

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Sunvale Homes Proposed Mount Forest Subdivision

Part of Lots 1 and 2,
Concession 6 West Side of Owen Sound Road,
Geographic Township of Arthur,
Historical County of Wellington,
now the Township of Wellington North, Ontario

Submitted to:

Cobide Engineering Inc.
c/o Travis Burnside, P.Eng.
517 10th Street
Hanover, ON N4N 1R4

and

Ontario's Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture
Industries

Submitted by:



Detritus
CONSULTING LTD.
archaeology · heritage

69 Claremont Avenue, Kitchener Ontario, N2M 2P5
Mobile/Office: 519-744-7018
e-mail: garth@golden.net www.detcon.net

Licensee: Dr. Walter McCall
License Number: P389
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ORIGINAL REPORT

July 17, 2020

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. Travis Burnside of Cobide Engineering Inc. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lots 1 and 2, West Side of Owen Sound Road, Geographic Township of Arthur, Historical County of Wellington, now the Township of Wellington North, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken prior to the construction of a proposed subdivision on various properties located west of Cork Street as well as northwest and southeast of Martin Street, to the southwest of the community of Mount Forest.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "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." To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment was conducted as part of the pre-approval process under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

As mentioned above the development property comprises various assessment parcels, all of which combined measure approximately 14 hectares (ha). Five of the parcels are located to the west of Cork Street and north of Martin Street. The largest of these parcels is a vacant, primarily agricultural parcel, which comprises a large agricultural field, a small portion of an agricultural field as well as a woodlot, various grass and tree covered areas, and a creek that splits in two directions. The remaining portions of the parcel, along the eastern edge, comprise a former railway line, as well as an area which has been subject to extensive tree removal between 2016 and 2018, as well as grading. Various soil and gravel piles are visible throughout this area as well as visible surface disturbance. The remaining four small parcels are located adjacent to Cork Street at 565 to 579 Cork Street and comprise the former railway line as well as an area that has been subject to extensive tree removal and where grading has occurred.

The remainder of the assessment parcels are located southeast of Martin Street and comprise three vacant parcels, Martin Street and its right-of-way ('ROW') as well as the ROW to Mill Street. The southern parcels comprise grass and treed areas, woodlots, an agricultural field, a hard-packed laneway, a gravel road, and an asphalt road and gravel shoulder.

Following advice provided by Wellington County, only the portions of the properties to be subject to development (the 'Study Area'; Figure 3) required archaeological assessment (see correspondence provided in the Supplementary Documentation to this report). This reduced Study Area comprises a large irregularly shaped parcel measuring 10.5ha, and located primarily to the west of Cork Street and to the northwest of Martin Street. A small portion of the Study Area is located southeast of Martin Street and extends to just past Mill Street.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the entire Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. Current aerial imagery of the Study Area identified various potential disturbance areas within the Study Area. These areas comprise an asphalt road with a gravel shoulder, a gravel road and a small hard-packed laneway, which were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. The previously disturbed areas documented within the Study Area were mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standards 5 and 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b and 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment was conducted on May 22 and July 10, 2020 and involved a typical pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals across the agricultural fields and a typical test pit

survey at a 5m interval across the woodlots and the grass and treed components of the Study Area. Furthermore, during the assessment a creek, which slips in two and a wet area were observed to the northwest of Martin Street and a steeply sloped woodlot was observed in the southeastern most portion of the Study Area, to the southeast of Mill Street. These areas were determined to retain no archaeological potential due to the identification of physical features of low archaeological potential, in these cases permanently wet and steep slope greater than 20°, as per Section 2.1, Standards 2.a.i. and iii of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The permanently wet and steeply sloped areas, as confirmed during a Stage 2 property inspection, were mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standards 1a, 1b, and 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines*. This investigation resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources; therefore, **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

This recommendation applies to the portions of the development properties to be subject to grading, construction and development activities, and that were included in the current Study Area. **If, in the future, the remaining portions of the properties, which were not included in the current Study Area, will be impacted by development, then a Stage 1 archaeological assessment is required,** conducted according to Section 1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). This investigation will assess the development area's potential for the recovery of archaeological resources and will provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources, as per Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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Project Personnel

Project Manager:	Garth Grimes, P017
Field Directors:	Mathew Gibson, R1160; Laura Savoie, R1237
Field Technician:	Jon Cousins, R296; Ryan Eden; Chris Sladic; Zachary Shafe
Report Preparation:	Amanda McCall, R470
Mapping and GIS:	Amanda McCall, R470
Licensee Review:	Walter McCall, P389

Acknowledgments

Generous contributions by the following individuals made this report possible.

- Mr. Travis Burnside of Cobide Engineering Inc.

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. Travis Burnside of Cobide Engineering Inc. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lots 1 and 2, West Side of Owen Sound Road, Geographic Township of Arthur, Historical County of Wellington, now the Township of Wellington North, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken prior to the construction of a proposed subdivision on various properties located west of Cork Street as well as northwest and southeast of Martin Street, to the southwest of the community of Mount Forest. Following advice provided by Wellington County, only the portions of the properties to be subject to development (the 'Study Area'; Figure 3) required archaeological assessment (see correspondence provided in the Supplementary Documentation to this report).

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "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." To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment was conducted as part of the pre-approval process under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of a Stage 1 Background Study is to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the following Stage 1 assessment are as follows:

- To provide information about the Study Area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- to evaluate in detail, the Study Area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Detritus archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- a review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- an examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database ('ASDB') to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the Study Area.

The purpose of a Stage 2 Property Assessment is to provide an overview of any archaeological resources within the Study Area, and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI'), and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the following Stage 2 assessment are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the Study Area;
- to determine whether the Study Area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- to recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the evolution of the post-contact Aboriginal occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). More specifically, this period marks the arrival of the Mississaugas into Southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes. The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as recounted by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1904, suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk Nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated between the two groups and, at the end of the 17th Century, the Mississaugas' settled permanently in Southern Ontario, including the Niagara Peninsula (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978).

The Study Area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record on August 9, 1836 as part of Treaty No.45 1/2 which:

Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, met on August 9, 1836, at Manitowaning... the Saukings residents south of Owen Sound. <To the Saugeen> I now propose that you should surrender to your Great Father, the Saucing territory that you presently occupy, and that you shall repair either to this island <Manitoulin> or to that part of your territory which lies on the north of Owen Sound upon which proper houses shall be built for you, and proper assistance given to enable you to become civilized and to cultivate land which your Great Father engages for ever to protect for you from the encroachment of the whites.

Morris 1943: 27-29

The size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture in Southern Ontario began to shift with the establishment of European settlers. Lands in the Lower Grand River area were surrendered by the Six Nations to the British Government in 1832, at which point most Six Nations people moved into Tuscarora Township in Brant County and a narrow portion of Oneida Township (Page & Co. 1879:8; Tanner 1987:127; Weaver 1978:526). Despite the inevitable encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, *written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought* (Ferris 2009:114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use

The Study Area is located within the Geographic Township of Arthur and historical Wellington County, now the Township of Wellington North, Ontario.

The history of the area began on July 24, 1788, when Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Quebec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2012-2015). Further change came in

December 1791 when the former Province of Québec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the *Constitutional Act*. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (Coyne 1895) and he initiated several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them.

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Each new county was named after a county in England or Scotland; the constituent townships were then given the names of the corresponding townships from each original British county (Powell and Coffman 1956).

Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed the Western, Home, Midland, and Eastern Districts. As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. As part of this realignment, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were shifted and the London and Niagara Districts were established. Under this new territorial arrangement, the Study Area became part of the West Riding District (Archives of Ontario 2012-2015).

In 1838 the District of Wellington contained Wellington, Waterloo, Grey and parts of Dufferin County. In 1852 Waterloo, Wellington and Grey formed the United Counties and in 1853 Wellington and Waterloo separated. A year later Wellington County became an individual entity consisting of the Townships of Amaranth, Arthur, Eramosa, Erin, Guelph, Garafraxa, Maryborough, Nichol, Peel, Pilkington and Puslinch. In the following years other municipalities joined the County and in 1879 Guelph separated and became an incorporated City. Luther Township was divided into east and west halves, Orangeville and Garafraxa joined Dufferin County. In 1883 East Luther Township joined Dufferin County. It wasn't until 1999 that seven new municipalities were formed, Nichol township being part of the Township of Centre Wellington, along with the former towns of Elora and Fergus and the Townships of Pilkington and West Garafrax (County of Wellington 2016).

The *Illustrated Atlas of the Counties of Waterloo and Wellington* ('*Historical Atlas*'; Parsell & Co. 1877; Figure 2), demonstrates the extent to which Arthur Township had been settled by 1877. Landowners are listed for every lot within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. Structures and orchards are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads and water bodies. Also depicted on the *Historical Atlas* map of Arthur Township is the early community of Mount Forest as well as the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway and the Wellington & Georgian Bay Railway.

Based on the *Historical Atlas* map of Arthur Township (Parsell & Co. 1877; Figure 3), the Study Area is located on Lots 1 and 2 Concession 6 West Side of Owen Sound Road. Lot 1 was part of the early community of Mount Forest and was subdivided various times. No landowners are listed for the lots within Mount Forest. Lot 2 was also subdivided into various parcels. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, the Wellington & Georgian Bay Railway and a creek transect the western half of the Study Area. The Study Area is located within a parcel that has no landowner listed and a second parcel owned by S. M. A single blacksmith is illustrated on the S.M. parcel to the west of the creek and south of the railway.

Although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas* (Parsell & Co. 1877), it should be recognized that historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

As mentioned above the development property comprises various assessment parcels, all of which combined measure 14 hectares (ha). Five of the parcels are located to the west of Cork Street and north of Martin Street. The largest of these parcels is a vacant, primarily agricultural parcel, which comprises a large agricultural field, a small portion of an agricultural field as well as a woodlot, various grass and tree covered areas, and a creek that splits in two directions. The remaining portions of the parcel, along the eastern edge, comprise a former railway line, as well as an area which has been subject to extensive tree removal between 2016 and 2018, as well as grading. Various soil and gravel piles are visible throughout this area as well as visible surface disturbance. The remaining four small parcels are located adjacent to Cork Street at 565 to 579 Cork Street and comprise the former railway line as well as an area that has been subject to extensive tree removal and where grading has occurred.

The remainder of the assessment parcels are located southeast of Martin Street and comprise three vacant parcels, Martin Street and its right-of-way ('ROW') as well as the ROW to Mill Street. The southern parcels comprise grass and treed areas, woodlots, an agricultural field, a hard-packed laneway, a gravel road, and an asphalt road and gravel shoulder.

The Study Area comprises a large irregularly shaped parcel measuring 10.5ha, and located primarily to the west of Cork Street and to the northwest of Martin Street. A small portion of the Study Area is located southeast of Martin Street and extends to just past Mill Street.

The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is located within the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:127-129). This area is characterized by two different landform components: (a) a region of stony knobs, kames and ridges composed largely of till, sand and gravel and (b) pitted sand gravel terraces intervening between swampy river and creek bed floors. Morainic ridges and drumlins are common. Soils are dominated by hard calcereous gravel and sand tills.

The closest source of potable water is a tributary of the South Saugeen River, which transects two portions of the southeastern corner of the Study Area to the northwest of Martin Street and to the southeast of Mill Street. The South Saugeen River itself is located 57 metres (m) to the south of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of Ontario has been demonstrated to have been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Arthur Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Arthur Township

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000-8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400-8000 B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000-6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000-2500 B.C.	environment similar to present
	Lamoka (narrow points)	2000-1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broad Points	1800-1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
Late Archaic	Small Points	1500-1100 B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100-950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 -400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Pseudo-Scallop/Dentate Pottery (Saugeen Complex)	500 B.C. -A.D. 700/1000	large fisher-gatherer-hunter basecamps, cemeteries
Late Woodland	Pre-Iroquoian Late Woodland	A.D. 1000-1250	continued pattern of traditional fishing, gathering and hunting
	Middle Iroquoian-like (Uren and Middleport)	A.D. 1250-1400	longhouse village, continued fishing, gathering and hunting
	Late Ontario Iroquoian-like	A.D. 1400-1650/1690	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian Groups	A.D. 1690-present	early written records and treaties
Historic	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1818-present	European Settlement

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of known archaeological resources in the vicinity of the Study Area, Detritus consulted the ASDB. The ASDB, which is maintained by the MHSTCI (Government of Ontario n.d.), contains information concerning archaeological sites that have been registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area lies within block ALHe.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MHSTCI will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

According to the ASDB, no sites have been registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area. To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no additional assessments have been conducted on adjacent properties, nor have sites been registered within 50m of the Study Area.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MHSTCI (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within Study Area. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, when considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MHSTCI (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;

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- past water sources, glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

The closest source of potable water is a tributary of the South Saugeen River, which transects two portions of the southeastern corner of the Study Area to the northwest of Martin Street and to the southeast of Mill Street. The South Saugeen River itself is located 57m to the south of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region. The soils within this region are suitable for pre-contact and post contact Aboriginal agricultural. Given the quality of the soil, the proximity of potable water, and the length of occupation of Arthur Township prior to the arrival of Euro-Canadian settlers, the pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The *Historical Atlas* (Parsell & Co. 1877) map of Arthur Township shows the Study Area in close proximity to historical roads, as well as the early community of Mount Forest. Considering the close proximity of the Study Area to the early community of Mount Forest and the potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged to be moderate to high.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area, as outlined in Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Current aerial imagery of the Study Area identified various potential disturbance areas within the Study Area comprising an asphalt road with a gravel shoulder, a gravel road and a small hard-packed laneway. As per Section 2.1.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), it is recommended that these areas be subject to a Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according to Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), to confirm and document the disturbed areas.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area was conducted on May 22 and July 10, 2020 under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the MHSTCI (P389-0487-2020). The limits of the Study Area were surveyed and marked with stakes by the Proponent prior to the assessment.

Assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Table 2; Photos 1 to 35). Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as all photograph locations and directions.

Table 2: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Field Director	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
May 22, 2020	Mathew Gibson, R1160; Laura Savoie, R1237	pedestrian and test pit survey	Sunny, 16 °C	soil was dry and screened well; ground visibility 90%
June 10, 2020	Mathew Gibson, R1160	pedestrian and test pit survey	Overcast, 32 °C	soil was dry and screened well; ground visibility 90%

Approximately 45% of the Study Area comprised ploughed and weathered agricultural land (Photos 10, 23 to 25, 34, 35). The ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, and provided a minimum of 80% surface visibility as per Section 2.1.1, Standards 4 and 5 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The ploughed land was subject to pedestrian survey at a 5m interval in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines*. At no time were the field, weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the pedestrian survey.

Approximately 25% of the Study Area comprised woodlot, treed areas or areas covered in grass with trees throughout, which were inaccessible for ploughing; these areas were subject to a test pit survey at 5m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 3 to 7, 9, 11 to 14, 17, 20, 31 to 33). Test pits were excavated until test pits showed evidence of recent ground disturbance as per Standard 4 of this section. All test pits were at least 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and were excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil. The soils were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. A single soil layer was observed. All soil from the test pits was screened through six-millimetre (mm) hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the test pit survey.

Approximately 15% of the Study Area comprised a former railway line, as well as an area which has been subject to extensive tree removal between 2016 and 2018, as well as grading. Various soil and gravel piles are visible throughout this area as well as visible surface disturbance. Judgemental test pitting of this area confirmed that the soil was subject to disturbance below the level of the subsoil as per Section 2.1.8 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 15, 16, 21, 22, 26 to 30). This area was therefore evaluated as having no or low potential based on the Stage 2 identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources, as per Standard 2.1, Section 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). This area of disturbance, as confirmed during the Stage 2 field survey, was mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b and 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Approximately 7% of the Study Area comprised a creek, which transects two portions of the Study Area (Photos 1, 8, 12 to 14, 18, 19). These areas retain no archaeological potential due to the identification of a physical feature of low archaeological potential, in these cases permanently wet areas as per Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.i. of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario

2011). The permanently wet area was mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standards 1a and 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Approximately 4% of the Study Area comprised the possible disturbance areas identified on the current aerial imagery of the Study Area (see Section 1.3.4 above). Following a Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according to Section 2.1.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the asphalt, gravel and hard-packed surfaces (Photos 1, 2, and 6) were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All of the visibly disturbed areas documented within the Study Area were mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standards 1b and 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The remaining 4% of the Study Area comprised a woodlot on the southeastern side of Mill Street, which slopes downward (Photo 1). This area retains no archaeological potential due to the identification of a physical feature of low archaeological potential, in this case a steeply sloped area greater than 20° as per Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.iii. of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The steeply sloped area was mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standards 1a and 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0 above. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
1 Page of Field Notes	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Map provided by the Proponent	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Field Map	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
202 Digital Photographs	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file

No material culture was encountered during the Stage 2 survey of the Study Area; therefore, no storage arrangements were necessary.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment prior to the construction of a proposed subdivision on various properties located west of Cork Street as well as northwest and southeast of Martin Street, to the southwest of the community of Mount Forest.

As mentioned above the development property comprises various assessment parcels, all of which combined measure 14ha. Five of the parcels are located to the west of Cork Street and north of Martin Street. The largest of these parcels is a vacant, primarily agricultural parcel, which comprises a large agricultural field, a small portion of an agricultural field as well as a woodlot, various grass and tree covered areas, and a creek that splits in two directions. The remaining portions of the parcel, along the eastern edge, comprise a former railway line, as well as an area which has been subject to extensive tree removal between 2016 and 2018, as well as grading. Various soil and gravel piles are visible throughout this area as well as visible surface disturbance. The remaining four small parcels are located adjacent to Cork Street at 565 to 579 Cork Street and comprise the former railway line as well as an area that has been subject to extensive tree removal and where grading has occurred.

The remainder of the assessment parcels are located southeast of Martin Street and comprise three vacant parcels, Martin Street and its ROW as well as the ROW to Mill Street. The southern parcels comprise grass and treed areas, woodlots, an agricultural field, a hard-packed laneway, a gravel road, and an asphalt road and gravel shoulder.

Following advice provided by Wellington County, only the portions of the properties to be subject to development required archaeological assessment. This reduced Study Area comprises a large irregularly shaped parcel measuring 10.5ha, and located primarily to the west of Cork Street and to the northwest of Martin Street. A small portion of the Study Area is located southeast of Martin Street and extends to just past Mill Street.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the entire Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. Current aerial imagery of the Study Area identified various potential disturbance areas within the Study Area. These areas comprise an asphalt road with a gravel shoulder, a gravel road and a small hard-packed laneway, which were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources. The previously disturbed areas documented within the Study Area were mapped and photo documented.

The subsequent Stage 2 assessment was conducted on May 22 and July 10, 2020 and involved a typical pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals across the agricultural fields and a typical test pit survey at a 5m interval across the woodlots and the grass and treed components of the Study Area. Furthermore, during the assessment a creek, which slips in two and a wet area were observed to the northwest of Martin Street and a steeply sloped woodlot was observed in the southeastern most portion of the Study Area, to the southeast of Mill Street. These areas were determined to retain no archaeological potential due to the identification of physical features of low archaeological potential, in these cases permanently wet and steep slope greater than 20°. The permanently wet and steeply sloped areas, as confirmed during a Stage 2 property inspection, were mapped and photo documented. This investigation resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources.

5.0 Recommendations

The Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area resulted in the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources; therefore, **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

This recommendation applies to the portions of the development properties to be subject to grading, construction and development activities, and that were included in the current Study Area. **If, in the future, the remaining portions of the properties, which were not included in the current Study Area, will be impacted by development, then a Stage 1 archaeological assessment is required,** conducted according to Section 1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). This investigation will assess the development area's potential for the recovery of archaeological resources and will provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources, as per Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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*.

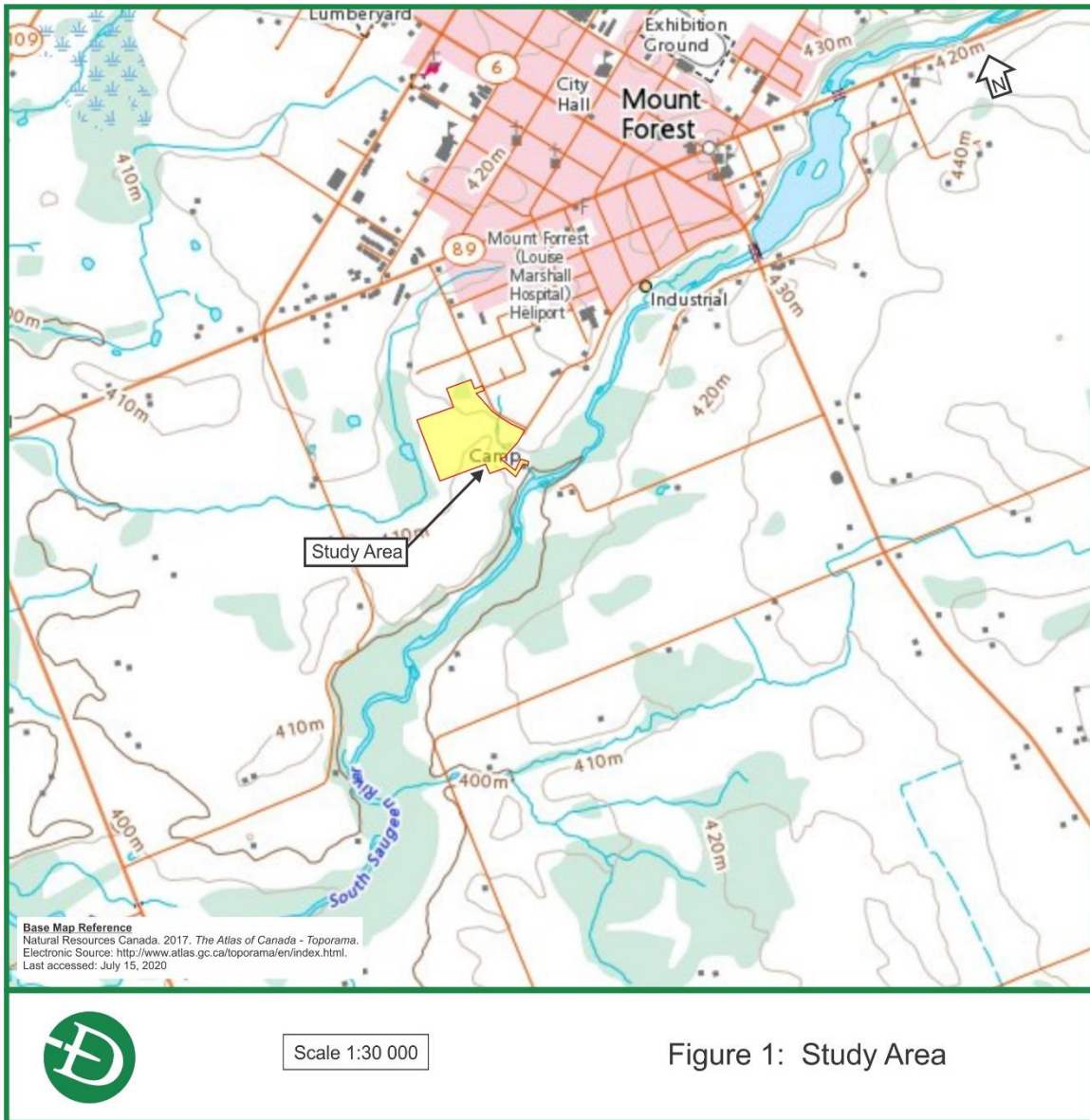
The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

7.0 Bibliography and Sources

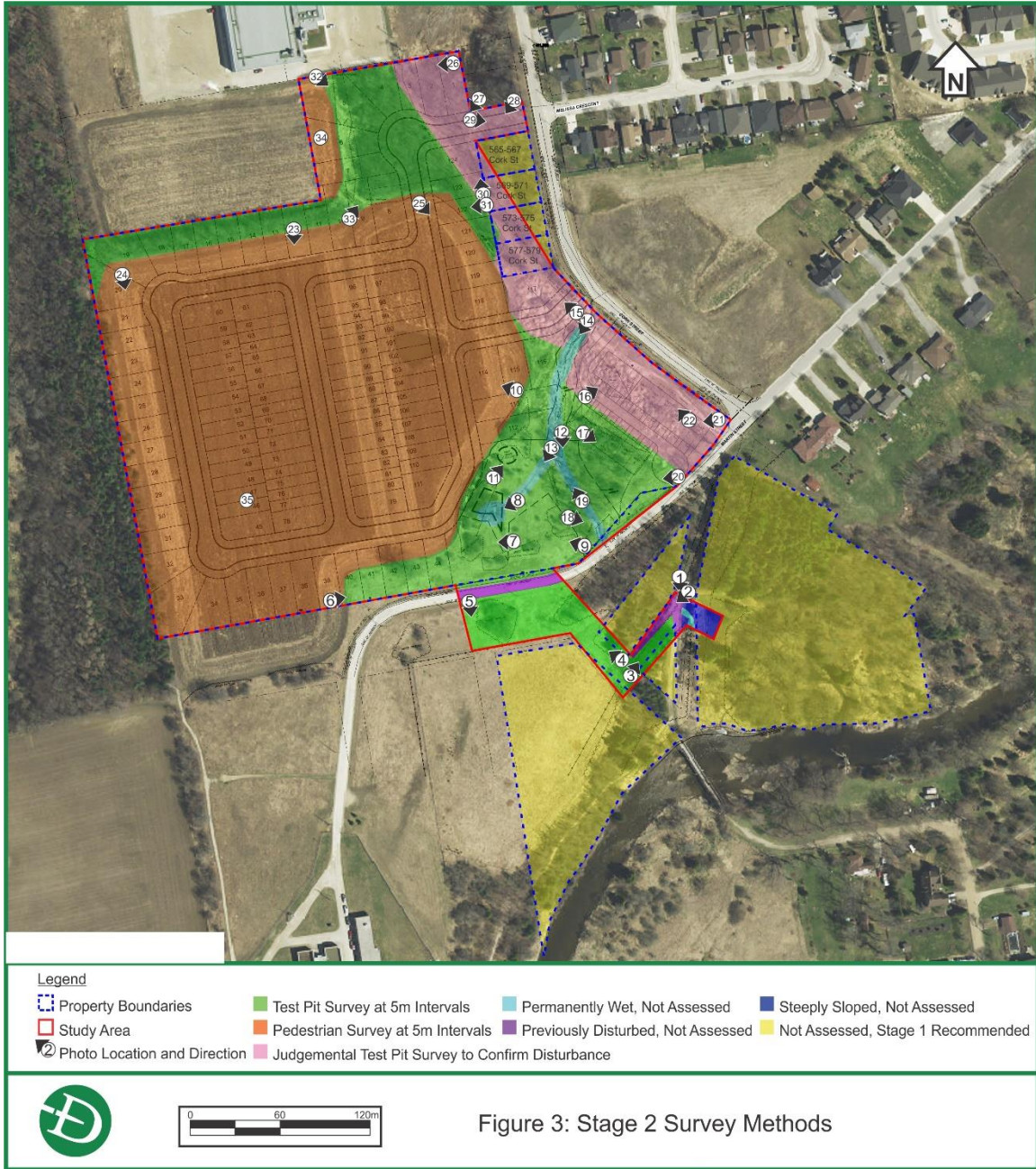
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8.0 Maps







Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Sunvale Homes Proposed Mount Forest Subdivision

Figure 4: Development Map



9.0 Images

9.1 Photos

Photo 1: Grass and Treed Area Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals; Gravel Road Disturbed Not Assessed; Woodlot (left side of road) Steeply Sloping to Permanently Wet Creek Not Assessed, facing south



Photo 2: Grass and Treed Area Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals; Hard-Packed Laneway and Gravel Road (Mill Street) Disturbed Not Assessed, facing south west



Photo 3: Grass and Treed Area Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing northeast



Photo 4: Grass and Treed Area Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing northwest



Photo 5: Grass and Treed Area Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing south



Photo 6: Grass and Treed Area Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals; Disturbed Asphalt Road (right) Disturbed Not Assessed, facing east



Photo 7: Grass and Treed Area Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing west



Photo 8: Permanently Wet Area Not Assessed; Grass and Treed Area Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing southwest



Photo 9: Grass and Treed Area Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing northwest



Photo 10: Field Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing northwest



Photo 11: Grass and Treed Area Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing northeast



Photo 12: Creek Permanently Wet Not Assessed; Grass Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing south



Photo 13: Creek Permanently Wet Not Assessed; Grass Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing southwest



Photo 14: Permanently Wet Creek Not Assessed; Disturbed Culvert Not Assessed; Grass Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing southwest



Photo 15: Former Location of Railway, Visibly Graded Area with Piles of Soil and Gravel (Background), Area was Judgementally Test Pit Surveyed to Confirm Disturbance, facing northwest



Photo 16: Piles of Soil Mixed with Gravel (Background), Area was Judgementally Test Pit Surveyed to Confirm Disturbance, facing northeast



Photo 17: Grass and Woodlot Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing southeast



Photo 18: Creek Permanently Wet Not Assessed; Grass Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing southeast



Photo 19: Creek Permanently Wet Not Assessed; Grass Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing northwest



Photo 20: Grass and Treed Area Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing west



Photo 21: Former Location of Railway, Visibly Graded Area with Visible Surface Disturbance, Area was Judgementally Test Pit Surveyed to Confirm Disturbance, facing west



Photo 22: Former Location of Railway, Visibly Graded Area with Visible Surface Disturbance, Area was Judgementally Test Pit Surveyed to Confirm Disturbance, facing northwest



Photo 23: Field Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing south



Photo 24: Field Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing southeast



Photo 25: Field Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing southeast



Photo 26: Former Location of Railway, Area Subject to Tree Removal, Visibly Graded Area with Visible Surface Disturbance, Area was Judgementally Test Pit Surveyed to Confirm Disturbance, facing west



Photo 27: Former Location of Railway, Area Subject to Tree Removal, Visibly Graded Area with Visible Surface Disturbance, Area was Judgementally Test Pit Surveyed to Confirm Disturbance, facing southwest



Photo 28: Area Subject to Sewer Installation, Visibly Graded Area with Visible Surface Disturbance, Area was Judgementally Test Pit Surveyed to Confirm Disturbance, facing southwest



Photo 29: Area Subject to Sewer Installation, Visibly Graded Area with Visible Surface Disturbance, Area was Judgementally Test Pit Surveyed to Confirm Disturbance, facing east



Photo 30: Former Location of Railway, Area Subject to Tree Removal, Visibly Graded Area with Visible Surface Disturbance, Area was Judgementally Test Pit Surveyed to Confirm Disturbance, facing north



Photo 31: Woodlot Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing west



Photo 32: Grass and Woodlot Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing southeast



Photo 33: Grass and Woodlot Test Pit Surveyed at 5m intervals, facing northeast



Photo 34: Surface Visibility of Northern Field, Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m Intervals



**Photo 35: Surface Visibility of Large Field,
Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m Intervals**

