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Nov 10, 2021

William Finlayson (P059)  
This Land Archaeology Inc.  
PO BOX 280 Moonstone ON L0K 1E0

**RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports:  
Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Final Report on the Stage 4  
Mitigation of Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262) located on Part of Lot 11, Concession 11,  
Geographic Township of Esquesing, Now in the Town of Halton Hills, Regional  
Municipality of Halton, Ontario ", Dated Oct 27, 2021, Filed with MHSTCI Toronto  
Office on Nov 3, 2021, MHSTCI Project Information Form Number P059-0933-2020,  
MHSTCI File Number 0004568**

Dear Dr. Finlayson:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.<sup>1</sup> This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the mitigation of the study area as depicted in Maps 6a, 6b, 6c and 6d of the above titled report and recommends the following:

As Stage 4 mitigation is complete, recommendations are therefore as follows:

o Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262) has been subjected to a full site excavation and documentation in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* holds no further CHVI. As such, no further archaeological work is required.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Zeeshan Abedin  
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer  
Maria Herrera, Fieldgate Land Developments Limited  
Jeff Markowiak, Halton Hills

<sup>1</sup> *In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.*

27 October 2021

Final Report on the Stage 4 Mitigation of  
Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262) located on  
Part of Lot 11, Concession 11,  
Geographic Township of Esquesing,  
Now in the Town of Halton Hills,  
Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario

Submitted to: The Proponent

And to: The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

Licensee: William D. Finlayson (P059)

PIF Number: P059-0933-2020 (Stage 4)

Related PIFs: P379-0015-2015 (Stage 1-2) and P379-0029-2015 (Stage 3)

Report Type: Original

## Executive Summary

This Land Archaeology Inc. (TLA) was contracted by the proponent to conduct the Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts on Norval Site 1 (AjGx-261), Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262), Norval Site 3 (AjGx-263), and Norval Site 6 (AjGx-264) all of which were located within their property holdings on Part of Lot 11, Concession 11, in the Town of Halton Hills, Ontario.

This report documents the Stage 4 mitigation of Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262).

Originally, in 2015, TLA was contracted to conduct a Stage 1-2 study that encompassed part of their property across Lots 11-12, Concession 11, including the current study area.

The Stage 1 assessment indicated that the property retained potential for the recovery of archaeological resources, as such Stage 2 was recommended.

Subsequently, TLA conducted the recommended Stage 2 assessment at which time 4 isolated Indigenous findspots were identified, which did not require further archaeological work; and six Euro-Canadian scatters of artifacts were found and registered as archaeological sites: Norval Site 1 (AjGx-261), Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262), Norval Site 3 (AjGx-263), Norval Site 4 (AjGx-265), Norval Site 5 (AjGx-266) and Norval Site 6 (AjGx-264).

Of the six sites, Norval Site 1, Norval Site 2, Norval Site 3, and Norval Site 6 met the criteria to require a Stage 3 site specific assessment. Due to the paucity of artifacts found at Norval Site 4 and Norval Site 5, no further work was recommended. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number: P379-0015-2015.

The 2015 Stage 3 site specific assessment proceeded first with a Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP), followed by unit excavations across the core extent of each site.

Analysis of the artifacts recovered along with the in-depth archival research indicated all four sites represented a domestic occupation from the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. With over 80% of the artifacts indicating a pre-1870 occupation, these sites met the criteria to require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts which was recommended. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Numbers: P379-0028-2015, Norval Site 1 (AjGx-261); P379-0029-2015, Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262); P379-0035-2015, Norval Site 3 (AjGx-263); P379-0036-2015, Norval Site 6 (AjGx-264).

This is the Final Mitigation report on Norval Site 2.

Stage 4 mitigation included the identification and investigation of fourteen cultural features, the recovery of 2,272 artifacts and the mechanical topsoil removal (MTR) of 2,573 square metres.

The fourteen cultural features investigated were interpreted as: drains (2), post moulds (4), pits (6), animal faunal deposit (1) and lastly a feature identified as unknown (1). No meaningful habitation features such as cellars, wells or privies were found despite the extensive site area (2,573 square metres) subject to MTR.

Ultimately, in-depth archival research, in tandem with the results of Stage 4 mitigation, indicates that only Norval Site 1 was representative of a domestic occupation based on the cellar and well features discovered. The cellar is likely all that remains of the 1 ½ storey wood home noted in the 1891 Census as the residence of the Russell family, which was also potentially occupied by various tenant farmers before them. Norval Site 2 contained cultural features such as pits, a drain, and a faunal deposit, which indicates that this site may have constituted a refuse area for the Russel homestead (Site 1).

In conclusion, Norval Site 2 is interpreted to represent a refuse area.

As Stage 4 mitigation is complete, recommendations are therefore as follows:

- Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262) has been subjected to a full site excavation and documentation in accordance with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists holds no further CHVI. As such, no further archaeological work is required.

It is recommended that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports and a letter of confirmation be issued by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries supporting these recommendations.

## Project Personnel

Project Director:	William D. Finlayson, Ph.D. (P059)
Field Director	Theresa (Gwynne) Carlos, MA. (P1206)
Field Crew:	Andrew Manners Becca Scott Bob White Brad Bidmead Brienne McDonald Corey Ramsbottom Jessie Woodrow Jordan Downey Kari Bevan Larry Duncan Mara Laima Skobe Terry Sallows Theresa (Gwynne) Carlos Zack Cousineau
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Faunal Analysis:	Theresa (Gwynne) Carlos
Floral Analysis:	Corey Ramsbottom
Report Production:	William D. Finlayson Corey Ramsbottom Janine Stroud

## Table of Contents

Select [Table of Contents to jump to subject.](#)

Executive Summary .....	i
Project Personnel .....	iii
Table of Contents .....	iv
<b>1.0</b> Location and Environment .....	1
<b>2.0</b> Project Context .....	1
2.1 Project Context: Development Context .....	1
2.2 Project Context: Study Area Determination .....	2
2.3 Project Context: Historical Context .....	2
2.3.1 Pre-Contact History .....	2
Table 1: Chronology of the Occupation of South-Central Ontario .....	2
2.3.2 General Post-Contact History .....	4
2.3.3 Study Area Post-Contact History .....	5
2.4 Project Context: Archaeological Context .....	7
Table 2: Sites within 1 kilometre of the Current Study Area (Norval Site 2) .....	7
2.4.1 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork .....	8
<b>3.0</b> Stage 3: Historical Documentation .....	9
<b>4.0</b> Stage 4 Mitigation .....	11
4.1 Stage 3 Recommendations for Stage 4 Mitigation .....	11
4.2 Stage 4: Site Specific Methods .....	11
4.3 UTM Coordinates .....	15
Table 3: UTM Coordinates .....	16
4.4 Stage 4 Record of Finds .....	16
Table 4: Total Artifact Assemblage by Class .....	16
Table 5: Ceramic Class Artifacts with Production Date Range .....	17
Table 6: Floral Specimens by Feature .....	17
Table 7: Faunal Specimens .....	18
Table 8: Glass Class Artifacts by Production Date Range .....	18
Table 9: Other Class Artifacts .....	19
Table 10: Features Investigated and Summary of Artifact Location .....	19
Table 11: Artifact Class by Feature Investigated .....	20
Table 12: Relative Feature Dating by Artifact Production Date Range .....	21
Table 13: Inventory of Records .....	21
4.5 Stage 3: Analysis and Conclusions .....	22
4.6 Stage 4: Recommendations .....	23
<b>5.0</b> Advice on Compliance of Legislation .....	23

<b>6.0 Bibliography</b>	25
Figure 1: Location of subject property containing Norval Site 2.	28
Figure 2: 1858, George Tremaine, <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario</i> .	29
Figure 3: 1877, Walker and Miles, <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario</i> .	30
Figure 4: Current land use, Norval Site 2 area subject to Stage 4 MTR.	31
Figure 5: Stage 3 Recommendations for Stage 4 MTR (Figure 15 in the Stage 3 report).	32
Figure 6a: Results of previous assessments and Stage 4 mitigation showing the location of block excavation, features, and extent of MTR.	33
Figure 6b: Results of Stage 4 mitigation on current land use with MTR extent, feature locations, select photo points and 5 site reference points.	34
Figure 6c: Stage 4 close up showing block excavation and plan view of features investigated with select photo points.	35
Figure 6d: Stage 4 block excavation with number of artifacts recovered.	36
Figure 7: Location of Norval Site 2 on survey.	37
Figure 8: Feature 1 – Stone Break Drain, plan view.	38
Figure 9: Feature 2 – Drain, plan and profile view.	39
Figure 10: Feature 5 – Faunal Deposit, plan and profile view.	40
Figure 11: Feature 8 – Post Mould, plan and profile view.	41
Figure 12: Feature 12 – Pit, plan and profile view.	42
Figure 13: Feature 13 – Unknown feature, plan and profile view.	43
Plate 1: Block excavation in progress.	44
Plate 2: Block excavation complete (view looking SE).	44
Plate 3: Area subject to MTR.	44
Plate 4: Area subject to MTR	44
Plate 5: Feature excavation in progress.	45
Plate 6: Feature excavation in progress.	45
Plate 7: Plan view of Feature 6 (Post).	45
Plate 8: Profile view of Feature 6 (Post).	45
Plate 9: Plan view of Feature 7 (Pit).	46
Plate 10: Profile view of Feature 7 (Pit).	46
Plate 11: Detail of Feature 1, stone break drain (looking northwest).	46
Plate 12: Plan view of Feature 2, drain (looking northwest).	46
Plate 13: Sample of Artifacts recovered.	47
Plate 14: Sample of Artifacts recovered.	48
<b>7.0 Appendix:</b>	49
Table 14: Artifact Catalogue – Norval Site 2.	49



## 1.0 Location and Environment

The Current Study Area is the Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262) located within an active agricultural field on Lot 11, Concession 11 in the Town of Halton Hills, Ontario (Figure 1).

The Norval 2 Site is located within a larger Subject Property located on Lot 11 and Lot 12, Concession 11, Town of Halton Hills, Ontario. It is bordered to the north by agricultural fields, to the south by 10<sup>th</sup> Line, and to the northeast and northwest by agricultural fields and wood lots.

The northeastern corner of the property is located within the Peel Plain physiographic region while the balance of the property is located within the South Slope region. Norval Site 2 is located in the South Slope region.

## 2.0 Project Context

### 2.1 Project Context: Development Context

This Land Archaeology Inc. (TLA) was contracted by the proponent to conduct the Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts on Norval Site 1 (AjGx-261), Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262), Norval Site 3 (AjGx-263), and Norval Site 6 (AjGx-264) all of which were located within their property holdings on Part of Lot 11, Concession 11, in the Town of Halton Hills, Ontario. This report documents the Stage 4 mitigation of Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262).

Originally, TLA was contracted in 2015 to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of the Subject Property which is comprised of part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 11 in the Town of Halton Hills.

The 2015 Stage 2 AA identified six Euro-Canadian sites, and four isolated Indigenous findspots. Recommendations at the conclusion of the Stage 2 assessment asserted that four of the Euro-Canadian sites met the criteria to require a Stage 3 site specific assessment, whereas the other 2 Euro-Canadian sites (Norval Site 4 and 5) and the isolated Indigenous findspots did not meet the criteria to require further archaeological work. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number: P379-0015-2015

The subsequent 2015 Stage 3 assessment resulted in the determination that the four sites subject to Stage 3 assessment (Norval Site 1, Site 2, Site 3, and Site 6) met the criteria to require mitigation of developmental impacts through excavation as preservation was not viable. Reports accepted into the Public Register under PIF Numbers: P379-0028-2015, Norval Site 1 (AjGx-261); P379-0029-2015, Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262); P379-0035-2015, Norval Site 3 (AjGx-263); P379-0036-2015, Norval Site 6 (AjGx-264).

AAs were required as a condition of Draft Plan approval by the Approval Authority, and the Planning Act legislation. The Proponent is planning on developing the Subject Property for residential purposes. The development of residential lands is governed by the Planning Act (R.S.O. 1990) and the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O.1990).

The assessment was conducted before Draft Plan submission.

## 2.2 Project Context: Study Area Determination

The Norval Site 2 limits were verified through the maps and UTM coordinates detailed in the completed TLA Stage 3 reports.

Permission to conduct an AA, including collecting and curating artifacts was given by the proponent.

## 2.3 Project Context: Historical Context

The original Stage 1-2 report under PIF Number: P379-0015-2015, accepted into the Public Register, provided a Stage 1 background study. The original historical summary has been augmented as is presented below.

### 2.3.1 Pre-Contact History

Table 1: Chronology of the Occupation of South-Central Ontario

Time Period	Date Range
Paleo-Indian	9,000 – 8,000 B.C.E.
Archaic	8,000 – 1,000 B.C.E.
Initial Woodland	1,000 B.C.E. – A.D. 800
Terminal Woodland	A.D. 800 – 1700 (Time of Colonial Contact)

The Paleo-Indian period (circa 9,000 to 8,000 B.C.E.) marks the first occupation of Southern Ontario. As the glaciers retreated, a Lichen Woodland environment evolved, and these new areas were occupied by the earliest Indigenous peoples.

The first occupants, known as Paleo-Indian peoples, made spear points, some of which were fluted and some not. They occupied the shores of glacial Lake Algonkian as well as other areas such as around Rice Lake. These people hunted caribou and other now-extinct Pleistocene animals such as mammoth and mastodon. Following these early Paleo-Indians there is an occupation by Plano Peoples (8,500-6,000 B.C.E.), the occupation at times being contemporaneous with Early Archaic Peoples. Our knowledge of these early occupations of southern Ontario is limited due to an artifact assemblage comprised of chipped stone tools of chert and the absence of ground stone and bone artifacts as well as other organic material.

Following the Paleo-Indian period is the Archaic period (circa 8,000 to 1,000 B.C.E.), a time of transition to the modern environment of southern Ontario of today's Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest region. The Indigenous occupants continued to hunt but there was a greater emphasis on smaller animals, fishing, and gathering for subsistence. These subsistence strategies involved a seasonal pattern of occupying different areas throughout the year as different foodstuff became locally available. Among the new technologies and ideas which appeared during the Archaic was the manufacturing of lance and spear

points from ground slate, the adoption of spear throwers with stone weights (atlatls), and the use of native copper for ornaments and tools. Ground stone woodworking tools such as gouges, axes, and adzes were used as well as bone tools such as harpoons and fish hooks. Stone smoking pipes appeared for the first time in the Late Archaic period. Towards the end of the period there is evidence of an increase in the variety of mortuary ceremonialism.

One of the distinctive characteristics of the Initial Woodland period (circa 1,000 B.C.E. to A.D. 800) was the adoption of pottery vessels. Hunting, fishing, and gathering continued to provide the mainstays of the diet and these peoples continued to follow a seasonal pattern. The bow and arrow were introduced in the early part of this period, facilitating more effective hunting techniques. After about A.D. 600, there is evidence of the cultivation of some plant species like wild rice and corn (maize). Existing trade networks were expanded to allow for access to a wider variety of exotic raw materials, and finished goods from both the Northern and Southern regions. The development of a more complex society in which **selected individuals became 'high status' as reflected by the burial practices**. This included changes in mortuary ceremonialism involving the construction of burial mounds, especially in the Rice Lake area.

The Terminal Woodland (circa A.D. 800 to 1700) marked the gradual introduction of agriculture with the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco, paired with an increase in the sedentary lifestyle needed to produce crops. Most of southcentral Ontario was occupied by Algonquian-speaking peoples who continued to occupy their territories into the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with an economy based largely on hunting, fishing, and gathering. Recently published Algonkian oral traditions document the occupation of this **and adjacent parts of southern Ontario since 'time immemorial'**. These oral traditions tell of alliances with other Indigenous groups, which allowed the early Iroquoian people to settle in their territory to grow their crops for periods of the year. These alliances were maintained by trade with the Iroquoians, which involved the Algonquians obtaining food in exchange for goods such as furs. These alliances also involved the exchange of marriage partners among the allied groups.

The Miller site, located on the Duffin Creek drainage, is the earliest Terminal Woodland Iroquoian village found to date within southcentral Ontario. Occupied by the Pickering People and dating to approximately A.D. 800, it was comprised of a minimum of six short longhouses, with the potential for as many as ten longhouses. The settlement was surrounded by a single row of palisades, with an estimated population of 120 people or more and the site was likely occupied for longer than a century.

Over the next 750 years, the Late Woodland Iroquoian peoples expanded their occupation North of the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, as far west as the London area, and as far East as Prince Edward County. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, some groups moved northward, and occupied historic Huronia while the Late Woodland Iroquoian occupation of southwestern Ontario focused on those **lands'** east of the Grand River. They lived in longhouses in villages that were occasionally palisaded, and on a seasonal basis occupied fishing stations, cabins in corn fields, and/or hunting camps. During this time, the original Algonquian-speaking peoples continued to occupy large parts of south-central Ontario while continuing to live in seasonally occupied camps, which allowed for the exploitation of various local food resources. In some parts of southcentral and southwestern Ontario the Algonquian-

speaking Princess Point people – who were early agriculturalists – evolved into the Glen Meyer people, who were dispersed by a conquest by the Pickering Iroquoian-speaking people around A.D. 1300.

The artifacts recovered from the Late Woodland sites reveal improvements to the pottery vessel manufacturing, resulting in large vessels with more sophisticated decoration. The evolution of pipe smoking became more complex, featuring clay and occasionally stone pipes that were very elaborately decorated. There was an increase in the number and new kinds of stone tools, decorative items made by grinding stone, and the appearance of tools and decorative made of bone, antler, and shell. In the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, trade goods of copper, brass, and glass beads, along with perishables such as woolen blankets were obtained through trade with Europeans who were exploring and ultimately settling the St. Lawrence Valley.

With the arrival of the Europeans in 1615, the Huron population was ultimately devastated, first by disease and then by the successful attacks by the New York State Iroquois, similar to the earlier dispersal of the other Iroquoian-speaking groups such as the Neutral. In 1650, part of the surviving Huron people fled to Wendake near Quebec City, while others fled westward.

As Europeans settled into the southern Ontario region, the 18<sup>th</sup> century saw a series of treaties that were negotiated with the resident Algonquian-speaking peoples. This ultimately resulted in the creation of the Williams Treaty First Nations. Those lands which were the focus of this historical summary are part of the 1923 Williams Treaty Clause 2 Lands signed by four Mississauga First Nations (Scugog, Curve Lake, Hiawatha, and Alderville), three Chippewa First Nations (Georgina Island, Rama, and Beausoleil), and the Canadian Government. The Williams Treaty covered 20,000km<sup>2</sup> of land, in exchange for a one-time cash payment to all Indigenous signatories.

Previously, portions of the lands had been obtained by the Government of Upper Canada through the Gunshot Treaty of 1788, which was supposed to include all those lands in which a gun fired at the North shore of Lake Ontario could be heard inland. The Williams Treaty also included lands obtained from the Rice Lake Treaty. In 1818, a treaty known as the Rice Lake Treaty #20 was signed between the Anishinabek people. The treaty covered approximately 1,951,00 acres, and included lands occupied by the Mississaugas of the Rice Lake and Rideau River areas. All men, women, and children were to be given 10 dollars of goods annually. West of the Williams Treaty lands, there are also treaty lands of the Mississaugas of New Credit and the Six Nations of Grand River. These treaties allowed for the settlement of southcentral and southwestern Ontario to European settlers through the displacement of the Indigenous groups.

### 2.3.2 General Post-Contact History

Norval is located in the town of Halton Hills. There are a few possibilities and different narratives for how the name came to be. In 1836, Alexander McNab named the area Norval after John Hume's Scottish play called *Douglas*, as it contains the line "My name is Norval; on the Grampian Hills." However, in 1820, the McNab family may have hailed from Greenock, Scotland on a ship known as the *Young Norval*. Norval was initially named

McNabsville, after James McNab who constructed mills, during the 1820s, along the Credit River (Rayburn, 1995).

According to *Places in Ontario Vol. III*, James McNabb and his parents, John and Janet McNabb emigrated to the area. James McNabb soon after founded the village of Norval. He constructed a dam on the Credit River in 1820, and was known for his various saw, flour and flax mills. In addition, Peter Laird, Captain James Currie, Samuel Currie and Thomas Broadbent were some of Norval's earliest settlers. In 1840, Colonel William Clay owned a general store in which a post office was opened, and he became postmaster. At this time, the name Norval may have come from Norval Creek in Vermont, the originating Stage for many of the early settlers (Mika, 1983).

Norval was located along Toronto-Guelph stage line, and was a common stopping area, as it was known for being a milling hub. Business declined in the 1850s when the Grand Trunk Railway bypassed the town. Eventually Norval station was erected where the rail line crossed the town line, it handled shipment of grain and grain products until its closure in 1926 (Mika, 1983).

Norval became an expansive village, as it included a broom factory, three blacksmiths, saddleries, harness shop, bakeshop, carriage shop, cobbler shops, and various mills (saw, flour, flax and woolen). There were also multiple churches. The new Presbyterian Church replaced an earlier one in 1878, which was constructed outside the village in 1839. St Paul's Anglican Church was a frame building built in 1846. Methodists built a brick church in 1853, which was later replaced by a new Gothic brick building in 1889. After the church union of 1925, it became known as Norval United Church (Mika, 1983).

In 1915, Toronto-Guelph Radial Electric Suburban Railway was established, with its line running through Norval. Five years later, in 1920, Highway 7 was established as a route of travel through the village, and in 1930, the electric railway was dismantled (Mika, 1983).

With the intention of relocating Upper Canada College (Toronto), the College in 1916 purchased a large tract of land in Norval. The land remains vacant, and the College was never relocated (Mika, 1983).

The author Lucy Maud Montgomery, of popular novel series, *Anne of Green Gables*, lived in Norval from 1926 – 1935 (Quaile, 2006).

### 2.3.3 Study Area Post-Contact History

A review of historic resources for the Subject Property assessment resulted in the discovery of two relevant historic maps:

- o 1858, George Tremaine, *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (Figure 2): Illustrates Lots 11 and 12, Concession 11 were within Norval Village. The map indicates various roads and a potential town square which suggests that the area may have been densely developed. No buildings or structures are shown within the overall Subject Property, or the current Study Area (Norval Site 1).

- o 1877, Walker & Miles, Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (Figure 3): This illustrates that Lots 11 and 12, Concession 11 illustrates additional streets within Norval Village. No buildings or structures are shown within the overall Subject Property, or the current Study Area (Norval Site 1). It is possible that the Study Area was planned for development which never took place.

It should be noted that only the structures of those who paid a prime subscription rate were illustrated on some historical mapping. As such, a structure may have been present on the property but was excluded from depiction.

The Study Area in question is located within portions of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 11. Little is known about these specific lots; however, a review of historical documents indicates the following:

- The 1848 Journal of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada states that a road was ordered constructed in 1836 through a portion of Lot 11 and 12 in Concession 11. It is unknown if this was to be a dirt road or a plank road (Ontario Parliament 1848).
- An 1839 edition of the Georgetown Herald included an advertisement for a livestock auction within Lot 12 Concession 11 by Mr. S.J. Lyons Auctioneer. It is unknown if this was the auctioneers place of business, or more likely this area was an active farm and the owner hired the auctioneer (Georgetown Herald 1839).
- A review of historic mapping (Walker & Miles 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County, Figure 2) indicates that the Study Area was fully within the established limits of Norval Village. The historic atlas map clearly indicates various roads and a potential town square which suggests that the area may have been densely developed. However, no evidence of this development can be seen within the aerial images or other historic records. It is possible that the area in question was not densely developed as indicated and that the historic map is indicating a planned Norval expansion which never took place.

Given the historic occupation of Norval, the location of the study area to the existing village and the historic maps, it is clear that there is elevated potential for historic archaeological resources within the Subject Property.

A search conducted on October 31, 2018 (during a subsequent Stage 2 assessment) indicated there are no Historical Plaques or markers placed by the Ontario Heritage Trust Provincial Plaque Program within or within a close proximity to the Subject Property (OHT Plaque Database). Please note this search does not account for municipal or heritage group plaques which maybe present but cannot be found without a physical inspection of the property and surrounding area.

Additionally, a search conducted with the Ministry of Consumer Services on October 31, 2018 (during a subsequent Stage 2 assessment), confirmed the Subject Property contains no registered cemeteries. Nor did it contain any structures designated under Section IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. A church exists adjacent to the Subject Property; as such, personnel communication with the Minister confirmed that no cemeteries or burials existed on the church property.



According to the historical sources consulted, the current Study Area has been used for agricultural purposes since the onset of Euro-Canadian settlement in the area.

## 2.4 Project Context: Archaeological Context

TLA conducted a review of the Ontario Sites Database to determine the nature of any known archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the current Study Area, Norval Site 2. A centroid of the Study Area was selected at UTM 17T 591470.94E; 4832675.93N, in conjunction with the Norval Site 2 dimensions along cardinal axis from this centroid was used to conduct the search in the Sites Module.

This search established that there are currently 19 registered archaeological resources, including Norval Site 2, the subject of this report within 1 kilometre of this site. These sites are shown in the table below. Norval Site 6 (AjGx-261) is located within 46 metres of this site. Other sites located on this property are noted below.

Table 2: Sites within 1 kilometre of the Current Study Area (Norval Site 2)

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AjGx-11	-	-	-	-
AjGx-14	-	-	-	-
AjGx-20	NORVAL 1	Post-Contact	Iroquoian	Othercamp/ campsite
AjGx-21	NORVAL 2	Archaic	Aboriginal	Othercamp/ campsite
AjGx-261	Norval 1	Post-Contact	-	Unknown
AjGx-262	Norval 2	Post-Contact	-	Unknown
AjGx-263	Norval Site 3	Post-Contact	-	homestead
AjGx-264	Norval 6	Post-Contact	-	homestead
AjGx-265	Norval Site 4	Post-Contact	-	agricultural, farmstead
AjGx-266	Norval Site 5	Post-Contact	-	Unknown
AjGx-60	Norval	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/ campsite
AjGx-61	Silver Creek	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/ campsite
AjGx-7	LAIRD	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	Othercamp/ campsite
AjGx-77	Norval 1	Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Othercamp/ campsite
AjGx-78	Norval 2	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGx-79	Norval 3	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGx-80	Norval 4	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGx-81	Norval 5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AjGx-9	-	-	-	-

Previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within 50 metres of the Current Study Area, Norval Site 2 has been detailed below.

### 2.4.1 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

This Land Archaeology Inc. (TLA, 2016). Report on the Stage 1 And 2 Archaeological Assessment of Fieldgate Developments Land, Part of Lots 11 And 12, Concession 11, Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton, Historic Halton Region, Geographic Township of Esquesing North, Ontario. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number: P379-0015-2015.

TLA conducted the Stage 1-2 assessment at which time 4 isolated Indigenous finds were found, which did not require further archaeological work; and six Euro-Canadian scatters of artifacts were found and registered as archaeological sites: Norval Site 1 (AjGx-261), Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262), Norval Site 3 (AjGx-263), Norval Site 4 (AjGx-265), Norval Site 5 (AjGx-266) and Norval Site 6 (AjGx-264).

Of the six sites, Norval Site 1, Norval Site 2, Norval Site 3, and Norval Site 6 met the criteria to require a Stage 3 site specific assessment. Due to the paucity of artifacts found at Norval Site 4 and Norval Site 5, no further work was recommended. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Number: P379-0015-2015.

This Land Archaeology Inc. (TLA, 2016). Report on the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of: Norval Site 1 (AjGx-261), Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262), Norval Site 3 (AjGx-263), Norval Site 4 (AjGx-265), Norval Site 5 (AjGx-266) and Norval Site 6 (AjGx-264). Located on Russell Pines **Property Corp.'s Property**, Part of Lots 11 And 12, Concession 11, Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton, Historic Halton Region, Geographic Township of Esquesing North, Ontario. Report accepted into the Public Register under PIF Numbers: PIF Numbers: P379-0028-2015, Norval Site 1 (AjGx-261); P379-0029-2015, Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262); P379-0035-2015, Norval Site 3 (AjGx-263); P379-0036-2015, Norval Site 6 (AjGx-264).

The 2015 Stage 3 site specific assessment proceeded first with a Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP), followed by unit excavations across the core extent of each site.

Analysis of the artifacts recovered along with the in-depth archival research indicated that all four sites represented a domestic occupation from the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. With over 80% of the artifacts and occupation indicating a pre-1870 occupation, these sites met the criteria to require mitigation of development impacts through excavation, which was recommended.

As the four sites subject to Stage 4 mitigation located on Lot 11, Concession 11, and the Stage 4 final reports are in progress, the analysis and conclusion section of this report addresses the results and interpretations of each site.

The distance between Norval Site 2 and the other sites is as follows: to Norval Site 1: 118 metres; to Norval Site 3 – 355 metres; to Norval Site 6 – 54 metres.



#### Current Report

Norval Site 2 is located in an active agricultural field, approximately 46 metres from the legal property boundary which is adjacent to 10<sup>th</sup> Line (Figure 4).

The surficial geology indicates the Subject Property is comprised of silt, sand and diamicton (poorly sorted materials) and rests on relatively flat terrain at around 225 to 235 metres above sea level. Norval Site 2 is in an area comprised of silt.

Historically, the study area would have been an appropriate area for resource procurement by both pre and post-contact cultural groups.

### 3.0 Stage 3: Historical Documentation

The original crown patent for 100 acres of the southwest half of Lot 11, Concession 11 was issued to James Byrne on May 17, 1824. Byrne did not maintain ownership of the land for long and on June 5, 1827 he sold it to James McNabb (Looking Back Research Services, 2015). The McNabb family had originally emigrated from Scotland to Barnet, Vermont in 1785 and then to Upper Canada in 1805 where they settled in York (Looking Back Research Services, 2015). In 1814, James McNabb married Sarah Marsh and together they moved to Norval in 1827 where they purchased a number of lots, including the study area (Looking Back Research Services, 2015). Upon their arrival to Norval, James McNabb opened a saw and grist mill on the Credit River. Although maintaining ownership of the study area, it seems the McNabb's never came to occupy the land (Looking Back Research Services, 2015).

On November 13, 1835, James McNabb sold the southwest half of Lot 11, Concession 11 to William Allan. Allan, a prominent 19<sup>th</sup> century Canadian businessman and politician, never occupied the study area and sold it to Peter Adamson four years later on October 3, 1839 (Looking Back Research Services, 2015). Peter Adamson also never came to reside on the study area but maintained ownership for the next twenty-five years. Throughout this period, Norval was in the early stages of development. Adamson himself commissioned a survey of Norval in the early 1860's. This survey, carried out by 'Winter and Abrey', laid out an extensive plan of streets and residential blocks within the village. Although some roads within the plan were constructed, the survey was never registered, and it appears only a fraction of the planned roadways were built (Looking Back Research Services, 2015). Presumably, Adamson was retaining ownership of the study area during this time with hopes that development would take place in Norval. Unfortunately, Adamson ran into financial trouble shortly after the survey of Norval was completed and the study area was seized by the Ontario Bank on June 20, 1864 (Looking Back Research Services, 2015).

On October 1, 1868, the bank sold the land to William Clay (Looking Back Research Services, 2015). Clay was another significant player in the early development of Norval. Among many things, he served as postmaster for the Hamlet and was on the Esquesing Township Council for many years (Looking Back Research Services, 2015). The directory of 1870 indicates William Clay was a freeholder of the Study Area (a portion of Lot 11, Concession 11) however it appears he was residing on a different lot (Government of Canada, 1861; Government of Canada, 1870). While Clay was not living on the study area, the directory of 1870 indicates five other individuals were residing as tenants on Lot 11, Concession 11 each in their own homestead (Government of Canada, 1870). The location

and nature of these homesteads is not specified however, it is likely some were located within the study area as the 1878 Historical Atlas displays this area shaded with colour (Figure 2). This shading approach was commonly used on historic mapping to indicate the existence of multiple roads and structures within a small area.

On May 2, 1881, William Clay sold his portion of Lot 11, Concession 11 to William Russell (Looking Back Research Services, 2015). Born on November 19, 1845 in Erin Township, William Russell married Margaret Jane Anderson in 1882, shortly after his purchase of the Study Area (Looking Back Research Services, 2015). As with the previous owners, it does not appear that William Russell came to reside on the Study Area. The Halton County Directory of 1885 does not list Russell on Lot 11, Concession 11 (Government of Canada, 1885). Instead, it appears a series of tenants continued to live and farm the land. By 1891 however, William Russell had come to reside on the Study Area after his wife, Margaret, had passed away in 1890. The census of 1891 indicates Russell, his two young children, a farm laborer and housekeeper, were living in a 1 ½ storey wood home (Government of Canada, 1891). One uninhabited homestead is also recorded on the premises (Looking Back Research Services, 2015). The subsequent directories of 1896 and 1899 indicate William Russell continued to live on the Study Area with his family (Government of Canada, 1896; Government of Canada, 1899). Between 1891 and 1909, the Russell family constructed a new brick homestead presumably to replace the wood homestead shown on the 1891 census. This structure still stands today and is located just outside the Study Area to the north. After his first wife passed away, William Russell remarried in 1899. He would go on to have four more children with his new wife, Margaret McEachern, and remain on the Study Area with them until his death in 1917 (Looking Back Research Services, 2015). After his death, Margaret and her sons continued to run the farm. The 1921 census records them as residing in a six-room brick homestead (Looking Back Research Services, 2015). This structure is presumably the homestead located just outside the Study Area built between 1891 and 1909 to replace the earlier 1 ½ storey wood home.

In conclusion, although an original patent for the Study Area was issued in 1824, it appears the land was not actively inhabited or farmed until the 1870's. The directory from 1870 indicates a number of individual's were residing in homesteads on Lot 11, Concession 11. The directory does not specify the location or nature of these structures however, it is likely some were located within the current Study Area. Alongside this, the Study Area was shaded in on the 1878 Historical Atlas map indicating a number of structures and roads were present. In the 1890's the owner, William Russell, came to live on the land with his family. The 1891 census shows Russell and his family residing in a 1 ½ storey wood home with a single uninhabited structure located elsewhere on the property. The uninhabited structure present could have been a homestead previously occupied by a tenant. The Russell family continued to reside on the Study Area and between 1891 and 1909 they constructed a new brick homestead which still stands today to the northeast of the Subject Property.

## 4.0 Stage 4 Mitigation

### 4.1 Stage 3 Recommendations for Stage 4 Mitigation

Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts was approved in the 2016 Stage 3 report to be conducted by limited block excavation followed by MTR over the extent of the site as delineated through unit excavation. A summary of those recommendations follows.

#### Block Excavation

- Given the quantity and nature of artifacts from Unit 510N-180E, this unit is a unit of archaeological interest as such block excavation is recommended in this location.

#### Mechanical Topsoil Removal

- Mechanical stripping should take place within a reduced site limit, defined by the productivity of artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment and the paucity of artifacts from both Stage 2 and Stage 3 CSP as outlined in Figure 15 in the Stage 3 Report, Figure 5 in this report. This recommendation focuses on the area of clearly observable Cultural Heritage Value or Interest within the overall site limit.
- Shovel shining will be used to expose subsoil features such as cellars, wells, cisterns and privy pits that are anticipated to contain artifacts that have not been broken up and displaced from their primary context by more than a century and a half of farming.
- All mechanical topsoil stripping will be continued 10 m around all identified cultural features.
- All field work methodology, recording and flotation samples will be done in adherence with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines (specifically from privies and root cellars; and collected by stratum).

### 4.2 Stage 4: Site Specific Methods

Stage 4 excavations were conducted over the 19, 20, 23, 26, 27 and 28 October 2020. Weather ranged from warm to cold, with clear to cloudy skies. On 19 October 2020, there was a slight drizzle. However, at all times, lighting conditions were acceptable for the identification of land features, artifacts, and cultural features. The Field Director was Theresa (Gwynne) Carlos (P1206).

#### Block Excavation

As recommended, block excavations were conducted around one Stage 3 unit which was of archaeological interest given the higher than average artifact count in Stage 3 Unit 510N-180E (Figure 6c and 6d).

This unit was relocated using coordinates from the Stage 3 assessment (georeferenced to 10 centimetre accuracy using a Trimble Geo-7x GPS unit). Block excavation units were installed to the accuracy of tape and transit around the original Stage 3 unit. Soils were unfrozen and well drained soils under weather and lighting conditions which permitted appropriate visibility.

Units were 1 metre x 1 metre in size, excavated by hand to a minimum of 5 centimetres into subsoil; all soils were screened through 6 millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Artifacts were recovered and retained by provenience.

The recommended 8 units were excavated, followed by an additional 2 units to the south due to artifact counts which were higher than the original Stage 3 unit count of 290. In total 10 units were excavated resulting in the recovery of 1,160 artifacts (Plates 1 and 2).

Block excavation did not continue outwards as a sufficient number of plough disturbed artifacts had been retrieved (2,921 from Stage 3 and Stage 4 unit excavation) and the entirety of the area was to be subject to MTR. No evidence of features was found within the area subject to block excavation.

Of interest, the fieldstone pile shown to the southwest of the original Stage 3 unit and described in the Stage 3 report had been removed by the farmer. A scatter of fieldstone rocks was present in some of the excavated units, however they were not laid in a manner which would suggest the presence of a historic cultural feature.

#### Mechanical Topsoil Removal

A tracked Gradall with a smooth edge bucket monitored by a Licensed Archaeologist was used to mechanically remove the topsoil from the core of the site as had been recommended (Plates 3-4).

The Gradall removed the topsoil at the subsoil interface, which resulted in excellent subsoil visibility; as such, systematic shovel shining was not required, but was conducted where topsoil remnants formed small pile of earth between Gradall passes and was conducted on stains and potential cultural features.

#### Units with Potential Features identified in the Stage 3 Report

During the Stage 3 assessment, one unit was noted as potentially containing cultural features. As such, during MTR, this unit location was intently investigated through topsoil removal and shovel shining. Upon further exploration, it was determined not be historic cultural features.

- o Unit: 510N-190E.

Subsoil surfaces were not allowed to dry out. Exposed subsoil surfaces were covered with tarpaulins at the end of each day if excavation was incomplete. When feature excavation continued, they were misted with water to ensure the feature could be appropriately delineated.

Gradall stripping was conducted moving in west-east transects starting in the south then moving in a northern direction across the site extent. MTR extended 10 metres past identified cultural features where possible.

As noted above, topsoil removal resulted in the identification and investigation of fourteen cultural feature (Figure 6a and 6b).

#### Feature Excavation

Fourteen cultural features were discovered and subject to investigation (Plates 5-6).

Identified cultural features were fully exposed in plan view by hand using shovels or trowels before excavation. All feature positions were recorded using a D-GPS accurate to 10 centimetres. All features were sectioned, and hand excavated with soils being screened through 6 millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All identified cellar features had a minimum of two quadrants excavated, with further excavation being conducted based upon the professional judgement of the archaeological licensee. Features were then appropriately recorded in plan view via a scaled drawing and photographs.

All features were excavated in standardized 10 cm levels. No features showed evidence of neat stratigraphic deposits, no discernible patterning in the artifact assemblage in relation to standardized levels, and no inferred patterning in any other potential stratum size, all artifacts were collected together with a provenance of Layer 1.

Soil samples were not taken as they were not warranted. No privies or root cellars were identified; additionally, no features contained organic matter indicative as food storage.

Method of feature excavation and description follows.

#### Features 1 and 2 – Drain and Stone Break Drain

Were connected and interpreted to represent a Drain and a Stone Break Drain

- Feature 1 – Figure 8, Plate 11  
Interpreted as a stone break drain connected to Feature 2. The feature extent was fully exposed during MTR before being hand excavated. The purpose of a break drain is to prevent water from progressing further. As such, the feature could not be removed as the stones were on the surface of the subsoil extending into the topsoil. As such a profile was not taken. This feature had an irregular plan (a T shape) and measured 300 cm by 82 cm; followed by 680 cm by 48 to 116 cm. The feature was comprised of stones with artifact inclusions within/and adjacent to the stones. The feature contained 27 artifacts.
- Feature 2 – Figure 9, Plate 12  
Interpreted as a drain, the feature extent was fully exposed during MTR before being hand excavated. The drain was excavated in three 40 cm wide sections, a section excavated every 3 metres. The feature had a linear plan and bathtub profile, measuring 930 cm by 60 cm by 6-15 cm. Feature fill was a brown clay loam with artifact inclusions over a yellow-brown clay subsoil. The feature contained 10 artifacts.

#### Features 3, 6, 8, 14 – Post Moulds

All were identified as post moulds.

- Feature 3  
The feature extent was fully exposed during MTR before being hand excavated. This feature was bisected on an east-west axis with both halves fully excavated by hand.

The feature has a circular plan and conical shaped profile measuring 35 cm by 36 cm and reached a depth of 19 cm. Feature fill was a brown sandy loam overtop a yellow-brown clay loam subsoil. A total of 2 artifacts were found during excavation

- o Feature 6 – Plates 7 and 8

The feature extent was fully exposed during MTR before being hand excavated. This feature was bisected on an east-west axis with both halves fully excavated by hand. The feature has a circular plan and conical shaped profile measuring 47 cm by 50 cm and reached a depth of 36 cm. Feature fill was a brown sandy loam overtop a tan clay loam subsoil. A total of 20 artifacts were found during excavation.

- o Feature 8 – Plan and Profile Figure 11

The feature extent was fully exposed during MTR before being hand excavated. This feature was bisected on an east-west axis with both halves fully excavated by hand. The feature has a circular plan and bell shaped profile measuring 46 cm by 44 cm and reached a depth of 30 cm. Feature fill was a brown sandy silt overtop an orange-brown sandy loam subsoil. A total of 43 artifacts were found during excavation.

- o Feature 14

The feature extent was fully exposed during MTR before being hand excavated. This feature was bisected on a north-south axis with both halves fully excavated by hand. The feature has a circular plan and irregular shaped profile measuring 44 cm by 43 cm and reached a depth of 11 cm. Feature fill was a brown sandy loam overtop an orange-brown clay loam subsoil. A total of 46 artifacts were found during excavation.

Features 4, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 16 - Pits

Were interpreted to represent pits.

- o Feature 4

Interpreted as a pit, the feature extent was fully exposed during MTR before being hand excavated. It was then bisected on an east-west axis with both halves excavated. The feature had an oval plan with a basin profile, measuring 92 cm by 71 cm by 38 cm. Feature fill was a brown clay loam with artifact inclusions over a yellow brown clay loam subsoil. The feature contained 5 artifacts.

- o Feature 7 – Plate 10

Interpreted as a pit, the feature extent was fully exposed during MTR before being hand excavated. It was then bisected on a north-south axis with both halves excavated. The feature had a kidney shaped plan and conical profile, measuring 105 cm by 91 cm by 42 cm. Feature fill was a brown sandy loam with artifact inclusions over a yellow brown sandy loam subsoil. The feature contained 47 artifacts.

- o Feature 9

Interpreted as a pit, the feature extent was fully exposed during MTR before being hand excavated. It was then bisected on a north-south axis with both halves excavated. The feature had a kidney plan and bathtub profile, measuring 90 cm by 81 cm by 17 cm. Feature fill was a brown sandy loam overtop an orange, brown clay subsoil. The feature contained 26 artifacts.

- o Feature 11

Interpreted as a pit, the feature extent was fully exposed during MTR before being hand excavated. It was then bisected on a north-south axis with both halves excavated. The feature had an oval plan with a basin shape profile, measuring 94



cm by 47 cm by 12 cm. Feature fill was a black, brown sandy loam with artifact inclusions over an orange, brown clay loam subsoil. The feature contained 8 artifacts.

- o Feature 12 – Figure 12

Interpreted as a pit, the feature extent was fully exposed during MTR before being hand excavated. It was then bisected on an east-west axis with both halves excavated. The feature had an oval plan with a basin shape profile, measuring 272 cm by 165 cm by 15 cm. Feature fill was a brown sandy loam with artifact inclusions over an orange, brown clay subsoil. The feature contained 49 artifacts.

- o Feature 16

Interpreted as a pit, the feature extent was fully exposed during MTR before being hand excavated. It was then bisected on an east-west axis with both halves excavated. The feature had an oval plan with a basin profile, measuring 131 cm by 128 cm by 18 cm. Feature fill was a brown sandy loam with artifact inclusions over a yellow brown clay loam subsoil. The feature contained 8 artifacts.

Feature 5 – Faunal Deposit -Figure 10

Interpreted as a faunal deposit, the feature extent was fully exposed during MTR before being hand excavated. It was then bisected on an east-west axis with both halves excavated. The feature had an oval plan with a bathtub profile, measuring 104 cm by 64 cm by 16 cm. Feature fill was a brown sandy loam over a yellow brown clay loam subsoil. The feature contained 217 artifacts including 208 faunal specimens.

Feature 13 – Unknown – Figure 13

This feature had an odd plan and profile, feature type is unknown. the feature extent was fully exposed during MTR before being hand excavated. It was then bisected on an east-west axis with both halves excavated. The feature had an irregular plan and profile shape, measuring 242 cm by 320 cm by 17 cm. Feature fill was a brown sandy loam over a yellow brown clay loam subsoil. The feature contained 72 artifacts.

During feature identification prior to hand excavation, two features which were numbered Feature 10 and Feature 15 were found not to be cultural features when excavation commenced. As such, they have been noted as Not a Feature in order to maintain the feature numbering as set out in during fieldwork.

## 4.3 UTM Coordinates

The UTM coordinates are presented below as the site has been subject to complete removal through excavation and documentation in accordance with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines.

All GPS data was collected using a Trimble Geo-7x GPS, UTM grid zone 17, NAD 83 datum with a differential correction method accurate to 10 centimetres.

Table 3: UTM Coordinates

Norval Site 2 5 Site Reference Points		
Figure 6b		
Point	UTM X	UTM Y
N	591484.38	4832707.95
S	591462.98	4832646.32
E	591497.61	4832685.24
W	591439.79	4832676.98
C	591471.76	4832679.37

#### 4.4 Stage 4 Record of Finds

The Stage 4 mitigation of Norval Site 2 resulted in the recovery of 2,272 artifacts, the investigation of 14 cultural features, and mechanical topsoil removal (MTR) of 2,573 square metres. A summary of all artifacts recovered is presented below.

Table 4: Total Artifact Assemblage by Class

Artifact Class	Number of Artifacts	% of Total Assemblage
Architectural	1,160	51.1%
Ceramic	625	27.5%
Faunal	224	9.9%
Floral	3	0.1%
Glass	95	4.2%
Other	165	7.3%
Total	2,272	100.0%

##### Architectural Class Artifacts

The architectural class artifacts numbered 1,160 accounting for 51.1% of the total assemblage. Diagnostic artifacts provide for a production date range from as early as the pre-1830s to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Within this portion of the assemblage, red brick (n=254) and mortar (n=2) held no diagnostic attributes. Nails and window glass provide an indication of production time frames.

Temporally diagnostic artifacts from the architectural class:

- Machine cut nails (n=677) 1830 to 1890s.
- Handmade nails (n=51 pre-1830.
- Thin window glass (<1.5mm) (n= 133) pre-1850.
- Thick window glass (>1.5mm) (n= 3) post 1850.

Source: Kenyon 1980; Nelson 1986



### Ceramic Class Artifacts

The ceramic artifacts numbered 623, accounting for just 27.5% of the total assemblage. Diagnostic artifacts provide for a production date range from as early as 1830s into the 20th century. RWE, Ironstone and Coarse Red Earthenware represented 96.6% of the ceramic assemblage. These ceramic categories have a long production period extending into the early 20th century. Two Semi-Porcelain makers marks were noted; however, the name of the manufacturer was missing, with only a portion of the crest apparent along with the notation that it was "semi-porcelain" which is produced from the 1890s into the 20th century.

Table 5: Ceramic Class Artifacts with Production Date Range

Ceramic Artifacts	Production Date Range	Number of Artifacts
Refined White Earthenware	1830 - 1880 +	366
Ironstone	1840s - 1900 +	165
Coarse Red Earthenware	1830s - 1910	71
Coarse Buff Earthenware	1830s - 1910	7
Buff Stoneware	19th Century	6
Yellowware	19th Century	5
Semi-porcelain	1890s +	2
Porcelain	19th / 20th Century	1
Totals		623
Source: Samford, P & Miller G.L. 2015		

### Floral Specimens

In total, 3 floral specimens were recovered from three of the investigated features and subject to analysis.

The specimens were examined using a binocular microscope at 7X to 40 X magnifications. All specimens were extracted from each sample and identified based on morphological characteristics and by the comparison with TLA's modern reference material. Charred wood was prepared for examination by breaking the specimen to obtain a fresh transverse (cross-section). The floral Eco facts were recovered from multiple features, below are the identification by feature.

Table 6: Floral Specimens by Feature

Analysis Determination	Feature Number			Total
	6	7	14	
Wood White pine (Pinus cf. strobus)		1	1	2
Wood diffuse porous indeterminate species	1			1
Total	1	1	1	3

### Faunal Specimens

Faunal specimens numbered 224, accounting for 9.9% of the total assemblage, of note, 208 specimens came from Feature 5, identified as a faunal deposit. These specimens were

small and highly fragmented, as such many could only be identified to the common class. No evidence of thermal alteration of butchering was noted.

Table 7: Faunal Specimens

Class	Common Name	Total Specimens	Percent of Total
Mammalia	Mammal undetermined	186	83.0%
Sus scrofa	Pig	19	8.5%
Bos taurus	Cow	8	3.6%
Ovis aëris	Sheep	6	2.7%
Aves	Bird undetermined	5	2.2%
Total		224	100.0%

#### Glass Class Artifacts

Glass class artifacts numbered 95, accounting for 4.2% of the overall assemblage. Body glass sherds, with no diagnostic attributes, accounted for the majority of artifacts in this classification. An additional 10 artifacts indicated production date ranges from the mid to 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Table 8: Glass Class Artifacts by Production Date Range

Glass Artifacts	Production Date Range	Number of Artifacts
Body Glass (BG) Sherds	N/A	80
Milk Glass	Post- 1875	5
BG Finish Applied	Pre-1875	4
Melted Glass	N/A	2
BG Base Mold Smooth	1851 - 1905	2
BG Base Mold Pontil	Pre-1850	1
Pressed Glass	19th / 20th century	1
Total		95
Source: Lindsey, B 2016.		

#### “Other” Class Artifacts

Artifacts categorized as “other” numbered 165 accounting for 7.3% of the total assemblage. Within this classification, artifacts noted as “**general**” (indeterminate metal objects), followed by hardware (wire, screws, rivets etc.) and smoking paraphernalia (pipe stems and bowls) with and without Makers Marks, were the highest contributors to this category representing close to 89% of this category. Further detail can be found in the catalogue.

Table 9: Other Class Artifacts

"Other" Class Artifacts	Number of Artifacts
General	71
Hardware	47
Smoking Paraphernalia	27
Fasteners	10
Personal	4
Food/Storage/Prep	3
Toy	2
Horse Tack	1
Total	165

- o Smoking artifacts are commonly found on mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian sites. Of interest is the smoking class of artifacts. Within this category four Makers Marks were noted:
  - Henderson Montreal 1846-1876 (n=3).
  - Bannerman Montreal 1870 – 1903 (n=1).

Source: Smith, H. R. 1986.

#### Features Investigated

Fourteen cultural features were found and subject to investigation an overview presented below.

Table 10: Features Investigated and Summary of Artifact Location

Feature Number	Feature Type	Plan Shape	Profile Shape	Length	Width	Depth	Soil Sample	Number of Artifacts
				Centimetres				
1	Drain	Irregular	N/A	300	82	na	No	27
				680	48-116			
2	Drain	Linear	Bathtub	930	60	6-15	No	9
3	Post	Circular	Conical	35	36	19	No	3
4	Pit	Oval	Basin	92	71	38	No	5
5	Faunal Deposit	Oval	Bathtub	104	64	16	No	217
6	Post	Circular	Conical	47	50	36	No	20
7	Pit	Kidney	Conical	105	91	42	No	47
8	Post	Circular	Bell	46	44	30	No	43
9	Pit	Kidney	Bathtub	90	81	17	No	26
10	Not a Feature							
11	Pit	Oval	Basin	94	47	12	No	8
12	Pit	Oval	Basin	80	50	14	No	49
13	Unknown	Irregular	Irregular	242	320	17	No	72
14	Post	Circular	Irregular	44	43	11	No	46
15	Not a Feature							
16	Pit	Oval	Basin	131	128	18	No	8
Artifacts from Features								580
Artifacts from Block Excavation								1,692
Total Artifacts								2,272

## Feature Interpretation

### Features 1 and 2 – Drain and Stone Break Drain

Were connected and interpreted to represent a Drain and a Stone Break Drain

- Feature 1 – Stone Break Drain  
Interpreted as a stone break drain connected to Feature 2. While this feature was in the agricultural field, and not near a potential structure, the break drain is often used to stop or minimize the flow of water. The purpose or intent of this feature is uncertain given its location.
- Feature 2 – Drain  
Interpreted as a drain, connected to Feature 1, as this feature was located in the agricultural field, and not near a potential structure, the purpose or intent is uncertain given the location in the site as this specific area did not appear to be wet or low lying.

### Features 3, 6, 8, 14 – Post Moulds

- All were identified as post moulds. Given the sporadic location of these features within the site area, the paucity of artifacts found, the purpose or intent of these features is undetermined.

### Features 4, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 16 - Pits

- Were interpreted to represent pits. As with the post moulds, the sporadic location of these features within the site area, the paucity of artifacts found, the purpose or intent of these features is undetermined.

### Feature 5 – Faunal Deposit

Interpreted as a faunal deposit, this feature contained 217 artifacts of which 208 were animal faunal specimens. This feature appears to be a pit that was filled with animal bones.

### Feature 13 – Unknown

This feature had an odd plan and profile, as such a feature description could not be attributed. Containing 72 artifacts, it could have represented an area of intentional discard that was eventually covered with soil to permit farming activities.

Table 11: Artifact Class by Feature Investigated

Artifact Class	Block Excavation	Feature Number																Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10- NAF	11	12	13	14	15- NAF	16	
Architectural	949	14	7	3	4	3	6	27	26	12			20	46	41		2	1,160
Ceramic	530	10	1			4	8	10	16	3		6	21	14			2	625
Faunal	13					208		1		1				1				224
Floral							1	1							1			3
Glass	82	1	1			2	1		1	1			1	3	1		1	95
"Other" Class Artifacts	118	2	0	0	1	0	4	8	0	9		2	7	8	3		3	165
Total	1,692	27	9	3	5	217	20	47	43	26	NAF	8	49	72	46	NAF	8	2,272

Table 12: Relative Feature Dating by Artifact Production Date Range

Production Date Range	Block Excavation	Feature Number																Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10-NAF	11	12	13	14	15-NAF	16	
Pre- 1830					1													1
1831 - 1870	294	8				4		2	2	3		4	4	4				325
1871 - 1900	8						2											10
19th Century	963	15	3	3		3	13	42	20	12		4	35	24	13		5	1,155
N/A	342	4	5		4	210	5	3	21	11			10	44	29		3	691
20th Century	85		1												4			90
Total	1,692	27	9	3	5	217	20	47	43	26	NAF	8	49	72	46	NAF	8	2,272

Details on the Stage 4 assessment are presented as follows:

- o Figures illustrating the assessment:

Figure 5:	Stage 3 Recommendations for Stage 4 MTR (Figure 15 in the Stage 3 report).
Figure 6a:	Results of previous assessments and Stage 4 mitigation showing the location of block excavation, features and extent of MTR.
Figure 6b:	Results of Stage 4 mitigation on current land use with MTR extent, feature locations, select photo points and 5 site reference points.
Figure 6c:	Stage 4 close up showing block excavation and plan view of features investigated with select photo points.
Figure 6d:	Stage 4 block excavation with number of artifacts recovered.
Figure 7:	Location of Norval Site 2 on survey.

- o Plates 13-14 - samples of artifacts recovered.
- o Table 14 -Artifact Catalogue.

Below is an inventory of the documentary records generated in the field for the Stage 4 Mitigation of the Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262) which are stored at the TLA Head Office, 372 Moonstone Road East, Moonstone, Ontario.

Table 13: Inventory of Records

Inventory of Records
Field notes, drawings and paper records are in a file titled "Stage 4 Mitigation of the Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262), under PIF #P059-0933-2020."
Field photography, digital images, research, analysis and reporting materials are stored on TLA computers and external back up media.
The complete assemblage is packaged in one box measuring 30.5 cm W, 30.5 cm D and 45.75 cm L.

The artifact catalogue identifies the box number where each artifact is housed. Artifacts can be pulled from storage by catalogue and box number.

Artifacts will be held in trust for the People of Ontario by This Land Archaeological Inc. at its headquarters in Moonstone, Ontario until such time as it can be permanently transferred to a public institution.

## 4.5 Stage 3: Analysis and Conclusions

Four archaeological sites were investigated on Lot 11, Concession 11 in the Town of Halton Hills: Norval Site 1 (AjGx-261), Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262), Norval Site 3 (AjGx-263), and Norval Site 6 (AjGx-264). Except for Norval Site 3, which is located to the northeast of the subject property near a standing brick home built circa 1891 to 1909, the other three sites are located on the western boundary of the property adjacent to, or near the 10<sup>th</sup> Line. The geographic location of each site on Lot 11 is somewhat relevant as it provides some sense as to the origin, function, and time period of occupation for each site.

Although the Crown Patent for the land containing the four sites (on Lot 11) was granted in 1824, in-depth archival research reveals that the land in question changed ownership several times yet was not inhabited for many decades. Indeed, the 1861 Agricultural Census states that the entire property containing the four sites was still uncleared land by that time. Sometime between 1861 and 1870 the land must have been cleared for agriculture, since an 1870 directory attributes several tenant farmers to Lots 11 and 12, though this directory does not specify the location or nature of the tenancies within these lots. In 1881, William Russel purchased the land containing the four sites though seemingly did not move there initially—instead continuing to rent the land out to tenant farmers like the prior owner. However, after his wife's passing in 1890, the 1891 Census indicates that William Russell relocated to Lot 11, Concession 11 and occupied a 1 ½ storey wood home. By the time Russel moved onto the land, it is possible that this wood house had already been constructed and lived in by tenant farmers. Between 1891 and 1909, Russell remarried and constructed an upgraded brick home, which still stands in the vicinity of Norval Site 3 (AjGx-263). After William Russel's death in 1917, his widow and family continued to reside in the six-room brick home on the property, as evidenced by the 1921 Census. Topographic maps released by The Department of National Defence that date from 1915 to 1942 show only the extant brick structure on the property, indicating that the wood structure had since been demolished.

Artifacts recovered from each site were generally similar when comparing the quantity of **architectural and ceramic artifacts, which represented the lion's share of artifacts** recovered. The only exception was Norval Site 6, which contained few architectural artifacts and overall, the least number of artifacts, which indicates the site may have originated from a one-time refuse deposit by a tenant farmer. In terms of production date range of the site assemblages, artifacts that were clearly diagnostic from 1830 to 1870 ranged depending on the site from 10% to 32% of the overall assemblage, with non-diagnostic or 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts accounting for 20% to 34% of the overall assemblage.

Ultimately, in-depth archival research, in tandem with the results of Stage 4 mitigation, indicates that only Norval Site 1 was representative of a domestic occupation based on the cellar and well features discovered. The cellar is likely all that remains of the 1 ½ storey wood home noted in the 1891 Census as the residence of the Russel family, which was also potentially occupied by various tenant farmers before them. Norval Site 2 contained

cultural features such as pits, a drain, and a faunal deposit, which indicates that this site may have constituted a refuse area for the Russel homestead (Site 1). Refuse with a high food bone content was discarded away from the home due to the smell, which explains the presence of the faunal deposit and location of Norval Site 2 to the northeast of the homestead (Ontario Archaeology No. 64, 1997, p. 60). Similarly, the cultural features encountered at Norval Site 6 were all identified as refuse pits, which indicates that Site 6 was also a refuse area for the homestead located to the south. Lastly, it should be noted that the excavation of Norval Site 3 did not result in the discovery of any cultural features. The artifacts recovered from Site 3 ought to be attributed to the occupation of the Russel family due to the site's proximity of the extant brick home.

Artifact analysis, based on the production date range, reveals that close to 51% of the assemblage dates into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, while only 15% is clearly diagnostic from the early to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. An additional 34% of the artifacts contain no diagnostic attributes or originates from the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In conclusion, despite a significant number of artifacts recovered, 2,272, due to the location of these finds in the agricultural field, the lack of clearly habitation features such as cellars, wells, privies, this site is interpreted as representing a refuse area likely attributed to the Russell family (Norval Site 1).

## 4.6 Stage 4: Recommendations

As Stage 4 mitigation is complete, recommendations are therefore as follows:

- Norval Site 2 (AjGx-262) has been subjected to a full site excavation and documentation in accordance with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists holds no further CHVI. As such, no further archaeological work is required.

## 5.0 Advice on Compliance of Legislation

1. This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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.
2. 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 Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

3. 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 field work, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
4. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C. 4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
5. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



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- Final Report on the Stage 4 Mitigation of Norval Site 6 (AjGx-264) located on Part of Lot 11, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Esquesing, now in the Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. Report on file with the MHSTCI under PIF P059-0939-2020.

- o Final Report on the Stage 4 Mitigation of Norval Site 3 (AjGx-263) located on Part of Lot 11, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Esquesing, now in the Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. Report on file with the MHSTCI under PIF P059-0934-2020.

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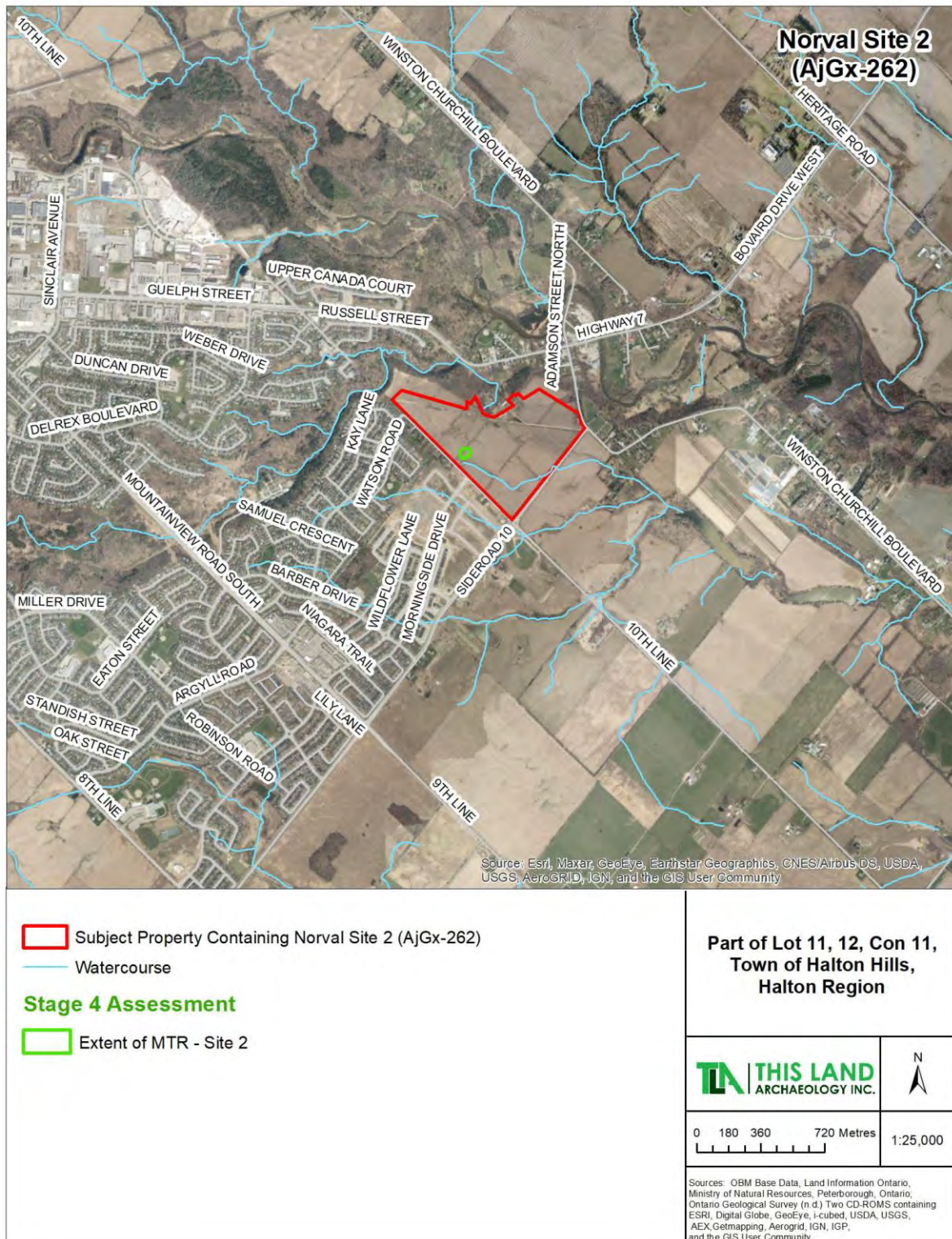
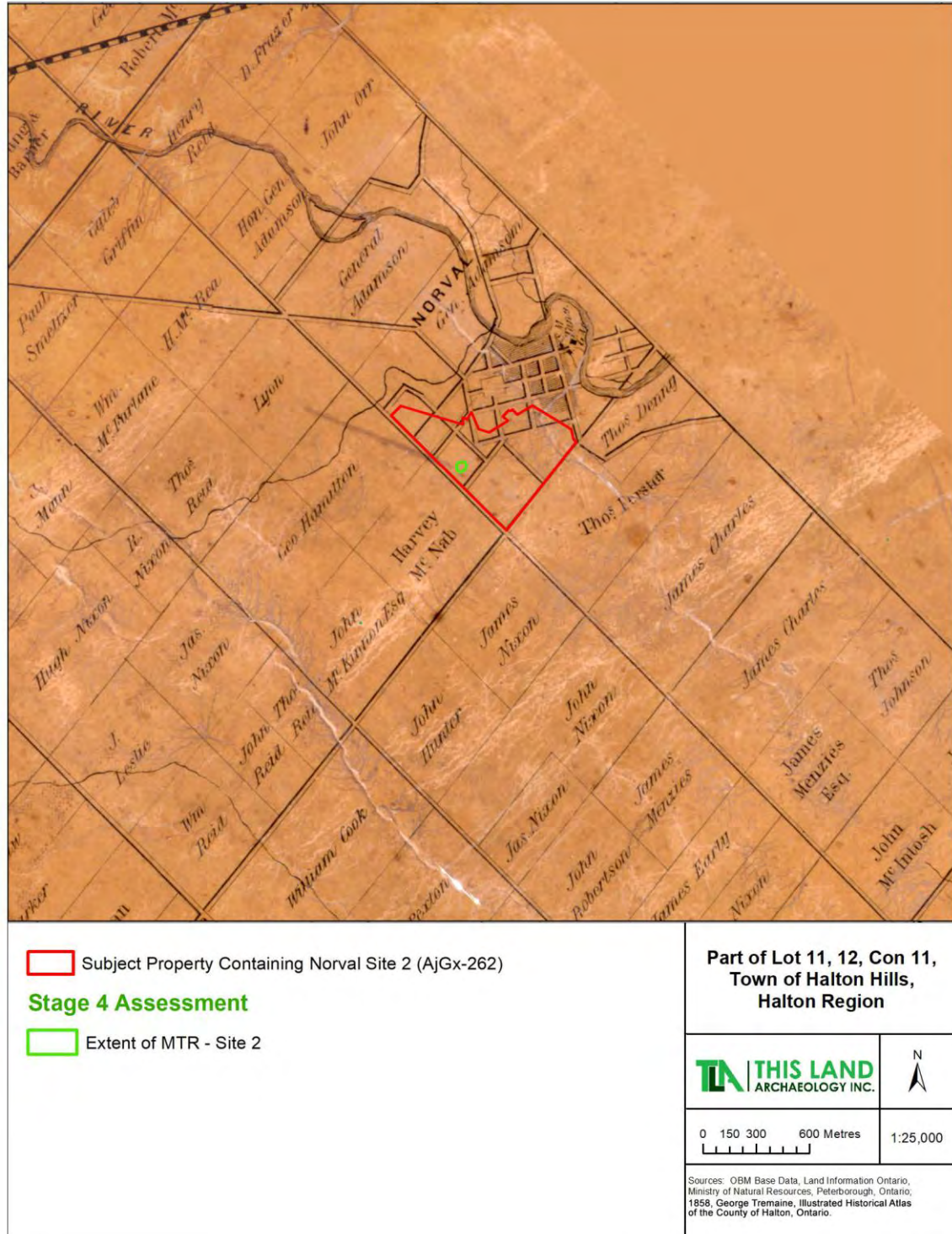


Figure 1: Location of subject property containing Norval Site 2.





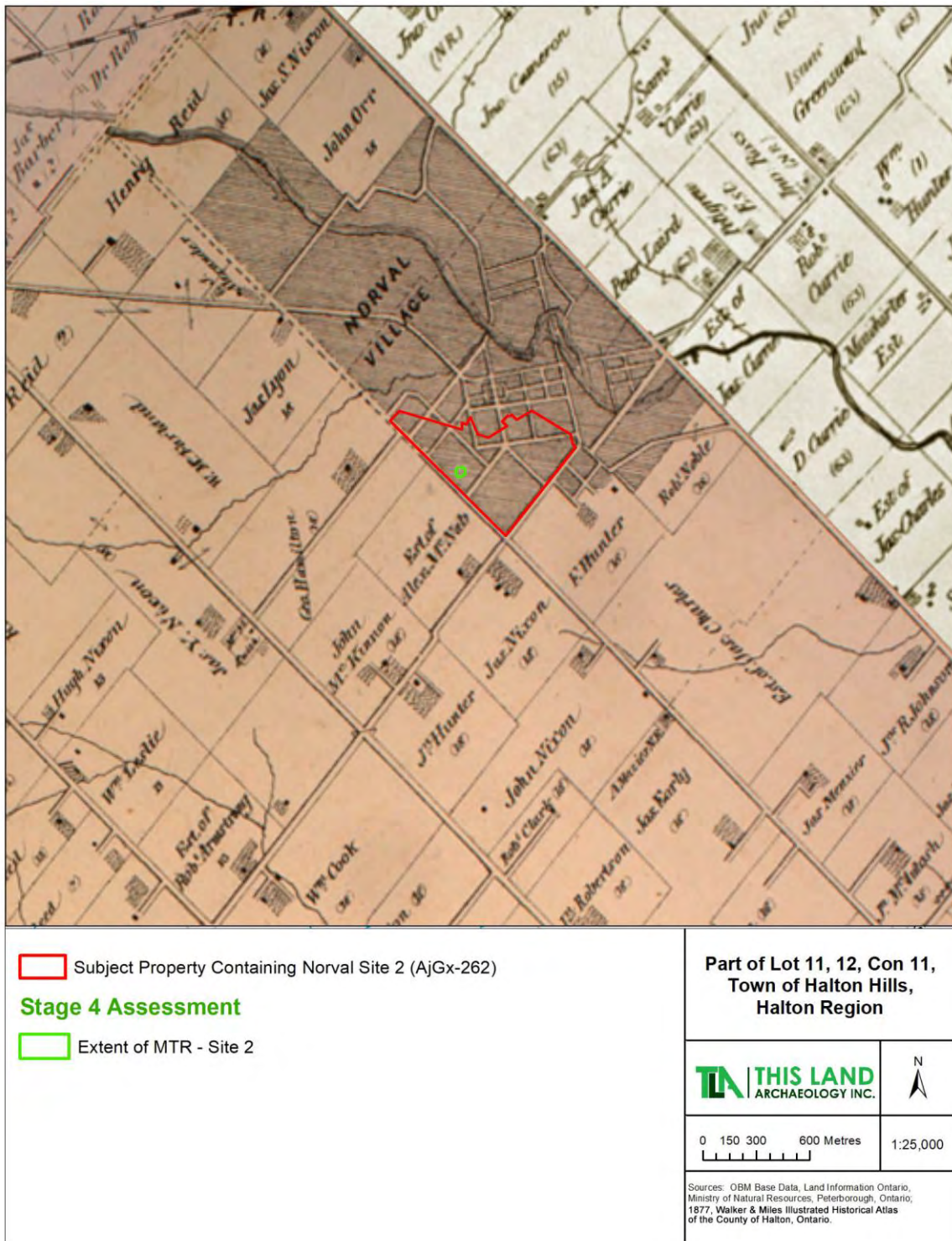


Figure 3: 1877, Walker and Miles, *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario*.





Figure 4: Current land use, Norval Site 2 area subject to Stage 4 MTR.

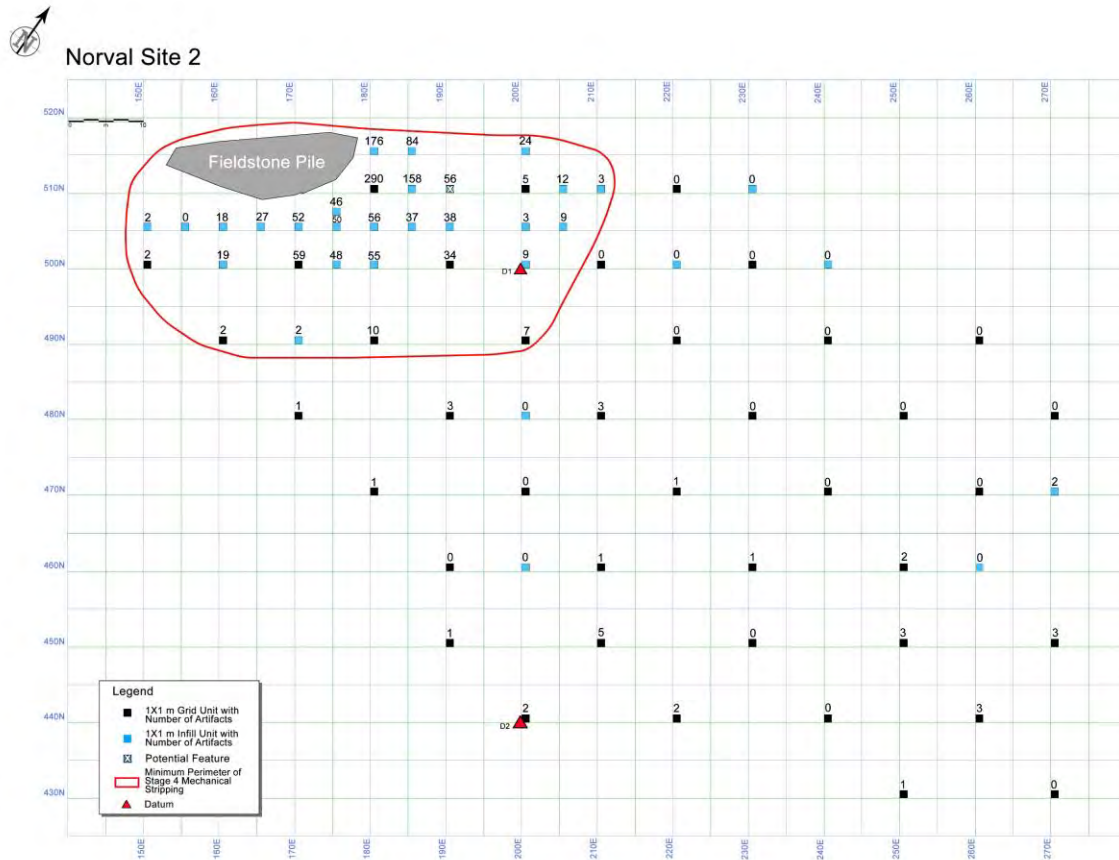


Figure 5: Stage 3 Recommendations for Stage 4 MTR (Figure 15 in the Stage 3 report).



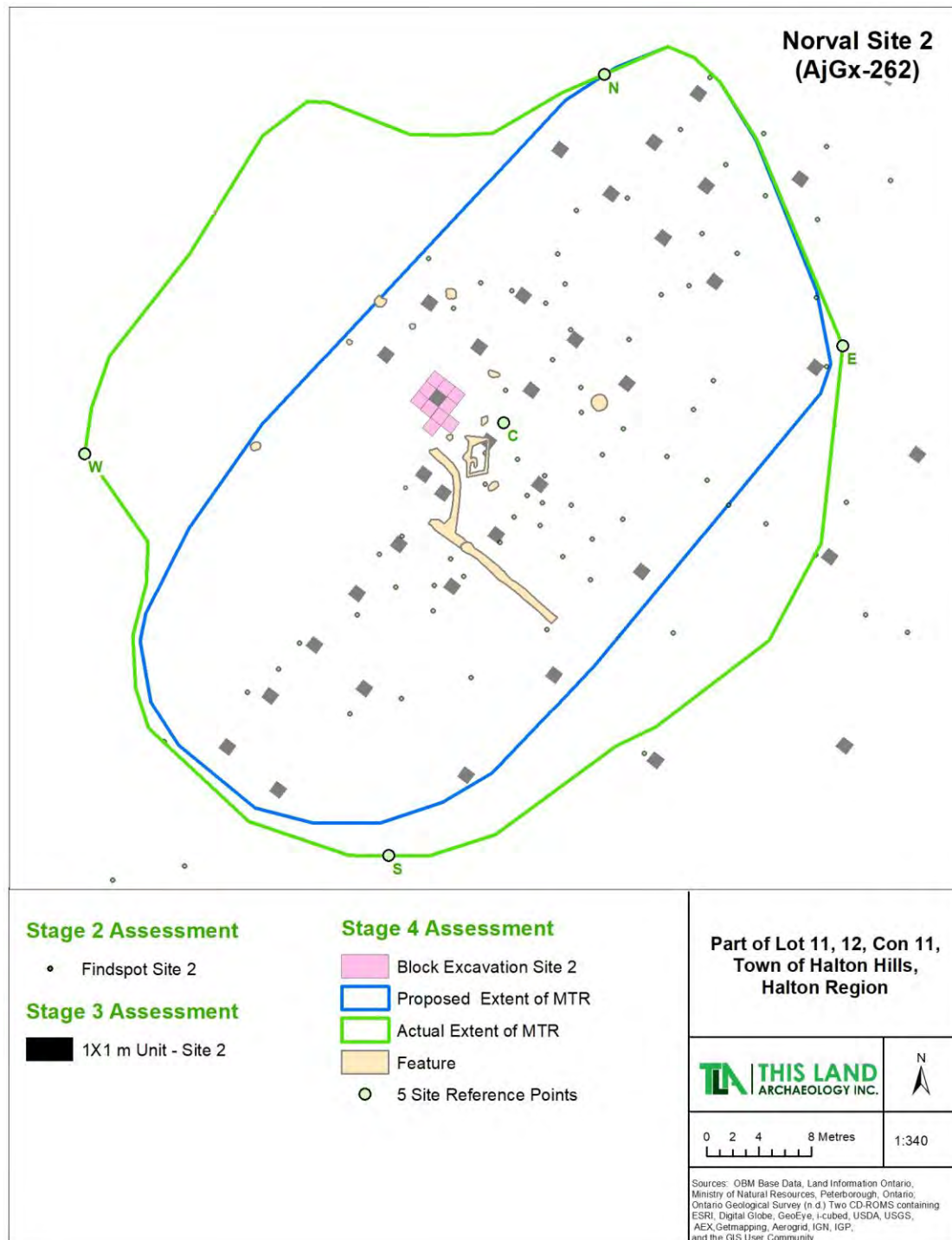


Figure 6a: Results of previous assessments and Stage 4 mitigation showing the location of block excavation, features, and extent of MTR.

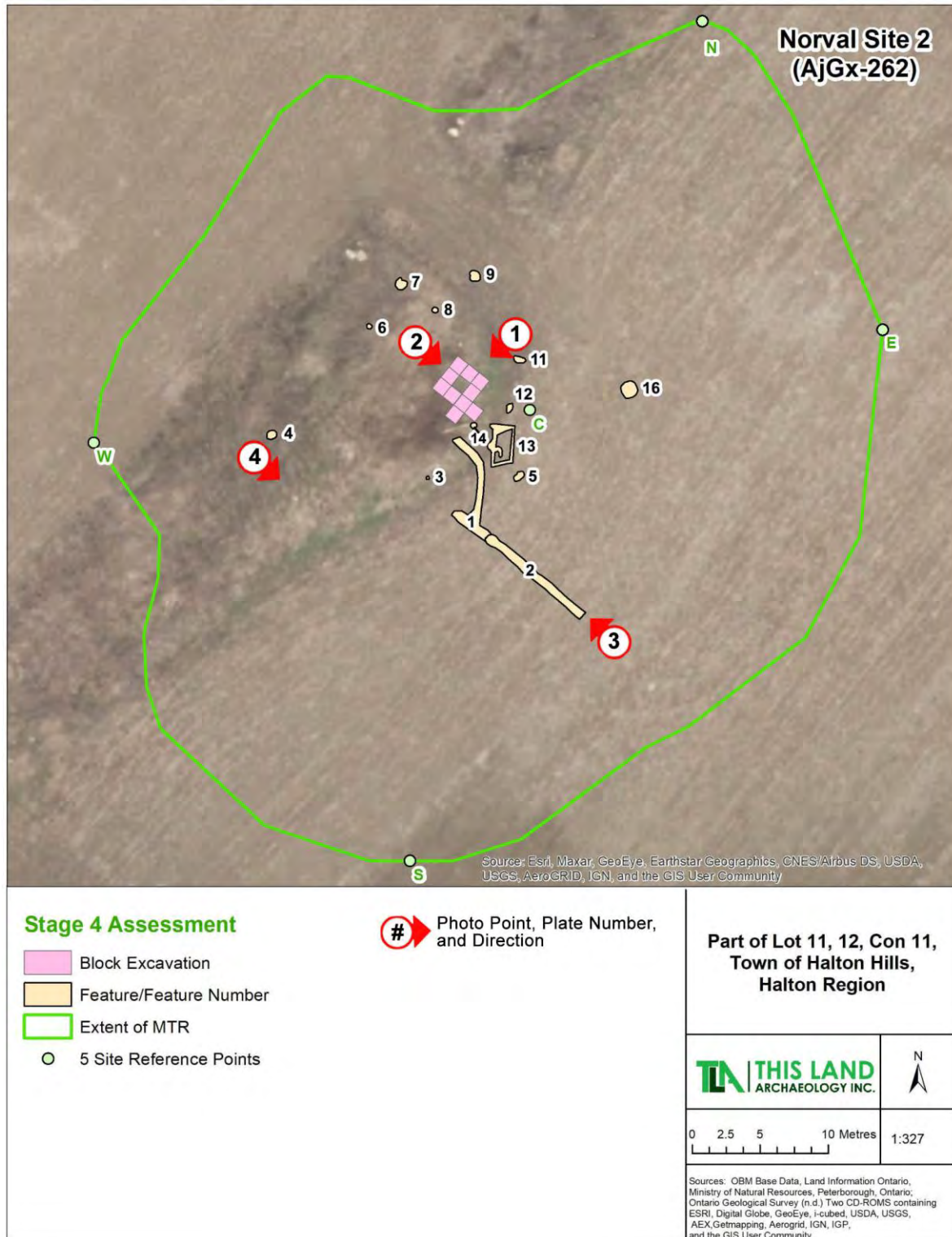


Figure 6b: Results of Stage 4 mitigation on current land use with MTR extent, feature locations, select photo points and 5 site reference points.

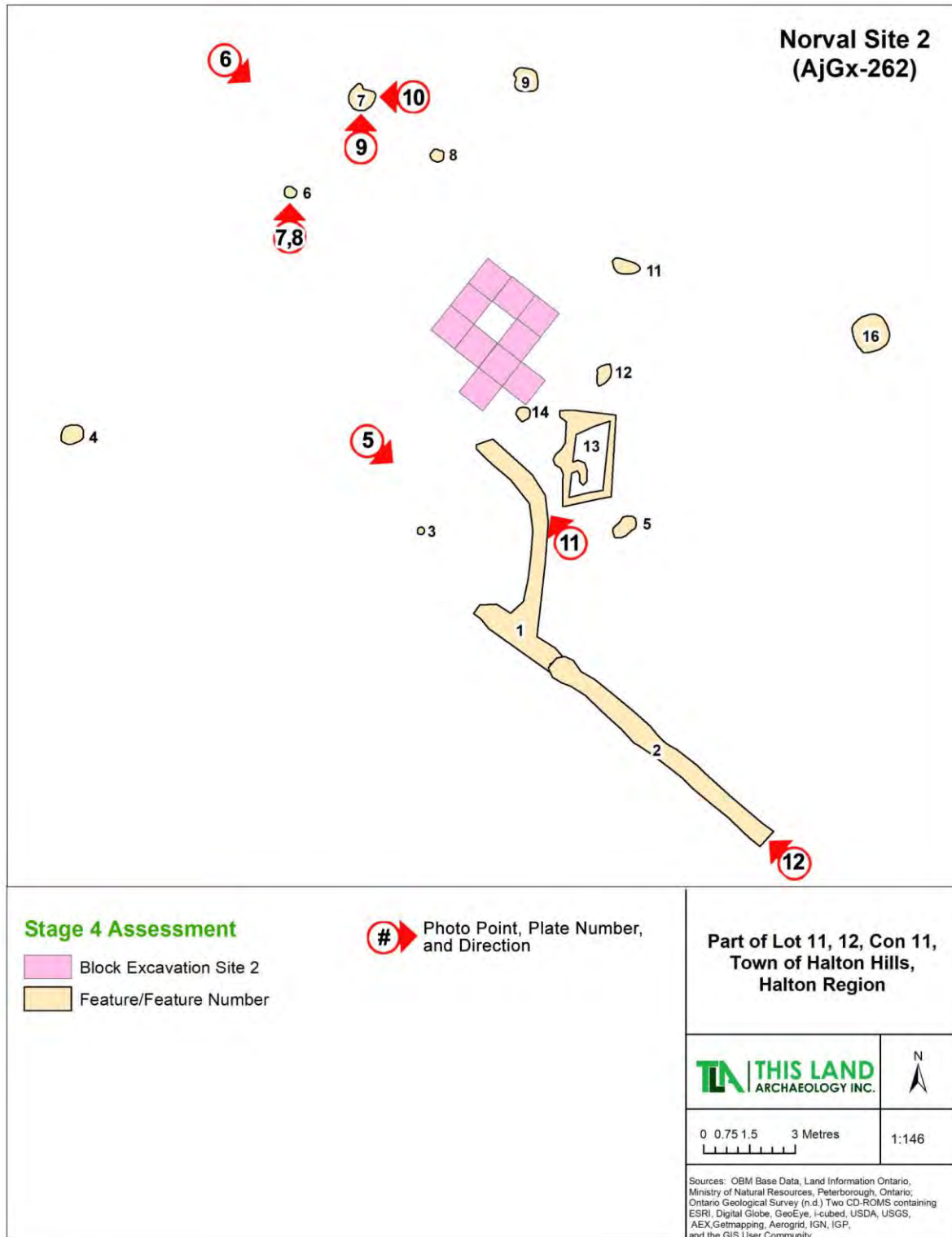


Figure 6c: Stage 4 close up showing block excavation and plan view of features investigated with select photo points.



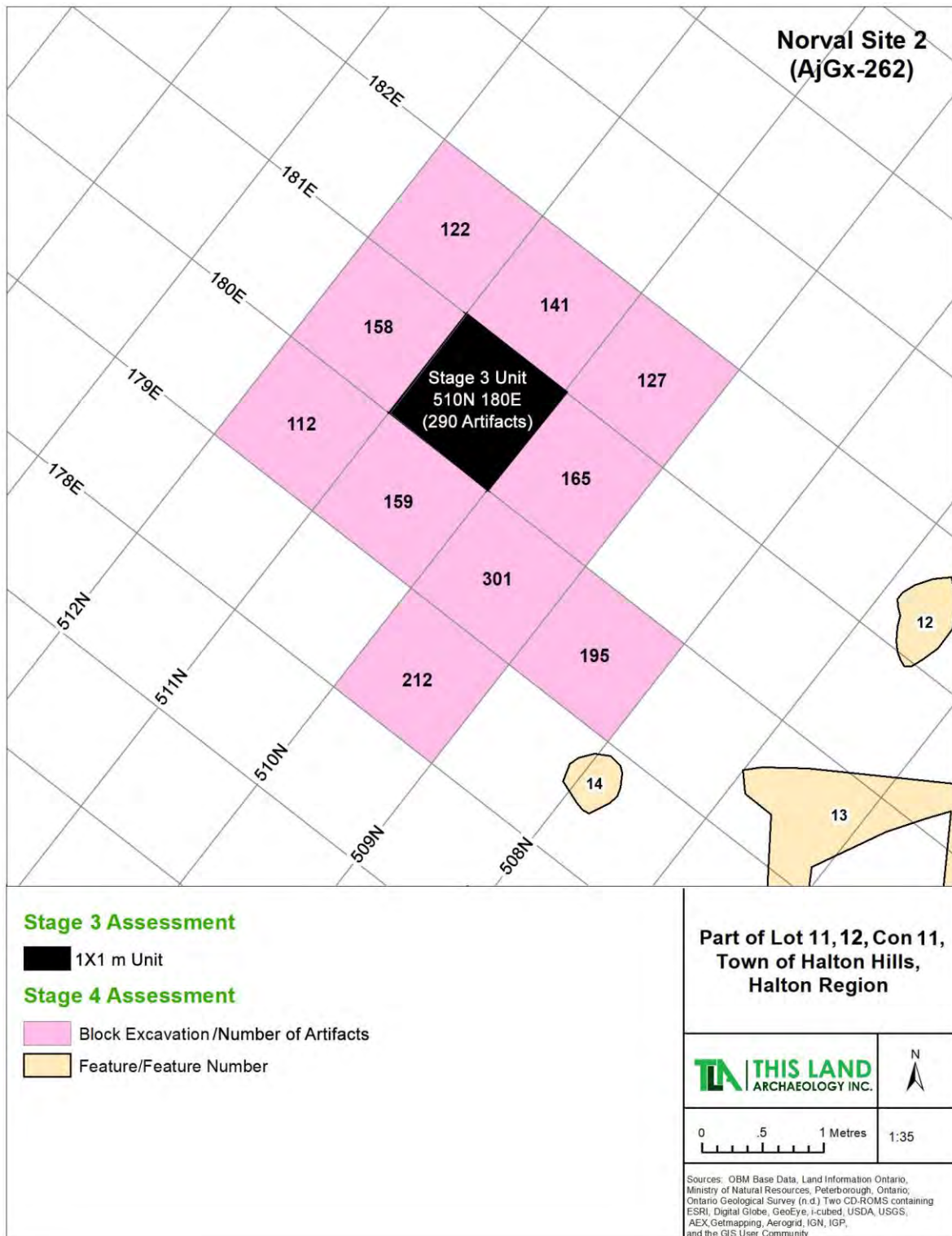


Figure 6d: Stage 4 block excavation with number of artifacts recovered.

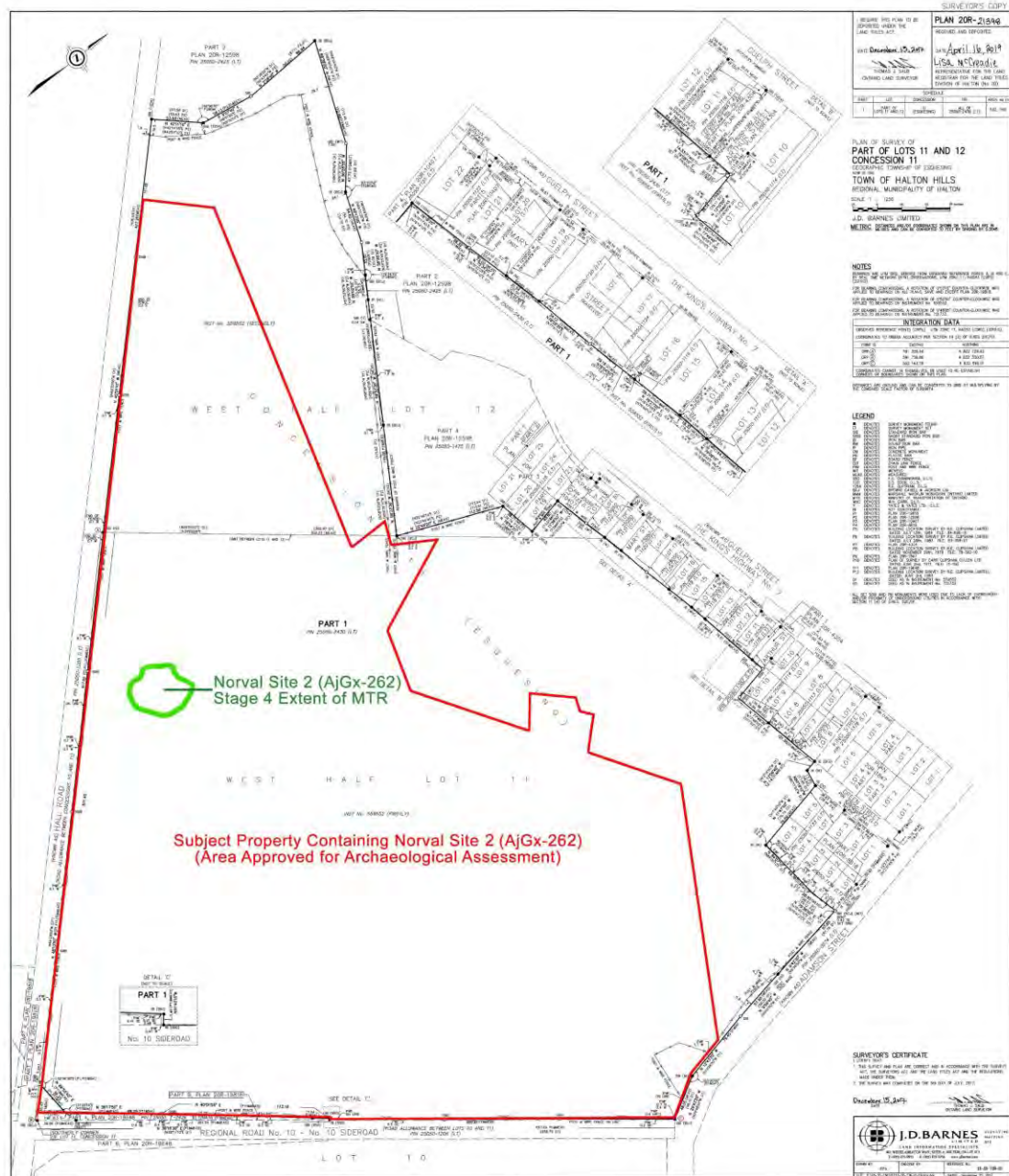


Figure 7: Location of Norval Site 2 on survey.



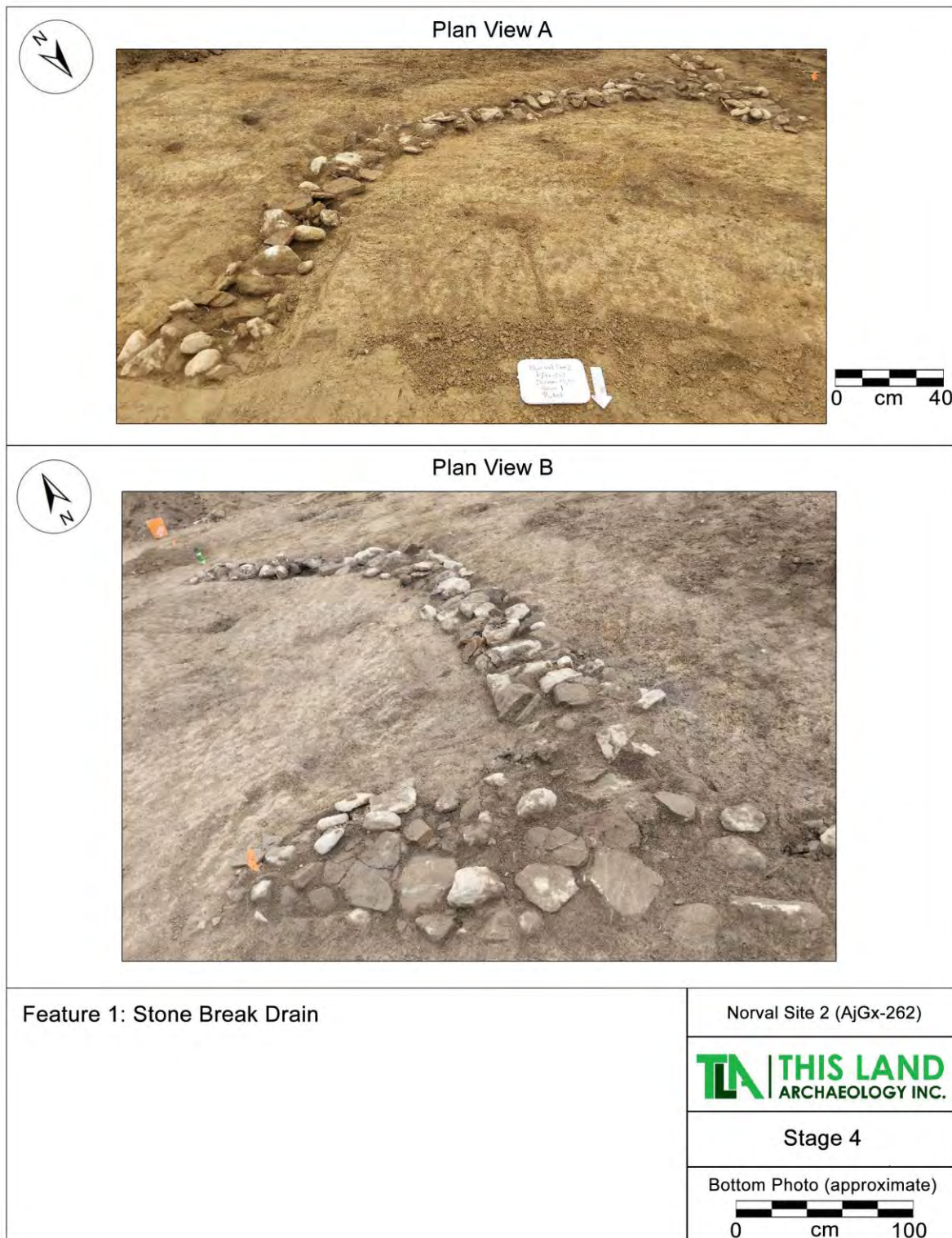


Figure 8: Feature 1 - Stone Break Drain, plan view.

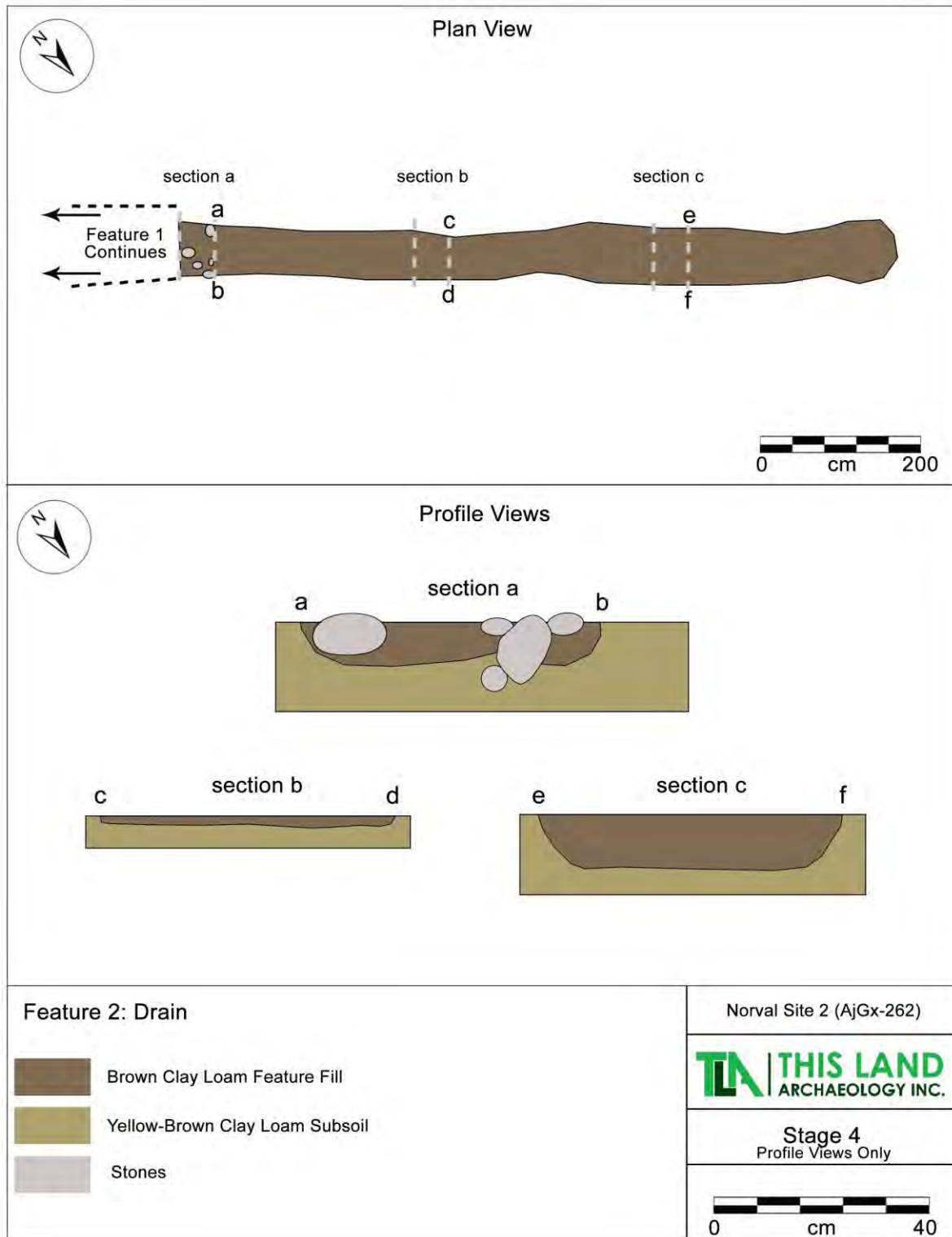


Figure 9: Feature 2 - Drain, plan and profile view.

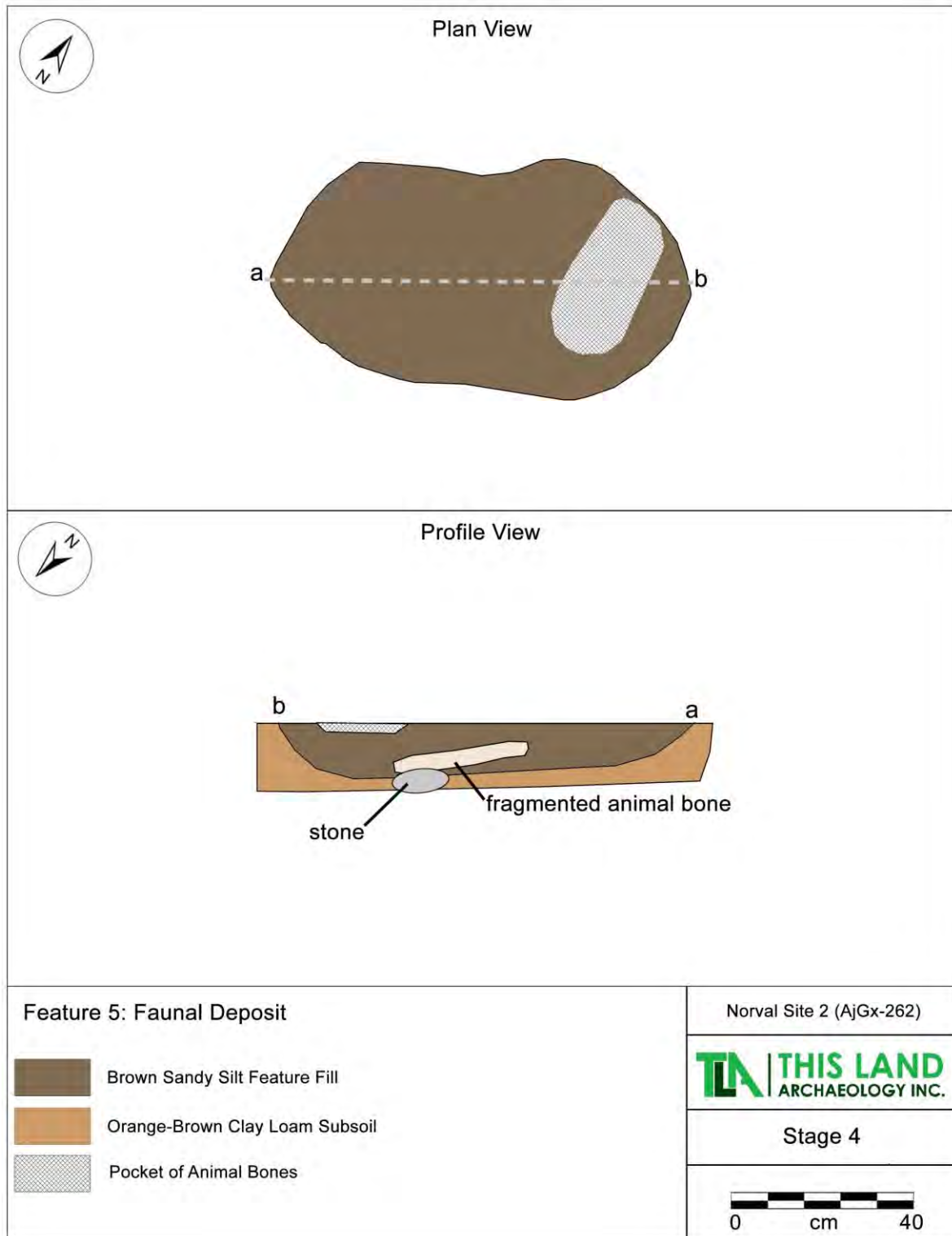


Figure 10: Feature 5 - Faunal Deposit, plan and profile view.



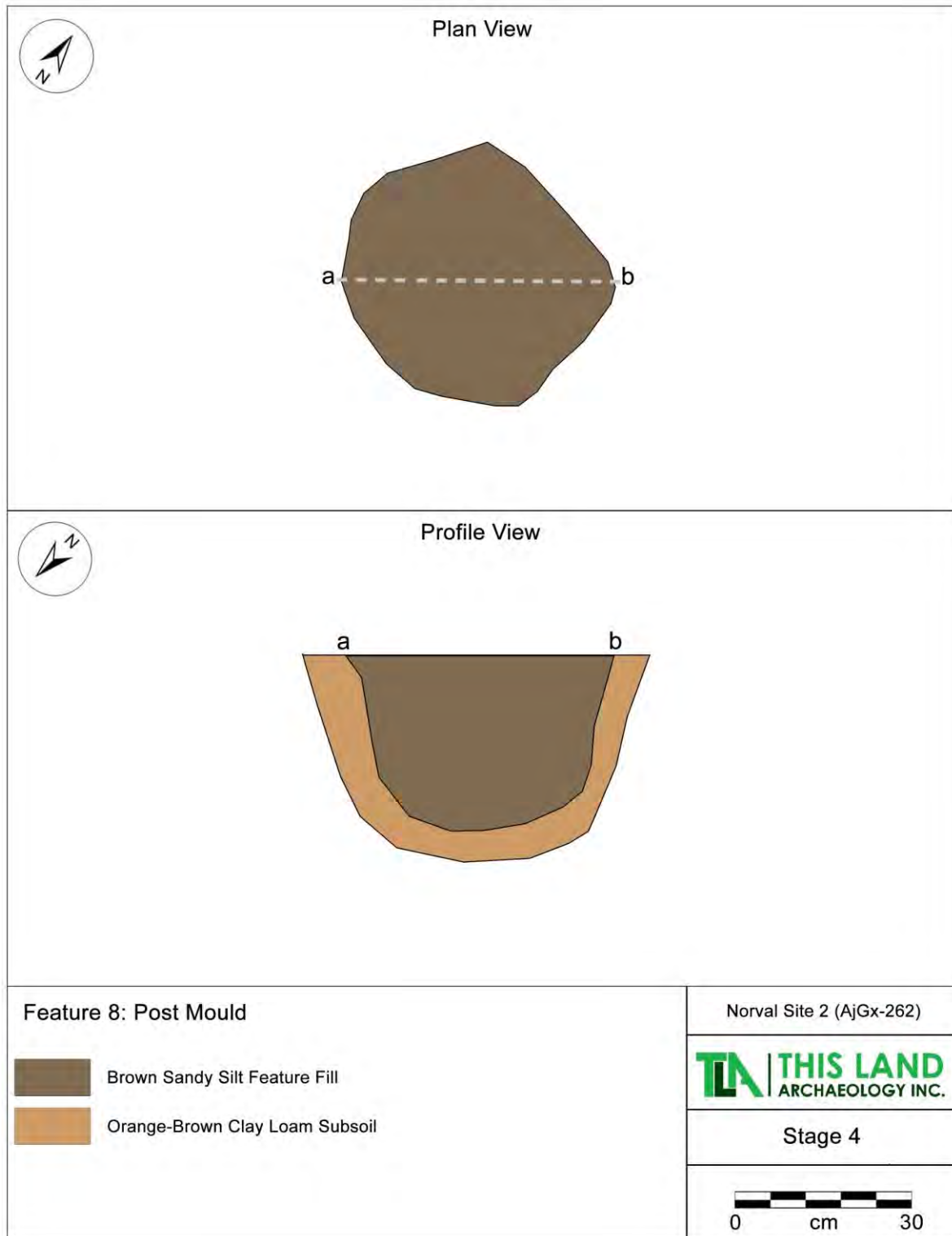


Figure 11: Feature 8 - Post Mould, plan and profile view.

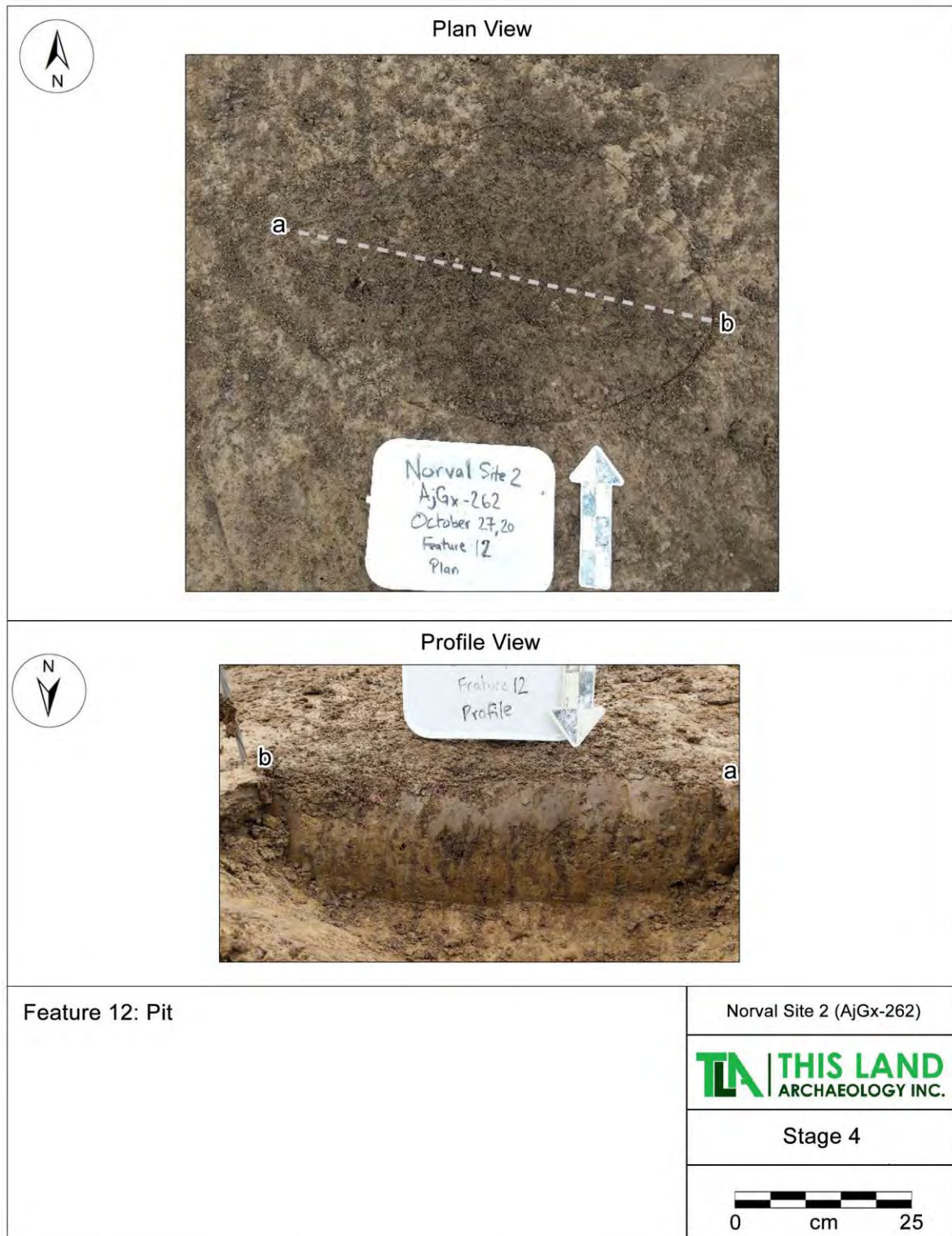


Figure 12: Feature 12 - Pit, plan and profile view.

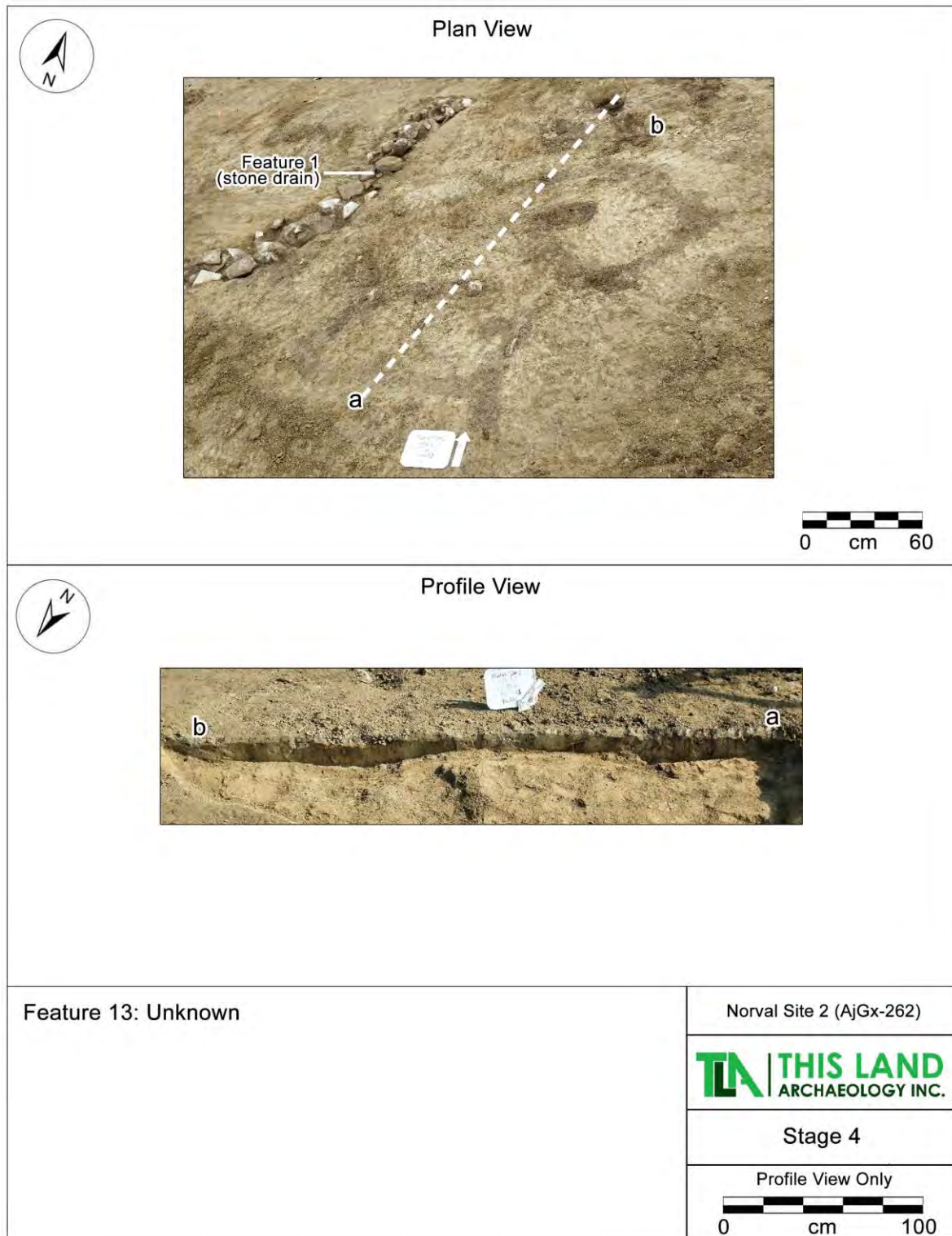


Figure 13: Feature 13 - Unknown feature, plan and profile view.





Plate 1: Block excavation in progress.



Plate 2: Block excavation complete (view looking SE).



Plate 3: Area subject to MTR.



Plate 4: Area subject to MTR





Plate 5: Feature excavation in progress.



Plate 6: Feature excavation in progress.



Plate 7: Plan view of Feature 6 (Post).



Plate 8: Profile view of Feature 6 (Post).





Plate 9: Plan view of Feature 7 (Pit).



Plate 10: Profile view of Feature 7 (Pit).



Plate 11: Detail of Feature 1, stone break drain (looking northwest).



Plate 12: Plan view of Feature 2, drain (looking northwest).

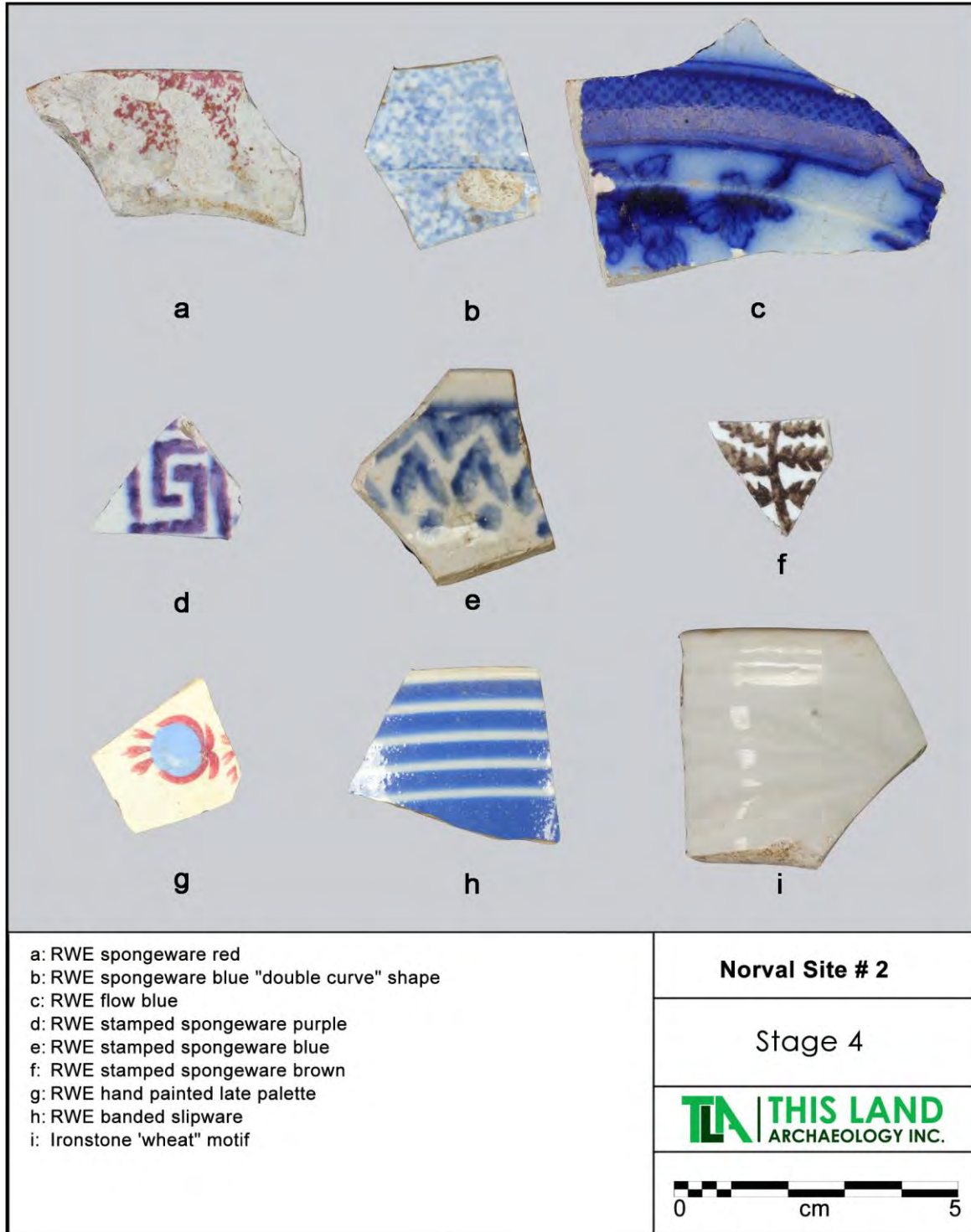


Plate 13: Sample of Artifacts recovered.



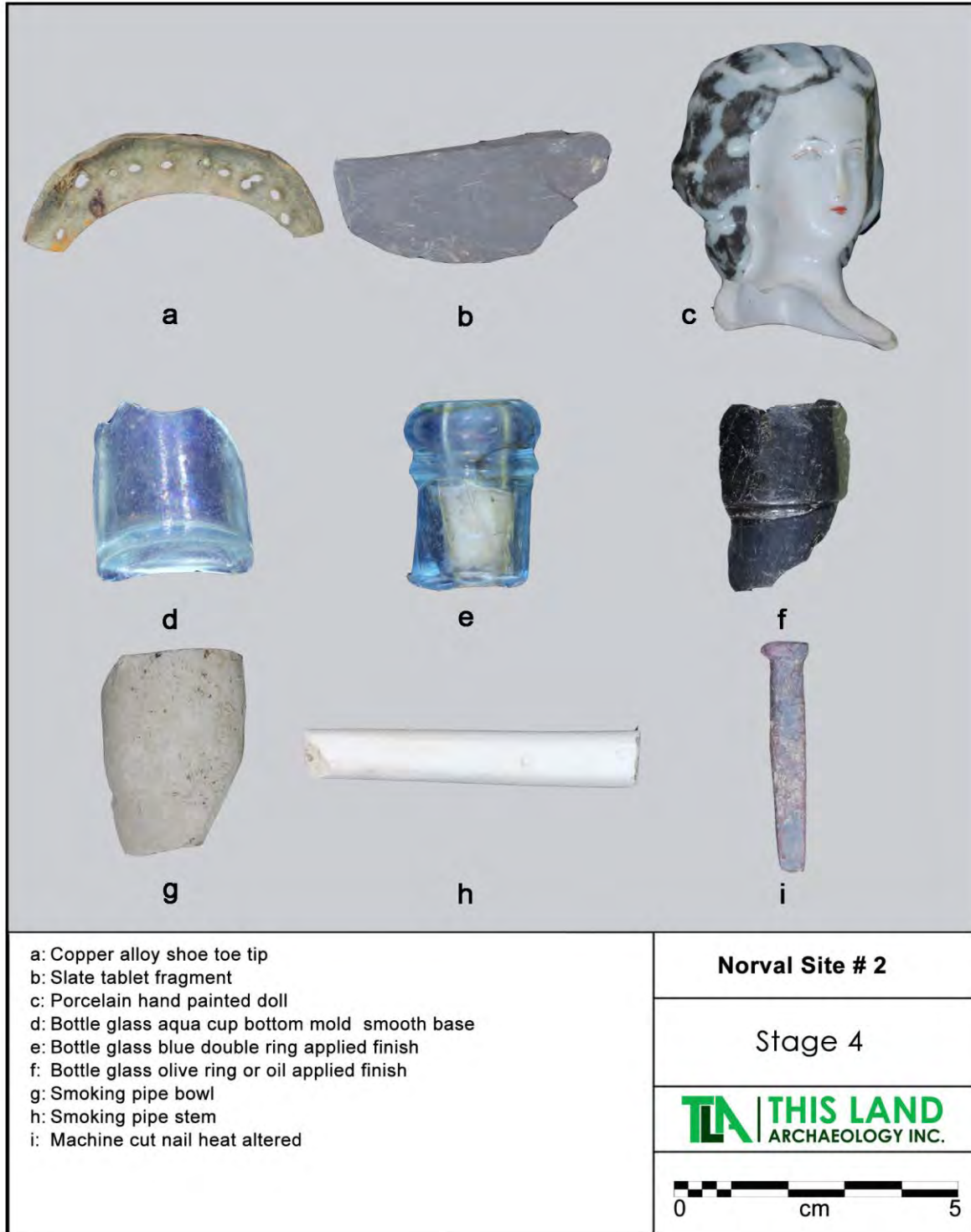


Plate 14: Sample of Artifacts recovered.



## 7.0 Appendix:

Table 14: Artifact Catalogue - Norval Site 2

Table 14: Artifact Catalogue, Stage 4 Norval Site 2 (AJGx-262)

Feature	Unit	ID	Ext	Cla	Fun	Description	Decoration	Colour	Comments	No.	Box
	509180	88460	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		22	1
	509180	88460	108	Arc	Ind	Thick Window Glass		N/A		7	1
	509180	88460	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		46	1
	509180	88460	101	Arc	Ind	Common Wire Nails		N/A		11	1
	509180	88460	225	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Clear Body Sherd	Clear		1	1
	509180	88460	222	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Aqua Body Sherd	Aqua		1	1
	509180	88460	226	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Green Body Sherd	Green		1	1
	509180	88460	236	Gls	Ind	Pressed Glass	Pressed Glass	Clear		1	1
	509180	88460	166	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Painted Late Palette	Polychrome		1	1
	509180	88460	182	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print Blue	Blue		6	1
	509180	88460	175	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Spongware Blue	Blue		2	1
	509180	88460	173	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Sponge Stamped Cut Blue	Blue		1	1
	509180	88460	174	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Sponge Stamped Cut Other	Other	RWE stamped spongware purple-1:	1	1
	509180	88460	156	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Banded Slipware	Polychrome		1	1
	509180	88460	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		23	1
	509180	88460	209	Cer	Ind	Yellowware	Undecorated	Yellow		1	1
	509180	88460	117	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Red		2	1
	509180	88460	111	Cer	Ind	Buff Stoneware	Glazed	Buff	Buff stoneware inkwell fragment-1:	1	1
	509180	88460	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		14	1
	509180	88460	305	Osm	Ind	Smoking Pipe Bowl	Smoking Pipe Bowl	N/A		3	1
	509180	88460	306	Osm	Ind	Smoking Pipe Stem	Smoking Pipe Stem	N/A		2	1
	509180	88460	261	Ofo	Ind	Fork Spoon Handle	Fork Spoon Handle	N/A	Worked bone handle fragment-1:	1	1
	509180	88460	243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		4	1
	509180	88460	242	Oth	Ind	Metal	Metal	N/A	Metal spike -1:	1	1
	509180	88460	210	Fau	Ind	Bone Fragment		N/A		2	1
	509180	88460	278	Oha	Ind	Wire	Wire	N/A		6	1
	509180	88460	266	Oha	Ind	Bolt	Bolt	N/A		2	1
	509180	88460	319	Oty	Ind	Doll Ceramic	Doll Ceramic	N/A		1	1
	511181	88461	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		5	1
	511181	88461	108	Arc	Ind	Thick Window Glass		N/A		4	1
	511181	88461	109	Arc	Ind	Thin Window Glass		N/A		3	1
	511181	88461	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		38	1
	511181	88461	225	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Clear Body Sherd	Clear		4	1
	511181	88461	222	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Aqua Body Sherd	Aqua		5	1
	511181	88461	226	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Green Body Sherd	Green		1	1
	511181	88461	180	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Spongware Red	Red		2	1
	511181	88461	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		8	1
	511181	88461	117	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Red		17	1
	511181	88461	118	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Unglazed	Red		5	1
	511181	88461	131	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Wheat Motif	White		1	1
	511181	88461	130	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Ribbed Motif	White		1	1
	511181	88461	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		25	1
	511181	88461	243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		2	1
	511181	88461	271	Oha	Ind	Fence Staple	Fence Staple	N/A		1	1
	510179	88462	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		25	1
	510179	88462	108	Arc	Ind	Thick Window Glass		N/A		8	1
	510179	88462	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		44	1
	510179	88462	101	Arc	Ind	Common Wire Nails		N/A		17	1
	510179	88462	225	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Clear Body Sherd	Clear		1	1
	510179	88462	228	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Olive Body Sherd	Olive		1	1
	510179	88462	223	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Blue Body Sherd	Blue		3	1
	510179	88462	226	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Green Body Sherd	Green		2	1
	510179	88462	235	Gls	Ind	Milk Glass	Milk Glass	White		1	1
	510179	88462	174	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Sponge Stamped Cut Other	Other	RWE stamped spongware purple-1:	1	1
	510179	88462	160	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Flow Blue	Blue		1	1
	510179	88462	156	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Banded Slipware	Polychrome	RWE banded slipware London shape -5:	23	1
	510179	88462	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		8	1
	510179	88462	209	Cer	Ind	Yellowware	Undecorated	Yellow		1	1
	510179	88462	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		7	1
	510179	88462	251	Ofo	Ind	Metal Button	Metal Button	N/A		1	1
	510179	88462	250	Ofo	Ind	Glass Button	Glass Button	N/A		2	1
	510179	88462	243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		6	1
	510179	88462	190	Cer	Ind	Semi Porcelain	Semi Porcelain Makers Mark	See Comment	Semi porcelain MM indeterminate manufacture>1890-1:	1	1
	510179	88462	278	Oha	Ind	Wire	Wire	N/A		5	1
	510179	88462	219	Gls	Ind	BG Finish Applied	Bottle Glass Finish Applied	See Comment	BG blue double ring applied finish <1875-1:	1	1
	511180	88463	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		13	1
	511180	88463	108	Arc	Ind	Thick Window Glass		N/A		6	1
	511180	88463	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		63	1
	511180	88463	101	Arc	Ind	Common Wire Nails		N/A		8	1
	511180	88463	225	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Clear Body Sherd	Clear		1	1
	511180	88463	228	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Olive Body Sherd	Olive		1	1
	511180	88463	223	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Blue Body Sherd	Blue		2	1
	511180	88463	222	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Aqua Body Sherd	Aqua		3	1
	511180	88463	235	Gls	Ind	Milk Glass	Milk Glass	White		1	1
	511180	88463	166	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Painted Late Palette	Polychrome		1	1
	511180	88463	167	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Painted Monochrome	Monochrome	RWE monochrome red decoration-1:	1	1
	511180	88463	182	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print Blue	Blue		1	1
	511180	88463	175	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Spongware Blue	Blue		1	1
	511180	88463	156	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Banded Slipware	Polychrome		1	1
	511180	88463	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		32	1
	511180	88463	111	Cer	Ind	Buff Stoneware	Glazed	Buff	Buff stoneware inkwell fragment-1:	1	1
	511180	88463	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		16	1
	511180	88463	308	Osm	Ind	Smoking Pipe Stem Makers Mark	Smoking Pipe Stem Makers Mark	See Comment	Smoking pipe MM Henderson Montreal 1846 - 1876-1:	1	1
	511180	88463	278	Oha	Ind	Wire	Wire	N/A		2	1
	511180	88463	271	Oha	Ind	Fence Staple	Fence Staple	N/A		1	1
	511180	88463	277	Oha	Ind	Washer	Washer	N/A		2	1
	509181	88464	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		2	1
	509181	88464	108	Arc	Ind	Thick Window Glass		N/A		6	1
	509181	88464	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		44	1
	509181	88464	225	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Clear Body Sherd	Clear		2	1
	509181	88464	228	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Olive Body Sherd	Olive		2	1
	509181	88464	222	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Aqua Body Sherd	Aqua		2	1
	509181	88464	235	Gls	Ind	Milk Glass	Milk Glass	White		1	1
	509181	88464	166	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Painted Late Palette	Polychrome		1	1
	509181	88464	173	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Sponge Stamped Cut Blue	Blue		1	1
	509181	88464	156	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Banded Slipware	Polychrome		1	1
	509181	88464	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		22	1
	509181	88464	209	Cer	Ind	Yellowware	Undecorated	Yellow		1	1
	509181	88464	117	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Red		4	1
	509181	88464	118	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Unglazed	Red		2	1
	509181	88464	111	Cer	Ind	Buff Stoneware	Glazed	Buff	Buff stoneware inkwell fragments-2:	3	1
	509181	88464	131	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Wheat Motif	White		3	1
	509181	88464	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		24	1
	509181	88464	305	Osm	Ind	Smoking Pipe Bowl	Smoking Pipe Bowl	N/A		1	1
	509181	88464	308	Osm	Ind	Smoking Pipe Stem Makers Mark	Smoking Pipe Stem Makers Mark	See Comment	Smoking pipe MM Henderson Montreal 1846 - 1876-1:	1	1
	509181	88464	250	Ofo	Ind	Glass Button	Glass Button	N/A		1	1
	509181	88464	210	Fau	Ind	Bone Fragment		N/A		2	1
	509181	88464	329	Oha	Ind	Hardware Other	Hardware Other	See Comment	Hardware metal hook-1:	1	1

Table 14: Artifact Catalogue, Stage 4 Norval Site 2 (AJGx-262)

Feature	Unit	ID	Ext	Cla	Fun	Description	Decoration	Colour	Comments	No.	Box
	511179	88465	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		13	1
	511179	88465	108	Arc	Ind	Thick Window Glass		N/A		3	1
	511179	88465	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		43	1
	511179	88465	101	Arc	Ind	Common Wire Nails		N/A		18	1
	511179	88465	225	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Clear Body Sherd	Clear		2	1
	511179	88465	228	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Olive Body Sherd	Olive		3	1
	511179	88465	223	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Blue Body Sherd	Blue		1	1
	511179	88465	222	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Aqua Body Sherd	Aqua		1	1
	511179	88465	235	Gls	Ind	Milk Glass	Milk Glass	White		1	1
	511179	88465	166	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Painted Late Palette	Polychrome		1	1
	511179	88465	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		7	1
	511179	88465	117	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Red		2	1
	511179	88465	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		6	1
	511179	88465	283	Oth	Ind	Horseshoe Nail	Horseshoe Nail	N/A		1	1
	511179	88465	243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		2	1
	511179	88465	278	Oha	Ind	Wire	Wire	N/A		2	1
	511179	88465	271	Oha	Ind	Fence Staple	Fence Staple	N/A		1	1
	511179	88465	266	Oha	Ind	Bolt	Bolt	N/A		1	1
	511179	88465	277	Oha	Ind	Washer	Washer	N/A		3	1
	511179	88465	217	Gls	Ind	BG Base Mold Pontil	Bottle Glass Base Mold Pontil	See Comment	BG olive dip mold sand pontil <1850-1:	1	1
	510181	88466	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		10	1
	510181	88466	108	Arc	Ind	Thick Window Glass		N/A		5	1
	510181	88466	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		52	1
	510181	88466	225	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Clear Body Sherd	Clear		1	1
	510181	88466	228	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Olive Body Sherd	Olive		8	1
	510181	88466	223	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Blue Body Sherd	Blue		1	1
	510181	88466	222	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Aqua Body Sherd	Aqua		5	1
	510181	88466	235	Gls	Ind	Milk Glass	Milk Glass	White		1	1
	510181	88466	182	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print Blue	Blue		2	1
	510181	88466	175	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Spongware Blue	Blue		1	1
	510181	88466	160	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Flow Blue	Blue		1	1
	510181	88466	156	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Banded Slipware	Polychrome		1	1
	510181	88466	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		12	1
	510181	88466	154	Cer	Ind	Porcelain	Porcelain Undecorated	N/A		1	1
	510181	88466	117	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Red		7	1
	510181	88466	111	Cer	Ind	Buff Stoneware	Glazed	Buff	Buff stoneware ink well fragment-1:	1	1
	510181	88466	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		19	1
	510181	88466	305	Osm	Ind	Smoking Pipe Bowl	Smoking Pipe Bowl	N/A		3	1
	510181	88466	306	Osm	Ind	Smoking Pipe Stem	Smoking Pipe Stem	N/A		1	1
	510181	88466	243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		2	1
	510181	88466	210	Fau	Ind	Bone Fragment		N/A		4	1
	510181	88466	275	Oha	Ind	Screw	Screw	N/A		1	1
	510181	88466	278	Oha	Ind	Wire	Wire	N/A		1	1
	510181	88466	271	Oha	Ind	Fence Staple	Fence Staple	N/A		1	1
	509179	88467	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		25	1
	509179	88467	108	Arc	Ind	Thick Window Glass		N/A		38	1
	509179	88467	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		100	1
	509179	88467	101	Arc	Ind	Common Wire Nails		N/A		11	1
	509179	88467	225	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Clear Body Sherd	Clear		2	1
	509179	88467	228	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Olive Body Sherd	Olive		2	1
	509179	88467	223	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Blue Body Sherd	Blue		2	1
	509179	88467	226	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Green Body Sherd	Green		2	1
	509179	88467	182	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print Blue	Blue		6	1
	509179	88467	174	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Sponge Stamped Cut Other	Other	RWE stamped spongware brown-1:	1	1
	509179	88467	160	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Flow Blue	Blue		3	1
	509179	88467	156	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Banded Slipware	Polychrome		7	1
	509179	88467	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		72	1
	509179	88467	117	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Red		1	1
	509179	88467	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		7	1
	509179	88467	305	Osm	Ind	Smoking Pipe Bowl	Smoking Pipe Bowl	N/A		1	1
	509179	88467	250	Ora	Ind	Glass Button	Glass Button	N/A		2	1
	509179	88467	261	Ora	Ind	Fork Spoon Handle	Fork Spoon Handle	N/A	Worked bone utensil handle fragment-1:	1	1
	509179	88467	243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		9	1
	509179	88467	190	Cer	Ind	Semi Porcelain	Semi Porcelain Makers Mark	See Comment	Semi porcelain MM indeterminate manufacturer >1890 -1:	1	1
	509179	88467	279	Oha	Ind	Wood Rivet	Wood Rivet	N/A		1	1
	509179	88467	278	Oha	Ind	Wire	Wire	N/A		1	1
	509179	88467	271	Oha	Ind	Fence Staple	Fence Staple	N/A		1	1
	509179	88467	293	Ope	Ind	Lice Comb	Lice Comb	N/A	Lice comb plastic-1:	1	1
	509179	88467	219	Gls	Ind	BG Finish Applied	Bottle Glass Finish Applied	See Comment	BG olive ring or oil applied finish <1875-2: BG aqua cup bottom mold smooth base 1851- 1905-1: BG blue cup bottom mold smooth base 1851- 1905-1:	2	1
	509179	88467	218	Gls	Ind	BG Base Mold Smooth	Bottle Glass Base Mold Smooth	See Comment		2	1
	508179	88468	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		31	1
	508179	88468	108	Arc	Ind	Thick Window Glass		N/A		10	1
	508179	88468	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		71	1
	508179	88468	101	Arc	Ind	Common Wire Nails		N/A		9	1
	508179	88468	228	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Olive Body Sherd	Olive		3	1
	508179	88468	222	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Aqua Body Sherd	Aqua		2	1
	508179	88468	166	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Painted Late Palette	Polychrome		1	1
	508179	88468	169	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Rimline Monochrome	Monochrome	RWE rim line monochrome blue-1:	1	1
	508179	88468	182	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print Blue	Blue		1	1
	508179	88468	174	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Sponge Stamped Cut Other	Other	RWE stamped spongware brown -1; RWE stamped spongware red -1:	2	1
	508179	88468	160	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Flow Blue	Blue		2	1
	508179	88468	155	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Banded Industrial Slipware	Polychrome		1	1
	508179	88468	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		27	1
	508179	88468	117	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Red		5	1
	508179	88468	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		14	1
	508179	88468	306	Osm	Ind	Smoking Pipe Stem	Smoking Pipe Stem	N/A		1	1
	508179	88468	308	Osm	Ind	Smoking Pipe Stem Makers Mark	Smoking Pipe Stem Makers Mark	See Comment	Smoking pipe MM Bannerman Montreal 1870 - 1902-1:	1	1
	508179	88468	250	Ora	Ind	Glass Button	Glass Button	N/A		2	1
	508179	88468	243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		5	1
	508179	88468	210	Fau	Ind	Bone Fragment		N/A		3	1
	508179	88468	275	Oha	Ind	Screw	Screw	N/A		1	1
	508179	88468	278	Oha	Ind	Wire	Wire	N/A		1	1
	508179	88468	319	Oty	Ind	Doll Ceramic	Doll Ceramic	N/A		1	1
	509178	88469	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		19	1
	509178	88469	105	Arc	Ind	Mortar		White		1	1
	509178	88469	108	Arc	Ind	Thick Window Glass		N/A		41	1
	509178	88469	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		66	1
	509178	88469	101	Arc	Ind	Common Wire Nails		N/A		11	1
	509178	88469	225	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Clear Body Sherd	Clear		2	1
	509178	88469	166	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Painted Late Palette	Polychrome		3	1
	509178	88469	174	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Sponge Stamped Cut Other	Other	RWE stamped spongware brown-1:	1	1
	509178	88469	160	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Flow Blue	Blue		1	1
	509178	88469	156	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Banded Slipware	Polychrome		1	1
	509178	88469	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		38	1
	509178	88469	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		3	1
	509178	88469	250	Ora	Ind	Glass Button	Glass Button	N/A		1	1

Table 14: Artifact Catalogue, Stage 4 Norval Site 2 (A)Gx-262)

Feature	Unit	ID	Ext	Clas	Fun	Description	Decoration	Colour	Comments	No.	Box
	509178	88469	262	Ofo	Ind	Knife	Knife	N/A		1	1
	509178	88469	243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		13	1
	509178	88469	210	Fau	Ind	Bone Fragment		N/A		2	1
	509178	88469	278	Oha	Ind	Wire	Wire	N/A		1	1
	509178	88469	271	Oha	Ind	Fence Staple	Fence Staple	N/A		1	1
	509178	88469	266	Oha	Ind	Bolt	Bolt	N/A		4	1
	509178	88469	277	Oha	Ind	Washer	Washer	N/A		1	1
	509178	88469	329	Oha	Ind	Hardware Other	Hardware Other	See Comment	Hardware metal spring-1:	1	1
1		88470	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		1	1
1		88470	108	Arc	Ind	Thick Window Glass		N/A		2	1
1		88470	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		11	1
1		88470	226	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Green Body Sherd	Green		1	1
1		88470	166	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Painted Late Palette	Polychrome		1	1
1		88470	167	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Painted Monochrome	Monochrome	RWE monochrome blue decoration-1:	1	1
1		88470	156	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Banded Slipware	Polychrome		1	1
1		88470	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		6	1
1		88470	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		1	1
1		88470	243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		1	1
1		88470	271	Oha	Ind	Fence Staple	Fence Staple	N/A		1	1
2		88471	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		4	1
2		88471	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		2	1
2		88471	226	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Green Body Sherd	Green		1	1
2		88471	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		1	1
2		88472	101	Arc	Ind	Common Wire Nails		N/A		1	1
2		88473	248	Oth	Ind	Zero Artifacts	Zero Artifacts	N/A		0	1
2		88474	248	Oth	Ind	Zero Artifacts	Zero Artifacts	N/A		0	1
3		88475	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		3	1
3		88476	248	Oth	Ind	Zero Artifacts	Zero Artifacts	N/A		0	1
4		88477	248	Oth	Ind	Zero Artifacts	Zero Artifacts	N/A		0	1
4		88478	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		3	1
4		88478	103	Arc	Ind	Hand Made Nails		N/A		1	1
4		88478	292	Ope	Ind	Leather Shoe Fragment	Leather Shoe Fragment	N/A		1	1
5		88479	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		3	1
5		88479	234	Gls	Ind	Melted Glass	Melted Glass	N/A		2	1
5		88479	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		3	1
5		88479	210	Fau	Ind	Bone Fragment		N/A		122	1
5		88480	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		1	1
5		88480	210	Fau	Ind	Bone Fragment		N/A		86	1
6		88481	215	Flo	Ind	Wood		N/A	Wood diffuse porous indeterminate species -1:	1	1
6		88481	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		1	1
6		88481	131	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Wheat Motif	White	Ironstone Wheat motif cup fragments-2:	2	1
6		88481	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		1	1
6		88482	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		1	1
6		88482	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		4	1
6		88482	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		5	1
6		88482	306	Osm	Ind	Smoking Pipe Stem	Smoking Pipe Stem	N/A		1	1
6		88482	243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		3	1
6		88482	219	Gls	Ind	BG Finish Applied	Bottle Glass Finish Applied	See Comment	BG blue double ring applied finish <1875-1:	1	1
7		88483	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		1	1
7		88483	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		1	1
7		88483	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		1	1
7		88483	305	Osm	Ind	Smoking Pipe Bowl	Smoking Pipe Bowl	N/A		7	1
7		88483	210	Fau	Ind	Bone Fragment		N/A		1	1
7		88484	215	Flo	Ind	Wood		N/A	Wood White pine (Pinus cf. strobus)-1:	1	1
7		88484	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		26	1
7		88484	175	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware Blue	Blue	RWE spongeware blue Double curve shape-1:	1	1
7		88484	209	Cer	Ind	Yellowware	Undecorated	Yellow	Yellowware bowl fragment 10% complete-1:	1	1
7		88484	117	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Red		2	1
7		88484	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White	Ironstone indeterminate tea pot fragment-1:	4	1
7		88484	291	Ope	Ind	Leather Shoe C/A Toe Tip	Leather Shoe C/A Toe Tip	N/A		1	1
8		88485	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		4	1
8		88485	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		2	1
8		88485	156	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Banded Slipware	Polychrome		1	1
8		88485	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		1	1
8		88486	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		16	1
8		88486	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		4	1
8		88486	228	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Olive Body Sherd	Olive		1	1
8		88486	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		1	1
8		88486	117	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Red		5	1
8		88486	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		8	1
9		88487	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		5	1
9		88487	243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		4	1
9		88488	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		7	1
9		88488	222	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Aqua Body Sherd	Aqua		1	1
9		88488	173	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Sponge Stamped Cut Blue	Blue		1	1
9		88488	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		2	1
9		88488	243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		5	1
9		88488	210	Fau	Ind	Bone Fragment		N/A		1	1
11		88489	305	Osm	Ind	Smoking Pipe Bowl	Smoking Pipe Bowl	N/A		2	1
11		88490	173	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Sponge Stamped Cut Blue	Blue		4	1
11		88490	127	Cer	Ind	Ironstone	Indeterminate Motif	White		2	1
12		88491	108	Arc	Ind	Thick Window Glass		N/A		1	1
12		88491	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		10	1
12		88491	225	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Clear Body Sherd	Clear		1	1
12		88491	182	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print Blue	Blue		1	1
12		88491	188	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	RWE Undecorated	White		3	1
12		88491	115	Cer	Ind	Coarse Buff Earthenware	Glazed	Buff		7	1
12		88491	116	Cer	Ind	Coarse Buff Earthenware	Unglazed	Buff		2	1
12		88491	243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		5	1
12		88492	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		2	1
12		88492	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		7	1
12		88492	117	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Red		5	1
12		88492	118	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Unglazed	Red		3	1
12		88492	243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		2	1
13		88493	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		18	1
13		88493	105	Arc	Ind	Mortar		White		1	1
13		88493	108	Arc	Ind	Thick Window Glass		N/A		1	1
13		88493	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A	MCN heat altered-1:	4	1
13		88493	222	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Aqua Body Sherd	Aqua		2	1
13		88493	117	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Red		9	1
13		88493	250	Ofa	Ind	Glass Button	Glass Button	N/A		1	1
13		88493	265	Oha	Ind	Barrel Banding	Barrel Banding	N/A		1	1
13		88494	107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		16	1
13		88494	108	Arc	Ind	Thick Window Glass		N/A		1	1
13		88494	104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		5	1
13		88494	222	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Aqua Body Sherd	Aqua		1	1
13		88494	182	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print Blue	Blue		3	1
13		88494	209	Cer	Ind	Yellowware	Undecorated	Yellow		1	1

Table 14: Artifact Catalogue, Stage 4 Norval Site 2 (AJGx-262)

Feature	Unit	ID	Ext	Cla	Fun	Description	Decoration	Colour	Comments	No.	Box
13		88494	.117	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Red		1	1
13		88494	.308	Osm	Ind	Smoking Pipe Stem Makers Mark	Smoking Pipe Stem Makers Mark	See Comment	Smoking pipe MM Henderson Montreal 1846 - 1876-1:	1	1
13		88494	.299	Ope	Ind	Slate Fragment	Slate Fragment	N/A		1	1
13		88494	.243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		4	1
13		88494	.210	Fau	Ind	Bone Fragment		N/A		1	1
14		88495	.107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		9	1
14		88495	.104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		8	1
14		88495	.101	Arc	Ind	Common Wire Nails		N/A		2	1
14		88495	.243	Oth	Ind	Metal Indeterminate Object	Metal Indeterminate Object	N/A		3	1
14		88496	.215	Flo	Ind	Wood		N/A	Wood White pine (Pinus cf. strobus)-1:	1	1
14		88496	.107	Arc	Ind	Red Brick		Red		15	1
14		88496	.104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		5	1
14		88496	.101	Arc	Ind	Common Wire Nails		N/A		2	1
14		88496	.225	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Clear Body Sherd	Clear		1	1
16		88497	.104	Arc	Ind	Machine Cut Nails		N/A		2	1
16		88497	.156	Cer	Ind	Refined White Earthenware	Banded Slipware	Polychrome		1	1
16		88497	.117	Cer	Ind	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Red		1	1
16		88497	.278	Oha	Ind	Wire	Wire	N/A		1	1
16		88498	.226	Gls	Ind	Bottle Glass	Green Body Sherd	Green		1	1
16		88498	.306	Osm	Ind	Smoking Pipe Stem	Smoking Pipe Stem	N/A		1	1
16		88498	.278	Oha	Ind	Wire	Wire	N/A		1	1
Total										2,272	

Abbreviation Description	
Class (Cla)	Acronym
Aboriginal	Abo
Ceramics	Cer
Faunal	Fau
Floral	Flo
Glass	Gls
Other	Oth
Other fastener	Ofa
Other firearm / ammunition	Ofi
Other food related	Ofo
Other hardware	Oha
Other horse tack	Oht
Other music	Omu
Other personal	Ope
Other smoking	Osm
Other tools	Oto
Other toy	Oty

When function, makers mark or manufacture technique is known please see the Comments column for details. No comment denotes indeterminate manufacture technique due to condition of artifact.