Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212),
P5 (AgGw-213) and P6 (AgGw-214)
Caistorville Road Property, Caistorville

Part of Lot 20, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Caistor,
Historical County of Lincoln, now the
Regional Municipality of Niagara

Submitted to:

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and

Ontario's Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

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License Number: P1263
Borden, PIF and CP Numbers:
P3 (AgGw-211), P1263-0028-2024, CP# 2024-066
P4 (AgGw-212), P1263-0029-2024, CP# 2024-067
P5 (AgGw-213), P1263-0030-2024, CP# 2024-068
P6 (AgGw-214), P1263-0031-2024, CP# 2024-069

ORIGINAL REPORT

16 April 2025

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by DeHaan Homes (the 'Proponent') to conduct Stage 3 archaeological assessments of P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) located on part of Lot 20, Concession 1, in the Geographic Township of Caistor, within the historical County of Lincoln, which is now the Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of future development on the property along Caistorville Road in Caistorville (the 'Study Area;' Figure 9).

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "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." To meet this condition, Stage 3 assessments were conducted as part of the application phase of development under archaeological consulting license P1263 issued to Mr. Jonathan Peart by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism ('MCM') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b) and the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('*Standards and Guidelines*'; Government of Ontario, 2011).

The Development Property is a roughly rectangular-shaped parcel located to the southeast of Caistorville that encompassed almost the entirety of the original historic Lot 20, Concession 1. Less than one-third of the original Lot 20 had been severed to form a small neighbourhood around Broman Court to the north of the Development Property. The remainder of the lot within the Development Property comprised agricultural fields with sections of wetlands and woodlots including portions of the Caistor Canborough Slough Forest Wetland Complex, a Provincially significant Wetland ('PSW') regulated under the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority ('NPCA'). The Development Property measure 35.73 hectares ('ha') and is bound to the west by woodlots/wetlands, to the east by Caistorville Road, to the north by residential properties on Broman Court, and to the south by Haldibrook Road (Figure 3). The current Development Application covers only the portion of the Development Property to be subject to developmental impacts and is outside of the 30m protective buffer surrounding the PSW (Study Area; Figure 3; Figure 4).

The reduced Study Area measured 7.39ha and occupied the northern portion of the Development Property, bound to the north by residential properties on Broman Court, to the west by a 30m buffer surrounding the PSW, and to the east by Caistorville Road. The southern boundary is bound by either agricultural fields or by sections of the 30m buffer surrounding the PSW. At the time of the Stage 1-2 assessment, the Study Area included two agricultural fields, and the northwestern corner of the Study Area comprised the remnants of a former farm (Detritus Consulting Ltd., 2024).

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area included a standard pedestrian survey of the agricultural fields and test pit surveys of the felled woodlots, overgrown and grassy areas. This previous investigation resulted in the identification and documentation of seven pre-contact Indigenous sites and two isolated findspots. The seven archaeological sites were registered with the MCM as P1 (AgGw-209), P2 (AgGw-210), P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), P6 (AgGw-214), and P7 (AgGw-215) (see Tile 4 of the Supplementary Documentation to this report). Based on the results of the Stage 1-2 assessment, Detritus recommended Stage 3 site specific assessments for sites P1 (AgGw-209), P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213) and P6 (AgGw-214) (Detritus Consulting Ltd., 2024). This report presents the findings of the Stage 3 site specific assessments of sites P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214).

The Stage 3 assessment of P3 (AgGw-211) was conducted under PIF#P1263-0028-2024 between June 12th to 19th, 2024. The assessment recovered a total of 62 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts including 61 artifacts from the excavation of 25 Stage 3 test units and one artifact from a surface find location covering an area roughly 36m by 21m in the southeastern quadrant of the Study Area, approximately 5m from the western edge of the Study Area. The artifacts were

manufactured from Haldimand or Onondaga chert and comprised debitage along with one spokeshave. According to morphological analysis, the flake assemblage from P3 (AgGw-211) featured primarily thinning flakes (n=29; 47.5%) with lesser amounts of flake fragments (n=19; 31.1%). In addition, 12 secondary flakes (19.7%) and 1 piece of shatter (1.64%) were also recovered. Artifact yields during the Stage 3 excavation of P3 (AgGw-211) ranged from 0 to 10 artifacts. The highest yielding unit was 202E, 520N, which yielded 10 artifacts.

Based on all the available evidence, P3 (AgGw-211) has been identified as a small short-term activity area occupied by Indigenous people during the pre-contact period. The artifact assemblage is characterised by middle to late-stage lithic reduction related to the production and maintenance of formal and informal tools.

Given the results of the Stage 3 assessment, wherein one test unit from P3 (AgGw-211), yielded ten or more lithic artifacts, **P3 (AgGw-211), fulfills the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011) and retains further CHVI. Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of developmental impacts to P3 (AgGw-211) is recommended.**

The Stage 3 assessment of P4 (AgGw-212) was conducted under PIF# P1263-0029-2024 between June 10th to 17th, 2024. Only the portion of the site within the Study Area was assessed during this Stage 3 assessment. The assessment recovered a total of 29 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from the excavation of 22 Stage 3 test units covering an area roughly 46m by 21m in the southwestern quadrant of the Study Area, along the western edge. The artifacts were manufactured from Onondaga chert and comprised debitage along with a core, a biface, and a utilized flake. According to morphological analysis, the flake assemblage from P4 (AgGw-212) featured primarily flake fragments (n=11; 42.31%) with lesser amounts of tool thinning flakes (n=10; 38.46%). In addition, three secondary flakes (11.54%) and two pieces of shatter (7.69%) were also recovered. Artifact yields during the Stage 3 excavation of P4 (AgGw-212) ranged from 0 to 11 artifacts. The highest yielding unit was 210E, 505N, which yielded 11 artifacts. The second highest yielding unit was to the north of this unit, located at 210E, 510N, and yielded seven artifacts.

Based on all the available evidence, P4 (AgGw-212) has been identified as a small short-term activity area occupied by Indigenous people during the pre-contact period. The artifact assemblage is characterised by middle to late-stage lithic reduction related to the production and maintenance of formal and informal tools.

Given the results of the Stage 3 assessment, wherein one test unit from P4 (AgGw-212), yielded ten or more lithic artifacts, **P4 (AgGw-212), fulfills the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines*** (Government of Ontario, 2011) **and retains further CHVI. Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of developmental impacts to P4 (AgGw-212) is recommended for the portion of the site within the Study Area.**

The Stage 3 assessment of P5 (AgGw-213) was conducted under PIF# P1263-0030-2024 between June 19th to 26th, 2024. The assessment recovered a total of 34 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from 20 Stage 3 test units and 2 surface find locations covering an area roughly 31m by 26m in the southern half of the Study Area. The artifacts were manufactured from Onondaga or Haldimand chert. The assemblage comprised mostly debitage, along with one biface, and one projectile point. According to morphological analysis, the flake assemblage from P5 (AgGw-213) featured primarily thinning flakes (n=14; 43.75%) with lesser amounts of flake fragments (n=4; 12.50%). In addition, two pieces of shatter (n=2; 6.25%) and one secondary flake (n=1; 3.13%) were also recovered. Artifact yields during the Stage 3 excavation of P5 (AgGw-213) ranged from 0 to 11 artifacts. The highest yielding unit was 200E, 515N, which yielded 11 artifacts. One unit to the north of this unit located at 200E, 520N yielded seven artifacts and one unit to the south of this unit located at 200E, 510N yielded six artifacts. Two surface artifacts were collected near the southern edge of the site, and a test unit was excavated nearby (200E, 490N) that yielded no artifacts.

Based on all the available evidence, P5 (AgGw-213) has been identified as a small short-term activity area occupied by Indigenous people during the pre-contact period. The artifact

assemblage is characterised by late-stage lithic reduction related to the production and maintenance of formal and informal tools. The presence of a possible Adder Orchard point suggests an occupation dating to the Late Archaic.

Given the results of the Stage 3 assessment, wherein one test unit from P5 (AgGw-213), yielded ten or more lithic artifacts, **P5 (AgGw-213), fulfills the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines*** (Government of Ontario, 2011) **and retains further CHVI. Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of developmental impacts to P5 (AgGw-213) is recommended.**

The Stage 3 assessment of P6 (AgGw-214) was conducted under PIF# P1263-0031-2024 between June 26th to July 24th, 2024. The assessment recovered a total of 103 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from 30 Stage 3 test units covering an area roughly 41m by 46m in the southeastern quadrant of the agricultural field. All the artifacts recovered from the site were manufactured from Onondaga or Haldimand chert and comprised mostly debitage along with one projectile point fragment and four scrapers. According to morphological analysis, the flake assemblage from P6 (AgGw-214) featured primarily flake fragments (n=39; 39.80%) with lesser amounts of tool thinning flakes (n=27; 27.55%). In addition, 19 secondary flakes (n=19; 19.39%) and 13 pieces of shatter (n=13; 13.27%) were also recovered. Artifact yields during the Stage 3 excavation of P6 (AgGw-214) ranged from 0 to 38 artifacts. The highest yielding unit was 235E, 510N, which yielded 38 artifacts. One unit to the north of this unit located at 235E, 515N yielded 13 artifacts and one unit to the south of this unit yielded 16 artifacts. The second highest yielding unit was located at 235E, 505N.

Based on all the available evidence, P6 (AgGw-214) has been identified as a small short-term activity area occupied by Indigenous people during the pre-contact period. The artifact assemblage is characterised by middle to late-stage lithic reduction related to the production and maintenance of formal and informal tools.

Given the results of the Stage 3 assessment, wherein three test units from P6 (AgGw-214), yielded ten or more lithic artifacts, **P6 (AgGw-214), fulfills the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines*** (Government of Ontario, 2011) **and retains further CHVI. Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of developmental impacts to P6 (AgGw-214) is recommended.**

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for a more detailed discussion regarding the results of the current assessment, including a complete set of recommendations, the reader should examine the complete report.

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Acknowledgments

Generous contributions by Mr. Arie DeHaan of DeHaan Homes made this report possible.

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by DeHaan Homes (the 'Proponent') to conduct Stage 3 archaeological assessments of P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) located part of Lot 20, Concession 1, in the Geographic Township of Caistor, within the historical County of Lincoln, which is now the Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of future development on the property at Caistorville Road in Caistorville (the 'Study Area;' Figure 9).

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "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." To meet this condition, Stage 3 assessments were conducted as part of the application phase of development under archaeological consulting license P1263 issued to Mr. Jonathan Peart by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism ('MCM') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b) and the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('*Standards and Guidelines*'; Government of Ontario, 2011).

The purpose of a Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment is to assess the CHVI of a site through a controlled collection of material. This information is used to support a determination of whether the site has been sufficiently documented or if further measures are required to protect or document it fully. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011), the objectives of the Stage 3 assessments at P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) are:

- To collect a representative sample of artifacts;
- to determine the extent of each archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts;
- to assess the CHVI of each archaeological site; and
- to determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Indigenous Resources

Prior to the arrival of European settlers, much of the central and southern Ontario was occupied by Iroquoian speaking linguistic groups that had united to form confederacies, including the Huron-Wendat, the Neutral (or Attawandaran), and the Petun in Ontario, as well as the Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy in Upper New York State (Warrick, 2013; Birch, 2010). Of these groups, the Huron-Wendat established themselves to the east of the Niagara escarpment and the Neutral, to the west (Warrick, 2000).

Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois Confederacy sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolize the fur trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of bloody conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars or the French and Iroquois Wars, contested between the Iroquois Confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. Many communities were destroyed including the Huron, Neutral, Susquehannock and Shawnee leaving the Iroquois as the dominant group in the region. By 1653 after repeated attacks, the Niagara peninsula and most of Southern Ontario had been vacated (Heidenreich, 1990).

At this same time, the Anishinaabeg Nation, an Algonkian-speaking community situated inland from the northern shore of Lake Huron, began to challenge the Haudenosaunee for dominance in the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay region in order to advance their own role in the fur trade (Gibson, 2006). The Algonkian-speaking groups that settled in the area bound by Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and Lake Huron were referred to by the English as the Chippewas or Ojibwas. By 1680, the Ojibwa began expanding into the evacuated Huron-Wendat territory, and eventually into Southern Ontario. By 1701, the Haudenosaunee had been driven out of Ontario completely and were replaced by the Ojibwa (Gibson, 2006; Schmalz, 1991).

The late 17th and early 18th centuries also mark the arrival of an Ojibwa band known as the Mississaugas into Southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes. 'The Mississaugas' is the name that the Jesuits had used in 1840 for the Algonquin community living near the Mississagi River on the northwestern shore of Lake Huron (Smith, 2002). The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as recounted by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1904, suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk Nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated between the two groups (Praxis Research Associates, n.d.).

From the beginning of the 18th century until the end of the Seven Year War in 1763, the Ojibwa nation, including the Mississaugas, experienced a golden age in trade holding no alliance with either the French or the British (Schmalz, 1991). At the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas' settled permanently in Southern Ontario (Praxis Research Associates, n.d.). Around this same time, in 1722, the Five Nation Iroquois Confederacy adopted the Tuscarora in New York becoming the Six Nations (Pendergast, 1995).

The Study Area first entered the Euro-Canadian historical record on December 7th, 1792, as part of Treaty No. 3, which included land acquired in the 'Between the Lakes Purchase' dating to May 22, 1784. According to the terms of the treaty, the Mississaugas ceded to the Crown approximately 3,000,000 acres of land between Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario in return for trade goods valued at £1180.

The limits of the Treaty 3 lands are documented as comprising,

> *Lincoln County excepting Niagara Township; Saltfleet, Binbrook, Barton, Glanford and Ancaster Townships, in Wentworth County; Brantford, Onondaga, Tusc[a]r[o]ra, Oakland and Burford Townships in Brant County; East and West Oxford, North and South Norwich, and Dereham Townships in Oxford County; North Dorchester Township in Middlesex County; South Dorchester, Malahide and Bayham Township in Elgin County; all Norfolk and Haldimand Counties; Pelham, Wainfleet, Thorold, Cumberland and Humberstone Townships in Welland County.*
>
> Morris, 1943, pp. 17-8

One of the stated objectives of the Between the Lakes Purchase was "to procure for that part of the Six Nation Indians coming into Canada a permanent abode" (Morris, 1943, p. 17). Shortly after the transaction had been finalised in May of 1784, Sir Frederick Haldimand, the Governor of Québec, made preparations to grant a portion of land to those Six Nations who remained loyal to the Crown during the American War of Independence. More specifically, Haldimand arranged for the purchase of approximately 550,000 acres of land adjacent to the Treaty 3 limits from the Mississaugas. This tract of land, referred to as either the Haldimand Tract or the 1795 Crown Grant to the Six Nations, was provided for in the Haldimand Proclamation of October 25th, 1784, and was intended to extend a distance of six miles on each side of the Grand River from mouth to source (Weaver, 1978). By the end of 1784, representatives from each constituent nation of the Six Nations, as well as other allies, relocated to the Haldimand Tract with Joseph Brant (Weaver, 1978; Tanner, 1987).

Throughout southern Ontario, the size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Indigenous material culture began to shift with the establishment of European settlers. By 1834 it was accepted by the Crown that losses of portions of the Haldimand Tract to Euro-Canadian settlers were too numerous for all lands to be returned.

Lands in the Lower Grand River area were surrendered by the Six Nations to the British Government in 1832, at which point most Six Nations people moved into Tuscarora Township in Brant County and a narrow portion of Oneida Township (Page, H. & Co., 1879; Weaver, 1978; Tanner, 1987). Following the population decline and the surrender of most of their lands along the Credit River, the Mississaugas were given 6000 acres of land on the Six Nations Reserve, establishing the Mississaugas of New Credit First Nation, now the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, in 1847 (Smith, 2002)

Despite the encroachment of European settlers on previously established Indigenous territories, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris, 2009, p. 114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) are located on part of Lot 20, Concession 1, in the Geographic Township of Caistor, within the historical County of Lincoln, which is now the Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.

In 1763, the Treaty of Paris brought an end to the Seven Years' War, contested between the British, the French, and their respective allies. Under the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the large stretch of land from Labrador in the east, moving southeast through the Saint Lawrence River Valley to the Great Lakes and on to the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers became the British Province of Québec (Niagara Historical Society and Museum, 2008).

On July 24, 1788, Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Québec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg, and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario, 2012-2024). Further change came in December 1791 when the former Province of Québec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the provisions of the Constitutional Act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada and he spearheaded several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne, 1895).

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties, including Lincoln County, stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Each new county was named after a county in England or Scotland; the constituent townships were then given the names of the corresponding townships from each original British county (Powell & Coffman, 1956).Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed the Western, Home, Midland, and Eastern Districts.

As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. As part of this realignment, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were shifted and the London and Niagara Districts were established. Under this new territorial arrangement, the Study Area became part of the Niagara District (Archives of Ontario, 2012-2024). In 1845, after years of increasing settlement that began after the War of 1812, the southern portion of Lincoln County was severed to form Welland County, of which Caistor Township was a part. The two counties would be amalgamated once again in 1970 to form the Regional Municipality of Niagara.

The Township of Caistor derived its name from the north English town of Caistor in Lincolnshire and was opened for settlement in 1798. The first non-indigenous settler of the township was an escaped slave and black man named Diamond, who, in 1778 constructed an isolated cabin along a spring grove at the banks of the Welland River and resided there (McBride, 2009). In 1782, Diamond sold his cabin to Hendrich Dochstader, a United Empire Loyalist from New York State. Among the first European settlers to actively farm in the area, there was John, James, Alexander

and Matthew Lymburner, who arrived between 1794 and 1796. John Lymburner built the first mill in the township in 1799, located on Lot 6, Concession 2 (Middleton & Landon, 1927). By the middle of the 18th century, Caistor Township was home to 306 residents, and was producing a significant crop of wheat, barley, peas and oats (Mitchell & Co., 1865).

Community centres within Caistor Township included Abingdon, Caistor Centre, and Caistorville. Caistorville would become a prosperous community along the Welland River. At its height, Caistorville included two churches, one Anglican and one Methodist, two general stores, two taverns and eventually a post office and public school (Exploring Niagara, 2017).

The current Study Area occupies a part of Lot 20, Concession 1 in Caistor Township. According to the *Historical Atlas*, the lot was bounded by the early settlement of Caistorville in its northwest corner (Page & Co., 1876). The entire lot was owned by Jason H. Stevenson, who was a freehold farmer (Union Publishing Company, 1885). The Study Area is located in the northern portion of the lot along a historic road, now known as Caistorville Road. The Welland River, labelled as Chippawa Creek, is depicted running alongside the early community of Caistorville to the north. Several structures, orchards and the early community of Warner are also depicted along Chippawa Creek to either side.

It should be recognised, however, that although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas*, historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston, 1997). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore & Head, 1984).

1.2.3 Recent Reports

Sites P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) were identified and documented during the previous Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the Study Area conducted by Detritus (PIF# P462-0261-2024) and documented in the following assessment report;

> *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Caistorville Road Property, Caistorville on Part of Lot 20, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Caistor, Historical County of Lincoln, now the Regional Municipality of Niagara* (Detritus Consulting Ltd., 2024).

The results of this previous investigation will be discussed in greater detail below in Section 1.3.4.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Development Property is a roughly rectangular-shaped parcel located to the southeast of Caistorville that encompassed almost the entirety of the original historic Lot 20, Concession 1. Less than one-third of the original Lot 20 had been severed to form a small neighbourhood around Broman Court to the north of the Development Property. The remainder of the lot within the Development Property comprised agricultural fields with sections of wetlands and woodlots including portions of the Caistor Canborough Slough Forest Wetland Complex, a Provincially significant Wetland ('PSW') regulated under the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority ('NPCA'). The Development Property measure 35.73 hectares ('ha') and is bound to the west by woodlots/wetlands, to the east by Caistorville Road, to the north by residential properties on Broman Court, and to the south by Haldibrook Road (Figure 3). The current Development Application covers only the portion of the Development Property to be subject to developmental impacts and is outside of the 30m protective buffer surrounding the PSW (Study Area; Figure 3; Figure 4).

The reduced Study Area measured 7.39ha and occupied the northern portion of the Development Property, bound to the north by residential properties on Broman Court, to the west by a 30m buffer surrounding the PSW, and to the east by Caistorville Road. The southern boundary is bound by either agricultural fields or by sections of the 30m buffer surrounding the PSW. At the time of the Stage 1-2 assessment, the Study Area included two agricultural fields separated by a

long and narrow strip of forested land that has been left uncultivated. The east agricultural field featured a small marshy area that is consistent with the low-lying wet areas throughout the agricultural fields within the Development property. The northwestern corner of the Study Area comprised the remnants of a former farm that included lawns, a large artificial pond with two artificial stone-lined drainage ditches, and the cement footprints of two structures (Detritus Consulting Ltd., 2024).

The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is located within Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). During pre-contact and early contact times, this area comprised a mixture of deciduous trees and open areas. In the early 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes, which have been ongoing in the vicinity of the Study Area for over 100 years.

Haldimand Clay is slowly permeable, imperfectly drained with medium to high water-holding capacities. Surface runoff is usually rapid, but water retention of the clayey soils can cause it to be droughty during dry periods (Kingston & Presant, 1989). According to Chapman and Putnam,

> ...although it was all submerged in Lake Warren, the till is not all buried by stratified clay; it comes to the surface generally in low morainic ridges in the north. In fact, there is in that area a confused intermixture of stratified clay and till. The northern part has more relief than the southern part where the typically level lake plains occur.
>
> Chapman & Putnam, 1984, p. 156

Huffman and Dumanski add that the soil within the region is suitable for corn and soybeans in rotation with cereal grains as well as alfalfa and clover (Huffman & Dumanski, 1986).

The Niagara Region as a whole is located within the Deciduous Forest Region of Canada and contains tree species which are typical of the more northern Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Biotic zone, such as beech, sugar maple, white elm, basswood, white oak, and butternut (MacDonald & Cooper, 1997). During pre-contact and early contact times, the land in the vicinity of the Study Area comprised a mixture of hardwood trees such as sugar maple, beech, oak, and cherry. This pattern of forest cover is characteristic of areas of clay soil within the Maple-Hemlock Section of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Province-Cool Temperate Division (McAndrews & Manville, 1987). In the early 19th, Euro-Canadian settlers began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes.

The closest source of potable water is the Welland River that runs west to east approximately 400m to the north of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Indigenous Land Use

This portion of southern Ontario was occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter-gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Caistor Township (Ellis & Ferris, 1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Caistor Township

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500–7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500–1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter-gatherers

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
1000–400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC–AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800–1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300–1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large, palisaded villages
AD 1400–1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB (Government of Ontario, n.d.) is maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres ('km') east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area lies within block AgGw.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

According to the ASDB, no sites have been registered within 1km of the Study Area. To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no additional assessments have been conducted on adjacent properties, nor have sites been registered within 50m of the Study Area.

1.3.4 Summary of Previous Investigations

The Study Area was subject to a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment conducted by Detritus under PIF# P462-0291-2024 (Detritus Consulting Ltd., 2024). The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such, a Stage 2 field assessment was recommended for the Study Area.

The subsequent Stage 2 field assessment of the Study Area was conducted on November 27th, 2023, and April 24th, 2024. This investigation began with a property inspection, which determined that the artificial pond, the two stone-lined ditches, and the two building foundations retained no, or low, archaeological potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. The marshy area in the east agricultural field meanwhile, was evaluated as being permanently wet and therefore was determined to retain no archaeological potential. The previously disturbed and permanently wet areas, as confirmed during a Stage 2 property inspection, were mapped and photo documented.

The remainder of the Study Area comprised the derelict lawn areas, the strip of scrub, and two agricultural fields within the Study Area. The derelict lawn areas and forested strip that were inaccessible to ploughing were assessed by means of a typical test pit survey at 5m intervals. No archaeological resources were observed. The two agricultural fields were deemed accessible for

ploughing and were assessed using a typical pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals. This investigation resulted in the identification and documentation of seven pre-contact Indigenous sites and two isolated findspots. The seven archaeological sites were registered with the MCM as P1 (AgGw-209), P2 (AgGw-210), P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), P6 (AgGw-214), and P7 (AgGw-215) (see Tile 4 of the Supplementary Documentation to this report).

The Stage 2 assessment of P1 (AgGw-209) resulted in the documentation of 19 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from 19 findspot locations scattered across an area roughly 28m by 12m in the centre of the east agricultural field located approximately 58m from the eastern edge of the Study Area. All of the artifacts recovered from the site were pieces of debitage and were manufactured from Onondaga or Selkirk chert. According to the morphological analysis the flake assemblage featured primarily secondary flakes (52.53%) with lesser amounts of flake fragments as well as one piece of shatter (Detritus Consulting Ltd., 2024).

The Stage 2 assessment of P3 (AgGw-211) resulted in the documentation of 16 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from 10 surface findspots scattered across an area roughly 12m by 38m in the west agricultural field approximately 11m from the western edge of the Study Area. The artifact assemblage comprised 14 pieces of debitage, manufactured from Onondaga, Haldimand, or Ancaster chert types and 1 scraper manufactured from Onondaga chert. According to the morphological analysis, the flake assemblage featured primarily tool thinning flakes (40.00%) with lesser amounts of flake fragments and secondary flakes. In addition, one piece of shatter was also recovered (Detritus Consulting Ltd., 2024).

The Stage 2 assessment of P4 (AgGw-212) resulted in the documentation of 45 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from 22 surface findspots scattered across an area roughly 44m by 18m in the southwestern corner of the west agricultural field within the Study Area. The artifact assemblage comprised 41 pieces of debitage, 2 bifaces, and 2 scrapers. The artifacts recovered from the site were all manufactured from Onondaga chert. According to the morphological analysis, the flake assemblage featured primarily flake fragments (48.78%) with lesser amounts of secondary flakes and tool thinning flakes. In addition, one piece of shatter was also recovered (Detritus Consulting Ltd., 2024).

The Stage 2 assessment of P5 (AgGw-213) resulted in the documentation of 15 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from 11 surface findspots scattered across an area roughly 31m by 20m in the southwestern corner of the east agricultural field approximately 17m away from the southern edge of the Study Area. The artifacts recovered from the site were all pieces of debitage manufactured from Onondaga, Ancaster, or Haldimand chert. According to the morphological analysis, the flake assemblage featured primarily flake fragments (46.67%) with lesser amounts of tool thinning flakes and secondary flakes (Detritus Consulting Ltd., 2024).

The Stage 2 assessment of P6 (AgGw-214) resulted in the documentation of 26 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from 20 surface findspots scattered across an area roughly 41m by 40m in the southeastern portion of east agricultural field located approximately 14m from the eastern edge of the Study Area. The artifact assemblage comprised 24 pieces of debitage, 1 biface, and 1 core. The artifacts recovered from the site were manufactured from Onondaga, Ancaster, or Selkirk chert. According to the morphological analysis, the flake assemblage featured primarily tool thinning (37.50%) and flake fragments (33.33%) with lesser amounts of shatter along with two secondary flakes (Detritus Consulting Ltd., 2024).

Based on the results of the Stage 2 investigation, P1 (AgGw-209), P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AGW-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) were interpreted as small sized activity areas with evidence of late stages of lithic reduction activities. Given the presence of at least 10 non-diagnostic pre-contact Indigenous artifacts in a 10m by 10m pedestrian survey area within an area on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, P1 (AgGw-209), P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AGW-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) met the criteria for a Stage 3 site specific assessment, as per Section 2.2, Standard 1ai(3) of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011), retained CHVI and were recommended for Stage 3 site specific assessment (Detritus Consulting Ltd., 2024).

The Stage 2 assessment of P2 (AgGw-210) resulted in the documentation of two pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from two findspot locations located approximately 14m from each other in the northwestern portion of the east agricultural field within the Study Area. One piece of

debitage was recovered and identified as a fragmentary flake manufactured from Haldimand chert. Additionally, a single fragmentary projectile point manufactured from Onondaga chert was recovered during the pedestrian survey of P2 (AgGw-210). The notched projectile point is missing most of the base and has an irregular shape with one nearly straight edge and one convex edge. It was deemed a possible Stanley type point dating to the Middle Archaic.

The Stage 2 assessment of P7 (AgGw-215) resulted in the documentation of six pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from six surface findspots scattered across an area roughly 15m by 32m in the eastern portion of the east agricultural field approximately 40m from the eastern edge of the Study Area. The artifact assemblage comprised one projectile point fragment manufactured from Onondaga chert and five pieces of debitage manufactured from Onondaga, Haldimand, and Ancaster chert. According to the morphological analysis, the flake assemblage featured primarily flake fragments (60.00%) along with one primary flake and one secondary flake.

Findspot 1 comprised a single piece of debitage manufactured from Onondaga chert recovered during the pedestrian survey of the east agricultural field approximately 48m to the north of P1 (AgGw-209). Findspot 2 comprises a single piece of debitage manufactured from Haldimand chert recovered during the pedestrian survey of the east agricultural field approximately 24m to the north of P1 (AgGw-209). Both were identified as flake fragments.

Given the results of the Stage 2 investigation, P2 (AgGw-210), P7 (AgGw-215), Findspot 1, and Findspot 2 were interpreted as small short-term activity areas of unknown function, occupied by unspecified Indigenous people during the pre-contact period. As a result of the isolated nature of P2 (AgGw-210), P7 (AgGw-215), Findspot 1, and Findspot 2, they did not fulfill any of the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The CHVI of P2 (AgGw-210), P7 (AgGw-215), Findspot 1, and Findspot 2 were judged to be sufficiently documented (Detritus Consulting Ltd., 2024).

The Stage 3 assessment of P1 (AgGw-209) was conducted by Detritus between June 2nd and June 10th, 2024, and the report was in preparation at the time of this report's writing.

1.3.5 Archaeological Potential

Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MCM to determine areas of archaeological potential within the Study Area. According to Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011), these variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, when considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees. As per Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011), water sources may be categorized in the following manner:

- Primary water sources, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- secondary water sources, intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- past water sources, glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- accessible or inaccessible shorelines, high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

As was discussed above, the closest source potable water is the Welland River that runs west to east approximately 400m to the north of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain

physiographic region. As was discussed earlier, the soils within this region are imperfectly drained, but suitable for pre-contact and post contact Indigenous agriculture. Given this, the distance to potable water and the length of occupation of Caistor Township prior to the arrival of Euro-Canadian settlers, the pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential of sites P3 through P6 is judged to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The *Historical Atlas* map of Caistor Township from 1876 shows the Study Area near historical infrastructure including early roads, homesteads and farms. However, considering the results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of sites P3 through P6, the potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged to be low to moderate.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 3 assessment of P3 (AgGw-211) was conducted under PIF#P1263-0028-2024, P4 (AgGw-212) under PIF#P1263-0029-2024, P5 (AgGw-213) under PIF#P1263-0030-2024, and P6 (AgGw-214) under PIF#P1263-0031-2024, all issued to Mr. Jonathan Peart by the MCM. These investigations began with a review of all relevant reports of previous fieldwork on the property as per Section 3.2, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).

During the Stage 3 field assessments of P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214), at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Photos 1 to 6, 9 to 11, 14 to 16, and 19 to 22 demonstrate the field and weather conditions at the time of the field work and are provided in Section 9.1 of this report. Figures 5 to 8 provide illustrations of the Stage 3 assessment results for each site, as well as photograph locations and directions (see Section 8.0 below). Table 2 provides a summary of the weather and field conditions during the Stage 3 archaeological assessments.

Table 2: Field and Weather Conditions

Site	Date	Weather	Field Conditions	Tasks
P3 (AgGw-211)	12 June 2024	High of 25˚C; clear	soil dry and screened well	Set grid and unit excavations at P3
	13 June 2024	High of 25˚C; mix of sun and cloud	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P3
	17 June 2024	High of 31˚C; overcast	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P3
	18 June 2024	High of 32˚C; clear	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P3
	19 June 2024	High of 32˚C; mix of sun and cloud	soil dry and screened well	Finished unit excavations at P3
P4 (AgGw-212)	10 June 2024	High of 17˚C; overcast	soil dry and screened well	Set grid and unit excavations at P4
	11 June 2024	High of 19˚C; overcast	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P4
	12 June 2024	High of 24˚C; sunny	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P4
	14 June 2024	High of 26˚C; mostly sunny	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P4
	17 June 2024	High of 30˚C; mostly sunny	soil dry and screened well	Finished unit excavations at P4
P5 (AgGw-213)	19 June 2024	High of 35˚C; sunny	soil dry and screened well	Set grid and unit excavations at P5
	20 June 2024	High of 34˚C; sunny	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P5
	24 June 2024	High of 25˚C; mostly sunny	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P5
	25 June 2024	High of 23˚C; mostly sunny	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P5
	26 June 2024	High of 22˚C; partly sunny	soil dry and screened well	Finished unit excavations at P5
P6 (AgGw-214)	26 June 2024	High of 22°C; mostly sunny	soil dry and screened well	Set grid and unit excavations at P6
	27 June 2024	High of 18°C; mix of sun and clouds	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P6
	28 June 2024	High of 18°C; overcast	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P6
	2 July 2024	High of 24°C; sunny	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P6
	3 July 2024	High of 27°C; sunny	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P6
	4 July 2024	High of 29°C; sunny	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P6

Site	Date	Weather	Field Conditions	Tasks
	5 July 2024	High of 33°C; sunny	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P6
	8 July 2024	High of 35°C; sunny	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P6
	9 July 2024	High of 34°C; cloudy	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P6
	15 July 2024	High of 25°C; overcast	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P6
	18 July 2024	High of 23°C; sunny	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P6
	19 July 2024	High of 26°C; sunny	soil dry and screened well	Unit excavations at P6
	22 July 2024	High of 31°C; mix of sun and clouds	soil dry and screened well	Finished unit excavations at P6

P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) were initially relocated by geographic reference markers that were established during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Site locations were confirmed using a 9.7-inch Apple iPad tablet paired with a "Bad Elf" GPS Pro with a stationary accuracy of 2.5m [North American Datum 1983 and Universal Transverse Mercator ('UTM') Zone 17T] and georeferenced shapefiles denoting the site locations. Two permanent datum stakes were placed in the ground at each site and 5m by 5m grids were established across the Stage 2 site limits at each site location, as per Section 3.2.2, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). All coordinates taken during the Stage 3 assessments are listed in the Supplementary Documentation that accompanies this report.

For archaeological sites documented through a pedestrian survey of open ploughed fields, a Stage 3 field investigation typically begins with a controlled surface pickup ('CSP') conducted according to Section 3.2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). The purpose of a CSP is to gather information that will assist in documenting the characteristics and extent of the archaeological site. During the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, however, all of the surface artifacts from P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) were digitally mapped and collected for laboratory analysis. Thus, the conditions for Stage 3 CSPs were met during the Stage 2 assessment. Instead, the Stage 3 assessments consisted of test unit excavation only, conducted as per Section 3.2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).

All excavated soil from the Stage 3 test units was screened through six-millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts, as per Section 3.2.2, Standard 7 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). All artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 excavation were recorded and catalogued with reference to their corresponding site designation and test unit grid coordinates and were retained for laboratory analysis and description as per Section 3.2.3, Standard 8 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). The subsoil surface of each excavated unit was shovel-shined and examined for any evidence of subsurface cultural features, none of which were observed.

2.1 P3 (AgGw-211) Methods

The Stage 3 assessment at P3 (AgGw-211) involved the hand excavation of 25 one-metre test units, as per Section 3.2.2, Standards 1 and 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Given that it was not evident that the level of CHVI at P3 (AgGw-211) would result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4, the Stage 3 assessment initially consisted of the hand excavation of 19 test units every 5m across the site limits, as per Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). An additional six infill units amounting to 31.57% of the original grid total were excavated in areas of interest within the site extent as per Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). The limits of the Stage 3 grid were determined by low artifact yields on all sides, in this case two artifacts or less.

Each of these test units contained a single stratigraphic layer, identified as ploughzone topsoil consisting of medium-brown clay above a heavy mottled orange-brown clay subsoil (Photos 7 and

8). The test units at P3 (AgGw-211) ranged in depth from 15cm to 29cm; considering that the 24 test units were excavated 5cm into subsoil, the topsoil at the site ranged in depth from 10cm to 24cm.

2.2 P4 (AgGw-212) Methods

The Stage 3 assessment at P4 (AgGw-212) involved the hand excavation of 22 one-metre test units, as per Section 3.2.2, Standards 1 and 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Site P4 (AgGw-212) occurs on both sides of the Study Area boundary with the PSW and as such the Stage 3 assessment focused on the portion of the site within the Study Area. Given that it became evident early on that the level of CHVI at P4 (AgGw-212) would result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4, the Stage 3 assessment initially consisted of the hand excavation of eight test units every 10m across the site limits within in the Study Area, as per Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). An additional 14 infills units amounting to 175% of the original grid total were excavated in areas of interest within the site extent as per Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). The southern limit of the Stage 3 excavation was determined by the location of the PSW boundary. The northern, eastern and western limits of the Stage 3 excavation were determined by low artifact yields, in this case three artifacts or less.

Each of these test units contained a single stratigraphic layer, identified as ploughzone topsoil consisting of medium-brown clay above a heavy mottled orange-brown clay subsoil (Photos 12 and 13). The test units at P4 (AgGw-212) ranged in depth from 15cm to 31cm; considering that the 22 test units were excavated 5cm into subsoil, the topsoil at the site ranged in depth from 10cm to 26cm.

2.3 P5 (AgGw-213) Methods

The Stage 3 assessment at P5 (AgGw-213) involved the hand excavation of 20 one-metre test units, as per Section 3.2.2, Standards 1 and 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Given that it became evident early on that the level of CHVI at P5 (AgGw-213) would result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4, the Stage 3 assessment initially consisted of the hand excavation of 11 test units every 10m across the site limits, as per Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). During the Stage 3 fieldwork, two artifacts were found on the surface on the south end of the site. As such, the Stage 3 excavation grid was expanded to include those surface finds. An additional 9 infills units amounting to 81.81% of the original grid total were excavated in areas of interest within the site extent as per Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). The limits of the Stage 3 grid were determined by low artifact yields on all sides, in this case one artifact or less.

The test units were excavated in systematic levels, into the first five centimetres ('cm') of subsoil as per Section 3.2.2, Standards 4 and 5 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Each of these test units contained a single stratigraphic layer, identified as typical ploughzone topsoil consisting of medium-brown clay above a typical heavy orange-brown clay subsoil (Photos 17 and 18). The test units at P5 (AgGw-213) ranged in depth from 16cm to 30cm; considering that the 20 test units were excavated 5cm into subsoil, the topsoil at the site ranged in depth from 11cm to 25cm.

2.4 P6 (AgGw-214) Methods

The Stage 3 assessment at P6 (AgGw-214) involved the hand excavation of 30 one-metre test units, as per Section 3.2.2, Standards 1 and 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Given that it became evident early on that the level of CHVI at P6 (AgGw-214) would result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4, the Stage 3 assessment initially consisted of the hand excavation of 15 test units every 10m across the site limits, as per Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). An additional 15 infills units amounting to 100% of the original grid total were excavated in areas of interest within the site extent as per Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 4 of the *Standards and*

Guidelines (Government of Ontario, 2011). The limits of the Stage 3 grid were determined by low artifact yields on all sides, in this case seven artifacts or less.

The test units were excavated in systematic levels, into the first five centimetres ('cm') of subsoil as per Section 3.2.2, Standards 4 and 5 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Each of these test units contained a single stratigraphic layer, identified as typical ploughzone topsoil consisting of medium-brown clay above a typical heavy mottled orange-brown clay subsoil (Photos 17 and 18). Seven artifacts from P6 (AgGw-214) were recovered from the subsoil. The test units at P6 (AgGw-214) ranged in depth from 17cm to 27cm; considering that the 30 test units were excavated 5cm into subsoil, the topsoil at the site ranged in depth from 12cm to 22cm.

3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0 above. Maps indicating the location of the sites, and all UTM coordinates recorded during the assessment, are included in the Supplementary Documentation to this report. An inventory of the documentary record generated by the fieldwork is provided in Table 3 below. A description of the locations and the recovered artifacts are provided in Sections 3.2 to 3.5.

Table 3: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
8 Page of Field Notes	Detritus' office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Map provided by the Proponent	Detritus' office	Stored digitally in project file
4 Field Maps	Detritus' office	Stored digitally in project file
48 Digital Photographs	Detritus' office	Stored digitally in project file

All of the material culture collected during the Stage 3 archaeological field assessment of the P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) survey is contained in one box and will be temporarily housed in the offices of Detritus until formal arrangements can be made for its transfer to His Majesty the King in right of the Province of Ontario or another suitable public institution acceptable to the MCM.

3.1 Cultural material

All the artifacts collected during the Stage 3 assessment were manufactured from Onondaga or Haldimand chert. Chert type identifications were accomplished visually using reference materials located in the Detritus office.

Onondaga chert is a dense non-porous rock that derives from the Middle Devonian age, with outcrops occurring along the north shore of Lake Erie between Long Point and the Niagara River. (Eley & von Bitter, 1989). Primary outcrops have also been reported along the banks of the Grand River (Ellis & Ferris, 1990). Onondaga chert typically occurs in nodules or irregular thin beds, and may appear light to dark grey, bluish grey, brown, or black. It can also be mottled with a dull to vitreous or waxy lustre. Onondaga chert is often found at archaeological sites in southern Ontario and is commonly recognised as a high-quality raw material that was frequently utilized by pre-contact Indigenous people (Eley & von Bitter, 1989).

Haldimand chert, also known as Bois Blanc chert, is a medium quality raw material that outcrops along the Bois Blanc formation between Kohler and Hagersville, as well as in Cayuga, Ontario. Dating to the Early Silurian, it derives from chalk-bearing limestones which give the material its characteristically white to light grey or buff colour and relatively low lustre (Eley & von Bitter, 1989).

Furthermore, all pieces of debitage were subject to morphological analysis following the classification scheme described by Lennox, Dodd and Murphy for the Wiacek Site (Lennox, Dodd, & Murphy, 1986) and expanded upon by Fisher for the Adder Orchard site (Fisher, 1997).

Primary and secondary flakes, along with cortical removal flakes, are a product of percussion flaking undertaken during the initial reduction phases of raw material into blanks, bifaces and preforms. These early-stage reduction flakes tend to exhibit minimal dorsal flake scarring, and are often characterized by the presence of cortex, or the original unflaked chert exterior, on their dorsal surfaces and proximal ends. For cortical removal flakes, over half of the dorsal surface comprises cortex; for primary flakes, less than half. Secondary flakes, meanwhile, may not contain any cortex. Thinning flakes are produced during the latter stages of lithic reduction, when blanks, bifaces, and preforms are shaped into projectile points and formal tools. They are the result of pressure flaking, where the maker uses a softer material such as antler, wood or bone to apply direct pressure onto a specific part of the tool. Pressure flaking generally produces smaller, thinner flakes than does percussion flaking. Thinning flakes also exhibit more flake scars on their

dorsal surface than do primary or secondary flakes. Flake fragments are flakes that may have some identifiable flake characteristic but cannot be classified with certainty into a specific category.

Debitage is the waste product from the production of stone tools and is the most frequently recovered artifact on pre-contact Indigenous sites in southern Ontario. Debitage has a low significance and interpretive value when it is not associated with any diagnostic material, therefore they cannot be used to determine the cultural affiliation or time period of the occupation of a site.

3.2 P3 (AgGw-211)

The Stage 3 assessment of P3 (AgGw-211) resulted in the documentation of 62 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts including 61 artifacts from the excavation of 25 Stage 3 test units and 1 artifact from 1 surface find location covering an area roughly 36m by 21m in the southeastern quadrant of the Study Area, approximately 5m from the western edge of the Study Area. The artifacts were manufactured from Haldimand or Onondaga chert and comprised mostly debitage along with one spokeshave.

3.2.1 Artifact Analysis

Debitage

All but one of the artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of P3 (AgGw-211) were identified as pieces of debitage. The results of the debitage morphological analysis are detailed in Table 4.

Table 4: Flake Analysis for P3 (AgGw-211)

Chert Type	Secondary		Thinning		Fragment		Shatter		Total Analyzed	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Haldimand	4	6.56	8	13.11	3	4.92	0	0.00	15	24.59
Onondaga	8	13.11	21	34.43	16	26.23	1	1.64	46	75.41
Total	**12**	**19.67**	**29**	**47.54**	**19**	**31.15**	**1**	**1.64**	**61**	**100%**

According to the morphological analysis presented above, the flake assemblage from P3 (AgGw-211) featured primarily thinning flakes (n=29; 47.5%) with lesser amounts of flake fragments (n=19; 31.1%). In addition, 12 secondary flakes (19.7%) and 1 piece of shatter (1.64%) were also recovered. This variety of flake types suggests middle to late stage lithic reduction related to the production and maintenance of formal and informal tools.

Spokeshave

One spokeshave (Cat# 40; Plate 3) was documented as a surface within P3 (AgGw-211). The spokeshave measured 38.6 millimetres ('mm') in length, 33.8mm in width, and 7.4mm in thickness. A spokeshave is a tool with a distinctive semi-circular concave retouched notch in one edge. The presumed purpose of a spokeshave is the smoothing of tools made of bone or wood, such as the shaft of an arrow. Spokeshaves are associated with all time periods and so are not diagnostic.

3.2.2 Artifact Distribution and Settlement Pattern

Artifact yields during the Stage 3 excavation of P3 (AgGw-211) ranged from 0 to 10 artifacts. The highest yielding unit was 202E, 520N, which yielded 10 artifacts. One unit to the west of this unit located at 200E, 520N yielded nine artifacts and three units to the northeast and east of this unit yielded seven artifacts. The second highest yielding unit was located at 205E, 510N. Units on the 5m grid located to the east, south, and west of this unit yielded zero artifacts and the unit to the north at 205E, 515N yielded two artifacts. Based on this distribution of artifacts at the site, P3 (AgGw-211) has been identified as a small short-term activity area.

3.2.3 Artifact Catalogue

See Appendix 10.1.1 for the Stage 3 artifact catalogue for P3 (AgGw-211). A sample of artifacts are depicted in Section 9.2 of this report.

3.3 P4 (AgGw-212)

The Stage 3 assessment of P4 (AgGw-212) resulted in the documentation of 29 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from 22 Stage 3 test units covering an area roughly 46m by 21m in the southeastern quadrant of the agricultural field, along the southwestern edge of the Study Area. All the artifacts recovered from the site were manufactured from Onondaga chert. The assemblage comprised debitage, a core, a biface, and a utilized flake.

3.3.1 Artifact Analysis

Debitage

The majority of the artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of P4 (AgGw-212) were identified as pieces of debitage. The results of the debitage morphological analysis are detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Flake Analysis for P4 (AgGw-212)

Chert Type	Secondary		Thinning		Fragment		Shatter		Total Analyzed	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Onondaga	3	11.54	10	38.46	11	42.31	2	7.69	26	100.00

According to the morphological analysis presented above, the flake assemblage from P4 (AgGw-212) featured primarily flake fragments (n=11; 42.31%) with lesser amounts of tool thinning flakes (n=10; 38.46%). In addition, three secondary flakes (11.54%) and two pieces of shatter (7.69%) were also recovered. This variety of flake types suggests late-stage lithic reduction related to the production and maintenance of formal and informal tools.

Biface

One biface fragment (Cat# 15; Plate 5) was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of P4 (AgGw-212). It measures 30.5mm long by 25.1mm wide by 7.2mm thick. The term biface refers to any unfinished, discarded, or broken bifacially worked form that cannot be identified as a specific tool or projectile point. Therefore, bifaces could represent a variety of tools with different functions. The biface fragment recovered an incomplete tool of unknown intended use. Due to its long span of production, the biface cannot be used to determine the cultural affiliation or time period of the occupation of a site.

Core

A single reduced core (Cat#10; Plate 4) was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of P4 (AgGw-212). It measures 59.4mm long by 52.1mm wide by 25.5mm thick. A core is a nodule of chert that has been struck to remove spalls, sections of chert that will be reduced through flaking to finished tools. After repeated removal of spalls from the faces of the core, too little remains to render further spalls, and it is discarded. Reduced cores are not temporally diagnostic.

Utilized Flake

One utilized secondary flake (Cat# 16; Plate 6) was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of P4 (AgGw-212). Utilized flakes are pieces of debitage that show evidence of use. They are often considered informal and expedient tools that were discarded after short-term use. As a result, they cannot be used to determine the cultural affiliation or time period of the occupation of a site.

3.3.2 Artifact Distribution and Settlement Pattern

Artifact yields during the Stage 3 excavation of P4 (AgGw-212) ranged from 0 to 11 artifacts. The highest yielding unit was 210E, 505N, which yielded 11 artifacts. The second highest yielding unit

was to the north of this unit, located at 210E, 510N, and yielded seven artifacts. The other seven units surrounding 210E, 510N yielded only 0 to 4 artifacts. Based on this distribution of artifacts at the site, P3 (AgGw-211) has been identified as a small short-term activity area.

3.3.3 Artifact Catalogue

See Appendix 10.2.1 for the Stage 3 artifact catalogue for P4 (AgGw-212). A sample of artifacts are depicted in Section 9.2 of this report.

3.4 P5 (AgGw-213)

The Stage 3 assessment of P5 (AgGw-213) resulted in the documentation of 34 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from 20 Stage 3 test units and 2 surface find locations covering an area roughly 31m by 26m in the southern half of the Study Area. The artifacts were manufactured from Onondaga or Haldimand chert. The assemblage comprised mostly debitage, along with one biface, and one projectile point.

3.4.1 Artifact Analysis

Debitage

The majority of the artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of P5 (AgGw-213) were identified as pieces of debitage (Plates 7 and 8). The results of the debitage morphological analysis are detailed in Table 6.

Table 6: Flake Analysis for P5 (AgGw-213)

Chert Type	Secondary		Thinning		Fragment		Shatter		Total Analyzed	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Haldimand	1	3.13	6	18.75	2	6.25	2	6.25	11	34.38
Onondaga	1	3.13	14	43.75	4	12.50	2	6.25	21	65.63
Total	**2**	**6.26**	**20**	**62.50**	**6**	**18.75**	**4**	**12.50**	**32**	**100**

According to the morphological analysis presented above, the flake assemblage from P5 (AgGw-213) featured primarily thinning flakes (n=14; 43.75%) with lesser amounts of flake fragments (n=4; 12.50%). In addition, two pieces of shatter (n=2; 6.25%) and one secondary flake (n=1; 3.13%) were also recovered. This variety of flake types suggests late-stage reduction related to the production and maintenance of formal and informal tools.

Biface

One biface fragment manufactured from Onondaga chert (Cat# 22; Plate 10) was documented as a surface find during the Stage 3 assessment of P5 (AgGw-213). The biface measures 29.1mm long by 37.3mm wide by 6.9mm thick.

The term biface refers to any unfinished, discarded, or broken bifacially worked form that cannot be identified as a specific tool or projectile point. Therefore, bifaces could represent a variety of tools with different functions. The biface fragment recovered an incomplete tool of unknown intended use. Due to its long span of production, the biface cannot be used to determine the cultural affiliation or time period of the occupation of a site.

Projectile Point

Additionally, a single projectile point manufactured from Onondaga chert was recovered as a surface find during the Stage 3 assessment of P5 (AgGw-213). The point measures 50.7mm in length, 27.6mm in width, 9.8mm in thickness, 16.4mm at the haft, and 19.9mm at the neck.

The point is a complete contracting stemmed projectile point with a straight base, irregular margins, blunt tip, and overall rudimentary manufacture. Although it cannot be dated

definitively, the point shares characteristics with an Adder Orchard point, which dates to the Late Archaic (Cat# 21; Plate 9).

3.4.2 Artifact Distribution and Settlement Pattern

Artifact yields during the Stage 3 excavation of P5 (AgGw-213) ranged from 0 to 11 artifacts. The highest yielding unit was 200E, 515N, which yielded 11 artifacts. One unit to the north of this unit located at 200E, 520N yielded seven artifacts and one unit to the south of this unit located at 200E, 510N yielded six artifacts. Two surface artifacts were collected near the southern edge of the site, and a test unit was excavated nearby (200E, 490N) that yielded no artifacts. Units on the 5m grid located to the west of these units yielded 0 to 1 artifact and the units to the east yielded 0 to 2 artifacts. Based on this distribution of artifacts at the site, P5 (AgGw-213) has been identified as a small short-term activity area.

3.4.3 Artifact Catalogue

See Appendix 10.3.1 for the Stage 3 artifact catalogue for P5 (AgGw-213). A sample of artifacts are depicted in Section 9.2 of this report.

3.5 P6 (AgGw-214)

The Stage 3 assessment of P6 (AgGw-214) resulted in the documentation of 103 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from 30 Stage 3 test units covering an area roughly 41m by 46m in the southeastern quadrant of the agricultural field. All the artifacts recovered from the site were manufactured from Onondaga or Haldimand chert and comprised mostly pieces of debitage along with one projectile point and four scrapers.

3.5.1 Artifact Analysis

Debitage

The results of the debitage morphological analysis recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of P6 (AgGw-214) are detailed in Table 7.

Table 7: Flake Analysis for P6 (AgGw-214)

Chert Type	Secondary		Thinning		Fragment		Shatter		Total Analyzed	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Haldimand	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.02	4	4.08	5	5.10
Onondaga	19	19.39	27	27.55	38	38.78	9	9.18	93	94.90
Total	**19**	**19.39**	**27**	**27.55**	**39**	**39.8**	**13**	**13.27**	**98**	**100**

According to the morphological analysis presented above, the flake assemblage from P6 (AgGw-214) featured primarily flake fragments (n=39; 39.80%) with lesser amounts of tool thinning flakes (n=27; 27.55%). In addition, 19 secondary flakes (n=19; 19.39%), and 13 pieces of shatter (n=13; 13.27%) were also recovered. This variety of flake types suggests middle to late-stage reduction for the production and maintenance of formal and informal tools.

Projectile Point

Additionally, a single projectile point fragment manufactured from Onondaga chert (Cat# 29; Plate 14) was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of P6 (AgGw-214). The point is 23.7mm in length, 19.8mm in width, and 4.8mm in thickness. The artifact is a medial projectile point fragment and cannot be dated with certainty.

Scrapers

Four scrapers (Cat#s 13, 24, 41, and 42; Plates 12, 13, 15, and 16) were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of P6 (AgGw-214). The metrics for the scrapers are provided below (Table 8).

Table 8: P6 (AgGw-214) Scraper Metrics

Cat#	Scraper Type	Chert	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
13	steep end scraper	Onondaga	26.4	20.5	5.3
24	side scraper	Onondaga	16.2	18.1	3.9
41	side scraper and spokeshave	Onondaga	25.6	15.7	3.4
42	side scraper	Onondaga	17.7	15.7	3.3

Scrapers are common lithic tools that have only one side worked to a sharp edge and were primarily used to aid in removal, cleaning and stripping, especially when hide processing. Scrapers are not temporally diagnostic.

3.5.3 Artifact Distribution and Settlement Pattern

Artifact yields during the Stage 3 excavation of P6 (AgGw-214) ranged from 0 to 38 artifacts. The highest yielding unit was 235E, 510N, which yielded 38 artifacts. One unit to the north of this unit located at 235E, 515N yielded 13 artifacts and one unit to the south of this unit yielded 16 artifacts. The second highest yielding unit was located at 235E, 505N. Units on the 5m grid located to the east and west of this unit yielded one artifact. Based on this distribution of artifacts at the site, P6 (AgGw-214) has been identified as a small short-term activity area.

3.5.4 Artifact Catalogue

See Appendix 10.4.1 for the Stage 3 artifact catalogue for P6 (AgGw-214). A sample of artifacts are depicted in Section 9.2 of this report.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct Stage 3 site specific assessments of P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) in advance of future development on the property along Caistorville Road, Caistorville.

4.1 P3 (AgGw-211) Results

The Stage 3 assessment of P3 (AgGw-211) was conducted under PIF#P1263-0028-2024 between June 12th to 19th, 2024. The assessment recovered a total of 62 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts including 61 artifacts from the excavation of 25 Stage 3 test units and one artifact from a surface find location covering an area roughly 36m by 21m in the southeastern quadrant of the Study Area, approximately 5m from the western edge of the Study Area. The artifacts were manufactured from Haldimand or Onondaga chert and comprised debitage along with one spokeshave. According to morphological analysis, the flake assemblage from P3 (AgGw-211) featured primarily thinning flakes (n=29; 47.5%) with lesser amounts of flake fragments (n=19; 31.1%). In addition, 12 secondary flakes (19.7%) and 1 piece of shatter (1.64%) were also recovered. Artifact yields during the Stage 3 excavation of P3 (AgGw-211) ranged from 0 to 10 artifacts. The highest yielding unit was 202E, 520N, which yielded 10 artifacts. One unit to the west of this unit located at 200E, 520N yielded nine artifacts and three units to the northeast and east of this unit yielded seven artifacts.

Based on all the available evidence, P3 (AgGw-211) has been identified as a small short-term activity area occupied by Indigenous people during the pre-contact period. The artifact assemblage is characterised by middle to late-stage lithic reduction related to the production and maintenance of formal and informal tools.

4.2 P4 (AgGw-212) Results

The Stage 3 assessment of P4 (AgGw-212) was conducted under PIF# P1263-0029-2024 between June 10th to 17th, 2024. Only the portion of the site within the Study Area was assessed during this Stage 3 assessment. The assessment recovered a total of 29 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from the excavation of 22 Stage 3 test units covering an area roughly 46m by 21m in the southwestern quadrant of the Study Area, along the western edge. The artifacts were manufactured from Onondaga chert and comprised debitage along with a core, a biface, and a utilized flake. According to morphological analysis, the flake assemblage from P4 (AgGw-212) featured primarily flake fragments (n=11; 42.31%) with lesser amounts of tool thinning flakes (n=10; 38.46%). In addition, three secondary flakes (11.54%) and two pieces of shatter (7.69%) were also recovered. Artifact yields during the Stage 3 excavation of P4 (AgGw-212) ranged from 0 to 11 artifacts. The highest yielding unit was 210E, 505N, which yielded 11 artifacts. The second highest yielding unit was to the north of this unit, located at 210E, 510N, and yielded seven artifacts. The other seven units surrounding 210E, 510N yielded only 0 to 4 artifacts.

Based on all the available evidence, P4 (AgGw-212) has been identified as a small short-term activity area occupied by Indigenous people during the pre-contact period. The artifact assemblage is characterised by middle to late-stage lithic reduction related to the production and maintenance of formal and informal tools.

4.3 P5 (AgGw-213) Results

The Stage 3 assessment of P5 (AgGw-213) was conducted under PIF# P1263-0030-2024 between June 19th to 26th, 2024. The assessment recovered a total of 34 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from 20 Stage 3 test units and 2 surface find locations covering an area roughly 31m by 26m in the southern half of the Study Area. The artifacts were manufactured from Onondaga or Haldimand chert. The assemblage comprised mostly debitage, along with one biface, and one projectile point. According to morphological analysis, the flake assemblage from P5 (AgGw-213) featured primarily thinning flakes (n=14; 43.75%) with lesser amounts of flake fragments (n=4; 12.50%). In addition, two pieces of shatter (n=2; 6.25%) and one secondary flake (n=1; 3.13%) were also recovered. Artifact yields during the Stage 3 excavation of P5 (AgGw-213) ranged from 0 to 11 artifacts. The highest yielding unit was 200E, 515N, which yielded 11 artifacts. One unit to

the north of this unit located at 200E, 520N yielded seven artifacts and one unit to the south of this unit located at 200E, 510N yielded six artifacts. Two surface artifacts were collected near the southern edge of the site, and a test unit was excavated nearby (200E, 490N) that yielded no artifacts.

Based on all the available evidence, P5 (AgGw-213) has been identified as a small short-term activity area occupied by Indigenous people during the pre-contact period. The artifact assemblage is characterised by late-stage lithic reduction related to the production and maintenance of formal and informal tools. The presence of a possible Adder Orchard point suggests an occupation dating to the Late Archaic.

4.4 P6 (AgGw-214) Results

The Stage 3 assessment of P6 (AgGw-214) was conducted under PIF# P1263-0031-2024 between June 26th to July 24th, 2024. The assessment recovered a total of 103 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from 30 Stage 3 test units covering an area roughly 41m by 46m in the southeastern quadrant of the agricultural field. All the artifacts recovered from the site were manufactured from Onondaga or Haldimand chert and comprised mostly debitage along with one projectile point fragment and four scrapers. According to morphological analysis, the flake assemblage from P6 (AgGw-214) featured primarily flake fragments (n=39; 39.80%) with lesser amounts of tool thinning flakes (n=27; 27.55%). In addition, 19 secondary flakes (n=19; 19.39%) and 13 pieces of shatter (n=13; 13.27%) were also recovered. Artifact yields during the Stage 3 excavation of P6 (AgGw-214) ranged from 0 to 38 artifacts. The highest yielding unit was 235E, 510N, which yielded 38 artifacts. One unit to the north of this unit located at 235E, 515N yielded 13 artifacts and one unit to the south of this unit yielded 16 artifacts. The second highest yielding unit was located at 235E, 505N.

Based on all the available evidence, P6 (AgGw-214) has been identified as a small short-term activity area occupied by Indigenous people during the pre-contact period. The artifact assemblage is characterised by middle to late-stage lithic reduction related to the production and maintenance of formal and informal tools.

5.0 Recommendations

Given the results of the Stage 3 assessment, wherein one test unit from P3 (AgGw-211), yielded ten or more lithic artifacts, **P3 (AgGw-211), fulfills the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines*** (Government of Ontario, 2011) **and retains further CHVI. Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of developmental impacts to P3 (AgGw-211) is recommended.**

Given the results of the Stage 3 assessment, wherein one test unit from P4 (AgGw-212), yielded ten or more lithic artifacts, **P4 (AgGw-212) within the Study Area, fulfills the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines*** (Government of Ontario, 2011) **and retains further CHVI. Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of developmental impacts to P4 (AgGw-212) is recommended.**

Given the results of the Stage 3 assessment, wherein one test unit from P5 (AgGw-213), yielded ten or more lithic artifacts, **P5 (AgGw-213), fulfills the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines*** (Government of Ontario, 2011) **and retains further CHVI. Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of developmental impacts to P5 (AgGw-213) is recommended.**

Given the results of the Stage 3 assessment, wherein three test units from P6 (AgGw-214), yielded ten or more lithic artifacts, **P6 (AgGw-214), fulfills the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4.1, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines*** (Government of Ontario, 2011) **and retains further CHVI. Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of developmental impacts to P6 (AgGw-214) is recommended.**

The MCM prefers that sites recommended for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts be avoided and protected rather than excavated, as per Section 7.9.4, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Options to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological sites include redesigning the Study Area, excluding the archaeological site area from the Study Area, or incorporating the area of the archaeological site into the Study Area but without alteration, as outlined in Section 3.5 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). If these options are not feasible, Stage 4 archaeological mitigation by hand excavation is an alternative. In consultation with the client, the Stage 4 mitigation of P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) by avoidance and protection is not a viable option. As such, a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation by hand excavation is recommended.

It is recommended that the Stage 4 mitigation of impacts at P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) comprise hand excavation of 1m units surrounding the highest yielding Stage 3 test units. The extent of the excavation blocks will be determined in accordance with Table 4.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). The Study Area boundary runs through site P4 (AgGw-212). As such, it is recommended that prior to the Stage 4 excavation, the Study Area boundary through site P4 (AgGw-212) is mapped and staked in accordance with Section 4.1.6 Standard-excavation 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Furthermore, if the Stage 4 block excavation continues up to the Study Area boundary, the exposed face will be recorded and the edge shored up to avoid collapse in accordance with Section 4.1.6 Standard-excavation 4 and 5 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).

Soil from all units will be screened through six-millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of any artifacts that may be present. All artifacts will be bagged and tagged by provenience. The exposed subsoil surface will be cleaned by shovel or trowel and will be examined for cultural features. If any subsurface cultural features are encountered, they will be recorded and excavated by hand in accordance with Section 4.2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Block excavation will continue to 2m beyond any cultural feature identified in

accordance with Section 4.2.2, Standard 7c of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 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 Ministry Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological 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 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 *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 that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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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8.0 Maps

Figure 1: Study Area Location Map

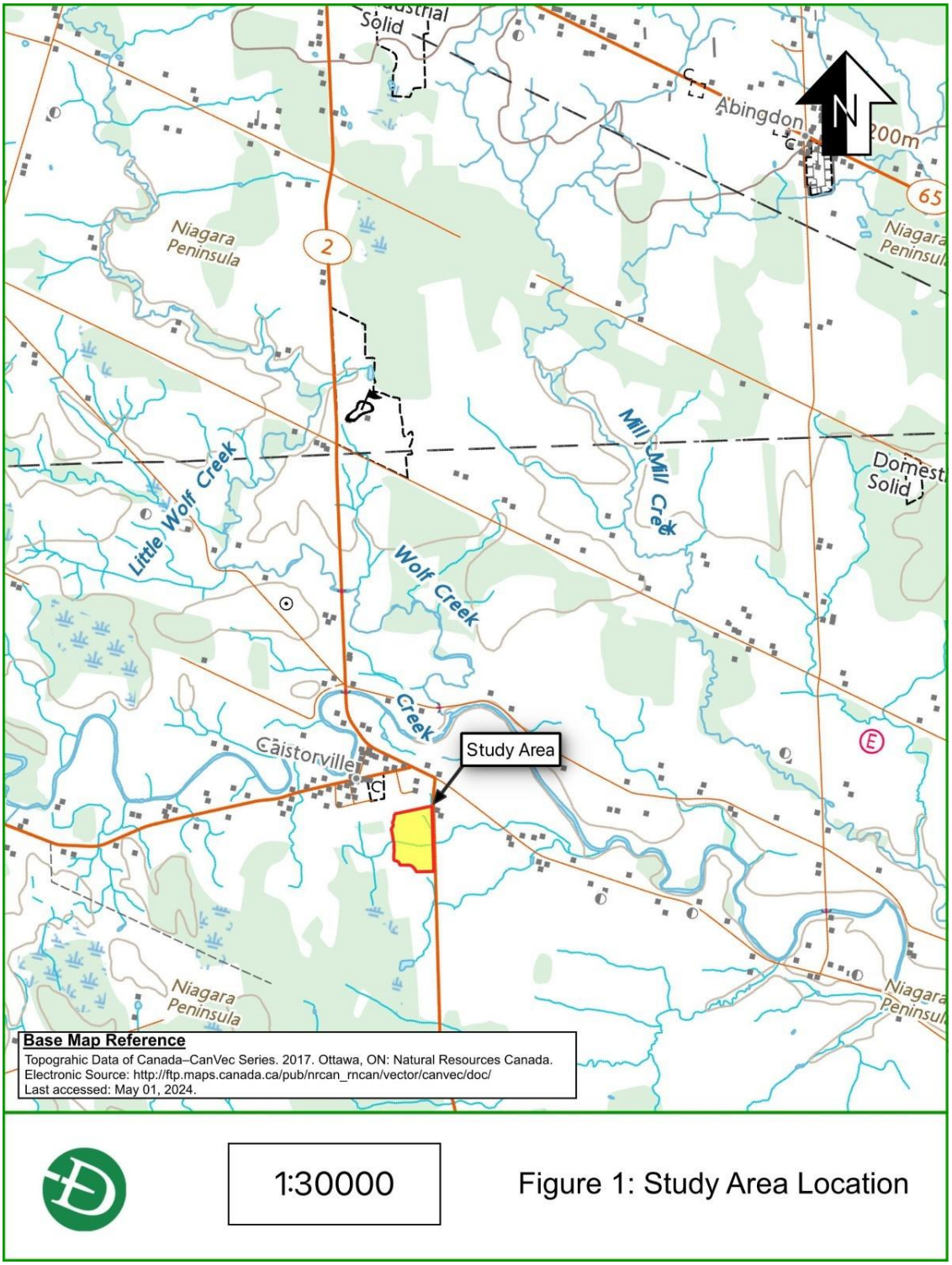
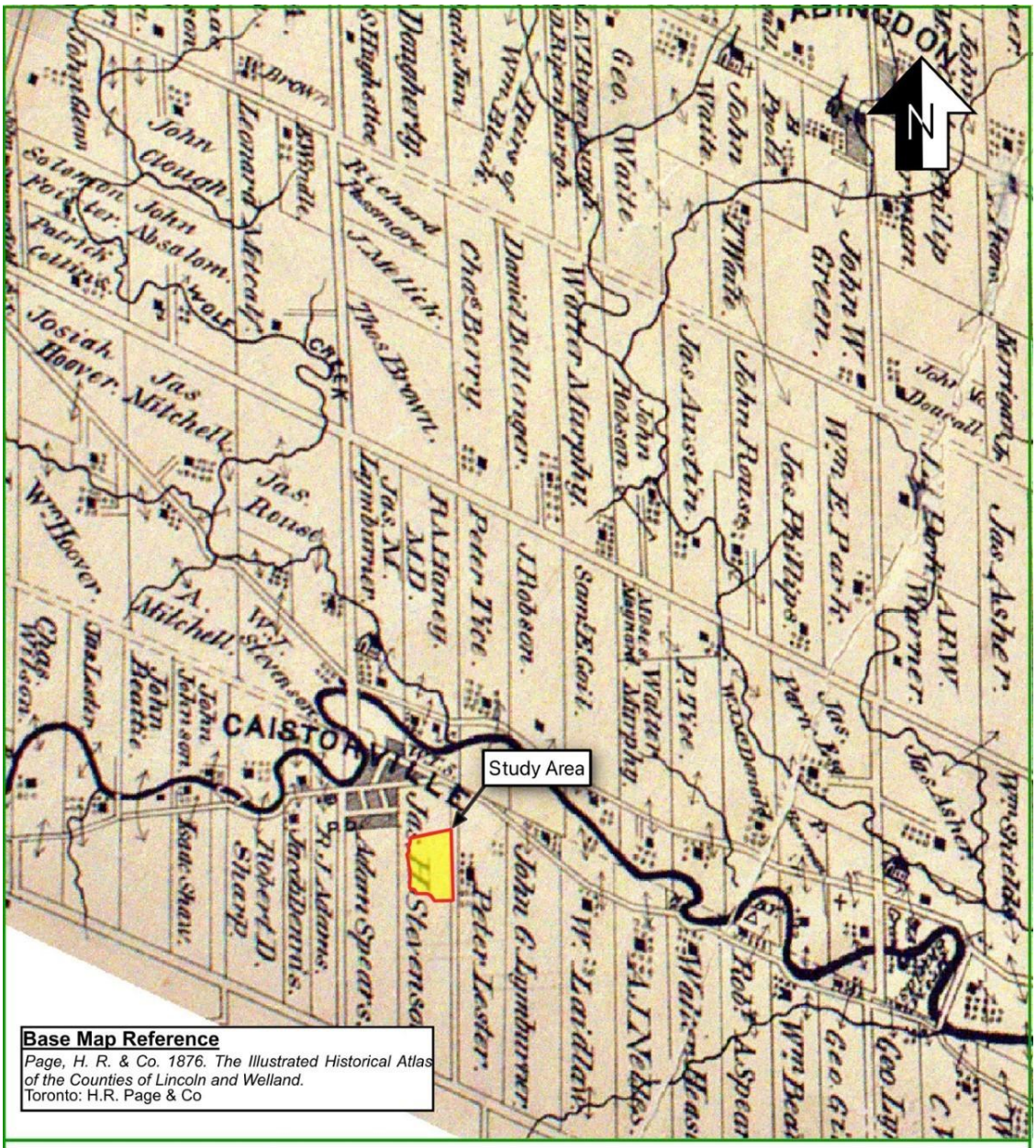


Figure 2: Historic Map Showing Study Area Location



Not to Scale

Figure 2: Portion of H. R. Page & Co. 1876 Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties

Figure 3: Development Property and Scoped Stage 1-2 Study Area

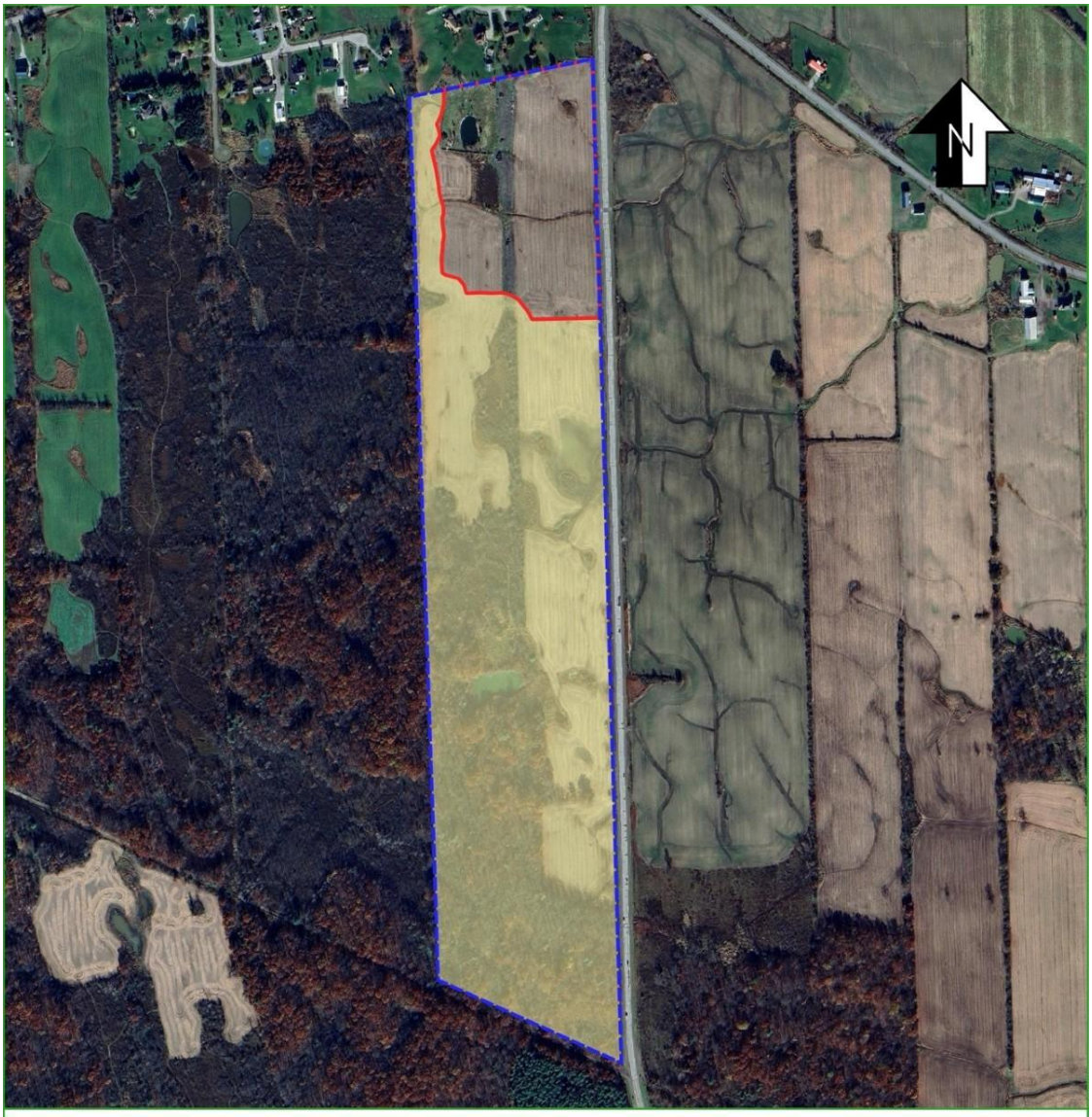


Figure 4: Previous Archaeological Assessments



Legend

Study Area

Stage 1-2 Assessment (Detritus 2024)

0 25 50 m

Figure 4: Previous Archaeological Assessment

Figure 5: P3 (AgGw-211) Stage 3 Results

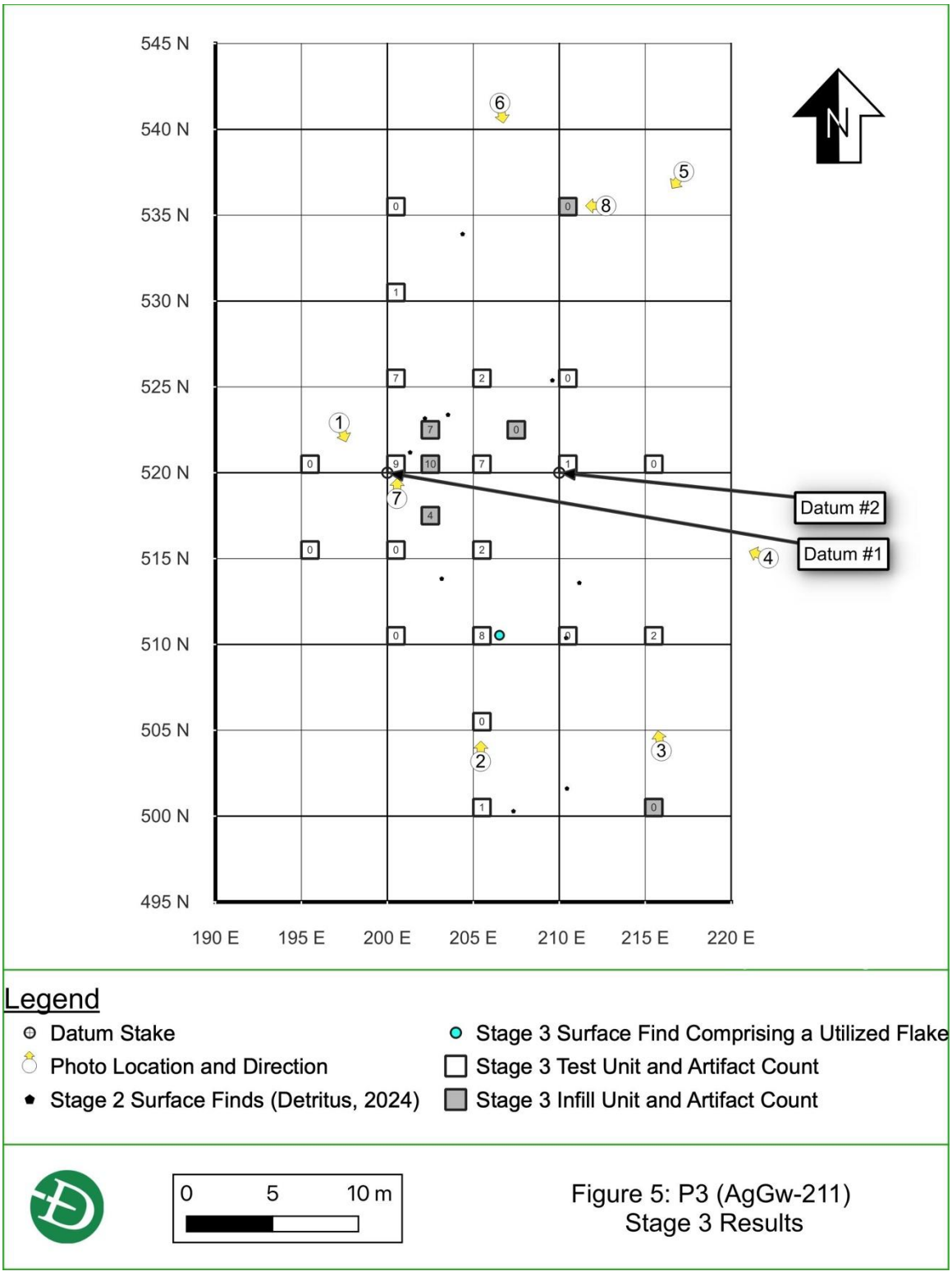


Figure 6: P4 (AgGw-212) Stage 3 Results

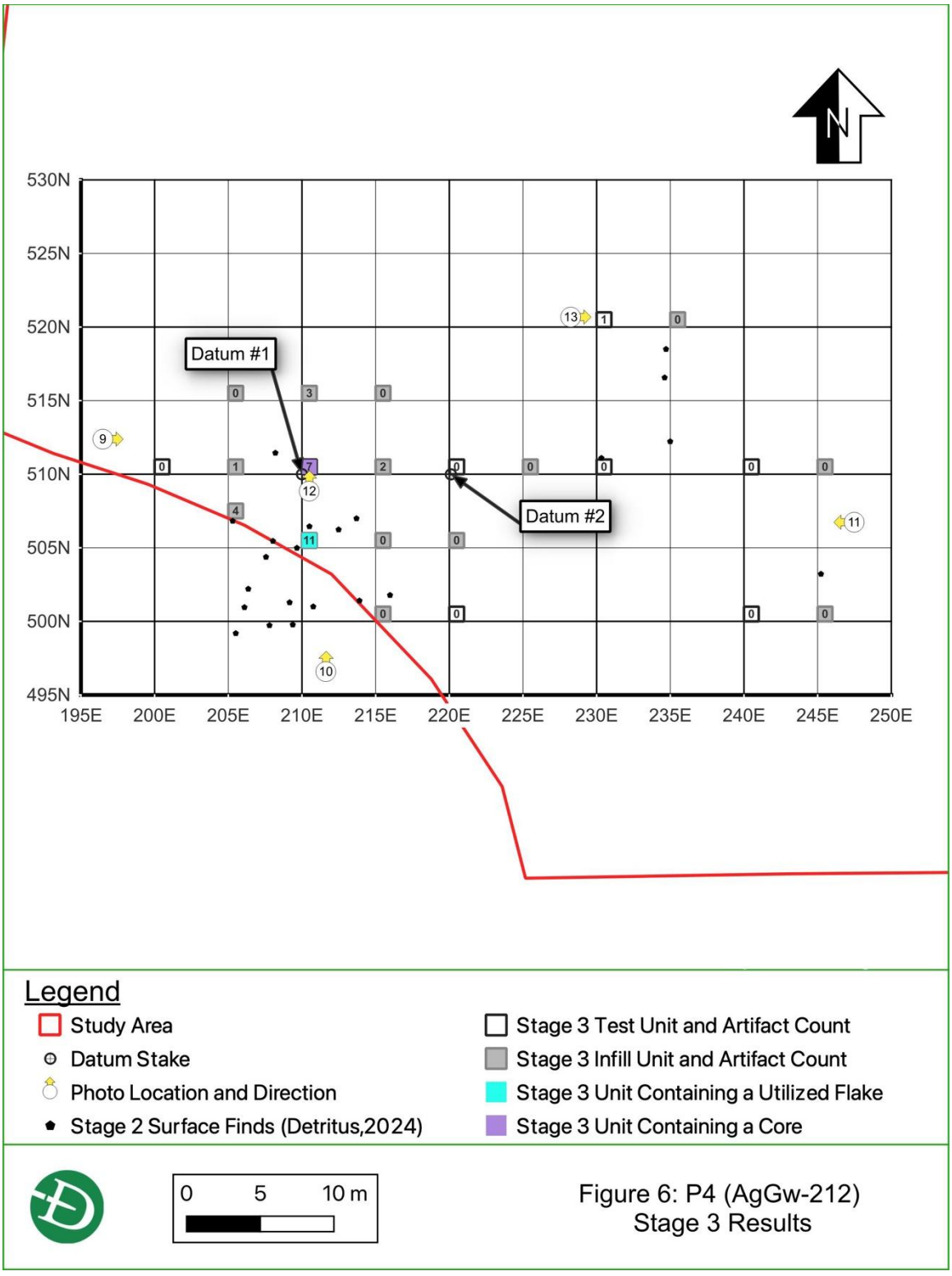


Figure 7: P5 (AgGw-213) Stage 3 Results

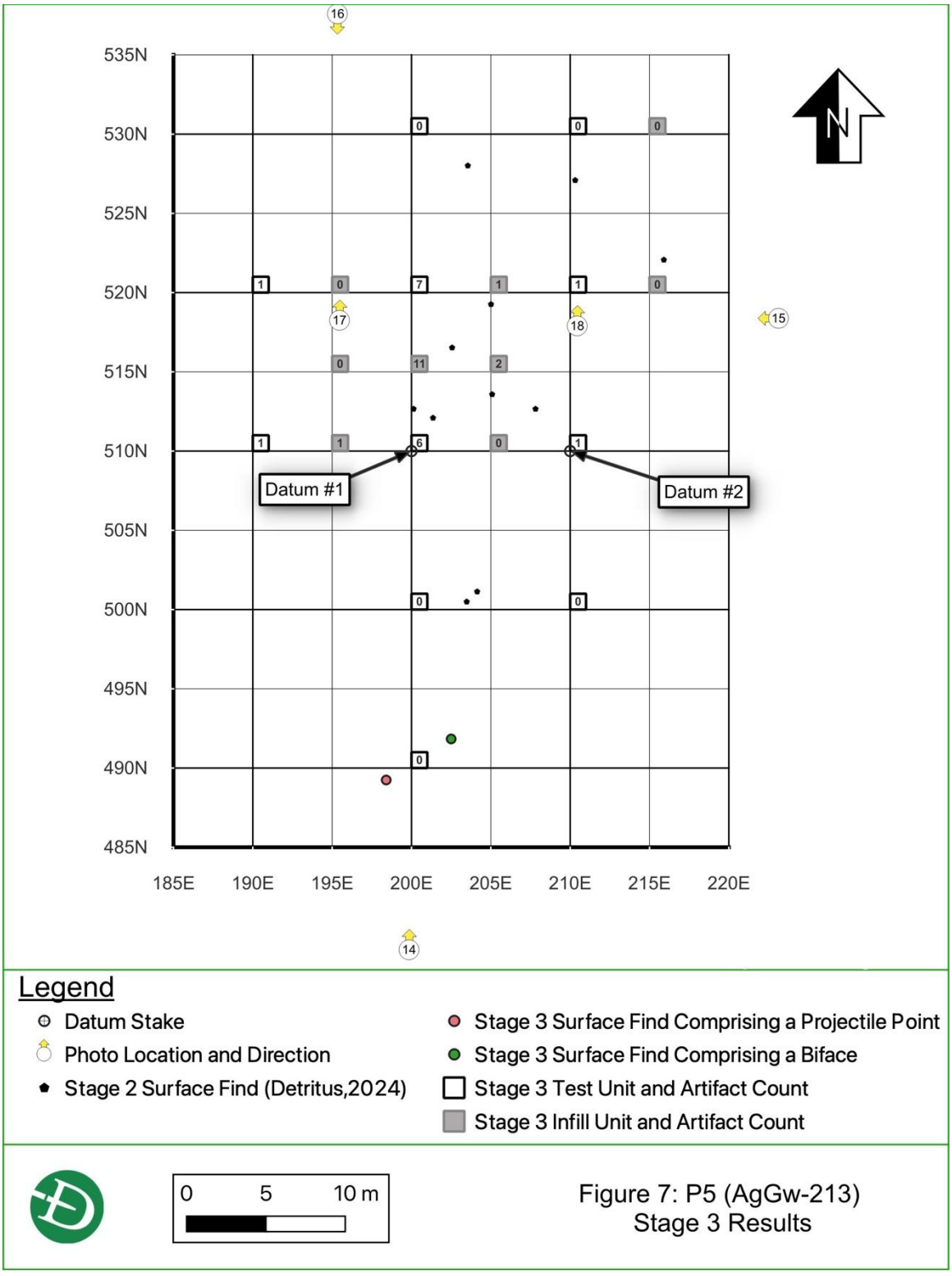


Figure 8: P6 (AgGw-214) Stage 3 Results

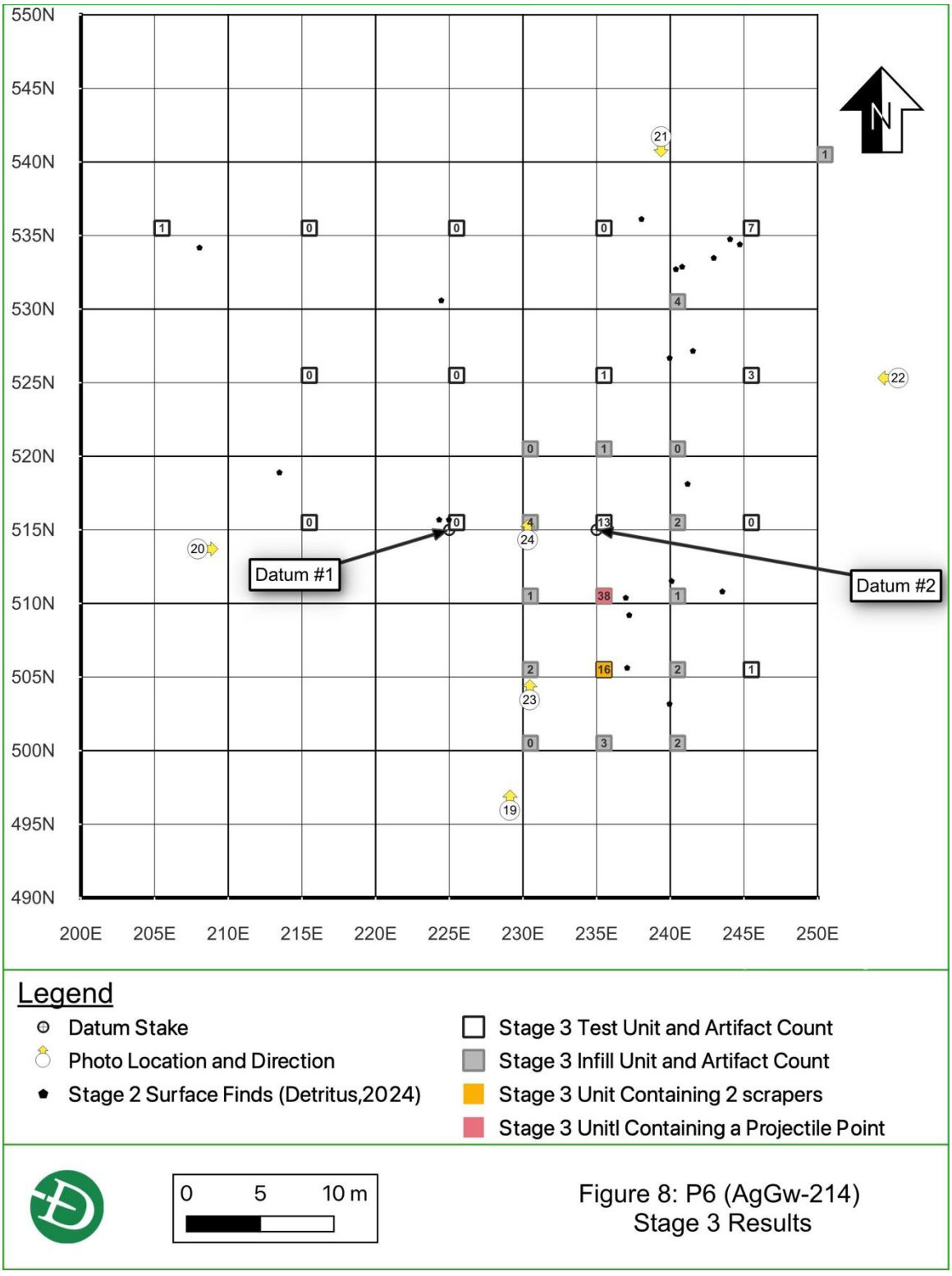
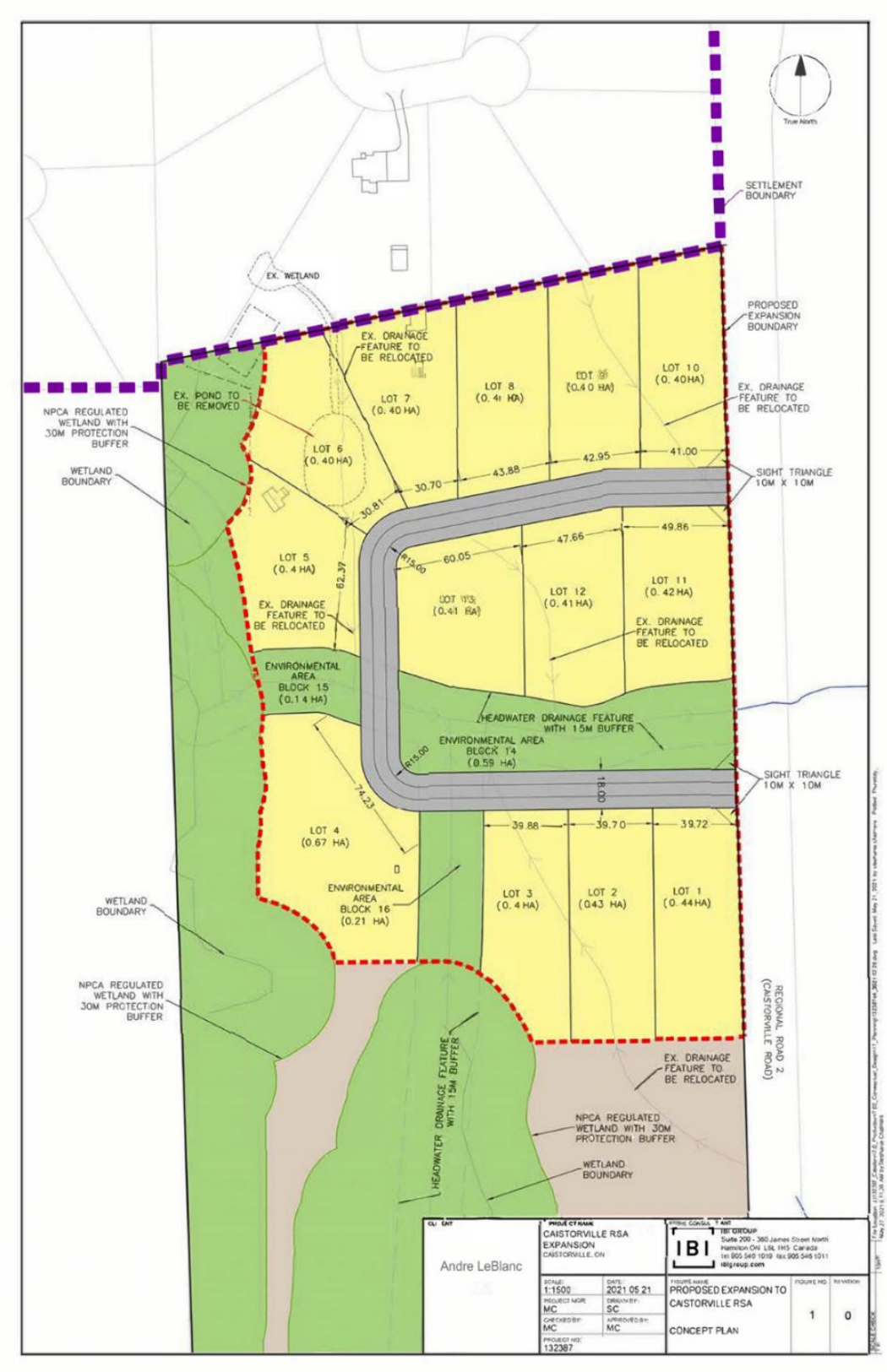


Figure 9: Development Plan



9.0 Images

9.1 Field Photos

Photo 1: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P3 (AgGw-211), looking southeast



Photo 2: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P3 (AgGw-211), looking north



Photo 3: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P3 (AgGw-211), looking north



Photo 4: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P3 (AgGw-211), looking west northwest



Photo 5: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P3 (AgGw-211), looking southwest



Photo 6: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P3 (AgGw-211), looking south



Photo 7: Stratigraphy of P3 (AgGw-211) Stage 3 Test Unit 200E, 520N containing Topsoil over Subsoil, looking north



Photo 8: Stratigraphy of P3 (AgGw-211) Stage 3 Test Unit 210E, 535N containing Topsoil over Subsoil, looking west



Photo 9: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P4 (AgGw-212), looking east



Photo 10: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P4 (AgGw-212), looking north



Photo 11: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P4 (AgGw-212), looking west



Photo 12: Stratigraphy of P4 (AgGw-212) Stage 3 Test Unit 210E, 510N containing Topsoil over Subsoil



Photo 13: Stratigraphy of P4 (AgGw-212) Stage 3 Test Unit 230E, 520N containing Topsoil over Subsoil



Photo 14: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P5 (AgGw-213), looking north



Photo 15: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P5 (AgGw-213), looking west



Photo 16: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P5 (AgGw-213), looking south



Photo 17: Stratigraphy of P5 (AgGw-213) Stage 3 Test Unit 195E, 520N containing Topsoil over Subsoil



Photo 18: Stratigraphy of P5 (AgGw-213) Stage 3 Test Unit 210E, 520N containing Topsoil over Subsoil



Photo 19: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P6 (AgGw-214), looking north



Photo 20: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P6 (AgGw-214), looking east



Photo 21: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P6 (AgGw-214), looking south



Photo 22: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at P6 (AgGw-214), looking west



Photo 23: Stratigraphy of P6 (AgGw-214) Stage 3 Test Unit 230E, 505N containing Topsoil over Subsoil



Photo 24: Stratigraphy of P6 (AgGw-214) Stage 3 Test Unit 230E, 515N containing Topsoil over Subsoil



9.2 Artifacts

Plate 1: Top: Secondary flakes of Onondaga chert, from P3 (AgGw-211); Cat# 18. Bottom: Secondary flake of Haldimand chert, from P3 (AgGw-211); Cat# 21



Plate 2: Secondary flake of Onondaga chert, from P3 (AgGw-211); Cat# 23



Plate 3: Utilized secondary flake of Onondaga chert, from P3 (AgGw-211); Cat #40



Plate 4: Core of Onondaga chert, from P4 (AgGw-212); Cat #10



Plate 5: Biface fragment made of Onondaga chert, from P4 (AgGw-212); Cat #15



Plate 6: Utilized Secondary flake of Onondaga, from P4 (AgGw-212); Cat #16



Plate 7: Left: Secondary flake of Haldimand chert, from P5 (AgGw-213); Cat #10. Right: Tool thinning flake of Haldimand chert, from P5 (AgGw-213); Cat #12.



Plate 8: Tool thinning flakes of Onondaga chert, from P5 (AgGw-213); Cat #20



Plate 9: Adder Orchard projectile point of Onondaga chert, from P5 (AgGw-213); Cat #21



Plate 10: Biface of Onondaga chert, from P5 (AgGw-213); Cat #22



Plate 11: Flake fragment of Haldimand chert, from P6 (AgGw-214); Cat #7



Plate 12: Steep end scraper of Onondaga chert, from P6 (AgGw-214); Cat #13



Plate 13: Scraper of Onondaga chert, from P6 (AgGw-214); Cat #24



Plate 14: Projectile point medial fragment of Onondaga chert, from P6 (AgGw-214); Cat #29



Plate 15: Scraper of Onondaga chert, from P6 (AgGw-214); Cat #41



Plate 16: Scraper of Onondaga chert, from P6 (AgGw-214); Cat #42



10.0 Appendix

10.1 Artifact Catalogue

10.1.1 P3 (AgGw-211) Stage 3 Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Layer	Depth (m)	Artifact	Frequency	Chert Type	Morphology	Comments
1	Unit Excavation	215	510	1	0.19	debitage	1	Onondaga	secondary	
2	Unit Excavation	215	510	1	0.19	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
3	Unit Excavation	205	500	1	0.18	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
4	Unit Excavation	205	525	1	0.25	debitage	1	Haldimand	tool thinning	
5	Unit Excavation	205	525	1	0.25	debitage	1	Onondaga	secondary	
6	Unit Excavation	210	520	1	0.23	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
7	Unit Excavation	200	530	1	0.27	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	
8	Unit Excavation	205	515	1	0.23	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
9	Unit Excavation	205	515	1	0.23	debitage	1	Onondaga	secondary	
10	Unit Excavation	202	517	1	0.25	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	notching flake
11	Unit Excavation	202	517	1	0.25	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
12	Unit Excavation	202	517	1	0.25	debitage	2	Onondaga	fragment	
13	Unit Excavation	202	522	1	0.26	debitage	4	Onondaga	tool thinning	
14	Unit Excavation	202	522	1	0.26	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	
15	Unit Excavation	202	522	1	0.26	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	low quality material
16	Unit Excavation	202	522	1	0.26	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	microflake
17	Unit Excavation	202	520	1	0.28	debitage	4	Onondaga	fragment	

Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Layer	Depth (m)	Artifact	Frequency	Chert Type	Morphology	Comments
18	Unit Excavation	202	520	1	0.28	debitage	2	Onondaga	secondary	
19	Unit Excavation	202	520	1	0.28	debitage	2	Onondaga	tool thinning	
20	Unit Excavation	202	520	1	0.28	debitage	1	Haldimand	tool thinning	microflake
21	Unit Excavation	202	520	1	0.28	debitage	1	Haldimand	tool thinning	
22	Unit Excavation	200	525	1	0.24	debitage	1	Onondaga	shatter	
23	Unit Excavation	200	525	1	0.24	debitage	1	Onondaga	secondary	
24	Unit Excavation	200	525	1	0.24	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
25	Unit Excavation	200	525	1	0.24	debitage	3	Haldimand	tool thinning	
26	Unit Excavation	200	525	1	0.24	debitage	1	Haldimand	fragment	
27	Unit Excavation	205	520	1	0.15	debitage	1	Onondaga	secondary	
28	Unit Excavation	205	520	1	0.15	debitage	3	Onondaga	tool thinning	
29	Unit Excavation	205	520	1	0.15	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	microflake
30	Unit Excavation	205	520	1	0.15	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	
31	Unit Excavation	205	520	1	0.15	debitage	1	Haldimand	tool thinning	
32	Unit Excavation	205	510	1	0.29	debitage	3	Onondaga	tool thinning	
33	Unit Excavation	205	510	1	0.29	debitage	4	Onondaga	fragment	
34	Unit Excavation	205	510	1	0.29	debitage	1	Onondaga	secondary	
35	Unit Excavation	200	520	1	0.22	debitage	2	Haldimand	fragment	
36	Unit Excavation	200	520	1	0.22	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	potlidded
37	Unit Excavation	200	520	1	0.22	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
38	Unit Excavation	200	520	1	0.22	debitage	4	Haldimand	secondary	

Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Layer	Depth (m)	Artifact	Frequency	Chert Type	Morphology	Comments
39	Unit Excavation	200	520	1	0.22	debitage	1	Haldimand	tool thinning	
40	Surface	206	510	Surface	-	utilized flake	1	Haldimand	-	Primary flake with use-wear along one margin and along a concave section suggesting use as a spokeshave

10.2.1 P4 (AgGw-212) Stage 3 Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Layer	Depth (m)	Artifact	Frequency	Chert Type	Morphology	Comments
1	Unit excavation	230	520	1	0.29	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
2	Unit excavation	205	510	1	0.18	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	
3	Unit excavation	210	515	1	0.25	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	
4	Unit excavation	210	515	1	0.25	debitage	2	Onondaga	tool thinning	
5	Unit excavation	215	510	1	0.15	debitage	1	Onondaga	secondary	
6	Unit excavation	215	510	1	0.15	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	
7	Unit excavation	205	507	1	0.19	debitage	1	Onondaga	secondary	
8	Unit excavation	205	507	1	0.19	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
9	Unit excavation	205	507	1	0.19	debitage	2	Onondaga	shatter	
10	Unit excavation	210	510	1	0.31	core	1	Onondaga	-	early stage bifacial core with large percussion flakes and bifacial edge around about half of the margin
11	Unit excavation	210	510	1	0.31	debitage	1	Onondaga	secondary	
12	Unit excavation	210	510	1	0.31	debitage	2	Onondaga	fragment	
13	Unit excavation	210	510	1	0.31	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
14	Unit excavation	210	510	1	0.31	debitage	2	Onondaga	tool thinning	microflake

Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Layer	Depth (m)	Artifact	Frequency	Chert Type	Morphology	Comments
15	Unit excavation	210	505	1	0.26	biface	1	Onondaga	-	probable middle stage biface edge fragment heavily potlidded on one surface
16	Unit excavation	210	505	1	0.26	utilized flake	1	Onondaga	-	secondary flake with minor use-wear and retouch along one straight margin
17	Unit excavation	210	505	1	0.26	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	potlidded
18	Unit excavation	210	505	1	0.26	debitage	3	Onondaga	tool thinning	
19	Unit excavation	210	505	1	0.26	debitage	5	Onondaga	fragment	

10.3.1 P5 (AgGw-213) Stage 3 Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Layer	Depth (m)	Artifact	Frequency	Chert Type	Morphology	Comments
1	Unit Excavation	190	520	1	0.19	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
2	Unit Excavation	210	520	1	0.3	debitage	1	Onondaga	shatter	equivocal
3	Unit Excavation	205	520	1	0.23	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	
4	Unit Excavation	190	510	1	0.21	debitage	1	Haldimand	fragment	
5	Unit Excavation	195	510	1	0.21	debitage	1	Onondaga	shatter	equivocal
6	Unit Excavation	205	515	1	0.16	debitage	1	Haldimand	tool thinning	
7	Unit Excavation	205	515	1	0.16	debitage	1	Onondaga	secondary	flake platform retains a bifacial edge
8	Unit Excavation	210	510	1	0.26	debitage	1	Haldimand	shatter	equivocal
9	Unit Excavation	200	510	1	0.22	debitage	1	Haldimand	shatter	
10	Unit Excavation	200	510	1	0.22	debitage	1	Haldimand	secondary	
11	Unit Excavation	200	510	1	0.22	debitage	2	Onondaga	tool thinning	

Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Layer	Depth (m)	Artifact	Frequency	Chert Type	Morphology	Comments
12	Unit Excavation	200	510	1	0.22	debitage	1	Haldimand	tool thinning	
13	Unit Excavation	200	510	1	0.22	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	
14	Unit Excavation	200	520	1	0.23	debitage	3	Haldimand	tool thinning	
15	Unit Excavation	200	520	1	0.23	debitage	1	Haldimand	fragment	
16	Unit Excavation	200	520	1	0.23	debitage	2	Onondaga	tool thinning	
17	Unit Excavation	200	520	1	0.23	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	
18	Unit Excavation	200	515	1	0.19	debitage	1	Haldimand	tool thinning	
19	Unit Excavation	200	515	1	0.19	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	
20	Unit Excavation	200	515	1	0.19	debitage	9	Onondaga	tool thinning	Two of the flakes are microflakes
21	Surface Find	198	489	Surface	-	point	1	Onondaga	-	Complete contracting stemmed projectile point with a straight base, irregular margins, blunt tip and overall rudimentary manufacture; most closely matches the characteristics of an Adder Orchard point dating to the Late Archaic
22	Surface Find	202	492	Surface	-	biface	1	Onondaga	-	Late-stage well-thinned biface fragment with a snap fracture across the medial section; rounded distal end

10.4.1 P6 (AgGw-214) Stage 3 Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Layer	Depth (m)	Artifact	Frequency	Chert Type	Morphology	Comments
1	Unit Excavation	245	505	1	0.24	debitage	1	Haldimand	shatter	
2	Unit Excavation	235	525	1	0.24	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
3	Unit Excavation	250	540	1	0.27	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	

Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Layer	Depth (m)	Artifact	Frequency	Chert Type	Morphology	Comments
4	Unit Excavation	230	505	1	0.27	debitage	1	Onondaga	secondary	
5	Unit Excavation	230	505	1	0.27	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
6	Unit Excavation	240	505	1	0.21	debitage	2	Onondaga	tool thinning	
7	Unit Excavation	205	535	1	0.21	debitage	1	Haldimand	fragment	
8	Unit Excavation	235	500	1	0.25	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
9	Unit Excavation	235	500	1	0.25	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	
10	Unit Excavation	235	500	1	0.25	debitage	1	Onondaga	shatter	
11	Unit Excavation	240	500	1	0.23	debitage	2	Onondaga	shatter	potlidded
12	Unit Excavation	240	515	1	0.19	debitage	2	Onondaga	fragment	
13	Unit Excavation	245	525	1	0.17	scraper	1	Onondaga	-	steep end scraper with rounded end
14	Unit Excavation	245	525	1	0.17	debitage	1	Onondaga	secondary	
15	Unit Excavation	245	525	1	0.17	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
16	Unit Excavation	230	515	1	0.26	debitage	2	Haldimand	shatter	
17	Unit Excavation	230	515	1	0.26	debitage	2	Onondaga	fragment	
18	Unit Excavation	245	535	1	0.22	debitage	1	Onondaga	shatter	
19	Unit Excavation	245	535	1	0.22	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	microflake
20	Unit Excavation	245	535	1	0.22	debitage	2	Onondaga	tool thinning	
21	Unit Excavation	245	535	1	0.22	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	
22	Unit Excavation	245	535	1	0.22	debitage	2	Onondaga	secondary	
23	Unit Excavation	235	515	1	0.22	debitage	3	Onondaga	fragment	microflakes

Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Layer	Depth (m)	Artifact	Frequency	Chert Type	Morphology	Comments
24	Unit Excavation	235	515	1	0.22	scraper	1	Onondaga	-	secondary flake with minor use-wear and unifacial retouch along one lateral margin suggesting use as a side scraper; possible potlidding
25	Unit Excavation	235	515	1	0.22	debitage	2	Onondaga	secondary	
26	Unit Excavation	235	515	1	0.22	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
27	Unit Excavation	235	515	1	0.22	debitage	4	Onondaga	fragment	
28	Unit Excavation	235	515	1	0.22	debitage	2	Onondaga	shatter	
29	Unit Excavation	235	505	1	0.20	point	1	Onondaga	-	projectile point medial section fragment; fine pressure flaking and missing distal and proximal ends
30	Unit Excavation	235	505	1	0.20	debitage	1	Onondaga	shatter	
31	Unit Excavation	235	505	1	0.20	debitage	2	Onondaga	tool thinning	
32	Unit Excavation	235	505	1	0.20	debitage	4	Onondaga	secondary	
33	Unit Excavation	235	505	1	0.20	debitage	8	Onondaga	fragment	
34	Unit Excavation	235	520	1	0.22	debitage	1	Haldimand	shatter	
35	Unit Excavation	240	510	1	0.25	debitage	1	Onondaga	secondary	
36	Unit Excavation	230	510	1	0.24	debitage	1	Onondaga	fragment	
37	Unit Excavation	235	510	1	0.27	debitage	4	Onondaga	secondary	
38	Unit Excavation	235	510	1	0.27	debitage	1	Onondaga	shatter	
39	Unit Excavation	235	510	1	0.27	debitage	13	Onondaga	tool thinning	
40	Unit Excavation	235	510	1	0.27	debitage	11	Onondaga	fragment	

Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Layer	Depth (m)	Artifact	Frequency	Chert Type	Morphology	Comments
41	Unit Excavation	235	510	1	0.27	scraper	1	Onondaga	-	secondary flake with retouch along one side and in a concave section on the opposite side suggesting use as a side scraper and spoke shave
42	Unit Excavation	235	510	1	0.27	scraper	1	Onondaga	-	secondary flake with retouch along one side suggesting use as a side scraper
43	Unit Excavation	235	510	2	0.27	debitage	3	Onondaga	secondary	
44	Unit Excavation	235	510	2	0.27	debitage	3	Onondaga	fragment	
45	Unit Excavation	235	510	2	0.27	debitage	1	Onondaga	tool thinning	
46	Unit Excavation	240	530	1	0.21	debitage	1	Onondaga	shatter	
47	Unit Excavation	240	530	1	0.21	debitage	1	Onondaga	secondary	
48	Unit Excavation	240	530	1	0.21	debitage	2	Onondaga	tool thinning	

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION
P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) Caistorville Road Property, Caistorville

Part of Lot 20, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Caistor,
Historical County of Lincoln, now the
Regional Municipality of Niagara

Submitted to:

DeHaan Homes
c/o Arie DeHaan
P.O. Box 142
Ridgeville, Ontario L0S 1M0

and

Ontario's Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Submitted by:

Detritus
CONSULTING LTD.
archaeology · heritage

196 Westheights Drive, Kitchener, Ontario, N2N 1J9
Mobile/Office: 519-744-7018
E-mail: garth@golden.net
Web: www.detritusconsulting.ca

Licensee: Jonathan Peart
License Number: P1263
PIF and CP Numbers:
P3 (AgGw-211), P1263-0028-2024, CP# 2024-066
P4 (AgGw-212), P1263-0029-2024, CP# 2024-067
P5 (AgGw-213), P1263-0030-2024, CP# 2024-068
P6 (AgGw-214), P1263-0031-2024, CP# 2024-069

ORIGINAL SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

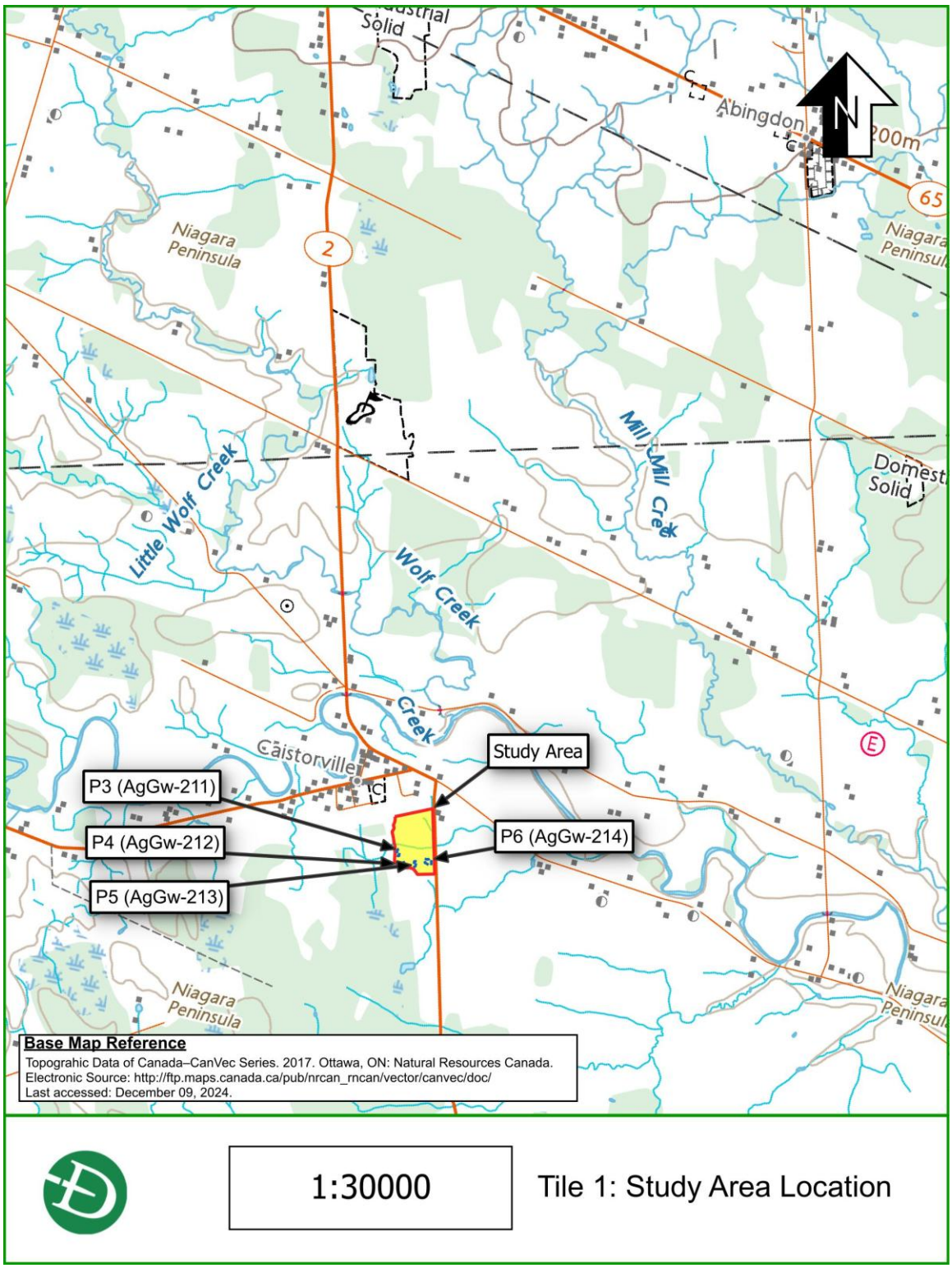
16 April 2025

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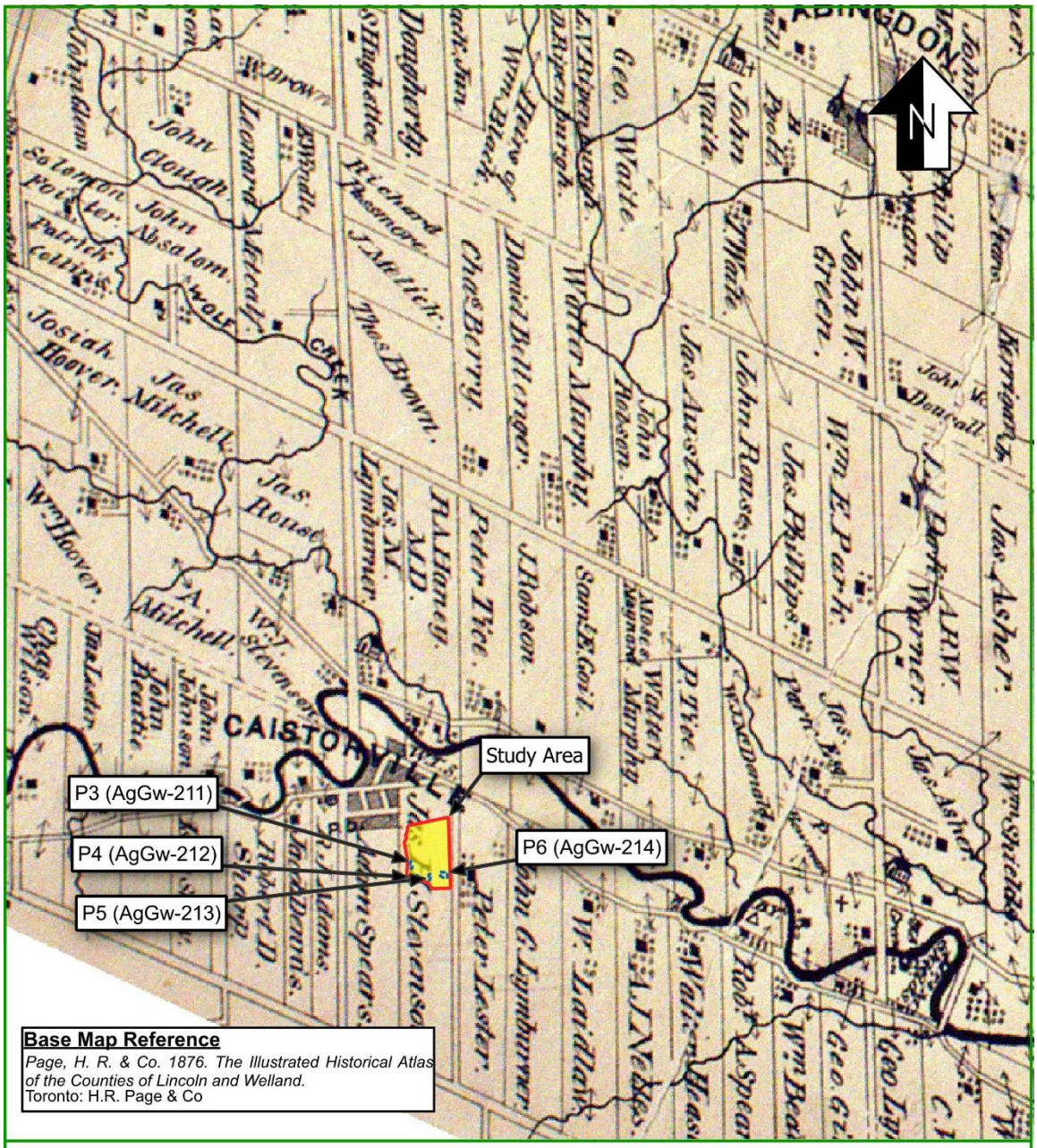
1.0 Maps 1
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1.0 Maps

Tile 1: Sites and Study Area Location Map



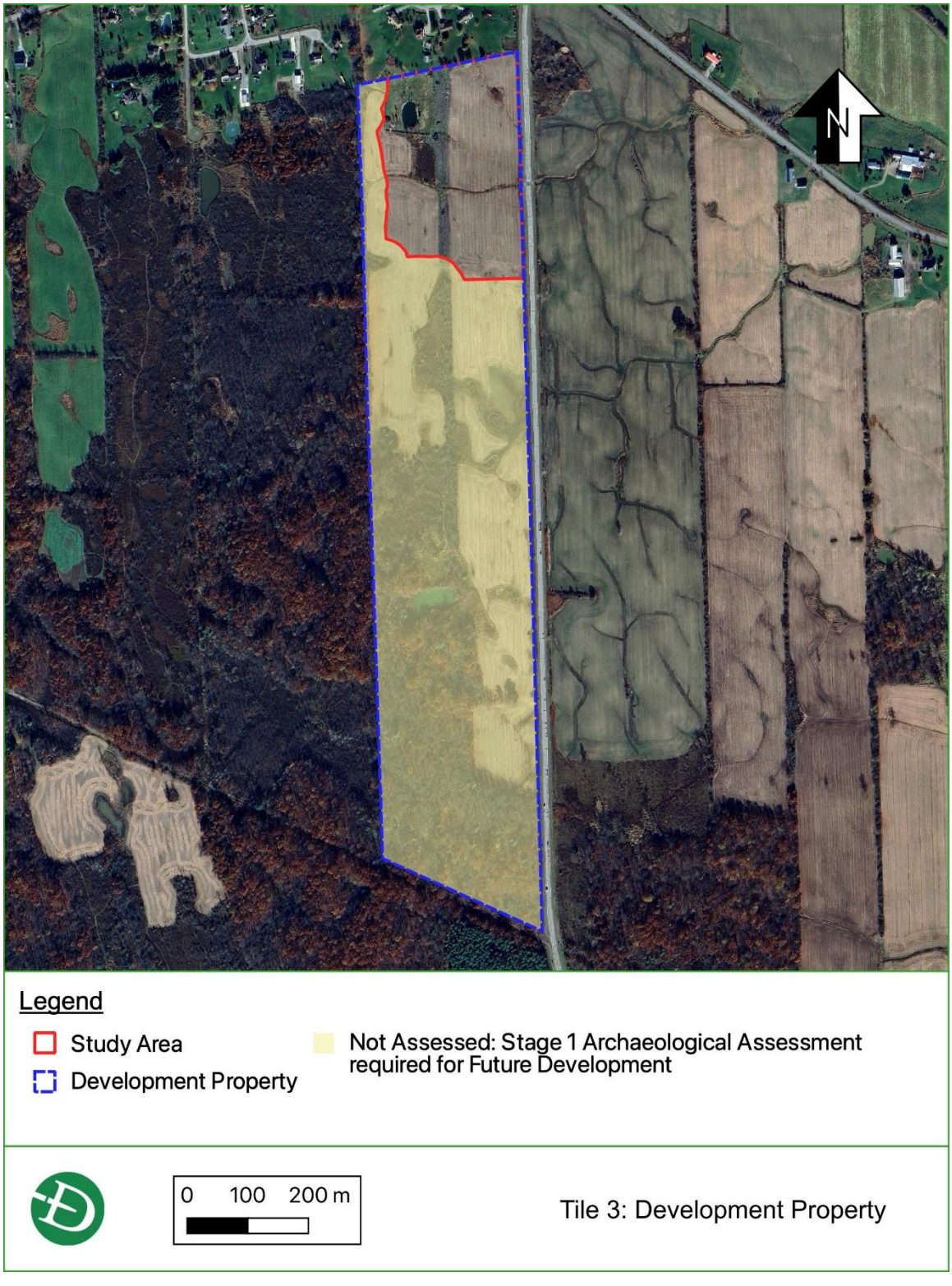
Tile 2: Historic Map Showing Sites and Study Area Location



Not to Scale

Tile 2: Portion of H. R. Page & Co. 1876 Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland Counties

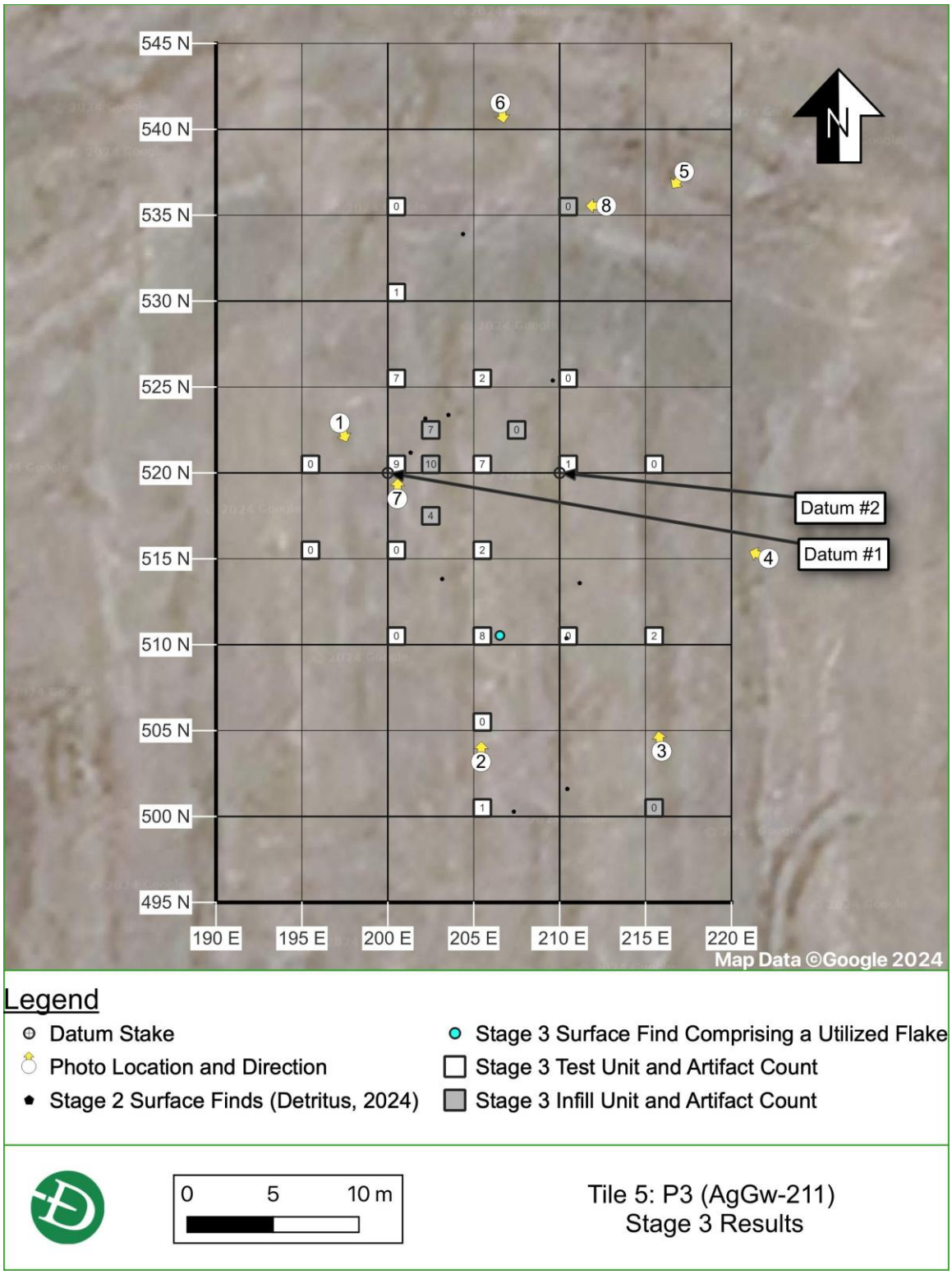
Tile 3: Map of the Development Property and Scoped Study Area



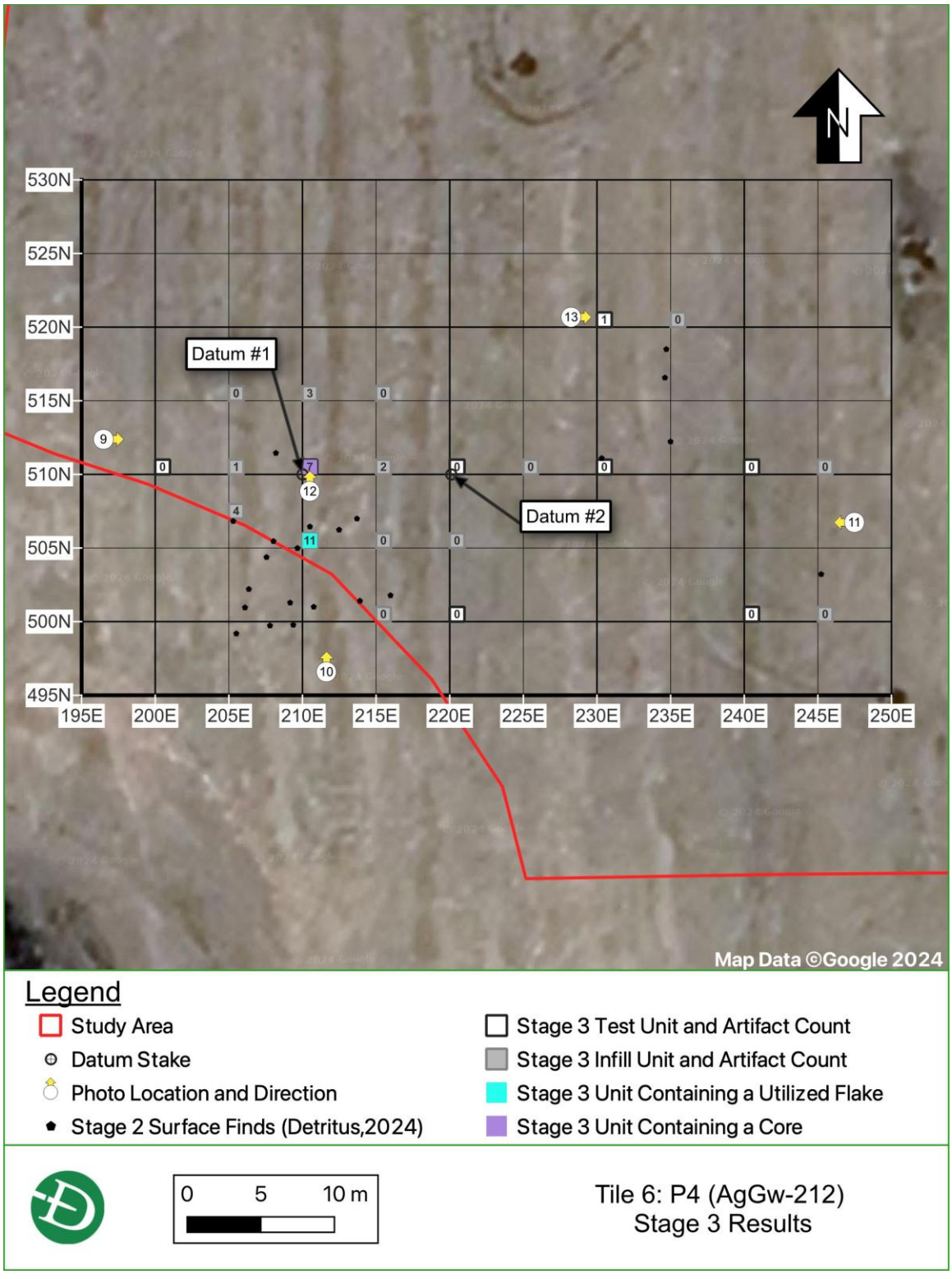
Tile 4: Previous Archaeological Assessment



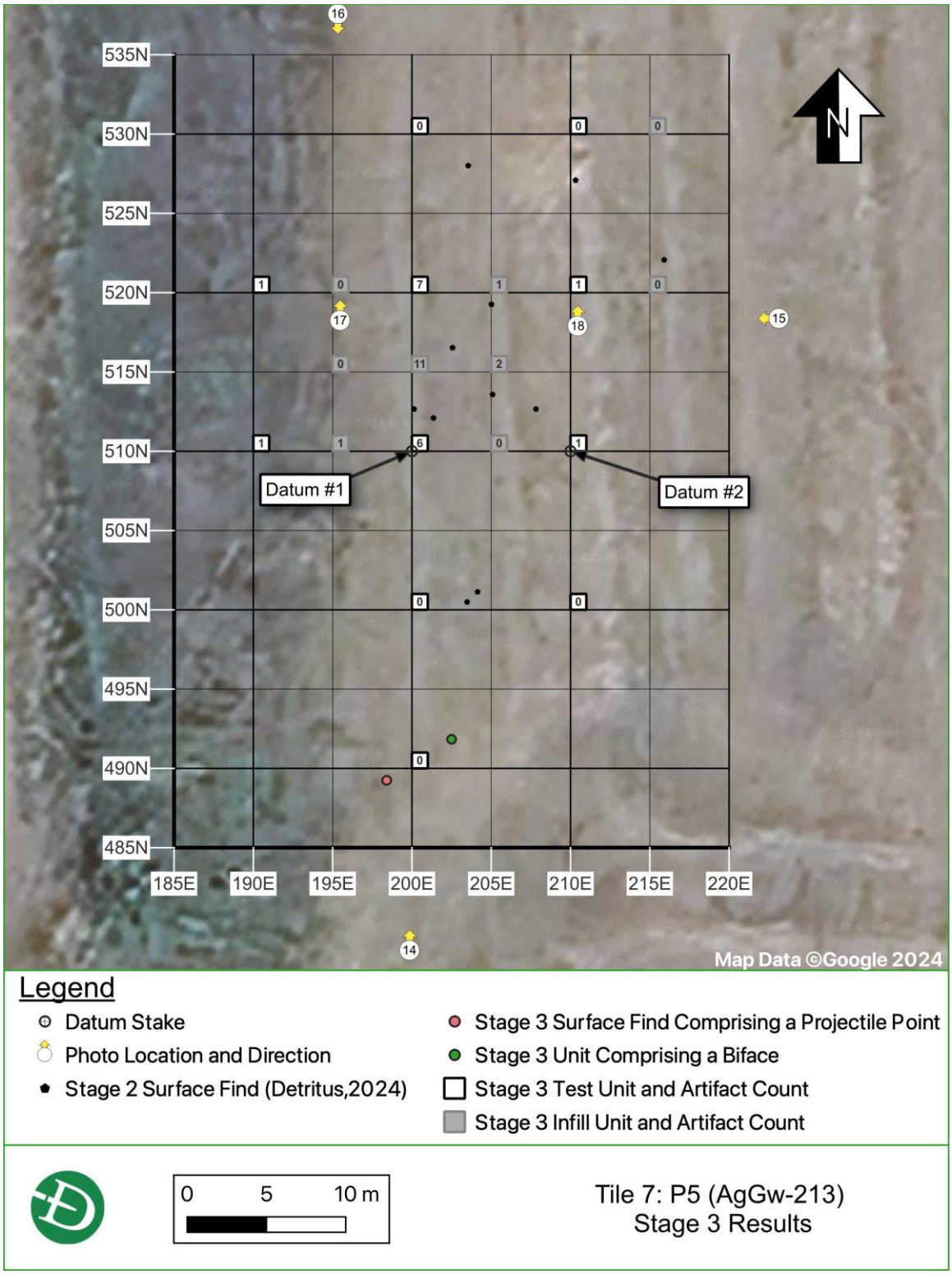
Tile 5: P3 (AgGw-211) Stage 3 Results



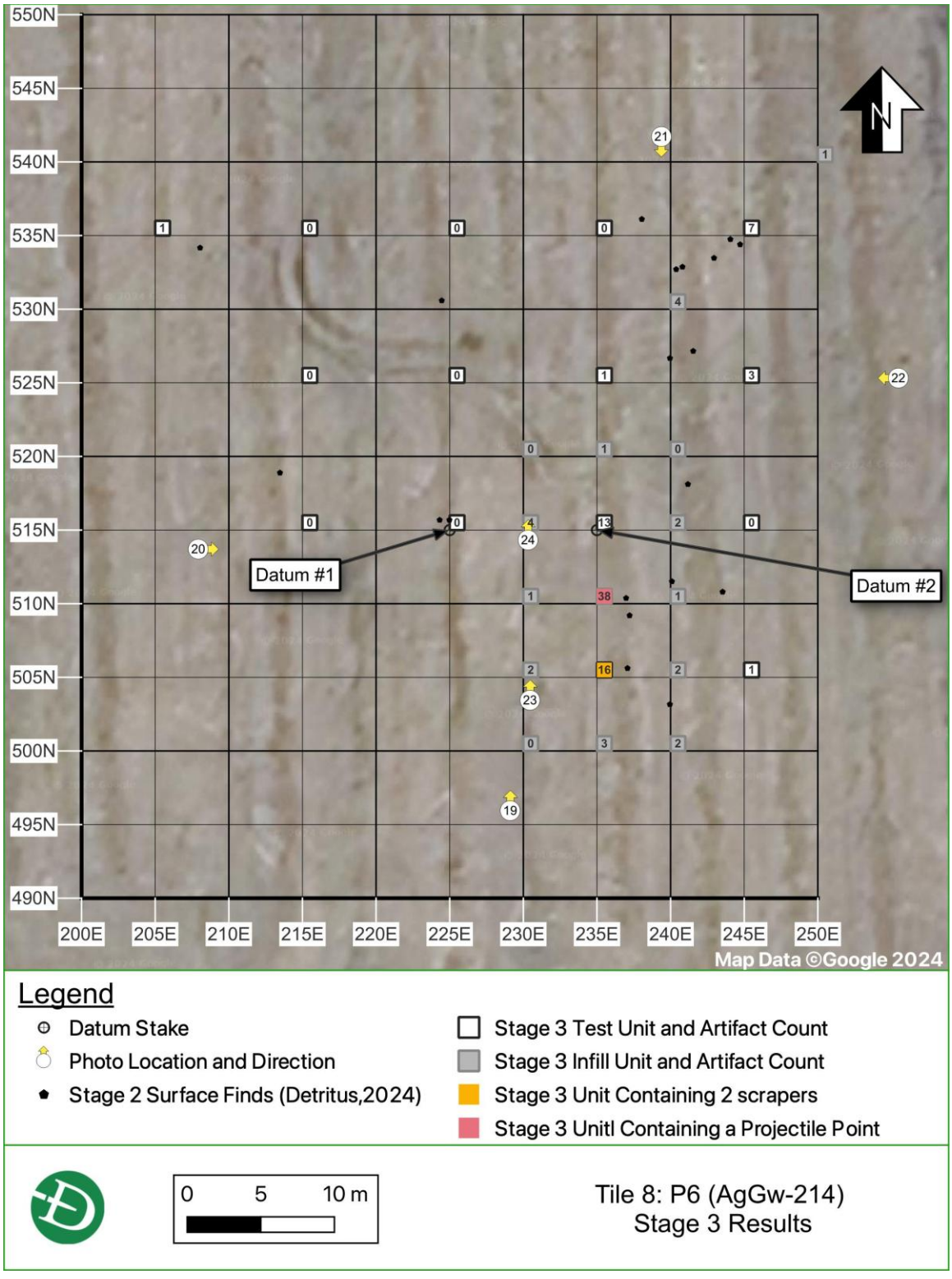
Tile 6: P4 (AgGw-212) Stage 3 Results



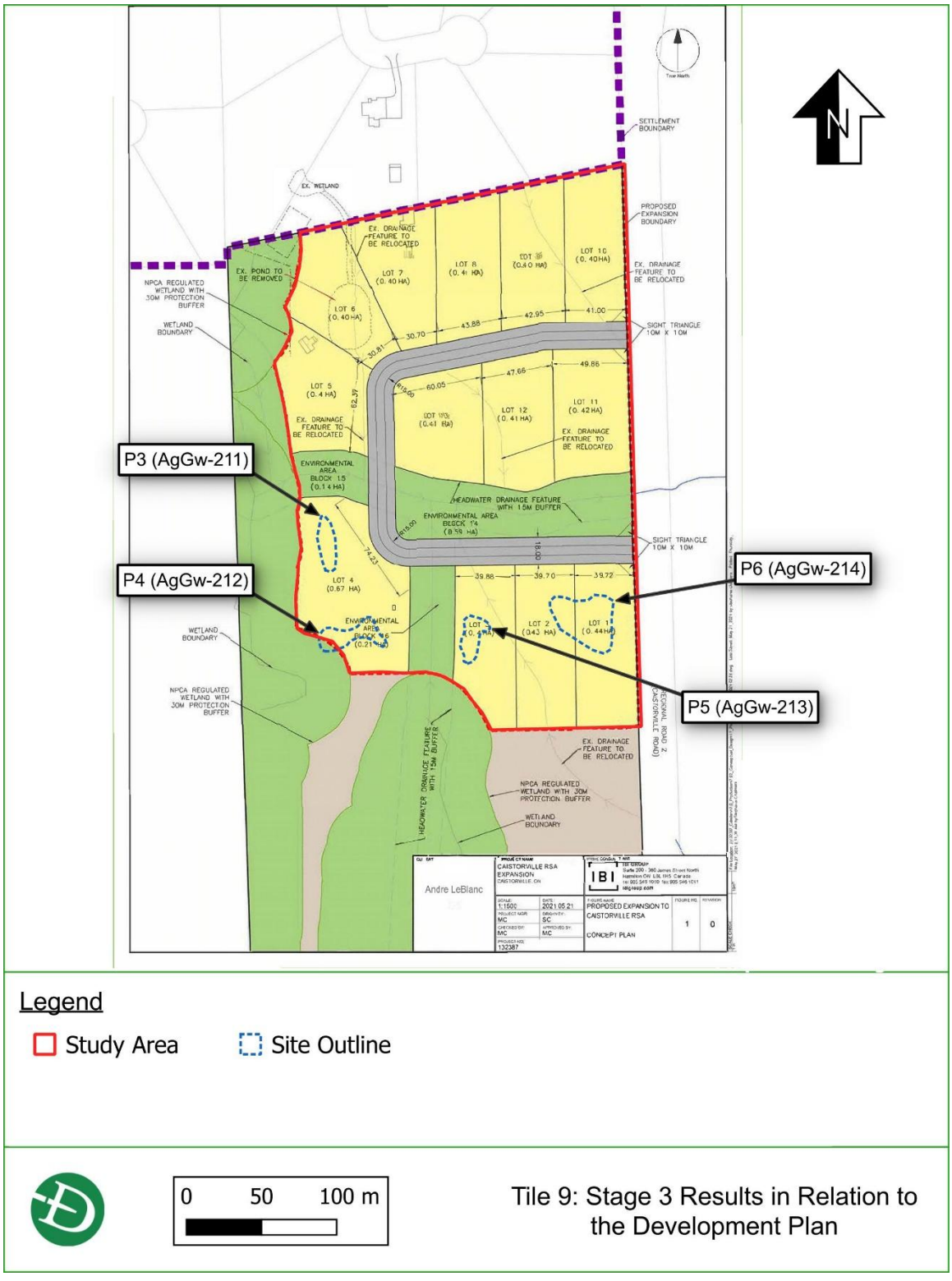
Tile 7: P5 (AgGw-213) Stage 3 Results



Tile 8: P6 (AgGw-214) Stage 3 Results



Tile 9: Stage 3 Results in Relation to the Development Plan



1.0 Universal Transverse Mercator

The Universal Transverse Mercator ('UTM') coordinates recorded during the Stage 3 assessment are provided below. The UTM coordinates were recorded using a 9.7-inch Apple iPad tablet paired with a "Bad Elf" GPS Pro with a stationary accuracy of 2.5m [North American Datum 1983 and Universal Transverse Mercator ('UTM') Zone 17T]. The UTM coordinates for the archaeological sites are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: UTM Coordinates for the Archaeological Sites recovered during the Stage 3 assessments

Site Name	Description	UTM Easting	UTM Northing
P3 (AgGw-211)	North	604683.18	4766824.69
	South	604684.18	4766788.40
	East	604694.48	4766803.40
	West	604673.18	4766806.27
	Centre	604683.31	4766806.39
	Datum #1	604678.18	4766808.40
	Datum #2	604688.18	4766808.40
P4 (AgGw-212)	North	604707.29	4766757.47
	South	604698.04	4766736.28
	East	604723.51	4766746.59
	West	604677.23	4766746.49
	Centre	604699.95	4766746.30
	Datum #1	604687.34	4766746.31
	Datum #2	604697.34	4766746.31
P5 (AgGw-213)	North	604778.02	4766758.55
	South	604777.74	4766715.09
	East	604792.65	4766747.30
	West	604763.96	4766747.30
	Centre	604778.59	4766739.98
	Datum #1	604775.39	4766737.29
	Datum #2	604785.39	4766737.29
P6 (AgGw-214)	North	604860.84	4766773.05
	South	604857.92	4766730.93
	East	604879.60	4766755.951
	West	604831.65	4766756.58
	Centre	604860.21	4766751.99
	Datum #1	604853.21	4766746.75
	Datum #2	604863.21	4766746.75

2.0 Indigenous Engagement

As per Section 7.6.2, Standards 1 and 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('*Standards and Guidelines*'; Government of Ontario, 2011), details regarding the engagement activities conducted by Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') as part of the current Stage 3 assessment are provided below. Copies of the separate email correspondences between Detritus and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation ('MCFN'), Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council ('SNGREC'), and Haudenosaunee Development Institute ('HDI') as well as a copy of the project memo sent to all three communities can be found in Sections 3.1 and 3.2 below.

According to Section 3.4, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) and Section 1.1, Standard 1 of the *Engaging Indigenous Communities in Archaeology* technical bulletin (Government of Ontario, 2022), Indigenous communities must be engaged during a Stage 3 assessment when assessing the cultural heritage value or interest of an Indigenous archaeological site that is known to have or appears to have sacred or spiritual importance, or is associated with traditional land uses or geographic features of cultural heritage interest, or is the subject of Indigenous oral histories (Government of Ontario, 2011 and 2022).

Furthermore, Section 3.5, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario, 2011) and Section 1.1, Standard 2i of the *Engaging Indigenous Communities in Archaeology* technical bulletin (Government of Ontario, 2022) states that Indigenous communities must be engaged following a Stage 3 assessment when formulating Stage 4 mitigation strategies for the following types of Indigenous archaeological sites:

a. rare Indigenous archaeological sites
b. sites identified as sacred or known to contain human remains
c. Woodland Indigenous sites
d. Indigenous sites where topsoil stripping is being contemplated
e. Undisturbed Indigenous sites
f. Sites previously identified as being of interest to the Indigenous community

Section 1.2, Guideline 4 of the *Engaging Indigenous Communities in Archaeology* technical bulletin (Government of Ontario, 2022) goes onto state that Indigenous engagement is encouraged during a Stage 3 assessment when making recommendations regarding the excavation or preservation of Indigenous archaeological sites of cultural heritage value or interest other than those identified in the standards listed above, in order to review the recommendations with the relevant Indigenous communities.

Detritus was retained to conduct a Stage 3 assessment at P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) located at Caistorville Road Property, Caistorville. As part of Detritus' Indigenous engagement practices local First Nation communities are contacted prior to every project Detritus is retained to complete. Additionally, Detritus contacts all Proponents on behalf of First Nation communities with regards to sharing their contact information, therefore allowing them to set up a monitoring agreement, if they choose.

Local First Nation communities were contacted on 31 May 2024 via email to inform them of the project, including a proposed start date of 4 June 2024. The email also contained a memo outlining Detritus' proposed Stage 3 assessment strategies. The purpose of this memo was to provide local First Nation communities an opportunity to provide input on the assessment strategies. In this memo First Nation communities were informed that the Proponent was unwilling to retain monitors or share their contact information; however, Detritus has requested that all applicable Indigenous communities be granted access to the property throughout the investigation. In lieu of monitors on site Detritus was willing, if requested, to provide First Nation communities with the results of the fieldwork and a copy of the completed draft report prior to its submission to the MCM.

Tanya Hill-Montour of SNGREC contacted Detritus on 19 June 2024 to set up a site visit. No email communication was received from MCFN or HDI.

The Stage 3 assessments of P3 (AgGw-211), P4 (AgGw-212), P5 (AgGw-213), and P6 (AgGw-214) were conducted between June 12-19th, 2024, June 10-17th, 2024, June 19-26th, 2024, and June

26th to July 24th, 2024, respectively. No representatives were present during the Stage 3 assessment, though Owen Greene (HDI) and Paul Martin (SNGREC) periodically visited the sites while fieldwork was being conducted.

Additionally, a draft copy of the report was sent to all three communities on 7 April 2025, prior to submission to the MCM, for comment or concerns. Tanya Hill-Montour responded on 7 April 2025; no concerns were raised. No email communication was received from MCFN or HDI.

3.1 Email Correspondence

3.1.1 SNGREC Email Chain

From: "Tanya Hill-Montour" <tanyahill-montour@sixnations.ca>
To: "Garth Grimes" <garth@golden.net>; "Dawn LaForme" <dlaforme@sixnations.ca>
Sent: 6/19/2024 6:43:46 AM
Subject: RE: [External] Caistorville Memo

Hi Garth

Is there a status for this project, Paul is going to stop in for a site visit.

Nia':wen ko:wa (thankyou)

Tanya Hill-Montour
SNGR Archaeological Supervisor
226.388.0665

From: Garth Grimes <garth@golden.net>
Sent: Friday, May 31, 2024 11:55 AM
To: Tanya Hill-Montour <tanyahill-montour@sixnations.ca>; Dawn LaForme <dlaforme@sixnations.ca>
Subject: [External] Caistorville Memo

Hi Tanya,

please see the attached memo regarding this upcoming project.

Best regards.

Garth

Draft Report - Stage 3 at P3-P6 (AgGw-211 to AgGw-214), Caistorville Road Property, Caistorville

Jonathan Peart <jonpeart.arch@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 7, 2025 at 8:00 AM
To: Tanya Hill-Montour <tanyahill-montour@sixnations.ca>

Good morning,

Further to the previous emails and project memo, please see attached to this message a draft copy of the Stage 3 report for this project. We are planning on submitting this report to the MCM within the two weeks.

Best regards,
--

P1263-0028-2024 P1263-0029-2024 P1263-0030-2024 and P1263-0031-2024_30Dec2024_RE DRAFT.pdf
5205K

Tanya Hill-Montour <tanyahill-montour@sixnations.ca> Mon, Apr 7, 2025 at 11:11 AM
To: Jonathan Peart <jonpeart.arch@gmail.com>
Cc: Dawn LaForme <dlaforme@sixnations.ca>

Hi Jonathan

Is this the site only HDI was involved with through participation?

Nia':wen ko:wa (thankyou)

Tanya Hill-Montour

Six Nations of the Grand River Archaeological Supervisor

226.388.0665

From: Jonathan Peart <jonpeart.arch@gmail.com>
Sent: April 7, 2025 8:00 AM
To: Tanya Hill-Montour <tanyahill-montour@sixnations.ca>
Subject: [External] Draft Report - Stage 3 at P3-P6 (AgGw-211 to AgGw-214), Caistorville Road Property, Caistorville

Good morning,

Further to the previous emails and project memo, please see attached to this message a draft copy of the Stage 3 report for this project. We are planning on submitting this report to the MCM within the two weeks.

Best regards,

3.1.2 MCFN Email Chain

From: "Garth Grimes" <garth@golden.net>
To: "Adam LaForme" <Adam.LaForme@mncfn.ca>
Sent: 5/31/2024 8:55:48 AM
Subject: Fw: Caistorville Memo

Hi Adam,

please see the attached memo regarding this upcoming project.

Best regards.

Garth

Draft Report - Stage 3 at P3-P6 (AgGw-211 to AgGw-214), Caistorville Road Property, Caistorville

---

Jonathan Peart <jonpeart.arch@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 7, 2025 at 8:00 AM
To: Adam LaForme <adam.laforme@mncfn.ca>, Adrian Blake <Adrian.blake@mncfn.ca>

Good morning,

Further to the previous emails and project memo, please see attached to this message a draft copy of the Stage 3 report for this project. We are planning on submitting this report to the MCM within the two weeks.

Best regards,

--

P1263-0028-2024 P1263-0029-2024 P1263-0030-2024 and P1263-0031-2024_30Dec2024_RE DRAFT.pdf
5205K

3.1.3 HDI Email Chain

From: "Garth Grimes" <garth@golden.net>
To: "Sharann Martin" <sharannmartin@hdi.land>
Sent: 5/31/2024 8:56:14 AM
Subject: Fw: Caistorville Memo

Hi Sharann,

please see the attached memo regarding this upcoming project.

Best regards.

Garth

Draft Report - Stage 3 at P3-P6 (AgGw-211 to AgGw-214), Caistorville Road Property, Caistorville

Jonathan Peart <jonpeart.arch@gmail.com> Mon, Apr 7, 2025 at 8:00 AM
To: Todd Williams <toddwilliams@hdi.land>

Good morning,

Further to the previous emails and project memo, please see attached to this message a draft copy of the Stage 3 report for this project. We are planning on submitting this report to the MCM within the two weeks.

Best regards,

--

P1263-0028-2024 P1263-0029-2024 P1263-0030-2024 and P1263-0031-2024_30Dec2024_RE DRAFT.pdf
5205K

3.2 Project Memo

Date: **May 30, 2024**

RE: Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of AgGu-209, 211, 212, 213 and 214, **Caistorville property**

PIF(s): P017-TBD

INTRODUCTION

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') has been retained to conduct Stage 3 archaeological assessments at 5 archaeological sites located at this property in advance of future development on the property.

The Stage 3 assessments will be managed by professional archaeological license (P-license) holder Garth Grimes and will adhere to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's ('MCM') *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('*Standards and Guidelines*'), established in 2011.

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT

The Study Area is irregularly shaped and measures approximately 7.3ha. A report has not yet been prepared for the fieldwork which was completed in the fall of 2023 and the spring of 2024. The Stage 1 background research indicated that the entire Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. The Stage 2 field assessment was recommended for the agricultural land, the manicured lawn Fieldwork consisted of a combination of test pit assessment and pedestrian survey in addition to CSP of each findspot area. As a result of the stage 2 fieldwork 7 Indigenous Pre-contact artifact scatters were found in the ploughed field area. Five of these meet the criteria for stage 3 assessment and will be subject to stage 3. The stage 1-2 assessment report once complete can be sent to your office on request.

STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT STRATEGY

The purpose of a Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment is to assess the cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI') of a site through a controlled collection of material. This information is then used to support the determination of whether or not the site has been sufficiently documented, or if further measures are required to protect or document it fully. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines*, the objectives of a Stage 3 assessment are:

- To collect a representative sample of artifacts;
- to determine the extent of each archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts;
- to assess the CHVI of each archaeological site; and
- to determine the need for mitigation of development impacts, and to recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

The Stage 3 assessment of will be conducted according to Section 3.2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Typically, a Stage 3 assessment for a site documented during a pedestrian survey of ploughed agricultural land begins with an intensive controlled surface pickup ('CSP') across the Stage 2 limits of site. During the Stage 2 pedestrian survey however, all of the artifact findspots were digitally mapped individually and collected for laboratory analysis. Thus, the conditions for a Stage 3 CSP at the site were met during the Stage 2

assessment. Instead, the Stage 3 assessments of both sites will consist of test unit excavation only, conducted as per Section 3.2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Because it is not yet evident if the level of CHVI at any of these sites will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 (see Section 4.1 above), the Stage 3 assessments will consist of the hand excavation of 1m square test units across the Stage 2 limits of the sites, as per Table 3.1, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Additional 1m test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within each site extent as per Table 3.1, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All excavated soil will be screened through six-millimetre mesh; all recovered artifacts will be recorded by their corresponding site and grid unit designation and collected for laboratory analysis. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit.

PROPONENT CONTACT INFORMATION

Prior to being retained to complete the current assessment, Detritus informed the Proponent of their current Indigenous Engagement policies. As part of this communication, Detritus expressed to the Proponent the expectation among local Indigenous communities that representatives be retained as paid on-site monitors during all archaeological field assessments, including the current Stage 3 fieldwork. Additionally, Detritus has informed the Proponent of the MCM's expectation that any Cultural Resource Management ('CRM') firm retained to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to address Indigenous concerns, which includes the retaining of on-site monitors.

The proponent has elected not contract monitors for the stage 3 assessment of these sites.

Y**our office will be provided with a draft copy of the final Stage 3 report, on request once completed, prior to its submission to the MCM.** Any input on the contents of the report, in particular the methodology and recommendations, may be made directly to the Project Manager or Licensee (see below for contact information). Finally, your office will be notified if Detritus is retained to conduct any subsequent Stage 4 investigation within the Study Area.

PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information on this Stage 3 assessment, please do not hesitate to contact the either (**Garth Grimes)** the Project Manager, or (**Garth Grimes)** the Licensee.

Garth Grimes, BA, BEd.
Company Director
Professional Archaeology License No. P017
Tel: 519-744-7018
Email: garth@golden.net

Walter McCall, PhD
Company Director
Professional Archaeology License No. P389
Tel: 226-922-0297
Email: waltermccall.arch@gmail.com

Michael Pitul, MA
Project Manager
Professional Archaeology License No. P462
Tel: 905-931-1071
Email: mikepitul.arch@outlook.com

Jonathan M. Peart, MSc
Field Director
Professional Archaeology License No. P1263
Tel: 289-941-0174
Email: jonpeart.arch@gmail.com

PROJECT DETAILS

Address:	**No municipal address, Caistorville Road Part of Lot 20 Con 1**
PIF Number:	**See above**
Licensee:	**Garth Grimes**
Project Manager:	**Garth Grimes**
Field Director(s):	**Jon Peart P1263**
Proposed Start Date:	June 4, 2024
Expected Duration:	15 days

STUDY AREA LOCATION

