

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of École Élémentaire Catholique Sainte-Marguerite- Bourgeois, 60 Clench Avenue, 5-7 South of Clench Avenue, Registered Plan 60, Part of Clench Tract, Geographic Township of Brantford, Brant County, now in the City of Brantford

Original Report

Prepared for:

Conseil Scolaire Catholique MonAvenir

110 Drewry Avenue

Toronto, ON M2M 1C8

Archaeological Licence: P449 (Bhardwaj)

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Conseil Scolaire Catholique MonAvenir to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of École Élémentaire Catholique Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeoys, 60 Clench Avenue, 5-7 South of Clench Avenue, Registered Plan 60, Part of Clench Tract, Geographic Township of Brantford, Brant County, now in the City of Brantford. The development envelope (project area) is approximately 1.06 hectares and consists only of a portion of the larger 60 Clench Avenue property.

The previous Stage 1 assessment, completed in 2023, entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends and a review of available aerial imagery. The evaluation of archaeological potential also took into consideration the criteria established in the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Brantford* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2014) and the *City of Brantford Waterfront Master Plan* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2010). Based on this research, it was determined that the project area retained the potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field assessment of the project area was conducted on March 8, 2024, by means of a test pit survey at five- and 10-metre intervals. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey. In accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, it is recommended that the project area be cleared of further archaeological concern. The balance of the 60 Clench Avenue property, comprising approximately 0.75 hectare, was not assessed as part of this study. Should proposed impacts from any current or future developments on the 60 Clench Avenue property extend beyond the limits of the assessed project area, additional Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment must be conducted.



Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** Jennifer Ley, Honours Bachelor of Arts (R376), Lead Archaeologist, Manager, Planning Assessment Division
- **Project Manager:** Robb Bhardwaj, Master of Arts (P449), Associate Archaeologist, Project Manager, Planning Assessment Division
- **Project Director:** Robb Bhardwaj
- **Project Administrator:** Lauren Vince, Honours Bachelor of Arts (R1235), Archaeologist, Project Administrator, Planning Assessment Division
- **Field Director:** Christian Sladic, Bachelor of Arts (R1300), Archaeologist, Field Director, Planning Assessment Division
- **Field Archaeologists:** Aaron Clemens, Master of Arts (R329), Archaeologist, Field Director, Mitigation Division; Megan Edwards, Honours Bachelor of Arts (R1343), Archaeologist, Field Director, Environmental Assessment Division; Ceileighn MacInnis, Master of Science (R1315), Archaeologist, Field Director, Mitigation Division
- **Report Preparation:** Dana Millson, Doctor of Philosophy, Archaeologist, Technical Writer, Planning Assessment Division
- **Graphics:** Andrew Clish, Bachelor of Environmental Science (P046), Senior Archaeologist, Geographic Information System Technician and Equipment Coordinator, Operations Division
- **Report Reviewers:** Robb Bhardwaj; Jennifer Ley



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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Conseil Scolaire Catholique MonAvenir to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of École Élémentaire Catholique Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeois, 60 Clench Avenue, 5-7 South of Clench Avenue, Registered Plan 60, Part of Clench Tract, Geographic Township of Brantford, Brant County, now in the City of Brantford (Figure 1). The development envelope (project area) is approximately 1.06 hectares and is a portion of the larger 60 Clench Avenue property.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Jennifer Ley (R376), and the project management and project direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449) under Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (hereafter “the Ministry”) Project Information Form P449-0760-2024. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a site plan application, as required by the City of Brantford and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture [now the Ministry], 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (hereafter “the Standards”) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2011 [now the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism]).

Permission to access the project area and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on January 23, 2024. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to the initiation of fieldwork.

Archaeological Services Inc. previously completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the project area under Ministry Project Information Form P449-0744-2023 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2023). The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment determined that approximately 50% of the project area had potential for the presence of archaeological resources. The Stage 1 report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on December 22, 2023. Background information pertinent to the current assessment has been excerpted from the Stage 1 report.



1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.) (Ferris, 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy woodworking tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Brown, 1995:13; Ellis *et alia*, 1990, 2009).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence *et alia*, 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence *et alia*, 1990:155, 164). The earliest macro-botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario dates to *circa* 1,500 B.P. Although it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet at this time, earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State dating to 2,300 B.P. suggests that similar evidence could be found here once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period (Birch and Williamson,



2013:13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers, 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), the communal site was replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson, 1990:317). By 1300-1450 C.E., this episodic community dispersal was replaced by populations occupying sites throughout the year (Dodd *et alia*, 1990:343), and by the mid-sixteenth century these small villages coalesced into larger communities (Birch *et alia*, 2021). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed.

By 1600 C.E., the Huron-Wendat communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. Samuel de Champlain in 1615 reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat were at peace and remained “la nation neutre”. Like the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral or Attawandaron people were settled village agriculturalists. By the 1640s, devastating epidemics and the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Attawandaron and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat from southern Ontario. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. By the 1690s however, the Anishinaabeg were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern Ontario. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there was no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario.



1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

The Crown Grant to the Six Nations (Treaty 4)

The project area is within the Between the Lakes Purchase (Treaty 3) and the Crown Grant to the Six Nations (Treaty 4) territory. Following the American Revolutionary War, the British Crown needed to find lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists, including approximately 2,000 members of the Six Nations confederacy who had fought alongside British troops. Due to their service to the Crown during this war and the dispossession of Indigenous lands in New York State by American forces, the English Colonial government offered to protect Six Nations peoples and give them land within the boundaries of English territory in Upper Canada. On August 8, 1783, Lord North instructed the Governor of Quebec, Sir Frederick Haldimand, to set apart land for the Six Nations people and ensure that they carried on their hunting and fur trading with the British. The Crown initially planned to provide lands for Loyalist settlers in Quebec and southeastern Ontario, including providing land in the Bay of Quinte region for Six Nations peoples. This was not suitable for many of the members of Six Nations and a contingent of approximately 1,800 community members, led by Mohawk leader Joseph Brant, requested land north of Lake Erie along the Grand River. Brant felt that the location in the Bay of Quinte was too isolated and that his followers could be better served by being closer to the Six Nations communities that chose to remain in the United States in western New York (Surtees, 1984).

Recognizing that under the terms of the Royal Proclamation the land needed to be purchased prior to settlement, Colonel John Butler was sent to negotiate with the Mississaugas of the Credit for lands east of Lake Ontario and north of Lake Erie. On May 22, 1784, the Mississaugas of the Credit agreed to cede approximately 3,000,000 acres of land containing all or part of what are now Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, and Wellington Counties as well as the Regions of Haldimand-Norfolk, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, and Waterloo. In exchange for these lands, the Mississaugas received £1180.74 worth of trade goods (Government of Canada, 2016; Surtees, 1984). Of the 3,000,000 acres, approximately 650,000 acres were set aside for the settlement of Six Nations people.



On October 25, 1784, Haldimand signed a proclamation that allotted land six miles (10 kilometres) on either side of the Grand River from its mouth at Lake Erie to its headwaters near Dundalk, Ontario. This land was to be used solely by the people of Six Nations, who were also granted the right to sell or lease the land within this territory (the Haldimand Tract) providing the Crown was first offered to purchase the land (Filice, 2018; Surtees, 1984). Under the terms of the Haldimand Proclamation, Six Nations people were authorized to “Settle upon the Banks of the River” and were allotted “for that Purpose six miles [10 kilometres] deep from each Side of [its] beginning at Lake Erie, & extending in the Proportion to [its] Head” (Filice, 2016; Johnston, 1964).

Due to uncertainties with the description of the lands in the original surrender, Treaty 3 was renegotiated on December 7, 1792, to clarify what was ceded. This largely revolved around the northern boundary of the Treaty area and in particular the area set aside for Six Nations settlement along the Haldimand Tract. The signees of the treaty on the side of the British included Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe, John Butler, Robert Kerr, Peter Russell, John McGill, and Davie William Smith. The signees of the Treaty on the side of the Mississauga included Chiefs Wabakyne, Wabanip, Kautabus, Wabaniship, and Mottotow (Government of Canada, 2016; Surtees, 1984).

As part of the 1792 renegotiation of Treaty 3, the Crown also redefined the boundaries of the Haldimand Tract. Upon review of the Haldimand Proclamation, politician and Indian Department official Sir John Johnson noted an error involving the location of the northern boundary of the tract. Haldimand had mistakenly assumed in 1784 that the headwaters of the Grand River resided within the area negotiated under Treaty 3. However, the northern reach of the Haldimand Tract was within lands that were not negotiated until 1818 under Treaties 18 and 19 (Filice, 2016; Government of Canada, 2016; Surtees, 1984). In order to clarify the boundaries of the tract, the Crown appointed surveyor Augustus Jones to complete a survey of the Haldimand Tract in 1791. In so doing, Jones redefined the borders of the Six Nations’ land parcel. This included defining the northern limit of the Haldimand Tract as Jones Baseline near the Town of Fergus in the Township of Centre Wellington. In addition, Jones established straight-lined boundaries, rather than sinuous boundaries following every curve in the river,



which can still be seen in today's municipal boundaries. Six Nations and Joseph Brant were not in agreement with this new definition and petitioned the government for control over the tract. This eventually led to the 1793 Simcoe Patent which defined the rules of land ownership and leasing within the revised 30,000 acres of land provided to Six Nations. This 1793 patent did not address those lands northeast of the Jones Baseline and continues to be a source of dispute between Six Nations and the Crown.

The difference between the original land grant of the Haldimand Proclamation and the Simcoe Patent was significant. Not only did the new territory remove the upper 275,000 acres of the tract north of Jones Baseline, Jones' redefinition of the boundaries along the portions of the Haldimand Tract within the Treaty 3 lands did not consistently provide six miles on either side of the Grand River. Six Nations of the Grand River contend that they were not involved in the renegotiation of this land and therefore the redefined territory is not consistent with the terms of the original land grant. In particular, it is the view of Six Nations of the Grand River that it was the responsibility of the Crown to provide the land that was agreed to in the Haldimand Proclamation (Six Nations of the Grand River, 2019).

Following the establishment of the Haldimand Tract, Six Nations of the Grand River began to negotiate leases within the Haldimand Tract as a means of generating income for the community. These transactions were made under the understanding that this would provide a continuous revenue stream for the Confederacy and that these represented long term leases rather than formal land sales (Six Nations of the Grand River, 2019). The Crown was responsible for administering these funds which Six Nations of the Grand River argue they never received. Many of the leases were confirmed by the Crown in 1834-5, although unauthorized sales and squatting by settlers remained a significant issue (Johnston, 1964; Lytwyn, 2005). In 1841, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Samuel P. Jarvis, informed the Six Nations of the Grand River that the only way to keep white intruders off their land would be for the Crown to manage these lands on behalf of the Nation, to be administered for their sole benefit. Under this plan, the Six Nations of the Grand River would retain lands that they actually occupied and a reserve of approximately 20,000 acres near the present-day city of



Brantford. This transfer of land to the Crown was made by the Six Nations in January 1841 (Johnston, 1964; Lytwyn, 2005).

This history and those surrenders are still contested by the Confederacy and there are numerous specific land claims that have been filed by the Six Nations of the Grand River with the federal government in regard to lands within the Haldimand Tract.

County of Brant

The County of Brant was established in 1852, comprising the townships of Burford, Brantford, South Dumfries, Onondaga, Oakland, and Tuscarora (Mika and Mika, 1977:252). Following the American Revolutionary War, the county was named after the Mohawk leader, Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) (1742-1807), who was also granted a large area of land in the county in recognition of Six Nations' contribution to the British during the war. Brant County is largely a rural area; Brantford is the only city within the county and Paris the only town. For generations, Brant County thrived in the production of tobacco; however, changing attitudes towards smoking in the late-twenty-first century led to the area refocusing on a more diverse set of crops, including corn, soybeans, and ginseng (Mika and Mika, 1977:253; County of Brant, 2022).

Geographic Township of Brantford

Historically, the project area was located in the Clench Tract, in the Geographic Township of Brantford, Brant County.

The township is said to have received its name around 1825, in honour of Joseph Brant. Much of the area covered by Brantford Township was not formally surveyed until 1830-31, when this task was undertaken by Lewis Burwell. The majority of the early "legal" Euro-Canadian settlers did not take up their land holdings until the 1830s. Several additional surveys followed in the years between 1833 and 1853 (Reville, 1920).

After survey of the township, a network of concession roads and railroads developed through the nineteenth century. These transportation routes



frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway was constructed through Brantford in 1889 and abandoned in 1965. The Lake Erie and Northern Railway was constructed through Brantford in 1915 and abandoned in 1989 (Andreae, 1997).

1.2.3 Review of Map Sources

The following review of historical mapping was completed as part of the previous Stage 1 assessment (Archaeological Services Inc., 2023) in order to determine if these sources depict any historical Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within or adjacent to the project area.

The 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Brant* (Tremaine, 1858) (Figure 2) displays the project area in the south of a parcel owned by Mrs. Clench. There are no settlement features or watercourses within or immediately adjacent to the project area limits. A settlement road is illustrated more broadly to the west and the Grand River is to the east.

The 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Brant* (Page and Smith, 1875) (Figure 3) displays the project area within a now-smaller parcel, owned by Mrs. F. Clench. A house and orchard are illustrated adjacent to a settlement road, west of the project area.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. Figure 4 displays the project area on the 1916 Brantford Topographic map (Survey Division, Department of Militia and Defence, 1916) on the 675-foot (206-metre) elevation contour in an area without trees. Present-day Clench Avenue is now illustrated along the north limit of the project area. It is displayed as a road, lined with houses, to the west, but becomes a track indicated by dashed lines north of the project area, suggesting it was unimproved. Gravel pits are indicated to the north, and the Grand River is to the east.



1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery

In order to further understand the previous land use on the project area, aerial imagery spanning 1954-2013 was reviewed. Figure 5 displays the project area on aerial photographs from 1954, 2003, 2012, and 2013 (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954; Google Earth Pro, 2023). In 1954, the project area is visible as part of a larger agricultural field. The east end of Clench Avenue is visible bounding the project area to the north and the existing residential subdivisions on the north side of the corridor are present. There is scrub land to the east and south. In 2003, there is a school building in the north of the project area, fronting Clench Avenue. Four portable classrooms are situated east of the building, and there is a paved play area immediately south and a parking lot to the west. The school yard, consisting of maintained lawn, is within the centre and south of the project area, and there is a baseball diamond immediately southeast of the project area. Agnes G. Hodge Public School is immediately west of the project area, and there is parkland to the east and south. In 2012, an extension and parking lot have been constructed in the place of the portable classrooms in the northeast of the project area, and there is an area of grading immediately south of this area. A gravel area immediately east of the grading extends into a pathway that leads to the road east of the project area. There are now four portable classrooms south of the parking lot in the west of the project area. In the 2013 image, an addition to the school is now visible in the area where there was grading in the east of the previous image. The gravel area and path to the east have been replaced with lawn, and the four portable classrooms in the west have been removed. A gravel path now winds its way through the parkland area immediately east of the project area.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

The Stage 1 report specified that a total of nine archaeological sites had been registered within a one-kilometre radius of the project area (Ministry, 2023; accessed September 14, 2023). No additional sites have been registered since the completion of the Stage 1 report. A summary of these sites is available in Table 1. All nine sites are more than 300 metres from the project area.



Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius of the Project Area

| Borden Number | Site Name | Temporal/Cultural Affiliation | Site Type | Researcher |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| AgHb-6 | TUTELA | Middle Woodland; Late Woodland | | N/A, 1974 |
| AgHb-223 | | Pre-contact | Campsite | Poulton, 1995; AMICK Consultants Limited, 2021a, 2021b |
| AgHb-226 | Locus F | Pre-contact | Campsite | Poulton, 1995; AMICK Consultants Limited, 2021a, 2021c |
| AgHb-267 | Kennedy | Euro-Canadian | Homestead | Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., 2004; Stantec Consulting, 2017a, 2017b |
| AgHb-268 | | Euro-Canadian | Midden | Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., 2004 |
| AgHb-369 | | Late Archaic | | Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., 2007a, 2007b, 2015 |
| AgHb-488 | | Euro-Canadian | | D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc., 2011, 2012 |
| AgHb-530 | | Late Woodland; Post-contact | Scatter | Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., 2016 |
| AgHb-715 | | | | Detritus Consulting Limited, 2023 |



1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, no archaeological assessments were identified on nor within 50 metres of the project area.

1.3.3 Physiography

The project area is within the sand plains of the Norfolk Sand Plain physiographic region. The Norfolk Sand Plain physiographic region is a wedge-shaped feature that extends from the Lake Erie shoreline and tapers northward to a point in Brantford on the Grand River (Chapman and Putnam 1984:153-154). The region encompasses an area of 3,134 square kilometres and consists of sands and silts that were deposited as a delta in glacial Lakes Whittlesey and Warren. A massive discharge of meltwater from the Grand River area entered the lakes between the ice front and the moraines to the northwest, building the delta from west to east as the glacier withdrew, thus covering most of the area west of the Galt Moraine with sand.

The surficial geology of the project area consists of modern alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and organics associated with the Grand River (Ontario Geological Survey, 2018). There is an alluvial terrace located approximately 472 metres south of the project area.

The project area is within the Grand River watershed (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2020). The Grand River, which flows through the City of Brantford, passes approximately 245 metres east of the project area.

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on March 8, 2024. The project area is approximately 1.06 hectares and comprises the north and central portions of the larger École Élémentaire Catholique Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeoys property at 60 Clench Avenue. It includes a school building in the north surrounded by paved playing areas and parking lots, and the north portion of a playing field of maintained lawn in the south (Figure 6); the balance of the playing field comprises the south portion of the 60 Clench Avenue property that has been excluded from the Stage 2 assessment. There is another elementary school to the west, a park



containing a paved, winding path to the east, Clench Avenue bounds the property to the north, and a park to the south.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the project area prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Christian Sladic (R1300) and was carried out in accordance with the *Standards*. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 7; Images 1-5). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System Global Positioning System unit using World Geodetic System 1984.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

While the previous Stage 1 report indicated that approximately 50% of the subject property was identified as having no potential for the presence of archaeological resources, further disturbance was documented during the Stage 2 assessment (Figure 7). This disturbance was the result of an asphalt playground within the project area. Therefore, the area of disturbance documented during the Stage 2 consisted of approximately 55% of the project area. The remaining areas of disturbance, noted in the Stage 1, consists of the footprints of a school building and its surrounding schoolyard play area, parking lot, and walkways (Image 1). In accordance with the *Standards*, Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these areas have no archaeological potential due to deep and extensive land alteration.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The balance of the project area, consisting of lawn areas adjacent to the school and part of a playing field to the south, were subject to test pit survey initiated at



five-metre intervals (Image 2). When disturbance was encountered, test pits were expanded to 10 metre intervals, in accordance with the procedures outlined in the *Standards*. All test pits were excavated stratigraphically by hand to no less than five centimetres into subsoil, and all soil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated within approximately one metre of all disturbances and/or structures where possible. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. Test pits were backfilled upon completion of the survey.

Undisturbed test pit soil profiles were encountered throughout the majority (approximately 30%) of the project area. Test pits in these areas were placed at five-metre intervals and contained approximately 30 centimetres of dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay A-horizon, overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand B-horizon (Image 3).

Disturbed test pit soil profiles were encountered in the north and southwest sections of the project area, comprising approximately 15% of the project area. These test pits were placed at 10-metre intervals and contained approximately 35 centimetres of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/1) sand and gravel construction fill, overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand B-horizon (Images 4-5).

3.0 Record of Finds

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the course of the Stage 2 field assessment. Written field notes, annotated field maps, Global Positioning System logs and other archaeological data related to the project area are located at Archaeological Services Inc.

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 His Majesty the King in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other legitimate interest groups.



4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Conseil Scolaire Catholique MonAvenir to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of École Élémentaire Catholique Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeois, 60 Clench Avenue, 5-7 South of Clench Avenue, Registered Plan 60, Part of Clench Tract, Geographic Township of Brantford, Brant County, now in the City of Brantford. The project area is approximately 1.06 hectares and is part of the larger 60 Clench Avenue property.

The previous Stage 1 assessment, completed in 2023, entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends and a review of available aerial imagery. The guidance of the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Brantford* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2014) and the *City of Brantford Waterfront Master Plan* (Archaeological Services Inc., 2010) were also considered. This research determined that the project area retained archaeological potential and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment would be required ahead of future development.

The Stage 2 field assessment was completed on March 8, 2024, by means of test pit survey at five- and 10-metre intervals. No archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the test pit survey.

5.0 Recommendations

In light of these results and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011)*, the following recommendation is made:

- a) No further archaeological assessment of the project area is required.
- b) The balance of the 60 Clench Avenue property, comprising approximately 0.75 hectare, was not assessed as part of this study. As such, this area may retain archaeological potential. Should proposed impacts from any current or future developments on the 60 Clench Avenue property extend beyond the limits of the assessed project area, as illustrated on Figure 8, additional Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and



Multiculturalism's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism must be immediately notified.

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

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Archaeological Services Inc. advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The 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, *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, Ministry of Public and Business Services Delivery 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.

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8.0 Images



Image 1: View of school building with associated paved areas adjacent; test pit survey in progress.



Image 2: View of field crew test pitting.



Image 3: View of typical undisturbed test pit soil profile.



Image 4: View of disturbed test pit soil profile from the southeast part of the project area.

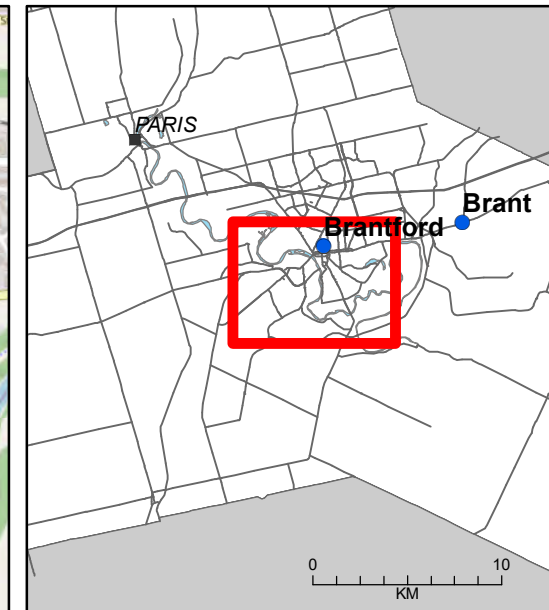
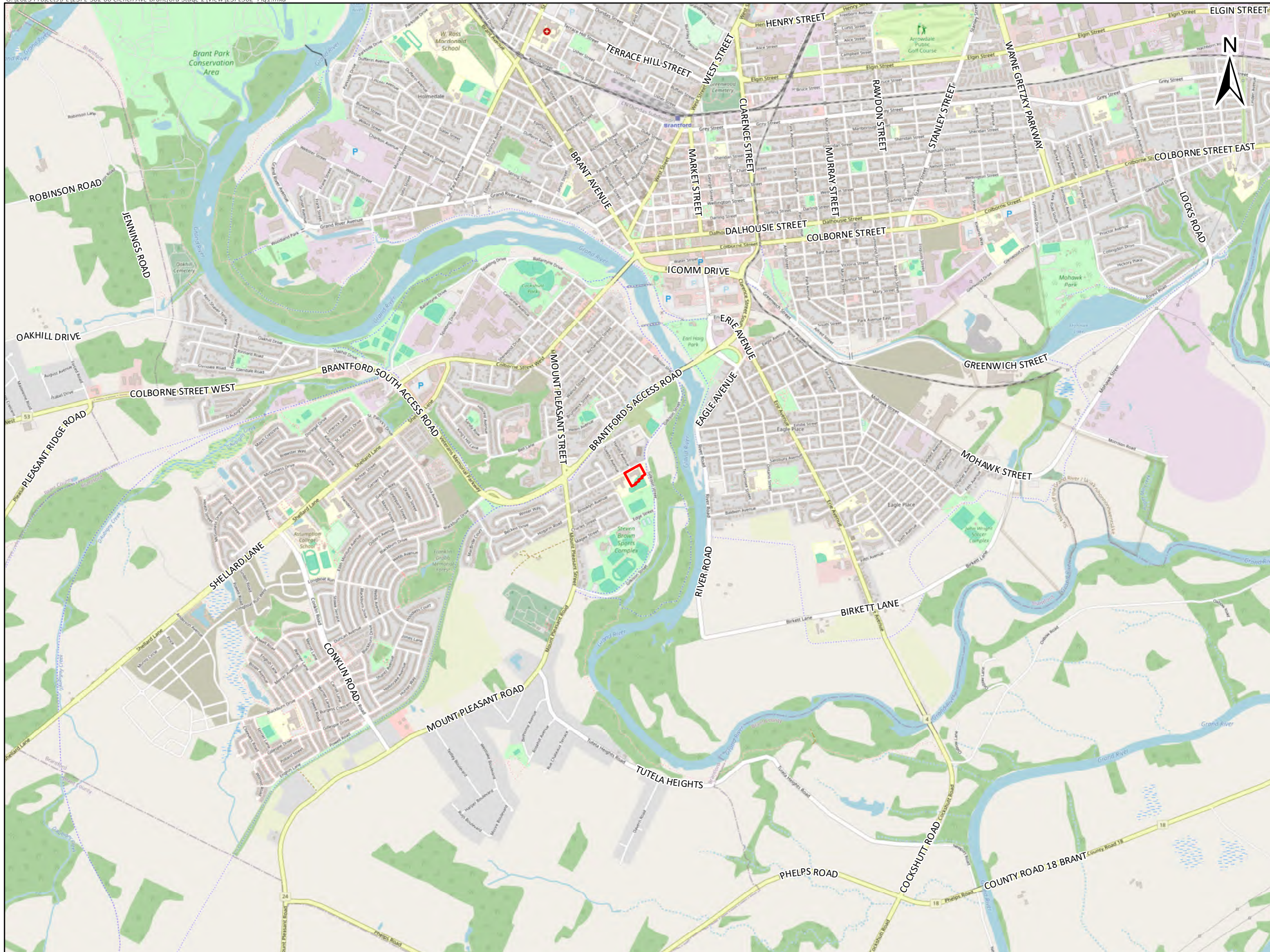


Image 5: View of disturbed test pit soil profile from the north of the project area.

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures





 PROJECT AREA

Sources: Open Street Map
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:25,000
 Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 23PL-502
 DATE: 2024-02-07
 DRAWN BY: A.C.
 FILE: 23PL502_Fig1

 **Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services**
 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Project Area



Figure 2: Project Area located on the 1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Brant

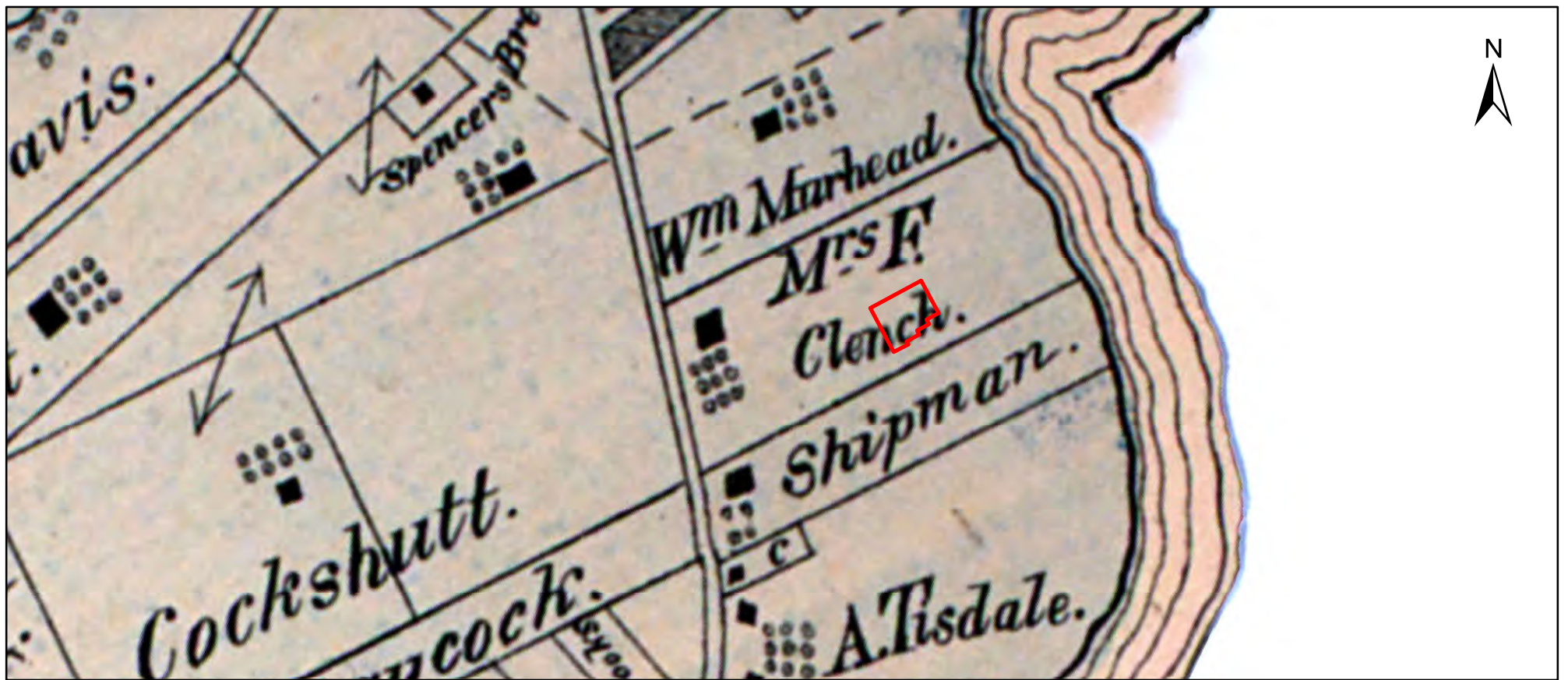


Figure 3: Project Area located on the 1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Brant



Figure 4: Project Area located on the 1916 Brantford Topographic Map



1954



2003



2012




2013



 PROJECT AREA

Sources:

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:4,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

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Metres

FRAME 2003, 2012, AND 2013

ASI PROJECT NO.: 23PL-502 DRAWN BY: A.C.
DATE: 2024-02-07 FILE: 23PL502_Fig5

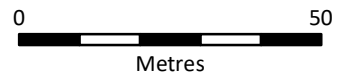
Figure 5: Project Area located on 1954, 2003, 2012, and 2013 Aerial Imagery



 PROJECT AREA

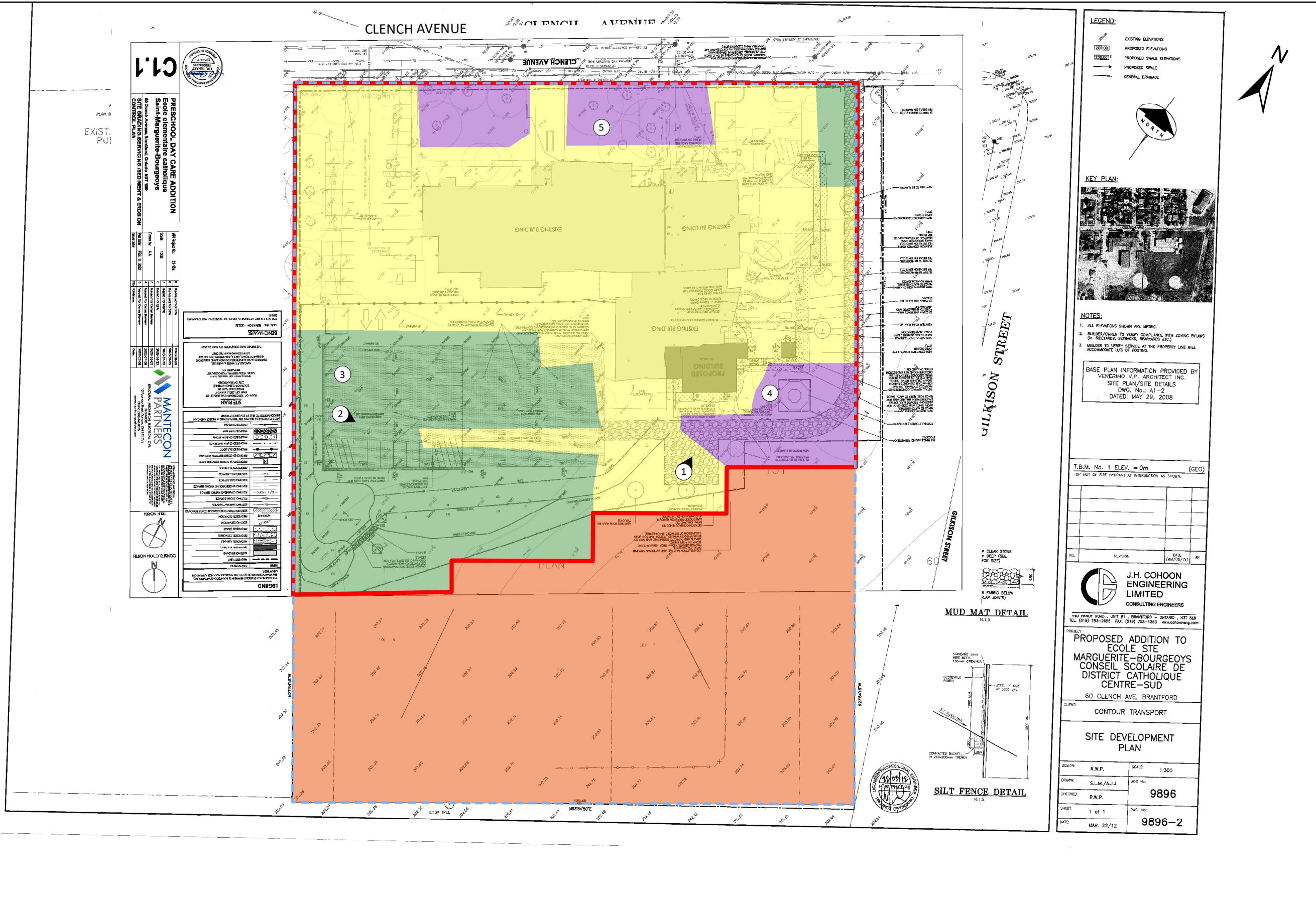
Sources: Google Earth

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:1,250
 Page Size: 8.5 x 11



ASI PROJECT NO.: 23PL-502 DRAWN BY: A.C.
 DATE: 2024-02-08 FILE: 23PL502_Fig6

Figure 6: Existing Conditions of the Project Area



| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| | PROJECT AREA TEST PIT PHOTO PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION | TEST PIT SURVEY - 5m INTERVALS TEST PIT SURVEY - 10m INTERVALS DISTURBED - NO POTENTIAL | 60 CLENCH AVENUE PROPERTY LIMITS STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REQUIRED IN THE EVENT OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OUTSIDE OF THE PROJECT AREA LIMITS | Sources: Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:800 Page Size: 11 x 17 | 0 25 Metres ASI PROJECT NO.: 23PL-502 DATE: 2024-06-07 DRAWN BY: A.C. FILE: 23PL502_Fig8 |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|

Figure 8: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results