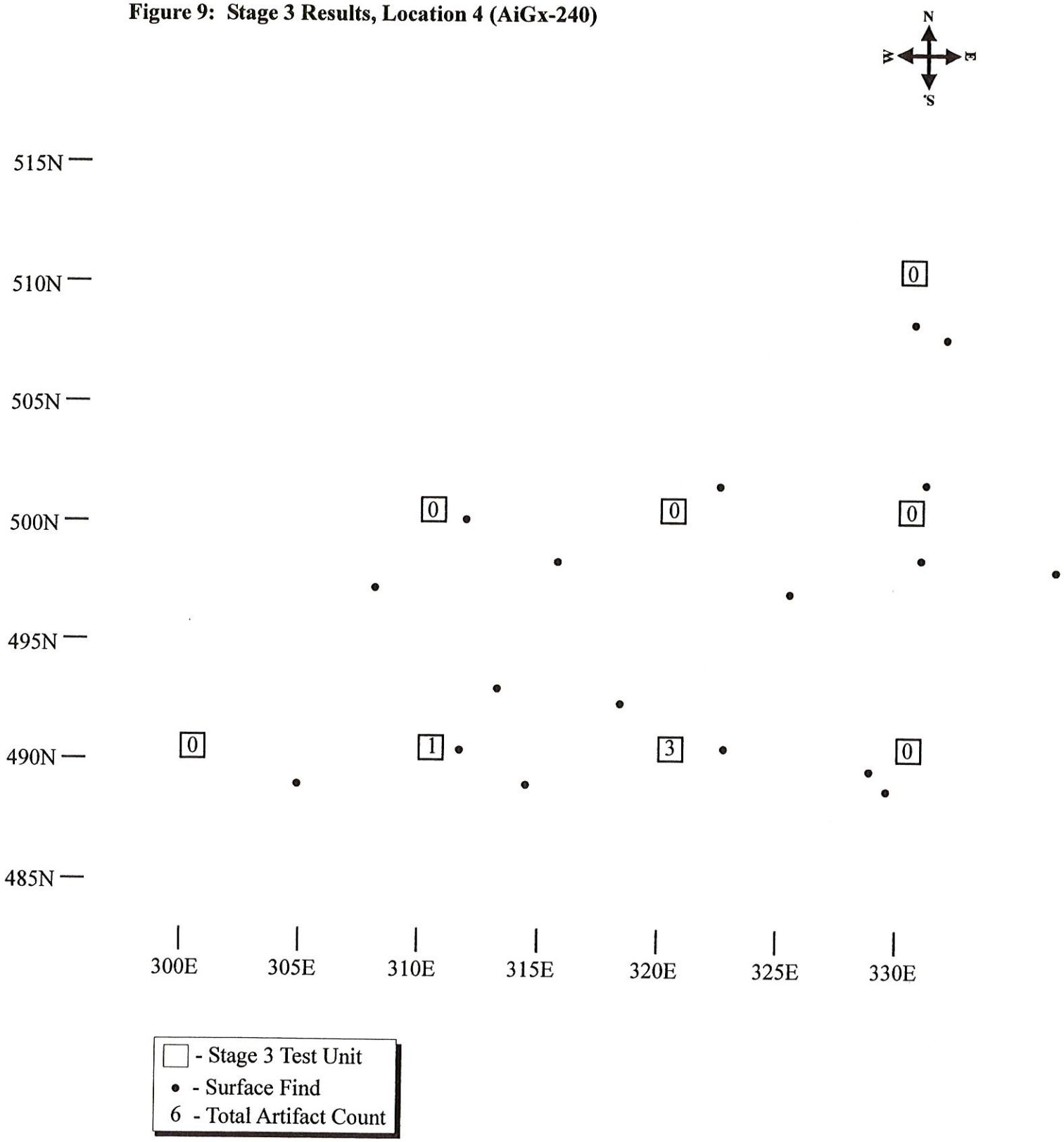


Figure 10: Stage 3 Excavations at Location 1

Figure 11: Stage 3 Excavations at Location 2

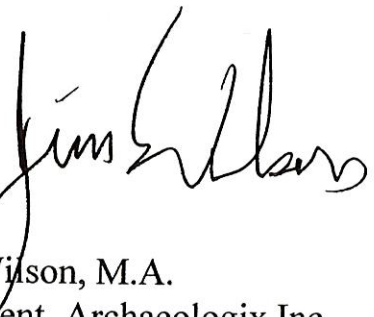
4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 field assessment resulted in the identification of five previously unregistered pre-contact Aboriginal sites. Additional Stage 3 assessment was recommended for three of the sites to evaluate their significance and information potential (Loc. 1, AiGx-238; Loc. 2, AiGx-239; and Location 4, AiGx-240). The Stage 3 testing of resulted in the recovery of sufficient pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material to warrant additional Stage 4 investigation at Location 1 (AiGx-238), Location 2 (AiGx-239) and Location 4 (AiHx-240).

The Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment was conducted in order to fulfill a standard condition of licence approval. Because additional archaeological assessment is recommended a letter of clearance is not requested at this time. The MCul is asked to review the methods and results of this assessment and issue a letter of concurrence.

Should deeply buried archaeological material be found on the property during aggregate extraction, the Ministry of Culture (MCul) should be notified immediately (519-675-7742). In the event that human remains are encountered anywhere on the property, the proponent should immediately contact both the MCul and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, (416) 326-8392.

Respectfully Submitted by



Jim Wilson, M.A.
President, Archaeologix Inc.

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APPENDIX A:
Artifact Catalogues

Stage 2

Location	Reg. #	Cat. #	Artifact	Freq	Comments
1	AiGx-238	1	biface	1	crude, Onondaga
1	AiGx-238	2	biface	1	PPO tip, Onondaga
1	AiGx-238	3	projectile point	1	small trianguloid, Onondaga
1	AiGx-238	4	body sherd	1	smooth surfaces
2	AiGx-239	1	biface	1	tip, kettle Point
2	AiGx-239	2	pipe elbow	1	
2	AiGx-239	3	fragmentary sherd	2	
3	na	1	celt	1	complete, rough
4	AiGx-240	1	biface	1	tip, Onondaga
4	AiGx-240	2	fragmentary sherd	1	
4	AiGx-240	3	bead	1	glass, bright blue, complete
5	na	1	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga

Stage 3

Location 1 (AiGx-238)

Cat	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq	Comments
5	345E 495N:21	0-18	chipping detritus	1	
6	315E 510N:1	0-21	faunal remains	1	
7	315E 510N:1	0-21	chipping detritus	1	
8	330E 525N:1	0-25	chipping detritus	1	
9	330E 525N:1	0-25	faunal remains	1	
10	310E 505N:1	0-26	chipping detritus	6	
11	335E 500N:1	0-18	projectile point	1	notched midsection
12	335E 500N:1	0-18	chipping detritus	6	
13	335E 520N:1	0-25	chipping detritus	2	
14	330E 505N:1	0-26	biface	1	
15	330E 505N:1	0-26	faunal remains	2	1 calcined
16	330E 505N:1	0-26	chipping detritus	13	
17	325E 520N:1	0-25	fragmentary sherd	1	
18	325E 520N:1	0-25	chipping detritus	2	
19	325E 510N:1	0-18	chipping detritus	3	
20	325E 505N:1	0-21	biface	1	trianuliod, missing tip
21	325E 505N:1	0-21	faunal remains	4	3 burnt

22	325E 505N:1	0-21	utilized flake	1	
23	325E 505N:1	0-21	chipping detritus	17	
24	330E 515N:1	0-21	chipping detritus	3	
25	330E 515N:1	0-21	faunal remains	1	calcined
26	330E 515N:1	0-21	fragmentary sherd	1	
27	330E 520N:1	0-25	body sherd	1	very thick
28	330E 520N:1	0-25	fragmentary sherd	5	
29	330E 520N:1	0-25	chipping detritus	2	
				78	

Location 2 (AiGx-239)

Cat	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq	Comments
4	335E 500N:1	0-24	chipping detritus	3	
5	335E 500N:1	0-24	faunal remains	1	calcined
6	335E 505N:1	0-23	chipping detritus	4	
7	335E 505N:1	0-23	faunal remains	1	calcined
8	350E 490N:1	0-24	chipping detritus	11	
9	330E 510N:1	0-24	projectile point	1	small trianguliod
10	330E 510N:1	0-24	neck sherd	1	smoothed
11	330E 510N:1	0-24	chipping detritus	8	
12	340E 505N:1	0-24	chipping detritus	3	
13	350E 485N:1	0-25	chipping detritus	5	
14	355E 500N:1	0-25	chipping detritus	5	
15	335E 490N:1	0-25	biface	1	tiny fragment
16	330E 500N:1	0-25	chipping detritus	11	
17	350E 495N:1	0-25	chipping detritus	9	
18	355E 490N:1	0-24	chipping detritus	2	
19	355E 495N:1	0-24	chipping detritus	1	
20	325E 505N:1	0-30	faunal remains	2	calcined
21	325E 505N:1	0-30	chipping detritus	13	
22	330E 505N:1	0-25	faunal remains	1	calcined
23	330E 505N:1	0-25	chipping detritus	9	
24	345E 500N:1	0-18	chipping detritus	8	
25	335E 495N:1	0-24	chipping detritus	5	
26	325E 510N:1	0-25	faunal remains	1	calcined
27	325E 510N:1	0-25	chipping detritus	6	
28	345E 490N:1	0-24	chipping detritus	4	
29	345E 495N:1	0-20	fragmentary sherd	1	
30	345E 495N:1	0-20	chipping detritus	12	
31	330E 495N:1	0-31	fragmentary sherd	1	
32	330E 495N:1	0-31	chipping detritus	4	
33	325E 500N:1	0-24	chipping detritus	3	
34	350E 500N:1	0-24	chipping detritus	4	
35	350E 500N:1	0-24	fragmentary sherd	1	
36	350E 500N:1	0-24	biface	1	crude
				143	

Location 4 (AiGx-240)

Cat	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq	Comments
4	310E 490N:1	0-23	chipping detritus	1	
5	320E 490N:1	0-24	chipping detritus	3	

APPENDIX B:
Qualifications of the Principal Investigator

Jim Wilson, M.A.
President, Archaeologix Inc.

Education History:

1988 Honours B.A., University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario Canada. Department of Anthropology.

1990 Master's Degree, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario Canada. Department of Anthropology.

University Lecturing Positions:

1993 McMaster University:
1994 McMaster University:
1995 University of Western Ontario:

Archaeological Experience:

97-03 President, Archaeologix Inc.

96-97 Principle Field Investigator, Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.

94/95 City of London Archaeologist Planner.

1994 Principle Field Investigator, Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.

1993 Ontario Heritage Foundation Research: Research Assistant on the Middle Sydenham River Survey.

McMaster University: Project Director for the Thames River Middle Woodland Settlement/Subsistence Project.

Wilson Heritage Services: Project Director, Aldborough Township Archaeological Resource Assessment.

1992 McMaster University: Project Director for the Thames River Middle Woodland Settlement/Subsistence Project.

1991 Mayer, Poulton and Associates: Field Director for the Edenridge Subdivision Assessment.

Archaeological Research Associates: Field Assistant.

1990 McMaster University: Field Assistant on the Mixteca Alta Archaeological Survey; Oaxaca, Mexico.

1989 McMaster University: Project Director of the Boresma Site excavations.

Mayer, Poulton and Associates. Field Assistant on the Rosedale Subdivision Assessment.

1988 Mayer, Pihl and Poulton: Field Assistant for the Ontario Hydro Longwoods Transformer Station Project.

Mayer, Pihl and Poulton: Assistant on the Union Gas Hamilton to Niagara Falls pipeline survey and subsequent mitigations.

McMaster University: Field Assistant for the Harvie Site mitigation, a 19th century pioneer cemetery.

1987 Mayer, Pihl and Poulton: Field Assistant on the Vaughn Master Plan Survey.

Museum of Indian Archaeology: Field Assistant for the Matthew's Wood's Project.

Mayer, Pihl and Poulton: Field Assistant on the Ontario Hydro Longwoods Transformer Station Assessment, Phase One.

University of Western Ontario Field School.

1986 Museum of Indian Archaeology: Field Assistant at the Crawford Lake Site.

Publications:

1988 The Snake Creek Burial. ***KEWA*** 88(7):2-6. (With Dr. M.W. Spence).

1991 A Bad Analogy?: Northern Algonquian Models and the Middle Woodland Occupations of Southwestern Ontario. ***KEWA***: 91(6):9-22.

1991 The Kittmer Site: A Middle Woodland Camp on the Upper Thames Drainage. ***KEWA***: 91(6):2-8.

1992 Archaeological Investigations at the Duncan McGugan Middle Woodland Site. ***Annual Archaeological Review of Ontario***, 71-74 (With Dr. C. Ellis).

1993 The Preliminary Investigations at the Pocock Site and the Meadowood Phase along the Middle Thames Drainage. ***KEWA*****:** 93(3):2-21.

1993 The Rice Lake Phase Reconsidered. ***KEWA***: 93(6):17-25.

1994 The Racher Site (AfHi-141): More Evidence Concerning Large Riverine Middle Woodland Sites Along the Middle Thames River Drainage. ***KEWA***: 94(4): 2-17.

1997 Summary of an On-Going Archaeological Assessment, Lt.-Colonel John Butler Homestead (AgGu-66), Niagara-on-the-Lake. In ***Arch Notes*** Vol.2(5):6-14. (With R.G. Mayer and S. Gouglas).

1997 Cherry Hill: A Kirk Corner-Notched Site at Fonthill, Ontario. ***KEWA*** : 97(7):2-11. (With B. Wimmer and A. Figura).

1998 Osteological Analysis of an Early Woodland Burial: Mo Pierce site, South bay Marina Complex, Township of Pelee, Essex County, Ontario (AnHq-20*). Arch Notes*: 3(3):13-18.

1999 The Pocock Site: Exploring the Early Woodland/Middle Woodland Transition in Southwestern Ontario. *KEWA*: 99(1):2-27.

1999 The Greg Tarry Site (AeHf-38), A Small Uren Sub-Stage Camp in Aylmer, Ontario. *KEWA*: 99(3):2-8.

2000 The Moyer's Flat Site Pot. KEWA: 00(7):2-4

2002 The Fregg Site (AhGx-390), A Small Point Late Archaic Occupation in Ancaster. KEWA: 02(8):1-16

Presentations:

1989 An Introduction to the Boresma Site: A Middle Woodland Occupation in the Middle Thames River Drainage. At: **The Ontario Archaeological Society Annual Meeting;** London Ontario.

1989 The Middle Woodland Period in the Thames River Drainage. For: **McMaster Anthropology Society.**

1992 The 1989 Excavations at the Boresma Site: A Middle Woodland Basecamp. For: **London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.**

1993 The Prehistory of the Delaware Area from the Late Archaic to the Early Late Woodland. For: **London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.**

1993 Early Woodland and Middle Woodland Settlement Systems: Exploring Two Distinct Adaptive Strategies. **At: The Ontario Archaeological Society Annual Meeting.** Niagara Falls, Ontario

1993 Which Way to the Lawson Site? Late Woodland Settlement Patterns West of the Caradoc Sand Plain. At: **The Ontario Archaeological Society Annual Meeting;** Niagara Falls, Ontario. (With D. Riddell).

1995 Identifying Reductions in Residential Mobility in the Early and Middle Woodland Periods in Southwestern Ontario. At: **The Canadian Archaeological Society Annual Meetings**; Kelowna, British Columbia.

1995 GIS applications and archaeological master plans. At**: The Annual ESRI Canada Arc/Info Users Conference**; Waterloo, Ontario.

1996 GIS Worshop. At **The 10th Annual Canadian Association of Professional Heritage Consultants Meetings**; Toronto, Ontario.

1998 **Archaeological Master Planning, the London Experience**. At: The 1999 Ontario Professional Planners Institute Annual Meetings, Kingston, Ontario.

2001 The Van Bree Site: Young Phase/Glen Meyer Interaction near Arkona. For: **London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.**

2002 The Don Crich Site: A Princess Point Camp on the North Branch of the Thames River. For: **London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.**