

APPENDIX G

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Municipal Class EA
Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge Replacement
Part of Lot 14, Concession A
Geographic Township of Arran-Elderslie
Bruce County, Ontario**

Original Report

Submitted to:
Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

Prepared for:
B.M. Ross and Associates Limited
62 North Street
Goderich, ON N7A 2T4

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



Licensee: Lara Wood, M.A., PI078
PIF No: PI078-0146-2021 (Stage 1 & 2)
Project No: 2021-177
Draft Dated: November 26, 2021



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted as part of a Municipal Class EA for the removal of the Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge and a proposed temporary bridge located in Paisley, Ontario. The current Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge will be demolished and replaced in 2022 with a new bridge in the same alignment with two traffic lanes and two sidewalks. The temporary bridge will span the Saugeen River to provide a detour route while the existing the Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge is being replaced. The temporary detour will travel east-west along Goldie Street, then across the Saugeen River to Church Street. The project area is roughly 0.31 ha (0.76 ac) in size and is located within the road allowance and part of Lot 14, Concession A, in the Geographic Township of Arran-Elderslie, Village of Paisley, Bruce County, Ontario. The temporary bridge project area contains manicured grass and a forested area adjacent to the Saugeen River and an artificial berm and paved parking lot. The Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge project area contains the existing bridge and associated right-of-way (ROW). In 2021 TMHC was contracted by B.M. Ross and Associates Ltd. to carry out the assessment, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there were archaeological resources present within the project area.

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 project area and previous archaeological assessments within 50 m. The background study indicated that the property had potential for the recovery of archaeological resources due the proximity (i.e., within 300 m) of features that signal archaeological potential, namely:

- watercourses (Saugeen River and Teeswater River);
- mapped 19th-century thoroughfares (Goldie Street and Queen Street); and,
- registered heritage properties.

The project area consists of non-ploughable lands (manicured grass and forested); these were subject to Stage 2 assessment via standard test pit survey at a 5 m transect interval (10%; 0.03 ha) and a 10 m transect interval (3%; 0.01 ha), in keeping with provincial standards. A portion of the project area was steeply sloped and deemed of low archaeological potential and was photo-documented (16%, 0.01 ha). The remainder of the project area (71%, 0.22 ha) was determined to be disturbed and was photo documented.

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, the following recommendations are made:

- No areas of archaeological potential were identified within the footprint of the existing bridge replacement. As such, the project area should be considered free of archaeological concern.
- No archaeological materials were recovered from the test pit survey and the remainder of the temporary bridge area of impacts has been determined to be disturbed. As such, the project area should be considered free of archaeological concern.
- No in-water impacts are planned for the existing or temporary bridge. If in-water impacts are planned for either the existing bridge or the temporary bridge, the Marine Archaeology Checklist must be completed.
- If plans change to include additional areas of impact, additional archaeological assessment will be required.



Our recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 5.0 of this report and to the MHSTCI' review and acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.



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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager	Lara Wood, M.A. (PI078)
Project Administrator	Kellie Theaker
Health and Safety Coordinator	Amanda DiLoreto-Bendek, M.A. (R317)
Fieldwork Coordination	Johnathan Freeman, M.A. (P274)
Field Director	Joseph (Lena) Motley, B.Sc. (RI277)
Field Technician	Patryk Weglorz, M.Sc. (RI170)
GIS Mapping	David Gostick, B.A. Krissy Nickle, B.Sc.
Report Writer	Kelly Gostick, M.A. (RI189)
Researcher	Kelly Gostick, M.A. (RI189)
Senior Review	Matthew Beaudoin, Ph.D. (P324)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kelly Vader	B.M. Ross and Associated Ltd.
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TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Saugeen Ojibway Nation

The project area is located within the traditional territory of Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation and Saugeen First Nation, collectively Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON). SON's Traditional Territory is bounded on the south by the Maitland River system from Goderich to past Arthur, on the west by the Canada/USA border in the middle of Lake Huron, on the north by a line along the midpoint of the channel between the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula and Manitoulin Island, and on the east by a line down the middle of Georgian Bay. The SON also asserts Aboriginal title over that portion of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay within their Territory. The people of the Chippewas of Nawash and Saugeen First Nations have lived, fished, hunted, and traded throughout these lands for generations and continue to do so today. They have a deep connection to the lands within their traditional territory. This includes cultural heritage: spiritual and sacred sites, artifacts and archaeological sites, built heritage, and cultural heritage landscapes. It also includes care and protection for the Ancestors and their resting places.

Historic Saugeen Métis

The project area is also within the settlement, resource gathering, and historic trading areas of the Historic Saugeen Métis. The Historic Saugeen Métis are descended from unions between European traders and First Nations women. The Historic Saugeen Métis hunt, fish, trap, and harvest the lands and waters of the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula and Lake Huron.



ABOUT TMHC

Established in 2003, with a head office in London, Ontario, TMHC provides a broad range of archaeological assessment heritage planning and consultation services throughout the Province of Ontario, founded on over forty years of progressive and responsible experience. We provide consulting services for Indigenous communities, municipal heritage planning and training, public outreach and educational programs, and have established specialties in community engagement, cemetery investigations, faunal analysis and ground penetrating radar surveys. Since TMHC's inception, we have evolved with the needs of our clients, the demands of the regulatory environment, and the growth in the industry.

Since 2004, TMHC has held retainers with Infrastructure Ontario (formerly the Ontario Realty Corporation), Hydro One, the Ministry of Transportation and the City of Hamilton. Presently, TMHC was successfully added to the Infrastructure Ontario, Ministry of Transportation, Hydro One, Metrolinx, and Niagara Parks retainers. In addition, TMHC has successfully managed a wider variety of highly sensitive, large, and complicated projects and have a proven track record in successfully managing and navigating them to completion. In 2013, TMHC earned the Ontario Archaeological Society's award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management.

KEY STAFF BIOS

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD., Principal, Manager – Archaeological Assessments

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

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

Lara Wood, M.A. Manager – Transportation Projects

Lara holds a Master's degree in Anthropology from the University of Western Ontario and a professional archaeological licence with the Province of Ontario. With over twelve years of experience in the sector, Lara has extensive experience completing archaeological assessments required under a variety of regulatory triggers including Environmental Assessments (EAs), Transit Project Assessment Processes (TPAPs), and private development projects. During this work, Lara has developed meaningful relationships through engagement with multiple Indigenous communities in Ontario. Lara regularly coordinates with clients, Indigenous communities, and various approval authorities, to ensure that projects are completed efficiently and conform to provincial and Indigenous community requirements. She is an active member of the Ontario Archaeological Society and the Canadian Archaeological Association.



STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The attached Report (the “Report”) has been prepared by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants 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
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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:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Kelly Gostick'.

Kelly Gostick, M.A. (R1189)

Senior Report Writer/Staff Archaeologist

Licensee:

A handwritten signature in purple ink that reads 'Lara Wood'.

Lara Wood, M.A. (P1078)

Manager – Transportation Projects

Report reviewed by:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Matthew Beaudoin'.

Matthew Beaudoin, Ph.D. (P324)

Principal/Manager of Archaeological Assessment

I PROJECT CONTEXT

I.1 Development Context

I.1.1 Introduction

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted as part of a Municipal Class EA for the replacement of the Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge and a installation of a proposed temporary bridge located in Paisley, Ontario. The current Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge will be demolished and replaced with a new bridge in the same alignment with two traffic lanes and two sidewalks in 2022. A temporary bridge will span the Saugeen River to provide a detour route while the existing Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge is being replaced. The temporary detour will travel east-west along Goldie Street, then across the Saugeen River to Church Street. The project area is roughly 0.31 ha (0.76 ac) in size and is located within the road allowance and part of Lot 14, Concession A, in the Geographic Township of Arran-Elderslie, Village of Paisley, Bruce County, Ontario. The temporary bridge project area contains manicured grass and a forested area adjacent to the Saugeen River and an artificial berm and paved parking lot. The Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge project area contains the existing bridge and associated right-of-way (ROW). In 2021 TMHC was contracted by B.M. Ross and Associates Ltd. to carry out the assessment, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there were archaeological resources present within the project area.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed under the professional archaeological license of Lara Wood, M.A. (P1078) and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011, “Standards and Guidelines”). Permission to enter the property and carry out all required archaeological activities, including collecting artifacts when found, was given by Kelly Vader of B.M. Ross and Associates Ltd.

I.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 *Environmental Assessment Act* provides for the protection and conservation of the environment. In this case, the environment is widely defined to cover “cultural heritage” resources. Section 5(3)(c) of the Act stipulates that heritage resources to be affected by a proposed undertaking be identified during the environmental screening process. Within the EA process, the purpose of a Stage 1 background study is to



determine if there are known cultural resources within the proposed study area, or potential for such resources to exist. Subsequently, it can act as a planning tool by identifying areas of concern that, where possible, could be avoided to minimize environmental impact. It is also used to determine the need for a Stage 2 field assessment involving the search for archaeological sites.



2 STAGE I BACKGROUND REVIEW

2.1 Research Methods and Sources

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

- an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) 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 MHSTCI's PastPortal system that compiled a list of registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the project area (completed September 22, 2021)
- 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 provided by geographynetwork.ca;
- 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 and physiographic data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), and both 1:50,000 (Natural Resources Canada) and finer scale topographic mapping.

When compiled, background information was used to create a summary of the characteristics of the 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 Project Area: Overview and Physical Setting

The project area is located in the Village of Paisley, Ontario and consists of the existing Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge and associated ROW, and a proposed temporary bridge location spanning the Saugeen River at 382 Goldie Street and 391 Queen Street North. The temporary bridge will span the Saugeen River to provide a detour route while the existing Teeswater River Bridge is being replaced. The temporary detour will travel east-west along Goldie Street, then across the Saugeen River to Church Street. There are no planned in-water impacts at this time for the project. The project area is roughly 0.31 ha (0.76 ac) in size and is located within the road allowance and part of Lot 14, Concession A, in the Geographic Township of Arran-Elderslie, Village of Paisley, Bruce County, Ontario (Maps 1, 2 and 3). The project area contains manicured grass and a forested area adjacent to the Saugeen River, an artificial berm and paved parking lot and the existing Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge and associated ROW. The surrounding area is residential and commercial in nature.

The project area falls within the Saugeen Clay Plain physiographic region, as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984; Map 5). The Saugeen Clay Plain is situated in the drainage basin of the Saugeen River, and is underlain by deep stratified clay deposited in a bay of Lake Warren. Although the dominant landscape of this area is clay plain, there are a number of variant minor topographic elements, including sand plains and groups of glacial kames (Chapman and Putnam 1984:159-160). The soils within the project area consist of Saugeen Silty Clay Loam and Bottom lands. Saugeen Silty Clay Loam is a soil type with good drainage formed on Lacustrine materials (Hoffman and Richards 1954:71-72; Map 6). Saugeen soils are well suited for agriculture such as wheat, oats and barley. The project area lies within the Saugeen River drainage. The Saugeen River runs adjacent to the project area and the Teeswater River is approximately 50 m southwest of the project area (Map 7).

2.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

According to PastPortal (accessed September 22, 2021) there are no registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the project area.

2.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50 m

During the course of this study no record was found of any archaeological investigations within 50 m of the project area. However, it should be noted that the MHSTCI currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments to assist in this determination.

2.2.4 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

The Stage 1-2 fieldwork was conducted on October 6, 2021, in overcast and cool weather conditions under the direction of J. Motley, B.Sc. (R1277).



2.3 Project Context: Historical Context

2.3.1 Indigenous Settlement in Bruce County

Our archaeological knowledge of past Indigenous occupation and land use in this portion of Bruce County is limited, largely due to a paucity of cultural resource management and research based archaeological assessments. Using existing data and regional syntheses, it is possible to propose a generalized model of Indigenous settlement in Bruce County. The general themes, time periods and cultural traditions of Indigenous settlement, based on archaeological evidence, are provided below and in Table 1.

Table 1: Chronology of Indigenous Settlement in Bruce County

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



2.3.1.1 Paleo Period

The first inhabitants of Bruce County lived in small, mobile bands that moved across the landscape in pursuit of the large migratory game, particularly caribou that were the staple of their subsistence. Ontario at the time still experienced a cold and harsh climate, with open spruce woodland dominating between 12,500 and 10,000 BP and tundra conditions between 11,200 – 10,300 BP. Between 11,000-10,400 BP, with the exception of the Niagara Escarpment, all of the Bruce Peninsula was submerged beneath pro-glacial Lake Algonquin (Cowan and Sharpe 2007:20).

The Paleo period is divided into two basic timeframes, distinguished by styles of chipped stone arrowheads or projectile points. The Early Paleo period (11,000 – 10,400 BP) is associated archaeologically with carefully crafted leaf-shaped points or spear heads, donned with long narrow channels or flutes that along the central axis of the point perpendicular to the base. These large points are better known further south in Ontario, although finds have also been made in neighbouring Grey County and many occur on Fossil Hill chert which outcrops on the Escarpment near Blue Mountain. The archaeological hallmark of the Late Paleo period (10,400 – 9500 BP) are smaller lanceolate spear points that, while still finely made, do not exhibit the characteristic flutes of earlier times and often occur on different raw materials, including quartzite from Sheguiandah on Manitoulin Island.

In general, documented Paleo sites in Ontario are rare, small and ephemeral. Given their considerable age, organic materials rarely survive and hence, archaeologically, they are known primarily from stone tools, including the spear tips identified above, alongside scraping, cutting, splitting and crushing tools used to manipulate plant and animal raw materials used for food, clothing, shelter and other necessities of life. Quite often they are associated with former glacial shorelines, which were the focus of caribou migratory routes.

To date, no Paleo period sites have been identified in Bruce County. This is partly due to the fact that some areas were submerged beneath glacial lakes for part of the period, although many of the locales where Paleo sites are likely to exist have not been subject to a significant amount of archaeological study.

2.3.1.2 Archaic Period

The Archaic period is a long, broadly defined period that encompasses long trajectories of subsistence and technological changes, in part as a continuing adaptation to climate and vegetation changes. The period essentially spans a long period of time between the post-glacial Paleo Period characterized by primarily big game hunters and the Woodland Period, associated with emergent horticulture, the introduction of longer-term settlements and pottery technology. Archaeologists generally recognize three major temporal divisions within the Archaic Period – Early (ca. 10,000 – 8000 BP), Middle (8000 – 4500 BP) and Late (4800 to 2800 BP) – generally defined by distinctive projectile point styles and other unique stone tool categories.

The Early Archaic period witnessed warming temperatures and fluctuating lake levels. By about 9 500 BP there was a shift from the primarily coniferous forests of early times to mixed forest conditions that were favourable for deer, elk and moose. Early Archaic populations continued the mobile lifestyle of their predecessors and had a more varied diet exploiting a larger range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. A seasonal pattern of warm-season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold-weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Early Archaic sites are also quite rare on the landscape, with many potentially submerged as water levels rose to those of modern-day Lake Huron. As groups continued to live a mobile lifestyle, Early Archaic sites are often small and consist largely of stone tools and stone manufacturing waste. Three distinctive projectile point styles are associated with the Early Archaic: Side-



Notched (10 000-9700 BP), Kirk/Nettling Corner-Notched (9800-8900 BP), and LeCroy Bifurcate-Based (8900-8000 BP). These can be associated with heavy, roughly-flaked woodworking chopper/scrapers, ground axe-like celts and ground and polished slate tubes that may have served as atlatl (dart/spear-thrower) weights.

Throughout Ontario generally sites dating to the Middle Archaic are more commonly encountered, partially a reflection of great population density during this time and patterns of more regular and intensive utilization and occupation of resource-rich zones, albeit still on a seasonal basis. In Bruce County, Middle Archaic sites are still relatively rare, partially due to the limited archaeological investigation that has occurred within its bounds but also due to the fact that continued fluctuating lake levels contributed to many sites being inundated.

By 7000-6000 BP mixed coniferous-deciduous forests were prevalent and bore significant nut-producing species (oak, walnut, butternut, hickory and beech) that attracted wapiti (elk) and white-tailed deer populations. Archaeological evidence also suggests that Middle Archaic populations were both hunters and fishers, indicated by the recovery of fishing apparatus, such as cobble netsinkers, and regular occurrence of sites along waterways, especially adjacent to rapids, many of which are still popular fishing spots today.

The artifacts relating to or diagnostic of the Middle Archaic are more diverse than those from earlier times, with significant variability over the period's lengthy duration. Many of the earliest Middle Archaic projectile points are side-notched pieces or stemmed variations of earlier bifurcate base points with serrated edges from extensive resharpening. Corner- and side-notched spear points continued in use through the Middle Archaic period. Formal ground and polished stone tools are more common by this time, including axes, "bannerstones" (possibly weights for atlatls or spear-throwers, or for use as ornamental or ceremonial objects). In general, the diversity of artifacts are reflecting of a wider range of activities, subsistence and otherwise, including hunting, fishing, wood and bone working, hide processing and so on. While it is not immediately evident archaeologically that watercraft were made and used during this time, it is none the less possible.

In the western Great Lakes, some Middle Archaic sites have produced items of local source copper or "native copper," as described by archaeologists to distinguish Canadian Shield derived material from that brought to North America by European explorers thousands of years later. Indigenous populations modified naturally occurring or mined copper nuggets through cold hammering and annealing into a variety of tools – projectile points, hooks, adzes and ornamental items. These, alongside copper raw materials, were traded throughout the Upper Great Lakes. Occasionally native copper artifacts are found at significant distances from sources around Lake Superior, suggesting an extensive and wide-reaching trading network existed by this time that encompassed lands within what is now Bruce County. A tanged projectile point was recovered from the east side of the Bruce Peninsula in Eastnor Township to the south of Barrow Bay and a 5.5kg (12 pound) native copper nugget was found along the Lake Huron shore near the mouth of the Saugeen River (Fitzgerald 2016). While most intensively practiced during the Middle Archaic period, native copper working continued into the Late Archaic and Woodland periods, although the objects from more recent times were generally ornamental or ritual in nature and often occur in mortuary contexts.

Late Archaic period sites are far more plentiful in Bruce County, partially a reflection of the fact that these sites were never inundated as essentially modern lake levels were achieved by that time. In addition, climate and environmental conditions mimicked those of modern day. The Late Archaic period is once again defined based on the occurrence of distinctive projectile point styles that are divided into three overarching time periods or complexes: Narrow Point (ca. 4500-3800 BP); Broad Point (ca. 4000-3400 BP); and Small Point or



Terminal Archaic (ca. 3500-2800 BP). Two notable developments occur during this period. The first is the invention of the bow and arrow, thought to be reflected in the manufacture of much smaller projectile points for arrow tips. The second is the elaboration of mortuary traditions, as reflected in the documentation of Indigenous burials with highly elaborate grave goods that include ritual, ornamental and utilitarian items of local and non-local origin (e.g., native copper items, marine shell, unworked galena cubes and powdered red ochre). While archaeologists interpret these highly elaborate burials (referred to as “Glacial Kame” for their occurrence in glacial landforms of the same name) as the first formal Indigenous cemeteries, it should be noted that evidence from earlier burials is absent largely due to environmental conditions that inhibited preservation over longer time periods.

2.3.1.3 Early, Middle and Transitional Woodland Periods

Three hallmarks characterize the Woodland period: the appearance of earthenware pottery in the Great Lakes area around 2800 BP (800 BCE), the development of the practice of agriculture and the emergence of populations subsiding primarily on crop staples corn, beans and squash, and the appearance of major longer term settlements. Whereas earlier populations practiced a settlement system comprised of seasonal movements to camps, activity areas and resource zones on a seasonal and semi-seasonal basis (a cycle that continued into modern times for some Indigenous groups), some Woodland period peoples lived in larger villages that were moved only when local resources were depleted. Archaeologists recognize three very wide-sweeping time divisions in the Woodland period reflecting considerable change in tools, technology and settlement-subsistence practices: Early (ca. 2800 to 2400 BP, ca. 800 to 400 BCE), Middle (ca. 2400 to 1300 BP, ca. 400 BCE to 700 CE), and Late (ca. 1100 to 350 BP, ca. 900 to 1650+ CE).

The Early Woodland is defined in Bruce County by sites attributed to what archaeologists call the Meadowood cultural complex (2800 to 2400 BP), associated with the oldest style of pottery known in Ontario - Vinette I, thick- and straight-sided pots with tapering bottoms and cord- or fabric-roughened surfaces and lacking formal decoration. This pottery is similar to that manufactured around the same time by populations in Michigan and Ohio. Triangular preforms or tool blanks are also characteristic of Meadowood and exhibit considerable technical skill and craftsmanship. That these are found in large caches in proximity to primary chert outcrops suggests they were potentially mass produced, utilized in systems of widespread exchange throughout the Great Lakes and transformed into various tool forms like projectile points, hide scrapers and drills. Other Early Woodland projectile point types, like Turkey-tail and Adena Stemmed, show equal technical prowess in their execution and tie into widespread trade networks extending into Ohio. The Early Woodland archaeological cultures of Ontario continue the mortuary traditions of Late Archaic times and show connections to the elaborate ceremonial traditions of the Adena mortuary complex of the central Ohio Valley that included geometric and animal-form earthworks and burial mounds. The first evidence of domesticated plants (gourds, pumpkins, squash and sunflowers) also occurs in the Early Woodland.

The Middle Woodland period is associated with pottery vessels with more outflaring rims and exterior surfaces decorated with bands of stamped motifs made by impressing the edge of a scallop shell (or similar looking tool) (i.e., pseudo-scallop shell) or toothed comb (dentate stamp), with the former more common in the later part of the period. Regional differences are notable across Ontario during the Middle Woodland, with the manifestation between the Bruce Peninsula and the Niagara Peninsula identified as “Saugeen,” named for signature sites identified in Bruce County along the Saugeen River, some of which are burials. The latter suggest an association with the ca. 200 BCE to 500 CE Hopewell culture in southern and central Ohio associated with impressive burial mounds and earthworks, highly elaborate stone tool technologies and

extensive, almost pan-American exchange networks indicated by the occurrence of non-local objects from thousands of miles distant

Middle Woodland sites are larger and more frequent than Early Woodland sites in Ontario, likely due to population growth resulting from more intensive exploitation of fish. The distribution of Middle Woodland sites across Ontario suggests a shift from the Late Archaic-Early Woodland settlement pattern of larger band sizes in winter combined with summer dispersal into smaller groups to one of summer aggregations of large groups of people in highly accessible riverine areas with resource abundance (e.g., river rapids, river/stream mouths where spear fishing produced a rich subsistence base) and winter dispersal to smaller nuclear and extending family or small band camps. During the late summer and fall, extended families dispersed to shallow bays to net fall-spawning fish (i.e., whitefish, lake herring/cisco, and lake trout) and into the interior to harvest wild rice. Dispersal into small, mobile extended-family groups during periods of reduced food availability continued during the late fall and winter with the trapping and hunting of fur-bearing mammals being pursued from small, sheltered camps scattered throughout the interior.

By the end of the late Middle Woodland period and into the early part of the Late Woodland pottery vessels emerged with more globular forms with rounded bases and heavily cord- or fabric-roughened exteriors with decoration created through impressing the ends of small circular tools (punctates) along the neck and twisted cords, cord-wrapped sticks and other cord-wrapped implements along the rim. Projectile points fashioned from pentagonal blanks as well as triangular forms also define this transition between Middle and Late Woodland.

2.3.1.4 Late Woodland Period

During the Late Woodland period a warming trend between ca. 900 to 1250 CE, allowed for a more intensive pursuit of corn agriculture and its expansion to even marginal locales. Although intensive agricultural was not possible in the upper Bruce Peninsula which is characterized by poor soil development, conditions were conducive to it in the narrow Huron Fringe, the Lake Huron shore between Red Bay and Point Clark, and at the mouths of the Beaver and Bighead valleys at the head of Georgian Bay. At the tip of the Bruce Peninsula an anomalous pocket of sandy loam and loam soils surrounded by water on three sides could have supported the cultivation of domesticated plants if the growing season was suitable. By providing a plentiful and storable, year-round food source, corn agriculture permitted the longer term settlement of locales, resulting in the creation of large village sites comprised of multiple extended families. While certain Great Lakes Indigenous populations practiced an agricultural lifestyle from this point on, Bruce Peninsula Algonquin groups practiced agriculture more intermittently and continued their diverse hunter-fisher-gatherer subsistence strategy. In fact, a cooling trend between ca. 1430 and 1850 CE encouraged a shorter growing season and full-scale adoption of agriculture by Bruce County Indigenous populations during this period.

The Late Woodland period in Bruce County is still poorly understood, primarily because the archaeological record has been traditionally interpreted using biases from other parts of Ontario where it is both better known from a larger sample of archaeological sites and associated with historically documented Iroquoian groups like the Tionnontate (or Petun) near Blue Mountain, Huron-Wendat in primarily Simcoe County and Attawandaron or Neutral in southwestern Ontario, and their ancestral populations. The Late Woodland 14th century Nodwell site is one of the only of its kind to be identified in Bruce County and its interpretation is subsequently the subject of much disagreement. Traditionally, many archaeologists have interpreted Nodwell as an Iroquoian village, due to the fact that it bears hallmarks of the typical “Iroquoian” pattern identified elsewhere in Ontario – large multi-family dwellings referred to as longhouses, a palisade around the perimeter,



and complex ceramic traditions for pottery manufacture and pipe making. However, a more recent interpretation of the site is that it was occupied by local Bruce Peninsula Algonquian-speaking groups who practiced an agricultural lifestyle until the cooling period of the Little Ice Age prohibited the successful cultivation of corn over the long term. Accounts in the 17th, accounts by European explorers and missionaries speak to corn cultivation by local Algonquian-speaking groups.

Although there is regional diversity and significant variability in settlement patterns and both tool and pottery technologies throughout the Late Woodland period that are too numerous to describe here, Late Woodland archaeological sites are identified by the presence of high quality, thin-walled pottery with intricate impressed and incised decoration, small triangular or side-notched triangular projectile points, animal bone tools and ornaments, clay and stone smoking pipes, polished and ground stone implements, extensive assemblages of animal and fish bone and occasionally preserved botanical remains such as seeds or kernels of corn, beans, squash, tobacco and medicinal plants. Late Woodland site types include palisaded villages (which grow from early settlements of one or two houses to assemblies of twenty or more), cabin and special-purpose sites, camps, burials and ossuaries (i.e., large multiple burial pits), although the latter have not yet been documented in Bruce County.

Late Woodland period habitation, resource-procurement, ritual, and burial sites are noticeably more frequent and widespread across the Bruce Peninsula and adjacent areas. As they can often reflect larger and longer-occupied sites, they tend to be more visible archaeologically. Known Late Woodland sites occur most frequently in close proximity to the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay shorelines, especially near mouths of watercourses and in sandy bays. Other nearshore site localities on the Georgian Bay side of the peninsula – many that would appear less inviting, include relict cobble strandlines, exposed bedrock, and in or under shallow escarpment caves and overhangs. Instances of interior sites, while few, occur in a variety of settings that each would have served a specific purpose – along portage routes, adjacent to rivers and lakes/swamps, and in areas of sandy and sandy loam soils associated with pro-glacial Main Lake Algonquin features – i.e., lake beds and barrier bars.

Beginning in the late-16th century, Late Woodland sites are also characterized by the occurrence of items of European manufacture or fashioned from them. These include various varieties of glass beads, whole copper/brass kettles and fragments thereof, glass and ceramic containers and iron tools, namely axes, awls, knives and other implements. While the earliest items were likely brought into the Bruce by individuals who had encountered or were accompanied by European explorers and missionaries, later items are a product of a systematic trade network that developed in response to French, English and Dutch interests in beaver pelts. Extensive written documents exist for the arrival of Europeans to North America, including some that speak specifically about Indigenous populations who inhabited Bruce County in the Late Woodland. However, these records were made by explorers and missionaries with a purpose of reporting back to their superiors in Europe and are both incomplete and culturally biased. Nonetheless they provide useful baseline information for understanding Indigenous life in the late-16th through mid-to-late 17th centuries that can be combined with archaeological evidence and oral histories to generate a richer and more fulsome picture of the period.



2.3.2 Treaty History

The lands within Bruce County were acquired under two major treaties. When Sir Francis Bond Head became Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada in 1836 he sought the physical, cultural, and institutional separation of Indigenous and European-Canadian populations and proposed that the Sauking (Saugeen Ojibway) move to Manitoulin Island (Surtees 1984). Facing resistance, a compromise was reached whereby the Sauking agreed to withdraw into the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula in exchange for protection from the British Crown against further encroachment by European settlers. Treaty No. 45 ½, also referred to as the Saugeen Tract Purchase, was signed by representatives of the Saugeen Nation and Lieutenant-Governor Francis Bond Head on August 9, 1836 (Canada 1891:113). The treaty established a line between the villages of Saugeen and Nawash near the base of the Saugeen Peninsula at Owen Sound. South of that line, Brant, Carrick, Elderslie, Greenock, Huron, Kincardine, Kinloss, and Saugeen Townships were considered ceded territory. The townships to the north of the line—Amabel, Albemarle, Eastnor, Lindsay, and St. Edmonds—became the Saugeen and Owen Sound Reserve. Between 1837 and 1840, approximately 2000 Potawatomi refugees from Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin moved into Ojibway/Chippewa and Odawa communities in southwestern Ontario - including those of the Saugeen Ojibway. As supporters of the British during the War of 1812 and being on the losing side of the 1832 Black Hawk War, the United States insisted that they abandon their traditional territory. The influx into southwestern Ontario resulted in the American Potawatomi immigrants soon outnumbering their Ojibway/Chippewa hosts. Further treaties resulted in the surrender of additional lands.

Treaty 72, signed on October 13, 1854 by the Crown and Saugeen and Chippewa peoples living in the Saugeen and Owen Sound Reserve, released the majority of the reserve lands on the Peninsula but established formal reservations (Surtees 1984). The reservations included: Saugeen First Nation Reserve #29 north of the Saugeen River, Chief's Point Reserve No. 28, the Nawash - Owen Sound First Nation Reserve (subsequently surrendered in 1857 under Treaty No. 82), the Cape Crocker or Neyaashiinigiing Reserve No. 27 and a reserve around the Colpoy's Bay (subsequently surrendered in 1861 under Treaty No. 82). Shortly after the signing of these documents the Indigenous signatories questioned their validity and Crown commitments to both compensation and protection from encroachment from European settlement. Today, legal challenges to these treaties continue. Additional and smaller Bruce County parcels were surrendered in 1885 and 1899.

2.3.3 Nineteenth-Century and Municipal Settlement

Historically the project area falls within part of Lot 14, Concession A, in the Geographic Township of Arran-Elderslie, Village of Paisley, Bruce 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 Bruce County

Municipal settlement in Bruce County was facilitated by the signing of various treaties between the Crown and local Indigenous communities. Lieutenant-Governor Bond Head's motivation for the treaties was the gathering and opening up of lands for settlement to European and other non-Indigenous settlers. In 1849 when the lands north of Huron District known as the "Queen's Bush" were surveyed, the new area was named after the Governor General of Canada at the time, James Bruce. This new county was created by an Act of Parliament in 1849, dividing the district of Huron into three counties: Huron, Perth and Bruce (Robertson 1906). Bruce County included 12 townships, including Brant Township, and the Peninsula (which was still under control of the Saugeen at the time). It is reported that the first European settlers to establish homes in Bruce County were William Withers and Allan Cameron who settled at the mouth of Penetangore River in present day



Kincardine during the spring of 1848 (H. Belden & Co 1880). Withers is credited with building the community's first saw mill. Penetangore is believed to be a corruption of the Algonquin word "Na-Benem-tan-gaugh," meaning "the river with sand on one side," which reflected the fact that the river mouth was marked by a clay bluff on one side and a sand dune on the other (Robertson 1906).

The earliest surveys in Bruce County (e.g., the first concession in Huron and Kinloss) were those created to provide access to the Queen's Bush. These were followed by those to establish colonization roads, lots adjacent to these, and along the shore in the Lake Huron townships of Huron, Kincardine, Bruce and Saugeen. One of the earliest "Free Grant" or colonization roads was the Durham Road, cut through the southern Bruce townships in 1848-49, the majority of which were surveyed ca. 1851-1852. The northern townships were surveyed only after the signing of Treaty 72 in 1854.

The earliest European settlers arrived via river routes and from the lake, or along the colonization roads. Prior to the cutting of substantial thoroughfares, access to the Bruce was otherwise via Indigenous land trails or waterways. The latter were dotted with small taverns and inns, strategic stopping points for families heading north and westward from earlier settled counties to the south. The earliest foci for settlement were the Lake Huron shores, settlement roads, river mouths and riverside locales that made effective mill sites and strategic cross roads. Saw and grist mills were the focal points for some of the earliest communities in Bruce County that by the mid-19th century also included taverns, churches, schools, stores and post offices.

Several of the earliest communities in Bruce County townships were unsuccessful, some for a lack of resources and many others for the fact that railroads established in the 1870s bypassed them entirely (e.g., Balaclava). Early railways in the Bruce included those built by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Company in the 1870s (later purchased and upgraded by the Canadian Pacific Railway), the Stratford & Lake Huron Railway, and the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway which open in 1876. Many new centres emerged along the rail routes as station sites, while existing communities that were serviced by the rail thrived with the establishment of new business and industries and arrival of a wave of new settlers.

2.3.3.2 Elderslie Township

Elderslie Township was originally surveyed in 1851 as part of George McPhillip's broader survey. In 1851, George McPhillips surveyed Elderslie Township into 100-acre farm lots with concession and side line road allowances (McPhillips 1851; Fisher Consulting Archaeology 2017). Recognizing the importance of the confluence Saugeen and Mud (Teeswater) rivers, what is now Paisley, McPhillips proposed the location there of a town reserve (Fisher Consulting Archaeology 2017).

The first settlers in the township took up residence in 1851 at what would become Paisley. Samuel T. Rowe and Simon Orchard arrived via the Saugeen River and were joined soon afterwards by others. John Valentine, for example, constructed a sawmill on Lots 11 and 12, Concession A on the Teeswater River (then known as the Mud), nearby to and upriver from the current Teeswater Bridge (Elderslie Historical Society 1977:4; Robertson 1906 [1960]). Despite the uncompleted survey and no mechanism to distribute land titles, settlers continued to arrive in Elderslie until an 1854 land sale awarded deeds to the residents (Elderslie Historical Society 1977). Paisley started as, and remained, a logistical and industrial hub of the Township.

A road from Brant Township existed in 1851 along what is now the Elora Road, terminating at the Saugeen River. The original bridge over the Saugeen at Paisley was constructed in 1859 (Elderslie Historical Society 1977). The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway linked Paisley in 1872. The remaining township roadways were mostly completed by 1862.

After the dissolution of the United Townships in 1854, Elderslie briefly joined with Arran Township until separating in 1856 (Robertson 1906[1960]:370). In 1999, Elderslie and Arran were again joined with the Town of Chelsey and the Villages of Paisley and Tara to form the Municipality of Arran-Elderslie.

Elderslie's population peaked around the 1881 census at 3,273, according to the Elderslie Historical Society (1977). Twenty years later, the 1901 census recorded only 2,018. Several hamlets existed in Elderslie in 1901, including Dobbington, Vesta, Ellengowan, and Dunblane; however, by 1977, all but Dobbington had ceased to exist (Elderslie Historical Society 1977:11). The Elderslie Historical Society (1977) attributed the population decline to migrations of younger generations of early settlers to western Canada and to urban centres in Ontario and the United States.

2.3.3.3 Village of Paisley

The Village of Paisley was first settled by Rowe and Orchard in 1851. Orchard built a shanty north of the confluence of the Saugeen and Teeswater Rivers, and Rowe constructed a log cabin east of the confluence across the Saugeen from what would become the Town Hall (Elderslie Historical Society 1977:66). Rowe also built a log structure southwest of the confluence, which became known as Rowe's Tavern. In 1856, Rowe and Orchard obtained a patent for the land, and the Village of Paisley was surveyed shortly thereafter. The name was derived from a town in Renfrewshire, Scotland (Elderslie Historical Society 1977:66). The first post office also began operating in 1856, and the arrival of the railway in 1872 further increased village's population. In 1874, Paisley was formally organized into an urban municipality, and the village's Town Hall was completed in 1876 (Elderslie Historical Society 1977:66).

Paisley's industrial history began with the establishment of the aforementioned Valentine sawmill in 1852 (Robertson 1906:386). Valentine would continue to develop industries in the village, opening a grist mill in 1856. By 1859, a "mill privilege" along the Teeswater was purchased from Samuel Rowe and further developed by David D. Hanna (Robertson 1906:388). This property is now known as the Fisher Mill property and extends west along the Teeswater from the Subject Site. The 1850s, '60s, and '70s saw multiple industries emerge in the village including sash and door factories, a tannery, a blacksmith, a foundry, and a brickyard (Robertson 1906:388).

Several of these industries were lost to fires in 1871 (J.A. Murdoch's wool mill) and 1884 (Stark's mill) (Robertson 1906:392). In response, in 1887, the village council installed a waterworks system designed to combat future fires (Robertson 1906:392). Part of this system included Paisley's iconic Hose Tower, built in 1891 at 292 Water Street (Pasley et al. 2008). By the early 20th century, however, Paisley's fortunes had shifted, and the relocation of industries to larger urban centres saw the village's population drop to between 700 and 750 (Forrester 1950). The passage of local option prohibition in 1910/11 further affected the village, resulting in the closing of four of the five remaining hotels (Forrester 1950). However, Paisley continued to modernize, adopting its own hydroelectric grid in 1923, paving Main Street in 1926, and replacing an old iron bridge over the Teeswater with the Bruce Road 3 Bridge in 1935 (Forrester 1950). Limited industries still existed during the early 20th century, including saw and grist mills operated by James Stark and John Fisher. The Paisley Creamery also operated until the mid-twentieth century, when it was converted into a cider mill (Forrester 1950). The construction of the Douglas Point Nuclear Generating Station reinvigorated the village in the 1960s, contributing to the development of several new residential suburbs (Elderslie Historical Society 1977:66). By 1976, Paisley's built heritage fabric garnered attention as the village was designated a Heritage Canada Project, resulting in the significant restoration work that has since preserved many heritage buildings (Elderslie Historical Society 1977:66).



The first bridge over the Teeswater River near the confluence with the Saugeen River was constructed in 1851 by Simon Orchard (Paisley Centennial Book Committee 1974). This original wooden bridge was built to the east of the current bridge (Paisley Centennial Book Committee 1974). According to the Paisley Centennial Book Committee (PCBC) and early maps, it appears as though the Teeswater's course shifted southward during the late 19th century. In 1895, what the PCBC referred to as a steel bridge, otherwise known as the Iron Bridge, was built over the river, consisting of two spans (Paisley Centennial Book Committee 1974). In 1935, the current concrete bridge replaced the Iron Bridge.

In 1859 a wooden bridge spanning the Saugeen River on Goldie Street was built. This bridge was replaced in 1891 with a two-span steel bridge. The current concrete bridge (the Queen Street Bridge) was built in 1972 (Paisley Centennial Book Committee 1974:55).

Due to flooding in this area, an approximate 3 km long earthwork dyke system was built on the northern side of the Saugeen and Teeswater River between 1981 and 1986 to protect the village from flooding.

The current Paisley Fire Hall, located adjacent to the project area at 454 Queen Street North, was constructed in 1973. B.M. Ross indicated that when the current fire hall was built, fill was used to level the area for construction (personal communication 2021).

2.3.4 Review of Historic Maps

The project area falls within part of Lot 14, Concession A, in the Geographic Township of Arran-Elderslie, Village of Paisley, Bruce County, Ontario.

The 1857 map of Paisley (Map 8) illustrates the former course of the Saugeen River and Teeswater River prior to damming and alterations of the river in modern times. The Goldie Street Bridge is not present at this time and the temporary bridge portion of the project area is located in a town lot. The Queen Street Bridge is indicated in the same location as the current existing bridge, and the mill race is indicated on the map at the south end of the bridge. It should be noted that Water Street is depicted running along the north side of the Saugeen River. Ownership of the lot at the northwest corner of the bridge is indicated but is illegible. Aside from the mill race, no historic structures are depicted on the 1857 map.

The 1880 *Illustrated Historic Atlas Map* does not depict any structures within or near the project area (Map 9). Goldie Street and Queen Street are depicted as open at this time. The bridge spanning the Saugeen River is not depicted on this map even though a bridge had been constructed by this time.

The 2010 aerial image (Map 2) shows that the southern portion of the temporary bridge portion of the project area has been stripped and entirely disturbed. By that time the parking lot and berm on the north side of the Saugeen River already exist. The location of the berm is in the same place as the former Water Street. The Queen Street Bridge exists in its current form on this map.

2.3.5 Review of Heritage Properties

There are numerous listed and designated heritage properties within 300 m of the project area (Table 2).

Table 2: List of Designated Heritage Properties within 300 m of Project Area

Name	Address	Date	Property Type	Notes
"Braeside" (Scott House)	299 Albert Street	1880	Residence	Single dwelling
n/a	258 Queen Street North	1869	Commerce	Frame building
Anderson's Drug Store	West side of Queen Street South	1908	Commerce	Shop
Apothecaries Hall (Gourmet Chicken House)	West side of Queen Street South	1872	Commerce	Shop
Paisley Inn	Queen Street South		Commerce	Hotel
Coffman House	West side of Victoria Street North	1866	Residence	Single dwelling
Custom Machine Shop	West side of Queen's Street South	1873	Commerce	Shop
Fire House Tower	292 Water Street	1887	Government	Fire station
Five-To-A-Dollar Store	West side of Queen Street North	1893	Commerce	Shop
Hose Tower	292 Water Street	1891	Government	Fire station
Malloch-Carlaw House	234 Queen Street South	1870	Residence	Single dwelling
Milne House	315 Orchard Street	1890	Residence	Single dwelling
Paisley Town Hall	338 Goldie Street	1876	Government	Town or city hall
Post Office Building (Heritage Men's Wear Store)	Lot 14 on the East side of Queen Street South	1894	Government	Post Office
Shoemaker's Jewellers	531 Queen Street South	1879	Commerce	Shop
United Co-operatives of Ontario Buildings	Market Square Paisley	1860	Commerce	Shop
Steele Block	312 Queen Street North		Commerce	Shop

Two plaques are present within 300 m of the project area. The first plaque (Image 1) described the founding of Paisley and reads:

In 1852, shortly after this region was opened for settlement, the government reserved land for a town here on the Elora and Saugeen Road, at the confluence of the Teeswater and Saugeen rivers. Already settled on the site were Simon Orchard and Samuel Rowe and, later that year, John Valentine built a sawmill here. The town plot, named Paisley, was surveyed in 1855 and, within two years, a community of about 150 had developed. By 1867, additional industries, including a foundry and a woollen mill, had been established and the village's handsome buildings reflected its prosperity. The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway was completed through the community in 1872. Two years later, with over 1,000 inhabitants, Paisley was incorporated as a village.

The second (Image 2) celebrates the life of Isabella Valancy Crawford, a poet, and reads:

Born in Dublin, Ireland, about 1846, this notable Canadian poet immigrated with her family to Canada, 1857-58, settling at Paisley. Her father practiced medicine here for some years and after his death in



Peterborough, in 1875, Isabella moved to Toronto where she attempted to support her sister and mother by writing. A fine knowledge of classical literature, an intense idealism and a gift for startling imagery pervade her poetry. Like many post Confederation poets, she was influenced by the English Romantic and Victorian Schools. She brought to the pioneer Canadian landscape vivid images of love and death. Her brief life was marked by poverty and lack of recognition. Isabella Crawford's best known collection is "Old Spookses" "Pass, Malcom's Katie and other Poems", published in 1884 three years before her death.

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 project area is in proximity (i.e., within 300 m) to features that signal archaeological potential, namely:

- watercourses (Saugeen River and Teeswater River);
- mapped 19th-century thoroughfares (Goldie Street and Queen Street); and,
- registered heritage properties and plaques.

2.5 Recommendations

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

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 property boundaries were determined in the field based on proponent mapping, landscape features, property fencing, and GPS co-ordinates.

Temporary Bridge

A portion of the project area is comprised of non-ploughable lands (manicured grass and forested). As such, the majority of the project area was subject to a standard test pit assessment, employing a 5 m transect interval (10%; 0.03 ha; Image 3). Disturbance was noted in the grassed area leading from Goldie Street to the forested area, and consequently the transect interval was increased to 10 m (Image 4; 0.01 ha; 3%). 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 m² test unit would be excavated atop of one of the positive test pits to gather additional information.

The undisturbed test pits contained roughly 35 cm of dark brown silty clay loam soil over tan silty clay loam subsoil (Image 5). Test pits along the Saugeen River contained 110 cm of tan sand with shell inclusions (Image 6). No subsoil was reached in these test pits as the area is located within the Saugeen River floodplain. Disturbed test pits contained approximately 30 cm of dark brown silty clay loam with gravel over tan silty clay subsoil with pink clay inclusions (Image 7). This area of disturbance corresponds to what is seen on the 2010 aerial image showing topsoil disturbance (Map 2).

As per Section 2.1, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines*, a survey was not required when encountering areas that are permanently low and wet, steeply sloped (greater than 20°), or impacted by extensive and deep land alterations. When encountered, these areas were recorded and photo-documented due to their low archaeological potential. The project area for the temporary bridge contains a filled and artificially sloped area for the Fire Hall building and a forested, sloped area along the river (16%, 0.05 ha) (Images 8-9). North of the river the project area consists of the existing paved Church Street, arena parking lot, and flood protection berm (Image 10).

Existing Bridge

The portion of the project area that contains the existing bridge consists of the paved road surface and sidewalks (Images 11). The bridge is situated on the main commercial street in Paisley, with multiple historically significant structures and landscapes visible from this crossing. Paisley's original Town Hall (1876) is immediately southeast of and physically connected to the bridge, and to the southwest, the bridge connects with Paisley's Woollen Mill (1885) (Image 12-13). A mill race is still present between the existing bridge and the building, which will not be impacted by the current planned bridge replacement (Image 14). On the north



side of the bridge, the area is steeply sloped and disturbed by the existing bridge construction (Image 15). These areas were deemed to be of low archaeological potential and were photo documented.

In sum, 10% of the project area was subject to test pit survey at 5 m intervals, and an additional 3% of the project area was subject to test pit survey at 10 m intervals. A portion was identified to be steeply sloped (16%), and the remaining 71 % was determined to be disturbed. Map 10 illustrates the Stage 1-2 field conditions and assessment methods; the location and orientation of all photographs appearing in this report are also shown on this map. Map 11 presents the Stage 1-2 assessment results on the proponent mapping. An unaltered proponent map is provided as Map 3 and Map 4.

3.2 Record of Finds

No archaeological materials or sites were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the project area. Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary records generated during this project.

All files are currently being stored at the TMHC corporate office located at 1108 Dundas Street, Unit 105, London, ON, N5W 3A7.

Table 3: Documentary Records

Date	Field Notes	Field Maps	Digital Images
October 6, 2021	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	24 Images

3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 2 field assessment was carried out in keeping with the MHSTCI' *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011). The test pit survey did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources. As such, the project area should be considered free of archaeological concern.

3.4 Recommendations

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, the following recommendations are made:

- No areas of archaeological potential were identified within the footprint of the existing bridge replacement. As such, the project area should be considered free of archaeological concern.
- No archaeological materials were recovered from the test pit survey and the remainder of the temporary bridge area of impacts has been determined to be disturbed. As such, the project area should be considered free of archaeological concern.
- No in-water impacts are planned for the existing or temporary bridge. If in-water impacts are planned for either the existing bridge or the temporary bridge, the Marine Archaeology Checklist must be completed.
- If plans change to include additional areas of impact, additional archaeological assessment will be required.

Our recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 5.0 of this report and to the MHSTCI' review and acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.



4 SUMMARY

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted as part of a Municipal Class EA for the existing bridge and a proposed temporary bridge located in Paisley, Ontario. The current Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge will be demolished and replaced in 2022 with a new bridge in the same alignment with two traffic lanes and two sidewalks. The temporary bridge will span the Saugeen River to provide a detour route while the existing Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge is being replaced. The project area is roughly 0.31 ha (0.76 ac in size and is located within part of Lot 14, Concession A, in the Geographic Township of Arran-Elderslie, Village of Paisley, Bruce County, Ontario.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the project area held potential to contain archaeological resources. During the Stage 2 assessment, it was determined that the entirety of the existing bridge and a portion of the temporary bridge project area is disturbed. The Stage 2 assessment (test pit assessment at a 5 and 10 m interval) did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources. As such, the project area should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further land-based archaeological assessment is recommended.

No in-water impacts are planned for the existing or temporary bridge. It is noted here that the potential for marine archaeological resources in-water impacts have not been evaluated through this land-based report. If there are impacts planned for in-water, the Marine Archaeology Checklist must be completed.



5 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the MHSTCI 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 MHSTCI, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

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



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7 IMAGES

Image 1: The Founding of Paisley Plaque

Looking North

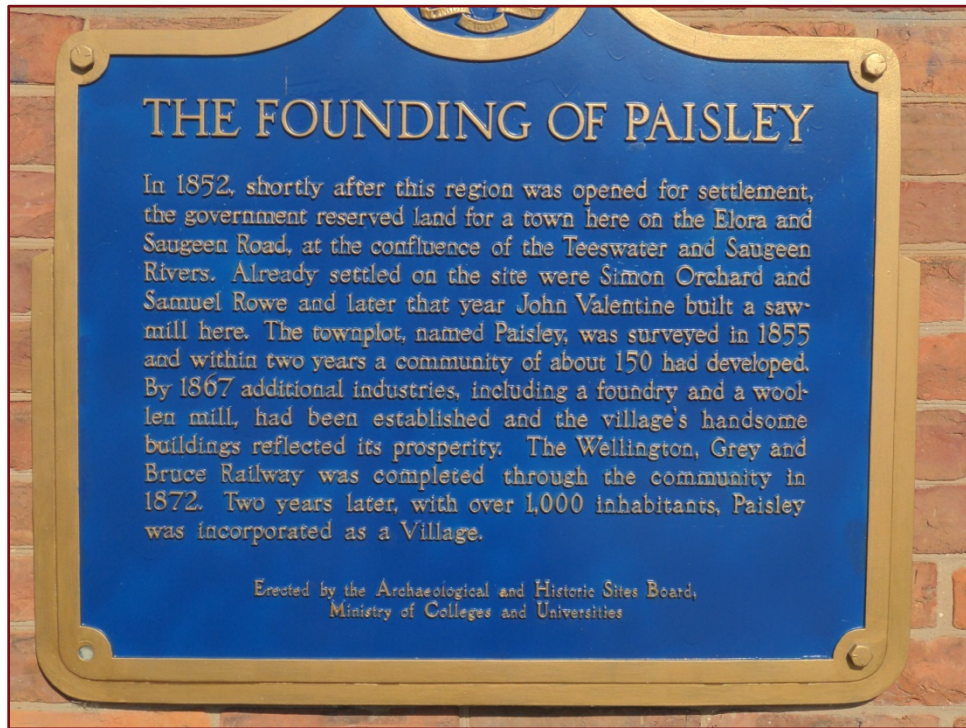


Image 2: Isabella Valancy Crawford Plaque

Looking East

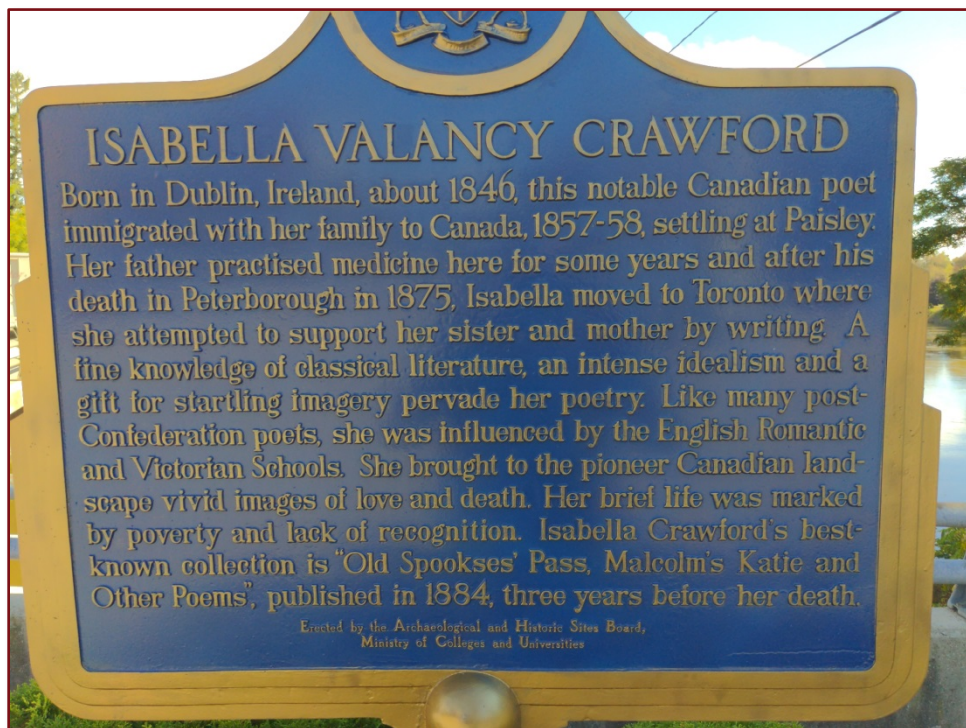


Image 3: Test Pit Survey at 5 m Intervals

Looking Northeast



Image 4: Test Pit Survey at 10 m Intervals

Looking Northeast



Image 5: Typical Test Pit



Image 6: Typical Deep Test Pit



Image 7: Disturbed Test Pit



Image 8: Steeply Sloped Area

Looking South



Image 9: Steeply Sloped Area

Looking Southeast



Image 10: Flood Protection Dyke and Parking Lot

Looking South



Image 11: Existing Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge

Looking North



Image 12: Town Hall on the Southeast Corner of Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge

Looking East



Image 13: East Elevation Town Hall

Looking West



Image 14: Mill Building and Mill Race on the Southwest Corner of Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge

Looking Southwest



Image 15: North Supports of Bruce Road 3 Bridge/Teeswater River Bridge

Looking Southeast





8 MAPS

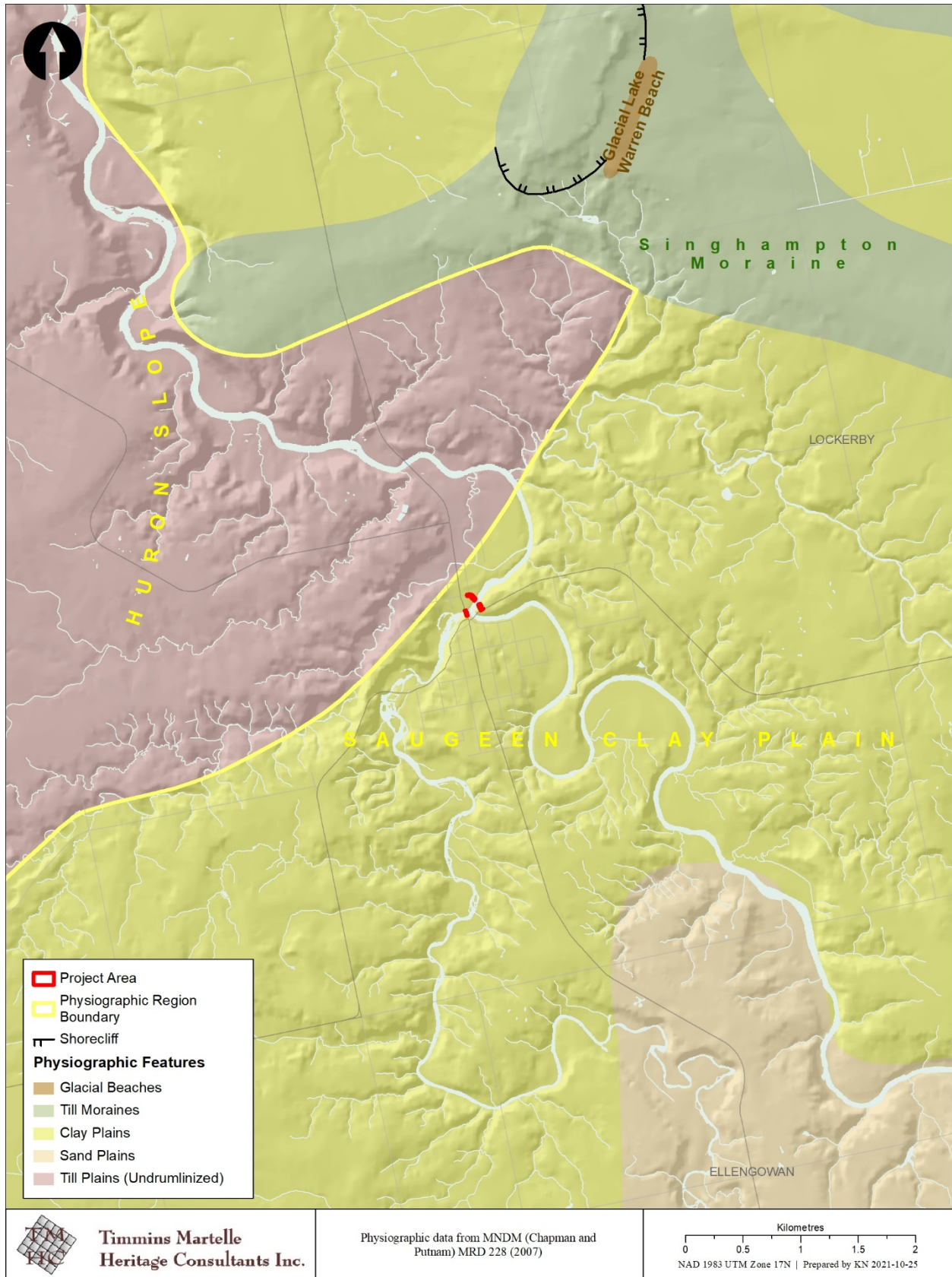


Map I: Location of the Project Area in the Village of Paisley, ON

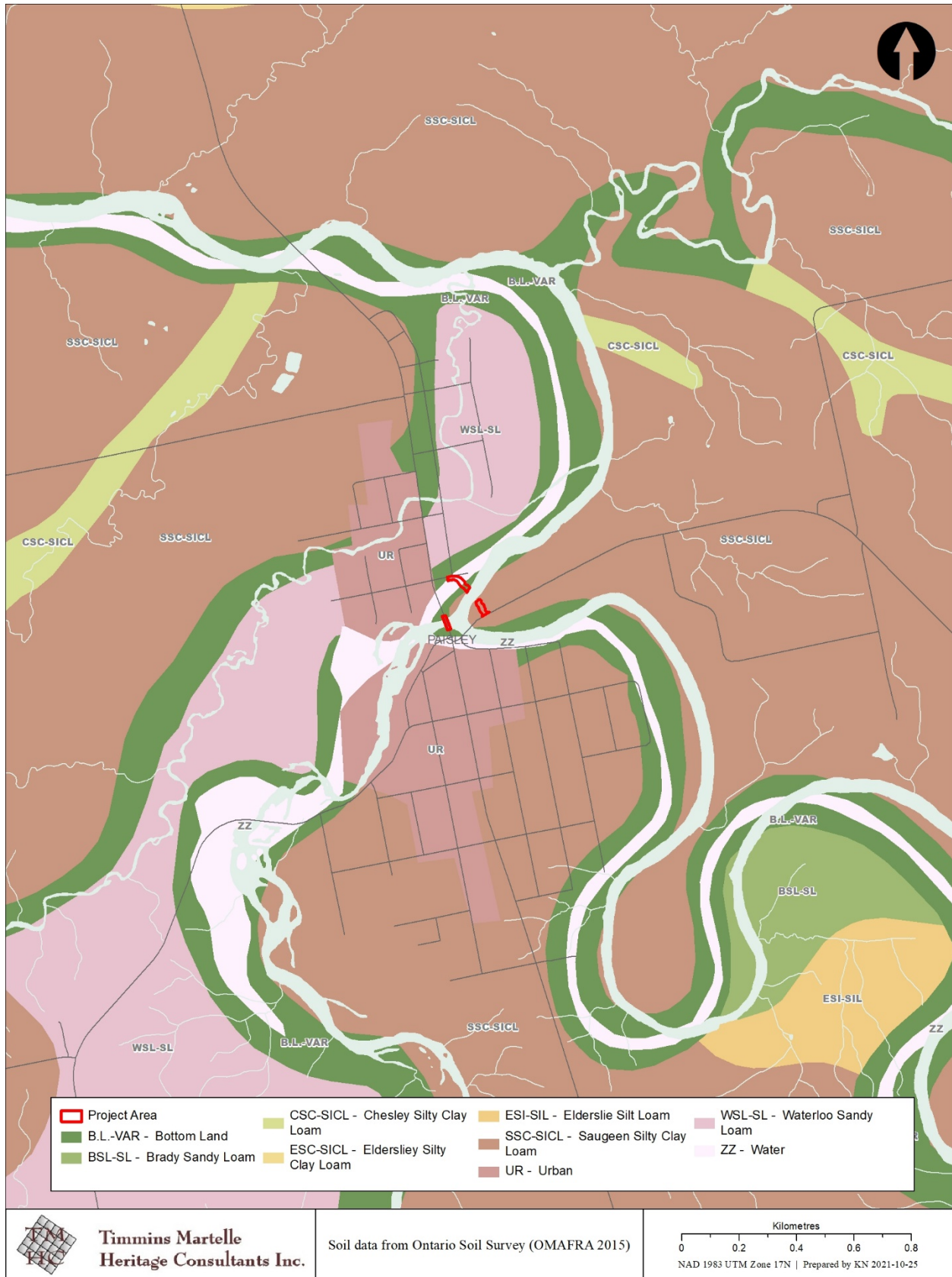


Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area





Map 5: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Project Area



Map 6: Soil Within the Vicinity of the Project Area



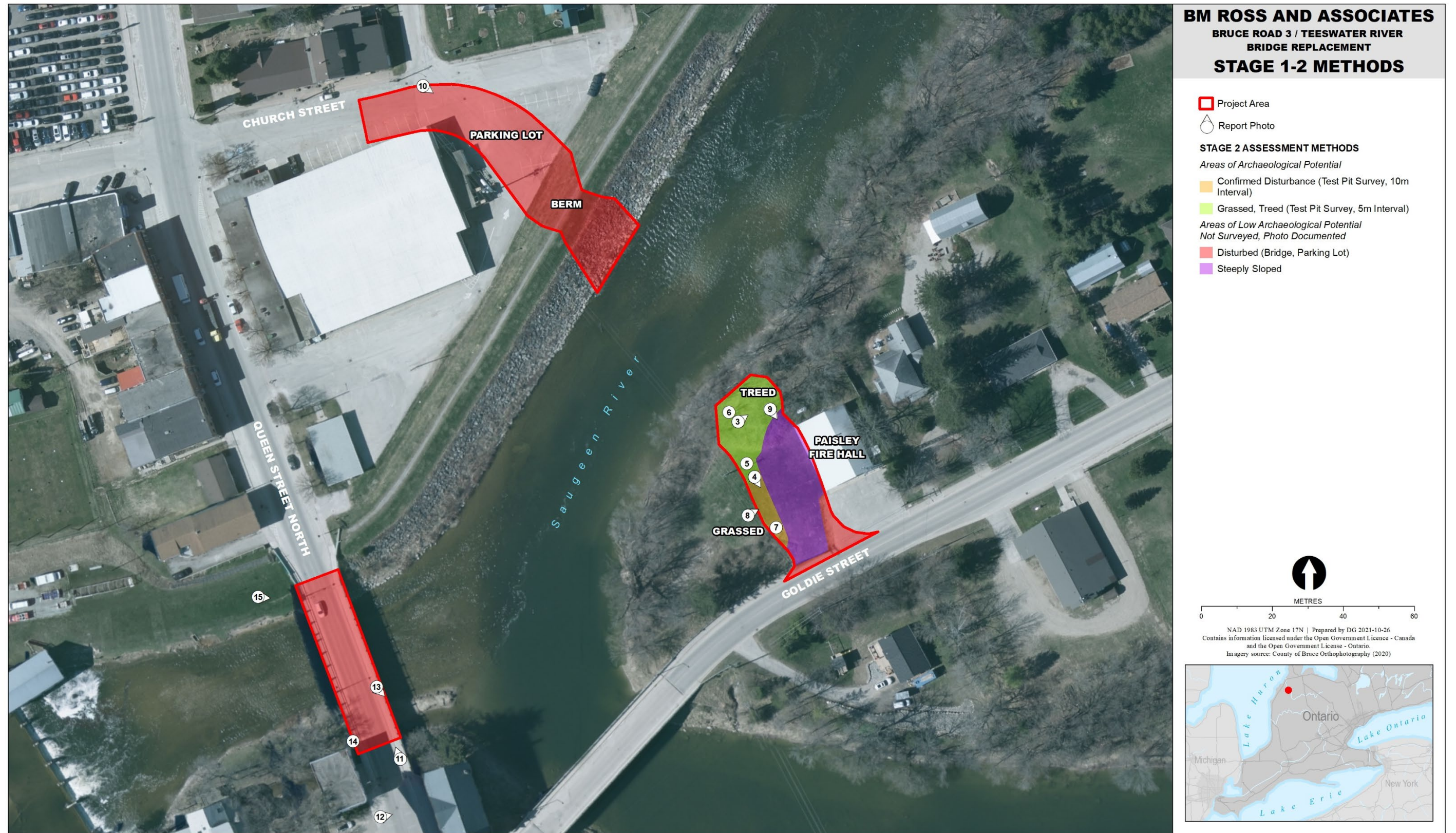
Map 7: Drainage Within the Vicinity of the Project Area



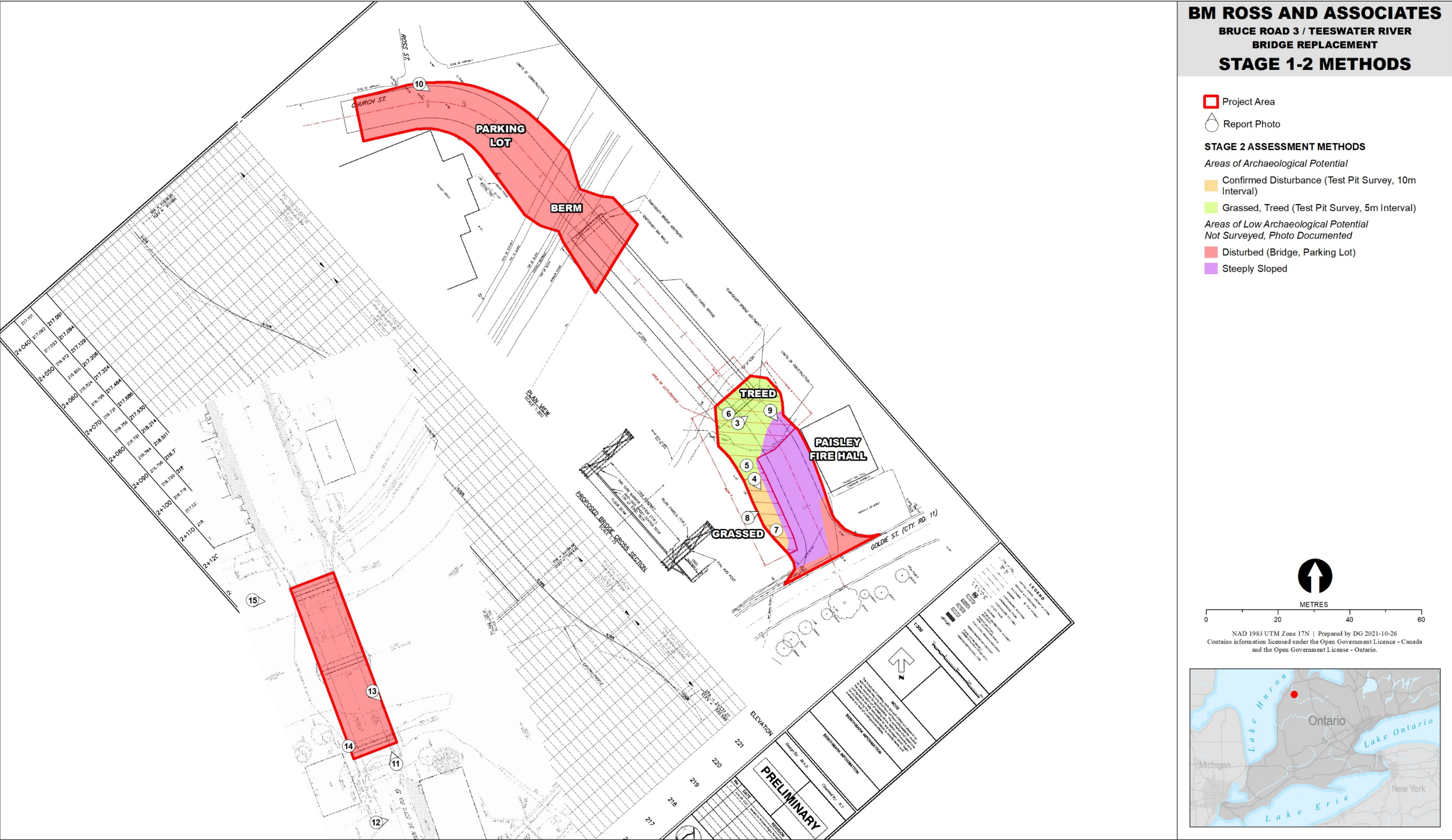
Map 8: Location of the Project Area Shown on the 1857 Crown Lands Map



Map 9: Location of the Project Area on an 1880 Map of Bruce County



Map 10: Stage I and Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods



Map 11: Field Conditions and Assessment Methods Shown on Proponent Mapping