

**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
Location 1 (AhHc-331); Location 19 (AhHc-336); &
Location 22 (AhHc-338)**
**Proposed Gravel Pit – 699 Paris Plains Church Road
Part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 4 and
Part of Lot 1 West of Grand River, Concession 4
Former Geographic Township of South Dumfries
Brant County, Ontario**

Original Report

Submitted to:
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared for:
Miller Paving Limited
505 Miller Avenue
Markham, ON L6G 1B2

Prepared by:
TMHC Inc.
1108 Dundas Street, Unit 105
London, ON N5W 3A7
519-641-7222
tmhc.ca



Licensee: Sherri Pearce, MA, P316
PIF No: P316-0490-2022 (AhHc-331);
P316-0491-2022 (AhHc-338); P316-0492-2022 (AhHc-336)
Project No: 2022-048
Dated: April 6, 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was previously conducted for a proposed gravel pit, located at 699 Paris Plains Church Road, in Brant County, Ontario (TMHC 2022). The Project area was roughly 111 ha (275 ac) in size and is located in part of Lot 1, West of Grand River, Concession 4, and part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 4, in the Former Geographic Township of South Dumfries. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the discovery of 22 archaeological locations, three of which met provincial criteria for Stage 3 assessment and were recommended for further work: Locations 1 (AhHc-331); 19 (AhHc-336); and 22 (AhHc-338). In 2021, TMHC was contracted by Miller Paving Limited to carry out the Stage 3 assessments of the three sites, which were conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Provincial Policy Statement*. The work was also undertaken as a standard condition under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, R.S.O. 1990. The purpose of the Stage 3 assessments was to evaluate the cultural heritage value and interest (CHVI) of each site and to determine if Stage 4 investigations would be required. This report summarizes the results of the Stage 3 archaeological assessments of Locations 1 (AhHc-331), 19 (AhHc-336), and 22 (AhHc-338).

Location 1 (AhHc-331) is an isolated Indigenous findspot dating to the Early Archaic Period. A total of 11 1 m² units were excavated across the site area and all units excavated were sterile. Location 19 (AhHc-336) is an Indigenous site with a Woodland Period affiliation. A total of 12 1 m² units were excavated across the site area, yielding 69 artifacts, none of which were diagnostic. Location 22 (AhHc-338) is an Indigenous site where a specific cultural or temporal affiliation cannot be confirmed at this time. A total of 17 1 m² units were excavated across the site area, yielding 96 Indigenous artifacts, none of which were diagnostic. Based on the results of the Stage 3 assessments, our recommendations with respect to each site location are presented below.

- **Location 1 (AhHc-331)** is an isolated Indigenous findspot dating to the Early Archaic Period.
 - Given the isolated nature of the findspot, and that all Stage 3 units were sterile, Location 1 does not retain CHVI under the provincial guidelines and no further assessment is recommended, as it is considered fully documented.
- **Location 19 (AhHc-336)** is an Indigenous site with a Woodland Period affiliation.
 - Based on one or more test units yielding 10 or more artifacts, the site retains CHVI and meets provincial criteria for Stage 4 assessment. Two options are available: 1) long-term protection and avoidance; and 2) excavation. Avoidance and long-protection is always the preferred option.
 - In consultation with the proponent, Location 19 will be protected within the licensed area to allow for the potential to conduct the required archaeological work at a later date.
 - The site will be protected by the erection of a post and wire fence under the supervision of a licensed archaeologists that will be erected minimally along the 10 m protective site buffer.
 - This protected area will be clearly depicted on the site operation plans, and no machine travel or ground disturbance can occur within the protected area until further archaeological work has occurred.
 - As the site operation plan has not been finalized, the proponent has provided a letter of commitment that acknowledges:
 - commitment to the avoidance and protection strategy provided in this report;

- the regulatory protective mechanisms for the sites under the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- the need to complete the remaining archaeological assessment for the site prior to any soil impacts to the site area; and
- that any future landowners will be notified of the outstanding archaeological requirements if the property is sold (see Supplementary Documentation).

- If the Stage 4 archaeological assessment on Location 19 is completed, the Stage 4 excavation should consist of:
 - the hand excavation of 1 m² units around all high yielding Stage 3 test units with block excavations continuing until per unit densities yield less than 10 artifacts, and there are fewer than two tools and diagnostic artifacts per unit.
 - Soils from each unit should be passed through 6 mm hardware cloth with the first 5 cm of subsoil screened for artifacts.
 - If subsurface cultural features are discovered, they will be subject to the standards outlined in Section 4.2.2.7 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:77).

- **Location 22 (AhHc-338)** is an Indigenous site where a specific cultural or temporal affiliation cannot be confirmed at this time.
 - Based on one or more test units yielding 10 or more artifacts, the site retains CHVI and meets provincial criteria for Stage 4 assessment. Two options are available: 1) long-term protection and avoidance; and 2) excavation. Avoidance and long-protection is always the preferred option.
 - In consultation with the proponent, Location 22 will be protected within the licensed area to allow for the potential to conduct the required archaeological work at a later date.
 - The site will be protected by the erection of a post and wire fence under the supervision of a licensed archaeologists that will be erected minimally along the 10 m protective site buffer.
 - This protected area will be clearly depicted on the site operation plans, and no machine travel or ground disturbance can occur within the protected area until further archaeological work has occurred.
 - As the site operation plan has not been finalized, the proponent has provided a letter of commitment that acknowledges:
 - commitment to the avoidance and protection strategy provided in this report;
 - the regulatory protective mechanisms for the sites under the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
 - the need to complete the remaining archaeological assessment for the site prior to any soil impacts to the site area; and
 - that any future landowners will be notified of the outstanding archaeological requirements if the property is sold (see Supplementary Documentation).

- If the Stage 4 archaeological assessment on Location 22 is completed, the Stage 4 excavation should consist of:
 - the hand excavation of 1 m² units around all high yielding Stage 3 test units with block excavations continuing until per unit densities yield less than 10 artifacts, and there are fewer than two tools and diagnostic artifacts per unit.



- Soils from each unit should be passed through 6 mm hardware cloth with the first 5 cm of subsoil screened for artifacts.
- If subsurface cultural features are discovered, they will be subject to the standards outlined in Section 4.2.2.7 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:77).

Our recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 4.0 of this report and to the MCM's review and acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
Table of Contents	iv
List of Images	vi
List of Maps.....	vi
List of Tables	vi
Project Personnel	vii
Acknowledgements	viii
Territorial Acknowledgement	ix
Indigenous Participants.....	x
About TMHC.....	xi
Key Staff Bios.....	xii
Statement of Qualifications and Limitations	xiii
Quality Information	xiv
1 Project Context	I
1.1 Development Context.....	I
1.1.1 Introduction	I
1.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context.....	2
1.2 Project Context: Archaeological Context.....	3
1.2.1 Project Area: Overview and Physical Setting	3
1.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites.....	3
1.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50 m.....	5
1.2.4 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork.....	5
1.3 Project Context: Historical Context.....	6
1.3.1 Indigenous Settlement in Brant County.....	6
1.3.2 Treaty History.....	7
1.3.3 Nineteenth-Century Municipal Settlement and Land Use History.....	8
1.3.4 Review of Heritage Properties.....	8
2 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment	9
2.1 Field Methods.....	9
2.1.1 General Approach.....	9
2.1.2 Location 1 (AhHc-331) – Site Specific Methods.....	10
2.1.3 Location 19 (AhHc-336) – Site Specific Methods.....	10
2.1.4 Location 22 (AhHc-338) – Site Specific Methods.....	11
2.2 Record of Finds	12
2.2.1 Location 1 (AhHc-331)	13
2.2.2 Location 19 (AhHc-336)	13
2.2.3 Location 22 (AhHc-338)	15
2.3 Analysis and Conclusions.....	17
2.3.1 Location 1 (AhHc-331)	17
2.3.2 Location 19 (AhHc-336)	17
2.3.3 Location 22 (AhHc-338)	18
2.4 Recommendations	19
3 Summary	21



4	Advice on compliance with legislation	22
5	Bibliography	23
6	Images.....	26
7	Maps	31
	Appendix A – Illustration Of Grid Coordinate System	44
	Appendix B – Location 19 (AhHc-336) Stage 3 Artifact Catalogue.....	45
	Appendix C – Location 22 (AhHc-338) Stage 3 Artifact Catalogue	46
	SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION	48
	Location 1 (AhHc-331); PIF Number: P316-0490-2022	49
	Location 19 (AhHc-336); PIF Number: P316-0492-2022.....	50
	Location 22 (AhHc-338); PIF Number: P316-0491-2022.....	51
	Summary of Indigenous Engagement	55
	Letter of Commitment	56

LIST OF IMAGES

Image 1: Location 1 (AhHc-331) Stage 3 Excavation in Progress.....	27
Image 2: Location 1 (AhHc-331) Typical Stage 3 Unit	27
Image 3: Location 19 (AhHc-336) Stage 3 Excavation in Progress.....	28
Image 4: Location 19 (AhHc-336) Typical Stage 3 Unit	28
Image 5: Location 22 (AhHc-338) Stage 3 Excavation in Progress.....	29
Image 6: Location 22 (AhHc-338) Typical Stage 3 Unit	29
Image 7: Location 19 (AhHc-336) Sample of Stage 3 Artifacts	30
Image 8: Location 22 (AhHc-338) Sample of Stage 3 Artifacts	30

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Location of the Project Area in Brant County, ON	32
Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Project Area.....	33
Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Project Area.....	34
Map 4: Generalized Soils Within the Vicinity of the Project Area.....	35
Map 5: Drainage Within the Vicinity of the Project Area	36
Map 6: TMHC (2022), Stage 2 Methods	37
Map 7: Location of the Project Area Shown on Tremaine's 1859 Map of Brant County	38
Map 8: Location of the Project Area on an 1875 Map of Brant County	39
Map 9: Location 1 (AhHc-331) Stage 3 Results.....	40
Map 10: Location 19 (AhHc-336) Stage 3 Results	41
Map 11: Location 22 (AhHc-338) Stage 3 Results	42
Map 12: Proponent Mapping	43

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Project Area	4
Table 2: Dates of Fieldwork, Weather Conditions and Field Director	5
Table 3: Chronology of Indigenous Settlement in the Brant County	6
Table 4: Documentary Records	12
Table 5: Location 19 (AhHc-336) Summary of Stage 3 Artifacts.....	13
Table 6: Location 19 (AhHc-336) Summary of Chipping Detritus.....	14
Table 7: Location 22 (AhHc-338) Summary of Stage 3 Artifacts.....	15
Table 8: Location 22 (AhHc-338) Summary of Chipping Detritus.....	16



PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager	Sherri Pearce, MA (P316)
Project Administrator	Kellie Theaker, CHRP
	Victoria Scott, MA, MLis
	Breanne Reibl, MSc (R1292)
Health and Safety Coordinator	Wendi Jakob, C.Tech, CAPM
	Andrew Turner, BA (R1042)
Fieldwork Coordination	Johnathan Freeman, MA (P274)
Field Director	Sherri Pearce, MA (P316)
Field Technicians	Liam Browne, MA (P1048)
	Johnathan Freeman, MA (P274)
	Marya D'Alessio, MA (R1163)
	Arwen Johns, MA (R1330)
	Ramsay Macfie, BA (R1022)
	Christopher Moore, BA (R1317)
	Amelia Pilon, MA (R1265)
	Matthew Severn, BA (R1093)
	Andrew Turner, BA (R1042)
	Patryk Weglorz, MSc (R1170)
	Anna van Nostrand, MA
	Rachelle Carter, BA
	Sean Graziano, BA
Lab Technician	Breanne Reibl, MSc (R1292)
	Rachelle Carter, BA
GIS Mapping	Andrew Turner, BA (R1042)
Report Writer	Sherri Pearce, MA (P316)
Artifact Analysis	Sherri Pearce, MA (P316)
	Rachelle Carter, BA
Senior Review	Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Ken Zimmerman Miller Paving Limited

Megan Smythe Miller Paving Limited



TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Project area is located within the Traditional and Treaty Territories of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, the Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council. The Project area is encompassed by the Haldimand Tract and the Nanfan (Fort Albany) Deed of 1791. This land continues to be home to diverse Indigenous peoples (e.g., First Nations, Métis, and Inuit) whom we recognize as contemporary stewards of the land and vital contributors of our society.



INDIGENOUS PARTICIPANTS

Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council (SNGREC)

Coordinators Dawn LaForme Tanya Hill-Montour

Fieldwork Monitors Bill Lucas Darryl Vanevery

Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI)

Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI)

Coordinator Sharann Martin Owen Green

Fieldwork Monitors Kevin Bomberry Ira Harris

Josh Miller Guy Williams

Jessica Williams

- Nation (MCFN)

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN)

Coordinator Adam LaForme Mariah Sault

Field Liaison Representatives Kris-Ann Jonathon Donovan King

Justin LaForme Rasondra Mendes

Baylee Sault

Madison General Taylor Hill



ABOUT TMHC

Established in 2003 with a head office in London, Ontario, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) provides a broad range of archaeological assessment, heritage planning and interpretation, cemetery, and community consultation services throughout the Province of Ontario. We specialize in providing heritage solutions that suit the past and present for a range of clients and intended audiences, while meeting the demands of the regulatory environment. Over the past two decades, TMHC has grown to become one of the largest privately-owned heritage consulting firms in Ontario and is today the largest predominately woman-owned CRM business in Canada.

Since 2004, TMHC has held retainers with Infrastructure Ontario, Hydro One, the Ministry of Transportation, Metrolinx, the City of Hamilton, and Niagara Parks Commission. In 2013, TMHC earned the Ontario Archaeological Society's award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management. Our seasoned expertise and practical approach have allowed us to manage a wide variety of large, complex, and highly sensitive projects to successful completion. Through this work, we have gained corporate experience in helping our clients work through difficult issues to achieve resolution.

TMHC is skilled at meeting established deadlines and budgets, maintaining a healthy and safe work environment, and carrying out quality heritage activities to ensure that all projects are completed diligently and safely. Additionally, we have developed long-standing relationships of trust with Indigenous and descendant communities across Ontario and a good understanding of community interests and concerns in heritage matters, which assists in successful project completion.

TMHC is a Living Wage certified employer with the [Ontario Living Wage Network](#) and a member of the [Canadian Federation for Independent Business](#).



KEY STAFF BIOS

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD, Principal, Manager – Archaeological Assessments

Matthew Beaudoin received a PhD in Anthropology from Western University in 2013 and became a Principal at TMHC in 2019. During his archaeological career, Matthew has conducted extensive field research and artifact analysis on Indigenous and Settler sites from Labrador and Ontario. In addition, Matthew has also conducted ethnographic projects in Labrador. Since joining TMHC in 2008, Matthew has been involved with several notable projects, such as the Imperial Oil's Waterdown to Finch Project, the Camp Ipperwash Project, and the Scugog Island Natural Gas Pipeline Project.

Matthew is an active member of the Canadian Archaeological Association, the Ontario Archaeological Association, the Ontario Historical Society, the World Archaeology Congress, the Council for Northeastern Historical Archaeology, the Society for American Archaeology, and the Society for Historical Archaeology.

Sherri Pearce, MA, Project Manager

Sherri Pearce received a B.A. (Hon.) in Anthropology specializing in archaeology and First Nations studies from the University of Western Ontario in 2006 and she went on to complete a M.A. in Anthropology at the same institution in 2008. Since receiving her Professional Licence in 2009 Sherri has supervised over 500 archaeological assessments.

Ms. Pearce is an active member of the Ontario Archaeological Society and the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The attached Report (the “Report”) has been prepared by TMHC Inc. (TMHC) for the benefit of the Client (the “Client”) in accordance with the agreement between TMHC and the Client, including the scope of work detailed therein (the “Agreement”).

The information, data, recommendations and conclusions contained in the Report (collectively, the “Information”):

- is subject to the scope, schedule, and other constraints and limitations in the Agreement and the qualifications contained in the Report (the “Limitations”);
- represents TMHC’s professional judgment in light of the Limitation and industry standards for the preparation of similar reports;
- may be based on information provided to TMHC which has not been independently verified;
- has not been updated since the date of issuance of the Report and its accuracy is limited to the time period and circumstances in which it was collected, processed, made or issued;
- must be read as a whole and sections thereof should not be read out of such context; and
- was prepared for the specific purposes described in the Report and the Agreement.

TMHC shall be entitled to rely upon the accuracy and completeness of information that was provided to it and has no obligation to update such information. TMHC accepts no responsibility for any events or circumstances that may have occurred since the date on which the Report was prepared and, in the case of subsurface, environmental or geotechnical conditions, is not responsible for any variability in such conditions, geographically or over time.

TMHC agrees that the Report represents its professional judgement as described above and that the Information has been prepared for the specific purpose and use described in the Report and the Agreement, but TMHC makes no other representations, or any guarantees or warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to the Report, the Information or any part thereof.

Except (1) as agreed to in writing by TMHC and Client; (2) as required by-law; or (3) to the extent used by governmental reviewing agencies for the purpose of obtaining permits or approvals, the Report and the Information may be used and relied upon only by Client.

TMHC accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to parties other than Client who may obtain access to the Report or the Information for any injury, loss or damage suffered by such parties arising from their use of, reliance upon, or decisions or actions based on the Report or any of the Information (“improper use of the Report”), except to the extent those parties have obtained the prior written consent of TMHC to use and rely upon the Report and the Information. Any injury, loss or damages arising from improper use of the Report shall be borne by the party making such use.

This Statement of Qualifications and Limitations is attached to and forms part of the Report and any use of the Report is subject to the terms hereof.



QUALITY INFORMATION

Licensee: _____

Sherri Pearce, MA (P316)

Project Manager

Report reviewed by: _____

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)

Principal/Manager of Archaeological Assessment

I PROJECT CONTEXT

I.I Development Context

I.I.I Introduction

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was previously conducted for a proposed gravel pit, located at 699 Paris Plains Church Road, in Brant County, Ontario (TMHC 2022). The Project area was roughly 111 ha (275 ac) in size and is located in part of Lot 1, West of Grand River, Concession 4, and part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 4, in the Former Geographic Township of South Dumfries. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the discovery of 22 archaeological locations, three of which met provincial criteria for Stage 3 assessment and were recommended for further work: Locations 1 (AhHc-331); 19 (AhHc-336); and 22 (AhHc-338). In 2021, TMHC was contracted by Miller Paving Limited to carry out the Stage 3 assessments of the three sites, which were conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Provincial Policy Statement*. The work was also undertaken as a standard condition under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, R.S.O. 1990. The purpose of the Stage 3 assessments was to evaluate the cultural heritage value and interest (CHVI) of each site and to determine if Stage 4 investigations would be required. This report summarizes the results of the Stage 3 archaeological assessments of Locations 1 (AhHc-331), 19 (AhHc-336) and 22 (AhHc-338).

All archaeological assessment activities were performed under the professional archaeological license of Sherri Pearce, MA (P316) and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011, “Standards and Guidelines”). Permission to enter the property and carry out all required archaeological activities, including collecting artifacts when found, was given by Ken Zimmerman of Miller Paving Limited.

1.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990) makes provisions for the protection and conservation of heritage resources in the Province of Ontario. Heritage concerns are recognized as a matter of provincial interest in Section 2.6.2 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS 2020) which states:

development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.

In the PPS, the term *conserved* means:

the identification, protection, management and use of *built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources* in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision-maker.

Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments.

The *Aggregate Resources Act* (R.S.O. 1990b) also calls for the conservation of heritage resources and all class-specific license applications filed with the Ministry of Natural Resources must provide technical reports that outline measures for the identification and mitigation of archaeological resources within proposed extraction areas. Thus, cultural heritage resources must be considered within the licensing approval process. Aggregate extraction may only take place on properties that have been cleared of archaeological concern. The purpose of a Stage 1 background study is to determine if there is potential for archaeological resources to be found within a proposed licensed area. If a property demonstrates archaeological potential, a Stage 2 field survey must be carried out. If potentially significant sites are found during the field review, subsequent Stage 3 and Stage 4 assessments may be required.

1.2 Project Context: Archaeological Context

1.2.1 Project Area: Overview and Physical Setting

The Project area is located northeast of the Town of Paris between the Grand River to the east and Pinehurst Road to the west (Map 1). The general area is characterized as rural in nature and the property itself consists mainly of active agricultural fields (Map 2); there is a small wetland in the southeast corner of the Project area that is surrounded by trees and slope. A former residential dwelling, barn and other out buildings were once located in the central field, within Lot 26, Concession 4, but were demolished and removed sometime between 2014 and 2016; the lands where the buildings once were now form part of the active agricultural lands. A gravel laneway leading to the former residence is still present.

The Project area falls within the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:127-128), characterized by ridges and valleys (Map 3). The ridges and stony knobs are composed of till and kame deposits. These are cut by swampy valleys, as well as sand and gravel terraces (Chapman and Putnam 1984:198). More specifically the Project area falls within a spillway surrounded by till moraines to the west, north and east.

The primary soil type within the property is Teeswater loam, and there are also pockets of Burford loam in the eastern and western extents (Map 4). Teeswater loam is a well-drained soil consisting of roughly 40 to 100 cm of silty or loamy textures over fluvial gravelly sand or gravel, while Burford loam is a rapidly drained soil developed on glaciofluvial deposits of gravel and cobbles (Acton 1989:30-31).

The Project area falls within the Grand River watershed (Map 5). The Grand River is just under 1 km east of the Project area. Charlie Creek and the Gillies Drain lie to the west and north; at its closest point, the Gillies Drain is roughly 680 m west of the property. The Spottiswood Lakes are roughly 540 m north of the Project area. In the very southeast corner of the property is a small wetland surrounded by steep slope.

1.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

According to PastPortal (accessed October 26, 2021) there are 17 registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the Project area (Table 1). However, further review of the individual site locations has demonstrated that there are only nine known sites within 1 km of the Project area, while the remainder are within 2 km. There are no sites within 300 m of the property.

Five of the sites were identified during CRM surveys conducted prior to development and all five are further than 1 km from the Project area: AhHc-250 through AhHc-306. Six sites were identified in the early 1980's by Charles Nixon; these subsume AhHc-21 through AhHc-45. Of those, AhHc-21 is further than 1 km away. It is assumed that Nixon's work was research based rather than triggered by proposed development. Likewise, the remaining six sites are associated with a K. Harvey and were identified in the early 1990's; there are no associated CIF/PIFs, nor is there an associated licensee number. Of the sites associated with Harvey, AhHc-74 and 75 are further than 1 km from the Project area. The sites range in date from the Early Archaic Period through to 19th century pioneer settlement and include isolated find spots, campsites, a 19th century scatter, and farmsteads.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Project Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Status	Distance
AhHc-21	Oakwald					>1 km
AhHc-30	B. Guthrie 1					<1 km
AhHc-31	B. Guthrie 2					<1 km
AhHc-32	Ham	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite		<1 km
AhHc-33	Meggs	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite		<1 km
AhHc-45	Ham 2	Archaic, Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite		<1 km
AhHc-62	Guthrie 1					<1 km
AhHc-74	Sayles A	Archaic	Aboriginal	findspot		>1 km
AhHc-75	Sayles B					>1 km
AhHc-76	Sayles C	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite		<1 km
AhHc-77	Sayles D	Archaic	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite		<1 km
AhHc-78	Sayles E					<1 km
AhHc-250	Location 8	Post-Contact		farmstead	Further CHVI	>1 km
AhHc-251	location 9	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal			>1 km
AhHc-254	Location 6	Pre-Contact	Other Euro-Canadian			>1 km
AhHc-304	Knoll Site	Archaic	Aboriginal	camp / campsite, hunting	No Further CHVI	>1 km
AhHc-306	Laneway Scatter	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	butchering, hunting	No Further CHVI	>1 km

1.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50 m

During the course of this study, records were found for one archaeological investigation within 50 m of the Project area; the investigation is the previous Stage 1 and 2 assessment relating to the current project. However, it should be noted that the MCM currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments to assist in this determination.

1.2.3.1 Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment – 699 Paris Plains Church Road (Map 6)

In 2021, TMHC was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for a proposed gravel pit, located at 699 Paris Plains Church Road, in Brant County, Ontario. The Project area was roughly 111 ha (275 ac) in size and is located in part of Lot 1, West of Grand River, Concession 4, and part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 4, in the Former Geographic Township of South Dumfries. The Stage 1 assessment revealed that the Project area had potential for the discovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 survey was recommended and carried out. The Stage 2 assessment (pedestrian and test pit assessment at 5 m intervals) resulted in the identification of 22 archaeological locations, three of which (Locations 1, 19, and 22) qualified for Stage 3 assessment based on provincial criteria. In addition to the outstanding archaeological concerns was the concern for potential unmarked burials being located within the Project area immediately adjacent the Paris Plains Cemetery. As such, a cemetery investigation was also recommended, the specifics of which will be determined in consultation with the MCM and the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO). The results of this assessment are presented in a report entitled *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Gravel Pit – 699 Paris Plains Church Road, Part of Lots 26 & 27, Concession 4 and Part of Lot 1 West of Grand River, Concession 4, Former Geographic Township of South Dumfries, Brant County, Ontario* (TMHC 2022; Licensee, Sherri Pearce, PIF P316-0482-2021).

1.2.4 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

The Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted over a period of five days from April 29th to May 6th, 2022 under the direction of Sherri Pearce, MA (P316). Table 2 lists the weather conditions and dates of fieldwork.

Table 2: Dates of Fieldwork, Weather Conditions and Field Director

Dates of Fieldwork	Weather Conditions	Field Director
April 29, 2022	Sunny and cool	S. Pearce, MA (P316)
May 2, 2022	Overcast and cool	S. Pearce, MA (P316)
May 4, 2022	Overcast, cool and light rain	S. Pearce, MA (P316)
May 5, 2022	Sunny and seasonal	S. Pearce, MA (P316)
May 6, 2022	Overcast and cool	S. Pearce, MA (P316)

1.3 Project Context: Historical Context

1.3.1 Indigenous Settlement in Brant County

The previous Stage 1-2 report (TMHC 2022) provided a detailed summary of Indigenous settlement in Brant County. As such, the same information is only provided in tabular format here (Table 3).

Table 3: Chronology of Indigenous Settlement in the Brant County

Period	Time Range	Diagnostic Features	Archaeological Complexes
Early Paleo	9000-8400 BCE	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
Late Paleo	8400-8000 BCE	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Early Archaic	8000-6000 BCE	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
Middle Archaic	6000-2500 BCE	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
Late Archaic	2000-1800 BCE	narrow points	Lamoka
Late Archaic	1800-1500 BCE	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
Late Archaic	1500-1100 BCE	small points	Crawford Knoll
Terminal Archaic	1100-950 BCE	first true cemeteries	Hind
Early Woodland	950-400 BCE	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
Middle Woodland	400 BCE-500 CE	dentate, pseudo-scallop pottery	Saugeen
Transitional Woodland	500-900 CE	first corn, cord-wrapped stick pottery	Princess Point
Late Woodland	900-1300 CE	first villages, corn horticulture, longhouses	Glen Meyer
Late Woodland	1300-1400 CE	large villages and houses	Uren, Middleport
Late Woodland	1400-1650 CE	tribal emergence, territoriality	Attawandaron
Contact Period - Indigenous	1700 CE-present	treaties, mixture of Indigenous & European items	Mississauga, Six Nations, Haudenosaunee
Contact Period - Settler	1796 CE-present	industrial goods, homesteads	pioneer life, municipal settlement

1.3.2 Treaty History

The Project area is encompassed by the Crown Grant to the Six Nations, otherwise known as the Haldimand Tract or Haldimand Grant. After the first signing of the Between the Lakes Treaty No. 3 with the Mississauga in 1784, Quebec Governor Frederick Haldimand signed the Haldimand Proclamation which granted Joseph Brant and his allies a significant portion of the newly ceded territory. The territory was also part of what the Haudenosaunee consider their Beaver Hunting Grounds as represented in the Nanfan Deed of 1791 (Six Nations Land and Resources 2019). Brant was awarded the land in consideration for the efforts of himself, his allies, and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy on behalf of the British during the American Revolutionary War (Surtees 1984). These efforts resulted in pressure on the Confederacy to abandon their homeland in New York State and relocate north to British territory.

The Haldimand Tract consisted of six miles on either side of the Grand River from its mouth on Lake Erie to the headwaters. The ambiguity of the boundaries of the original Treaty No. 3 and issues surrounding the original survey of the Tract by Augustus Jones in 1791 contributed to disputes between Six Nations and the Crown about the extent of the grant (Filice 2016). The most significant area affected was the disposition of the headwaters of the Grand River, an issue which remains contentious to this day.

In attempting to resolve these early disputes, Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe issued the controversial Simcoe Patent in 1793. The Patent reiterated that Jones's survey represented the Crown's interpretation of the Tract's boundaries (Filice 2016). The Patent reaffirmed Jones's use of straight lines to represent the Tract's boundaries six miles from a sinuous river and the exclusion of the headwaters, terminating the Tract at a line that became known as the Jones' Base Line (Filice 2016). The Patent also outlined the terms under which Brant and the Six Nations could sell or lease territory within the Haldimand Tract. The reaffirmation of the reduced boundaries and conditions placed on their title to the Tract, resulted in Brant and the Six Nations chiefs rejecting the Simcoe Patent (Filice 2016).

Over the past two centuries, the land tenure history of the Haldimand Tract and the parcels of the Tract that have been sold or leased in that time have been the subject of significant scrutiny (Six Nations Lands and Resources 2006). The legitimacy of this tenure has been questioned both within the Six Nations and as part of the wider dispute with the Crown. In 2006, Six Nations of the Grand River summarized 29 claims filed with the Specific Claims Branch, formed by the Government of Canada in 1991 (Six Nations Lands and Resources 2006).

1.3.3 Nineteenth-Century Municipal Settlement and Land Use History

Historically, the Project area falls within part of Lot 1 West of Grand River, Concession 4, and part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 4, Former Geographic Township of South Dumfries, Brant County, Ontario. The previous Stage 1-2 assessment report (TMHC 2022) provided a detailed summary of 19th century and municipal settlement, including land registry data for the Project area; as such, those details are not repeated here. Rather, a brief summary about known historic settlement and land use within the Project area is provided.

No structures are depicted within or near the larger Project area on the 1859 Tremaine map of Brant County (Map 7). With the exception of the southern half of Lot 27, which is associated with John Maus, the remaining portions of the project area are associated with Jarius Maus. Paris Plains Church Road is depicted as open as of this date.

By 1875, the entire Project area is associated with Jarius Maus (Map 8). Two homesteads and related orchards are depicted; one is located within Lot 1, while the other within Lot 26. The 1875 map (Map 8) depicts a church and school house in Lot 26, which is in error, as they are both located in Lot 27. This inaccuracy suggests that the residential structure may have also been located further west, perhaps on Lot 26 bordering Lot 27. Paris Plains Church Road is still depicted as open.

1.3.4 Review of Heritage Properties

There are three listed and designated heritage properties within the vicinity of the Project area. Again, the previous Stage 1-2 assessment report (TMHC 2022) provided a detailed summary of the heritage properties and those details are not repeated here. However, to briefly summarize, the designated heritage properties include the following: Paris Plains Church, located at 705 Paris Plains Church Road; the Paris Plains or Maus Cemetery, located 705 Paris Plains Church Road; and the John Maus Residence, located at 289 Pinehurst Road.

2 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

2.1 Field Methods

2.1.1 General Approach

The three site locations were re-identified through GPS coordinates, landscape features and details provided in Stage 2 field notes and mapping. All fieldwork was undertaken in good weather and lighting conditions. No conditions were encountered that would hinder the identification or recovery of artifacts.

A CSP for Locations 1 and 22, located within the agricultural lands, had already been completed as part of the Stage 2 assessment (TMHC 2022). As such, the current Stage 3 assessment involved the excavation of test units only. Grids were established across each site area using a high precision Topcon GPS unit and measuring tapes. Grid stakes were used to mark 5 and 10 m intervals along the east-west transect lines and each 5 by 5 m grid unit was assigned a unique alphanumeric identifier based on north and east grid references to the southwest corner. Each 5 m grid unit was then subdivided into 25 individual 1 m² units that were given sub-unit designations of 1 to 25 working sequentially from west to east along each row, then moving northward (Appendix A). Datums were established at each site (see site specific methods below). Relevant landscape markers and grid stakes were recorded using a high precision E-Survey E-600 GPS/Glonass Network Rover unit that records points with up to subcentimetre accuracy.

The soil from each 1 m² unit was excavated by hand and passed through 6 mm hardware cloth; the same process was carried out for the first 5 cm of subsoil. If artifacts were found in the subsoil, excavations proceeded down by 5 cm increments until counts of five or fewer artifacts were yielded per 5 cm soil layer. When unit excavation was completed, the floor of each unit was cleaned by shovel shining and troweling and inspected for subsurface features. Following documentation, the units were backfilled. It was anticipated that when potential features were encountered during the unit excavations, these would be top mapped, photographed and then covered with geotextile fabric before units were backfilled. Artifacts were bagged by 1 m² provenience units and observed soil layers (when appropriate) and taken to the laboratory for processing. For each 1 m² unit, artifacts belonging to the same class were grouped and given a single catalogue number.

Throughout all site locations, the soils were fairly homogenous, consisting of brown sand ploughzone/topsoil with stony intrusions over orange sand subsoil. At Location 19, the units also contained root intrusions. At Locations 1 and 22, the test units depths ranged from 18 to 32 cm, while at Location 19, the unit depths ranged from 18 to 53 cm.

The Stage 3 results are shown without location details on Maps 9 to 11. The same results with location details are provided in the Supplementary Documentation portion of this report (SD Map 2). SD Map 3 present the Stage 3 results on the proponent mapping. An unaltered proponent map is provided as Map 12.

2.1.2 Location 1 (AhHc-331) – Site Specific Methods

Based on the Stage 2 survey results (TMHC 2022), Location 1 (AhHc-331) represents an Indigenous find spot consisting of an Early Archaic Period Nettling type projectile point dating ca. 7500-8000 BCE (Fox 1980). The Stage 3 unit excavation strategy used was for sites where it is not yet evident that the level of CHVI will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 (MTC 2011:51, Table 3.1). This would involve the excavation of 1 m² units across a 5 m grid throughout the site, with an additional 20% of infill units placed in areas of interest. In addition, as per Section 3.2.2, Standard 7, soils should be screened through 3 mm mesh hardware cloth for 20% of the total units excavated.

Two datums were established at Location 1 (AhHc-331) at 425N 230E (Datum 1) and 430N 230E (Datum 2). A total of 11 1 m² units were excavated across a 10 m (north-south) by 10 m (east-west) area, encompassing the Stage 2 find spot, and included nine units excavated on the 5 m grid with an additional two units excavated as infill units (20% of the initial grid units; Image 1). One quadrant from each unit was screened through 3 mm mesh hardware cloth, in order to meet Standard 7 of Section 3.2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines*. This strategy results in the equivalent of 25% of the units being screened through 3 mm mesh hardware cloth and provides a more representative sample from across the site. All excavated units were sterile. The ploughzone consisted of brown sand with stony intrusions ranging in depth from 18 to 32 cm and the subsoil consisted of orange sand (Image 2).

2.1.3 Location 19 (AhHc-336) – Site Specific Methods

Based on the recovery of Indigenous pottery during the Stage 2 test pit survey, Location 19 (AhHc-336) represents an Indigenous site with a Woodland Period affiliation; it consisted of 19 Indigenous artifacts over a 36 m (north-south) by 32 m (east-west) area. The Stage 3 unit excavation strategy used was for sites where it is evident that the level of CHVI will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation (MTC 2011:51, Table 3.1). This would involve the excavation of 1 m² units across a 10 m grid throughout the site, with an additional 40% of infill units placed in areas of interest. Occasionally, the 10 m grid interval was shifted to avoid debris piles consisting of barbed wire, scrap metal, broken glass, fencing materials, car parts and other garbage.

Two datums were established at Location 19 (AhHc-336) at 580N 135E (Datum 1) and 590N 135E (Datum 2). A total of 12 1 m² units were excavated across a 36 m (north-south) by 39 m (east-west) area, encompassing the Stage 2 site area as defined by the Stage 2 positive test pits and test units, and included six units excavated on the 10 m grid with an additional six units excavated as infill units (100% of the initial grid units; Image 3). Per unit artifact yields ranged between zero to 16. The topsoil consisted of brown sand with stony and root intrusions ranging in depth from 18 to 53 cm and the subsoil consisted of orange sand (Image 4).

2.1.4 Location 22 (AhHc-338) – Site Specific Methods

Based on the Stage 2 survey results (TMHC 2022), Location 22 (AhHc-338) represents an Indigenous site for which a specific cultural or temporal affiliation cannot be assigned, consisting of 16 undiagnostic artifacts, two of which were burnt, over a 12 m (north-south) by 28 m (east-west) area. The planned Stage 3 unit excavation strategy was for sites where it was not yet evident that the level of CHVI would result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 (MTC 2011:51, Table 3.1). This would involve the excavation of 1 m² units across a 5 m grid throughout the site, with an additional 20% of infill units placed in areas of interest. As the excavations progressed, and based on unit yields of greater than 10 artifacts per unit, it became evident that the site would meet provincial criteria for Stage 4 assessment. Given that, the excavation strategy was changed to meet the requirements set out in Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standards 3 and 4 (MTC 2011: 51). This would involve the excavation of 1 m² units across a 10 m grid throughout the site, with an additional 40% of infill units placed in areas of interest.

Two datums were established at Location 22 (AhHc-338) at 495N 195E (Datum 1) and 505N 195E (Datum 2). A total of 17 1 m² units were excavated across a 26 m (north-south) by 39 m (east-west) area, encompassing the Stage 2 site area as defined by the surface scatter, and included 10 units excavated on the 10 m grid with an additional seven units excavated as infill units (70% of the initial grid units) (Image 5). Per unit artifact yields ranged between zero to 30. The ploughzone consisted of brown sand with stony intrusions ranging in depth from 18 to 32 cm and the subsoil consisted of orange sand (Image 6).

2.2 Record of Finds

Three archaeological locations were evaluated during the Stage 3 assessment. The Stage 3 finds from each location are detailed below. A complete artifact catalogue for Locations 19 and 22 are provided in the Appendices (B and C). Table 4 provides an inventory of the documentary records generated during this project. All artifacts and files are currently being stored at the TMHC corporate office located at 1108 Dundas Street, Unit 105, London, ON, N5W 3A7.

Table 4: Documentary Records

Date	Field Notes	Field Maps	Digital Images
April 29, 2022	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	26 Images
May 2, 2022	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	17 Images
May 4, 2022	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	12 Images
May 5, 2022	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	13 Images
May 6, 2022	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	30 Images

The artifact assemblages from the archaeological locations are comprised entirely of chipped lithics, with the majority being chipping detritus or flakes. The debitage analysis is modelled after Lennox (1986). A total of four chert types were recognized in the collections and include Onondaga, Haldimand, and Selkirk cherts, and Flint Ridge Calcedony. The assemblages also include cherts that could not be identified to type, either being burnt or too small to accurately identify.

Onondaga chert outcrops in the Onondaga chert formation, which dates to the Middle Devonian period, and is located along the northeast shore of Lake Erie; it outcrops just west of the Grand River and extends east into upper New York State (Eley and von Bitter 1989). This chert was the most popular chipped lithic raw material used by Indigenous peoples in Southern Ontario. The closest known primary source of Onondaga chert to the sites is located approximately 70 km southeast; however, secondary cobbles of Onondaga chert would have been available closer to the site areas. Haldimand chert derives from the Bois Blanc formation that crops out to the north and east of the Onondaga formation in Haldimand County (Fox 1979:7-8); it outcrops in the vicinity of Hagersville, to the west of the Grand River, roughly 50 km southeast of the site locations. The Selkirk chert source is part of the Dundee formation, located along the north shore of Lake Erie in close proximity to the Onondaga source (Eley and von Bitter 1989). More specifically, the Selkirk chert outcrop begins roughly where Nanticoke Creek drains into Lake Erie and continues along the shore line to Sandusk Creek near the town of Selkirk, Ontario (Luedtke 1976:225). The material may have been quarried in the Selkirk vicinity, roughly 50 km south-southwest of the sites, but it may also have been obtained in pebble form from creek beds in the Long Point-Port Dover area. Flint Ridge Calcedony is a high silica content raw material and is considered an exotic to southern Ontario; it is part of the Vanport formation, which is located in the counties of Muskingum, Licking and Stark, Ohio. Flint Ridge is considered one of the most important and widely traded cherts of the Midwestern United States. The closest known source of Flint Ridge chert to the site is roughly 375 km southwest.

2.2.1 Location 1 (AhHc-331)

A total of 111 m² units were excavated across the extent of Location 1 (AhHc-331), encompassing the Stage 2 find spot. All units were sterile and no subsurface features were noted in the field.

2.2.2 Location 19 (AhHc-336)

A total of 121 m² units were excavated across the extent of Location 19 (AhHc-336), resulting in the recovery of 69 artifacts (Table 5). All artifacts were recovered from topsoil contexts. The majority include chipping detritus (n = 66), 11 of which were burnt. Also recovered was one piece of non-chert detritus, a biface fragment, and a utilized flake. The per-unit artifact count ranged from zero to 16 artifacts; three units yielded 10 or more artifacts and three were sterile. Of the 12 units excavated, seven units contained burnt artifacts, all being chipping detritus or flakes. No subsurface features were noted in the field.

Table 5: Location 19 (AhHc-336) Summary of Stage 3 Artifacts

Artifact Class	Total
Chipping Detritus	66
Non-Chert Detritus	1
Biface	1
Utilized Flake	1
Total	69

2.2.2.1 Biface

The biface was made of Onondaga chert and is incomplete, missing the base (cat. 22). It is roughly triangular in shape and may have been a point or point preform. It is roughly rhomboid in cross section, but that is largely due to an erroneous flake removal that resulted in a hinge fracture terminating in the middle of the biface. It has an incomplete length of 46.4 mm, a width of 32.6 mm, and is 8.6 mm thick.

2.2.2.2 Utilized Flake

The utilized flake was on a secondary flake of Onondaga chert (cat. 15). Irregular utilization was observed in two locations on the flake, one on the dorsal lateral edge and another on the dorsal distal edge.

2.2.2.3 Non-Chert Detritus

The non-chert detritus consists of a single flake fragment of quartzite (cat. 14).

2.2.2.4 Chipping Detritus

The debitage is dominated by Onondaga chert ($n = 60$), of which, nine flakes are burnt (Table 6). The only other identified chert type in the assemblage was Flint Ridge Calcedony; it is represented by three flakes. The remaining three flakes are of unknown chert types, two of which are burnt. Secondary and fragmentary flakes are almost equally represented with just slightly more fragmentary flakes being recovered. There are five pieces of shatter, all of Onondaga chert and two of which are burnt.

Table 6: Location 19 (AhHc-336) Summary of Chipping Detritus

Type	Onondaga	Burnt Onondaga	Flint Ridge	Unknown	Burnt Unknown	Total
Secondary	22	1	1		1	25
Fragment	26	6	2	1	1	36
Shatter	3	2				5
Total	51	9	3	1	2	66

2.2.3 Location 22 (AhHc-338)

A total of 17 1 m² units were excavated across the extent of Location 22 (AhHc-338), resulting in the recovery of 96 artifacts (Table 7). The majority include chipping detritus (n=93), one of which was recovered from subsoil contexts and 13 of which were burnt. In addition, recovered were one scraper, one drill and a utilized flake. The per-unit artifact count ranged from zero to 30 artifacts; two units yielded 10 or more artifacts and two were sterile. Of the 17 units excavated, three contained burnt artifacts, all of which were chipping detritus or flakes. No subsurface features were noted in the field.

Table 7: Location 22 (AhHc-338) Summary of Stage 3 Artifacts

Artifact Class	Ploughzone	Subsoil	Total
Chipping Detritus	92	1	93
Scraper	1		1
Drill	1		1
Utilized Flake	1		1
Total	95	1	96

2.2.3.1 Scraper

The single scraper recovered (cat. 22) is an end scraper that was made on an Onondaga chert flake. The scraping modification is located on the dorsal distal flake surface and is convex in shape with a height of 6.8 mm and an angle of roughly 50°. Overall, the scraper has an incomplete length of 22.9 mm, a width of 20.2 mm, and is 5.2 mm thick.

2.2.3.2 Drill

The drill may be a reworked projectile point, based on its overall morphology (cat. 21). It most similarly resembles a Genesee type point (Kenyon 1981), dating to the Late Archaic Period ca. 1800-1500 BCE, but it is missing the stem or base and the tip is broken off. It is made of Onondaga chert and is lenticular in cross section. There is retouch along the lateral blade edges and also, one of the shoulders appears to have been heavily retouched, appearing almost spokeshave-like. The drill is 47.9 mm in length, 37.1 mm in width at the shoulder, and has a thickness of 10.3 mm.

2.2.3.3 Utilized Flake

The utilized flake was on a fragmentary flake of Onondaga chert (cat. 25). The utilization was irregular in shape and was located on the dorsal lateral flake edge.

2.2.3.4 Chipping Detritus

Thedebitage is dominated by Onondaga chert ($n = 88$), of which, 13 flakes are burnt (Table 8). Haldimand chert is also present in the assemblage ($n = 4$), and Selkirk chert is represented by one flake fragment. The majority of the flaking debris is fragmentary ($n = 62$). Secondary flakes number 30 and there is one piece of shatter.

Table 8: Location 22 (AhHc-338) Summary of Chipping Detritus

Type	Onondaga	Burnt Onondaga	Selkirk	Haldimand	Total
Secondary	25	4		1	30
Fragment	49	9	1	3	62
Shatter	1				1
Total	75	13	1	4	93

2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

Stage 3 archaeological assessments were carried out in keeping with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists at Locations 1 (AhHc-331), 19 (AhHc-336) and 22 (AhHc-338)*. Section 3.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* establishes criteria for determining if archaeological locations require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. Based on these criteria, the requirement for Stage 4 mitigation can be evaluated and is outlined below.

2.3.1 Location 1 (AhHc-331)

The Stage 3 assessment of Location 1 (AhHc-331) involved the excavation of 111 m² units across the site area, encompassing the Stage 2 findspot. All units excavated were sterile, failing to yield any artifacts. As such, all that can be said regarding Location 1 is based on the Stage 2 findings. That is, AhHc-331 is an isolated Indigenous findspot consisting of an Early Archaic Period Nettling type projectile point dating ca. 7500-8000 BCE (Fox 1980). The isolated point most likely represents a hunting loss. Given the isolated nature of the find, it does not meet provincial criteria for further assessment and the find has been fully documented.

2.3.2 Location 19 (AhHc-336)

Location 19 (AhHc-336) is an Indigenous site with a Woodland Period affiliation based on the recovery of Indigenous pottery during the Stage 2 survey. A total of 121 m² units were excavated across the site area, yielding 69 artifacts, none of which were diagnostic. Also, no additional pottery was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment to help further refine the date of the site. AhHc-336 most likely represents a temporary resource extraction site.

Location 19 is a unique site in that it is located on a small area of tableland bound on all sides by steep slope. As such, the site limits are delineated by these physical boundaries. It is also situated adjacent a wetland area, which would have provided a rich area for food resource extraction. The slope would have offered protection from the wind and other elements; although, the wetland would have made it very buggy if occupied during the hot summer season. Due to the lack of faunal elements in the assemblage, it is difficult to determine exactly when the site was occupied. The recovery of Flint Ridge Calcedony indicates that the occupants of the site may have been involved in long distance trade. The presence of secondary flakes in the assemblage indicates that tool finishing and / or rejuvenation was also occurring at the site.

Based on the presence of units with 10 or more non-diagnostic Indigenous artifacts, and the recovery of pottery during the Stage 2 work, Location 19 (AhHc-336) has further CHVI and meets provincial standards for Stage 4 mitigation (MTC 2011: Section 3.4.1 Standards 1.a and c).

2.3.3 Location 22 (AhHc-338)

Location 22 (AhHc-338) is an Indigenous site where a specific cultural or temporal affiliation cannot be confirmed at this time. A total of 17 1 m² units were excavated across the site area, yielding 96 Indigenous artifacts. None of the tools recovered during the Stage 3 were diagnostic. However, the single drill recovered exhibits extensive retouch and it is possible that it may have been a Genesee type projectile point (Kenyon 1981), dating to the Late Archaic Period ca. 1800-1500 BCE; unfortunately, the drill is too fragmentary to type with certainty. The site appears to be very concentrated, with only two units yielding 10 or more artifacts; the units are roughly 5 m apart and fall within the main artifact concentration recorded during the Stage 2 CSP. Based on the artifacts recovered, and the small site area, AhHc-338 represents a resource extraction site that would have been occupied for a short period of time. The limits of the site are defined by units with a repeated low artifact count.

The recovery of the drill, along with a scraper, indicates that the occupants of Location 22 would have been processing and working hides. The presence of secondary flakes in the assemblage indicates that tool finishing and / or rejuvenation were also activities occurring at the site. Onondaga chert dominates the assemblage, but Haldimand and Selkirk cherts were also noted. The presence of these chert types may indicate that the occupants of Location 22 practiced a seasonal round, where they would have visited the various chert sources to collect raw materials as they travelled through the Grand River watershed all the way to Lake Erie before returning inland for a winter encampment.

Based on the presence of units with 10 or more non-diagnostic Indigenous artifacts, Location 22 (AhHc-338) has further CHVI and meets provincial standards for Stage 4 mitigation (MTC 2011: Section 3.4.1 Standard I.a.).

2.4 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 3 assessments, our recommendations with respect to each site location are presented below.

- **Location 1 (AhHc-331)** is an isolated Indigenous findspot dating to the Early Archaic Period.
 - Given the isolated nature of the findspot, and that all Stage 3 units were sterile, Location 1 does not retain CHVI under the provincial guidelines and no further assessment is recommended, as it is considered fully documented.
- **Location 19 (AhHc-336)** is an Indigenous site with a Woodland Period affiliation.
 - Based on one or more test units yielding 10 or more artifacts, the site retains CHVI and meets provincial criteria for Stage 4 assessment. Two options are available: 1) long-term protection and avoidance; and 2) excavation. Avoidance and long-protection is always the preferred option.
 - In consultation with the proponent, Location 19 will be protected within the licensed area to allow for the potential to conduct the required archaeological work at a later date.
 - The site will be protected by the erection of a post and wire fence under the supervision of a licensed archaeologists that will be erected minimally along the 10 m protective site buffer.
 - This protected area will be clearly depicted on the site operation plans, and no machine travel or ground disturbance can occur within the protected area until further archaeological work has occurred.
 - As the site operation plan has not been finalized, the proponent has provided a letter of commitment that acknowledges:
 - commitment to the avoidance and protection strategy provided in this report;
 - the regulatory protective mechanisms for the sites under the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
 - the need to complete the remaining archaeological assessment for the site prior to any soil impacts to the site area; and
 - that any future landowners will be notified of the outstanding archaeological requirements if the property is sold (see Supplementary Documentation).
 - If the Stage 4 archaeological assessment on Location 19 is completed, the Stage 4 excavation should consist of:
 - the hand excavation of 1 m² units around all high yielding Stage 3 test units with block excavations continuing until per unit densities yield less than 10 artifacts, and there are fewer than two tools and diagnostic artifacts per unit.
 - Soils from each unit should be passed through 6 mm hardware cloth with the first 5 cm of subsoil screened for artifacts.
 - If subsurface cultural features are discovered, they will be subject to the standards outlined in Section 4.2.2.7 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:77).
- **Location 22 (AhHc-338)** is an Indigenous site where a specific cultural or temporal affiliation cannot be confirmed at this time.
 - Based on one or more test units yielding 10 or more artifacts, the site retains CHVI and meets provincial criteria for Stage 4 assessment. Two options are available: 1) long-term protection

and avoidance; and 2) excavation. Avoidance and long-protection is always the preferred option.

- In consultation with the proponent, Location 22 will be protected within the licensed area to allow for the potential to conduct the required archaeological work at a later date.
 - The site will be protected by the erection of a post and wire fence under the supervision of a licensed archaeologists that will be erected minimally along the 10 m protective site buffer.
 - This protected area will be clearly depicted on the site operation plans, and no machine travel or ground disturbance can occur within the protected area until further archaeological work has occurred.
 - As the site operation plan has not been finalized, the proponent has provided a letter of commitment that acknowledges:
 - commitment to the avoidance and protection strategy provided in this report;
 - the regulatory protective mechanisms for the sites under the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
 - the need to complete the remaining archaeological assessment for the site prior to any soil impacts to the site area; and
 - that any future landowners will be notified of the outstanding archaeological requirements if the property is sold (see Supplementary Documentation).
- If the Stage 4 archaeological assessment on Location 22 is completed, the Stage 4 excavation should consist of:
 - the hand excavation of 1 m² units around all high yielding Stage 3 test units with block excavations continuing until per unit densities yield less than 10 artifacts, and there are fewer than two tools and diagnostic artifacts per unit.
 - Soils from each unit should be passed through 6 mm hardware cloth with the first 5 cm of subsoil screened for artifacts.
 - If subsurface cultural features are discovered, they will be subject to the standards outlined in Section 4.2.2.7 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:77).

Our recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 4.0 of this report and to the MCM's review and acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.

3 SUMMARY

Stage 3 archaeological assessments were conducted at three archaeological locations, located at 699 Paris Plains Church Road, in Brant County, Ontario: Location 1 (AhHc-331); Location 19 (AhHc-336); and Location 22 (AhHc-338). The Stage 3 assessment of Location 1 determined that the location represents an Indigenous isolated find spot dating to the Early Archaic Period; as all Stage 3 units excavated at Location 1 were sterile, the location is considered fully documented and no further assessment is recommended. Location 19 (AhHc-336) is an Indigenous site dating to the Woodland Period; based on the findings from the Stage 3 investigations, Location 19 has further CHVI and meets the provincial criteria for Stage 4 assessment. Location 22 (AhHc-338) is an Indigenous site where a specific cultural or temporal affiliation cannot be confirmed at this time; based on the findings from the Stage 3 investigations, Location 22 has further CHVI and meets the provincial criteria for Stage 4 assessment. In discussions with the proponent, avoidance and protection of Locations 19 and 22 is the preferred mitigation strategy. As such, it is recommended that the site areas be protected with a 10 m buffer, demarcated by a post and wire fence that will be erected under the supervision of a licensed archaeologist, that the protected site areas be clearly depicted on the site operation plans, and that no machine travel or ground disturbance can occur within the protected areas. As the site operation plan has not been finalized, the proponent has provided a letter of commitment that acknowledges their commitment to the avoidance and protection strategy provided in this report, the regulatory protective mechanisms for the sites under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the need to complete the remaining archaeological assessment for the site prior to any soil impacts to the site areas, that any future landowners will be notified of the outstanding archaeological requirements if the property is sold.

4 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the MCM 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 fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MCM, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Should previously undocumented (i.e., unknown or deeply buried) archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and Crystal Forrest, A/Registrar of Burial Sites, Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services. Her telephone number is 416-212-7499 and e-mail address is Crystal.Forrest@ontario.ca.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and any Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

5 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Acton, C.J.

1989 *The Soils of Brant County*. Report No. 55 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Agriculture Canada.

Canada

1891 *Indian Treaties and Surrenders*. Volume I: Treaties 1-138. Reprinted 1992. Fifth House Publishers, Saskatoon, SK.

Chapman L.J. and D.F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Third Edition. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources: Ontario.

2007 Physiography of Southern Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Miscellaneous Release-Data 228.

Eley B.E. and P.H. von Bitter

1989 *Cherts of Southern Ontario*. Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada.

Filice, Michelle

2016 Haldimand Proclamation. Canadian Encyclopedia. [Website Link](#). Accessed February 20, 2021.

Fox, William A.

1979 Southern Ontario Chert Sources. A Paper Presented at the 11th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association, Quebec City, Quebec.

1980 Nettling Points. KEWA 80-2.

Government of Ontario

1990a Aggregate Resources Act, R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER A.8. Online: Publications Ontario. [Website Link](#). Accessed April 2021.

1990b Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990. (c. 0.18). Online: Publications Ontario. [Website Link](#). Accessed February 16, 2021.

2002 *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002*, S.O. 2002. (c. 33). Queen's Printer for Ontario. [Website Link](#). Accessed: April 7, 2022.

J.D. Barnes and First Base Solutions (SWOOP)

2010 Southwestern Ontario Ortho Imagery Project – Imagery for Southwestern Ontario.

Kenyon, Ian

1981a Genesee Points. KEWA 81-7.



Lennox, P.A.

1986 The Innes Site: A Plough-Disturbed Archaic Component, Brant County, Ontario. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 11:221-268.

Luedtke, Barbara E.

1976 Lithic Material Distributions and Interaction Patterns During the Late Woodland Period in Michigan (Volumes I and II). Unpublished PhD. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan.

Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) & J.D. Barnes First Base Solutions

2010 Southwestern Orthoimagery Project – Mr. Sid Tiles for Southwestern Ontario.

Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC; now Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism)

2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Toronto.

2021 Ontario's Past Portal, Online Database. Queen's Printer for Ontario. [Website Link](#). Accessed August 17, 2021.

Natural Resources Canada (NRC)

2012 Brantford, Ontario. 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map. Section 040/P01. Electronic version.

2012 Cambridge, Ontario. 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map. Section 040/P08. Electronic version.

Ontario Fundamental Dataset, Ministry of Natural Resources (2012) and CanVec Geospatial Database (2012)

2013 Base Mapping for the Province of Ontario.

Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA)

2006 GIS Layers for Soils and Physiography in the Province of Ontario.

Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (OMMAH)

2020 *Provincial Policy Statement, 2020*. Queen's Printer for Ontario. [Website Link](#). Accessed: April 7, 2022.

Page and Smith

1875 *Historical Atlas of the County of Brant*. Ont. Toronto: Page & Smith.

Six Nations Lands and Resources

2006 *Six Nations of the Grand River: Land Rights, Financial Justice, Creative Solutions*. Six Nations of the Grand River, Oshweken, ON.

2019 *Land Rights: A Global Solution for Six Nations of the Grand River*. Six Nations of the Grand River, Oshweken, ON.

Surtees, R.J.

1984 *Indian Land Surrenders in Ontario 1763-1867*. Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Government of Canada, Ottawa.



TMHC Inc. (TMHC)

2022 *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Gravel Pit – 699 Paris Plains Church Road, Part of Lots 26 & 27, Concession 4 and Part of Lot 1 West of Grand River, Concession 4, Former Geographic Township of South Dumfries, Brant County, Ontario. Report on file with the MCM. Licensee, Sherri Pearce; PIF P316-0482-2021.*

Tremaine, Geo. R.

1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Brant, Canada West. The Ontario Historical County Maps Project.



6 IMAGES

Image 1: Location I (AhHc-331) Stage 3 Excavation in Progress

Looking South



Image 2: Location I (AhHc-331) Typical Stage 3 Unit

Looking North



Image 3: Location 19 (AhHc-336) Stage 3 Excavation in Progress

Looking Northwest



Image 4: Location 19 (AhHc-336) Typical Stage 3 Unit

Looking North



Image 5: Location 22 (AhHc-338) Stage 3 Excavation in Progress

Looking Southeast



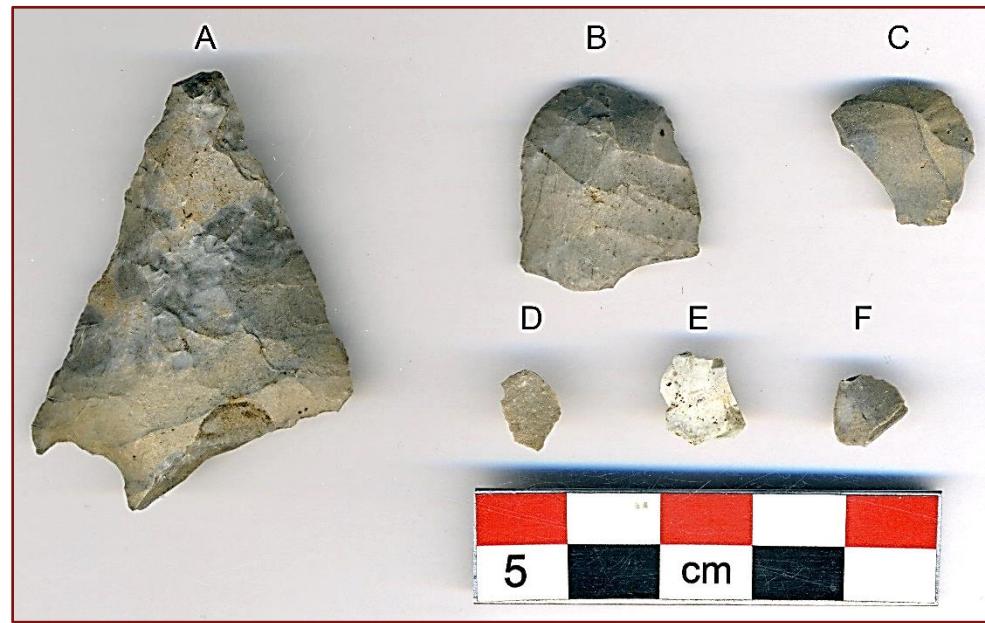
Image 6: Location 22 (AhHc-338) Typical Stage 3 Unit

Looking North



Image 7: Location 19 (AhHc-336) Sample of Stage 3 Artifacts

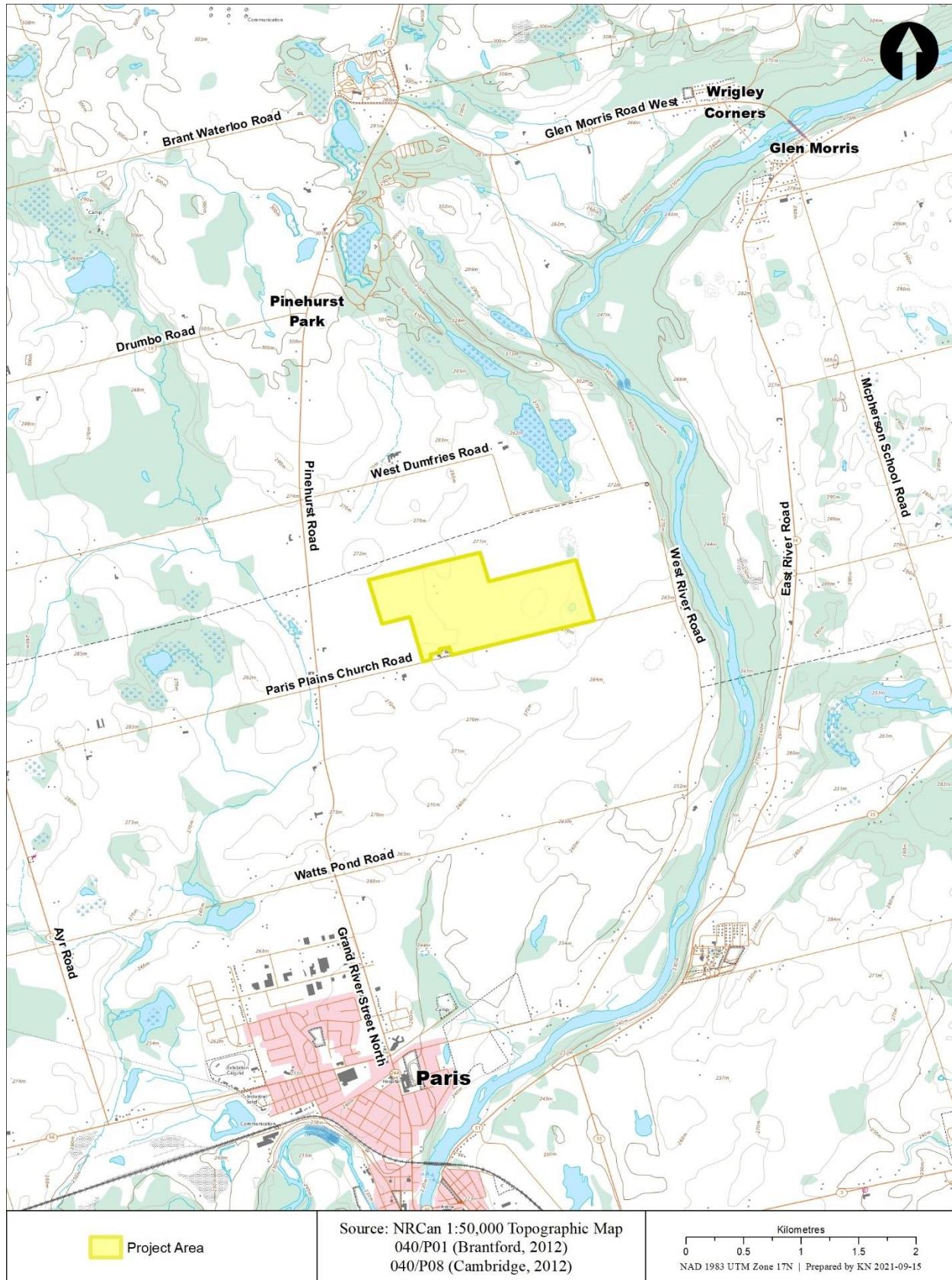
A) Biface, Onondaga (cat. 22); B) Utilized Flake, Onondaga (cat. 15); C) Non-chert Detritus, Quartzite (cat. 14); D) Flint Ridge Calcedony Secondary Flake (cat. 10); E) Onondaga Secondary Flake (cat. 19); and Burnt Onondaga Fragmentary Flake (cat. 19).

Image 8: Location 22 (AhHc-338) Sample of Stage 3 Artifacts

A) Drill, Onondaga (cat. 21); B) Scraper, Onondaga (cat. 22); C) Utilized Flake, Onondaga (cat. 25); Selkirk Fragmentary Flake (cat. 17); Haldimand Fragmentary Flake (cat. 34); and Onondaga Secondary Flake (cat. 31).



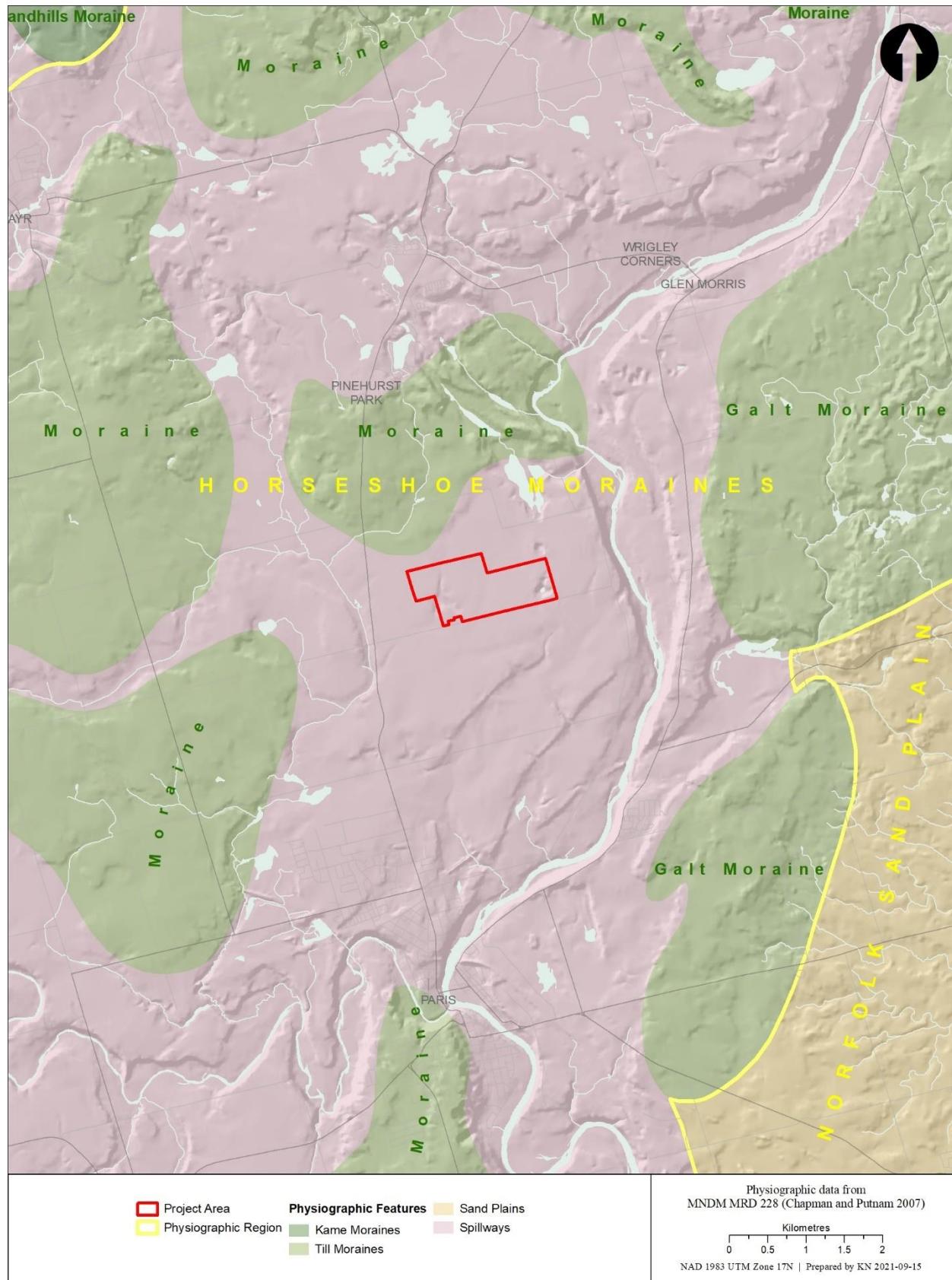
7 MAPS



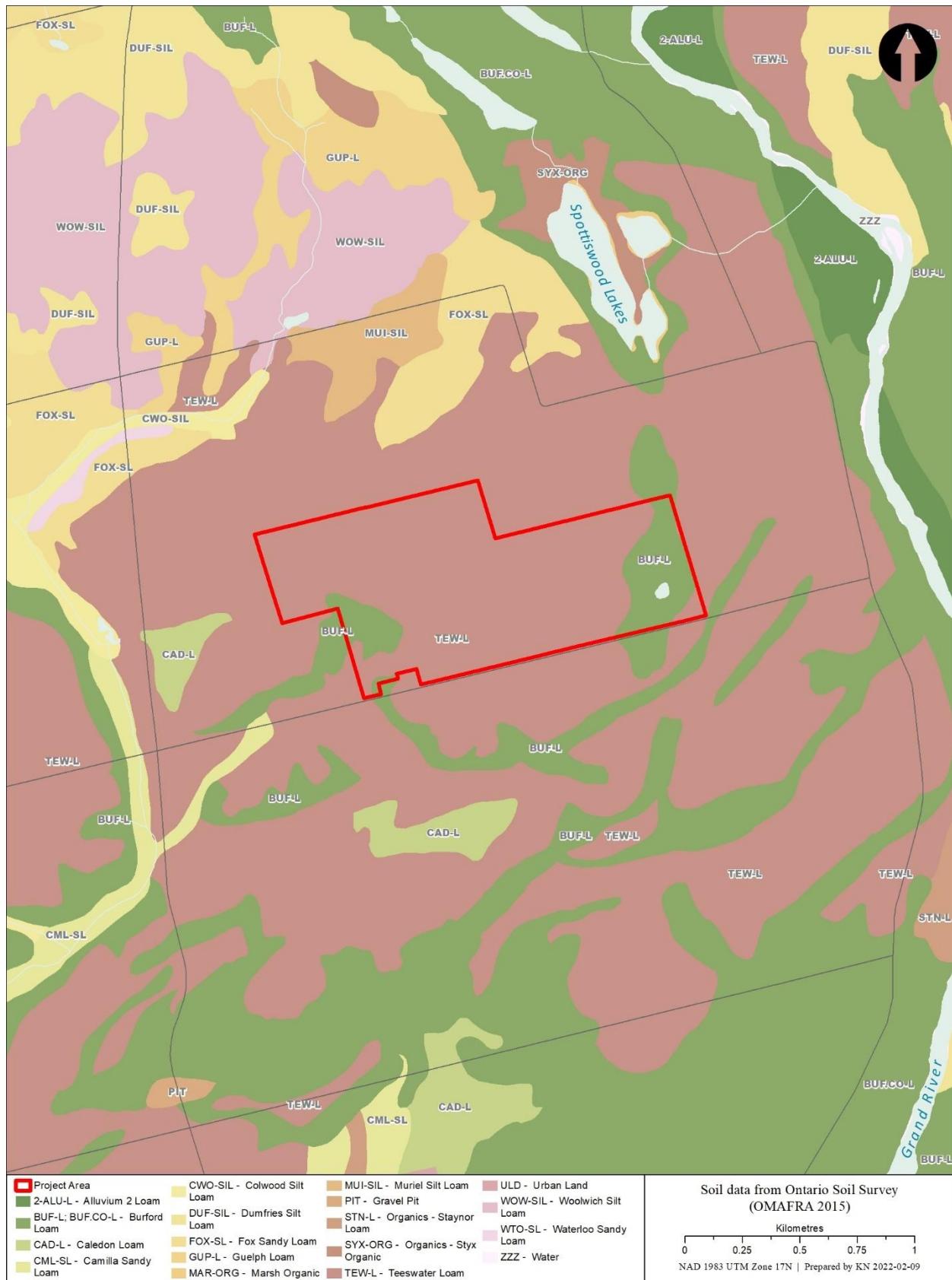
Map 1: Location of the Project Area in Brant County, ON



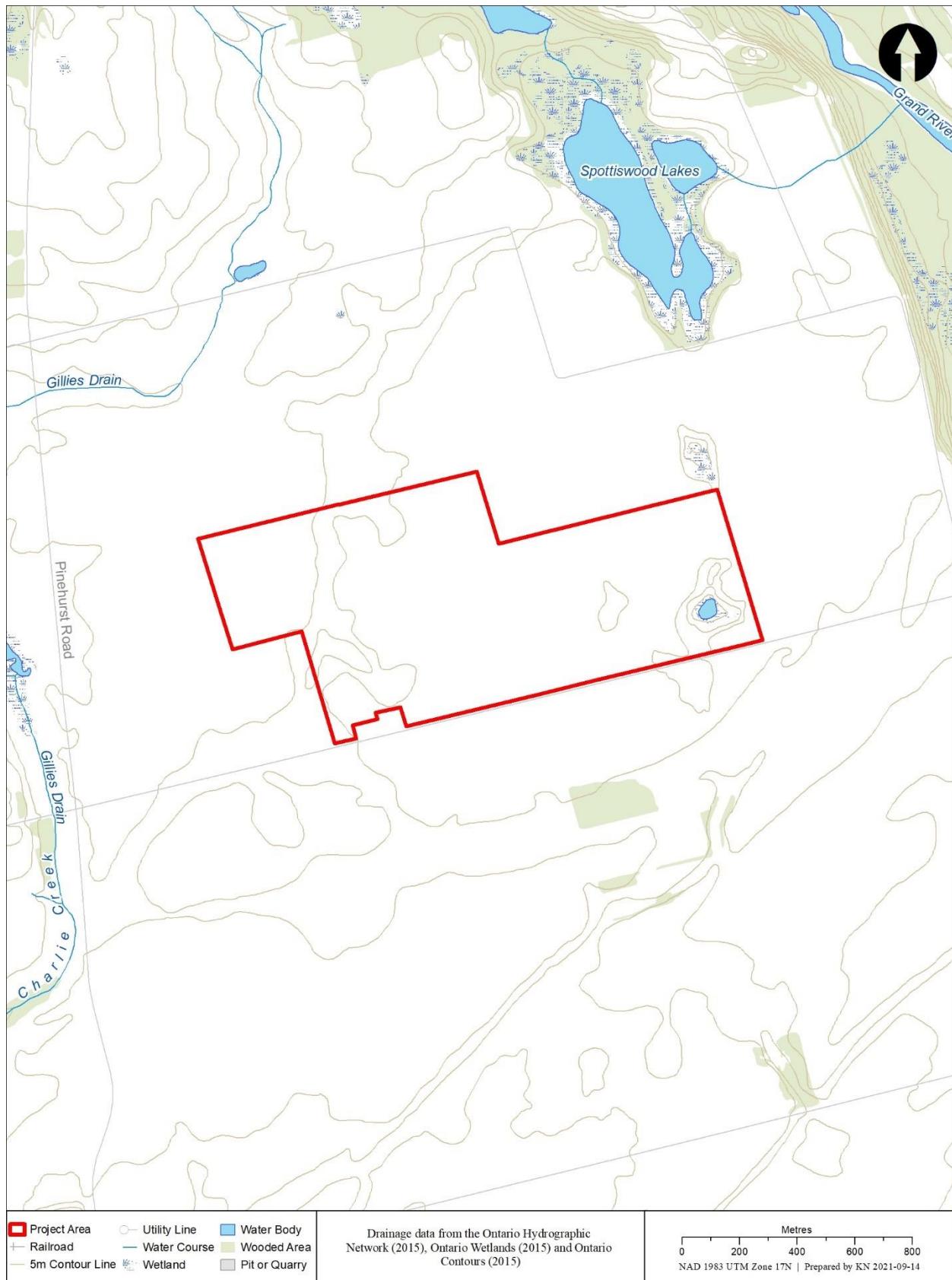
Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Project Area

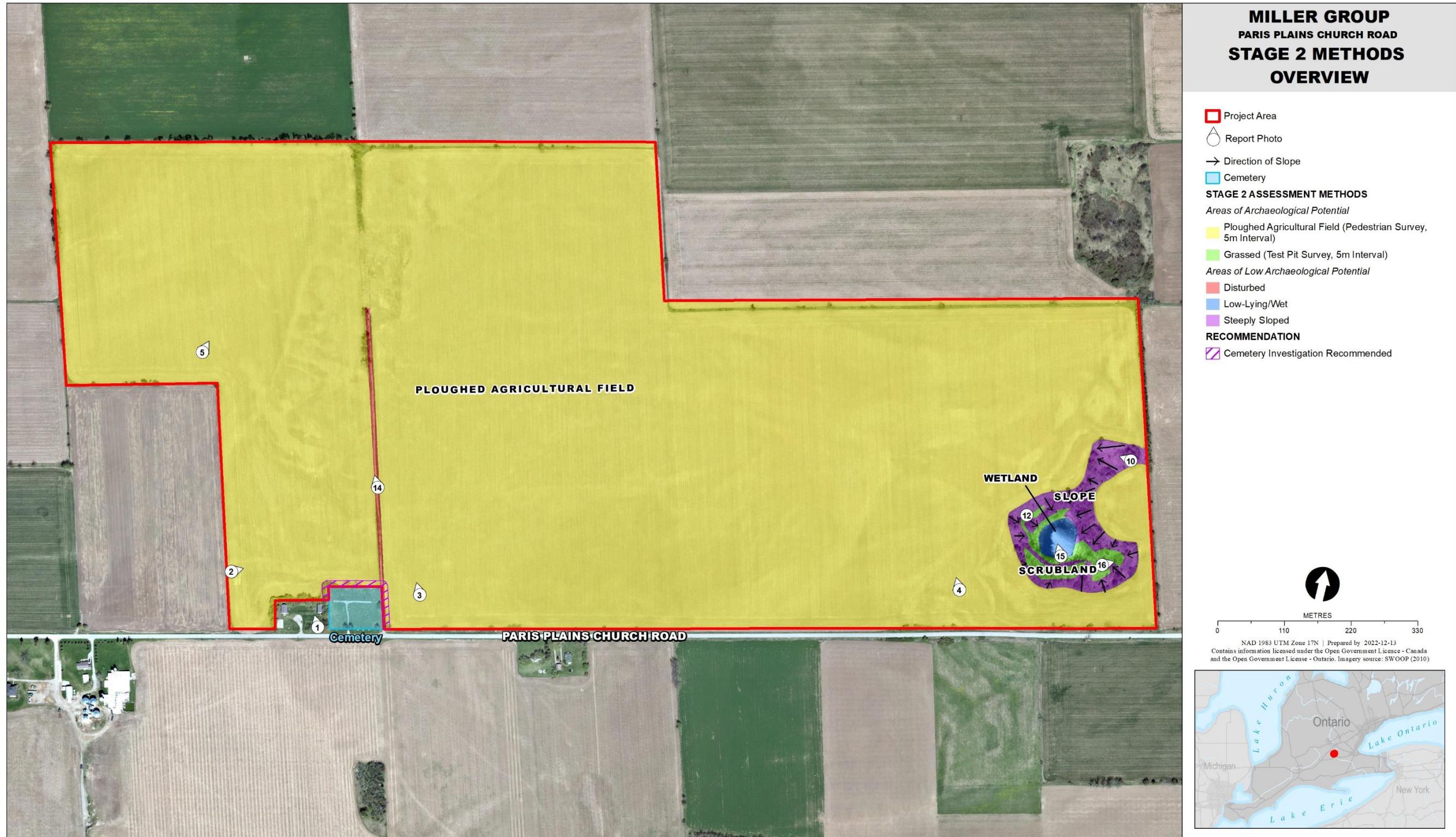


Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Project Area

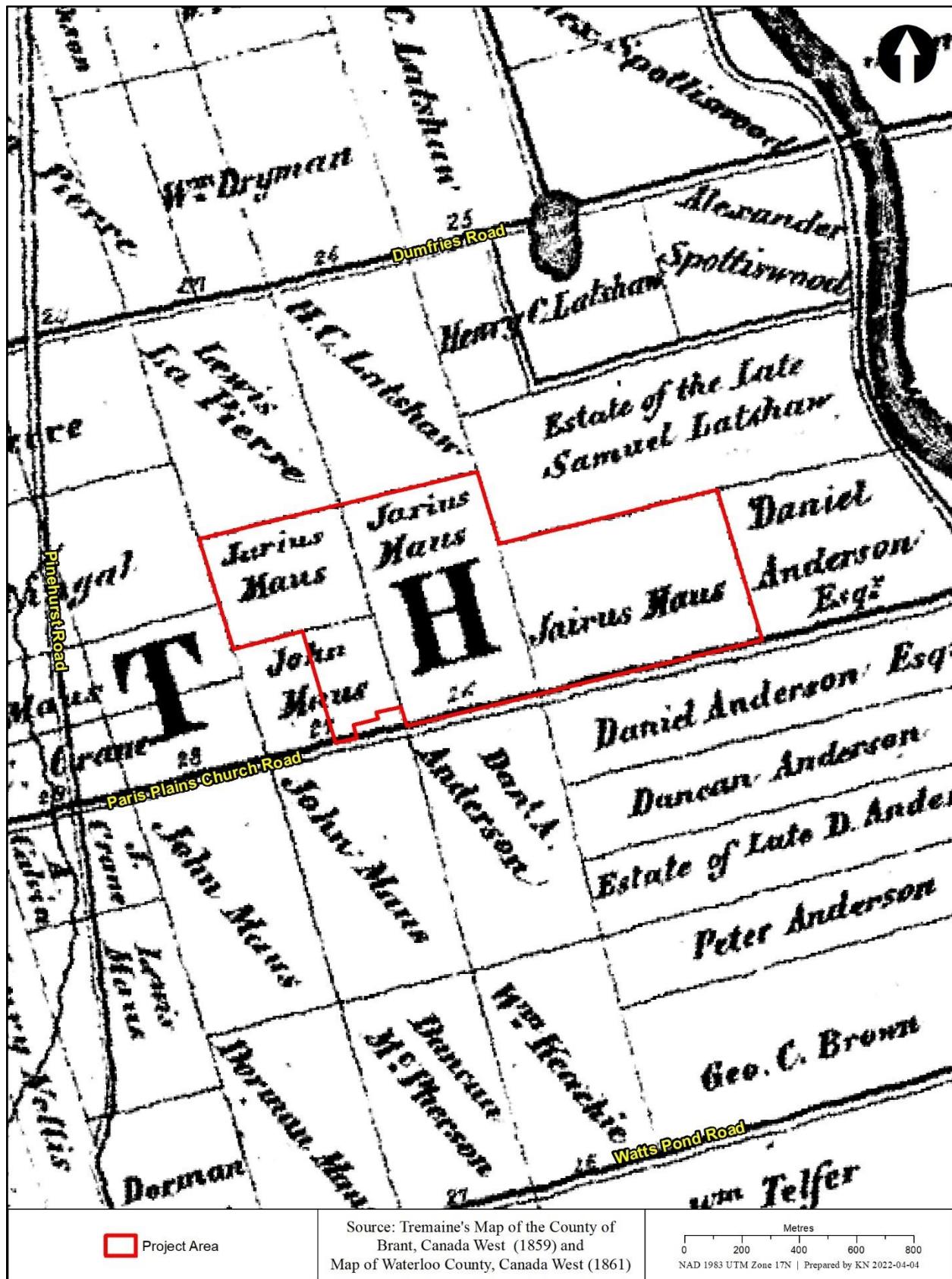


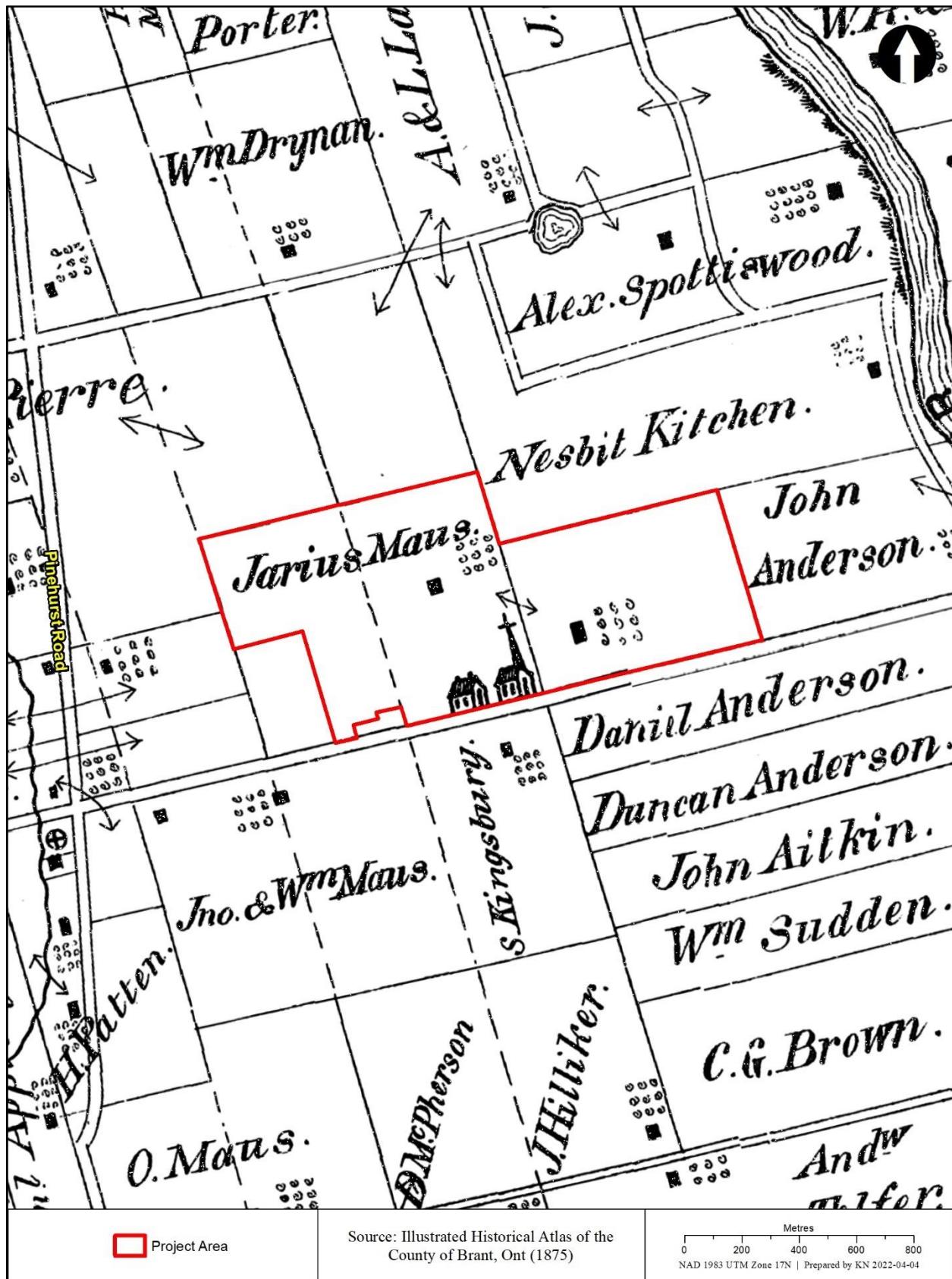
Map 4: Generalized Soils Within the Vicinity of the Project Area

**Map 5: Drainage Within the Vicinity of the Project Area**

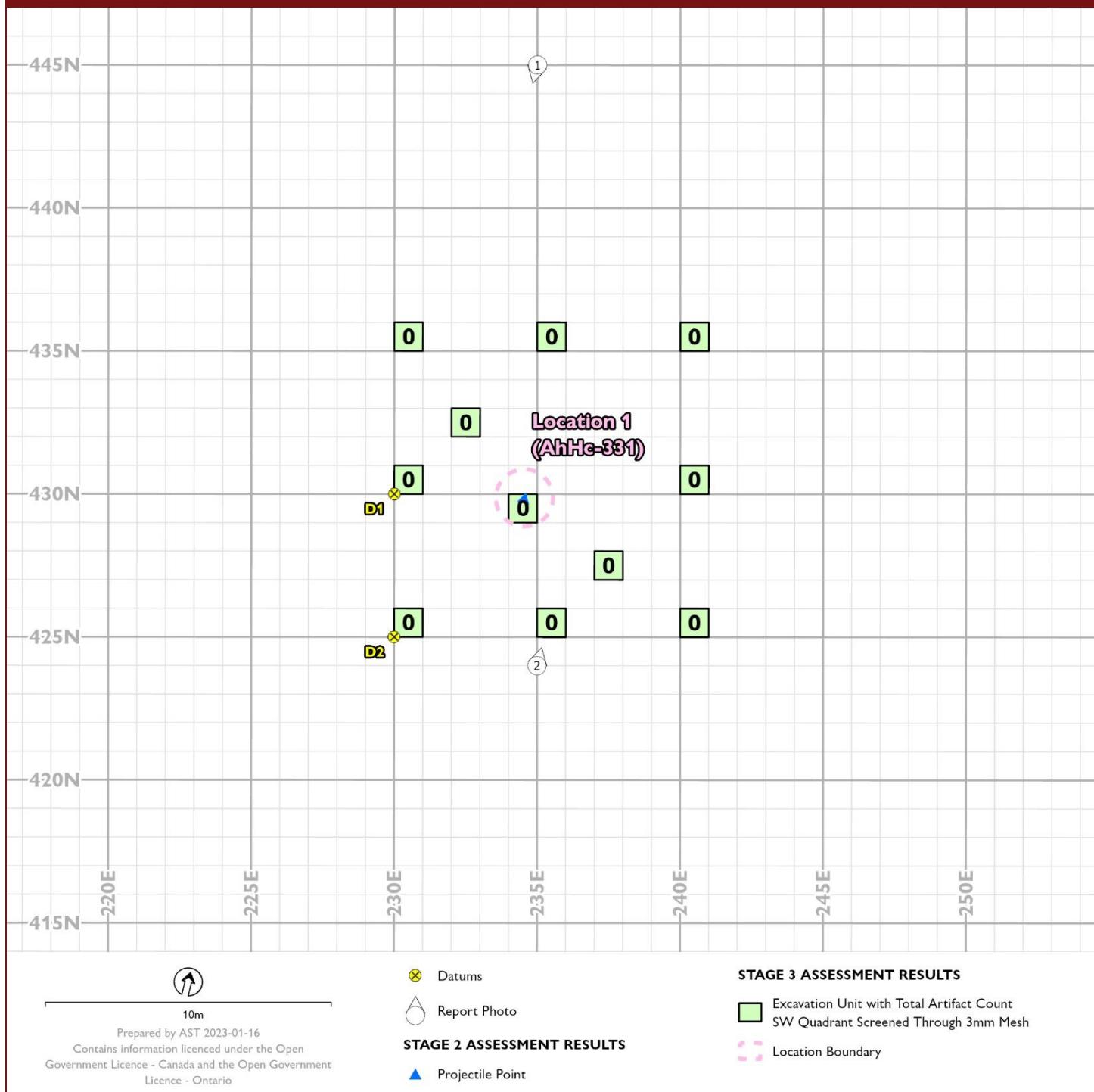


Map 6: TMHC (2022), Stage 2 Methods

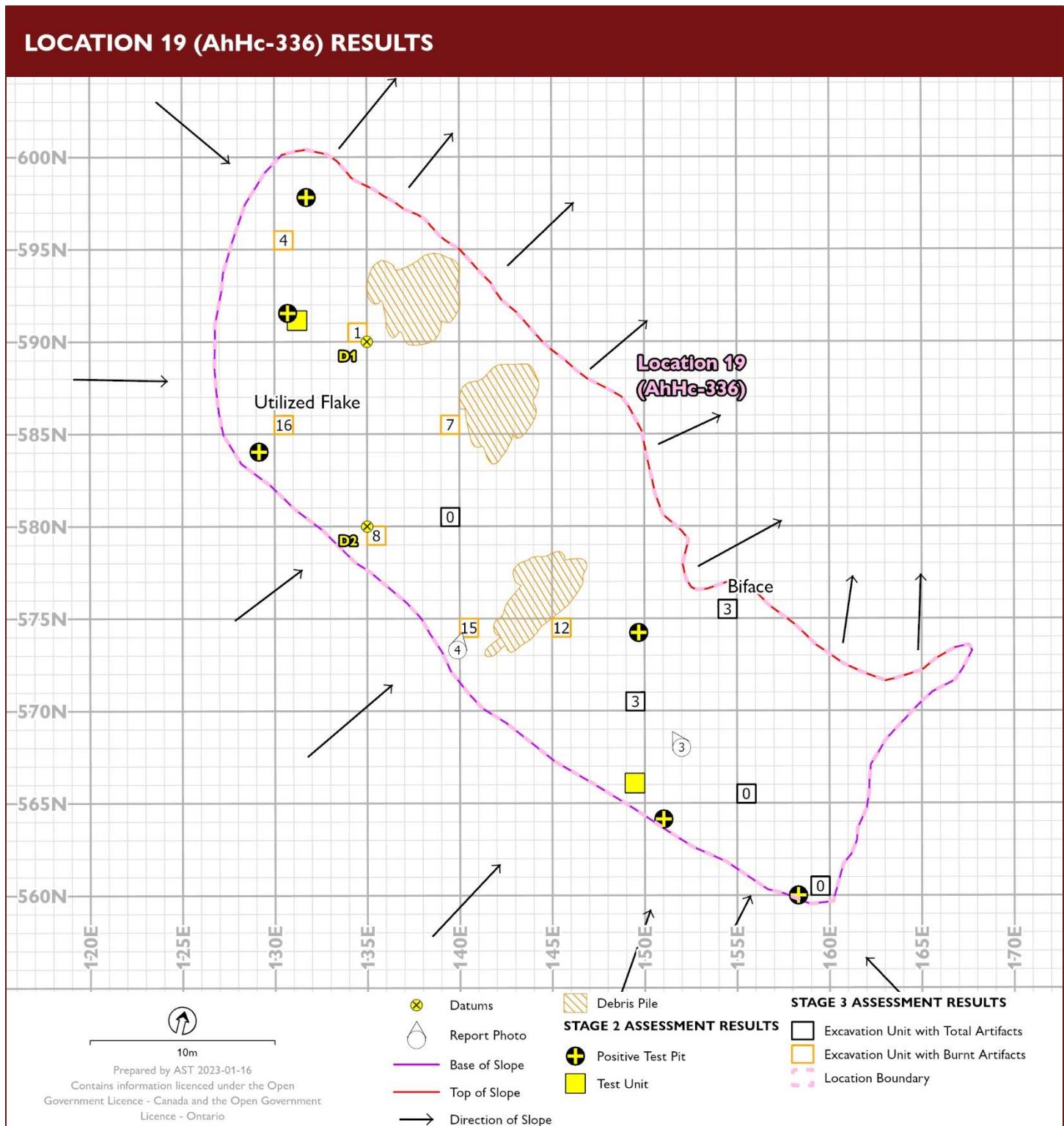




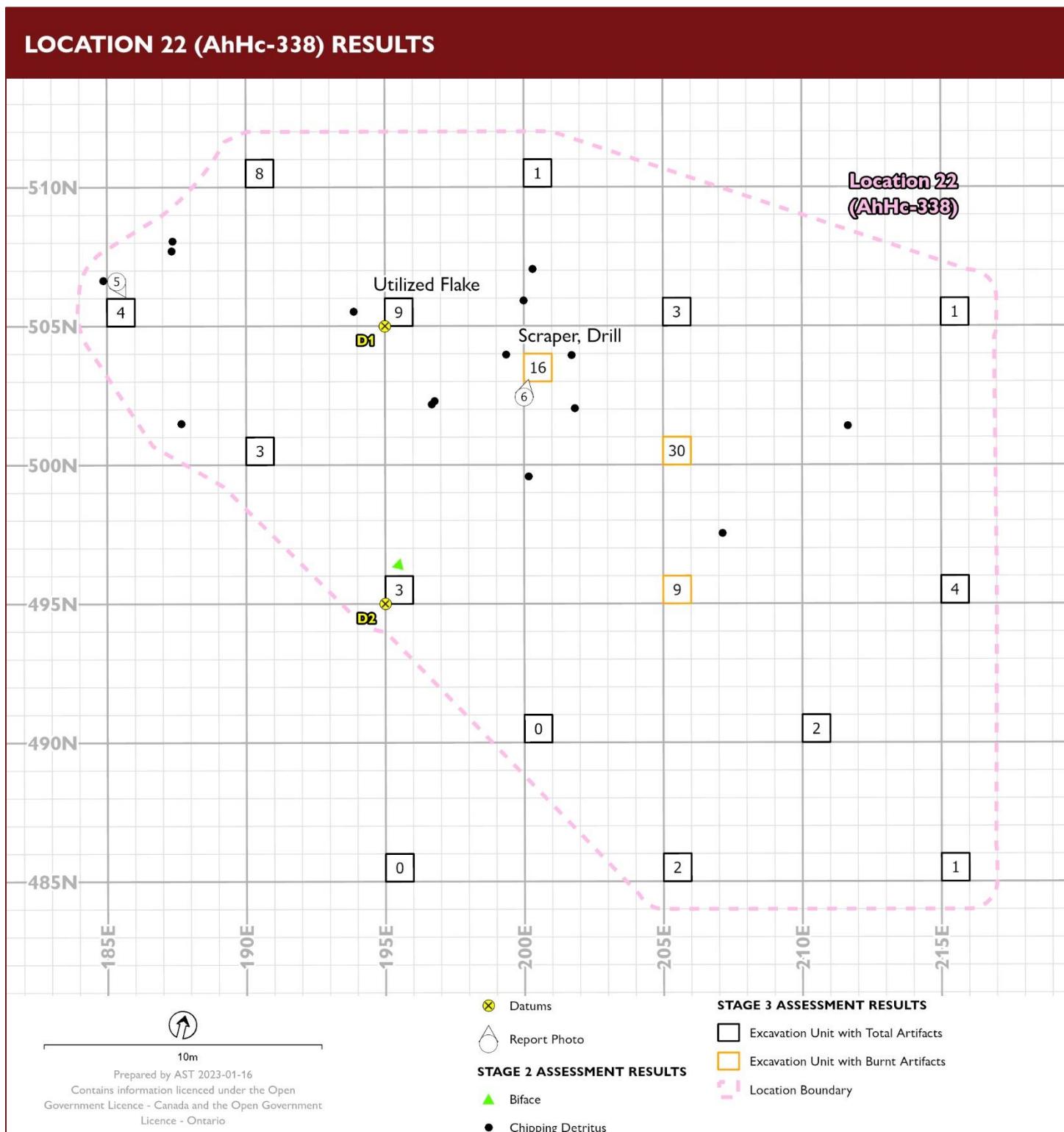
LOCATION 1 (AhHc-331) RESULTS



Map 9: Location 1 (AhHc-331) Stage 3 Results



Map 10: Location 19 (AhHc-336) Stage 3 Results

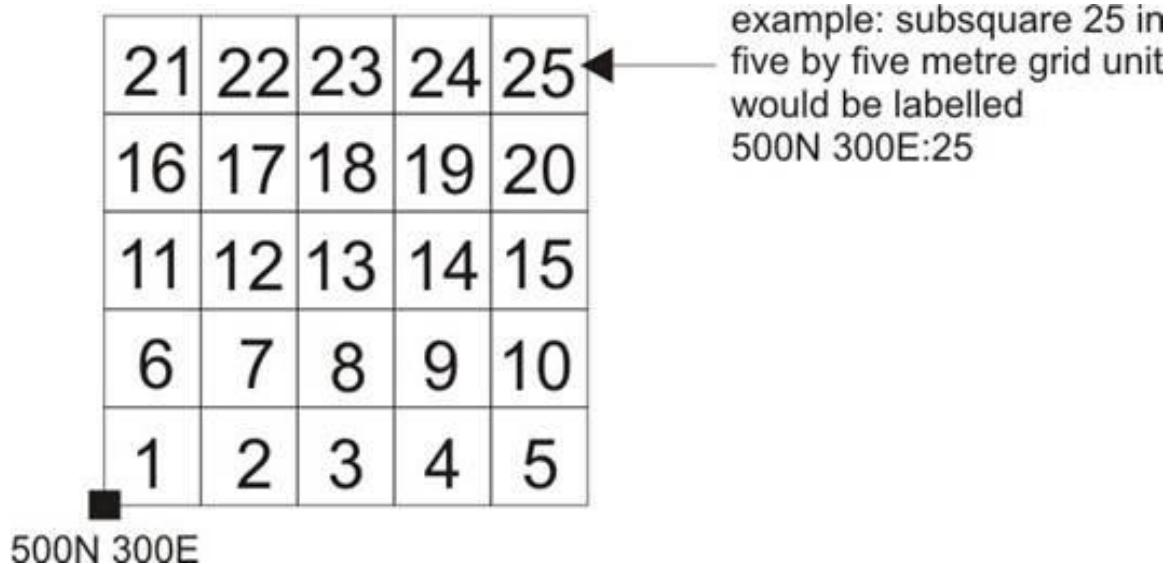


Map II: Location 22 (AhHc-338) Stage 3 Results



Map 12: Proponent Mapping

APPENDIX A – ILLUSTRATION OF GRID COORDINATE SYSTEM



APPENDIX B – LOCATION 19 (AHHC-336) STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat.	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	n	Comments
13	570N 145E:21	ts, 0-43cm	chipping detritus	11	3 secondary Onondaga; 4 fragmentary Onondaga; 1 shatter Onondaga; 1 fragmentary Flint Ridge; 1 fragmentary unknown; 1 secondary burnt unknown
14	570N 145E:21	ts, 0-43cm	non-chert detritus	1	fragmentary Quartzite
15	585N 130E:1	ts, 0-44cm	utilized flake	1	secondary Onondaga
16	585N 130E:1	ts, 0-44cm	chipping detritus	15	7 secondary Onondaga; 6 fragmentary Onondaga; 1 fragmentary burnt Onondaga; 1 shatter burnt Onondaga
17	585N 135E:5	ts, 0-22cm	chipping detritus	7	1 secondary Onondaga; 4 fragmentary Onondaga; 2 fragmentary burnt Onondaga
18	595N 130E:1	ts, 0-18cm	chipping detritus	4	2 secondary Onondaga; 1 fragmentary Onondaga; 1 secondary burnt Onondaga
19	570N 140E:21	ts, 0-53cm	chipping detritus	15	5 secondary Onondaga; 4 fragmentary Onondaga; 1 shatter Onondaga; 3 fragmentary burnt Onondaga; 1 secondary Flint Ridge; 1 fragmentary Flint Ridge
20	570N 145E:5	ts, 0-44cm	chipping detritus	3	1 secondary Onondaga; 2 fragmentary Onondaga
21	575N 135E:21	ts, 0-46cm	chipping detritus	8	2 secondary Onondaga; 4 fragmentary Onondaga; 1 shatter Onondaga; 1 fragmentary burnt unknown
22	575N 150E:5	ts, 0-38cm	biface	1	Onondaga; incomplete
23	575N 150E:5	ts, 0-38cm	chipping detritus	2	1 secondary Onondaga; 1 fragmentary Onondaga
24	590N 130E:5	ts, 0-26cm	chipping detritus	1	shatter burnt Onondaga
			Total	69	

APPENDIX C – LOCATION 22 (AHHC-338) STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat.	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	n	Comments
17	485N 205E:I	pz, 0-24cm	chipping detritus	2	1 fragmentary Onondaga; 1 fragmentary Selkirk
18	495N 195E:I	pz, 0-22cm	chipping detritus	3	1 secondary Onondaga; 2 fragmentary Onondaga
19	495N 205E:I	pz, 0-30cm	chipping detritus	9	3 secondary Onondaga; 3 fragmentary Onondaga; 1 secondary burnt Onondaga; 2 fragmentary burnt Onondaga
20	495N 215E:I	pz, 0-18cm	chipping detritus	4	1 secondary Onondaga; 3 fragmentary Onondaga
21	500N 200E:16	pz, 0-18cm	drill	1	Onondaga; made from possibly late Archaic projectile point; missing tip and base
22	500N 200E:16	pz, 0-18cm	scraper	1	Onondaga
23	500N 200E:16	pz, 0-18cm	chipping detritus	14	3 secondary Onondaga; 5 fragmentary Onondaga; 2 secondary burnt Onondaga; 4 fragmentary burnt Onondaga
24	505N 185E:I	pz, 0-28cm	chipping detritus	4	secondary Onondaga
25	505N 195E:I	pz, 0-25cm	utilized flake	1	fragmentary Onondaga
26	505N 195E:I	pz, 0-25cm	chipping detritus	7	2 secondary Onondaga; 5 fragmentary Onondaga
27	505N 195E:I	ss, 25-30cm	chipping detritus	1	secondary Onondaga
28	505N 205E:I	pz, 0-23cm	chipping detritus	3	1 secondary Onondaga; 2 fragmentary Onondaga
29	485N 215E:I	pz, 0-25cm	chipping detritus	1	fragmentary Onondaga
30	490N 210E:I	pz, 0-20cm	chipping detritus	2	fragmentary Onondaga



Cat.	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	n	Comments
31	500N 190E:I	pz, 0-23cm	chipping detritus	3	1 secondary Onondaga; 2 fragmentary Onondaga
32	500N 205E:I	pz, 0-21cm	chipping detritus	30	6 secondary Onondaga; 19 fragmentary Onondaga; 1 shatter Onondaga; 1 secondary burnt Onondaga; 3 fragmentary burnt Onondaga
33	505N 215E:I	pz, 0-24cm	chipping detritus	1	fragmentary Onondaga
34	510N 190E:I	pz, 0-32cm	chipping detritus	8	2 secondary Onondaga; 2 fragmentary Onondaga; 1 secondary Haldimand; 3 fragmentary Haldimand
35	510N 200E:I	pz, 0-23cm	chipping detritus	1	fragmentary Onondaga
			Total	96	

**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
Location I (AhHc-331); Location 19 (AhHc-336); &
Location 22 (AhHc-338)**
**Proposed Gravel Pit – 699 Paris Plains Church Road
Part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 4 and
Part of Lot 1 West of Grand River, Concession 4
Former Geographic Township of South Dumfries
Brant County, Ontario**

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

NOT FOR PUBLIC CIRCULATION



Licensee: Sherri Pearce, M.A., P316
PIF No: P316-0490-2022 (AhHc-331);
P316-0491-2022 (AhHc-338); P316-0492-2022 (AhHc-336)
Project No: 2022-048
Dated: April 6, 2023

Location I (AhHc-331); PIF Number: P316-0490-2022

The Stage 3 assessment of Location I (AhHc-331) involved the excavation of 111 m² units across the site area. All units excavated were sterile, failing to yield any artifacts. As such, all that can be said regarding Location I is based on the Stage 2 findings. That is, AhHc-331 is an isolated Indigenous findspot consisting of an Early Archaic Period Nettling type projectile point dating ca. 7500-8000 BCE (Fox 1980). The isolated point most likely represents a hunting loss. Given the isolated nature of the find, it does not meet provincial criteria for further assessment and the find has been fully documented. No further work is recommended.

Relevant landscape markers and grid stakes were recorded using a high precision E-Survey E-600 GPS/Glonass Network Rover unit that records points with up to subcentimetre accuracy.

SD Table I: Location I (AhHc-331), GPS Coordinates

Location	Zone	UTM	Accuracy	Elevation (m asl)
North Boundary	17T	550386.16 E 4787526.93 N	<1 m	270
East Boundary	17T	550388.82 E 4787516.25 N	<1 m	270
South Boundary	17T	550378.14 E 4787513.6 N	<1 m	270
West Boundary	17T	550375.49 E 4787524.27 N	<1 m	270
Centre Point	17T	550381.38 E 4787519.42 N	<1 m	270
Datum 1	17T	550376.93 E 4787518.45 N	<1 m	270
Datum 2	17T	550378.14 E 4787513.59 N	<1 m	270
Utility Pole FRL 1	17T	550322 E 4787385 N	<1 m	271
Utility Pole FRL 2	17T	550295 E 4787478 N	<1 m	271

Location 19 (AhHc-336); PIF Number: P316-0492-2022

Location 19 (AhHc-336) is an Indigenous site with a Woodland Period affiliation based on the recovery of Indigenous pottery during the Stage 2 survey. A total of 12 1 m² units were excavated across the site area, yielding 69 artifacts, none of which were diagnostic. Also, no additional pottery was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment to help further refine the date of the site. AhHc-336 most likely represents a temporary resource extraction site. Based on the presence of units with 10 or more non-diagnostic Indigenous artifacts, and the recovery of pottery during the Stage 2 work, Location 19 (AhHc-336) has further CHVI and meets provincial standards for Stage 4 mitigation (MTC 2011: Section 3.4.1 Standards 1.a and c).

Relevant landscape markers and grid stakes were recorded using a high precision E-Survey E-600 GPS/Glonass Network Rover unit that records points with up to subcentimetre accuracy.

SD Table 2: Location 19 (AhHc-336), GPS Coordinates

Location	Zone	UTM	Accuracy	Elevation (m asl)
North Boundary	17T	551325.05 E 4787772.84 N	<1 m	266
East Boundary	17T	551362.48 E 4787740.41 N	<1 m	266
South Boundary	17T	551360.02 E 4787737.6 N	<1 m	266
West Boundary	17T	551322.63 E 4787770.98 N	<1 m	266
Centre Point	17T	551342.56 E 4787755.22 N	<1 m	266
Datum 1	17T	551330.11 E 4787763.54 N	<1 m	266
Datum 2	17T	551332.53 E 4787753.84 N	<1 m	266
Utility Pole FRL 3	17T	551095 E 4787571 N	<1 m	271
Utility Pole FRL 4	17T	551170 E 4787589 N	<1 m	271

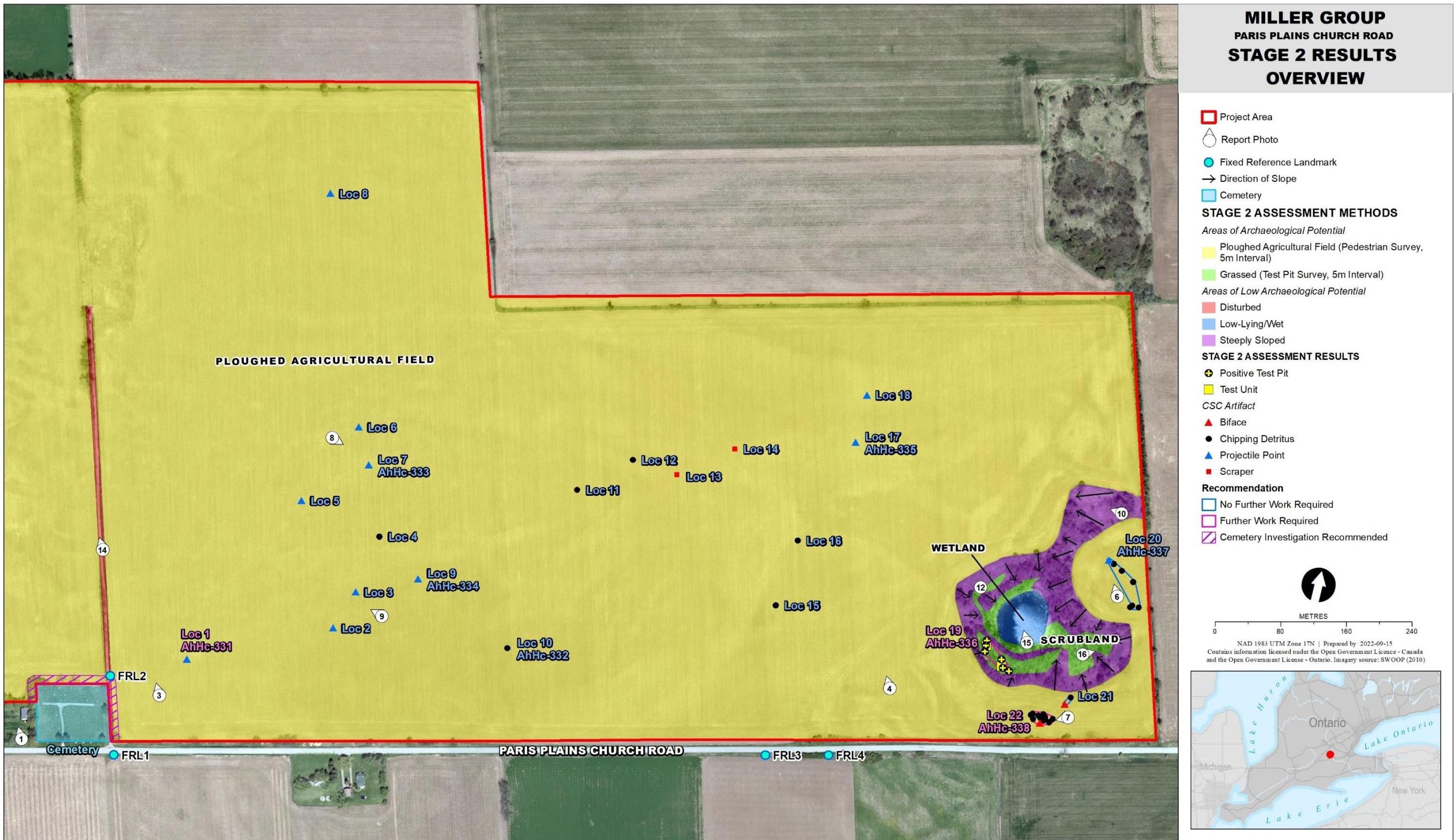
Location 22 (AhHc-338); PIF Number: P316-0491-2022

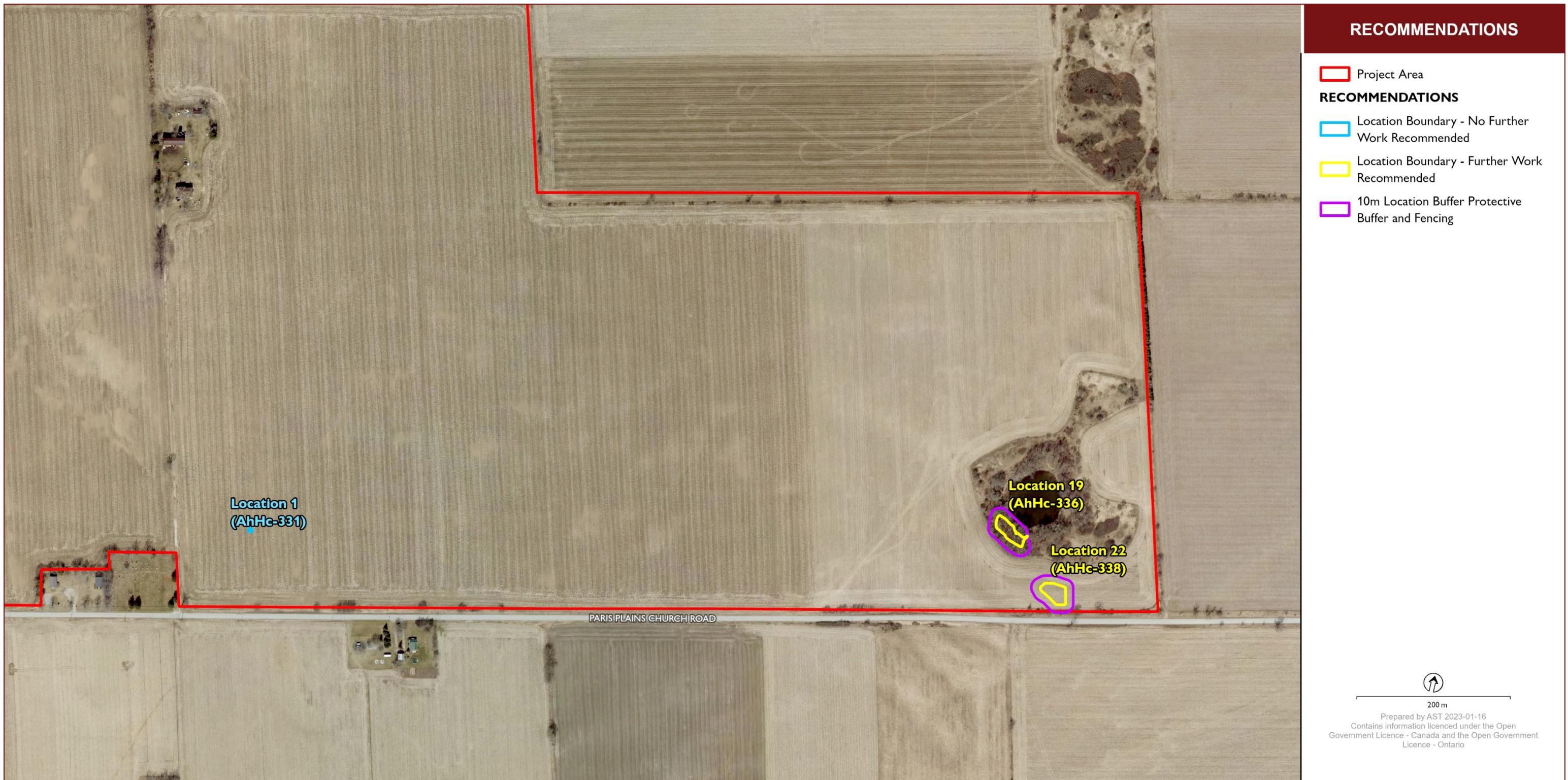
Location 22 (AhHc-338) is an Indigenous site where a specific cultural or temporal affiliation cannot be confirmed at this time. A total of 17 1 m^2 units were excavated across the site area, yielding 96 Indigenous artifacts. None of the tools recovered during the Stage 3 were diagnostic. Based on the artifacts recovered, and the small site area, AhHc-338 represents a resource extraction site that would have been occupied for a short period of time. Based on the presence of units with 10 or more non-diagnostic Indigenous artifacts, Location 22 (AhHc-338) has further CHVI and meets provincial standards for Stage 4 mitigation (MTC 2011: Section 3.4.1 Standard 1.a).

Relevant landscape markers and grid stakes were recorded using a high precision E-Survey E-600 GPS/Glonass Network Rover unit that records points with up to subcentimetre accuracy.

SD Table 3: Location 22 (AhHc-338), GPS Coordinates

Location	Zone	UTM	Accuracy	Elevation (m asl)
North Boundary	17T	551413.06 E 4787703.88 N	<1 m	273
East Boundary	17T	551435.13 E 4787681.57 N	<1 m	273
South Boundary	17T	551423.53 E 4787677.66 N	<1 m	273
West Boundary	17T	551396.49 E 4787693.6 N	<1 m	273
Centre Point	17T	551415.81 E 4787690.77 N	<1 m	273
Datum 1	17T	551408.93 E 4787695.63 N	<1 m	273
Datum 2	17T	551411.36 E 4787685.93 N	<1 m	273
Utility Pole FRL 3	17T	551095 E 4787571 N	<1 m	271
Utility Pole FRL 4	17T	551170 E 4787589 N	<1 m	271





SD Map 2: Locations 1, 19, & 22 Stage 3 Results



SD Map 3: Locations 1, 19, & 22 Stage 3 Results on Proponent Mapping



Summary of Indigenous Engagement

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed in consultation with the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN), the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council via the Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI), and Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council (SNGREC). Communications regarding fieldwork were directed through email by Sherri Pearce of TMHC with Mariah Sault and Adam LaForme of MCFN, Sharran Martin of HDI, and Tanya Hill-Montour and Dawn LaForme of SNGREC. Community representatives from HDI, SNEGEC, and MCFN were present during the Stage 3 fieldwork for fulsome participation. Updates regarding the results of the fieldwork and the recommendations were provided to MCFN, HDI, and SNGREC. No concerns were raised with the Stage 3 report or its findings.



Letter of Commitment

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
Programs and Services Branch
Culture Division
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 0A7

Dear Sir/Madam:

RE: Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Location 1 (AhHc-331); Location 19 (AhHc-336); & Location 22 (AhHc-338), Proposed Gravel Pit – 699 Paris Plains Church Road, Part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 4 and Part of Lot 1 West of Grand River, Concession 4, Former Geographic Township of South Dumfries, Brant County, Ontario

We are writing in regard to the above referenced report prepared by TMHC Inc. (TMHC) and Location 19 (AhHc-336) and Location 22 (AhHc-338) as they relate to the proposed aggregate pit located at 699 Paris Plains Church Road, Brant County, Ontario.

Avoidance and protection of the site areas is the preferred mitigative strategy. As such, we acknowledge that the sites will be protected with a minimum 10 m buffer that will be demarcated with a post and wire fence that will be erected under the supervision of a licensed archaeologist. That the protected areas will be clearly depicted on the site operation plans, and that no machine travel or ground disturbance can occur within the protected areas until further archaeological work has occurred. As the site operation plan has not been finalized, we offer this letter of commitment to further acknowledge that:

- We understand that these sites are protected under the Ontario Heritage Act and we are committed to implementing the avoidance strategy outlined in the Stage 3 Assessment report and to avoid all archaeological sites, or portions thereof, with outstanding archaeological concerns, along with their remaining buffer areas;
- We understand the need to complete the remaining Stage 4 archaeological assessments of Location 19 (AhHc-336) and Location 22 (AhHc-338) prior to any soil impacts to the site areas (apart from agricultural activities), and the likely time frame for completing the remaining work; and,
- We confirm that any future landowners will be notified of the outstanding archaeological requirements if the property is sold.

Yours truly,

Megan Smythe, Planning Coordinator, Miller Paving Limited
06/04/2023