Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Proposed Gravel Pit, Additional Project Area
320 Pinehurst Road
Part of Lots 28 and 29, Concession 4
Former Geographic Township of South Dumfries
Brant County, Ontario

Original Report

Submitted to:
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

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

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

Licensee:	Matthew Beaudoin, PhD, P324
PIF No:	P324-0841-2023
Project No:	2023-143
Dated:	November 23, 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted for a proposed gravel pit property expansion, located at 320 Pinehurst Road in Brant County, Ontario. The additional project area is roughly 15.67 ha (38.7 ac) in size and is located within Lots 28 and 29, Concession 4, in the former Geographic Township of South Dumfries, Brant County, Ontario. The additional project area contains a small area of fallow hayfield adjacent to a farm property, a small strip of manicured lawn to the north, and an agricultural field.

TMHC was previously retained by The Miller Group in 2021 to complete an assessment for the lands directly adjacent to the current additional project area. Following the completion of the Stage 1-2 assessment for those lands in 2021 (TMHC 2021; P316-0482-2021), additional lands were required for the aggregate expansion. In 2023, TMHC was retained by The Miller Group to carry out the assessment for these additional lands at 320 Pinehurst Road, which have been added to the proposed extraction area. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Provincial Policy Statement* and as a standard condition under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, R.S.O. 1990. The purpose of the assessment was to determine if there are any archaeological resources present on the additional project area which could be adversely affected by the proposed change in land use.

The Stage 1 background study included a review of current land use, historic and modern maps, past settlement history for the area and a consideration of topographic and physiographic features, soils and drainage. It also involved a review of previously registered archaeological resources within 1 km of the additional project area and previous archaeological assessments within 50 m. The background study indicated that the additional project area had potential for the recovery of archaeological resources due the proximity (i.e., within 300 m) of features that signal archaeological potential, namely:

- secondary watercourses (Charlie Creek/Gillies Drain);
- 19th century transportation routes (Pinehurst Road and Paris Plains Church Road);
- a 19th century structure (Maus homestead);
- designated heritage properties (Paris Plains Church, Maus School House, Maus Cemetery and John Maus Residence); and
- previously identified archaeological sites.

The additional project area consists of a small area of non-ploughable lands; these were subject to Stage 2 assessment via test pit survey at a 5 m transect interval (96%; 15.00 ha), in keeping with provincial standards. The remainder of the additional project area consists of ploughable lands that were subject to Stage 2 assessment via pedestrian survey at a 5 m transect interval (4%; 0.65 ha), in keeping with provincial standards. A small portion of the additional project area consists of a steeply sloped area, which was deemed of low archaeological potential, and was photo-documented (<1%; 0.02 ha).

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the recovery of 12 Indigenous artifacts from 12 isolated locations. These finds do not meet the established criteria for further assessment and do not retain additional CHVI under the provincial framework and are therefore not recommended for further assessment. The remainder of the additional project area was assessed, and no further work is required.

Our recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 7.0 of this report and to the MCM's review and acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager	Ayla Mykytey, BA (R1002)
Project Administrator	Kellie Theaker, CHRP
Health and Safety Coordinator	Wendi Jakob, C.Tech, CAPM
Fieldwork Coordinators	Johnathan Freeman, MA (P274)
	Andrew Turner, BA (R1042)
	David Gostick, BA
Field Director	Sean Graziano, BA (R1364)
Field Technicians	Marya D'Alessio, MA (R1163)
	Amelia Pilon, MA (R1265)
	Ayla Mykytey, BA (R1002)
	Christopher Moore, BA (R1317)
	Sarah Eaton, MA
	Tamara Bernreiter, BA
	Katherine Chamorro, BSc
	Caitlyn Evely, BA
	Emily Jurasek, BA
	Victoria Martin, BA
	Natascha Beisswenger-Mooney
	Ezekiel Girardin
	Derek Summers, BA
	James Syme
Lab Technician	Rachelle Carter, BA
GIS Mapping	David Gostick, BA
	Andrew Turner, BA (R1042)
Report Writer	Ayla Mykytey, BA (R1002)
Artifact Analysis	Ayla Mykytey, BA (R1002)
Senior Reviewer	Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Ken Zimmerman — Miller Paving Limited

Megan Smythe — Miller Paving Limited

TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

INDIGENOUS PARTICIPANTS

Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council (SNGREC)

Coordinators	Dawn LaForme	Tanya Hill-Montour
Fieldwork Monitors	George Atkins	David Tobicoe

Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI)

Coordinators	Sharann Martin	Owen Greene
Fieldwork Monitors	Markus Doxtator	Neil Bomberry

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN)

Coordinators	Adam LaForme	Joelle Williams
Field Liaison Representative	Baylee Sault	Dennis LaForme

ABOUT TMHC

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

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

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

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

KEY STAFF BIOS

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD – Principal

Matthew received a PhD in Anthropology from Western University in 2013 and has a professional archaeological license with the Province of Ontario (P324). During his archaeological career, Matthew has conducted extensive field research and artifact analysis in Labrador and Ontario, and has taught the Field Methods Course and Principals of archaeology courses as a part-time faculty member at Western University. Matthew has also conducted ethnographic projects in Labrador, and has volunteered with the OAS to provide archaeological training to several Indigenous communities throughout the province.

Over the course of his career, Matthew has supervised over 600 archaeological assessments in Ontario, including Stages 1-4, under a variety of regulatory triggers including provincial and municipal Environmental Assessments, Green Energy projects, development projects under the *Planning Act*, and as due diligence process. Matthew has extensive experience managing large and complex archaeological projects in conjunction with other disciplines, specialists, and Indigenous communities including Enbridge Line 10 Westover Segment, Imperial Oil from Waterdown to Finch, and Highway 3 Widening in Kingsville. Since joining TMHC in 2008, Matthew has also been involved with several notable projects, such as the archaeological assessment of Stoney Point/Camp Ipperwash. For these and other projects, Matthew works closely with heritage staff at TMHC and with heritage staff employed by clients and stakeholder communities.

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

Ayla Mykytey, BA – Archaeology and Artifact Specialist

Ayla has conducted extensive field research and artifact analysis on Indigenous and 19th century archaeological sites in Ontario, and her specialty is Indigenous artifact analysis and curation. Her experience includes Indigenous engagement support and report production. Ayla also has extensive experience completing large- and small-scale archaeological assessments (Stages 1 through 4) throughout Ontario, with a focus on large archaeological excavations for MTO projects. Ayla has volunteered her time for both field excavations and analysis of artifacts and dissemination of the results for the archaeological excavations of the Mohawk Institute Residential School in Brantford, Ontario, and is an active member of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUALITY INFORMATION

Report prepared by: _____

Ayla Mykytey, BA (R1002)

Archaeology and Artifact Specialist

Report review by: _____

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)

Principal/Manager of Archaeological Assessment

1 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

1.1.1 Introduction

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted for a proposed gravel pit property expansion, located at 320 Pinehurst Road in Brant County, Ontario. The additional project area is roughly 15.67 ha (38.7 ac) in size and is located within Lots 28 and 29, Concession 4, in the former Geographic Township of South Dumfries, Brant County, Ontario. The additional project area contains a small area of fallow hayfield adjacent to a farm property, a small strip of manicured lawn to the north, and an agricultural field.

TMHC was previously retained by The Miller Group in 2021 to complete an assessment for the lands directly adjacent to the current additional project area. Following the completion of the Stage 1-2 assessment for those lands in 2021 (TMHC 2021; P316-0482-2021), additional lands were required for the aggregate expansion. In 2023, TMHC was retained by The Miller Group to carry out the assessment for these additional lands at 320 Pinehurst Road (the "additional project area"), which have been added to the proposed extraction area. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Provincial Policy Statement* and as a standard condition under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, R.S.O. 1990. The purpose of the assessment was to determine if there are any archaeological resources present on the additional project area which could be adversely affected by the proposed change in land use.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed under the professional archaeological license of Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324) and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011, "Standards and Guidelines"). Permission to enter the additional project area and carry out all required archaeological activities, including collecting artifacts when found, was given by Ken Zimmerman of Miller Paving Limited.

1.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context

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

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

In the PPS, the term conserved means:

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

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

2 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND REVIEW

2.1 Research Methods and Sources

A Stage 1 overview and background study was conducted to gather information about known and potential cultural heritage resources within the additional project area. According to the *Standards and Guidelines*, a Stage 1 background study must include a review of:

- an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) PastPortal for 1 km around the property;
- reports of previous archaeological fieldwork within a radius of 50 m around the property;
- topographic maps at 1:10,000 (recent and historical) or the most detailed scale available;
- historical settlement maps (e.g., historical atlas, survey);
- archaeological management plans or other archaeological potential mapping when available; and,
- commemorative plaques or monuments on or near the property.

For this project, the following activities were carried out to satisfy or exceed the above requirements:

- a database search was completed through MCM's PastPortal system that compiled a list of registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the additional project area (completed April 11, 2023);
- a review of known prior archaeological reports for the property and adjacent lands;
- Ontario Base Mapping (1:10,000) was reviewed through ArcGIS and mapping layers under the Open Government Licence – Canada and the Open Government Licence- Ontario;
- detailed mapping provided by the client was also reviewed; and
- a series of historic maps and photographs was reviewed related to the post-1800 land settlement.

Additional sources of information were also consulted, including modern aerial photographs, local history accounts, soils data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), physiographic data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, and detailed topographic data provided by Land Information Ontario.

When compiled, background information was used to create a summary of the characteristics of the additional project area, in an effort to evaluate its archaeological potential. The Province of Ontario (MTC 2011; Section 1.3.1) has defined the criteria that identify archaeological potential as:

- previously identified archaeological sites;
- water sources;
    - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
    - secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps);
    - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches);
    - accessible or inaccessible shorelines (e.g., high bluffs, sandbars stretching into a marsh);
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateau);
- pockets of well-drained sandy soils;
- distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places (e.g., waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, promontories and their bases);

- resource areas, including:
    - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairies);
    - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre, or chert outcrops);
    - early Settler industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining);
- areas of early 19th-century settlement, including:
    - early military locations;
    - pioneer settlement (e.g., homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes);
    - wharf or dock complexes;
    - pioneer churches;
    - early cemeteries;
- early transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes);
- a property listed on a municipal register, designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site; and,
- a property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical event, activities, or occupations.

In Southern Ontario (south of the Canadian Shield), any lands within 300 m of any of the features listed above are considered to have potential for the discovery of archaeological resources.

Typically, a Stage 1 assessment will determine potential for Indigenous and 19th-century period sites independently. This is due to the fact that lifeways varied considerably during these eras, so the criteria used to evaluate potential for each type of site also varies.

It should be noted that some factors can also negate the potential for discovery of intact archaeological deposits. The *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011; Section 1.3.2) indicates that archaeological potential can be removed in instances where land has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. Major disturbances indicating removal of archaeological potential include, but are not limited to:

- quarrying;
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil;
- building footprints; and,
- sewage and infrastructure development.

Some activities (agricultural cultivation, surface landscaping, installation of gravel trails, etc.) may result in minor alterations to the surface topsoil but do not necessarily affect or remove archaeological potential. It is not uncommon for archaeological sites, including structural foundations, subsurface features and burials, to be found intact beneath major surface features like roadways and parking lots. Archaeological potential is, therefore, not removed in cases where there is a chance of deeply buried deposits, as in a developed or urban context or floodplain where modern features or alluvial soils can effectively cap and preserve archaeological resources.

2.2 Project Context: Archaeological Context

2.2.1 Additional Project Area: Overview and Physical Setting

The additional project area is situated northeast of the Town of Paris at 320 Pinehurst Road, located within Lots 28 and 29, Concession 4, in the former Geographic Township of South Dumfries, Brant County, Ontario (Maps 1 and 2). The additional project area contains a small fallow hayfield to the rear of a standing barn, and a small area of manicured grass along the northern property limit of the adjacent residential lot. The remainder of the additional project area is comprised of agricultural fields.

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

Formal soil surveys for Brant County (Map 4) indicate the property contains a mix of Caledon and Teeswater loam soils. Teeswater loam is a well-drained soil consisting of roughly 40 to 100 cm of silty or loamy textures over fluvial gravelly sand or gravel, and Caledon loam is similar in both texture and drainage (Acton 1989:30-31).

The additional project area lies within the Grand River drainage. The Grand River is approximately 2.5 km east of the additional project area, and the Charlie Creek/Gillies Drain lies roughly 130 m to the west, with a branch running just under 1 km to the north. The Spottiswood Lakes are approximately 550 m north of the additional project area, and there is a wetland to the east of the additional project area. The frequency, diversity, and density of Indigenous sites in the Grand River Valley is indicative of the continued importance of the river from initial occupations to the present (Warrick 2012).

2.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

According to PastPortal (accessed April 11, 2023) there are 20 registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the additional project area (Table 1). All of the sites listed below with a determined time period and affinity are identified as Indigenous findspots or camps. Four sites are located to the west of the additional project area, on the opposite side of Pinehurst Road. AhHc-33, AhHc-76, and AhHc-77 are identified as Indigenous or Archaic campsites, and AhHc-78 does not have any details listed. In the adjacent property to the east, AhHc-331, AhHc-332, AhHc-333 and AhHc-334 are listed as Archaic sites.

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

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Status
AhHc-3		Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	findspot	
AhHc-20	Sayles				
AhHc-21	Oakwald				
AhHc-30	B. Guthrie 1				
AhHc-31	B. Guthrie 2				
AhHc-32	Ham	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AhHc-33	Meggs	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AhHc-35	Sayles 2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AhHc-45	Ham 2	Archaic, Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AhHc-62	Guthrie 1				
AhHc-69	Lee 2	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot	
AhHc-74	Sayles A	Archaic	Aboriginal	findspot	
AhHc-75	Sayles B				
AhHc-76	Sayles C	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AhHc-77	Sayles D	Archaic	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AhHc-78	Sayles E				
AhHc-331		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AhHc-332		Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AhHc-333		Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
AhHc-334		Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI

2.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50 m

During the course of this study, records were found for two archaeological investigations within 50 m of the additional project area. However, it should be noted that the MCM currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments to assist in this determination.

2.2.3.1 Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment – 699 Paris Plains Church Road (SD Map 1)

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

2.2.3.2 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment – 699 Paris Plains Church Road (SD Map 2)

In 2022, TMHC was contracted to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for three sites, including Location 1(AhHc-331), Location 19 (AhHc-336), & Location 22 (AhHc-338) for a proposed gravel pit, located at 699 Paris Plains Church Road, in Brant County, Ontario. The Stage 1-2 project area was roughly 111 ha (275 ac) in size and located in part of Lot 1, West of Grand River, Concession 4, and part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 4, in the Former Geographic Township of South Dumfries. Following the Stage 3 assessments at each site, Location 19 (AhHc-336) and Location 22 (AhHc-338) were found to retain cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and were recommended for Stage 4 assessment, while Location 1 (AhHc-331) was considered to be fully documented, and no further work was recommended at the site. The results of this assessment are presented in a report entitled *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Location 1(AhHc-331); Location 19 (AhHc-336); & Location 22 (AhHc-338), Proposed Gravel Pit – 699 Paris Plains Church Road, Part of Lots 26 & 27, Concession 4, and Part of Lot 1 West of Grand River, Concession 4, Former Geographic Township of South Dumfries, Brant County, Ontario* (TMHC 2023; Licensee, Sherri Pearce, PIF P316-0491-2022, P316-0492-2022, P316-0490-2022).

2.2.4 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

The Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on April 27, 2023 in sunny and warm weather conditions, and on May 4, 2023 in overcast and cool conditions under the direction of Sean Graziano, BA (R1362).

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

Dates of Fieldwork	Weather Conditions	Field Director
April 27, 2023	Sunny and Warm	Sean Graziano, BA (R1364)
May 4, 2023	Overcast and Cool	Sean Graziano, BA (R1364)

2.3 Project Context: Historical Context

2.3.1 Indigenous Settlement in Brant County

Our knowledge of the Indigenous occupation of the Brant County area is incomplete. Nevertheless, using existing data and regional syntheses, it is possible to propose a generalized model of Indigenous settlement in Brant County. The general themes, time periods and cultural traditions of Indigenous settlement, based on archaeological evidence, are provided below and in Table 3.

Table 3: Chronology of Indigenous Settlement in Brant County

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

2.3.1.1 Paleo Period

The first human populations to inhabit the Lambton County region arrived between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different then they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario's Indigenous peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In this area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleo period diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleo period sites are small and ephemeral. They are sometimes identified by the presence of fluted projectile points manufactured on a highly distinctive whitish-grey chert named "Fossil Hill" (after the formation) or "Collingwood." This material was acquired from sources near the edge of the escarpment on Blue Mountain. It was exploited by populations from as far south as the London area, who would have traveled to the source as part of their seasonal round.

2.3.1.2 Archaic Period

Settlement and subsistence patterns changed significantly during the Archaic period as both the landscape and ecosystem adjusted to the retreat of the glaciers. Building on earlier patterns, early Archaic period populations continued the mobile lifestyle of their predecessors. Through time and with the development of more resource rich local environments, these groups gradually reduced the size of the territories they exploited on a regular basis. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleo period subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climate conditions, Archaic period populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environments and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of plenty. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more plentiful than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g., celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g., bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone (where and when preserved) and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

2.3.1.3 Early, Middle and Transitional Woodland Periods

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland period (c. 950 BCE-1700 CE). By this time, the coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more substantial in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas similar to those that define the incipient agricultural or Neolithic period in Europe. Early and Middle Woodland period peoples are also known for a well-developed burial complex and ground stone tool industry. Unique Early Woodland period ground stone items include pop-eyed birdstones and gorgets. In addition, there is evidence of the development of widespread trading with groups throughout the northeast. The recovery of

marine shells from the Lake Superior area indicates that exchanges of exotic materials and finished items from distant places were commonplace.

2.3.1.4 Late Woodland Period

Beginning roughly 1,000 years ago the archaeological record documents the emergence of more substantial, semi-permanent settlements and the adoption of corn horticulture. These developments are most often associated with Iroquoian-speaking populations, the ancestors of the Wendat (Huron), Tionontati (Petun) and Attawandaron (Neutral) nations who were known to have resided in the province at the time of the arrival of the first European explorers and missionaries. Iroquoian villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. Precontact Iroquoian sites may be identified by a predominance of well-made pottery decorated with various simple and geometric motifs, triangular projectile points, clay pipes and ground stone artifacts. Sites post-dating European contact are recognized through the appearance of various items of European manufacture. The latter include materials acquired by trade (e.g., glass beads, copper/brass kettles, iron axes, knives and other metal implements) in addition to the personal items of European visitors and Jesuit missionaries (e.g., finger rings, stoneware, rosaries, and glassware).

2.3.2 Treaty History

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

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

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

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

2.3.3 Nineteenth-Century and Municipal Settlement

Historically the additional project area falls within Lots 28 and 29, Concession 4, in the former Geographic Township of South Dumfries, Brant County, Ontario. A brief discussion of 19th-century settlement and land use in the township is provided below in an effort to identify features signaling archaeological potential.

2.3.3.1 Brant County

In the late 1700s and following the earlier abandonment of the region by the Attawandaron in the mid-17th century, much of the land within the Grand River drainage was occupied by the Mississaugas (Anishnabeg–Ojibway). Prior to early European settlement, the Mississaugas used lands within the Grand River drainage for seasonal camping and hunting grounds (Bloomfield 2006:2). These were the people first encountered by the earliest pioneers to arrive to the region and local Mississauga guides often aided settlers making their way through the countryside (Bloomfield 2006:59).

Several Indigenous groups had allied themselves with the British during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783), and later in the subsequent War of 1812, including the Six Nations Iroquois (Trimble 1875:X). In 1784, Sir Frederick Haldimand negotiated the purchase of roughly 1,214,057 hectares of land from the Mississaugas. It was Haldimand's intent that these lands would be given to the Six Nations as compensation for the loss of their traditional lands in New York State following the American Revolutionary War. Details of the title were set in the Haldimand Proclamation on October 25, 1784 (Canada 1891). The newly acquired tract extended 10 kilometres on either side of the Grand River from Port Maitland on Lake Erie to Pilkington Township in Wellington County (Bloomfield 2006:19). Led by Captain Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea), hundreds of people from the Six Iroquoian Nations (the Mohawk, Cayuga, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca and Tuscarora) trekked to the Grand River purchase and established permanent settlements along the Grand River near "Brant's Ford," now the City of Brantford. Alongside them were a small number of other United Empire Loyalists (UEL), many of English descent, who had also suffered personal losses for their loyalty to the Crown and sought a new life outside of the American colonies.

Following this initial land grant, Joseph Brant proceeded to negotiate the transfer of some of the Six Nations land grant to European settlers. Some of the lands transferred were small tracts and lots which would come to be settled by UELs, largely ex-military men and their families, many of whom were friends, companions or associates of Brant. Other more substantial blocks, all north of Brantford, were surveyed and sold to local entrepreneurs. Block 1, comprising some 38,164 hectares from Paris to just north of Galt, was sold to Philip Stedman in 1795 (McLaughlin 1987:16-17) and would eventually become "Dumfries." Block 2, at 38,082 hectares, was sold to Richard Beasley, James Wilson and John Baptiste Rousseau and would later become Waterloo Township, encompassing Hespeler, Preston and Galt (McLaughlin 1987:16-17).

UELs who followed Joseph Brant and the Six Nations from the United States to the Grand River Valley comprised many of the earliest Euro-Canadian settlers in the county. The Township of Burford was the first to be settled, attracting settlers as early as the 1790s. The first survey of the township took place in 1793 (Waldie 1984:8). Settlement in Brantford Township occurred shortly thereafter, along Fairchild Creek, so named for Isaac Fairchild Sr. (Trimble 1875: XV). Fairchild opened and operated the first trading post on the creek, known as Smokey Hollow (Luard 1966:13). Another one of the early settlers was John File, who was a member of Butler's Rangers and friend of Joseph Brant's (Reville 1920:335). By 1810, only three families had settled on the eastern side of the Grand River between Brantford and Ancaster, but settlement would increase steadily over the next twenty-five years. Other early settlers included John Oles, Isaac Whiting, and

Major Westbrook (Mulvany 1883:362). All of these men were UELs who had arrived from the United States (Waldie 1984:11). Thomas Perrin was the first to settle on the western banks of the Grand River. Perrin was a rye farmer who served as captain in the militia and fought at the Battle of Lundy's Lane (Page & Smith 1875:69).

Bridges were built across the Grand River as early as 1812, but spring flooding usually destroyed them (Luard 1966:22). In order to exploit the commercial and economic potential of the river, the Grand River Navigation Company was formed. Chartered in 1832 and after many financial setbacks, a canal was opened in November of 1848 (Luard 1966:24). The canal, along with the Hamilton to London Road that was completed in 1842, was the driving force behind the establishment of mills and factories along the river and the economic prosperity of local towns. However, the subsequent development of the railway diverted business from the canal and the Company faced increasing financial difficulties until it declared bankruptcy in June 1861 (Mulvany 1883:280-281).

As reliance on the Grand for the transportation of goods waned, the role of the railway became increasingly important for the success of communities along the river and the surrounding hinterlands. As early as the 1850's, plans were put in place to construct a line to Buffalo, with a terminus in Goderich (Reville 1920:184). On January 13, 1854 the Buffalo and Brantford Railway commenced operation (Reville 1920:184). The coming of the railway was a boon for local farmers, as demand for wheat abroad increased dramatically. The 1854 Reciprocity Treaty additionally facilitated the exchange of goods with the United States, and industrialized Britain's growing need for goods further advanced the prosperity of not only Brantford, but the entire county (Reville 1920). The City of Brantford was incorporated on July 28, 1847 (Mulvany 1883:251).

2.3.3.2 Township of South Dumfries

In 1795, "Dumfries" or "Block 1" was transferred to Philip Stedman of the Niagara District. Stedman died shortly thereafter, and the land was inherited and later sold by his sister, Mrs. John Sparkman, to one Hon. Thomas Clarke. Clarke, in turn, sold it to William Dickson, a wealthy Scott who helped initiate European settlement in the townships (Mulvany 1883:432-33). In 1817, a year following Dickson's purchase, the Township of Dumfries was surveyed by Adrian Marlett of Ancaster. In subsequent times, Dickson's tract would be divided into North Dumfries (now in the County of Waterloo) and South Dumfries (now in the County of Brant) Townships. Throughout its early history, the territory of South Dumfries was well traveled by settlers and businessmen who were journeying between Dundas, Brantford and Galt. Indigenous trails provided the earliest transportation routes across the township. There are reports of several known trails in the vicinity of Highway 24 and on either bank of the Grand River (Taylor 1970:26, 134). These would eventually become early settlement roads. While no major centres emerged in South Dumfries, early settlement grew around three main communities, St. George, Glen Morris and Harrisburg; although, homesteads also sprang up along the river's edge, along what is now East River Road and Highway 24, and along other major concession roads. East River Road was once an Indigenous trail that passed through what would become the communities of Galt and Glen Morris.

2.3.4 Review of Historic Maps

The additional project area falls within Lots 28 and 29, Concession 4, in the former Geographic Township of South Dumfries, Brant County, Ontario. The 1858 *Tremaine's Map* indicates that Orin Maus is the owner of the additional project area, and at this time no structures are depicted on the map (Map 5). The Maus family owns a number of the lots in the surrounding area, including to the west and east of the additional project area. Pinehurst Road and Paris Plains Church Road are depicted as open at this time. By 1875, the South Dumfries Township map in the *Historical Atlas of the County of Brant* shows that J. Maus now owns the additional project area, and there is a house and orchard located slightly set back from Pinehurst Road, at the southwest corner of the additional project area (Map 6). Pinehurst Road and Paris Plains Church Road are still depicted as open. By 1875, the Maus family owns the lots to the west, east, and south of the additional project area.

A review of aerial photography from 1966 indicates that the additional project area has been used for agriculture since it was divided in the mid-19th century (Map 7).

2.3.5 Review of Heritage Properties

There are three listed or designated heritage properties and one heritage plaque within the vicinity of the additional project area.

2.3.5.1 Paris Plains Church/Maus School

The Paris Plains Church lies approximately 400 m southeast of the additional project area, at 705 Paris Plains Church Road. The Paris Plains Church was constructed in 1845 by free labor from the church congregation (Reid 1983:313). To the west of the church is the Maus School, located at 709 Paris Plains Church Road. The original building was constructed in 1829 and was located "in one corner of what is now the cemetery" (The Township of South Dumfries 1952:22). Two further iterations of the church were constructed of logs, although their locations are unclear (The Township of South Dumfries 1952:22). The third school burnt down, and the fourth school was constructed in 1847 using brick and stone, to the west of the original building site (The Township of South Dumfries 1952:22).

2.3.5.2 Maus Cemetery

According to the County of Brant, the existence of the Maus Cemetery may date back to as early as 1813; however, the earliest known extant headstone dates to 1833 (Holroyd 1991:156). A half-acre of land for the cemetery was noted to have been given by William Dickson (Dixon), which was later added to by the Maus family. The cemetery land was purchased from Henry V.S. Maus alongside land for the school and chapel, which amounted to two or three acres in total (Webster 1961:37). Today the cemetery, which is located east of the church, is enclosed by a chain-link metal fence along the south, west, and east sides and is accessible from Paris Plains Church Road by a separate gated entrance. The Maus Cemetery, now the Paris Plains cemetery, is active and is listed as a licensed provider on the BAO website (BAO n.d.).

The Paris Plains Church and Maus Cemetery were designated alongside the Maus School under Bylaw 24-86 on August 21, 1986 (Township of South Dumfries 1986), and there is a heritage plaque on the property commemorating the Paris Plains Church.

2.3.5.3 John Maus Residence (289 Pinehurst Road)

The third designated property lies approximately 145 m southwest of the additional project area on the opposite side of Pinehurst Road; it was the former John Maus residence, located at 289 Pinehurst Road. The Maus residence was built ca. 1860 and was designated under By-Law 52-86. This fieldstone house of Provincial Scottish Victorian architecture was built for the Maus family. The stone for this residence and carriage house was drawn from a local quarry. This is one of six significant residential buildings featured in the 1875 *Historical Atlas of the County of Brant*. Today it is a private residence and antique shop.

2.4 Analysis and Conclusions

As noted in Section 2.1, the Province of Ontario has identified numerous factors that signal the potential of a property to contain archaeological resources. Based on the archaeological and historical context reviewed above, the additional project area is in proximity (i.e., within 300 m) to features that signal archaeological potential, namely:

- secondary watercourses (Charlie Creek/Gillies Drain);
- 19th century transportation routes (Pinehurst Road and Paris Plains Church Road);
- a 19th century structure (Maus homestead);
- designated heritage properties (Paris Plains Church, Maus School House, Maus Cemetery and John Maus Residence); and
- previously identified archaeological sites.

2.5 Recommendations

Given that the additional project area demonstrated potential for the discovery of archaeological resources, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended. In keeping with provincial standards, the areas within the additional project area that consist of grassed or treed areas are recommended for assessment by a test pit survey at a 5 m transect interval, and ploughable lands are recommended for assessment by a pedestrian survey at a 5 m transect interval, to achieve the provincial standard. As the additional project area is considered to have archaeological potential pending Stage 2 field inspection, a separate map detailing zones of archaeological potential is not provided herein (MTC 2011; Section 7.7.4, Standard 1 and Section 7.7.6, Standards 1 and 2).

3 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

All fieldwork was undertaken in good weather and lighting conditions. No conditions were encountered that would hinder the identification or recovery of artifacts. The additional project area boundaries were determined in the field based on proponent mapping, landscape features, property fencing, and GPS co-ordinates.

The additional project area consists of agricultural fields; these were subject to a standard pedestrian survey, employing a 5 m transect interval (96%; 15.00 ha; Images 1 and 2) following ploughing and weathering under heavy rains. Surface visibility was good to excellent (80% or greater). When cultural material was identified, the survey transects were reduced to 1 m or less and a minimum of 20 m radius around each find was intensively examined to determine the spatial extent of each site (Images 3 and 4). It was anticipated that the number of artifacts collected at each location would be sufficient to adequately date each of the locations, with the general aim to leave some in the field for site re-identification. If a location obviously did not meet the requirements for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment at the time of the field survey, all of the surface artifacts were collected. The topsoil observed during pedestrian survey was medium brown sandy loam (Image 5).

A small area of the additional project area consists of non-ploughable lands; these were subject to standard test pit survey, employing a 5 m transect interval (4%; 0.65 ha; Images 6-8). Test pits measuring at least 30 cm (shovel-width) were excavated through the first 5 cm of subsoil with all fill screened through 6 mm hardware cloth. Once screening was finished, the stratigraphy in the test pits was examined and then the pits were backfilled as best as possible, tamped down by foot and shovel and re-capped with sod. Test pitting extended up to 1 m from all standing features, including trees and buildings, when present. It was anticipated that when cultural material was found, the test pit survey would be intensified (reduced to 2.5 m) to determine the size of the site. If not enough archaeological materials were recovered from the intensification test pits, a 1 m^2 test unit would be excavated atop one of the positive test pits to gather additional information. The test pits contained roughly 30 cm of dark brown sandy loam soil over orange-light brown silty loam subsoil (Images 9 and 10).

As per Section 2.1, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011:28-29), certain physical features and deep land alterations are considered as having low archaeological potential and are thus exempt from the standard test pit survey. Approximately <1% (0.02 ha) of the additional project area was steeply sloped (Image 11).

Map 8 illustrates the Stage 2 field conditions and assessment methods; the location and orientation of all photographs appearing in this report are also shown on this map, as well as the limits of the previous assessment covering the adjacent property. Map 9 presents the Stage 2 results on the proponent mapping. An unaltered proponent map is provided as Map 10.

3.2 Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of 12 Indigenous artifact locations. More precise information regarding the geographic location of each location is provided in the Supplementary Documentation (SD) section of this report. An artifact glossary is presented in Appendix B and an image of the artifacts recovered is presented as Image 12.

3.2.1 Location 1 (no Borden assigned)

Location 1 is a biface made on Haldimand chert (Table 4). It measures 53.0 mm in length, 41.0 mm in width, and 9.6 mm in thickness. Despite the intensification of the survey interval to 1 m and careful examination of the surface within a minimum of 20 m from the find, no additional artifacts were observed on the surface. As such, this is considered a non-diagnostic isolated find.

Table 4: Location 1, Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Catalog Number	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	Frequency	Comments
1	Station 27003	surface	biface	1	Haldimand

3.2.2 Location 2 (no Borden assigned)

Location 2 is a biface mid-section made on Onondaga chert (Table 5). It measures 27.5 mm in length, 16.2 mm in width, and 4.1 mm in thickness. Despite the intensification of the survey interval to 1 m and careful examination of the surface within a minimum of 20 m from the find, no additional artifacts were observed on the surface. As such, this is considered a non-diagnostic isolated find.

Table 5: Location 2, Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Catalog Number	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	Frequency	Comments
1	Station 27001	surface	biface	1	Onondaga; midsection fragment; possible drill?

3.2.3 Location 3 (no Borden assigned)

Location 3 is a projectile point mid-section made on Onondaga chert (Table 6). The tip and base are missing, but partial notches are present. It measures 20.4 mm in length, 28.1 mm in width, and 5.3 mm in thickness. It has a biconvex cross section and straight lateral edges, and it appears to be corner notched. The neck measures 16.8 mm in width. Despite the intensification of the survey interval to 1 m and careful examination of the surface within a minimum of 20 m from the find, no additional artifacts were observed on the surface. As such, this is considered a non-diagnostic isolated find.

Table 6: Location 3, Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Catalog Number	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	Frequency	Comments
1	Station 4001	surface	projectile point	1	Onondaga; notched midsection fragment

3.2.4 Location 4 (no Borden assigned)

Location 4 is a projectile point made on Kettle Point chert (Table 7). It measures 38.3 mm in length, 20.2 mm in width and 6.7 mm in thickness. It is median ridged in profile, and the flat side of the point is less worked than the other. It is corner notched, and the blade edges are heavily reworked. Despite the intensification of the survey interval to 1 m and careful examination of the surface within a minimum of 20 m from the find, no additional artifacts were observed on the surface. As such, this is considered a non-diagnostic isolated find.

Table 7: Location 4, Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Catalog Number	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	Frequency	Comments
1	Station 4003	surface	projectile point	1	Kettle Point; corner notched base; reworked

3.2.5 Location 5 (no Borden assigned)

Location 5 is a secondary flake of Onondaga chert (Table 8). Despite the intensification of the survey interval to 1 m and careful examination of the surface within a minimum of 20 m from the find, no additional artifacts were observed on the surface. As such, this is considered a non-diagnostic isolated find.

Table 8: Location 5, Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Catalog Number	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	Frequency	Comments
1	Station 4004	surface	chipping detritus	1	secondary Onondaga

3.2.6 Location 6 (no Borden assigned)

Location 6 is an almost complete projectile point made on Onondaga chert (Table 9). One of the notches has been broken, and the tip has been reworked. It is biconvex in cross section, has convex edges, and a straight base. The side notches are small, and measure 2.0 mm in width. The point measures 29.9 mm in length, 16.3 mm in width, and 6.1 mm in thickness. Despite the intensification of the survey interval to 1 m and careful examination of the surface within a minimum of 20 m from the find, no additional artifacts were observed on the surface. As such, this is considered a non-diagnostic isolated find.

Table 9: Location 6, Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Catalog Number	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	Frequency	Comments
1	Station 4005	surface	projectile point	1	Onondaga; side notched; nearly complete

3.2.7 Location 7 (no Borden assigned)

Location 7 is a biface fragment made on Selkirk chert (Table 10). It measures 30.4 mm in length, 32.3 mm in width, and 9.3 mm in thickness. Despite the intensification of the survey interval to 1 m and careful examination of the surface within a minimum of 20 m from the find, no additional artifacts were observed on the surface. As such, this is considered a non-diagnostic isolated find.

Table 10: Location 7, Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Catalog Number	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	Frequency	Comments
1	Station 4006	surface	biface	1	Selkirk; end fragment

3.2.8 Location 8 (no Borden assigned)

Location 8 is a fragmentary flake of Onondaga chert (Table 11). Despite the intensification of the survey interval to 1 m and careful examination of the surface within a minimum of 20 m from the find, no additional artifacts were observed on the surface. As such, this is considered a non-diagnostic isolated find.

Table 11: Location 8, Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Catalog Number	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	Frequency	Comments
1	Station 4007	surface	chipping detritus	1	fragmentary Onondaga

3.2.9 Location 9 (no Borden assigned)

Location 9 is a projectile point made on Haldimand chert (Table 12). One notch and part of the base has been broken, as well as a small portion of the tip. It has straight lateral edges and is biconvex in cross section, and the side notch is very shallow and appears to be a break, rather than intentional. It measures 35.7 mm in length, 22.6 mm in width, and 6.1 mm in thickness. Despite the intensification of the survey interval to 1 m and careful examination of the surface within a minimum of 20 m from the find, no additional artifacts were observed on the surface. As such, this is considered a non-diagnostic isolated find.

Table 12: Location 9, Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Catalog Number	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	Frequency	Comments
1	Station 4008	surface	projectile point	1	Haldimand; nearly complete

3.2.10 Location 10 (no Borden assigned)

Location 10 is a one drill made on Onondaga chert (Table 13). The drill is complete, save for the tip, and has a straight T-shaped base that has been ground. It measures 28.6 mm in length, the base measures 22 mm in width, and it measures 5.8 mm in thickness. Despite the intensification of the survey interval to 1 m and careful examination of the surface within a minimum of 20 m from the find, no additional artifacts were observed on the surface. As such, this is considered a non-diagnostic isolated find.

Table 13: Location 10, Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Catalog Number	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	Frequency	Comments
1	Station 27004	surface	drill	1	Onondaga; missing tip

3.2.11 Location 11 (no Borden assigned)

Location 11 is a fragmentary flake on Onondaga chert (Table 14). Despite the intensification of the survey interval to 1 m and careful examination of the surface within a minimum of 20 m from the find, no additional artifacts were observed on the surface. As such, this is considered a non-diagnostic isolated find.

Table 14: Location 11, Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Catalog Number	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	Frequency	Comments
1	Station 4002	surface	chipping detritus	1	fragmentary Onondaga

3.2.12 Location 12 (no Borden assigned)

Location 12 is a biface midsection made on Selkirk chert (Table 15). It measures 43.0 mm in length, 26.2 mm in width, and 8.4 mm in thickness. It has a biconvex cross-section and convex lateral edges. Despite the intensification of the survey interval to 1 m and careful examination of the surface within a minimum of 20 m from the find, no additional artifacts were observed on the surface. As such, this is considered a non-diagnostic isolated find.

Table 15: Location 12, Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Catalog Number	Context	Layer/Depth	Artifact	Frequency	Comments
1	Station 27002	surface	biface	1	Selkirk; midsection fragment; likely a projectile point

3.2.13 Documentary Records

Table 16 provides an inventory of the documentary records generated during this project.

Table 16: Documentary Records

Date	Field Notes	Field Maps	Digital Images
April. 27, 2023	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	23 Images
May 4, 2023	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	22 Images

Artifacts are bagged individually with paper labels, sorted into larger bags according to context, and organized by catalogue number. They are then bagged according to project, with the label "Paris Plains, Residential Property Addition, 2023-143, Stage 2, All Locations, All Artifacts."

This bag is located within the "Various Small Projects Completed in 2022" banker's box, along with other small projects and is currently stored in the TMHC Inc. office space located at 1108 Dundas Street, Unit 105, London, ON, N5W 3A7.

4 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 field assessment resulted in the recovery of 12 Indigenous artifacts from 12 archaeological locations across 15.67 ha. Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* establishes criteria whereby the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of archaeological finds can be evaluated and the need for follow up Stage 3 testing and/or Stage 4 mitigation of construction impacts established. Each archaeological location is evaluated below.

Location 1 consists of one Indigenous artifact identified during pedestrian survey. As the artifact is not diagnostic, no specific cultural or temporal affiliation can be confirmed for the site at this time. Based on the recovery of fewer than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area (MTC 2011: 40; Section 2.2, Standard 1.a.i.3), Location 1 does not meet provincial standards for Stage 3 assessment and has no further CHVI within the provincial framework.

Location 2 consists of one Indigenous artifact identified during pedestrian survey. As the artifact is not diagnostic, no specific cultural or temporal affiliation can be confirmed for the site at this time. Based on the recovery of fewer than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area (MTC 2011: 40; Section 2.2, Standard 1.a.i.3), Location 2 does not meet provincial standards for Stage 3 assessment and has no further CHVI within the provincial framework.

Location 3 consists of one Indigenous artifact identified during pedestrian survey. As the artifact is not diagnostic, no specific cultural or temporal affiliation can be confirmed for the site at this time. Based on the recovery of fewer than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area (MTC 2011: 40; Section 2.2, Standard 1.a.i.3), Location 3 does not meet provincial standards for Stage 3 assessment and has no further CHVI within the provincial framework.

Location 4 consists of one Indigenous artifact identified during pedestrian survey. As the artifact is not diagnostic, no specific cultural or temporal affiliation can be confirmed for the site at this time. Based on the recovery of fewer than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area (MTC 2011: 40; Section 2.2, Standard 1.a.i.3), Location 4 does not meet provincial standards for Stage 3 assessment and has no further CHVI within the provincial framework.

Location 5 consists of one Indigenous artifact identified during pedestrian survey. As the artifact is not diagnostic, no specific cultural or temporal affiliation can be confirmed for the site at this time. Based on the recovery of fewer than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area (MTC 2011: 40; Section 2.2, Standard 1.a.i.3), Location 5 does not meet provincial standards for Stage 3 assessment and has no further CHVI within the provincial framework.

Location 6 consists of one Indigenous artifact identified during pedestrian survey. As the artifact is not diagnostic, no specific cultural or temporal affiliation can be confirmed for the site at this time. Based on the recovery of fewer than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area (MTC 2011: 40; Section 2.2, Standard 1.a.i.3), Location 6 does not meet provincial standards for Stage 3 assessment and has no further CHVI within the provincial framework.

Location 7 consists of one Indigenous artifact identified during pedestrian survey. As the artifact is not diagnostic, no specific cultural or temporal affiliation can be confirmed for the site at this time. Based on the recovery of fewer than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area (MTC 2011:

40; Section 2.2, Standard 1.a.i.3), Location 7 does not meet provincial standards for Stage 3 assessment and has no further CHVI within the provincial framework.

Location 8 consists of one Indigenous artifact identified during pedestrian survey. As the artifact is not diagnostic, no specific cultural or temporal affiliation can be confirmed for the site at this time. Based on the recovery of fewer than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area (MTC 2011: 40; Section 2.2, Standard 1.a.i.3), Location 8 does not meet provincial standards for Stage 3 assessment and has no further CHVI within the provincial framework.

Location 9 consists of one Indigenous artifact identified during pedestrian survey. As the artifact is not diagnostic, no specific cultural or temporal affiliation can be confirmed for the site at this time. Based on the recovery of fewer than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area (MTC 2011: 40; Section 2.2, Standard 1.a.i.3), Location 9 does not meet provincial standards for Stage 3 assessment and has no further CHVI within the provincial framework.

Location 10 consists of one Indigenous artifact identified during pedestrian survey. As the artifact is not diagnostic, no specific cultural or temporal affiliation can be confirmed for the site at this time. Based on the recovery of fewer than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area (MTC 2011: 40; Section 2.2, Standard 1.a.i.3), Location 10 does not meet provincial standards for Stage 3 assessment and has no further CHVI within the provincial framework.

Location 11 consists of one Indigenous artifact identified during pedestrian survey. As the artifact is not diagnostic, no specific cultural or temporal affiliation can be confirmed for the site at this time. Based on the recovery of fewer than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area (MTC 2011: 40; Section 2.2, Standard 1.a.i.3), Location 11 does not meet provincial standards for Stage 3 assessment and has no further CHVI within the provincial framework.

Location 12 consists of one Indigenous artifact identified during pedestrian survey. As the artifact is not diagnostic, no specific cultural or temporal affiliation can be confirmed for the site at this time. Based on the recovery of fewer than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area (MTC 2011: 40; Section 2.2, Standard 1.a.i.3), Location 12 does not meet provincial standards for Stage 3 assessment and has no further CHVI within the provincial framework.

Overall, although none of the artifacts recovered are diagnostic and cannot be assigned a more specific date range, it is clear that this area has seen continuous land use by past Indigenous peoples. This is not surprising given the proximity of the additional project area to Gillie's Creek, and the fact that it is situated on well drained soils, within an area excellent for resource acquisition.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted for a proposed gravel pit property expansion, located at 320 Pinehurst Road, in Brant County, Ontario. All work met provincial standards and the Stage 2 assessment resulted in the recovery of 12 Indigenous artifacts from 12 isolated locations. Our recommendations for each of the locations and the additional project area as a whole are presented below.

- Location 1 is an Indigenous findspot consisting of a biface with no confirmed cultural or temporal affiliation. Under the provincial framework, the findspot has no further CHVI, and no further work is recommended.
- Location 2 is an Indigenous findspot consisting of a biface with no confirmed cultural or temporal affiliation. Under the provincial framework, the findspot has no further CHVI, and no further work is recommended.
- Location 3 is an Indigenous findspot consisting of a projectile point with no confirmed cultural or temporal affiliation. Under the provincial framework, the findspot has no further CHVI, and no further work is recommended.
- Location 4 is an Indigenous findspot consisting of a projectile point with no confirmed cultural or temporal affiliation. Under the provincial framework, the findspot has no further CHVI, and no further work is recommended.
- Location 5 is an Indigenous findspot consisting of one piece of chipping detritus with no confirmed cultural or temporal affiliation. Under the provincial framework, the findspot has no further CHVI, and no further work is recommended.
- Location 6 is an Indigenous findspot consisting of a projectile point with no confirmed cultural or temporal affiliation. Under the provincial framework, the findspot has no further CHVI, and no further work is recommended.
- Location 7 is an Indigenous findspot consisting of a biface fragment with no confirmed cultural or temporal affiliation. Under the provincial framework, the findspot has no further CHVI, and no further work is recommended.
- Location 8 is an Indigenous findspot consisting of one piece of chipping detritus with no confirmed cultural or temporal affiliation. Under the provincial framework, the findspot has no further CHVI, and no further work is recommended.
- Location 9 is an Indigenous findspot consisting of a projectile point with no confirmed cultural or temporal affiliation. Under the provincial framework, the findspot has no further CHVI, and no further work is recommended.
- Location 10 is an Indigenous findspot consisting of a drill with no confirmed cultural or temporal affiliation. Under the provincial framework, the findspot has no further CHVI, and no further work is recommended.
- Location 11 is an Indigenous findspot consisting of one piece of chipping detritus with no confirmed cultural or temporal affiliation. Under the provincial framework, the findspot has no further CHVI, and no further work is recommended.
- Location 12 is an Indigenous findspot consisting of a biface with no confirmed cultural or temporal affiliation. Under the provincial framework, the findspot has no further CHVI, and no further work is recommended.

- The additional project area should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

Our recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 7.0 of this report and to the MCM's review and acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.

6 SUMMARY

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted for a proposed gravel pit property expansion, located at 320 Pinehurst Road, in Brant County, Ontario. The additional project area is roughly 15.67 ha (38.7 ac) in size and is located within Lots 28 and 29, Concession 4, in the former Geographic Township of South Dumfries, Brant County, Ontario. The Stage 1 assessment revealed that the property had potential for the discovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 survey was recommended and carried out. The Stage 2 assessment (consisting of both pedestrian and test pit assessments at a 5 m interval) resulted in the documentation of 12 archaeological locations. All of the archaeological locations are Indigenous findspots with no confirmed cultural or temporal affiliation. Based on the recovery of fewer than 10 non-diagnostic artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area (MTC 2011: 40; Section 2.2, Standard 1.a.i.3) the findspots have no further CHVI under the provincial framework and have been sufficiently documented. As such, the additional project area should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

7 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the MCM as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MCM, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

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

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

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9 IMAGES

Image 1: Pedestrian Survey at a 5 m Interval

Looking North

Image 2: Pedestrian Survey at a 5 m Interval

Looking North

Image 3: Intensified Pedestrian Survey in Progress at a 1 m Interval

Looking East

Image 4: Intensified Pedestrian Survey at a 1 m Interval

Looking North

Image 5: Soil Conditions

Looking West

Image 6: Test Pit Survey at a 5 m Interval

Looking North

Image 7: Test Pit Survey at a 5 m Interval

Looking South

Image 8: Test Pit Survey at a 5 m Interval

Looking North

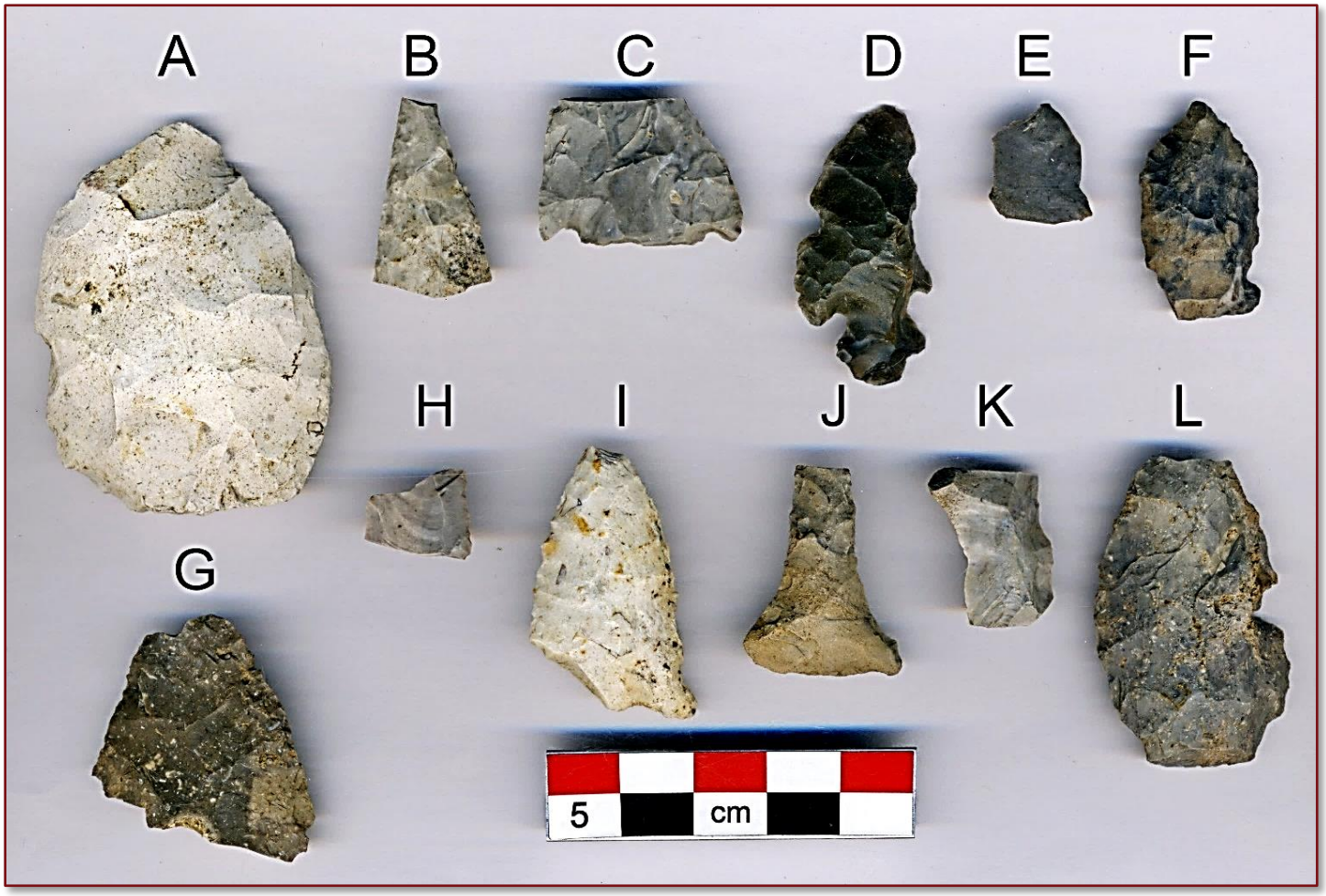
Image 9: Typical Test Pit

Image 10: Typical Test Pit

Image 11: Steep Slope between Pasture and Agricultural Field

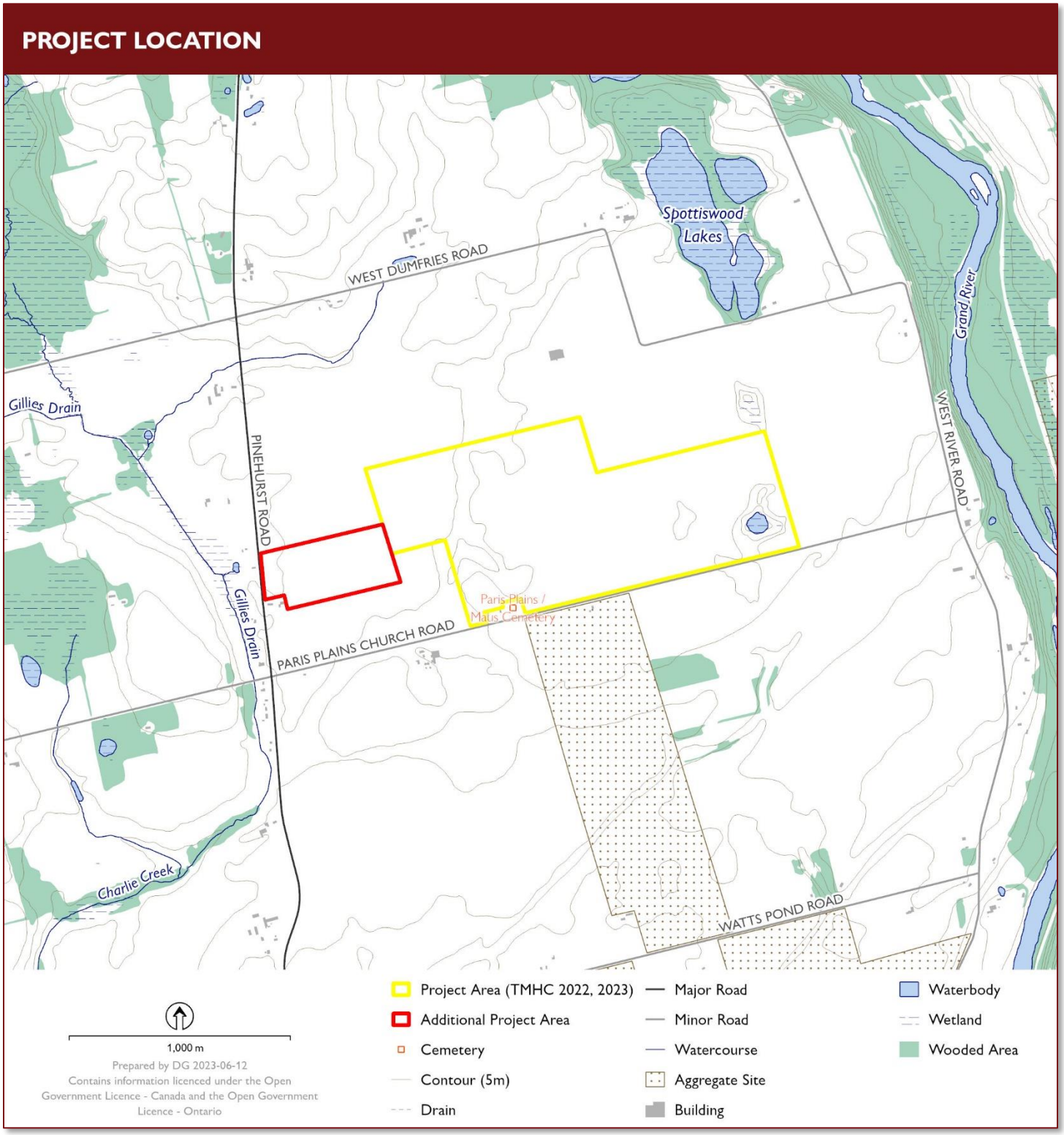
Looking Southwest

Image 12: Stage 2 Artifacts

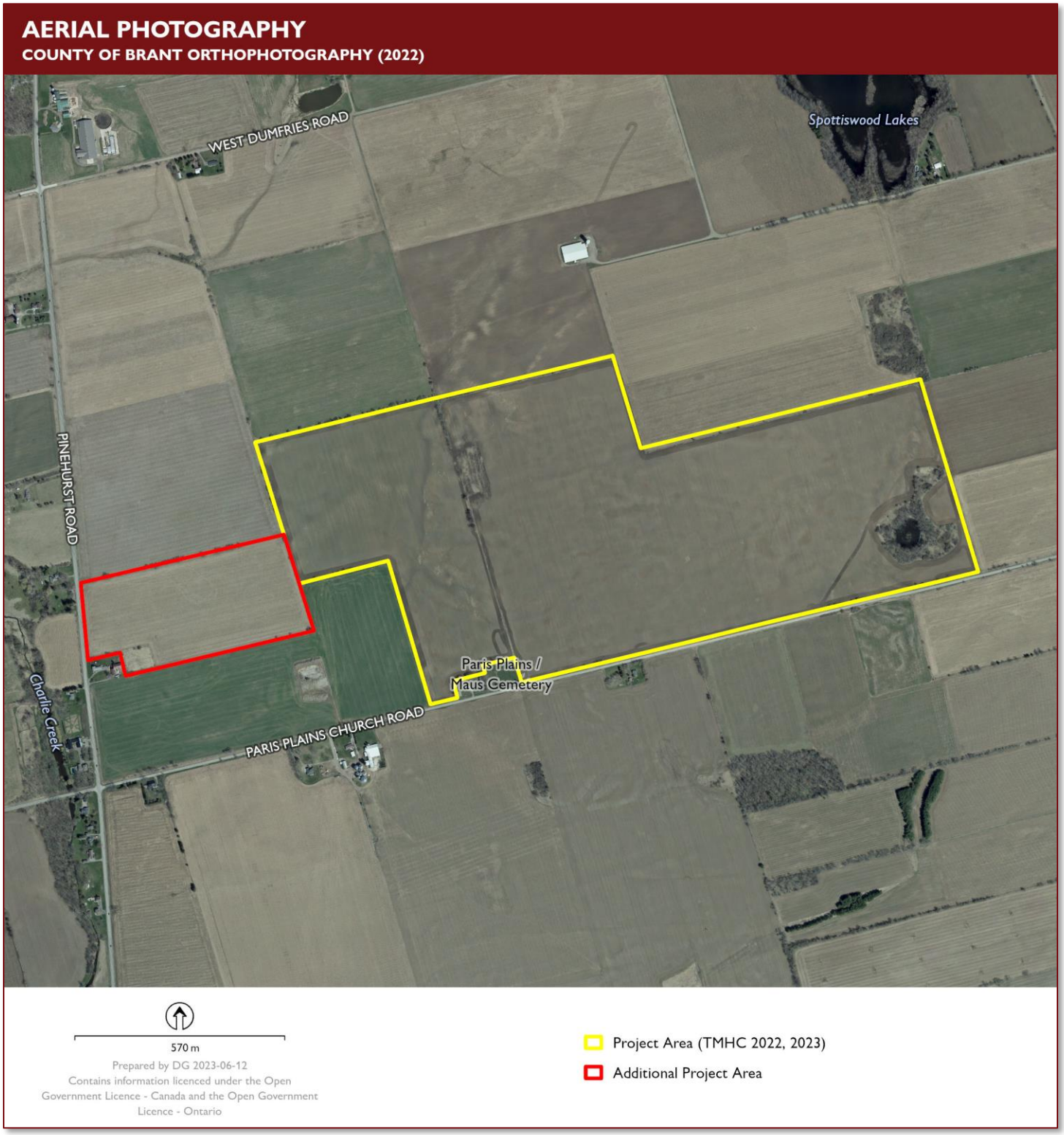


Location 1: A) biface, Haldimand chert, cat. 1;
Location 2: B) biface, Onondaga chert, cat. 1;
Location 3: C) projectile point, Onondaga chert, cat. 1;
Location 4: D) projectile point, Kettle Point chert, cat. 1;
Location 5: E) secondary flake, Onondaga chert, cat. 1;
Location 6: F) projectile point, Onondaga chert, cat. 1;
Location 7: G) biface, Selkirk chert, cat. 1;
Location 8: H) fragmentary flake, Onondaga chert, cat. 1;
Location 9: I) projectile point, Haldimand chert, cat. 1;
Location 10: J) drill, Onondaga chert, cat. 1;
Location 11: K) fragmentary flake, Onondaga chert, cat. 1;
Location 12: L) biface, Selkirk chert, cat. 1

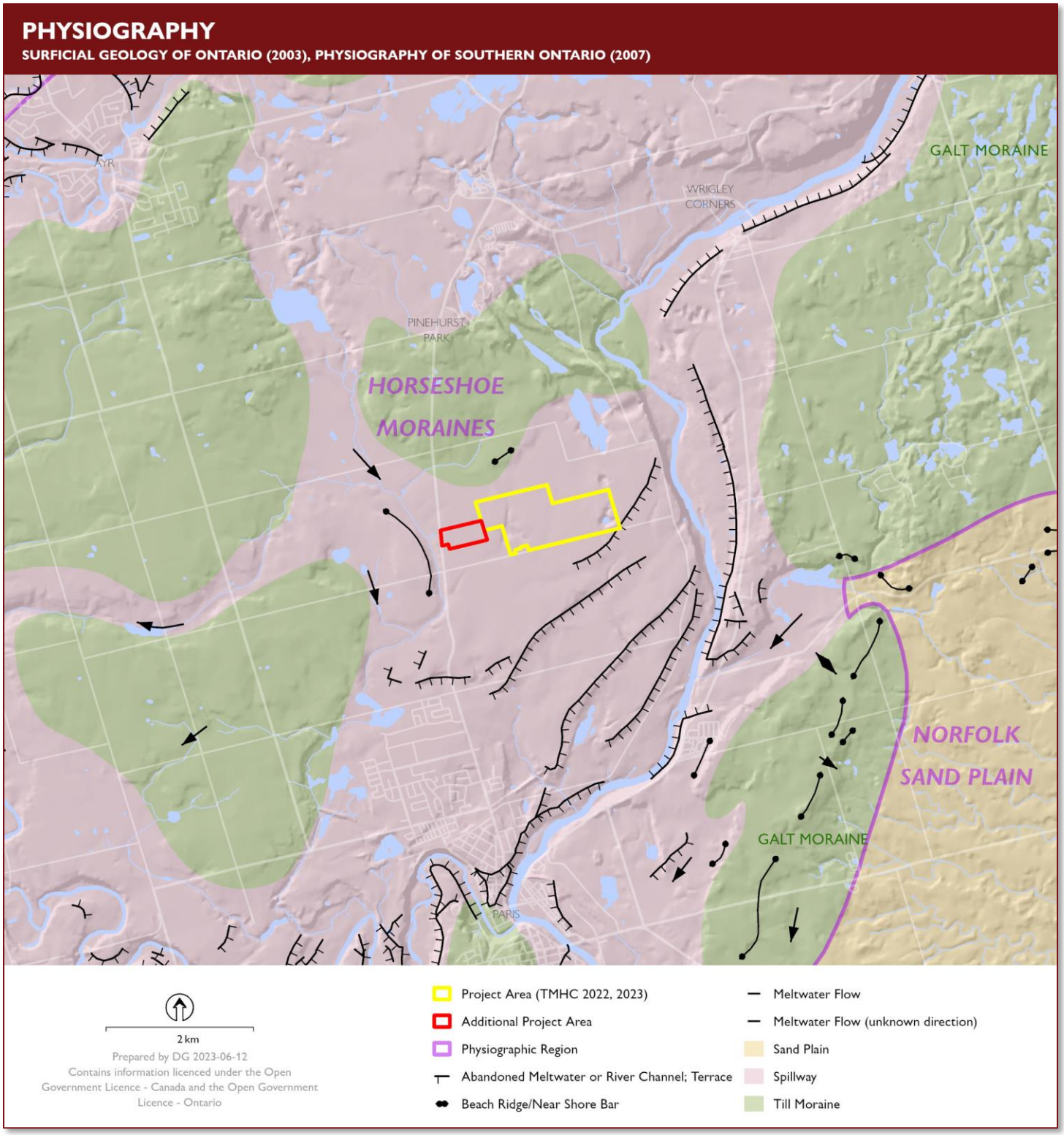
10 MAPS



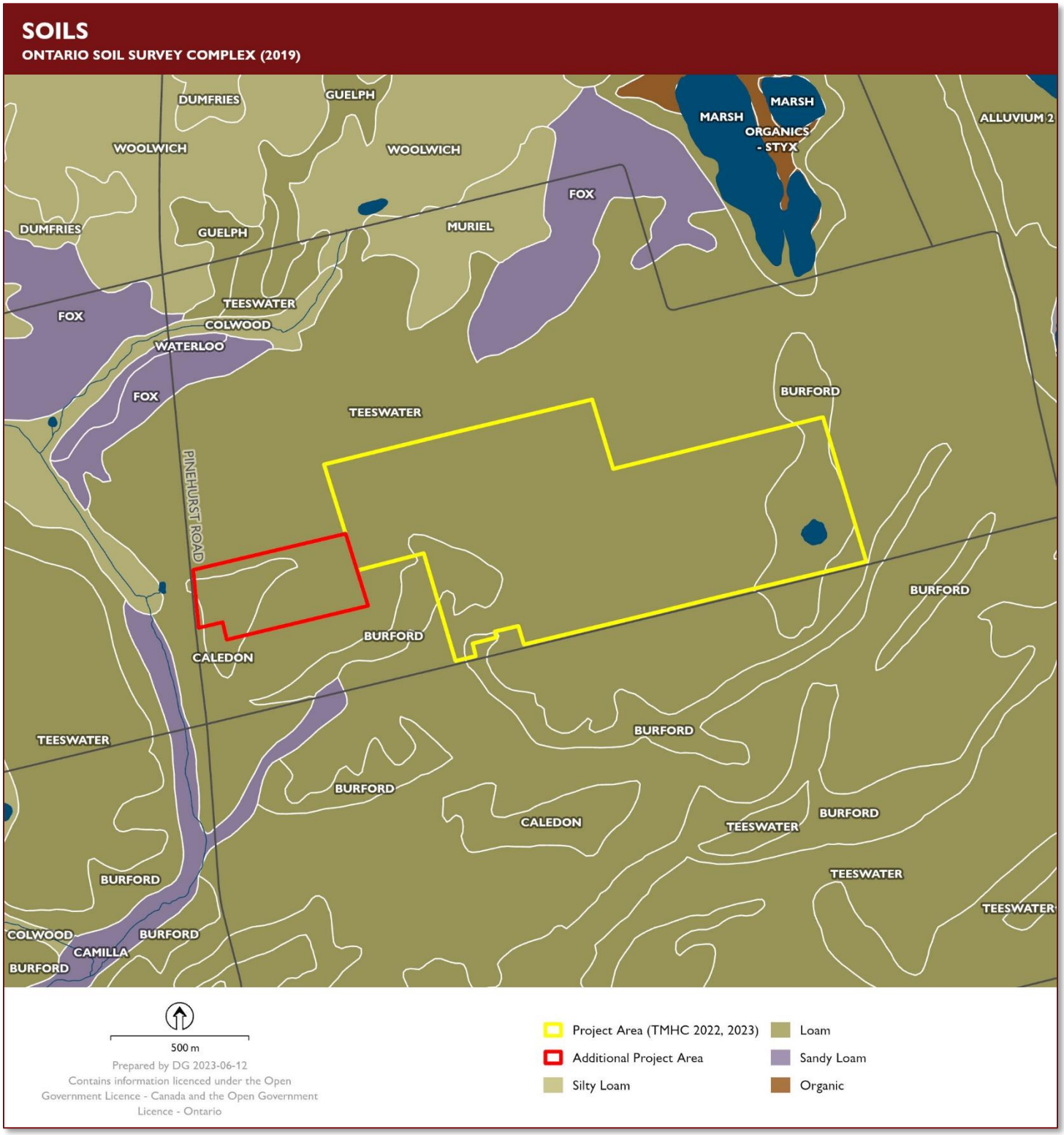
Map 1: Location of the Additional Project Area in Brant County, ON



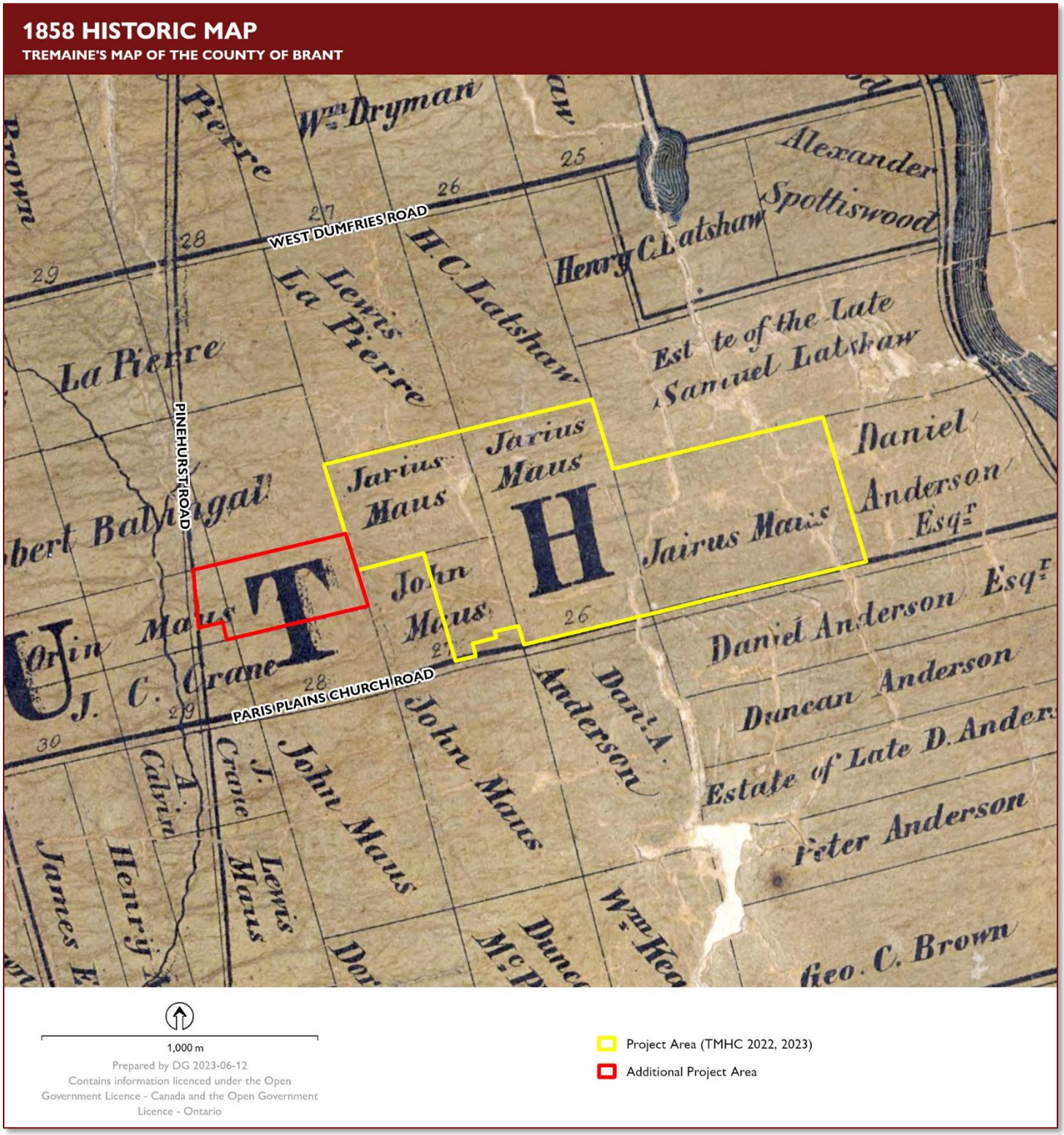
Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Additional Project Area



Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Additional Project Area



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



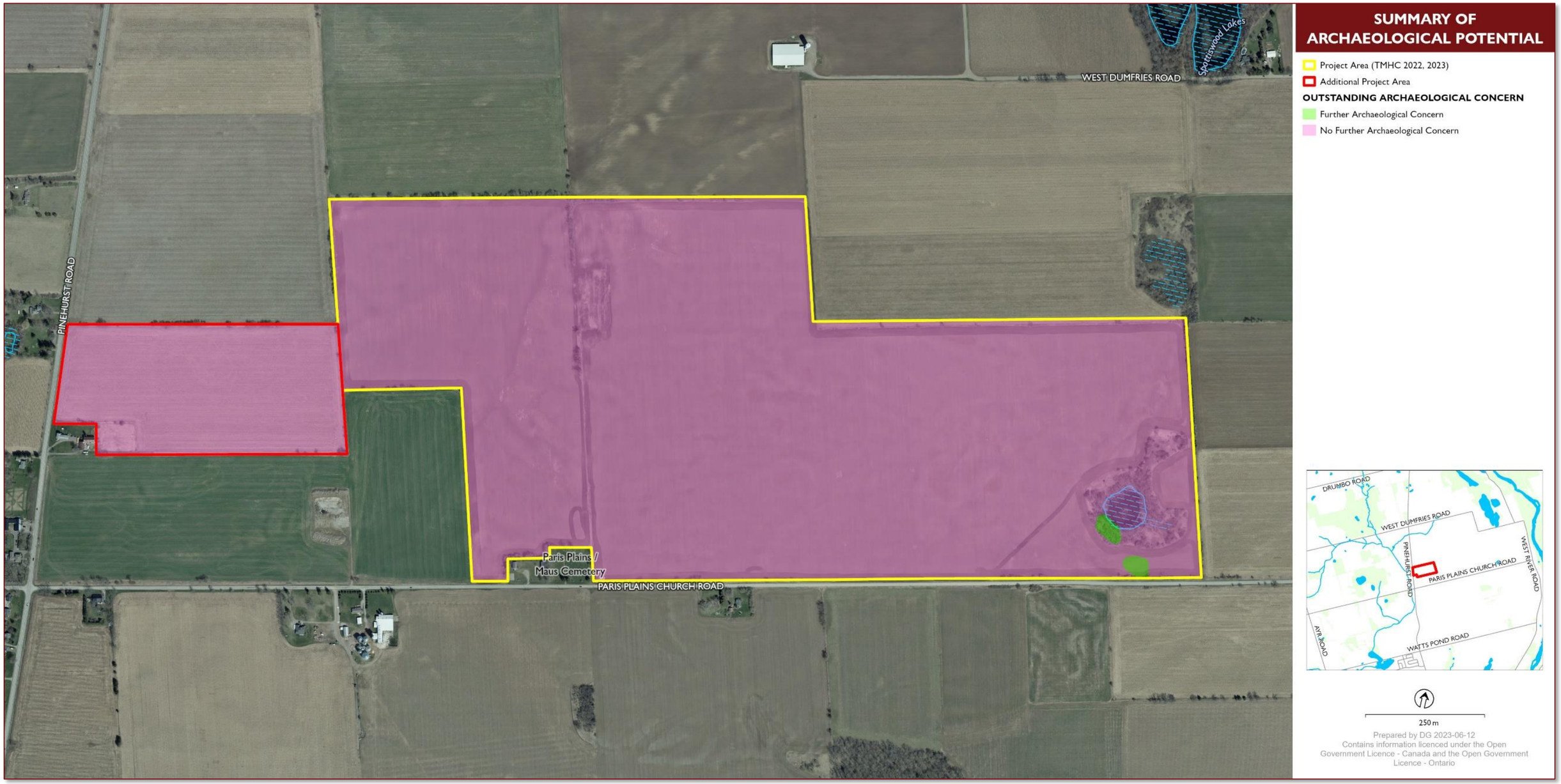
Map 5: Location of the Additional Project Area Shown on the Tremaine's 1858 Map of Brant County

Map 6: Location of the Additional Project Area Shown on the 1875 Map of South Dumfries Township

Map 7: Location of the Additional Project Area Shown on a 1966 Aerial Photograph

Map 8: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods

Map 9: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods on Proponent Mapping



Map 10: Summary of Archaeological Results

Map 11: Unaltered Proponent Mappin

APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT GLOSSARY

Lithic Tools

Biface: Bifaces are bifacially worked tools that can either be described as rough, or finished. Determining the type of biface can be difficult as there are no specific criteria for the stages in flaking reduction therefore only the terms rough and finished are used. Rough bifaces have limited bifacial thinning, and cannot be typed as a projectile point (Woodley 1993:6). The term biface is used for finished bifaces that cannot be assigned a specific function (i.e., as a knife or blade) (Woodley 1993:7).

Drill: Drills are long, thin, pointed objects. It is assumed that drills are used for boring holes in things (Woodley 1993:7). Drills can be typed by the shape of their base.

Chert Materials

Haldimand Chert: Haldimand chert is recovered from the Bois Blanc formation, within quarries near Hagersville, Innerkip, and below Onondaga chert beds west of Fort Erie (Eley and von Bitter 1989:29-30). Thin beds and nodules are observed within the host formation. Haldimand chert is often a light, grey-blue colour with fine speckling and a vitreous to waxy lustre (Eley and von Bitter 1989:19).

Kettle Point Chert: The Kettle Point formation unevenly covers the Ipperwash Formation on the shore of Lake Huron (Eley and von Bitter 1989:15). A very thin band of Kettle Point chert resides in minor interbeds within the larger shale formation, and is variable in colour with a broad range of browns, blues and blacks observed (Eley and von Bitter 1989:15). A yellow-brown waxy patina is often a characteristic of Kettle Point chert, however thin lines of various colours are a key feature of this chert type (Eley and von Bitter 1989:15).

Onondaga Chert: Onondaga chert is recovered from the Onondaga Escarpment, which runs north of the Lake Erie Shore, or from glacial till deposits in this area (Eley and von Bitter 1989:17); the Onondaga Escarpment extends from southern Ontario north of Lake Erie to northwestern New York State south of Lake Ontario. Onondaga chert would have been most likely collected from streambeds and secondary deposits north of the Lake Erie shore (Eley and von Bitter 1989:17). Onondaga chert ranges from light to dark grey, blueish grey, brown or black, and is often mottled (Eley and von Bitter 1989:17).

Selkirk Chert: Selkirk chert can be recovered from nodules, beds and lenses found within the Dundee Formation (Eley and von Bitter 1989:16-17). Two quarries in Norfolk and near Port Dover, one beach outcrop on Lake Erie, and one hillside outcrop above Dry Creek contain Selkirk chert, which is white in colour with various dark grey to grey brown inclusions (Eley and von Bitter 1989:16). Selkirk chert is dull, lusterless and is often quite dense with a high limestone content.

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Proposed Gravel Pit, Additional Project Area
320 Pinehurst Road
Part of Lot 28 and 29, Concession 4
Former Geographic Township of South Dumfries
Brant County, Ontario

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

NOT FOR PUBLIC CIRCULATION

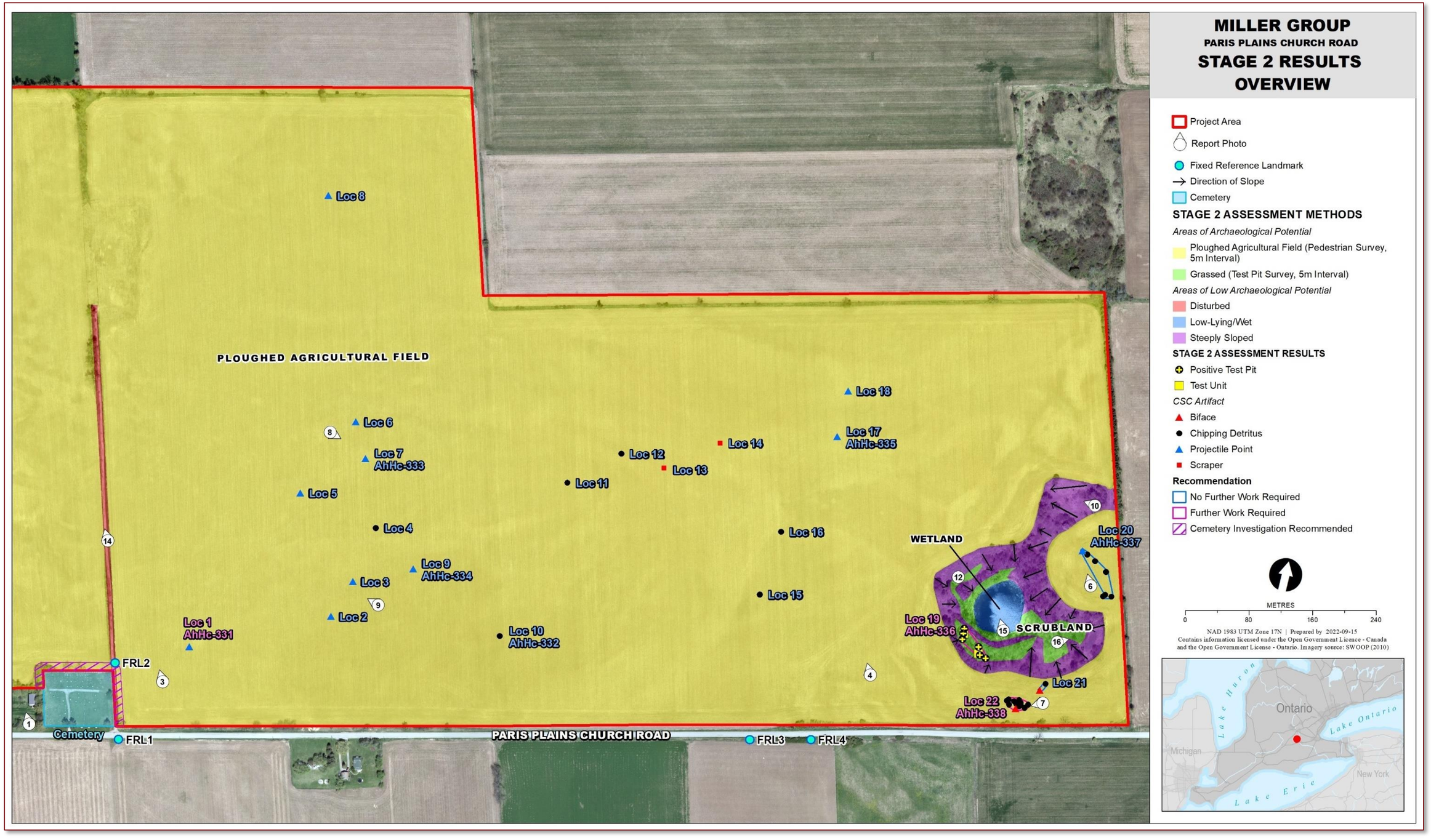
Licensee:	Matthew Beaudoin, PhD, P324
PIF No:	P324-0841-2023
Project No:	2023-143
Dated:	November 23, 2023

Archaeological Finds Data

A total of 12 Indigenous artifact findspots were identified and recorded with a Topcon FC-5000 Hyper SR RTK GPS/Glonass Network Rover. UTM Coordinates are listed in SD Table 1 below.

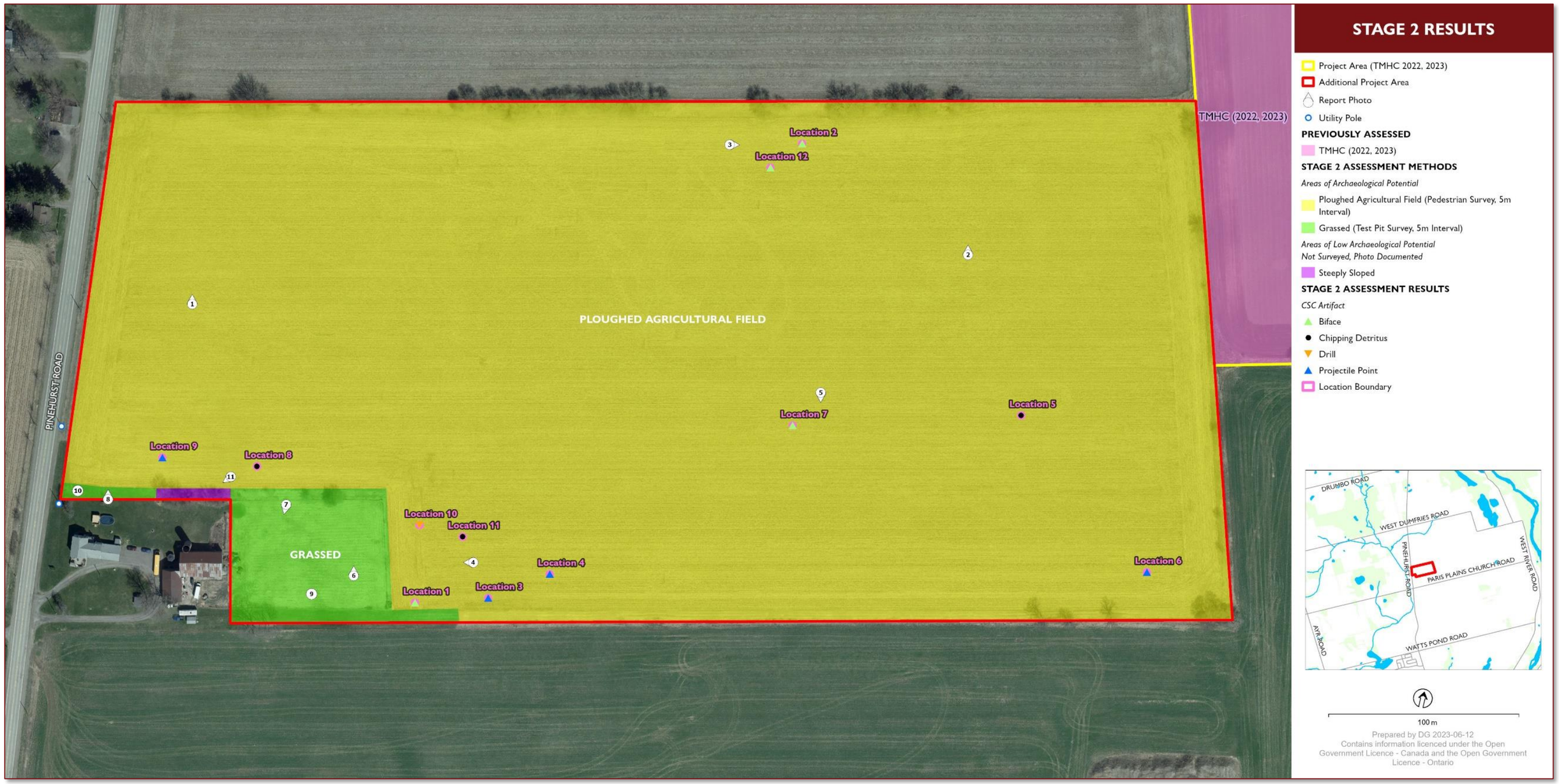
SD Table 1: Archaeological Findspots GPS Coordinates

Location	Zone	UTM Centre Point	Accuracy	Elevation (m asl)
1	17T	4787450.79N 549330.80E	<1 m	270 m
2	17T	4787732.11N 549473.21E	<1 m	271 m
3	17T	4787461.98N 549367.61E	<1 m	270 m
4	17T	4787481.63N 549396.23E	<1 m	270 m
5	17T	4787619.70N 549618.02E	<1 m	271 m
6	17T	4787554.79N 549701.17E	<1 m	270 m
7	17T	4787586.90N 549502.42E	<1 m	271 m
8	17T	4787501.38N 549233.62E	<1 m	269 m
9	17T	4787494.43N 549184.16E	<1 m	266 m
10	17T	4787490.94N 549323.78E	<1 m	270 m
11	17T	4787490.24N 549347.19E	<1 m	270 m
12	17T	4787716.01N 549459.93E	<1 m	271 m
Utility Pole	17T	4787498.09N 549128.91E	<1 m	268 m
Utility Pole	17T	4787458.34N 549136.93E	<1 m	268 m

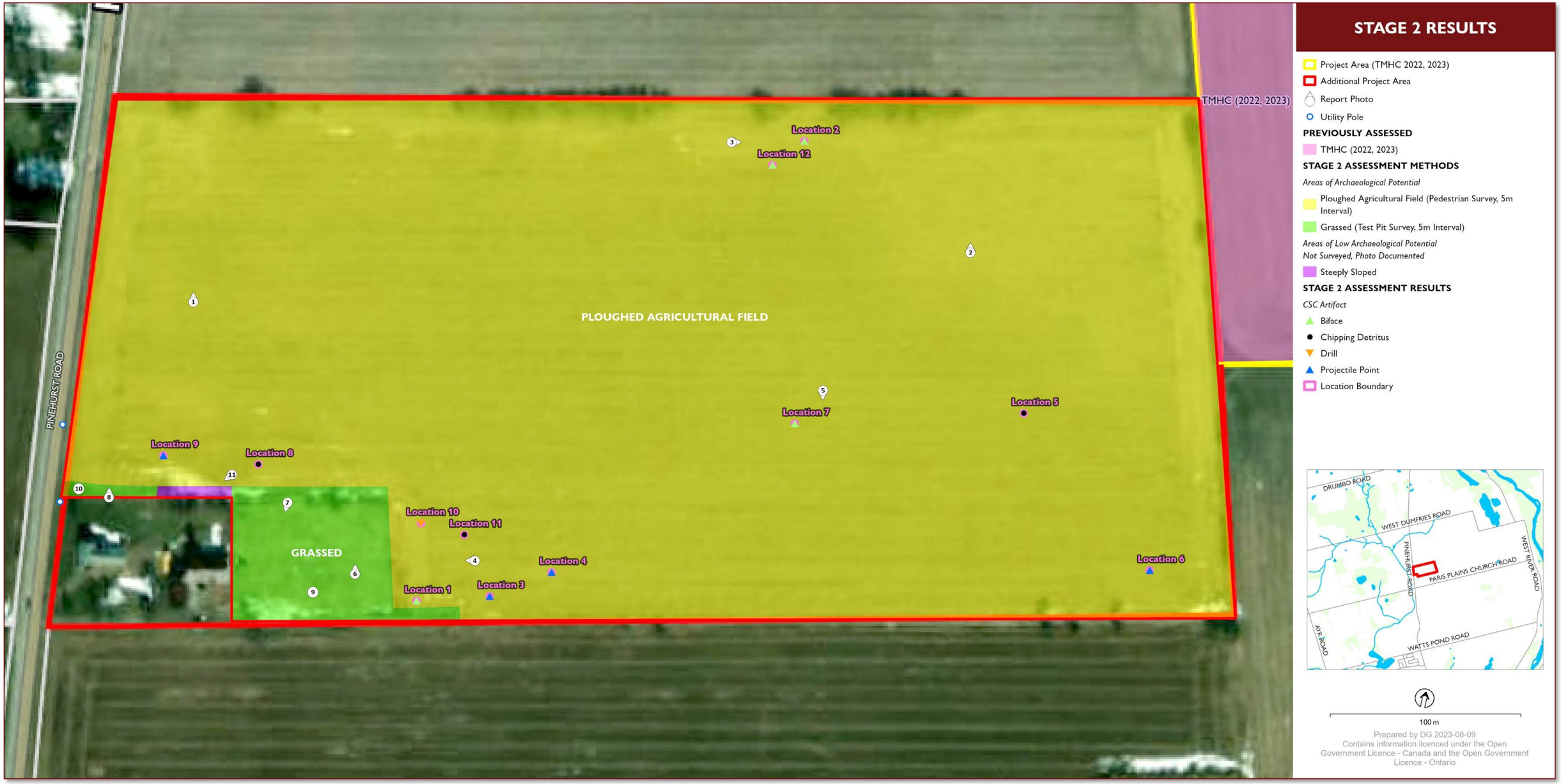


SD Map 1: Previous Stage 2 Assessment Results for 699 Paris Plains Church Road (TMHC 2022)

SD Map 2: Previous Stage 3 Assessment Results for 699 Paris Plains Church Road (TMHC 2023)



SD Map 3: Stage 2 Assessment Results



SD Map 4: Stage 2 Assessment Results on Proponent Mapping

Summary of Indigenous Engagement

The Stage 1and 2 archaeological assessment was completed in consultation with the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN), the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council via the Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI), and Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council (SNGREC). Communications regarding fieldwork were directed through email by Ayla Mykytey of TMHC. Liaisons from HDI, SNEGEC, and MCFN were present during the Stage 2 fieldwork for fulsome participation. Updates regarding the results of the fieldwork and the recommendations were provided to MCFN, HDI, and SNGREC. A copy of the report was provided to the communities for review prior to the submission of this report to the MCM.