Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Parkwood Developments Mitchell Subdivision
Part of Park Lots 71, 74 and 77, RP 341 and Part of Dungey Lane, Mitchell
Municipality of West Perth
Lot 28, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Fullarton
Perth County, Ontario

Original Report

Submitted to:
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared for:
GSP Group Inc.
72 Victoria Street South, Suite 201
Kitchener, ON N2G 4Y9

and

Parkwood Develoments (Kitchener)
745 Bridge Street West, Unit 11
Waterloo, ON N2V 2G6

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

Licensee:	Liam Browne, MA (P1048)
PIF No:	P1048-0175-2024
Project No:	2024-484
Dated:	May 22, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in support of rezoning and draft plan of approval applications to permit Parkwood Developments (Kitchener)'s proposed subdivision located at the west end of Frank Street, in the community of Mitchell, Municipality of West Perth, Ontario. The subject property is roughly 2.24 ha (5.54 ac) in size and comprises part of Park Lots 71, 74 and 77, Registered Plan 341 and part of the unopened Dungey Lane (future Vivian Street) road allowance which are located within Lot 28, Concession 1 of the Geographic Township of Fullarton, Perth County. The subject property contains a portion of an existing agricultural field, a treed field edge and a section of a grassed pasture. In 2024, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) was contracted by Parkwood Developments (Kitchener) to conduct the assessment, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act* and *Provincial Planning Statement*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there were archaeological resources present within the subject property.

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 subject property 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:

- a registered archaeological site (AiHh-7);
- a mapped 19th-century transportation route (Goderich-Exeter Railway); and,
- mapped 19th-century thoroughfares (Frank Street, Clayton Street, and an unnamed road).

The subject property consists of ploughable and non-ploughable lands; these were subject to Stage 2 assessment via pedestrian survey (approximately 1.78 ha; 79.5% of the subject property) and test pit survey (0.46 ha; 20.5%), both at a 5 m interval in keeping with provincial standards.

All work met provincial standards, and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

These recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 5.0 of this report, and to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM's) review and acceptance of this report into the provincial register of archaeological reports.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager	Liam Browne, MA (P1048)
Project Administrators	Kellie Theaker, CHRP
	Victoria Scott, MA, MLis
	Sara Harvey
Health and Safety Coordinator	Wendi Jakob, C.Tech, CAPM
Fieldwork Coordinator	Valerie Wolfkamp, MA
Field Directors	Liam Browne, MA (P1048)
	Arwen Johns, MA (R1330)
Field Technicians	Victoria Dreyer, BA
	David Gostick, BA
	Colin Hayes, BA
	Simon Smith, BA
	Brandon Thompson, BA
	Zoe Bernier
GIS Technician	Andrew Turner, BA (R1042)
Report Writers	Liam Browne, MA (P1048)
	Casey Lun, MSc
Senior Reviewer	Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

John Mesina	Parkwood Developments (Kitchener)
Jenna Wenzel	GSP Group Inc.
Matthew Monks	Huron Development Consulting

TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The subject property is located within the Huron Tract Purchase (Treaty No. 29) of 1827, on the traditional lands and territory of the Anishinaabek (Ah-nish-in-a-bek) people of the Aamjiwnaang (Am-JIN-nun) First Nation and the Walpole Island First Nation who represent the Three Fires Confederacy of Ojibwa (ow-jib-wei), Odawa (ow-daa-wuh), and Potawatomi (pow-tuh-waa-tuh-mee) Nations. These First Nation groups are the stewards of the lands, waters and resources of their territories, including archaeological resources and cultural heritage values. These lands also continue to be home to diverse Indigenous peoples (e.g., First Nations, Métis and Inuit) whom we recognize as contemporary stewards of the land and vital contributors of our society.

ABOUT TMHC

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

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

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

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

KEY STAFF BIOS

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD – Principal

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

Over the course of his career, Matthew has supervised over 900 archaeological assessments in Ontario, including Stages 1-4, under a variety of regulatory triggers including provincial and municipal Environmental Assessments, Green Energy projects, development projects under the *Planning Act*, and as due diligence process. Matthew has extensive experience managing large and complex archaeological projects in conjunction with other disciplines, specialists, and Indigenous communities including Enbridge Line 10 Westover Segment, Imperial Oil from Waterdown to Finch, and Highway 3 Widening in Kingsville. Since joining TMHC in 2008, Matthew has also been involved with several notable projects, such as the archaeological assessment of Stoney Point/Camp Ipperwash. For these and other projects, Matthew works closely with heritage staff at TMHC and with heritage staff employed by clients and stakeholder communities.

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

Liam Browne, MA – Unit Manager – Pipeline Archaeological Projects

Liam holds a MA in Anthropology from Trent University specializing in late Paleo projectile points in Ontario and New York. With over 10 years in the field, Liam has conducted extensive field research and artifact analysis on Indigenous and 19th century sites in Ontario. Liam's role at TMHC has involved background research, support for Indigenous engagement for archaeological projects, report production and project management. He also served as archival assistant at the Trent Valley Archives. Liam has volunteered on both the Dutton Burial Salvage excavation project and the Fugitive Slave Chapel project in London, and is a member of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

Liam is a professional-licensed archaeologist with significant experience managing large archaeological projects and working with Indigenous communities since 2012.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUALITY INFORMATION

Report prepared by: _____

Casey Lun, MSc

Report Writer

Project managed by: _____

Liam Browne, MA (P1048)

Unit Manager – Pipeline Archaeological Projects

Report reviewed by: _____

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)

Principal/Manager of Archaeological Assessment

1 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

1.1.1 Introduction

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in support of rezoning and draft plan of approval applications to permit Parkwood Developments (Kitchener)'s proposed subdivision located at the west end of Frank Street, in the community of Mitchell, Municipality of West Perth, Ontario. The subject property is roughly 2.24 ha (5.54 ac) in size and comprises part of Park Lots 71, 74 and 77, Registered Plan 341 and part of the unopened Dungey Lane (future Vivian Street) road allowance which are located within Lot 28, Concession 1 of the Geographic Township of Fullarton, Perth County. The subject property contains a portion of an existing agricultural field, a treed field edge and a section of a grassed pasture. In 2024, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) was contracted by Parkwood Developments (Kitchener) to conduct the assessment, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act* and *Provincial Planning Statement*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there were archaeological resources present within the subject property.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed under the professional archaeological license of Liam Browne, MA (P1048) 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 Parkwood Developments (Kitchener) through Jenna Wenzel of GSP Group.

1.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990) makes provisions for the protection and conservation of heritage resources in the Province of Ontario. Heritage concerns are recognized as a matter of provincial interest in Section 4.6 of the *Provincial Planning Statement* (*PPS*) 2024 which states:

> Planning authorities shall not permit *development* and *site alteration* on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* unless the *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 should be included in these plans and assessments.

Sections 2 (d) and 3.5 of the *Planning Act* stipulate that municipalities shall have regard for their conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest. Therefore, the purpose of a Stage 1 background study is to determine if there is potential for archaeological resources to be found on a property for which a change in land use is pending. It is used to determine the need for a Stage 2 field assessment involving the search for archaeological sites. In accordance with *Provincial Planning Statement* 4.6, if significant sites are found, a strategy (usually avoidance, preservation or excavation) must be put forth for their mitigation.

2 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND REVIEW

2.1 Research Methods and Sources

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

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

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

- a database search was completed through MCM's PastPortal system that compiled a list of registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property (completed November 8, 2024);
- a review of known prior archaeological reports for the property and adjacent lands;
- Ontario Base Mapping (1:10,000) was reviewed through ArcGIS and mapping layers under the Open Government Licence – Canada and the Open Government Licence- Ontario;
- detailed mapping provided by the client was reviewed; and,
- a series of historic maps and photographs was reviewed related to the post-1800 land settlement.

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

When compiled, background information was used to create a summary of the characteristics of the subject property, 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 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 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 Subject Property: Overview and Physical Setting

The subject property is located at the west end of Frank Street, in the community of Mitchell, Municipality of West Perth, Ontario. It is roughly 2.24 ha (5.54 ac) in size and comprises part of Park Lots 71, 74 and 77, Registered Plan 341 and part of the unopened Dungey Lane (future Vivian Street) road allowance which are located within Lot 28, Concession 1 of the Geographic Township of Fullarton, Perth County (Maps 1 and 2). The subject property contains a portion of an existing agricultural field, a treed field edge and a section of a grassed pasture. It is bound to the north by the Goderich-Exeter Railway, to the east by grassed lands, to the south by Frank Street, and the continuation of agricultural fields lie to the west.

The subject property falls within the Stratford Till Plain physiographic region (Map 3), as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984). The Stratford Till Plain is a broad clay plain of 1,370 square miles stretching from London in the south to Blyth and Listowel in the north (Chapman and Putnam 1984:210). It is a large ground moraine interrupted by terminal moraines, composed of brown calcareous silty clay till (Chapman and Putnam 1984:210). Specifically, the subject property is located on the Mitchell Moraine. The Mitchell Moraine is a low belt of hummocky, fine-textured till that is roughly 1 km wide and 8 m high (Karrow 1977:11-12). The North Thames River valley follows the front of the moraine, having originated as an ice-marginal drainageway (Karrow 1977:12). A spillway is roughly 700 m to the east and a row of eskers are found 1 km to the north. Soils within the subject property consist of Huron Clay Loam, a well drained grey-brown podzolic soil developed on heavy textured subaqueous limestone till (Hoffman and Richards 1952:25).

The subject property lies within the North Thames River watershed. The North Thames River is roughly 925 m southeast of the subject property (Map 1).

2.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

According to PastPortal (accessed November 8, 2024) there are four registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property (Table 1). AiHh-7 is the closest registered site to the subject property, being roughly 225 m to the northeast. The site consists of redeposited fill that contained artifacts from a 19th-century site identified during a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment completed ahead of subdivision development. The site assemblage was dated to 1850-1875.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Status
AiHh-5	Wimpole Location 1	Post-Contact, Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	dump, findspot	No Further CHVI
AiHh-6	Wimpole Location 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	dump	No Further CHVI
AiHh-7	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	redeposited fill	No Further CHVI
AiHh-8	Location 1	Woodland	-	findspot	No Further CHVI

2.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50 m

During the course of this study, records were found for one archaeological investigation within 50 m of the subject property. However, it should be noted that the MCM currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments to assist in this determination.

2.2.3.1 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for Proposed West Mitchell Residential Development (Map 5)

In 2021, Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for a proposed residential development in the community of Mitchell, Municipality of West Perth, Ontario. The area assessed comprised approximately 11.12 ha of land within Lots 27 and 28, Concession 1 of the Geographic Township of Fullarton. The Stage 1 background research determined that the property retained archaeological potential and Stage 2 assessment was recommended. The Stage 2 survey consisted of a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of an agricultural field and a test pit survey at 5 m intervals of unploughable lands. Steeply sloped or obviously disturbed areas were photo-documented (Map 5). The Stage 2 fieldwork resulted in the identification of Location 1 (AiHh-7). The site consisted of 140 19th-century artifacts from a surface scatter measuring approximately 75 m by 74 m and 17 19th-century artifacts from seven positive test pits. Overall, the archaeological material from Location 1 (AiHh-7) was recovered from an area measuring 87 m by 70 m. The assemblage comprised 120 pieces of ceramics, 22 household artifacts, nine structural artifacts, five personal artifacts and one piece of modern material. Location 1 (AiHh-7) was recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The results of this Stage 1-2 assessment are presented in a report entitled *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed West Mitchell Residential Development Part of Lots 27 and 28, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Fullarton, now Municipality of West Perth, Perth County, Ontario* (Stantec 2021; Licensee Parker Dickson, PIF P256-0669-2021).

2.2.3.2 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for Proposed West Mitchell Residential Development (SD Map 1)

In the fall of 2021, Thomas G. Arnold & Associates (TGAA) was retained to conduct the Stage 3 assessment for AiHh-7 (SD Map 1). A total of 47 test units were excavated, which yielded 801 artifacts resembling the Stage 2 artifact assemblage. The site was mostly centred within an elevated grassed area and was determined to be used for either speculative purposes or as additional crop land, as no domestic occupation was found in the detailed background property search, nor were any cultural features noted. As such, the report concluded that AiHh-7 consisted of redeposited fill from a mid to late 19th-century site, and no further assessment was recommended. The results of this assessment are summarized in a report entitled *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Aihh-7 Proposed West Mitchell Residential Subdivision, Part of Lots 27 And 28, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Fullarton, Now Municipality of West Perth, Perth County, Ontario* (TGAA 2024; Licensee, Tom Arnold, PIF P006-0110-2021).

2.2.3.3 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for Proposed Mitchell Woods Development (Map 6)

In 2025, TMHC conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed Mitchell Woods Subdivision development northwest of the intersection of Frank Street and Napier Street, west of Kenton Street and Clayton Street, located in the community of Mitchell, Municipality of West Perth, Ontario. The area assessed was roughly 6.85 ha (16.93 ac) in size and comprised part of Park Lots 72, 73 and 78, Registered Plan 341 and the eastern half of the unopened Dungey Lane (future Vivian Street) road allowance which are located within Lot 28, Concession 1, in the Geographic Township of Fullarton, Perth County. The area assessed is located immediately adjacent to the current subject property (Maps 10 and 11) The Stage 1 background research determined that the property retained archaeological potential and Stage 2 assessment was recommended. The Stage 2 survey consisted of a test pit survey at 5 m and 10 m intervals. Obviously disturbed areas were photo-documented (Map 6). All work met provincial standards, and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, no further archaeological assessment was recommended. The results of this Stage 1-2 assessment are presented in a report entitled *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Mitchell Woods Subdivision Part of Park Lots 72, 73 and 78, RP 341 and Part of Dungey Lane, Mitchell Municipality of West Perth Part of Lot 28, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Fullarton Perth County, Ontario* (TMHC 2025; Licensee Liam Browne, PIF P1048-0176-2024).

2.2.4 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

The Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on November 27, 2024 under the direction of Liam Browne, MA (P1048), and May 2, 2025 under the direction of Arwen Johns, MA (R1330). The weather conditions for each date of fieldwork are listed in Table 2.

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

November 27, 2024	Sunny, clear, and cold	L. Browne, MA (P1048)
May 2, 2025	Mix of sun and clouds, cold	A. Johns, MA (R1330)

2.3 Project Context: Historical Context

2.3.1 Indigenous Settlement in Perth County

Despite an increasing number of archaeological assessments being undertaken in this part of Perth County, the cumulative number of assessments remains relatively low. As a result, there are few archaeological sites known from this area and little is known about past Indigenous occupation. Nonetheless, based on the limited existing data and regional syntheses, it is possible to propose a generalized model of Indigenous settlement in Perth County. The general themes, time periods and cultural traditions of Indigenous settlement, based on archaeological evidence, are provided below and in Table 3.

Table 3: Chronology of Indigenous Settlement in Perth County

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

2.3.1.1 Paleo Period

The first human populations to inhabit the Perth County region arrived between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different than they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Indigenous peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In this area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleo Period diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish.

Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleo Period sites are small and ephemeral. They are sometimes identified by the presence of fluted projectile points manufactured on a highly distinctive whitish-grey chert named "Fossil Hill" (after the formation) or "Collingwood." This material was acquired from sources near the edge of the escarpment on Blue Mountain. It was exploited by populations from as far south as the London area, who would have traveled to the source as part of their seasonal round.

2.3.1.2 Archaic Period

Settlement and subsistence patterns changed significantly during the Archaic Period as both the landscape and ecosystem adjusted to the retreat of the glaciers. Building on earlier patterns, early Archaic Period populations continued the mobile lifestyle of their predecessors. Through time and with the development of more resource rich local environments, these groups gradually reduced the size of the territories they exploited on a regular basis. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record.

Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleo Period subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climate conditions, Archaic Period populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environments and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of plenty. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic Period sites are more plentiful than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g., celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g., bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone (where and when preserved) and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

2.3.1.3 Early, Middle and Transitional Woodland Periods

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland Period (c. 950 BCE-1700 CE). By this time, the coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more substantial in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland Period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas similar to those that define the incipient agricultural practices worldwide.

Early and Middle Woodland Period peoples are also known for a well-developed burial complex and ground stone tool industry. Unique Early Woodland Period ground stone items include pop-eyed birdstones and gorgets. In addition, there is evidence of the development of widespread trading with groups throughout the northeast. The recovery of marine shells from the Lake Superior area indicates that exchanges of exotic materials and finished items from distant places were commonplace.

2.3.1.4 Late Woodland Period

During the Late Woodland Period, much of Southwestern Ontario was occupied by two groups: Iroquoians and what are thought by archaeologists to be Algonquin speaking populations. The primary Late Woodland occupants of the area are thought to have been the Attawandaron, an Iroquoian group described by European missionaries and whose historic homeland was significantly further east. Like other known Iroquoian groups including the Huron (Wendat) and Petun (Tionontati), the Attawandaron practiced a system of intensive horticulture based on three primary subsistence crops (corn, beans and squash). Their villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. The Jesuit Relations describe several Attawandaron centres in existence in the 17th century, including a number of sites where missions were later established. While precontact Attawandaron sites may be identified by a predominance of well-made pottery decorated with various simple and geometric motifs, triangular stone projectile points, clay pipes and ground stone implements, sites post-dating European contact are recognized through the appearance of various items of European manufacture. The latter include materials acquired by trade (e.g., glass beads, copper/brass kettles, iron axes, knives and other metal implements) in addition to the personal items of European visitors and Jesuit priests (e.g., finger rings, stoneware, rosaries, glassware). The Attawandaron were dispersed, and their population decimated by the arrival of epidemic European diseases and inter-tribal warfare. Many were adopted into other Iroquoian communities.

2.3.2 Treaty History

Indigenous peoples have used the lands that are now known as Perth County for thousands of years. Prior to the displacement caused by early European settlement, this area was actively used for hunting by a number of Anishinaabe peoples. The area which became Fullarton Township was part of the Huron Tract, approximately 2.76 million acres of land subject to Provisional Treaty No. 27 ½ between the local Chippewa nations and the British Crown signed on April 26, 1825 (Surtees 1984). An earlier 1819 agreement was never realized and for six years the territory remained in limbo. A provisional treaty was reached due to John Galt's intention to form the Canada Company which required one million acres of land to sell to settlers (Surtees 1894).

The Chippewa nations transferred most of the Huron Tract to the Crown but maintained their territories in four reserve lands along the St. Clair River and on the shores of Lake Huron near Kettle Point and the Ausable River (River aux Sable). These reserves would become the Aamjiwnaang First Nation and, as well as a reserve at Kettle Point, and a reserve at Stony Point. Kettle and Stony Point would later become the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation. The agreement was formalized in 1827 through Treaty No. 29 (Canadian Legal Information Institute 2000; Duern 2017).

2.3.3 Nineteenth-Century and Municipal Settlement

Historically the subject property comprises part of Park Lots 71, 74 and 77, Registered Plan 341 and part of the Dungey Lane road allowance and falls within Lot 28, Concession 1 of the Geographic Township of Fullarton, Huron 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 Perth County

Perth County was originally part of the Huron Tract, which consisted of one million acres of relatively uncleared land that was purchased by the Canada Company from the Crown in 1828 (Lee 2004:39). The Canada Company was headed by John Galt, a Scot who had come to Canada in 1820 to head a committee for the Revision of the War Claims of 1812. Galt and his advisors envisioned the formation of a company empowered to purchase lands at a nominal cost and sell them through a system of deferred payment. By doing so, the company would facilitate settlement in the region and, hopefully, earn a profit at the same time. A portion of the Company's profits were to be used for the construction and maintenance of public works (e.g., roads, bridges, schools) (Martin 1962:6).

One of the earliest roads constructed by the Canada Company, the Goderich Road, opened in 1828 and was later renamed the Huron Road (now Highways 7 and 8). The road connected two major centres established by the Canada Company: Goderich, on the shores of Lake Huron, and Guelph. The road, which extended from Wilmot Township to Goderich, was originally an Indigenous trail and early sleigh road (Lee 2004:158). It was surveyed by Deputy Provincial Surveyor John McDonald and followed the general course of modern Highway 8. The Company actively worked to promote travel between the two centres and to encourage settlement along the roadway. In so doing, they offered financial grants or assistance to individuals who would erect inns along the route, and often funded the construction of schools, and prepared town plans for communities in strategic locales.

Perth County became a formal municipality in 1850, with a government based in Stratford (Johnston 1903:46). Sebastian Fryfogel and Andrew Sebach, along with their families, are credited with being the first permanent residents of Perth County. Fryfogel erected a log cabin along the Huron Road in 1828 or 1829 where he offered meals and accommodations to travelers (McNichol 1967:9).

2.3.3.2 Fullarton Township

The Township of Fullarton was named in honor of John Fullarton, a director of the Canada Company (Johnston 1903:196). In 1829, lots were surveyed along Huron Road (Highway 8) and opened for settlement. Further surveys were conducted by John McDonald P.L.S. in 1832 and the whole township was surveyed by 1835. The first settler in the Township is thought to have been Hugh Kennedy Junck who settled along Whirl Creek on Lot 20, Concession 1 (Johnston 1903:199). Junck erected a saw mill that aided settlement in the area; however, the mill pond became point of contention in the area as it frequently overflowed and flooded neighboring properties. In 1844, Fullarton politically separated from Downie and Blanshard townships. At the time, the township contained 419 inhabitants and had 393 acres under cultivation (Johnston 1903:206). By 1850, the population had grown to 1,400 inhabitants with 4,128 acres under cultivation. In 1864, the Village of Summervale (Fullarton) was selected as the seat of government within the township. During the 19th-century the Township of Fullarton contained few villages, with most of the trade and settlement in the region focused on Mitchell, Stratford, and St. Marys. Today, the majority of the township remains rural with an economy based in agriculture.

2.3.3.3 Mitchell

The community of Mitchell, which was at one time known informally known as Big Thames, is located where Huron Road (Highway 8) crosses the North Thames River. Huron Road (Highway 8) divides the town between Logan Township to the north and Fullarton Township to the south. Mitchell is said to have received its official name from a black man who called himself Mitchell and who arrived in the area during the 1830s from the Chatham area (Robinson and Robinson 1987:7). In the 1830s, the man calling himself Mitchell supposedly built a log structure near the confluence of Whirl Creek and the North Thames River where he offered respite to weary travelers in the Huron Tract (Bader 2021). William Hicks and his family were some of the earliest settlers in the Huron Tract, and although they often rested where the Huron Road crossed the North Thames River, they settled in Goderich Township (Robinson and Robinson 1987:7). In 1837, the Canada Company persuaded William Hicks to build a hotel at the site of Mitchell. Hicks left the management of the hotel to his son John who became Mitchell's first official resident and responsible for naming the settlement. Following the arrival of its earliest settlers, the community of Mitchell grew to incorporate several businesses and industries. In 1843 the community's first general store was opened and its first mill was established on the river within a Canada Company reserved site. In 1857 the community was incorporated as a village (H. Belden & Co. 1879:xi). Mitchell saw significant growth following the arrival of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway during the same year. The community became a major shipping point on the line between Goderich and Buffalo. Mitchell was formally proclaimed a town on January 5, 1874.

2.3.4 Review of Historic Maps

Historically the subject property comprises part of Park Lots 71, 74 and 77, Registered Plan 341 and part of the Dungey Lane road allowance which are located within Lot 28, Concession 1 of the Geographic Township of Fullarton, Perth County, Ontario. A review of the 19th and 20th-century mapping and 20th and 21st-century aerial photography was undertaken in an effort to identify features signaling archaeological potential, the results of which are presented below.

The *Map of Fullarton Township* in H. Belden & Co.'s 1879 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Perth, Ont.* depicts the subject property within the limits of Mitchell (Map 7). Frank Street, Clayton Street, and an unnamed road adjacent to the property to the east are depicted as open at this time. The Goderich-Exeter Railway is seen passing along the northern limit of the subject property.

The 1879 H. Belden & Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Perth, Ont.* also includes a *Village of Mitchell* (Map 8) detail map. This map provides more detailed view of village lot divisions and road allowances but does not depict any extant structures or associated any individuals with specific properties. The subject property is shown as part of Park Lots 71, 74 and 77, Registered Plan 341 and part of a road allowance which is now identified as Dungey Lane.

The 1927 topographic map depicts a likely channelized unnamed tributary of the North Thames River within 50 m of the subject property (Map 9, upper left). A brickyard is depicted within the south half of the property. In 1976, the side streets previously shown to the east and west of the property are no longer present. A more extensive drainage system appears to the west of the property, with a small body of water adjacent (Map 9, upper right). The brickyard is not present on the 1976 topographic map, although was depicted up until 1971.

Possible ground disturbance, likely related to the brickyard, is visible in 1978 aerial imagery. A large pond, or flooded area, is situated where the former brickyard was, and extends into the property (Map 9, lower left). By 1989, the majority of the property has turned into agricultural fields and only three small bodies of water are present roughly 100 m to the west (Map 9, lower right).

2.3.5 Review of Heritage Properties

The *Ontario Heritage Act* allows for municipalities to protect properties that are considered to hold cultural heritage value or interest. There are neither any listed or designated heritage properties, nor any plaques within 50 m of the subject property.

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

- a registered archaeological site (AiHh-7);
- a mapped 19th-century transportation route (Goderich-Exeter Railway); and,
- mapped 19th-century thoroughfares (Frank Street, Clayton Street, and an unnamed road).

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 test pit survey at a 5 m transect interval to achieve the provincial standard. The areas within the subject property that consist of agricultural field are recommended for assessment by pedestrian 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 (MTC 2011; Section 7.7.4, Standard 1 and Section 7.7.6, Standards 1 and 2).

3 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

All fieldwork was undertaken in good weather and lighting conditions. No conditions were encountered that would hinder the identification or recovery of artifacts. The property boundaries were determined in the field based on proponent mapping and landscape features.

The majority of the subject property (approximately 79.5%; 1.78 ha) is comprised of a portion of an agricultural field, which was subject to pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval (Images 1 and 2) following ploughing and weathering under heavy rains. Surface visibility was good to excellent (95% or greater; Image 3). It was anticipated that, if cultural material was identified during the survey, the transects would be reduced to 1 m or less for a minimum 20 m radius around each find and intensively examined to determine the spatial extent of each site. Only a representative number of artifacts would be collected at each location to adequately date it, with the general aim being to leave enough in the field for site re-identification. However, if a location obviously did not meet the criteria for Stage 3 archaeological assessment at the time of the field survey, all of the surface artifacts would be collected and mapped using a E-Survey E-600 GPS/Glonass Network Rover, a high precision survey unit that advertises subcentimetre accuracy.

The subject property also comprises non-ploughable lands (grassed lands, a treed field edge, and a grassed pasture). As such, these portions of the subject property were subject to a standard test pit assessment, employing a 5 m transect interval (20.5%; 0.46 ha; Images 4-6). Test pits measuring at least 30 cm (shovel-width) were excavated through the first 5 cm of subsoil with all fill screened through 6 mm hardware cloth. Once screening was finished, the stratigraphy in the test pits was examined and then the pits were backfilled as best as possible, tamped down by foot and shovel and re-capped with sod. Test pitting extended up to 1 m from all standing features, including trees and buildings, when present. It was anticipated that when cultural material was found, the test pit survey would be intensified (reduced to 2.5 m) to determine the size of the site. If not enough archaeological materials were recovered from the intensification test pits, a 1 m^2 test unit would be excavated atop of one of the positive test pits to gather additional information. The test pits contained roughly 40 cm of brown silty clay loam soil over tan-orange silty clay loam subsoil (Images 7 and 8).

Map 10 illustrates the Stage 2 field conditions and assessment methods; the location and orientation of all photographs appearing in this report are also shown on this map. Map 11 presents the Stage 2 results on the proponent mapping. An unaltered proponent map is provided as Map 12.

3.2 Record of Finds

No archaeological materials or sites were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property. Table 4 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 4: Documentary Records

November 27, 2024	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	4 Images
May 2, 2025	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	23 Images

3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 2 field assessment was conducted in keeping with the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011). The combined pedestrian and test pit survey did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources.

3.4 Recommendations

All work met provincial standards, and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

These recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 5.0 of this report and to the MCM's review and acceptance of this report into the provincial register.

4 SUMMARY

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in support of rezoning and draft plan of approval applications to permit Parkwood Developments (Kitchener)'s proposed subdivision located at the west end of Frank Street, in the community of Mitchell, Municipality of West Perth, Ontario. The subject property is roughly 2.24 ha (5.54 ac) in size and comprises part of Park Lots 71, 74 and 77, Registered Plan 341 and part of the unopened Dungey Lane (future Vivian Street) road allowance which are located within Lot 28, Concession 1 of the Geographic Township of Fullarton, Perth County. The Stage 1 assessment revealed that the property had potential for the discovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 survey was recommended and carried out. The Stage 2 assessment (pedestrian survey and test pit survey, both at a 5 m interval) did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources. As such, no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

5 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

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

Should previously undocumented 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 the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement.

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7 IMAGES

Image 1: Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Interval

Looking Northeast

Image 2: Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Interval

Looking Southwest

Image 3: Surface Visibility

Image 4: Test Pit Survey at 5 m Interval within Grassed Pasture

Looking West

Image 5: Test Pit Survey at 5 m Interval within Tree Line

Looking Southwest

Image 6: Test Pit Survey at 5 m Interval within Grassed Lands

Looking South

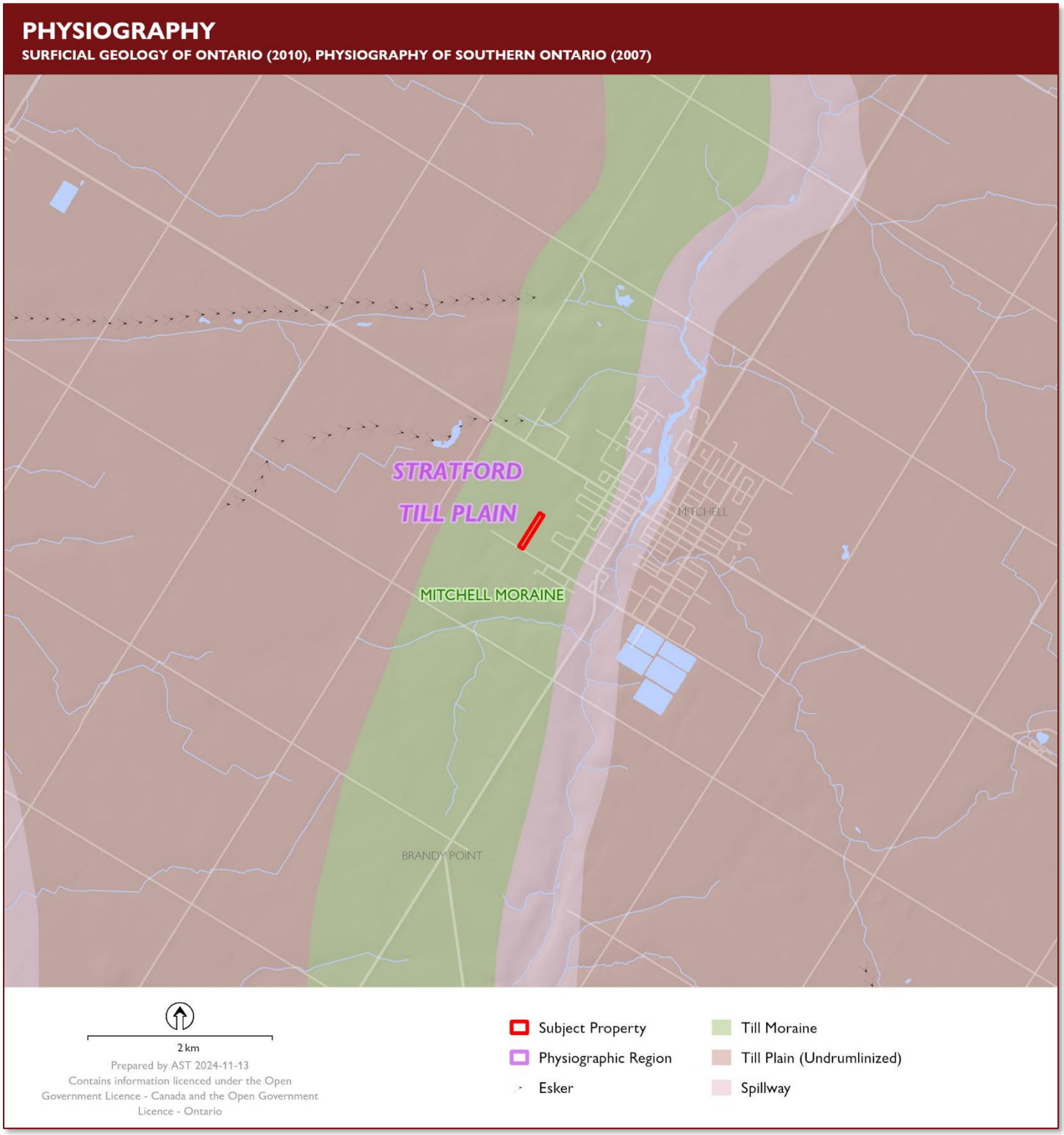
Image 7: Typical Test Pit in Grassed Lands

Image 8: Typical Test Pit in Grassed Pasture

8 MAPS

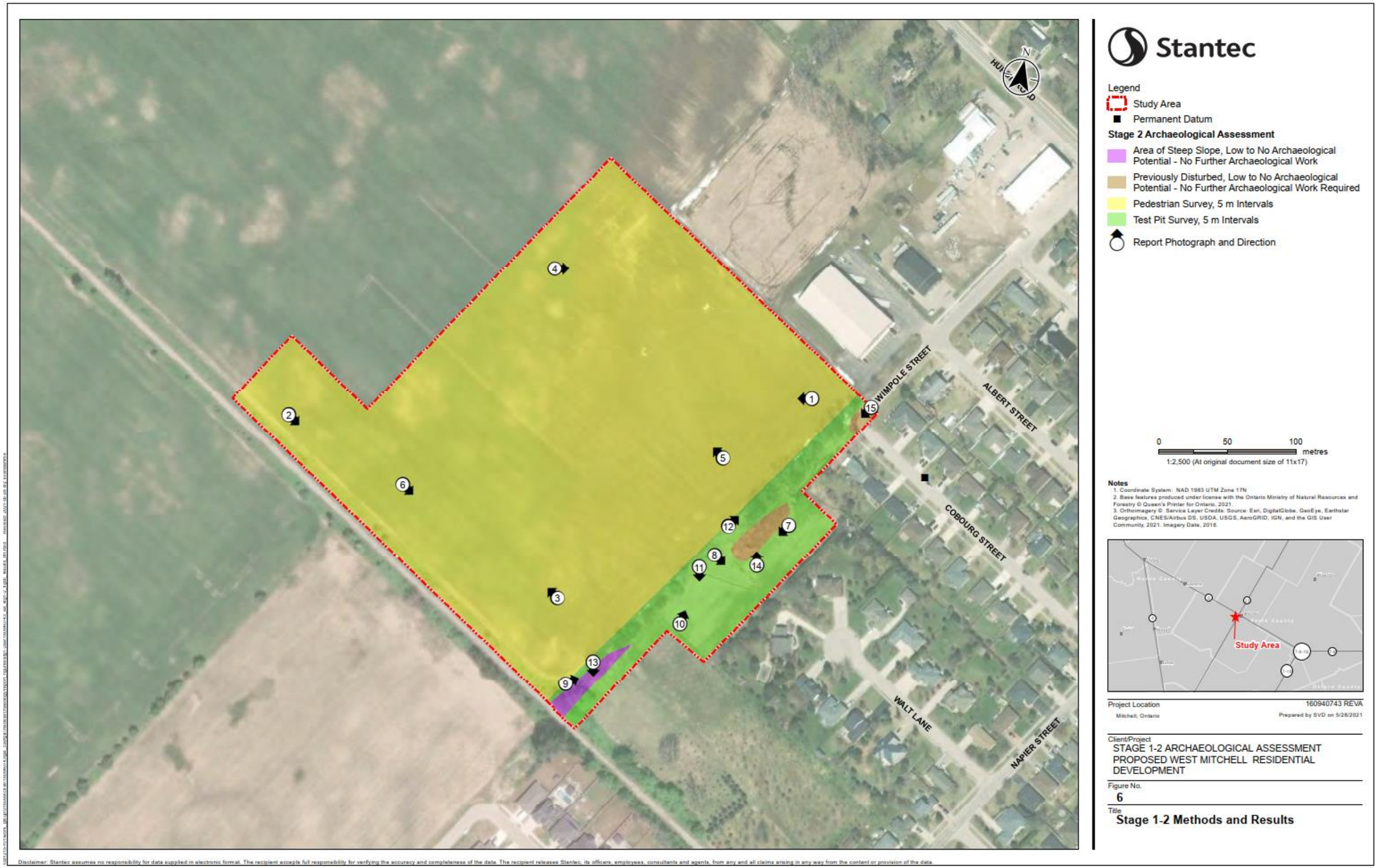
Map 1: Location of the Subject Property in the Municipality of West Perth, ON

Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Subject Property

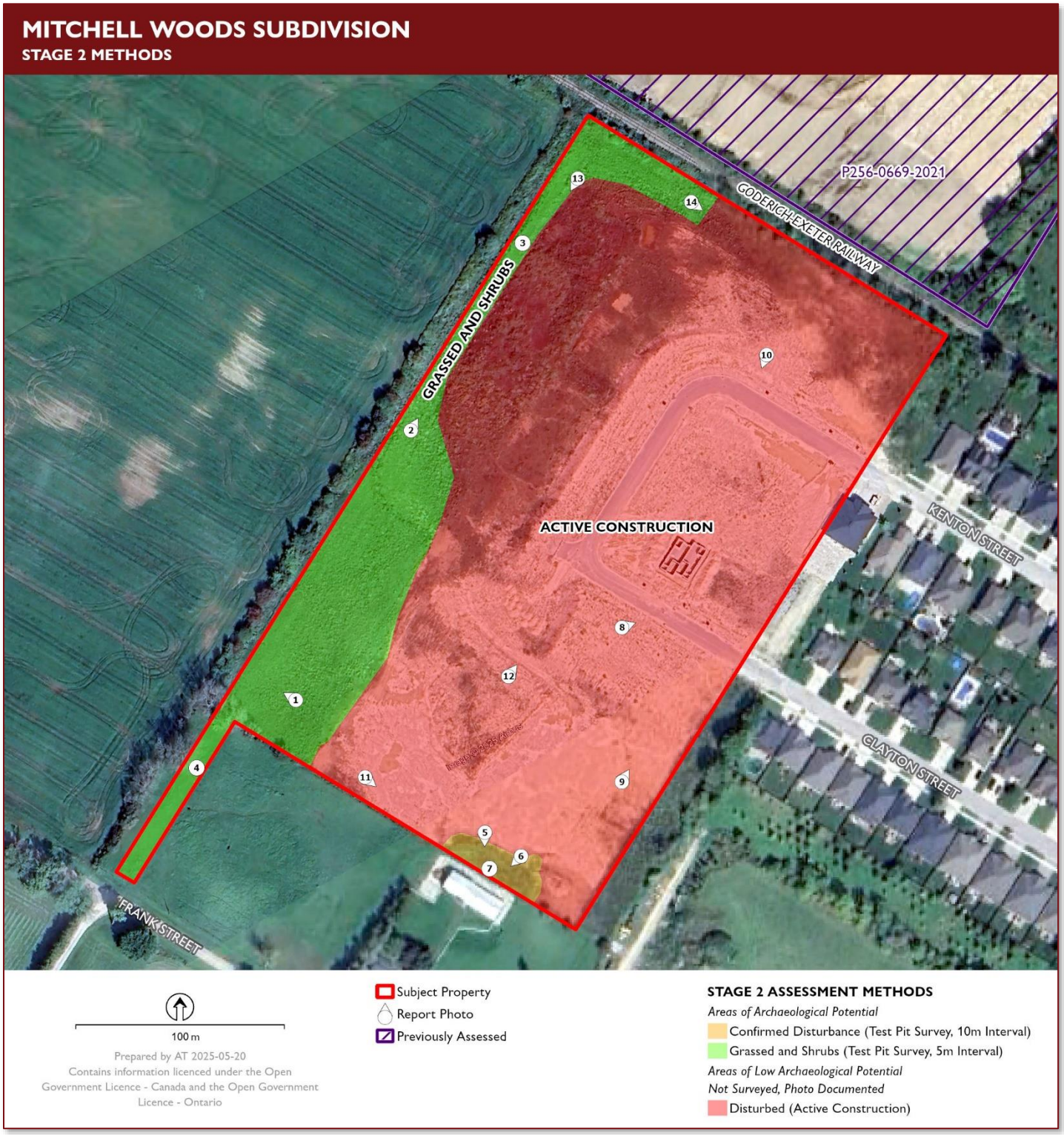


Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Subject Property

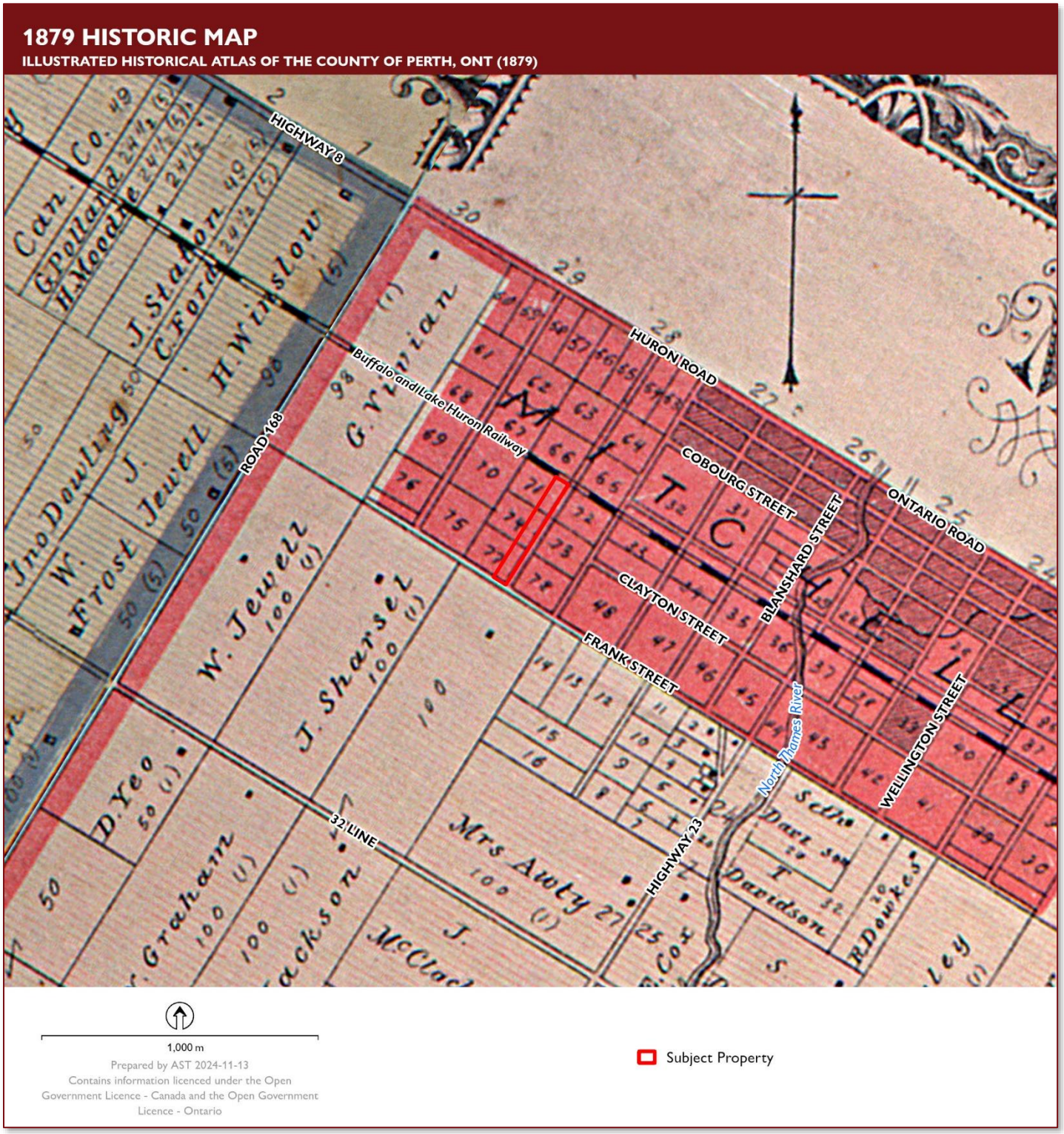
Map 4: Soils Within the Vicinity of the Subject Property



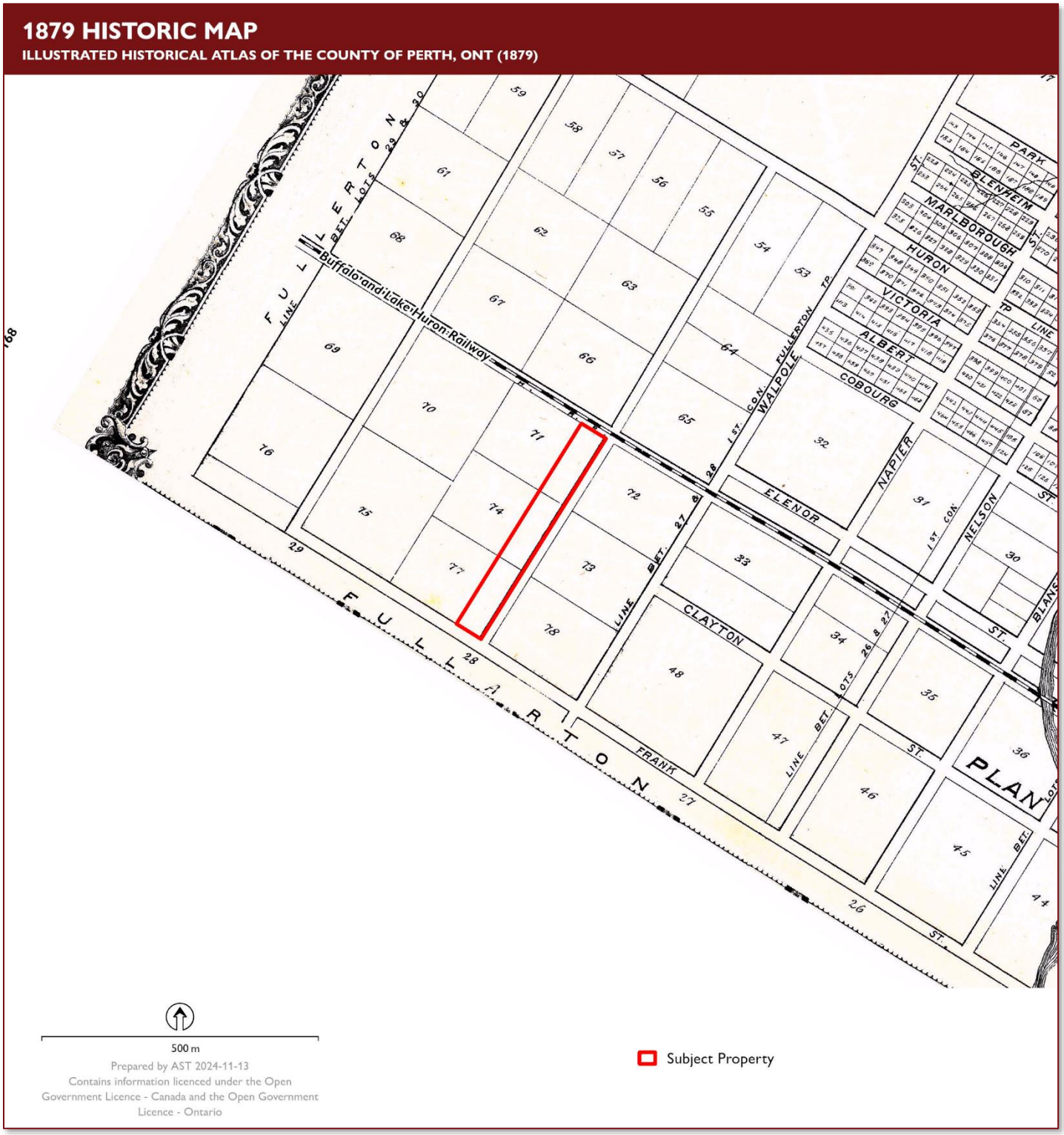
Map 5: Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for Proposed West Mitchell Residential Development (Stantec 2021)



Map 6: Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for Proposed Mitchell Woods Development (TMHC 2025)

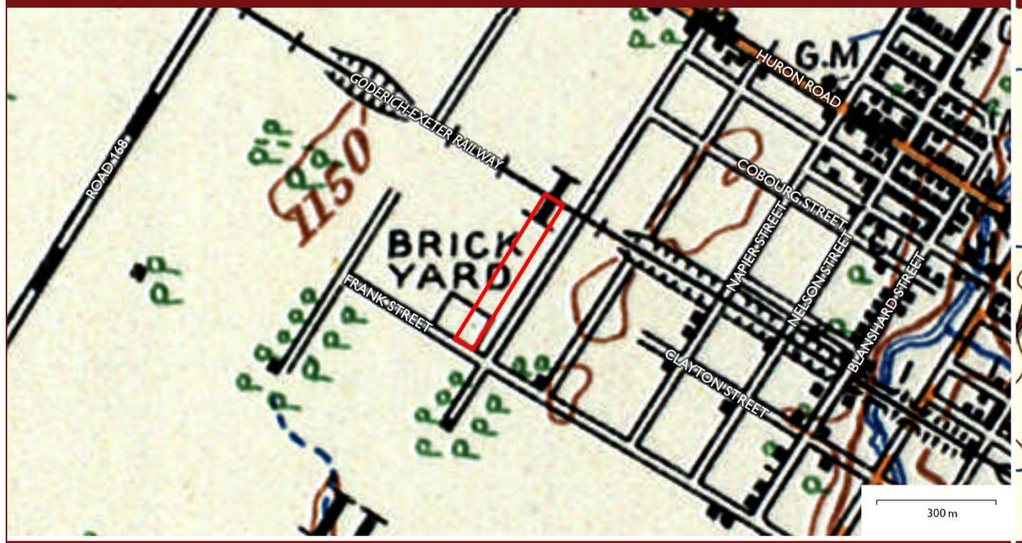


Map 7: Location of the Subject Property Shown on the 1879 Map of Fullarton Township

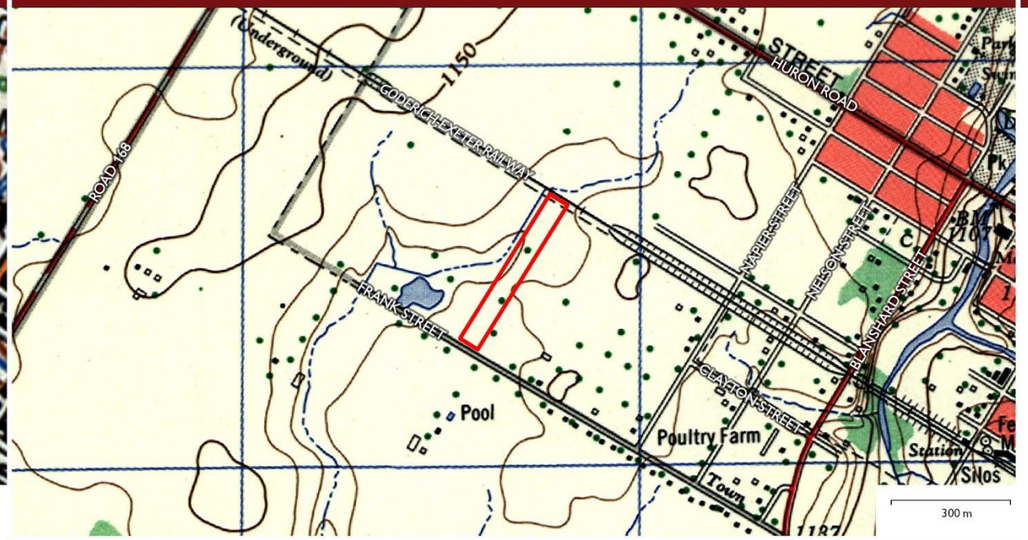


Map 8: Location of the Subject Property Shown on the 1879 Map of Mitchell

1927 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE



1976 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES



1978 ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY
UPPER THAMES RIVER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

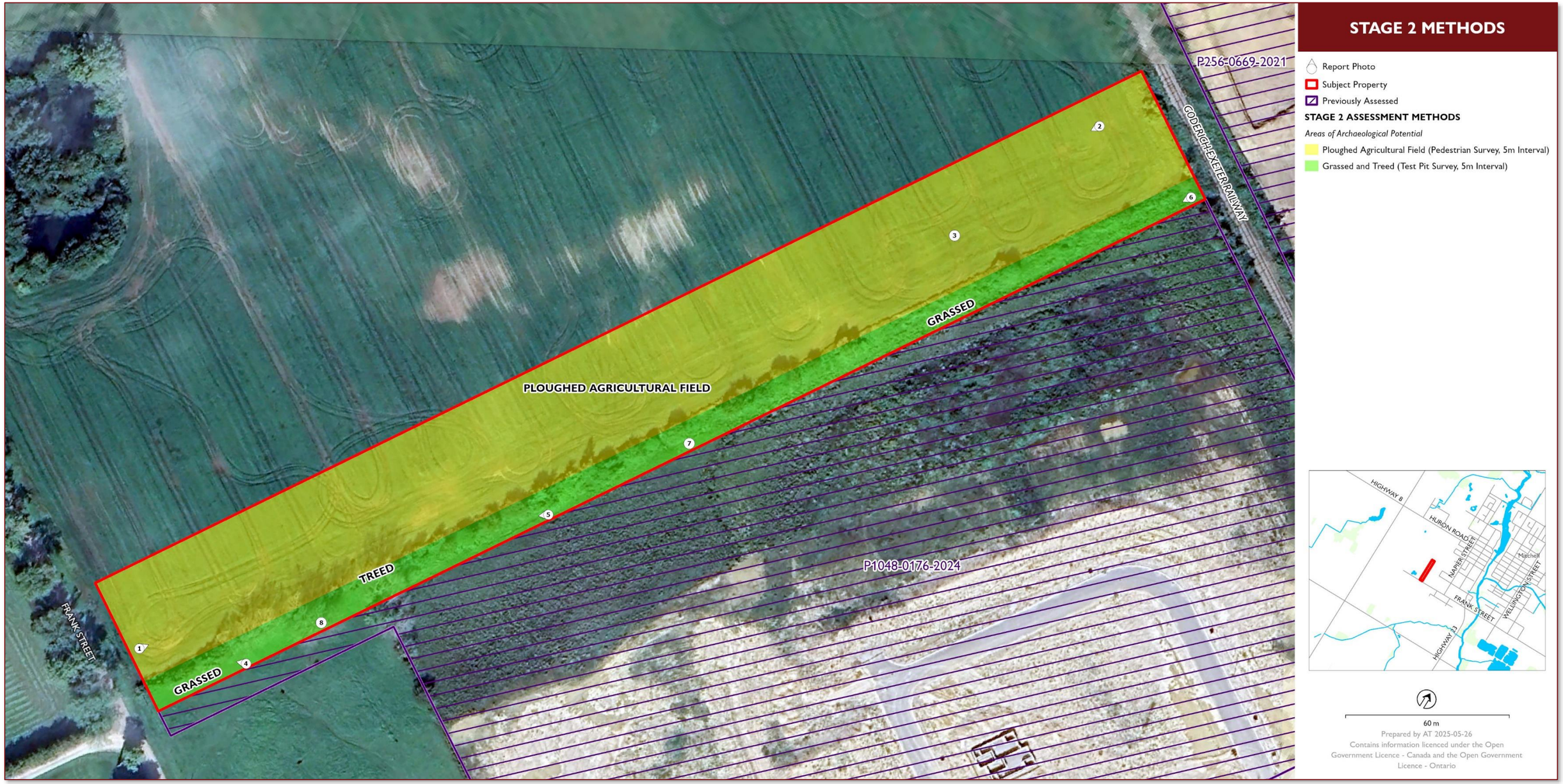
1989 ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY
UPPER THAMES RIVER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

HISTORICAL MAPS AND AERIALS

Subject Property

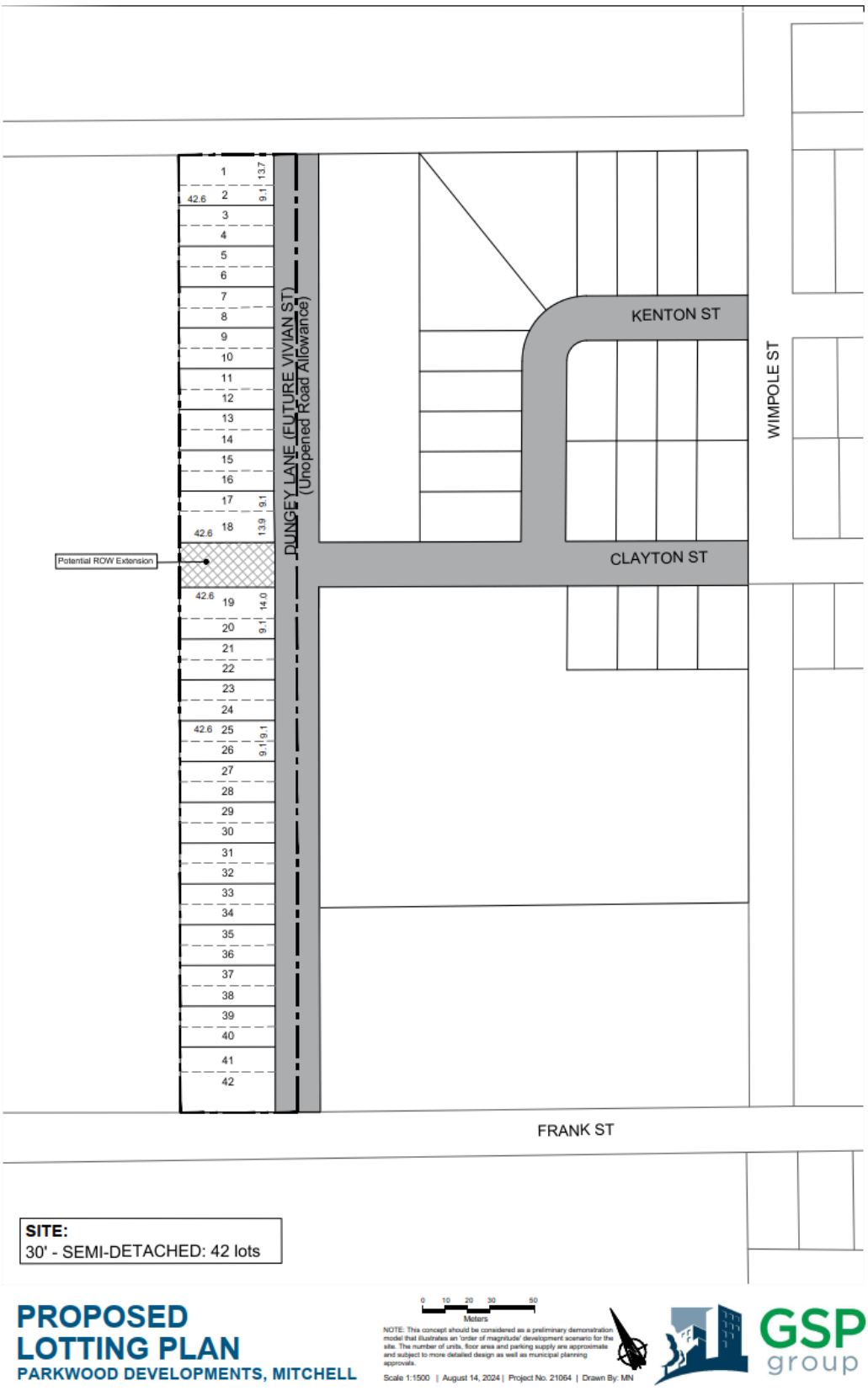
Prepared by AST 2025-05-16

Map 9: Location of the Subject Property Shown on 1927 and 1976 Topographic Mapping, and 1978 and 1989 Aerial Imagery



Map 10: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods

Map 11: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods Shown on Proponent Mapping



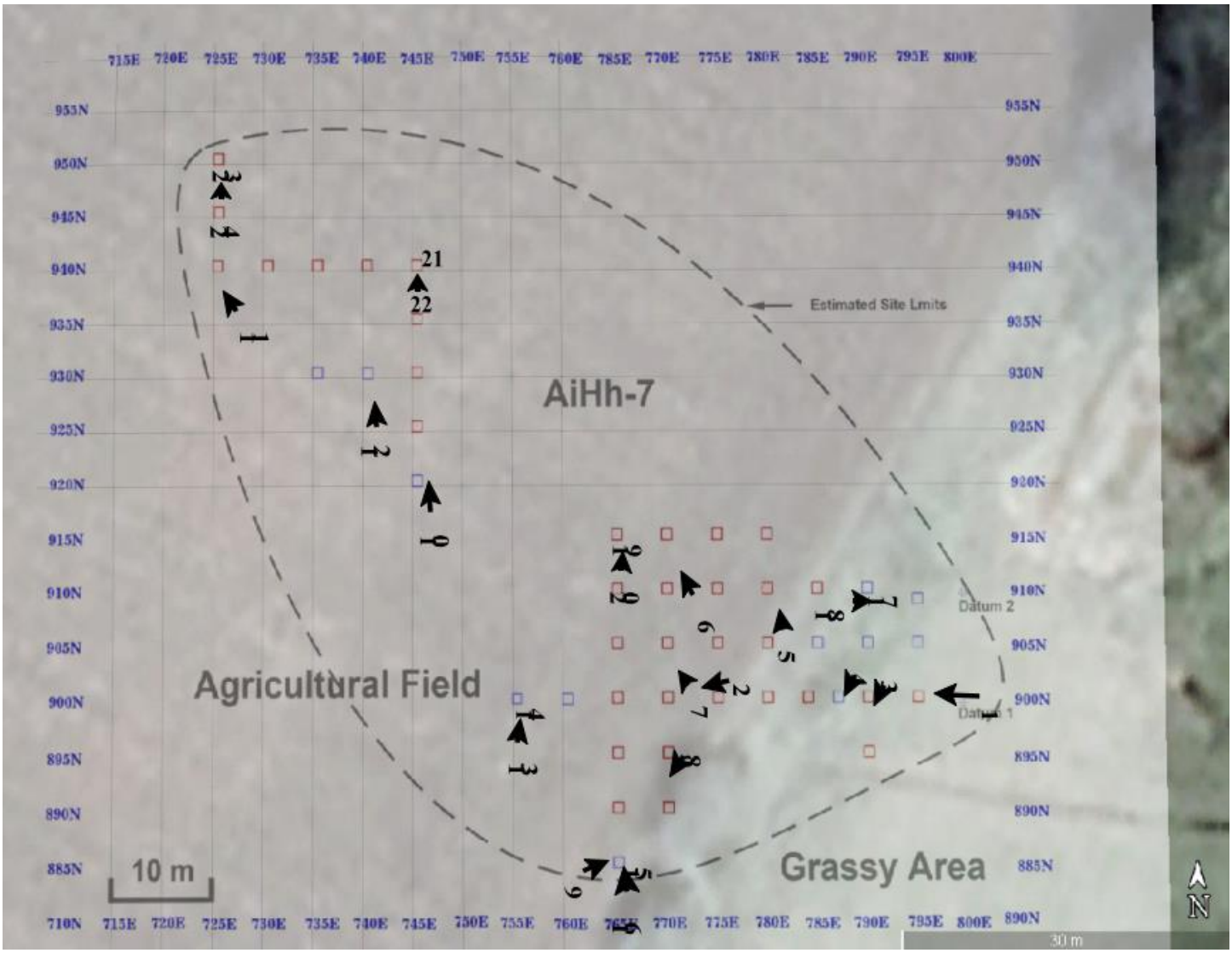
Map 12: Unaltered Proponent Mapping

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Parkwood Developments Mitchell Subdivision
Part of Park Lots 71, 74 and 77, RP 341 and Part of Dungey Lane, Mitchell
Municipality of West Perth
Lot 28, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Fullarton
Perth County, Ontario

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

NOT FOR PUBLIC CIRCULATION

Licensee:	Liam Browne, MA (P1048)
PIF No:	P1048-0175-2024
Project No:	2024-484
Dated:	May 22, 2025



SD Map 1: AiHh-7 Stage 3 Assessment Results (TGAA 2024)