

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) Site, 565 Wesley Acres Road, Part of Lots 1 and 2, Concession 1 Military Tract (Geographical Township of Hallowell), Prince Edward County, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

Cope Group Inc.

33 Davies Avenue, Suite 200
Toronto, Ontario M4M 2A9

Campfire Circle

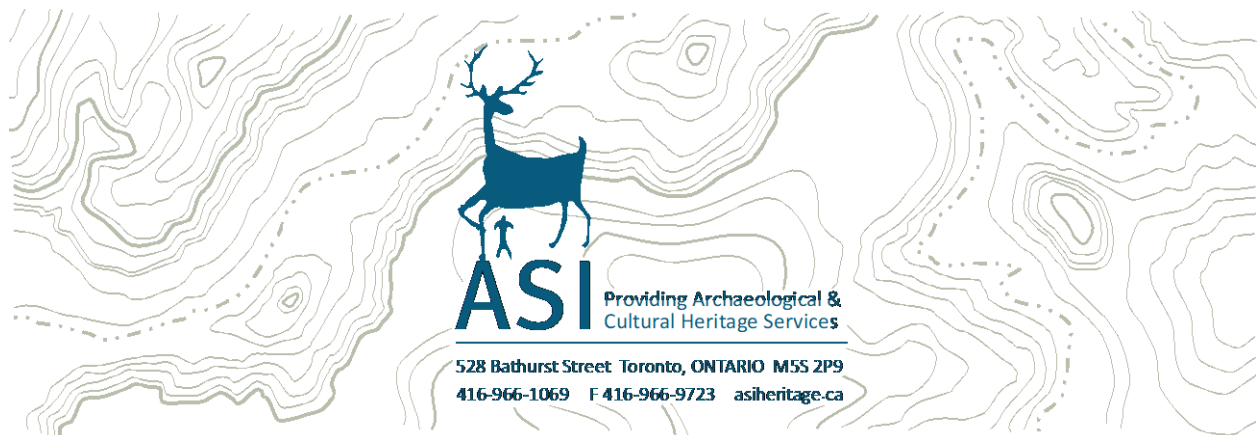
464 Bathurst Street
Toronto, Ontario M5T 2S6

Archaeological Licence: P372 (David Robertson)

Project Information Form: P372-0245-2023

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 23SP-007

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. (A.S.I.) was retained by Cope Group Inc. on behalf of Campfire Circle to conduct a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site documented within the limits of the 565 Wesley Acres Road Project lands, located in Prince Edward County. The site was first identified by Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.'s (2023) during a Stage 1-2 survey of the 565 Wesley Acres Road property. Twelve ceramic sherds dating to the Late Woodland (Middle to Late) period were recovered from two positive test pits. The Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site was recommended for Stage 3 assessment.

The Stage 3 assessment was carried out by A.S.I. between May 23rd – 26th, 2023, to further define the nature and extent of the site deposits and to provide a basis for the evaluation of the cultural heritage value. This work involved the excavation of 15 one-metre square test units across the site area. A total of 168 Indigenous ceramic sherds, two lithic biface fragments, and one charred turtle carapace fragment was recovered during this work. No cultural features, settlement pattern and/or midden deposits were documented. The artifact assemblage in combination with an absence of cultural features, settlement pattern and/or midden deposits, suggests that the Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site represents a small, short-term specific/special purpose site occupied during the Late Woodland (Middle to Late) period (1400 C.E. – 1650 C.E.).

The Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site has significant cultural heritage value and interest requiring Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts, in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (M.C.M.) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 3.4, Standard 1e. As the site plan application for the 565 Wesley Acres Road property details, its proposed development use as a medical camp for kids affected by childhood cancer would enable Campfire Circle to expand their operations and accommodate the growing need for their programs into eastern Ontario. As such, Avoidance and Protection is not considered a viable option. Therefore, Stage 4 mitigative excavation of the site within the Project limits in compliance with the M.C.M.'s *Standards and Guidelines* is recommended.



Acknowledgement

"We acknowledge the land as our mother who continues to provide for our health and wellbeing. She supports us as we go about doing the work that we do. She also holds the memory of countless generations of ancestors who also were supported by her. Those ancestors tell us that no one owns the land, as the land holds us. We are of this land. We all have a responsibility to be grateful and treat the earth as our mother." - Rick Hill



Project Personnel

Senior Project Manager: Lisa Merritt, MSc. (P094) Partner and Director,
Environmental Assessment Division and Special Projects

Project Director (Licensee): David Robertson, MA (P372) Partner, Director,
Planning Assessment Division

Project Manager: Andrea Carnevale, Hon. BSc. NEW, RT-Level 1, (R314), Senior
Archaeologist and Manager of Special Projects

Field Director: Siobhan Boyd, MSc (P093), Archaeologist and Field Director for
Special Projects

Field Archaeologists: Andrew Da Silva Furtado, Owen Langlois, and Sangyu Shen

Artifact Processing: Kaitlyn McMullen, BA (Hons), Laboratory Coordinator –
Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division

Graphics: Jonas Fernandez, MSc (R281), Lead Archaeologist and Manager of
Geomatics, Operations Division

Ceramic Analysis: Aleksandra Pradzynski, Hon. BSc (R190), Senior Archaeologist
and Project Manager for Special Projects

Lithic Analysis: Douglas Todd (R055), Associate Archaeologist and Analyst –
Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division

Faunal Analysis: Michael Brand, PhD (P160), Associate Archaeologist and Analyst
– Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division

Artifact Photography: Michael J. Brand; Jessica Lytle, and Douglas Todd

Report Preparation: Jessica Lytle, MSc (P1066), Lead Archaeologist and
Technical Writer, Environmental Assessment Division and
Andrea Carnevale

Report Review: Andrea Carnevale and Lisa Merritt



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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. (A.S.I.) was retained by Cope Group Inc. on behalf of Campfire Circle, to conduct a Stage 3 site-specific assessment of the Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site documented within the limits of the 565 Wesley Acres Road Project lands, located in Prince Edward County (Supplementary Documentation – Detailed Site Location Information Figure 1). The Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site is a Late Woodland (Middle to Late) period specific/special purpose site first identified by Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. (2023) during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the property. The Stage 3 project area is approximately 150 square metres in size.

1.1 Development Context

The Stage 3 assessment, as required under the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990, as amended in 2022), is being conducted as part of municipal approval for redevelopment and is a fulfillment of recommendations made for the Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site encountered during a Stage 1-2 assessment (Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. 2023; Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism’s (M.C.M.) Project Information Form #P321-0362-2022). Campfire Circle’s site plan application for the 565 Wesley Acres Road property details its proposed development use as a medical camp for kids affected by childhood cancer. The new facility would enable Campfire Circle to expand their operations and accommodate the growing need for their programs into eastern Ontario.

The Stage 3 assessment was conducted under the senior project management and direction of Lisa Merritt and David Robertson under the archaeological licence P372 (M.C.M.’s Project Information Form #P372-0245-2023) in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 1990, as amended in 2023). Project management was provided by Andrea Carnevale (R314), and field direction was provided by Siobhan Boyd (P093). All activities carried out during this project were completed in accordance with the terms of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* currently



administered by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (henceforth the M.C.M.).

Indigenous engagement was conducted by Archaeological Services Inc., in accordance with the 2011 M.C.M.'s *Standards and Guidelines and Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology: A Draft Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario*. A detailed account of all Indigenous engagement can be found in the Supplementary Documentation – Indigenous Engagement associated with this report. A.S.I. requested the participation of Archaeological Field Liaison Representatives and/or Monitors from the following First Nations: Alderville First Nation, the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, the Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation, Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte and the Huron-Wendat Nation. The Stage 3 fieldwork was carried out without the presence of Archaeological Field Liaison Representatives and/or Monitors, as the Nations informed ASI none were available at the time of the field work. Instead, project updates were provided to each of the Nations. This Stage 3 report has been sent to the Williams Treaties Nations including Alderville First Nation, the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, the Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, and the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation as well as the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte and the Huron-Wendat Nation. Alderville First Nation and Hiawatha First Nation have reviewed the report, and they agree with the proponent's position that Stage 4 Protection and Avoidance of the Wesley Acres (ALGH-83) site is not a viable option. Alderville First Nation and Hiawatha First Nation approved of Archaeological Services Inc.'s recommendations and methodology for Stage 4 mitigation and Archaeological Field Liaison Representatives/Monitors from these Nations will participate for the duration of the Stage 4. No report review was received from the other Williams Treaties Nations, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte and the Huron-Wendat Nation. However, the Huron-Wendat Nation will be providing an Archaeological Field Liaison Representatives/Monitors for the Stage 4 field work and updates to the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte and the other Williams Treaties Nations will continue to occur.



Permission to access the property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 3 assessment was granted by the proponent on March 29th, 2020. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to starting the assessment.

1.2 Historical Context

A summary of the background information pertinent to this assessment has been excerpted from the draft Stage 1-2 report prepared by Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. (2023; Project Information Form #P321-0362-2022). Currently, Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.'s Stage 1-2 report is pending Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism review and clearance.

Historically, the Project area is located at 565 Wesley Acres Road within part of Lots 1 and 2, Concession 1 Military Tract, in the Geographical Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County, Ontario.

Southern Ontario has been occupied by Indigenous peoples for millennia. The Project area is located within the Crawford Purchase of 1783 and Treaty 3 ½ of 1793 known as the Simcoe Deed or the Crown Grant to the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte. These lands are part of the Michi Saagiig territory and are in the Traditional/Ancestral territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known as the Williams Treaties First Nations, which includes Alderville First Nation, the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, the Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, and the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation. The territory covered by the Crawford Purchase includes the counties of Prince Edward, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac, Leeds, Greenville, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and the modern towns of Belleville, Kingston, Brockville and Cornwall. The Wesley Acres (ALGH-83) site is also within the Traditional territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation.

The Project area was granted to Henry Young in 1800. A review of historical mapping from 1863 (Tremaine, 1863) and 1878 (Belden, 1878), show these lands were later owned by Henry B. McDonald (Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.,



2023: Map 2). While not depicted on the maps, the 1861 census indicates that Henry B. McDonald owned a 1.5 storey frame house. A review of twentieth century topographic mapping illustrates that the study area comprises a combination of woodlots, marshlands, and open lands devoid of structures.

The Project area is presently located within a largely rural, agricultural landscape with discreet woodlots and marginal wetlands created by West Lake. West Lake is located directly south of the Project area and is situated on the north shore of a bay of Lake Ontario. The Wesley Acres (ALGH-83) site is situated within a gently undulating secondary woodlot surrounded by agricultural fields and a wetland.

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database lists a total of six previously registered archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the Project area (Table 1).

The Wesley Acres (ALGH-83) site was first identified by Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.'s (2023) during the Stage 2 survey of the 565 Wesley Acres Road property in Prince Edward County. The site was identified within a woodlot and was represented by two positive test pits, located five metres apart, that yielded 12 Indigenous ceramic sherds. Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.'s report concluded that the ceramic sherds were "manufactured using the paddle and anvil method and therefore dated to A.D. 600."

Table 1: Registered Sites within One Kilometre of the Project Area

Borden	Site Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
ALGH-12	Blower Burial	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
ALGH-29	Talcott	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown



Borden	Site Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AlGh-56	Prinzen 1	Unknown	Unknown	Kapches, 1984; Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc., 2023
AlGh-57	Prinzen 2	Unknown	Unknown	Kapches, 1984
AlGh-59	Prinzen 4	Late Woodland	Camp	Kapches, 1984

1.3.1 Summary of Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. 2023 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.'s conducted a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the 565 Wesley Acres Road Project lands as part of an Application for Site Plan Approval (2023: Project Information Form #P321-0362-2022; Supplementary Documentation Figures 1-2). The Stage 1-2 Study area measured approximately 32.8 hectares in size and is located within the Prince Edward Peninsula physiographic region of southern Ontario, a plain or low plateau of limestone characterized by relatively shallow soil, overlying a few inches of unconsolidated material followed by bedrock (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, p. 188). A review of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database identified a total of 11 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometre of the Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site.

The Stage 2 assessment included a field survey conducted by means of test pit survey and pedestrian survey employed at five-metre intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential (Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. 2023). Approximately 24 percent of the property did not exhibit archaeological potential due to the presence of a farm complex, gravel driveway and permanently low and



wet conditions. A test pit survey (35 percent) was undertaken in the woodlot and scrubland area as well as the manicured lawn. The remaining 41 percent of the project area, represented by two agricultural fields, was subject to pedestrian survey. Stage 2 test pit intensification at 2.5 metre intervals and test unit excavation was not undertaken around the positive findings (Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.'s 2023). The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of the Wesley Acres (ALGH-83) Site. The Stage 1-2 report is currently pending Ministry review and acceptance into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

Wesley Acres (ALGH-83) site

The Wesley Acres (ALGH-83) site is situated within a gently undulating secondary woodlot surrounded by agricultural fields and a wetland. The site was represented by 12 Indigenous ceramic artifacts recovered from two positive test pits located five metres apart (Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.'s 2023). No potential subsurface cultural feature was observed during the Stage 2 field work.

The Stage 2 artifact assemblage comprised mainly of ceramic body sherds (n = 11), and one neck fragment decorated with two rows of horizontal over oblique incised lines. Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.'s report (2023) concluded that the ceramics sherds exhibited "paddle and anvil manufacturing and therefore, the site dated to A.D. 600" (Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.'s 2023).

Since the Wesley Acres (ALGH-83) site had further cultural heritage value and interest, the report recommended the site be subject to Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment to clarify the nature and extent of the cultural deposits according to Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 2.2, Standard 1a (ii). The Stage 3 would commence with the excavation of a series of test units at five metre intervals across areas of high artifact concentration as indicated by the positive Stage 2 test pits, with additional test units excavated (representing 20 percent) across the remainder of the site area (Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. 2023).



1.3.2 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

The Wesley Acres (ALGh-83) site is located within the property limits of 565 Wesley Acres Road in Prince Edward County, Ontario (Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1). The existing conditions at the Wesley Acres (ALGh-83) site have not changed from the time of the Stage 2 assessment. The site area is approximately 150 square metres in size and is located within a gently undulating secondary woodlot surrounded by agricultural fields and a wetland. Soils within the site consist of sandy loam. The Stage 3 assessment included test unit excavation conducted from May 23rd – 26th, 2023 (Plate 1).

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Wesley Acres (ALGh-83) site was conducted in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 1990, as amended in 2023) and the M.C.M.'s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. During all periods of assessment, weather and lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility and were in accordance with the M.C.M.'s *Standards and Guidelines*. No fieldwork was conducted in inappropriate weather or lighting conditions. Photographs of field conditions were taken (Plate 1-9), and the location and direction of each photo is mapped on the Wesley Acres (ALGh-83) site Plates – Key Plan (Section 8.0).

As the site was identified through Stage 2 test pit survey, no controlled surface pickup was required. The Global Positioning System coordinates recorded during the Stage 2 assessment were used to relocate the site and a five-metre recording grid oriented to magnetic north was established across the site area using a total station and following the distribution of Stage 2 positive test pits as per the M.C.M.'s *Standards and Guidelines*, Section 3.2.2 (Figure 2-6; Supplementary Documentation Figure 1). The site datum was set at grid coordinate 500N-200E over Positive Test Pit #2 from the Stage 2 survey (Figures 2-3).



A series of one-metre-square test units were excavated by hand within the Stage 3 Project limits to determine the nature and extent of cultural deposits in the topsoil, their placement defined by the results of Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.'s previous Stage 2 assessment and on-going results in the field (Figure 2-6). Test unit excavation was conducted in accordance with the M.C.M.'s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 3.2.2, Standards 1-8, and Table 3.1: small precontact sites. All Global Positioning System coordinates for the site are recorded in the Supplementary Documentation report – Detailed Site Location Information: Table 1. Following the recommendations in the Stage 2 report (Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. 2023), the Stage 3 commenced with the excavation of test units at five-metre intervals across areas of artifact concentration as indicated by the positive Stage 2 test pits with additional test units (20 percent) placed across the remainder of the site area and in focused areas to confirm the nature and limits of the site deposits in the topsoil. Each one-metre-square test unit was stratigraphically hand-excavated at least five centimetres into the sterile sandy B-horizon as per the M.C.M.'s *Standards and Guidelines*, Section 3.2.2 and all soil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to maximize the recovery of artifacts. All artifacts were retained for analysis and bagged with reference to their provenience and stratigraphic layer. Artifacts unit counts are presented on Figures 2-4 as analysable counts over total unit counts where “analysable artifacts” are defined as all lithics and ground stone artifacts, all worked bone and shell, all carbonized plant remains, all analysable ceramic artifacts and all faunal items associated with the occupation of the site. Ceramic artifacts were divided into two categories in the field, analyzable sherds and unanalyzable undecorated micro-ceramic artifacts. Ceramics sherds classified as unanalyzable (ceramic fragments smaller than 23 millimetres and displaying excessive exfoliation on one or both surfaces, and which could not provide information on attributes and/or attributed to a specific portion of the vessel) were recovered, kept and catalogued. This organization system was applied in the field to help the team's ability to accurately identify smaller midden deposits and/or activity areas that were less impacted by ploughing.



All test unit floors and profiles were carefully examined for undisturbed cultural features, settlement pattern and stratigraphic deposits. All plan and profile views recorded during the excavation were photographed and drawn by hand at a 1:10 scale and each unit was backfilled at the conclusion of the assessment. No potential cultural features, settlement pattern and/or midden deposits were documented during the Stage 3 assessment.

In total, 15 one-metre square units were excavated by hand within the Project limits (Figures 2-6). Test unit excavation continued until unit artifact yields dropped below 10 and the entire site area identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey was assessed (Figures 2-6).

In combination with the Stage 2 results, it became evident early on during Stage 3 test unit excavation that the Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site had further cultural heritage value and interest and would require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

3.0 Record of Finds

The following sections provide the results of the Stage 3 field work and analysis.

3.1 Site Stratigraphy

Soil conditions were consistent across the site and test unit depths to B-horizon ranged from 11 centimetres in Unit 505N-200E to 34 centimetres in Unit 495N-195E, with an average depth of 18.3 centimeters (Plates 7-9). The typical test unit soil profile consisted of 11 to 34 centimetres of black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam representing an intact A-horizon containing Indigenous ceramic, lithic, and faunal artifacts, fire cracked rock, and a small amount of modern refuse overlying a sterile brown (10YR 4/3) sandy B-horizon. While it has been reported that the Project area remained a mixture of farmland and woodlot to the present day (Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc., 2023), however, plough scars were identified in Unit 505N-200E and Unit 500N-205E.



3.2 Artifact Distributions and Frequencies

The previous Stage 2 test pit survey recovered 12 Indigenous ceramic artifacts from two positive test pits located five metres apart (Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc., 2023). Stage 3 Unit 500N-200E was placed over the Stage 2 Positive Test Pit #2 and Stage 3 Unit 495-200 was placed approximately 50 centimetres southeast of Positive Test Pit #1 (Figure 2-6).

A total of 15 one-metre-square Stage 3 test units were excavated stratigraphically by hand across the site area and based on the results of the Stage 2 survey. Of these units, 12 were excavated across the five-metre grid and three were placed as infill units within areas of higher artifact concentration (Figure 2-5). Two test units have artifact yields of 10 or greater with the highest yield ($n=30/120$) recovered from Unit 495N-200E followed by Unit 500N-200E with a yield of $n=5/30$ (Figure 2). Both units cluster near each other.

Of the 15 one-metre-square test units excavated, eight were positive for cultural material (Figure 2). Artifact yields per unit ranged from one in Unit 500N-205E to 120 artifacts in Unit 495N-200E (Figures 2-6). The remaining seven units did not yield any artifacts (490N-195E, 490N-200E, 490N-205E, 495N-205E, 497N-202E, and 505N-195E). The documented artifact distribution across the test units is concentrated between grid coordinates 495N to 505N and along the 200E line. Test unit excavation continued until unit counts dropped below 10.

The Stage 3 work resulted in the recovery of 171 Indigenous artifacts consisting of 168 ceramics sherds (Appendix A; Figure 2 and Figure 4), two flaked lithic artifacts (Appendix B; Figure 2 and Figure 5), and a single faunal remain associated with the occupation of the site (Appendix C; Figure 2 and Figure 6). No worked bone or shell, ground/rough stone artifacts, or botanical remains were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment.

The Stage 3 test excavation confirmed a single area of artifact concentration focused along the 200E line (an area approximately 15 metres north-south by one metre east-west) representing the main concentration of artifacts. The artifact



assemblage evidences a Late Woodland (Middle to Late) occupation of the site area.

3.3 Potential Features

No potential cultural features, settlement pattern and/or midden deposits were identified during the Stage 3 assessment of the Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site.

3.4 Indigenous Ceramic Assemblage

Aleksandra Pradzynski

In total, 168 ceramic artifacts were recovered from topsoil during the Stage 3 assessment (Appendices ; Figure 4; Table 2). Thirty-seven fragments form portions of vessel rims, necks, shoulders and bodies, individually or in various combinations. A single Learner Potters ceramic vessel fragments is present in the assemblage. Whenever possible, all ceramic artifacts were mended prior to analysis to the minimum number by provenience. A complete catalogue of all ceramic artifacts from the Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site is presented in Appendix A.

3.4.1 Ceramic Vessels

The ceramic vessel assemblage consists of a single identified vessel, four neck fragments, two neck/shoulder fragments, two neck/shoulder/body fragments, and 28 body fragments. Ceramic fragments that were smaller than 23 millimetres and displaying excessive exfoliation on one or both surfaces, and which could not provide information on attributes and/or attributed to a specific portion of the vessel were regarded as unanalyzable and account for 130 fragments, or 77.39 percent of the total ceramic assemblage (Table 2).



Table 2: Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site Ceramic Artifact Assemblage

Type	Quantity	Percent of Assemblage
Unanalyzable Sherd	130	77.39
Body Fragment	28	16.67
Neck Fragment	4	2.38
Neck-Shoulder Fragment	2	1.19
Neck-Shoulder-Body Fragment	2	1.19
Identified Vessels	1	0.59
Miscellaneous Ceramic Objects	1	0.59
Total	168	100

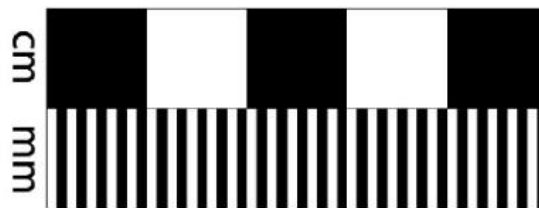
Vessel Rims

The present discussion utilizes attribute and typological approaches outlined by Emerson (1968), MacNeish (1952), Ramsden (1977), Smith (1983) and Wright (1966) in order to facilitate inter- and intra-site comparative studies. The attribute analysis included, when possible, measurement of collar height, lip thickness and collar base thickness as well as description of decorative motif and technique on the interior, lip, collar, neck and shoulder. Furthermore, body sherds were examined for their surface treatment. Analytical data were then entered into a database file, which generated an artifact catalogue and helped in attribute analysis.



For the typological analysis, only rim sherds were considered. A set of combined features (rim profile and decorative attributes) creates a type that may reflect temporal and spatial relationships within and between communities (MacNeish, 1952; Ramsden, 1977; Wright, 1966). Rims were regarded as analyzable if they exhibited interior and exterior surfaces, a lip, and a sufficient portion of the outer collar-neck area to ascertain the decorative motif and associated attributes.

A single analyzable vessel, Vessel 1 (Catalogue #P12, Artifact Photo 1), has a well-developed and rounded collar. The collar height on this vessel is 16.83 millimetres, and the maximum collar thickness is 10.39 millimetres. The rim orientation is outflaring and its exterior rim profile is convex, while the interior rim profile is concave. The flat lip measures 6.31 millimetres in thickness and creates an acute angle with the interior of the rim. Vessel 1 is entirely undecorated, and its exterior and interior surfaces are smoothed. Vessel 1 was recovered from the A-horizon of test unit 500N-200E.



Artifact Photo 1: Mended rim of Vessel 1 (Catalogue #P12).

Neck Sherds

Eight neck sherds that are not associated with identified vessels are present in the assemblage. Five sherds (62.5 percent) are plain, while three of the neck fragments (37.5 percent) display evidence of decoration, including single examples of incised horizontal lines, incised left obliques lines, and incised opposed right/left obliques lines (Catalogue #P16 and #P20; Artifact Photo 2). All neck sherds have smoothed surface treatment.



Artifact Photo 2: A neck sherd decorated with incised opposed and horizontal motif (left; Catalogue #P20) and a neck sherd decorated with incised left obliques motif (right; Catalogue #P16).

Shoulder Sherds

Four shoulder sherds that are not associated with identified vessels were recovered from the site during the Stage 3 assessment. All shoulder sherds are rounded, and all shoulder sherds have a smoothed exterior surface. Three shoulder sherds are undecorated (75 percent), while a single shoulder sherd (25 percent) is decorated with two incised horizontal lines.

Body Sherds

Thirty body sherds were considered analyzable. All body sherds have smooth exterior surfaces. Most of the body sherds are undecorated (93.3 percent), while the remaining two sherds (6.7 percent) display elements of decorative motifs generally associated with a shoulder.

Miscellaneous Ceramic Objects

A single miscellaneous ceramic object (Catalogue #P14) was recovered from the topsoil of test unit 500N-200E. It has an irregular shape, no temper, and likely represents a product of a learner potter.

3.4.2 Intra-site Distribution of Ceramic Artifacts

The entirety of the Wesley Acres (ALGH-83) site ceramic assemblage was excavated from A-horizon. There are no ceramic mends between provenience units. Given the overall fragmentary nature of the ceramic assemblage, and the secondary nature of the surrounding woodlot, it is likely that the site was impacted by nineteenth century agricultural and ploughing practices. Based on the ceramic attribute chronological trends established by Ramsden (1977), the decorative motifs and surface treatments identified on the ceramic sherds recovered from the Wesley Acres (ALGH-83) site suggest the site represents a small specific/special purpose site that dates from the fifteenth to mid-seventeenth century (1400 C.E. – 1650 C.E.).

3.5 Flaked Lithic Assemblage

Douglas Todd

Two flaked lithic artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment (Figure 5). The collection comprises two biface fragments recovered from the A-horizon (topsoil) of test unit 493N-203E. A complete catalogue of all flaked lithic artifacts recovered from the Wesley Acres (ALGH-83) site is presented in Appendix B.



3.5.1 Material Types

The biface fragments recovered from the Wesley Acres site (Catalogue #L1 and #L2) are made from the same type of indeterminate material. Both artifacts were manufactured from a homogenous and flat, rich, and subdued, deep brown “caramel” coloured chert reminiscent of Pennsylvania Jasper, Huronia chert, or even some colour variants of Kettle Point chert which outcrops approximately 400 kilometres to the west of the site on Lake Huron. Although a confident identification of their material type cannot be made given their small size, both biface fragments were manufactured from the same high-quality chert.

3.5.2 Formal Tools

The lithic assemblage of the Wesley Acres site is made up of two biface fragments recovered from Lot 1 (active topsoil) of test unit 493N-203E; neither of which are temporally diagnostic (Catalogue #L1 and #L2; Artifact Photo 3).



Artifact Photo 3: Two refined biface fragments manufactured from an indeterminate variety of chert (Catalogue #L1 and #L2).

The first biface fragment (Catalogue #L1) measures 17.1 millimetres in length, 12.5 millimetres in width, and 3.9 millimetres in thickness, while the second fragment (Catalogue #L2) measures 12.1 millimetres in length, 9.1 millimetres in width, and 3.5 millimetres in thickness (Artifact Photo 3). Both fragments are refined and appear to be bifacially worked tools or Bipolar flake fragments. Neither artifact demonstrates evidence of thermal alteration.

3.5.3 Discussion

Interestingly, both artifacts are bifacial in nature and are likely fragments of the same tool. The dorsal face of Catalogue L#1 exhibits six or more pressure flake scars/removals while its ventral face exhibits two sets of percussion/compression rings originating from opposing ends of the artifact and thus radiate outwards towards each other. This evidence could reflect the effects of bipolar technology where a core is braced on a hard anvil surface while a blow is struck to the top of the core using a hammerstone. However, the previous refining work observed on the dorsal face is not something typically observed on bipolar cores.

This artifact has four margins: two of which are snapped while one appears to be a finished bifacially-work edge, and the remaining edge comprises stacked step fractures reflecting a battered edge created either through use or from its removal from a core. There is a possibility that Catalogue #L1 represents a bifacial tool that someone attempted to resharpen or rework and who may have employed techniques a little too heavy-handed for what was necessary for the job at hand.

At first glance, it appears that Catalogue #L2 is a possible soft hammer flake fragment/platform fragment with one face exhibiting a sweeping hinge-like fracture. Above the hinge exists seven or more flake scars/removals. The only issue in identifying this artifact as a platform is that there is a “peak” formed by two diverging margins where one would expect to see a flat continuous edge. The opposite side of this artifact exhibits 16 or more pressure flake scars/removals, so it is clearly a fragment of a bifacial tool, and like Catalogue #L1, created during a



resharpening/reworking event. If these two refined and bifacial artifacts are indeed formed from Pennsylvania Jasper, Kettle Point, or any other “exotic chert” that outcrops a great distance from the Wesley Acres site, then it’s likely they are the result of resharpening/reworking an existing tool, and not the result of bipolar techniques employed on an unworked/unrefined quarry blank or core. Neither biface fragments are temporally diagnostic.

3.6 Zooarchaeological Assemblage

Michael J. Brand

The Stage 3 assessment of the Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site yielded a single faunal remain (Figure 6). One turtle carapace fragment was recovered from the A-horizon (topsoil) of test unit 500N-200E. A complete catalogue of the faunal assemblage is presented in Appendix C.

3.6.1 Taphonomy

The single piece of turtle carapace is represented by a small, charred marginal plate fragment (Catalogue #F1; Artifact Photo 4). The fragment is consistent with the carapace of a painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta*) however, the fragment is too small for confident classification beyond the Reptilia class even with the aid of a reference collection. Fracturing or fragmentation caused by use of the inhabitants of the site resulted in too few diagnostic features to allow for identification to the lowest taxon. Heat alteration – in the form of charring, representing lower temperatures, and calcination, representing higher temperatures – and associated distortion and breakage likely also contributed to the inability to assign this artifact to a lower taxonomic level. No evidence of use wear, butchery, or other cultural modifications was observed.





Artifact Photo 4: A charred marginal plate carapace fragment from a turtle (Catalogue #F1).

3.6.2 Discussion

The recovery of a charred piece of turtle carapace from the Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site is not unexpected given the surrounding environment. As turtles favour bogs, lakes, marshes, ponds, rivers, streams, and swamps, the marginal wetlands surrounding the site and West Lake would have likely supported a robust turtle population, even more so during the Late Woodland period.

It is important to note that turtles undergo seasonal dormancy known as brumation. During the coldest months of the year (approximately October to April in Ontario), turtles will hibernate in shallow water or under plant material nearby a water source (Harding, 1997). This means that during the spring, summer and early fall months, turtles would have been an available food and material resource (Foreman, 2011, p. 32). Data from the archaeological record indicates that turtles have been important to Indigenous populations since at least the

Archaic period. In addition to being a source of meat, eggs, and oil, their shells and skeletal elements were used as tools and ceremonial items.

The overall paucity of faunal remains within the artifact assemblage suggests the Wesley Acres site represents a short-term occupation. The presence of turtle remains and the sites overall proximity to water, suggests the site was occupied sometime between the spring and early fall.

3.7 Inventory of the Documentary Record

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. (A.S.I.) until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other legitimate interest groups. The details of this curated material are listed below (Table 3).

Table 3: Material Curated by A.S.I. from the Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site.

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written field notes, annotated field maps, preprinted unit excavation forms, Global Positioning System logs	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2P9	Hard copy notes stored in project folder 23SP-007; digital information stored on A.S.I. network server
Field Photography (Digital)	As above	107 digital images stored on A.S.I. network server

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Research/Analysis/ Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	As above	Hard copy and digital files stored on A.S.I. network server
Artifacts	As above	Indigenous cultural material stored in one standard banker's box and further bagged in plastic archival bags according to provenience and material type. The box is labeled: 23SP-007 Wesley Acres (ALGh-83) Stage 3.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 3 assessment of the Wesley Acres (ALGh-83) site was carried out to further define the extent of the site deposits and to provide a basis for the evaluation of the cultural heritage value. The assessment involved the excavation of a series of one-metre test units.

The Wesley Acres (ALGh-83) site was originally documented during Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.'s (2023) Stage 2 assessment of the 565 Wesley Acres Road Project lands in Prince Edward County. The site was identified in a woodlot, estimated to be approximately 100 square metres in size and reported to represent a Late Woodland site "dating to circa A.D. 600." The report concluded that the site had significant cultural heritage value or interest and recommended a Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment.

In May 2023, Archaeological Services Inc. undertook the Stage 3 assessment which resulted in the recovery of 168 Indigenous ceramic sherds, two flaked lithic bifaces, and one charred faunal remain associated with the occupation of the site.



No cultural features, settlement pattern and/or midden deposits were documented during the Stage 3 field work.

Although the ceramic assemblage was highly fragmented resulting in a large proportion of unanalyzable sherds, the decorative motifs and techniques present infer that the Wesley Acres (ALGh-83) site represents a small specific/special purpose site dating between 1400 C.E. – 1650 C.E. These findings are not consistent with the data provided in Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.'s 2023 report which assigned the ceramic assemblage and the site to “post-dating A.D. 600” (Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc., 2023). This discrepancy is likely due to the low number of artifacts recovered by Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. The flaked lithic assemblage, represented by two biface fragments manufactured from an unidentifiable non-local chert, may suggest the inhabitants of the site were involved in long distance trade. The single charred turtle carapace fragment may suggest the local environment surrounding the site supported a turtle population available for resource procurement during the spring, summer, and early fall months. No flaked lithic artifacts and/or faunal remains were recovered by Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. (2023). Given the overall fragmentary nature of the ceramic assemblage, the documented stratigraphy, and the secondary nature of the surrounding woodlot, it is likely that the site was impacted by nineteenth century agricultural and ploughing practices.

The artifact assemblage in combination with an absence of cultural features, settlement pattern and/or midden deposits, suggests that the Wesley Acres (ALGh-83) site represents a small short-term specific/special purpose site occupied during the Late Woodland (Middle to Late) period (1400 C.E. – 1650 C.E.).

The Wesley Acres (ALGh-83) site has significant cultural heritage value and interest requiring Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts, as per the Ministry's of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 3.4, Standard 1e. The cultural heritage value and interest of the Wesley Acres (ALGh-83) site is understood by Cope Group Inc. and Campfire Circle, and it is understood that avoidance and protection is the preferred option for the mitigation of impacts to an archaeological site. Discussions with the proponent indicate that avoidance and protection within the Project lands is not a



viable option. Given the context of the site within the proposed development plan for the property as a medical camp for kids affected by childhood cancer, Alderville First Nation and Hiawatha First Nation agreed with the recommendation for Stage 4 mitigative excavation of the Wesley Acres (ALGH-83) site in compliance with the M.C.M.'s *Standards and Guidelines*. No report review was received from the other Williams Treaties Nations, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte and the Huron-Wendat Nation.

Engagement with the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, the Huron-Wendat Nation and the Williams Treaties First Nations including: Alderville First Nation, the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, the Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, and the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation was undertaken during this project as per Sub-section 3.5, Standard 1c of the M.C.M.'s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. A detailed record of Engagement for the project is found in the *Supplementary Documentation* report.

5.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, Archaeological Services Inc. makes the following recommendations:

1. The Wesley Acres (ALGH-83) site represents a small Late Woodland (Middle to Late) occupation with cultural heritage value and interest as per the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 3. The Wesley Acres (ALGH-83) site cannot be avoided and protected within the proposed Development plan and therefore must be subject to a comprehensive Stage 4 archaeological mitigative excavation in accordance with the M.C.M.'s *Standards and Guidelines* Section 4.2.
2. The Stage 4 mitigative excavation entails hand excavation in accordance with the M.C.M.'s *Standards and Guidelines*, Section 4.2 and 4.3, Table 4.1, and will include the contiguous excavation of one-metre-square units



around test units 493N-203E, 495N-200E, and 500N-200E as illustrated on Supplementary Documentation Figure 2, until two metres beyond any exposed cultural feature and artifact cut-off yields are met, or until the Project limits are reached. Excavation can not be considered to have been completed until there are yields of fewer than 10 analysable artifacts from units at the edge of block excavation. Excavation must continue if units include at least two of the following: formal tools or diagnostic artifacts, fire-cracked rock, bone, or burnt artifacts. Hand excavation must extend a minimum of two metres beyond uncovered cultural features.

All units will be excavated five-centimetres into sterile B-horizon and all excavated soil will be screened through six-millimetre and/or three-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery, as appropriate. All identified cultural features will be excavated and fully documented only after complete exposure.

Stage 4 mitigative excavation will also entail mechanical stripping, as outlined in the M.C.M.'s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 4.2.3, only after hand excavation is complete. This will involve the mechanical removal of the remaining overburden to fully expose the underlying B-horizon. Mechanical stripping must extend at minimum 10 metres beyond any potential cultural features encountered or until the Project limits are reached. All exposed B-horizon will be cleaned by shovel ("shovel shine") or trowel and the subsoil surface examined for cultural features. All identified cultural features will be excavated by hand as per *Standards and Guidelines*, Section 4.2 and fully documented only after complete exposure. All features will be excavated a minimum of five-centimetres into B-horizon and the fill will be screened through three-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. As per Section 4.4, soil samples will be taken from all features documented at the site.

3. The proponent and their consulting archaeologist shall continue to consult and engage with the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, the Williams Treaties First Nations including: Alderville First Nation, the Chippewas of Beausoleil



First Nation, the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, the Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, and the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation and the Huron-Wendat Nation for the duration of the Stage 4 mitigation of the Wesley Acres (ALGH-83) site within the 565 Wesley Acres Road Project lands. The proponent and their consulting archaeologist will contact these Nations prior to the start of the Stage 4 excavation to arrange for representatives from the Nations to participate in the Stage 4 site excavation.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, all seven of the Williams Treaties First Nations and the Huron-Wendat Nation, approval authority, and the Archaeology Programs Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, should be immediately notified. The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's approval has been received.



6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

The following advice on compliance is provided:

- 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*, Revised Statutes of Ontario 1990, c 0.18, as amended in 2023. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, Statute of Ontario 2002. c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

7.0 Bibliography and Sources

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8.0 Images

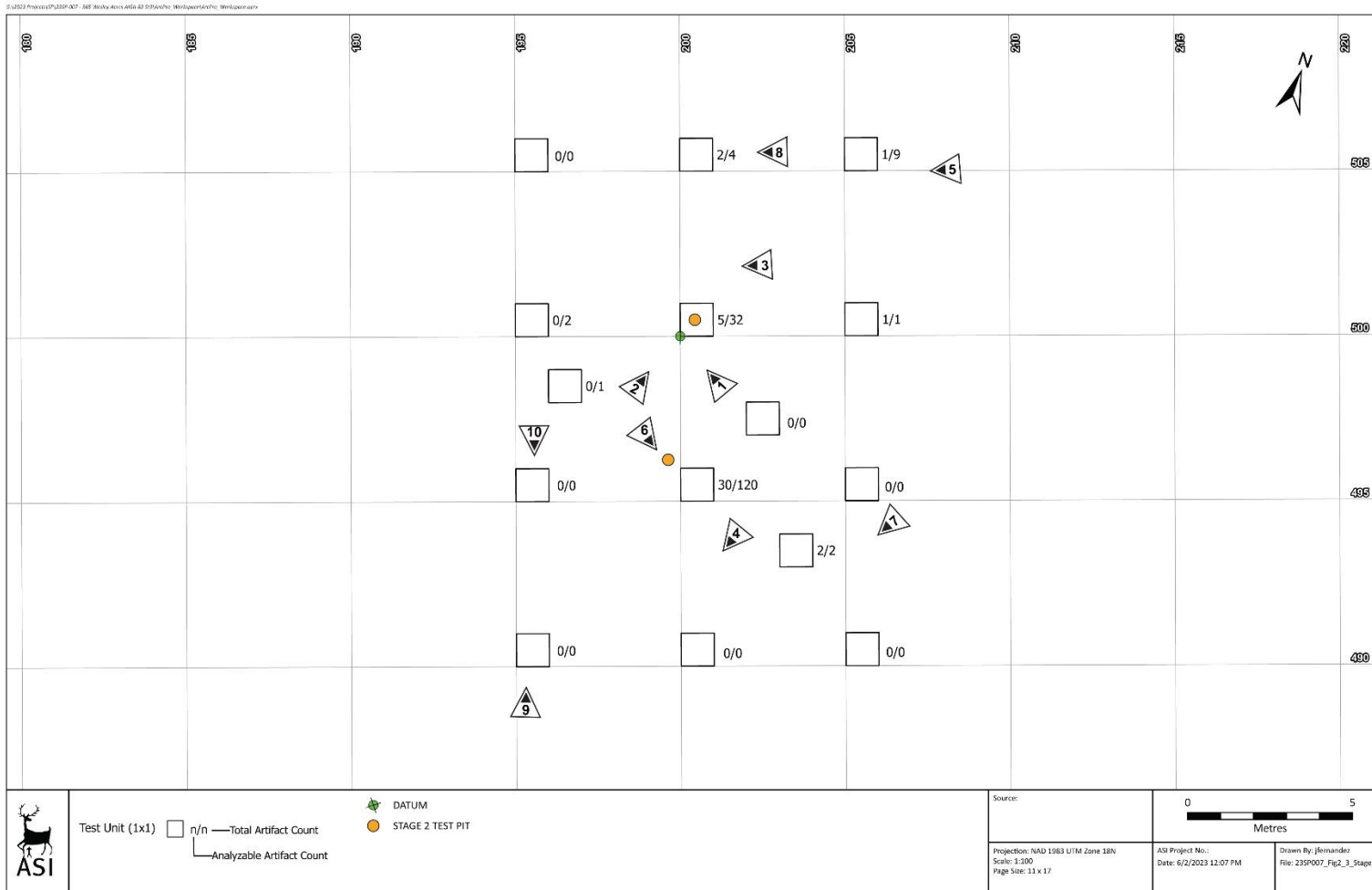


Figure 3: Stage 3 Results - Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site, No Aerial Base Layer

Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site Photographic Plates – Key Plan.



Plate 1: Looking northwest at establishment of Datum stake 500N-200E.



Plate 2: Looking west at the establishment of the five-metre site grid.



Plate 3: Looking south at the excavation of test unit 490N-200E.



Plate 4: Looking west at test unit excavation along the 505N grid line.

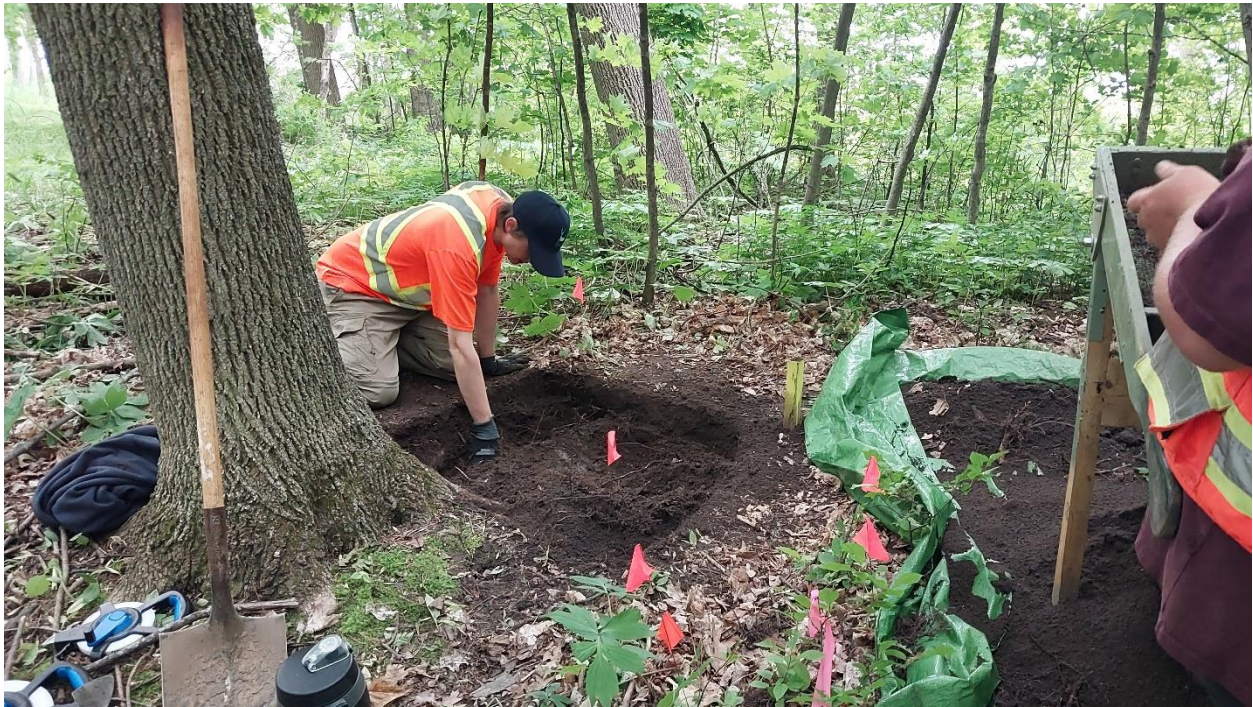


Plate 5: Looking southeast at the excavation of test unit 495N-200E.



Plate 6: View looking southwest at the excavation of test unit 493N-203E.



Plate 7: Stratigraphic profile of test unit 505N-200E: topsoil overlying B-horizon.



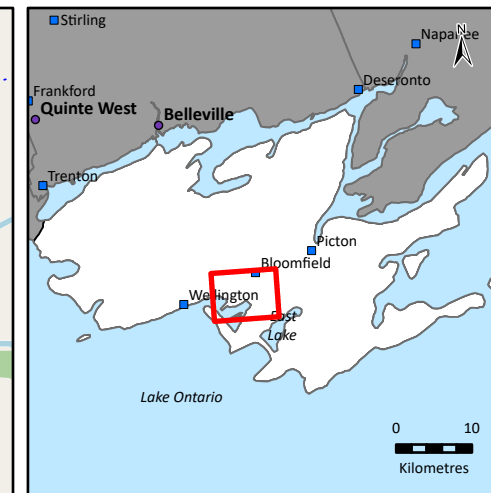
Plate 8: Stratigraphic profile of test unit 490N-195E: topsoil overlying B-horizon.



Plate 9: Test unit 495N-195E, example of lateral tree and oblique/heart roots encountered and protected during unit excavation.

9.0 Maps





PROJECT AREA

Sources: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri, Province of

Projection: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 18N
Scale: 1:25,000

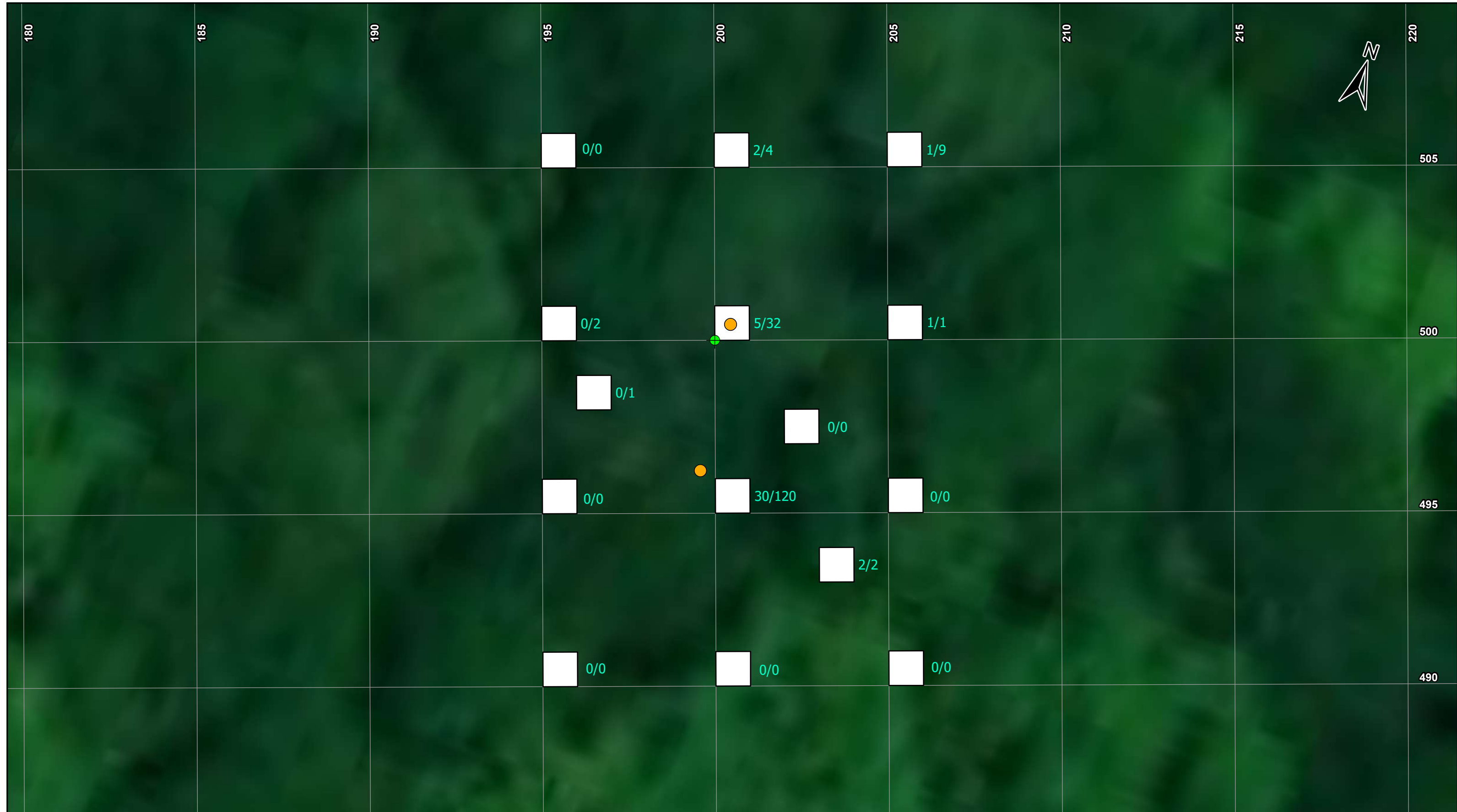
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ASI Project No: Drawn By: jfernandez
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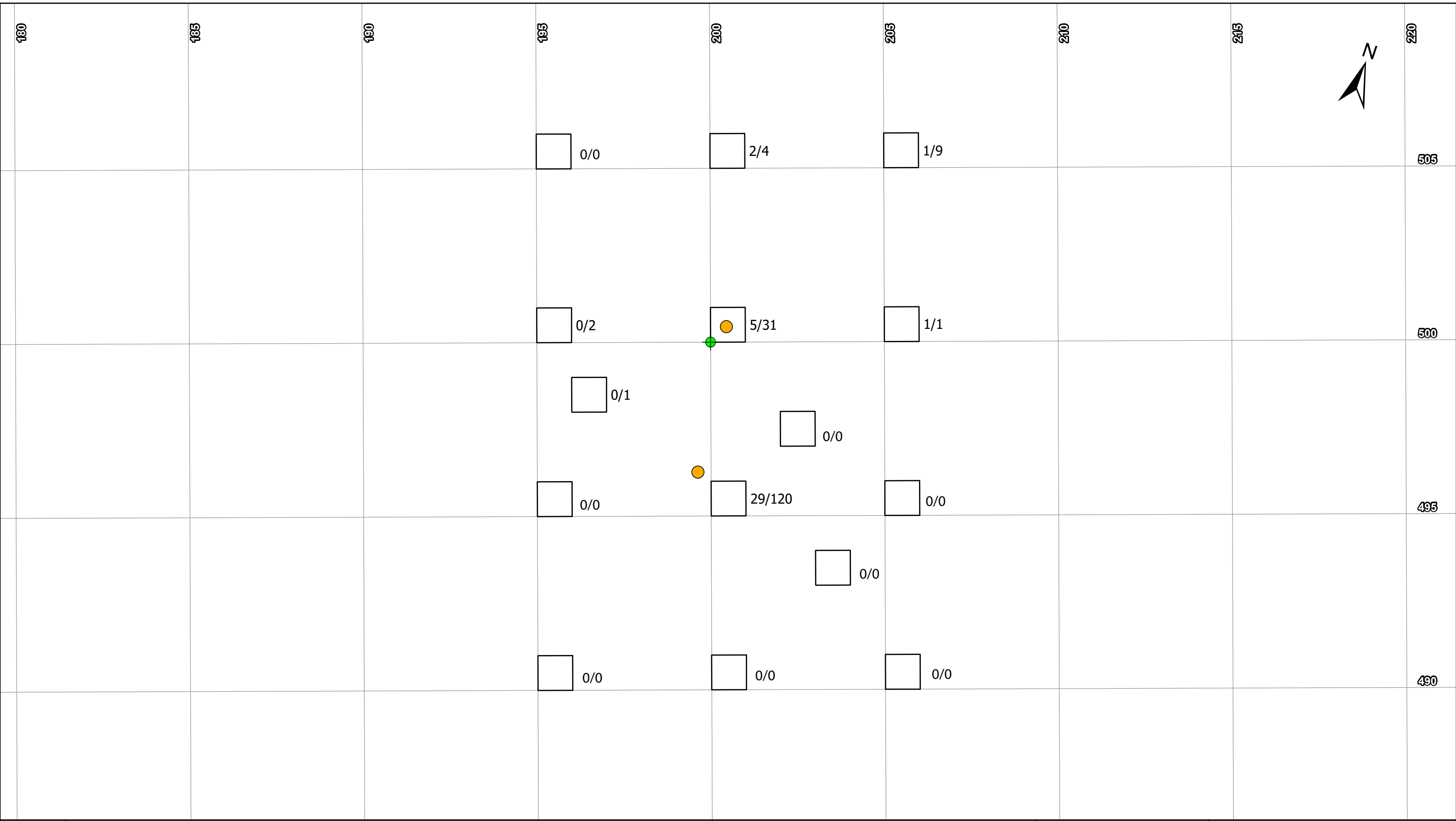
Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Project Area



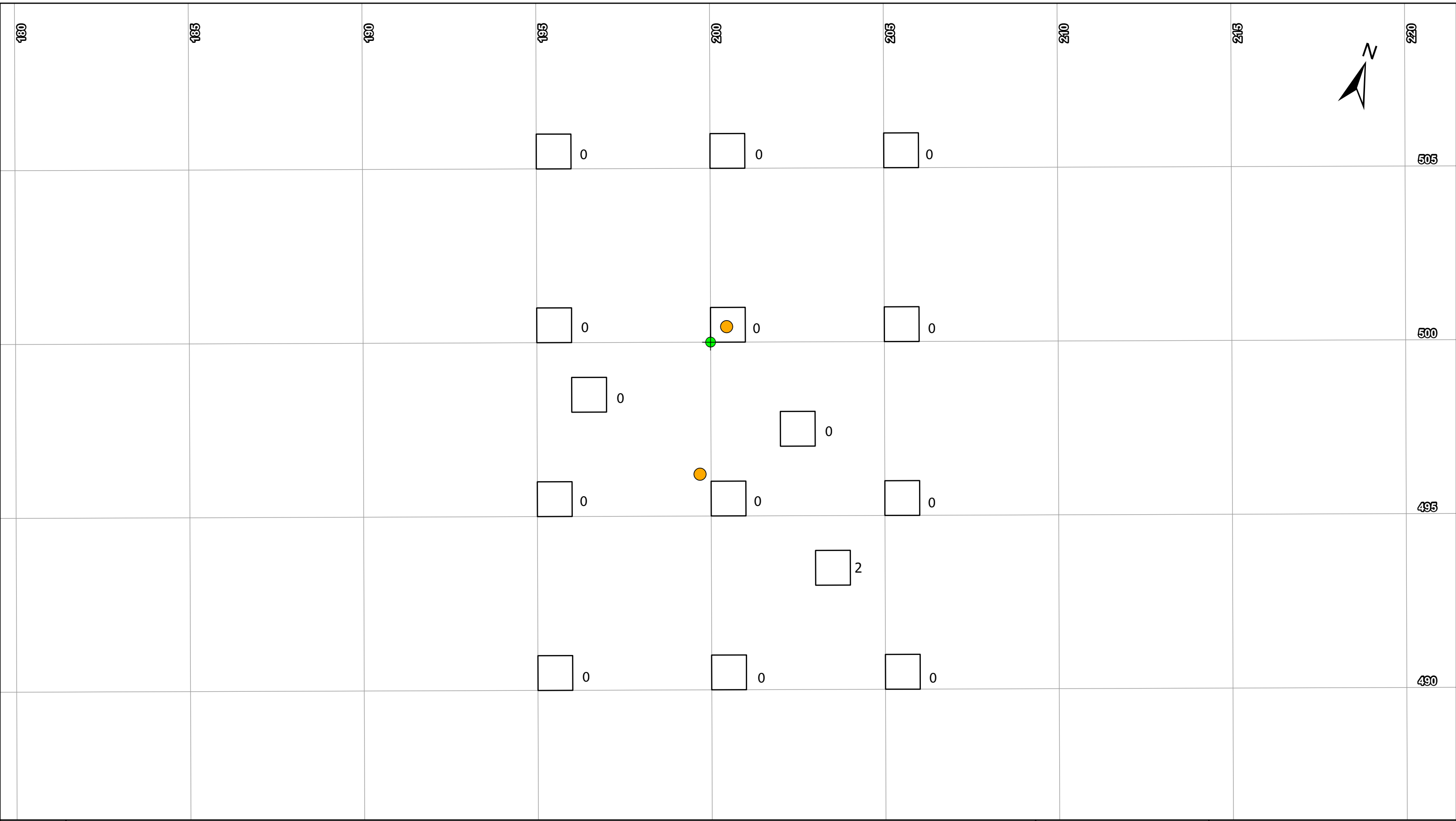
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Figure 2: Stage 3 Results - Wesley Acres (AIGH-83) site



	Test Unit (1x1) n/n —Unanalyzable ceramic artifact count —Analyzable ceramic artifact count	● DATUM ● STAGE 2 TEST PIT	Source:	0 <div style="width: 100%; height: 5px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(90deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px);"></div> 5 Metres	
			Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N Scale: 1:100 Page Size: 11 x 17	ASI Project No.: Date: 6/2/2023 1:32 PM	Drawn By: jfernandez File: 23SP007_Fig4_Stage_3_ceramic

Figure 4: Stage 3 Results - Ceramic Artifact Distribution for Wesley Acres (AI Gh-83) site




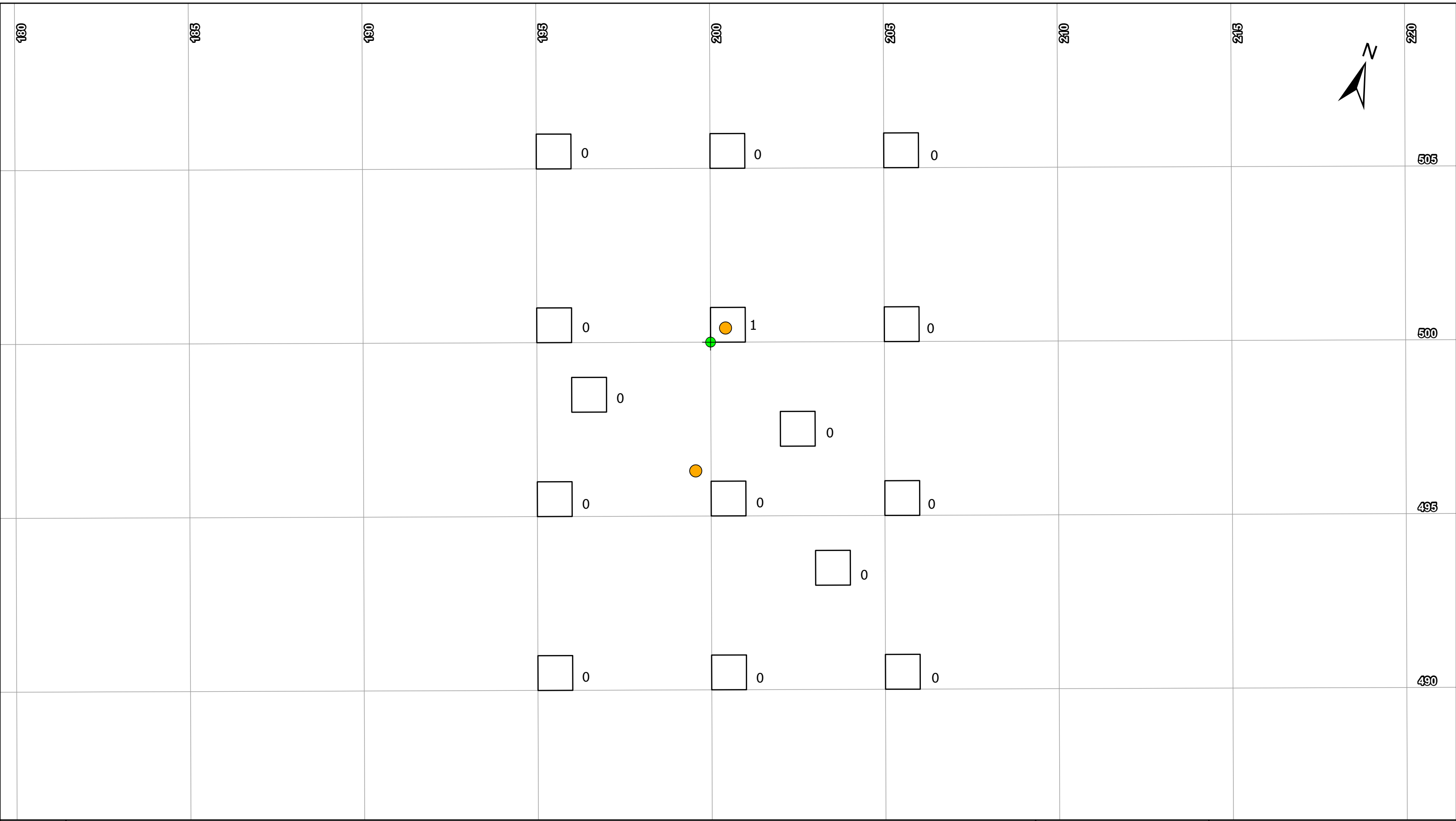
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	Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N Scale: 1:100 Page Size: 11 x 17		ASI Project No.: Date: 6/2/2023 1:40 PM	Drawn By: jfernandez File: 23SP007_Fig5_Stage_3_Lithics	

Figure 5: Stage 3 Results - Lithic Artifact Distribution for the Wesley Acres (AIgh-83) site




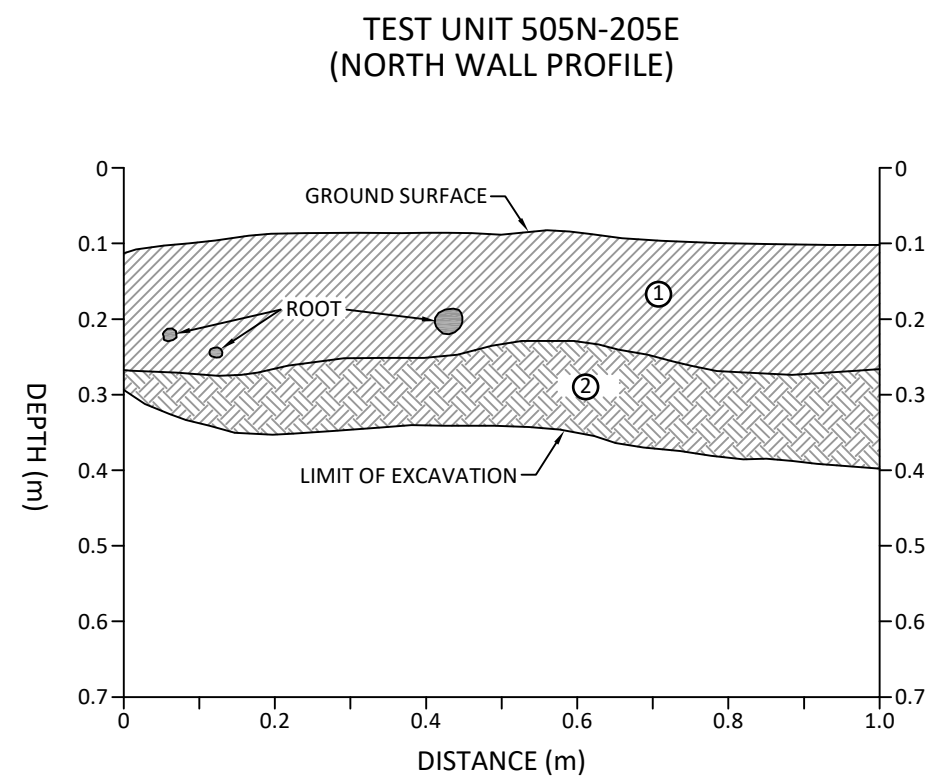
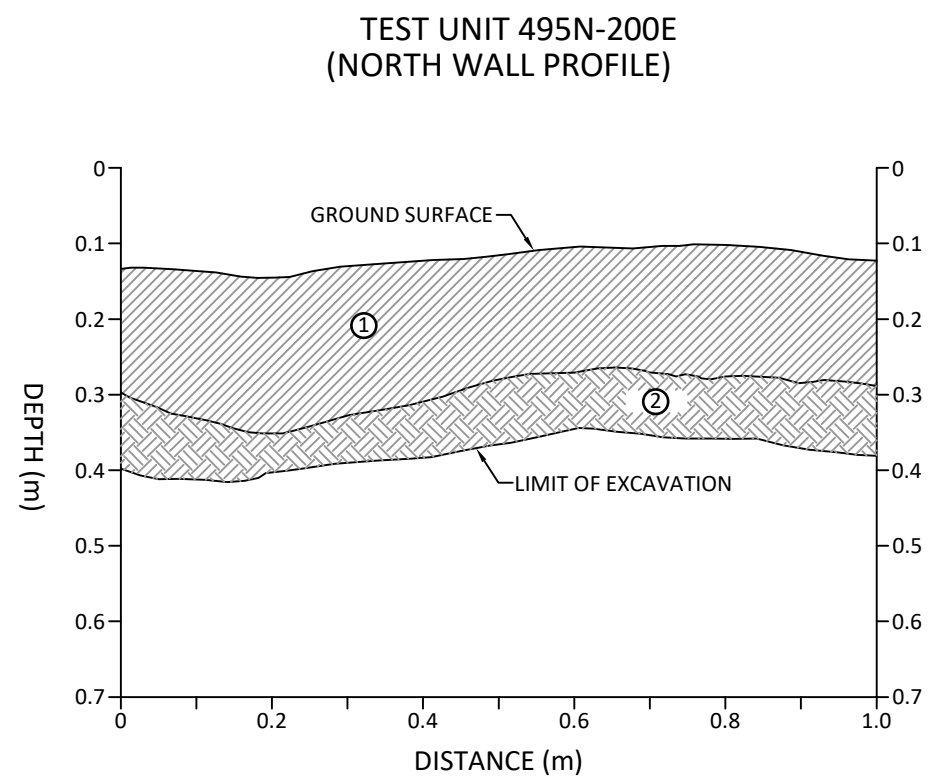
	Test Unit (1x1)  n — Faunal artifact count	 DATUM  STAGE 2 TEST PIT	Source:	
	Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N Scale: 1:100 Page Size: 11 x 17	ASI Project No.: Date: 6/2/2023 1:40 PM	Drawn By: jfernandez File: 23SP007_Fig6_Stage_3_Faunal	

Figure 6: Stage 3 Results - Faunal Artifact Distribution for Wesley Acres (AIgh-83) site



- ① TOPSOIL - SANDY LOAM 10YR 2/1 BLACK
- ② SUBSOIL - SAND 10YR 4/3 BROWN



ASI PROJECT NO.: 23SP-007 DRAWN BY: A.C.
 DATE: June 19, 2023 FILE: 23SP-007 Profiles

Figure 7: Stage 3 Stratigraphic Profiles for Test Units 495N-200E and 505N-205E.

10.0 Appendices



Appendix A: Indigenous Ceramics Catalogue for the Wesley Acres (AIGh-83) site

Cat #	Operation	Context	Type	Portion	Qty	ID	Comments
P1	TUE	495N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Analyzable Sherd	Body	1		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Stamped Linear Right Obliques over Plain [Body]; NOTES: temper: sand and grit; motif likely associated with shoulder
P2	TUE	495N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Analyzable Sherd	Neck	1		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Incised Horizontals [Neck]; NOTES: temper: grit
P3	TUE	495N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Analyzable Sherd	Neck	1		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Neck]; NOTES: temper: sand; calcium carbonate on interior
P4	TUE	495N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Analyzable Sherd	Neck	2		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Neck]; NOTES: temper: sand
P5	TUE	495N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Analyzable Sherd	Neck-Shoulder	1		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Neck] over Plain [Shoulder]; NOTES: temper: sand and grit; rounded shoulder
P6	TUE	495N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Analyzable Sherd	Body	3		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]; NOTES: temper: sand; encrustation on interior
P7	TUE	495N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Analyzable Sherd	Body	8		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]; NOTES: temper: grit
P8	TUE	495N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Analyzable Sherd	Body	12		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]; NOTES: temper: sand
P9	TUE	495N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	91		
P10	TUE	498N-196E 1 m square Topsoil	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	1		
P11	TUE	500N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Analyzable Sherd	Neck-Body	1		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Neck] over Plain [Shoulder] over Impressed Punctates [Body]; NOTES: temper: sand; rounded shoulder; isolated punctate on body
P12	TUE	500N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Analyzable Vessel	Rim-Neck	1	1	TYPE: Undecorated Collared Vessel; MORPHOLOGY: Rim - Outflaring and Collared (Well-Developed and Rounded); Lip - Flat; Collar Height: 16.83 mm; Max Collar Thickness: 10.39 mm; Lip Thickness: 6.31 mm; SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed lip; Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Rim] over Plain [Neck]; NOTES: temper: sand

Cat #	Operation	Context	Type	Portion	Qty	ID	Comments
P13	TUE	500N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Analyzable Sherd	Body	2		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]; NOTES: temper: sand and grit
P14	TUE	500N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Misc Ceramic Object	n/a	1		MORPHOLOGY: Juvenile Vessel; NOTES: irregular shape, fired clay, likely juvenile
P15	TUE	500N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	26		
P16	TUE	500N-205E 1 m square Topsoil	Analyzable Sherd	Neck-Shoulder	1		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Incised Left Obliques [Neck] over Plain [Shoulder]; NOTES: temper: sand; rounded shoulder
P17	TUE	500N-195E 1 m square Topsoil	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	2		
P18	TUE	505N-205E 1 m square Topsoil	Analyzable Sherd	Body	1		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]; NOTES: temper: sand and grit
P19	TUE	505N-205E 1 m square Topsoil	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	8		
P20	TUE	505N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Analyzable Sherd	Neck-Body	1		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Incised Opposed (Right/Left) [Neck] over Incised Horizontals [Shoulder] over Plain [Body]; NOTES: temper: sand and grit; rounded shoulder; encustation on interior
P21	TUE	505N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Analyzable Sherd	Body	1		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]; NOTES: temper: sand
P22	TUE	505N-200E 1 m square Topsoil	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	2		

Appendix B: Flaked Lithic Artifacts Catalogue for the Wesley Acres (AlGh-83) site

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
1	1	493N - 203E	Topsoil	Biface	Indeterminate	L:17.1 mm W:12.5 mm T:3.9 mm; Refined fragment that appears to be bifacially-worked and represents a tool fragment or Bipolar flake fragment; possible Huronia chert or Pennsylvania Jasper
2	1	493N - 203E	Topsoil	Biface	Indeterminate	L:12.1 mm W:9.1 mm T:3.5 mm; Refined fragment that appears to be bifacially-worked and represents a tool fragment or Bipolar flake fragment; possible Huronia chert or Pennsylvania Jasper

Grand Total : 2 artifacts

Appendix C: Faunal Remains Catalogue for the Wesley Acres (AIGh-83) site

Cat #	Context	Stratum	Class	Common	Element	Portion	Qty	Thermal	Notes
1	Lot	Lot 1	Reptilia	Emydidae	carapace	fragment	1	Y	Marginal plate fragment. Closest match is the painted turtle <i>Chrysemys picta</i> but the specimen is too small to make a solid identification.; Charred: 1
Total							1		