

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
6739 Wellington County Road 109, Teviotdale**

Part of Lot 114 Concession D, Geographical Township of Minto,
Now the Town of Minto, County of Wellington, Ontario

Submitted to:

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and

Ontario's Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Submitted by:



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ORIGINAL REPORT

JUNE 21, 2023

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Doug Taylor of Frontiers Design Build Inc. (the 'Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lot 114 Concession D, in the geographic Township of Minto, now the Town of Minto, within the County of Wellington, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of future rural industrial development on the property at 6739 Wellington County Road 109, Teviotdale and the development will span the entire property (the 'Study Area,' Figure 4).

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 phase of development under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism ('MCM') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b) and the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario, 2011).

The Study Area measures approximately 8.25 hectares ('ha') and comprises an irregular-shaped parcel with a narrow strip extending southward. The Study Area is bound by Wellington County Road 109 to the east, residential and commercial properties on Perth Line 93 to the south, and agricultural fields to the north and west. At the time of assessment, the Study Area included an agricultural field and small overgrown lawn (Figure 3). Recent aerial photography showed no visible disturbances within the Study Area. The extent of the Study Area was staked out by the proponent prior to the commencement of work.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. A Stage 2 field assessment was recommended for agricultural field and small overgrown lawn within the Study Area (Figure 3). The absence of disturbances within the Study Area was confirmed during a Stage 2 property inspection.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on May 17th, 2023 and consisted of a typical pedestrian survey of the agricultural field and a typical test pit survey of the small overgrown lawn, both at five-metre intervals. No archaeological resources were observed.

Given the results of the Stage 2 investigation and the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources, **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

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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Acknowledgments

Generous contributions by Doug Taylor of Frontiers Design Build Inc. made this report possible.

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Doug Taylor of Frontiers Design Build Inc. (the 'Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lot 114 Concession D, in the geographic Township of Minto, now the Town of Minto, within the County of Wellington, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of future rural industrial development on the property at 6739 Wellington County Road 109, Teviotdale and the development will span the entire property (the 'Study Area,' Figure 4).

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 phase of development under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism ('MCM') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b) and the MCM'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; 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

Prior to the arrival of European settlers, Bruce County was occupied by Algonkian-speaking groups that exhibited cultural influence from Iroquoian-speaking groups. Generally, the pre-contact Aboriginal presence in southern Ontario reflects occupation by Northern Iroquoian speakers. The extent of territory occupied by Iroquoian communities in southern Ontario was greatly reduced following the Iroquois Wars of the mid-17th century and the dispersal of the Iroquoian-speaking Huron-Pentun and Neutral. By the end of the 17th century, Algonkian speakers from northern Ontario began to move southwards (Ferris, 2009; Rogers, 1978; Schmalz, 1991).

It was once commonly accepted that all of Bruce County, including the Bruce Peninsula, was occupied by Iroquoians prior to 1690. For example, Wright identifies the palisaded village documented at the Nodwell site as being Middle Ontario Iroquoian-like (Middleport substage) and suggests that it supports a case for immigration by the Iroquoian-speaking Huron (Wright, 1974; Fox, 1990). More recently, however, Rankin has argued that the Nodwell village represents a short-lived sedentary farming experiment by hunter-gatherers, probably indigenous Algonkian-speakers who were ancestral to the Odawa (Rankin, 2000; Warrick, 2008). Early French missionaries recorded relatively close ties between the Odawa and the Huron-Petun (Fox, 1990; Feest & Feest, 1978). Furthermore, Middle Woodland Saugeen Complex sites such as the Donaldson Site, which pre-dates the Nodwell site, have been observed throughout the Saugeen River valley and are most often interpreted as Algonkian (Fiedel, 1999). This evidence suggests that Bruce County had been occupied by Algonkian speakers for millennia.

Ferris (1999) has also highlighted the potential misuse in the literature of the designation ‘Huron’ to describe sites in Bruce County. As Koenig (2005, p. 61) indicates, there are some who argue that the ancestors of those Algonkian speaking Aboriginal communities now occupying the Bruce Peninsula only arrived in the middle of the 1800s as part of known relocations from the United States of America and the establishment of reserves (Surtees, 1971). In southwestern Ontario, however, members of the Three Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawami) were immigrating from Ohio and Michigan in the late 1700s (Feest & Feest, 1978). Still, archaeological sites in Bruce County point to much earlier settlement, probably by at least some of their ancestors. To Koenig (2005, p. 61), “it seems likely...that many of the Saugeen Indians the newcomers joined had ties to the peninsula going back at least several generations”. Thus, during the Late Woodland period, there is evidence that the Study Area would have been inhabited by Algonkian or Iroquoian-speaking groups, or a combination of groups.

While it is difficult to trace ethnic affiliation during the period of initial contact between Aboriginal and European groups, Koenig states that “there is no doubt that some native groups regularly occupied sites on the [Bruce] peninsula at the end of [the early historic] period” (Koenig, 2005, p. 62). Feest and Feest (1978, pp. 772-773) suggest that the Bruce Peninsula was Odawa territory from 1616, as evidenced by the early 17th century French glass trade beads observed at the Glen and Cripps sites on the northern tip of the Bruce Peninsula (Fox, 1990). Fox, meanwhile, cites the mid-17th century Odawa settlement at Hunter’s Point located on the Bruce Peninsula, as well as several sites in the southern Bruce County littoral. In particular, the author notes the Hunter site on the Saugeen Reserve, dating about 1600 (Fox, 1990, pp. 462, 472), as well as the Inverhuron-Lucas site (Fox, 1990, p. 463). Abandonment of this area by the Odawa seems to have occurred, at least briefly, in the mid-1600s due primarily to the Iroquois Wars (Fox, 1990). By 1690, Algonkian speakers from the north began to repopulate Bruce County (Rogers, 1978). This period corresponds with the movement of the Mississaugas into southern Ontario and the Lower Great Lakes watersheds (Konrad, 1981).

According to Tanner, Aboriginal occupation at the mouth of the Saugeen River began in the late 1700s (Tanner, 1987). Villages, fishing canoes, and portage trails have been documented in the vicinity by surveyors and Euro-Canadian settlers (Koenig, 2005). For example, Pierre Piche, a fur trader from Lower Canada, observed Aboriginal people living at the mouth of the Saugeen in 1818. Likewise, in 1822 Captain Bayfield observed habitation on the Fishing Islands just off the

Huron shore (Koenig, 2005). Fox notes the presence of possible earlier Odawa Pukaskwa pits on these islands, similar to those found on the Bruce Peninsula (Fox, 1990, p. 462).

In 1828, missionaries began arriving (Koenig, 2005) and by the 1830s, the population at Saugeen village had reached more than 300 people. At this same time, European settlers had commenced large-scale commercial fishing in the area. By the end of the 1830s, the Chippewas of “Saginge” River along with Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Colborne are recorded as having granted fishing rights to the Huron Fishing Company, based in Gicerich (Anonymous, 1839; Fitzgerald, 2004).

The Study Area enters the historic record when the Saugeen and Manitoulin are recorded as having entered into Treaty No. 45 1/2. According to Morris,

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 Sauking 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, pp. 27-29

Despite the 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, p. 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 Resources

The current Study Area is located within the historical Township of Minto, now the Town of Minto, in Wellington County, Ontario.

In 1763, the Treaty of Paris brought an end to the Seven Years’ War, contested between the British and the French and their respective allies. Under the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the large stretch of land from Labrador in the east, moving southwest through the Saint Lawrence River Valley to the Great Lakes and on to the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers became the British Province of Québec (Niagara Historical Society and Museum, 2008).

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 Québec 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 introduced 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 & 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 West Riding District was established in 1798. Under this new territorial arrangement, the Study Area became part of the West Riding District; however, this district would undergo several realignments including the Gore and Wellington Districts, until 1849 when the districts were abolished (Archives of Ontario, 2012-2015).

Wellington County was originally created in 1837 as part the larger District of Wellington, which also contained Waterloo, Grey, and part of Dufferin Counties, and went through several administrative divisions before becoming its own county in 1854. The latest realignment of the boundaries of Wellington County, which give it its present size and shape, occurred in 1883 (Weaver, 1913). The county is a midland area of ideal agricultural land and includes the town of Guelph, which became the main seat of the county when it was settled by the Canada Company in 1827 (Middleton & Landon, 1927).

The Township of Minto was surveyed in 1853, and the first settlers appeared in the township during the early 1850s, although it was not until 1856 that Augustus C. Fyfe was granted the first Crown patent. Initial settlement of the area was slow but steady. Early communities include Harriston, the largest, Palmerston, Clifford, and Teviotdale. The Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway and the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway crisscross through the township and many of the township lots follow the path of the railway creating a corridor of settlement down the middle of the township that is still visible today in aerial imagery. Several tributaries of the Maitland River are prominent throughout the southwestern portion of the township (Walker & Miles, 1877).

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington* ('*Historical Atlas*') demonstrates the extent to which Minto Township had been settled by 1877 (Walker & Miles, 1877; Figure 2). The township changed very little except many of the lots had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. The Study Area is depicted in the southeast corner of the township immediately to the northwest of the early community of Teviotdale. The majority of Lot 114 (Lot 115 in the *Historical Atlas*), other than a small portion of Teviotdale in the southeast corner, is owned by M. McConnell.

Although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the historical maps discussed here, 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, p. 100). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore & Head, 1984).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area measures approximately 8.25ha and comprises an irregular-shaped parcel with a narrow strip extending southward. The Study Area is bound by Wellington County Road 109 to the east, residential and commercial properties on Perth Line 93 to the south, and agricultural fields to the north and west. At the time of assessment, the Study Area included an agricultural field and small overgrown lawn (Figure 3). Recent aerial photography showed no visible disturbances within the Study Area. The extent of the Study Area was staked out by the proponent prior to the commencement of work.

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 Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). This region forms the watershed from which issue the headwaters of the Saugeen, Maitland, and Grand Rivers, as well those of the Nottawasaga. In comparison with other areas in Ontario, the Dundalk Plain has a severe landscape with very little forest cover with most of the land being characterized by bogs and swamps. Despite its high elevation, drainage is slow on this high plain.

The original vegetation of the better drained areas was mostly hardwoods, including maple, beech, and some birch, while the swampy areas contained elm, ash, cedar, and tamarack. Despite the severity of the land, most of it was occupied by early settlers so that by the turn of the 19th century population averaged 30 per square mile (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, p. 132). Hay and grain crops for pasture are dominant throughout the well-drained areas. According to Chapman and Putnam, the soil map

...includes large areas classified in the Huron, Perth, Brookston, Harriston, Listowel, and Parkhill series. In all cases, the surface soils are loams or silt loams, regardless of the nature of the underlying till. This is due, actually, to the presence of a separate geological deposit, quite probably loess or windborne material which overlies the pebbly till to a depth of 12 to 24 inches. The physical effect of this material, which is more pervious than the boulder clay beneath, is to form a water-soaked layer that is slow to dry out in spring thus preventing early cultivation of the land.

Chapman & Putnam, 1984, p. 130

The closest source of potable water is a tributary of the Maitland River located approximately 460m to the west of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of southern 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 Minto Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Minto Township

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500–7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500–1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
1000–400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC–AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800–1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300–1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large, palisaded villages
AD 1400–1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

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 MCM (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 13 kilometres (‘km’) 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 MCM 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, one archaeological site has been registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area (Table 2) and it is a post-contact Euro-Canadian site with Irish affinity.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1km of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AlHe-2	-	Post-Contact	Irish	Unknown

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted adjacent to the Study Area, and no sites are 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 MCM (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, 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 MCM (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;
- 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.

As was discussed above, the closest source of potable water is a tributary of the Maitland River located approximately 460m to the west 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 Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region. As was discussed earlier, the soils within this region are imperfectly drained, but suitable for pre-contact and post contact Aboriginal agricultural. Considering also the length of occupation of Minto 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. Considering the location of the Study Area, 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). As was discussed above in Section 1.3.1, recent aerial imagery of the region revealed no visible disturbances within the Study Area (Figure 3). It is recommended that this area be subject to visual inspection and documentation during a Stage 2 property inspection conducted as per Section 2.1.8 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) to confirm and document the level of disturbance. Detritus determined that the remainder of the Study Area, including the agricultural field and small overgrown lawn, demonstrated the potential for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, and were recommended for Stage 2 assessment.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted on May 17th, 2023 under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the MCM. The Study Area limits were determined bound by Wellington County Road 109 to the east, residential and commercial properties on Perth Line 93 to the south and agricultural fields to the north and west.

The weather was 5° Celsius and sunny. At no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Photo 1 to 9 demonstrate the field and weather conditions at the time of the field survey. Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Approximately 97.8% (8.07ha) of the Study Area consisted of an agricultural field. This area was ploughed and allowed to weather as per Section 2.1.1, Standards 2 and 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, and to provide 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 area was subject to pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1, Standard 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 1 to 6). No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the pedestrian survey.

Approximately 2.2% (0.18ha) of the Study Area consisted of a small overgrown lawn that was deemed inaccessible to ploughing and were subject to a typical Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 7 and 8). Each test pit was at least 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil. The soils were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.

All of the excavated soil was screened through six-millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit, as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 7 and 9 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The test pits ranged in depth from 42 to 50cm revealing a brown sandy loam above a yellow-orange or yellow-grey subsoil (Photo 9). Considering that each test was excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil, the top observed soil layer ranged in depth from 37 to 45cm. No material culture was encountered; therefore, no additional survey methods were employed. No further archaeological methods were employed because no artifacts were identified during the test pit survey.

3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. 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 Maps	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
9 Digital Photographs	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file

No archaeological resources were identified within the Study Area during the Stage 2 assessment; therefore, no artifacts were collected. As a result, no storage arrangements were required.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lot 114 Concession D, in the geographic Township of Minto, now the Town of Minto, within the County of Wellington, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of future rural industrial development on Study Area (Figure 4).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. A Stage 2 field assessment was recommended for agricultural field and small overgrown lawn within the Study Area (Figure 3). The absence of disturbances within the Study Area was confirmed during a Stage 2 property inspection.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on May 17th, 2023 and consisted of a typical pedestrian survey of the agricultural field and a typical test pit survey of the small overgrown lawn, both at five-metre intervals. No archaeological resources were observed.

5.0 Recommendations

Given the results of the Stage 2 investigation and the identification and documentation of no archaeological resources, **no further archaeological assessment of the Study Area is recommended.**

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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.

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8.0 Maps

Figure 1: Study Area Location

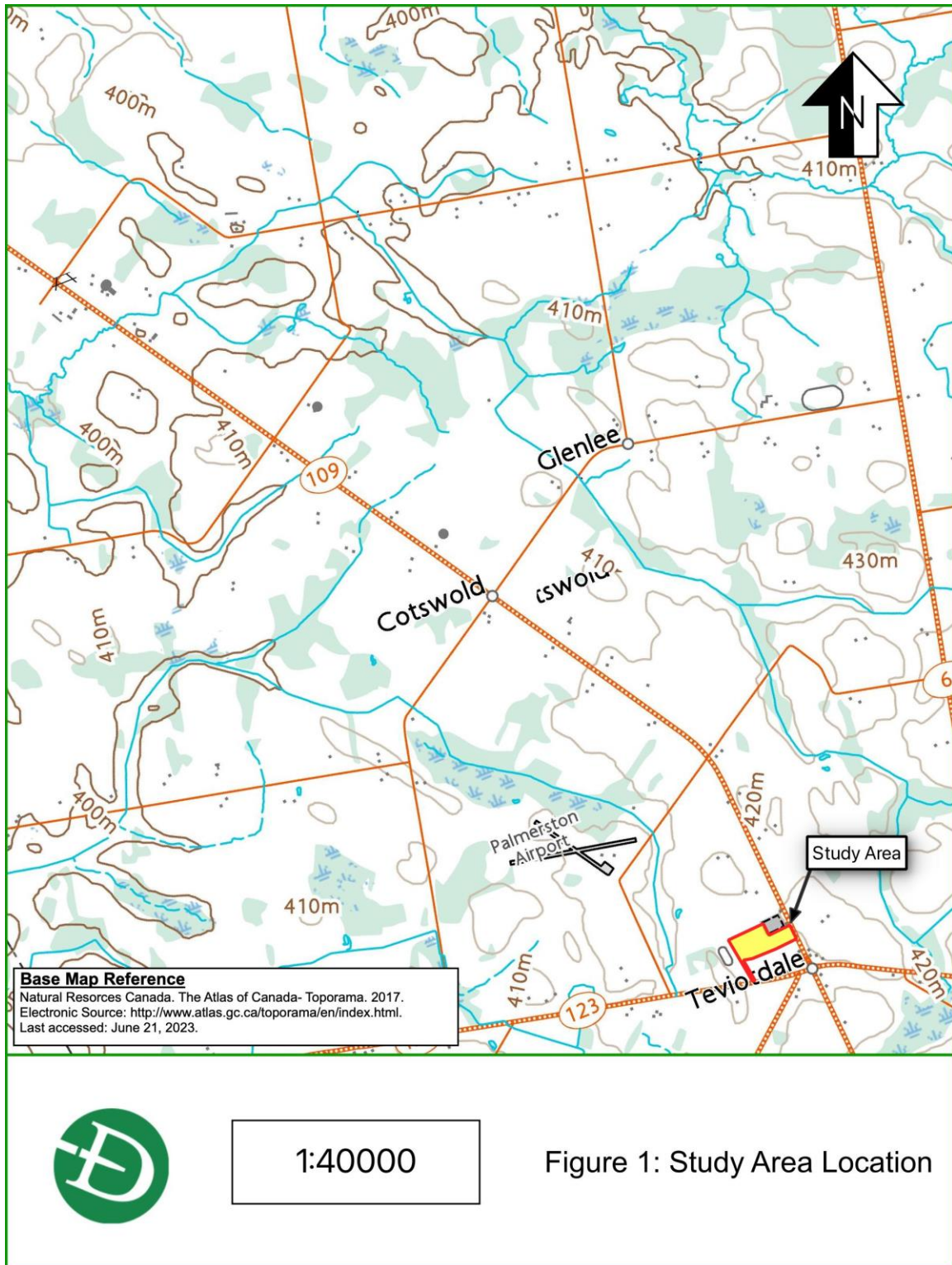


Figure 2: Historic Map Showing Study Area Location

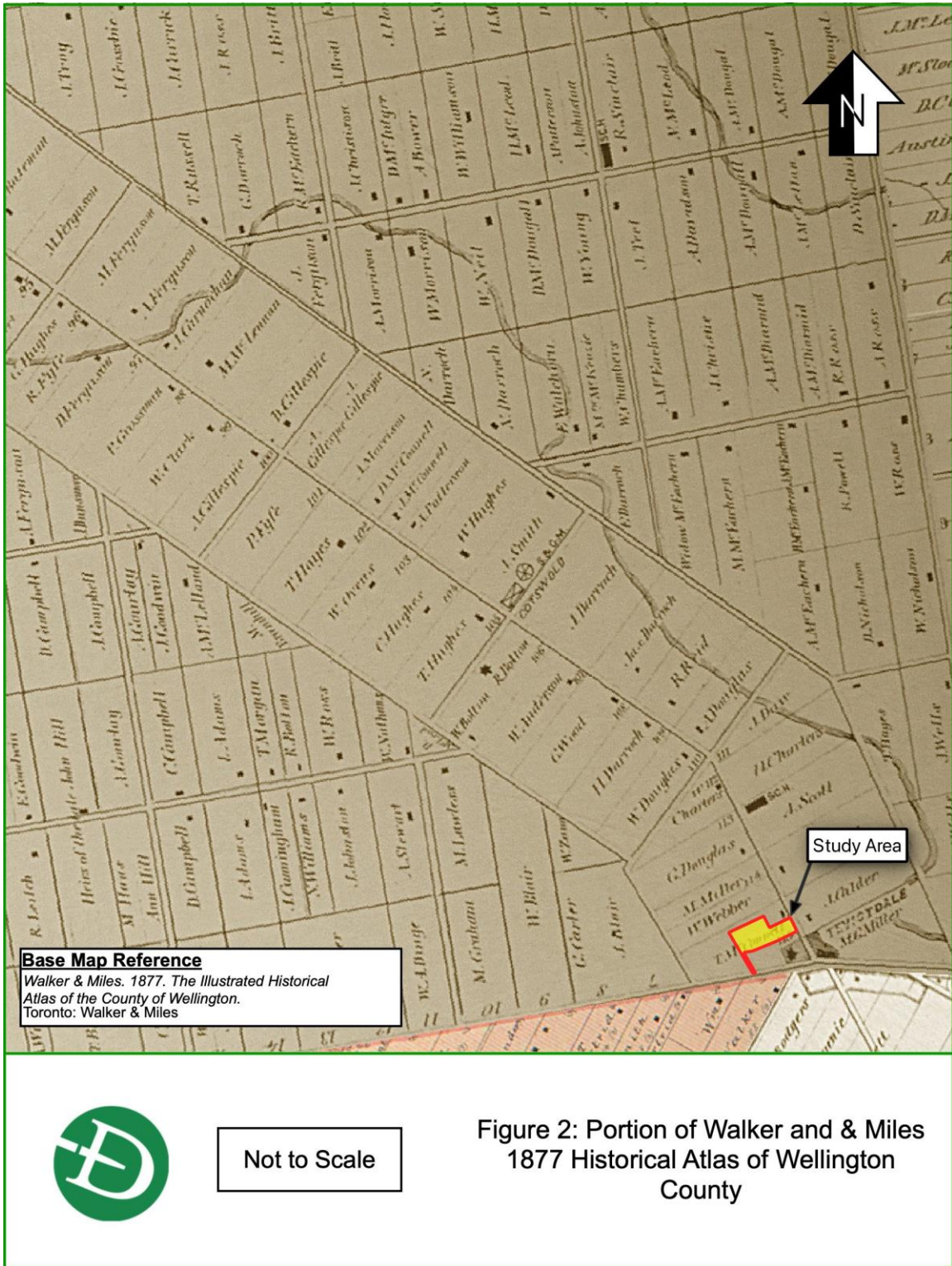
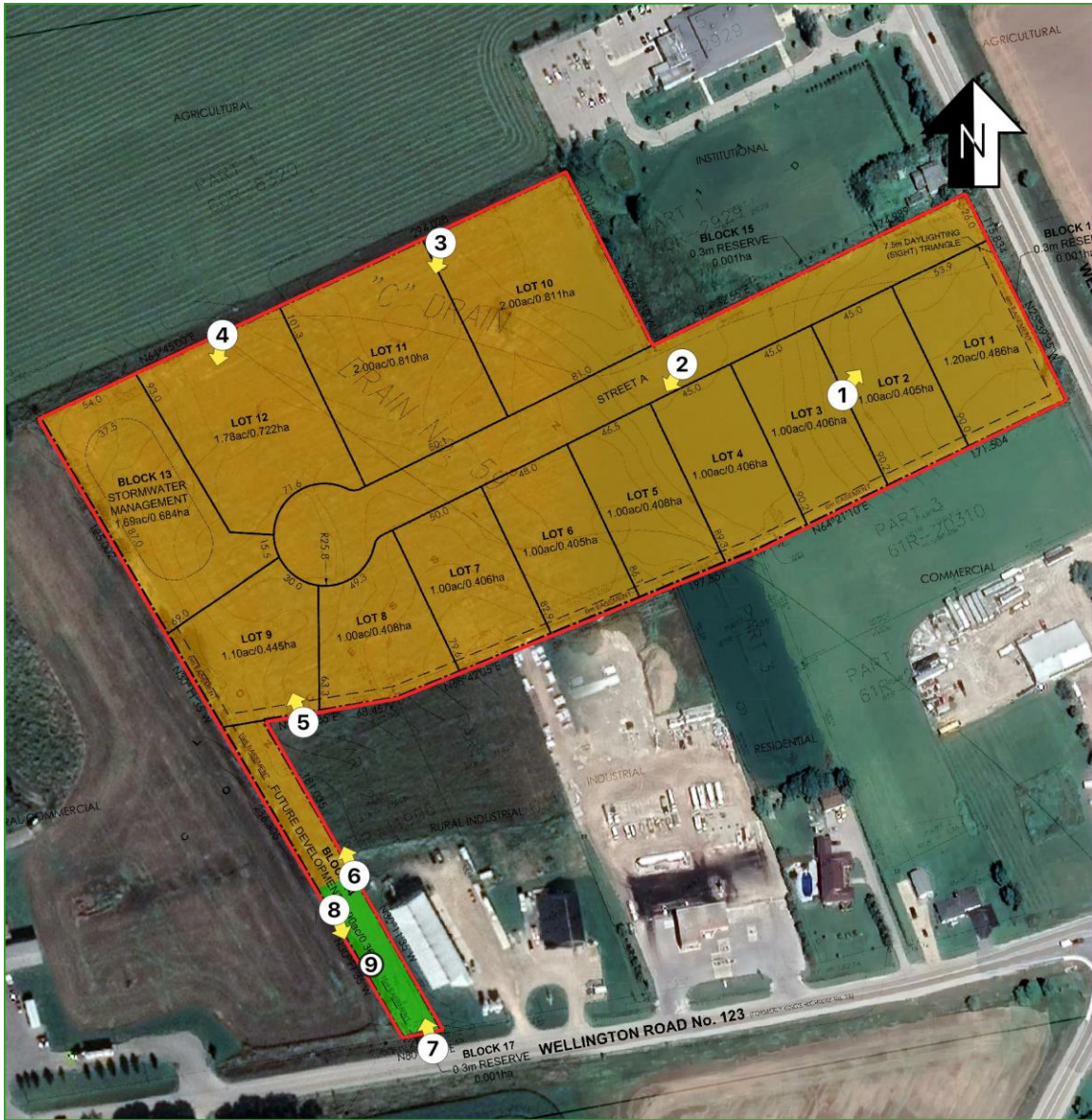


Figure 3: Stage 2 Field Methods Map



Legend

- Study Area
- Test Pit Survey at 5m Interval
- Pedestrian Survey at 5m Interval
- ⬇ Photo Location and Direction
- Sample Test Pit

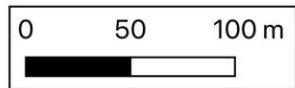


Figure 3: Stage 2 Field Methods

Figure 4: Development Plan



9.0 Images

9.1 Field Photos

Photo 1: Agricultural field, Pedestrian Surveyed, looking northeast



Photo 2: Agricultural field, Pedestrian Surveyed, looking southwest



Photo 3: Agricultural field, Pedestrian Surveyed, looking southwest



Photo 4: Agricultural field, Pedestrian Surveyed, looking southwest



Photo 5: Agricultural field, Pedestrian Surveyed, looking northwest



Photo 6: Agricultural field, Pedestrian Surveyed, looking northwest



Photo 7: Overgrown lawn, Test Pit Surveyed, looking northwest



Photo 8: Overgrown lawn, Test Pit Surveyed, looking southeast



Photo 9: Sample Test Pit

