

**STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
SITE AIGX-432  
FORTERRA (HANSON) ALDERSHOT EAST QUARRY,  
LOT 1, CONCESSION 2, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF EAST FLAMBOROUGH, WENTWORTH COUNTY,  
CITY OF BURLINGTON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

**ORIGINAL REPORT**

Prepared for:

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MTCS PIF: P223-0173-2018  
ASI File: 17MT-061

08 June 2018



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment  
Site AiGx-432  
Forterra (Hanson) Aldershot East Quarry,  
Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of East Flamborough, Wentworth County  
City of Burlington, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

ASI was retained by Meridian Brick Canada Limited to conduct Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Site AiGx-432 in the County of Wentworth, Ontario. This site was previously identified by ASI during a Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the proposed quarry expansion study area.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Site AiGx-432 consisted of test unit excavation conducted April 23-24, 2018. Sixteen test units were excavated over an area 21 metres north-south by 20 metres east-west. A total of four flaked lithic artifacts were recovered from two positive test units. The site high count was unit 500N-199E (n = 3). The remaining 14 units were negative for cultural material. None of the artifacts recovered during this assessment were culturally or temporally diagnostic. No potential cultural features were observed.

The analysis of archaeological data indicates that Site AiGx-432 represents a single, brief tool retouch or repair event, and does not indicate a significant or long-term occupation. In accordance with the Ministry of Tourism & Culture (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 3.4.1, Standard 1, it is recommended that Site AiGx-432 may be considered free of further archaeological concern.



## PROJECT PERSONNEL

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## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1 Development Context

ASI was contracted by Meridian Brick Canada Ltd. (the proponent) to conduct Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Site AiGx-432 on part of Lot 1, Concession 2, in the Geographic Township of East Flamborough, City of Burlington, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (Supplementary Documentation—Detailed Site Location Information [SD] Figure 1). Site AiGx-432 is located in the east portion of the property, just north of the hydro corridor.

The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Site AiGx-432 (PIF P223-0173-208) was conducted under the project management of Aleks Pradzynski (R190) and senior project management and project direction of Sara Cherubin (P223). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of Meridian's due diligence to ensure that any potential for archaeological deposits with cultural heritage value was thoroughly assessed prior to proceeding with quarry excavation. All work was completed in accordance with the terms of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture 1990 [MCL]) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture [MTC] 2011; now administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport [MTCS]).

The Stage 3 fieldwork was carried out with the presence of archaeological monitors from both the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation and the Six Nations of the Grand River First Nation (see Supplementary Documentation – Indigenous Engagement). First Nations monitors expressed no concerns or objections to ASI during the assessment.

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on November 8, 2017. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to starting the assessment.

ASI previously completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the subject property under MTCS PIF P046-0276-2016 (ASI 2017a). The Stage 1 assessment was also guided by the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (ASI 1998, 2008), which provides further refinement with regard to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics which affect or could affect archaeological potential. ASI also completed a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the subject property under MTCS PIF P449-0067-2017. A summary of the background information pertinent to this assessment is available in the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment report (ASI 2017b).

### 1.2 Historical Context

#### 1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. As there tends to be less widespread awareness of the depth of this pre-contact settlement history, or general knowledge of the societies that inhabited Ontario prior to the onset of Euro-Canadian settlement, a brief review of the prehistory of the area is necessary in order to provide an understanding of the various natural and cultural forces that have operated to create the archaeological sites that are found today (Table 1).



**Table 1: Pre-contact Indigenous Temporal Culture Periods in Southern Ontario**

Date	Period	Description
11,000 - 9,000 BP	Paleo-Indian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- first human occupation of Ontario</li> <li>- hunters of caribou and now-extinct Pleistocene mammals</li> <li>- small camps</li> <li>- band level society</li> </ul>
9,000 – 2,900 BP	Archaic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- hunter-gatherers</li> <li>- small camps</li> <li>- band level society</li> <li>- mortuary ceremonialism</li> <li>- extensive trade networks for exotic raw materials</li> </ul>
2,900 – 2,400 BP	Early Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- hunter-gatherers, spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal</li> <li>- large and small camps</li> <li>- band level society with first evidence of community identity</li> <li>- mortuary ceremonialism</li> <li>- extensive trade networks for exotic raw materials</li> </ul>
2,400 – 1,200 BP	Middle Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- hunter-gatherers, spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal into large and small camps</li> <li>- band level society with kin-based political system</li> <li>- some elaborate mortuary ceremonialism</li> </ul>
1,350 – 1,050 BP	Transitional Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- incipient agriculture in some regions</li> <li>- longer term settlement occupation and reuse</li> </ul>
1,000 – 700 BP	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- foraging with limited agriculture</li> <li>- villages, hamlets, camps</li> <li>- socio-political system strongly kinship based</li> </ul>
700 – 600 BP	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- major shift to agricultural dependency</li> <li>- villages, hamlets, camps</li> <li>- development of socio-political complexity</li> </ul>
600 – 350 BP	Late Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- complex agricultural society</li> <li>- villages, hamlets, camps</li> <li>- politically allied regional populations</li> </ul>

### **1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement**

The land within Flamborough Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1784. The first township survey was undertaken in 1793, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in Flamborough West the same year and in Flamborough East by 1800. Flamborough East was originally known as Geneva Township due to its location on Burlington Bay, which was then called Lake Geneva. These townships were later renamed after a town and a geographical place called Flamborough Head in Yorkshire, England. Flamborough was initially settled by disbanded soldiers, mainly Butler’s Rangers, and other Loyalists following the end of the American Revolutionary War. The original township was divided into East and West halves by provincial legislation in 1798. By the 1840s, both townships were noted for their excellent land and good farms (Boulton 1805:79; Smith 1846:59; Armstrong 1985:143; Green and Green 1997:1-3; Rayburn 1997:120).



### **1.2.3 Part of Lot 1, Concession 2**

The 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth* indicates that Lot 1, Concession 2 had at this time been quartered into four individual parcels. The subject property occupies the north half of the southeast quarter owned by Thomas Smith, as well as one-third of the southwest quarter, also at the north end, which was owned by Thomas Easterbrook. There are no structures illustrated within the subject property. The historical atlas map also depicts the subject property just to the southeast of the prominent brow of the Niagara Escarpment, which crosses through the north half of the lot. The property is located north of the historically important transportation corridor of present-day King Road, and is also located adjacent to the eastern boundary line of Nelson Township.

On the 1909 *NTS Sheet Hamilton*, the surrounding township boundary and road networks are clearly visible, and the property is again shown to be bordered by Nelson Township, denoted by the black dashed line to the east, and present-day King Road to the south (ASI 2017b: Figure 3). No structures are illustrated on or within the general vicinity of the subject property, and the area is shown to be heavily forested. A number of watercourses are depicted in the area flowing northwest-southeast, where they eventually drain into Burlington Bay to the south; the head of an unnamed stream flows through the south end of the subject property. Most significant, however, is the high level of detail given to the rapid changes in elevation characteristic of the Niagara Escarpment, which more clearly illustrates the subject property within an area characterized by steeper and more irregular topography along the south slope.

## **1.3 Archaeological Context**

### **1.3.1 Previous Archaeological Assessments**

With the exception of the ASI Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments (MTCS PIFs P046-0276-2017 and P449-0067-2017), no other archaeological assessments have been conducted on or within the immediate vicinity of the property.

### **1.3.2 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**

ASI previously completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the subject property under MTCS PIF P046-0276-2016 (ASI 2017a). The Stage 1 assessment was also guided by the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (ASI 1998, 2008), which provides further refinement with regard to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics which affect or could affect archaeological potential.

A review of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) during the previous Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment identified one previously registered Indigenous archaeological site, the CUMIS site (AhGx-361), within a one km radius of the subject property (ASI 2017a). An updated review of the OASD for the current Stage 2 assessment identified one additional pre-contact site within one km of the subject property, Site AiGx-182. The CUMIS site (AhGx-361) is a Late Archaic campsite and is situated approximately 750 metres southwest of the subject property, while Site AiGx-182, an indeterminate pre-contact findspot, is situated approximately 850 metres west of the subject property.



The subject property is situated in the Niagara Escarpment physiographic region of southern Ontario, between the Norfolk Sand Plain to the north and the Iroquois Plain to the south. The Niagara Escarpment is by far one of the most prominent features in southern Ontario, extending from the Niagara River to the northern tip of the Bruce Peninsula, and continuing through the Manitoulin Islands (Chapman and Putnam 1984). Vertical cliffs along the brow mostly outline the edge of the Lockport and Amabel Formations, of which the slopes below are carved in red shale. Northward from the Dundas Valley to Credit Forks, across a distance of 80 km, the brow of the escarpment increases in elevation from approximately 240 metres to 440 metres above sea level and is cut by several creeks. The subject property is located in an area of the escarpment noted for several large valleys as well as a broad belt of exposed red shale, and where the long lower slopes have been highly eroded (Chapman and Putnam 1984:173-177).

### ***1.3.3 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment***

In 2017, ASI was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Forterra (Hanson) Aldershot East Quarry, located on Part of Lot 1, Concession 2, Geographic Township of East Flamborough, City of Burlington, Regional Municipality of Halton (ASI 2017b; P449-0067-2017). The subject property is approximately 18.3 hectares (ha) in size.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted by means of test pit survey across approximately 50 % of the subject property. The remaining 50 % of the subject property features areas of ground disturbance and steeply sloped terrain ( $> 20^\circ$ ) which were determined to have no potential for the recovery of archaeological resources and were therefore not assessed. The test pit survey was conducted at five metre intervals throughout the majority of the assessed area; the valley lands featured low and wet conditions, and judgmental survey intervals were employed where possible. Intact soil profiles were encountered throughout the entire test pit survey area. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment resulted in the identification of one pre-contact Indigenous site (AiGx-432) (Figure 1).

#### ***Site AiGx-432***

Site AiGx-432 was encountered during the test pit survey in the east portion of the subject property, just north of the hydro corridor (ASI 2017b). Two test pits each yielded a single lithic artifact from the undisturbed Layer 1 topsoil. Test Pit #1 was located five metres southeast of Test Pit #2. In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2 (Option A), intensification of this location involved the excavation of additional test pits at survey intervals of 2.5 metres around all positive test pits and the excavation of a one-metre-square test unit (Test Unit #1) centred on the location of positive Test Pit #1.

The site area was determined to be approximately five metres northwest-southeast by one metre northeast-southwest and was represented by six pre-contact Indigenous lithic artifacts. Both Test Pit 1 and Test Pit 2 each yielded a single secondary knapping flake. Test Unit 1 yielded four flaked lithic artifacts (two primary reduction flakes, one secondary knapping flake, and one flake fragment). All of the recovered artifacts were manufactured from Onondaga chert. None of the recovered artifacts were culturally or temporally diagnostic.



Site AiGx-432 was identified as requiring a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment in accordance with the S & G, Section 2.2, Standard 1a (ii), as more than five non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered from combined test pit and test unit excavation within an undisturbed 10 metre by 10 metre survey area (ASI 2017b).

### **1.3.4 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment**

Site AiGx-432 is situated approximately 385 metres southwest of Westhaven Drive and 450 metres northeast of King Road (SD Figure 2). The site is located on a high ridge that gently slopes into a natural forest drainage on the north side. It is located within the Indian Creek Watershed. The site is in an undisturbed context, and soils are sandy loam.

The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Site AiGx-432 consisted of test unit excavation and was conducted over April 23<sup>rd</sup> to April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2018, under the supervision of Allan Jones (R1120).

## **2.0 FIELD METHODS**

The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Site AiGx-432 was conducted in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (MCL 1990) and the S & G. During all periods of assessment, weather and lighting conditions permitted good visibility and were in accordance with the S & G. No fieldwork was conducted in inappropriate weather or lighting conditions. Photographs of all field conditions were taken, and the location and direction of each photo is mapped in Figure 2 (Plates 1-5).

Site AiGx-432 was relocated using mapping and GPS coordinates. A total station was used to establish a five metre grid oriented to magnetic north across the site area as indicated by the distribution of positive Stage 2 test pits and test unit. The datum for this site was set at grid coordinate 500N-200E (north-east), which marked the location of Stage 2 test unit. A series of one metre square test units was excavated to determine the nature and extent of cultural deposits across the site area. All GPS coordinates for this site are recorded in SD Table 1.

Based on the Stage 2 results this site was considered an intact site found in an undisturbed context. In accordance with S & G, Table 3.1 twelve units were excavated across a five-metre grid overlying the site area as indicated by the distribution of positive Stage 2 test pits and test unit. The site limits were established when artifact yields were five or fewer in three adjacent test units along each grid line and the artifact distribution recorded during the Stage 2 assessment was assessed. Some units were placed one metre off grid due to the presence of large trees. In order to more rigorously investigate the AiGx-432 site, four infill units (499N-200E, 499N-201E, 500N-199E and 503N-201E) were excavated around the positive Stage 2 test unit.

In accordance with the S & G, all test units were hand-excavated at least five centimetres into sterile subsoil or until a potential cultural feature was encountered. Soil fills were screened through wire mesh with an aperture of six millimetres to facilitate artifact recovery. All recovered artifacts were retained for analysis. The subsoil was trowelled, and all profiles were examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. Test units were backfilled at the conclusion of excavation. It was determined during this test unit excavation that Site AiGx-432 did not have cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) requiring Stage 4 mitigation.



A uniform stratigraphy was observed in every unit across the site. The undisturbed, artifact-yielding topsoil (Layer 1) is a dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, and this layer overlaid the sterile yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam subsoil (Layer 2) in every test unit (Plates 4-5). Test units ranged in depth from 11 to 24 cm, with an average depth of 17 cm.

### **3.0 RECORD OF FINDS**

#### **3.1 Artifact Distributions and Frequencies**

The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Site AiGx-432 involved the excavation of 16 test units across an area measuring 21 metres north-south by 20 metres east-west between gridlines 490N to 511N and 190E to 210E (Figure 2). A total of four flaked lithic artifacts was recovered from two positive test units. The site high-count was unit 500N-199E (n = 3), and the only other test unit positive for cultural material was 495N-200E (n=1). The high-yielding 500N-199E was located immediately adjacent to the high-yielding Stage 2 test unit 500N-200E (n = 5), and 495N-200E was located five metres south of the Stage 2 unit. The remaining 14 units were all negative for cultural material.

#### **3.2 Potential Features**

No potential cultural features were identified during the Stage 3 assessment of the Site AiGx-432.

#### **3.3 Artifact Analysis**

The Stage 3 artifact assemblage at Site AiGx-432 consists entirely of flaked lithic debitage and comprised four flake fragments, all of which were manufactured from Onondaga chert (Plate 6). There were no formal tools in the assemblage. A detailed lithic artifact catalogue is available in Appendix A. None of the recovered artifacts showed evidence of retouch or of being thermally altered. None of the recovered artifacts were culturally or temporally diagnostic.

#### **3.4 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record**

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

As per S & G Section 6.7 and Section 7.8.2.3, details pertaining to the documentary record are provided as follows:



**Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record**

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, GPS Logs, etc.	ASI, 2321 Fairview Street, Unit 200, Burlington ON, L7R 2E3	Hard copy notes stored in ASI project folder 17MT-061; GPS and digital information stored on ASI network servers
Field Photography (Digital)	Same as above	Stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM.
Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	Same as above	Hard copy and/or digital files stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM.
Artifacts	Same as above	All artifacts collected are stored by class and provenience. Artifacts are stored in 12.7 cm x 20.32 cm plastic bags and further separated into 5.08 cm x 7.62 cm plastic bags. All material is housed in a standard banker's box (width 30 cm, depth 38 cm, height 25 cm). All site assemblages are contained in one box labeled: 17MT-061 Aldershot Quarry.

#### 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Site AiGx-432 involved the excavation of 16 one-metre square test units to determine the location and character of the site initially discovered during the previous Stage 2 assessment. The test units covered an area measuring 21 metres north-south by 20 metres east-west, between gridlines 490N to 511N and 190E to 210E. A total of four flaked lithic artifacts were recovered during this assessment, all of which are manufactured from Onondaga chert. None of the recovered artifacts were culturally or temporally diagnostic. The site high-count was unit 500N-199E, from which three artifacts were recovered, and the only other artifact-yielding unit was 495N-200E (n = 1). The remaining 14 units were negative for cultural material. Unit 500N-199E was placed immediately adjacent to the high-yielding Stage 2 test unit 500N-200E (n = 5). Despite careful scrutiny, no cultural features were identified.

During the previous Stage 2 assessment, a total of six pieces of flaked lithic debitage were recovered (three secondary knapping flakes, two primary reduction flakes, and one flake fragment). The scarcity of artifacts, lack of formal tools, and low diversity of chert types is consistent with the character of the Stage 3 assemblage. All of the artifacts recovered across both stages of investigation were manufactured from Onondaga chert, a readily available raw material obtained from outcrops and beach cobbles in this region (ASI 2017b). The artifact assemblage from Site AiGx-432 recovered during both the Stage 2 and Stage 3 assessments were found within a 2-metre radius, with the exception of a single secondary knapping flake recovered five metres to the south (Figure 2).

The remote location of the site near a steep ridge to the south and the west and the character of the recovered artifact assemblage suggests that Site AiGx-432 likely represents a single, brief tool repair or retouch event rather than a significant or long-term occupation. Site AiGx-432 does not require further archaeological assessment and may be considered clear of further archaeological concern in accordance with the S & G, Section 3.4.1.



## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. Site AiGx-432 has been completely excavated and documented within the subject property to the extent required under the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 3.2, and all fieldwork addressed the recommendations for the site that were filed in the Stage 2 (ASI 2017b) report completed for the site. This site has no further cultural heritage value or interest .

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport should be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of MTCS approval has been received.

## 6.0 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE ADVICE

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of



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

## 7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: Establishing the grid with the total station, looking east.



Plate 2: Field crew conducting test unit excavation, looking west.



Plate 3: Field crew conducting test unit excavation, looking southeast.



Plate 4: West wall profile of test unit 500N-190E showing typical stratigraphy.



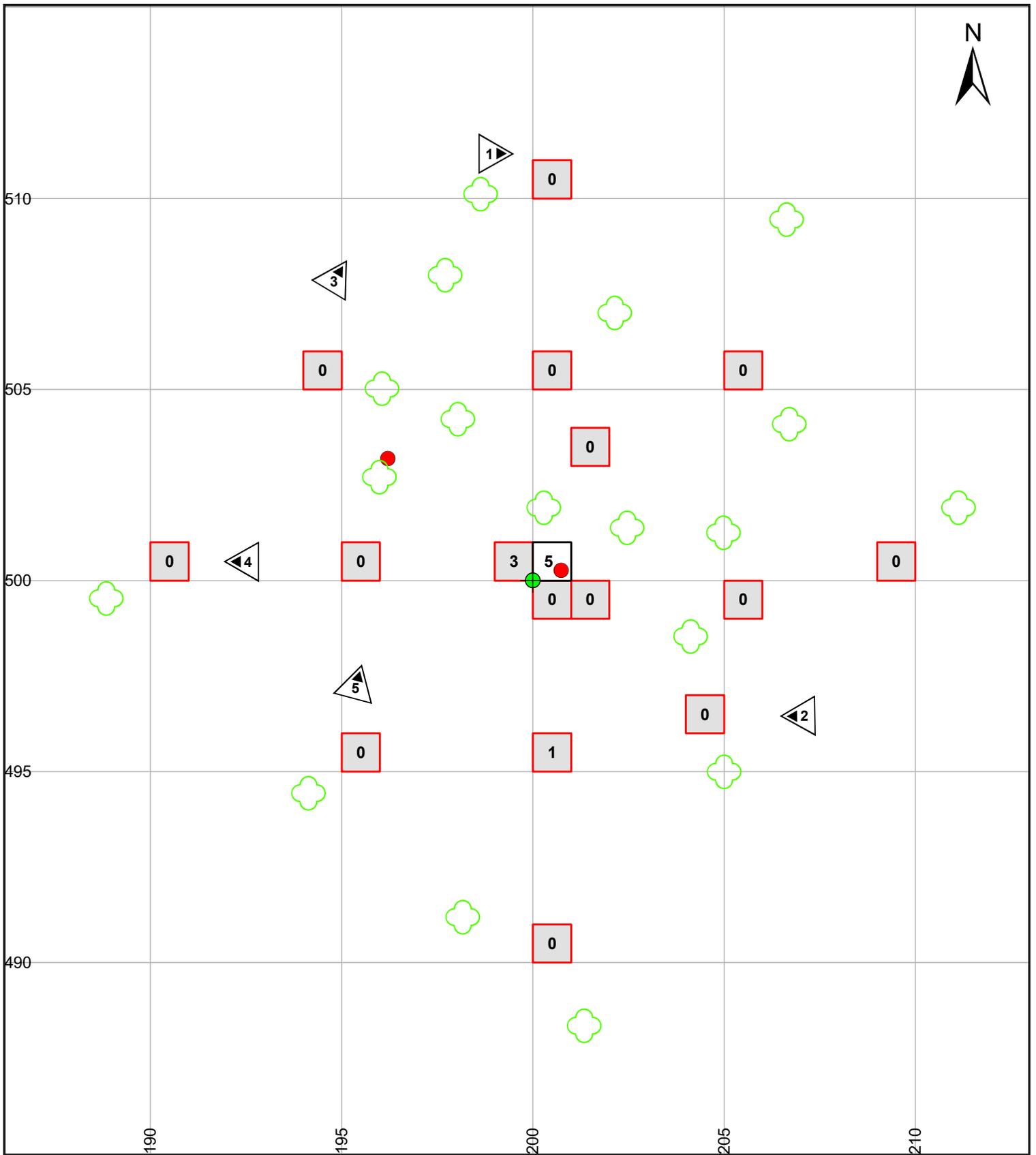
Plate 5: South wall profile of test unit 495-195E showing typical stratigraphy.



Plate 6: Site AiGx-432 Stage 3 artifact assemblage.  
Left to right: secondary knapping flake (Cat.# L6), secondary knapping flake (n = 3) (Cat.# L7)

## 9.0 MAPS

Please see following pages for detailed assessment mapping.



Datum	Positive Stage 2 Test Pit	Photo Location and Direction
Stage 2 Test Unit and Artifact Count		Tree
Stage 3 Test Unit and Artifact Count		

<b>Archaeological &amp; Cultural Heritage Services</b> 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069   F416-966-9723   asieritage.ca	BASE:  Datum and Projection NAD 83 UTM 17N	 ASI PROJECT NO.: 17MT-061 DATE: 5/28/2018	DRAWN BY: JF FILE: 17MT061_Stage3_AiGx432_v2
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Figure 1: Results of the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment at Site AiGx-432

## APPENDIX



# Appendix A: Flaked Lithic Catalogue Site AiGx-432

Cat #	Context	Type	Stratum	Qty	Material	TA	Notes
L6	495-200	Flake Fragment	Layer 1	1	Onondaga Chert	0	
L7	500-199	Flake Fragment	Layer 1	3	Onondaga Chert	0	
				<b>4</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>