-GREAT LAKES-
ARCHAEOLOGY

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
271 Main Street East
Plan 480, Block O, Part of Lot 50, RP 16R11367, Part 3
Village of Dundalk
Township of Southgate
Part of Lot 231, Range 2 West of Toronto & Sydenham Road
Geographic Township of Proton
Grey County

Prepared for:
Cale Barnes
22746 Richmond Street North
London, ON N5X 4B2
Tel: (519) 860-9204
Email: calerbarnes@gmail.com

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Original Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Great Lakes Archaeology was retained to conduct Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of a 0.26 hectare property located at 271 Main Street East, Township of Southgate. The study area is a former residential property located on Plan 480, Block O, Part of Lot 50, RP 16R11367, Part 3, which is historically part of Lot 231, Range 2 West of Toronto & Sydenham Road, in the geographic township of Proton, Grey County. The assessments were undertaken as part of the proponent's due diligence process ahead of a proposed residential infill development. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the 2011 *Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and in consultation with the 2011 Saugeen Ojibway Nation *Conducting Archaeology within the Traditional Territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation* Standards.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in November 2023 under Project Information Form #P1033-0049-2023. The investigation encompassed the entire property. Legal permission to access the assessed lands was granted by the proponent.

The results of the Stage 1 background study suggest that the study area has several features indicating archaeological potential. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area occurred on November 22, 2023, and consisted of a visual inspection, test pit survey, and a combination test pit survey and visual inspection in all areas of archaeological potential. The archaeological assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 assessment, the study area is considered to be free of archaeological concern. **Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.**

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director:	Lena Zepf, M.A. (#P1033)
Project Manager:	Lena Zepf
Field Director:	Lena Zepf
Field Staff:	Rick Johnson
Report Writer:	Lena Zepf
Graphics:	Rick Johnson

ENGAGED GROUPS

Saugeen Ojibway Nation Contacts:	Natalie Kuipers Robert Martin
Field Representative:	None

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Great Lakes Archaeology (GLA) was retained to conduct Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of a 0.26 hectare property located at 271 Main Street East, Township of Southgate (Figure 1). The study area is a former residential property located on Plan 480, Block O, Part of Lot 50, RP 16R11367, Part 3, which is historically part of Lot 231, Range 2 West of Toronto & Sydenham Road, in the geographic township of Proton, Grey County. The assessments were undertaken as part of the proponent's due diligence process ahead of a proposed residential infill development. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the 2011 *Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (*S&Gs*) and in consultation with the 2011 Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) *Conducting Archaeology within the Traditional Territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation* Standards.

The assessments were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act,* and Section 4.1 of the *Township of Southgate By-Law #19-2002*.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in November 2023 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P1033-0049-2023. The investigation encompassed the entire property. Legal permission to access the assessed lands was granted by the proponent. As outlined by Section 1.0 and Section 2.0 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, the Stage 1 and 2 assessment was carried out to:

- Provide information concerning the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area;
- Determine the presence of known archaeological sites in the study area;
- Evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area;
- Document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- Determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- Recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies, if any archaeological resources requiring further assessment are identified.

A Record of Indigenous Engagement is included in the project report package in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 7.6.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section, according to the *S&Gs*, Section 7.5.7, Standard 1, is to describe the past and present land use, the settlement history and any other relevant historical information pertaining to the study area.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement History

A variety of Indigenous groups have occupied what is now Grey and Bruce Counties for approximately the past 11,000 years. For the purposes of research and discussion the Pre-Contact period is often categorized by archaeologists into time periods: Palaeo, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods consist of a range of sub-periods that are characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns. The purpose of this method is organizational to manage the considerable variability observed over time in this region and does not imply there were long periods of stasis followed by periods of change. Table 1 provides a general summary of the principal characteristics of these sub-periods.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History of Ontario
(Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013)

Sub-Period	Timespan	Diagnostic Features	Characteristics
Palaeo			
Early Palaeo	9000–8400 BC	Fluted points; Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	Arctic tundra and spruce parkland; Small mobile groups move into southern Ontario; Focus on seasonal resources and large territories; Hunted some big game and herd animals; Sites are rare and typically found along glacial features (e.g., glacial lake shorelines/strandlines); Northern Ontario virtually unoccupied due to retreating glaciers and associated glacial lakes (e.g., Lake Algonquin)
Late Palaeo	8400–7500 BC	Non-fluted and lanceolate points; Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plano	Gradual population increase; Smaller territories; Campsite/way-station sites; Majority of northern Ontario remained uninhabited; First tangible signs of mobile groups of hunters/gatherers appear ca. 8000 BC on the Algonquin shoreline
Archaic			
Early Archaic	7500–6000 BC	Side-Notched, Corner-Notched points (e.g., Nettling); Bifurcate points	As the glaciers melted and retreated, people expanded into the emerging landscape of the Canadian Shield; Small nomadic hunting groups with some gathering; Increased diversity of stone tool types, such as ground stone tools shaped by polishing and grinding (e.g., axes and chisels); Growing population
Middle Archaic	6000–2500 BC	Stemmed points (e.g., Kirk); Brewerton Side- and Corner-Notched points	More localized tool sources; Increased ritual activities; Polished/ground stone tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools; Increasing regionalization

Sub-Period	Timespan	Diagnostic Features	Characteristics
Late Archaic	2500–900 BC	Narrow Point (e.g., Lamoka), Broad Point (e.g., Genesee) and Small Point (e.g., Crawford Knoll)	Environment similar to present; Larger site sizes and less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; First evidence of cemeteries; Stone pipes emerge;
Woodland			
Early Woodland	900–400 BC	Expanding stemmed points; Meadowood points; Cache blades; Pop-eyed birdstones; Vinette ceramics	Introduction of pottery; Bands of up to 35 people; Spring congregation/fall dispersal; Exchange and interaction networks broaden
Middle Woodland	400 BC–600 AD	Dentate and pseudo-scallop shell ceramics	Ceramics continue but many are undecorated (Vinette II); Small camp sites and seasonal village sites; Influences from northern Ontario and Hopewell area to the south; Incipient agriculture in some areas; Longer term settlement occupation and reuse; Long distance trade networks
Transitional Woodland	AD 600–900	Cord-wrapped stick ceramics	Adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; Oval houses and beginning of longhouses
Late Woodland	AD 900–1600	Levanna, Saugeen, Nanticoke Notched points	Maize horticulture spread beyond the western end of Lake Ontario; Algonquian-speaking peoples resided in the Georgian Bay area and were primarily mobile hunter and gatherers residing in small groups; Fur trade begins ca. 1580; Regional warfare; European trade goods appear; Longhouses appear in some areas in the early 17th century; Some large, palisaded villages

Historically, based on both oral traditions and archaeological findings, the entire present-day Bruce Peninsula, also known as the "Saugeen Peninsula", was inhabited by the Chippewas of Saugeen Ojibway Territory. Iroquoian-speaking groups, such as the Wyandotte/Wendat Nation and the related Petun also inhabited the area. An ancestral Petun village was present at Port Elgin in the 14th century and consisted of 12 longhouses with a posited population of 500. It is believed that this village was a trading post with the Algonquian speaking people to the north (Plain 2018:1).

To date there have been no Palaeo sites found near the study area, though the Saugeen Peninsula was actively utilized during the subsequent Archaic period as the ice sheet continued to recede and the climate warmed. Only four general Pre-Contact sites have been registered within a 10 km radius of the study area, the nearest are BbHc-4 approximately 5.9 km to the northeast and BbHb-51 approximately 11.34 km to the northeast, both south of the Osprey Wetland Conservation Lands.

1.2.2 Post Contact Settlement History

The Post-Contact period is associated with the arrival of European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century. Shifts in Indigenous lifeways (e.g., settlement size, population distribution and material culture) were triggered by the encroachment of European settlers on Indigenous territories. The study area falls within the lands surrendered by Treaty #45 1/2, the Saugeen Tract Purchase, which was signed on August 9, 1836, by certain Anishinaabe peoples and representatives of the Crown. The territory described in the written treaty covers approximately 1.5 million acres of land, and was a part of the Bond Head Purchases, along with Treaty #45 for Manitoulin Island.

There is an abundance of Euro-Canadian documentation for this period, including the written accounts of early explorers, missionaries and traders, early survey plans and township maps. For the purpose of discussion, the Post-Contact period can be categorized by major historical events (Table 2).

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History of Ontario
(Smith 1846; H. Belden & Co. 1880; Coyne 1895; Middleton 1927; Lajeunesse 1960; Cumming 1971; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Winearls 1991; Surtees 1994; AO 2023)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Contact	Early 17th century	Early explorers include Brûlé in 1610, Champlain in 1613 and 1615/1616; Jesuit and Recolléts missionaries; Algonkian-speakers (Anishinabeg) and Iroquoian-speakers (Huron, Petun and Neutral) are encountered; Traditional Indigenous tools begin to be replaced by European wares
Five Nations Invasion	Mid-17th century	Five Nations (Haudenosaunee) invade ca. 1650; Neutral, Huron-Wendat and Petun Nations are defeated/displaced; Haudenosaunee establish settlements along northern shoreline of Lake Ontario; Expansive Iroquoian hunting territory established in the west during the second half of the 17th century; European fur trade and exploration continues
Trade, Peace and Conflict	Late 17th and mid-18th century	Anishnabeg (Ojibway, Odawa and Potawatomi) expand into Haudenosaunee lands ca. late 17th century and trade directly with the French and English; Nanfan Treaty in 1701 between the British and Haudenosaunee, which placed their beaver hunting grounds under protection of the British Crown; Growth and spread of the fur trade; Merchants and traders from France and England arrive; Early routes followed Indigenous pathways; Early trading posts at strategic locations along well-traveled river routes; Beginnings of the Métis and their communities; Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 brought peace between the French and English; Eventual hostilities between the French and British lead to the Seven Years' War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid-18th century	*Royal Proclamation* of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land and hunting grounds, though also provided a way through which these rights could be taken away First land cessions covered small parcels of land and were more concerned with security and trade than settlement; First land cession was the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in August 1764

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
British Administration	Late 18th century	The American Revolutionary War (1775–1783) led to influx of United Empire Loyalist, military petitioners and groups that faced persecution (e.g., Mennonites) to settle in Upper Canada; Constitutional Act of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada; Majority of future Peterborough County acquired as part of the Rice Lake Purchase (Treaty #20) in 1818; Eastern part acquired as part of the Rideau Purchase (Treaty #27 and #27 1/4) in 1819 and confirmed in 1822; Large tracts of land opened for settlement after land cessation treaties negotiated by the Crown with various First Nations groups
County Development	Mid-19th century	First settlers in the county were Charles Rankin in 1833, followed by Cpt Workman in 1834; Village of Sydenham surveyed by Rankin in 1837; Collingwood and St. Vincent township initially laid out and divided into grants for retired officers and children of United Empire Loyalists; Became part of the District of Wellington in 1840; Grey County comes into existence in 1852 as part of the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo, and Grey; Colonization roads (the Garafraxa Road, the Durham Road, the Lake Shore Road, and the Toronto-Sydenham Road) established by 1861/1862, which led to settlement expansions; Land cessations included the Nottawasaga Purchase in 1818, the Saugeen Tract Purchase in 1836, and the Saugeen Peninsula Treaty in 1854
Township Formation	Mid-19th century	Ranges along the Toronto-Sydenham Road laid out in 1849; Proton township surveyed in 1850 by David Gibson, Several squatters entered the township prior to this date, the first being John McDowell and Elias Grey in 1849; Settlement was slow on account of considerable swampland
Township Development	Mid- to late 19th century	By 1861, population was 1,440, with 252 occupiers of land, the majority of which held 50 to 100 acres; Traversed by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway; Other than Dundalk, early development was largely rural; Primary settlement at Dundalk, other settlements at Cedarville, Hopeville, Conn, and Ventley

The Seneca, with the Mohawk, led a campaign into southern Ontario in AD 1649, which dispersed the Huron-Wendat, Tionontate (Petun) and Attiwandaron (Neutral) Nations (Heidenreich 1978). During this period some Odawa populations dispersed from the Bruce Peninsula and moved to the lands around the Straits of Mackinac. In A.D. 1670/1671 some Odawa populations moved to Manitoulin Island along with some Mississauga populations (an Ojibway Nation) (Feest and Feest 1978:772-773; Rogers 1978:761). Together with the Pottawatomi, the Ojibway and Ottawa constituted a political confederacy known as the Three Fires (Feest and Feest 1978:777).

In the latter part of the 17th century, the region of the study area was a contested territory between Ojibway Nations and the Mohawk Iroquois Nation. Ojibway oral tradition records several battles throughout Bruce County, focused up the Saugeen River Valley, that led to a decisive confrontation at Saugeen (present Southampton), called the Battle of Skull Mound (Schmalz 1991:22–23). After the defeat of the Iroquois some Ojibway settled in the area.

Throughout the 18th century the Saugeen Territory was inhabited by several generations of the Ojibway, including the Wahbadicks, the Newashes, the Wahwahnoses, and the Metegwob who fished, trapped, and hunted along the many rivers, streams and lakes of their lands. (Schmalz 1977:2–9). Groups of displaced refuges from the United States, such as the Potawatomi from Michigan and Wisconsin, established new homes at various reserves in Ontario, including Cape Croker and Saugeen.

The study area falls within the traditional territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON), which consists of the Saugeen Ojibway First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation. The people of SON reside in the SON Traditional Territory, known as Anishnaabekiing. This traditional territory includes the Saugeen Peninsula (also known as Bruce Peninsula), the waters and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay and extends to the south and to the east into the watersheds of Maitland and Nottawasaga Rivers (SON 2011). The historical Saugeen Métis can trace their origins to early traders at Saugeen, including Pierre Piché. The Métis community in the region of the study area is first referenced historically in 1798 and was primarily focused at Saugeen (Southampton).

Dundalk

Originally known as Mays Corners, and later changed to McDowells Corners. In 1849, inspired by his Irish hometown, Elias Grey bestowed the name Dundalk upon the village. The original village was located on the Toronto-Sydenham Road, but later moved slightly to the west to be nearer the railway station. Elias Grey's influence extended to the establishment of a village post office by 1865, where he assumed the role of postmaster. As the years unfolded, Dundalk burgeoned, boasting a population exceeding 600 by 1880. The village's landscape showcased eight stores, three steam sawmills, two steam grist mills, and facilities dedicated to the production of woolens and furniture. Recognizing its growth and significance, Dundalk received its incorporation as a village in 1887.

1.2.3 Historic Mapping and Imagery Review

Overview

Historic atlas maps typically provide limited information on land tenure and historic features, as they were primarily produced to identify notable structures, such as churches and schoolhouses, as well as the residences and landholdings of subscribers. As a result, landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps, and therefore, not all structures were necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984). Furthermore, historic mapping reviews face accuracy challenges due to georeferencing errors caused by changing fixed locations, scale issues, and the idealized nature of historic cartography, leading to inconsistencies in translating historic maps into real space.

Analysis

Available historic mapping and orthoimagery were examined to determine the extent and nature of development and land uses within the study area. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- The *Map of Proton Township* (1880);
- Topographic map (1941); and
- An aerial image (1954)

The *Map of Proton Township* (1880) does not depict specific residents or structures. Instead, it offers a broad overview of the extent of the Dundalk community during that period. The map illustrates the general layout, featuring main roadways, along with the presence of a nearby sawmill and grist mill on the opposite side of Main Street. This map is relatively schematic, and an approximate study area is provided (Figure 2). A fire insurance plan from 1904 is available, but its coverage falls just short of the study area and therefore is not included in the analysis.

The 1941 topographic map indicates the study area consisted of a house on the south side of Main Street (Figure 3). The community layout is depicted, showcasing numerous houses scattered along the roadways. The aerial image from 1954 does not add much to the discussion (Figure 4). Review of 21st century satellite imagery shows the house on the property from 2011–2019. However, the house is no longer observable in the imagery from 2021, indicating its demolition sometime between 2019 and 2021. The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as vacant land (former residential).

1.2.4 Land Use History of the Study Area

The study area is located on part of Lot 231, Range 2 West of Toronto & Sydenham Road. The Crown Patent details for the west part of the lot are currently unavailable, though it is likely the original patentee was Donald McAuley (?), as he was granted the patent for the east part of the lot (50 acres) in 1859. The lot had been previously subdivided, and portions sold off prior to 1884. A minimum of six transactions occurred in 1884, including the sale of 3 acres to the Proton Agricultural Society.

The 1861 agricultural census indicates Donald held 68 acres, 26 of which were under cultivation at the time, with 19 being under crops and 7 under pasture. The remaining 42 acres were left wooded at the time. He farmed spring wheat, peas, oats, potatoes, and turnips.

Plan 480, within the town plot of Dundalk, was surveyed and registered in 1893. Legally the property is described as Plan 480, Block O, Part of Lot 50, RP 16R11367, Part 3. The 16R prefix code started being used in Grey County in 1971 and is currently the used prefix.

1.3 Archaeological Context

The purpose of this section is to provide background research with regards to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within, and in the vicinity of, the study area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted concurrently on November 22, 2023 under PIF #P1033-0049-2023. Soil conditions were ideal during the investigation. No unusual physical features were encountered that affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features (e.g., dense root mats, boulders, etc.).

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is roughly rectangular in size and is bounded by a funeral home to the northeast, residential properties to the southeast and southwest, and Main Street East to the northwest. The study area is a grassed and vegetated vacant lot with the remains of an old driveway. A large depression in the centre of the property marked the area of a former residence. Vegetation consisted of mature white spruce and maple trees, that had been neatly arranged at some point in the past. Apart from the depression, the topography is generally flat, and the degree of slope can be categorized as a slope class of B, that being nearly level. The surface elevation was recorded as 517 m.

1.3.2 Natural Context

1.3.2.1 Paleozoic Geology

Formations, the units of stratified rocks, are bodies of rock that consist of a certain lithology (rock type) or a combination of lithologies. Formations can be divided into members or combined into groups. In terms of paleozoic geology, the strata of the study area belong to the Middle Silurian Period, specifically, the Guelph formation, which consists of dolostone. Mapping of surficial geology indicates the study area consists of stone-poor, sandy silt to silty sand textured till. Till is an unsorted, usually nonstratified material which is derived, transported, deposited, or deformed directly by a glacier. Texturally it can be composed of grain sizes ranging from clay-sized to boulders in a wide range of proportions.

The study area lies within a potential karst, which are defined as regions of carbonate bedrock that are most vulnerable or susceptible to karstification. Karsts are characterized by sink holes, caves, underground channels, and pitting of the surface rock. Rocks with the highest solubility in water include limestone, dolostone, gypsum, and rock salt. The largest and most complex karst landforms are found in limestone and dolostones, as they have sufficient structural strength to maintain openings, such as caves. The Bruce Peninsula has the largest and most diverse assemblage of karst landforms in Ontario and is considered one of the major dolostone karsts of the world (BGGC 2006).

1.3.2.2 Physiography

The study area is located in the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region. This region is a gently undulating till plain, with low drumlinoidal swells north and west of Dundalk and a few low drumlins to the west, adjacent to the Teeswater drumlin field. The main part of the area is a fluted till plain, the flutings running southeastward. Elevation ranges from 523 m and 485 m on its eastern border to 492 m along the west. The plain is characterized by swamps or bogs and by poorly drained depressions. Physiographic landforms in the area include three eskers, a number of kames, and a network of shallow meltwater channels (Chapman and Putnam 1984:130–131).

1.3.2.3 Forest Region

The study area lies within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest region, which is also known as the Mixedwood Plains ecozone. This region is a broad transition zone between the coniferous Boreal Forest to the north and the deciduous Carolinian Forest to the south. This forest is dominated by hardwood forests, such as maple, oak, yellow birch and white and red pine. Typical species that can be found on upland surfaces include sugar maple, American beech, American basswood, yellow birch, eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, red maple, red oak, and white ash. Dryer stretches of land commonly exhibit white spruce, which replaced the red pine and white pine. In the northern section of this region, on thin soils, and on high ground, species more representative of a Boreal Forest persist. These include white spruce and black spruce interspersed with balsam fir, scrubby stands of jack pine, trembling aspen, red oak, and paper birch. Much of the forest is uneven aged, meaning that immature and mature trees can be found within the same group of trees. This region is home to a wide variety of wildlife, including black bear, wolves, white-tailed deer, moose, small mammals such as beaver and otter and various migratory birds (MNRF 2023a).

Only part of the original forest cover remains standing today, however, as early Euro-Canadian agriculturalists conducted large-scale clearing operations to prepare the land for cultivation. Specifically, in Bruce County, lumbering was the chief activity and the timber industry in the area has removed most of the old stands of pine, spruce, and hardwoods.

1.3.2.4 Ecodistrict

The study area falls within the Mount Forest ecodistrict 6E-5, which encompasses 867,659 ha of land and extends from the community of Clavering in the north to Monkton in the south, and from Bervie in the west to Shelburne in the east. It features deep morainal deposits and large drumlin fields. Portions of this district were among the first areas to become permanently uncovered as the glacier receded, and glaciofluvial features (e.g., spillways, eskers) are scattered throughout the ecodistrict (MNRF 2018:326–327).

1.3.2.5 Soils

Soil is a complex mixture of minerals, organic matter, water, air, and living organisms found on the Earth's surface. It forms through a process called weathering, which involves the breakdown of rocks and minerals over time due to physical, chemical, and biological processes. he chemical and physical composition of the mineral parent material (the rocks and minerals from which soil forms) influences profile development. Different types of parent materials can result in soils with distinct properties and characteristics, and the movement of soil water within the profile affects the amount of leaching to which the soil is subjected.

The Ontario Soil Survey of the region indicates the study area consists of Listowel silt loam soils. Listowel soils developed on medium textured dolomitic limestone till, the colour and textural

horizons are poorly defined, and they are imperfectly drainage. Typical soil profiles consist of very dark grey silt loam over yellowish-brown loam (Gillespie and Richards 1954:29).

1.3.2.6 Hydrology

The study area is within the Upper Grand River watershed (MNRF 2023b). The Upper Grand River watershed is home to several significant rivers, including the Grand, Irvine, Conestogo, and Speed Rivers. The headwaters of the Grand River begin as a creek near the village of Dundalk. The nearest potable water sources are two streams within 50 m of the study area, one to the northeast, the other to the southwest.

1.3.3 Archaeological Management Plan

Per Section 1.1, Standard 1 of the 2011 *S&G*s, when available, an archaeological management plan (AMP) or other archaeological potential mapping must be reviewed. Currently, Grey County does not have an AMP.

1.3.4 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MCM Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) was conducted to determine if any registered or known archaeological resources had been identified within a minimum 1 kilometre distance of the study area limits. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system is based on a block of latitude and longitude. A Borden block measures approximately 13 km east to west by 18.5 km 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 is within Borden block BbHc.

The search did not result in the identification of any known archaeological resources within a 1 kilometre radius. The nearest archaeological site is BaHc-3, a Euro-Canadian log house approximately 1.5 km southwest of the study area.

1.3.5 Previous Archaeological Research

In order to ensure that all relevant past work was identified, an investigation was launched to identify reports involving assessments within 50 m of the study area. The investigation determined that there are no available reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

The Stage 1 assessment included review of archival sources, historical maps and aerial imagery, publications and online databases to document local geography, history, previous fieldwork and current land conditions. GLA confirms that the standards for background research outlined in Section 1.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* were met. The research results are summarized below.

The general area has a rich Pre-Contact and Post-Contact history (Section 1.2). As outlined in Section 1.3.2 the study area would have been attractive to Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations. The diversity of the local vegetation would have provided an ideal habitat for a variety of fauna. The proximity to several streams, would have been attractive to both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations.

The absence of documented Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area reflects a shortage of archaeological assessments instead of a lack of presence (Section 1.3.4). Background research did not identify any areas of previous assessment within 50 m of the study area, (Section 1.3.5).

2.1 Field Methods: Property Inspection

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were carried out concurrently. Accordingly, the visual inspection was conducted over the course of the Stage 2 property survey and has been summarized in Section 3.0.

2.2 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Section 1.3 of the *S&Gs* outlines criteria to be followed when evaluating archaeological potential. The following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites within a 1km radius of the Study Area;
- Water sources whether primary (lakes, rivers, creeks), secondary (intermittent streams, creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps);
- Features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or streams or channels indicated by a clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines or drainage lakes or marshes, cobble beaches);
- Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh);
- Elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateau);
- Pockets of well drained sandy soil especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground;
- Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may

be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings;

- Resource areas, including food (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas) or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre, chert outcrops), early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trading, logging, prospecting, mining);
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including:
    - Places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks;
    - Early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes);
    - Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site; and
    - Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

The most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement is potable water. Since the Pleistocene era, water sources have generally remained stable in southern Ontario. Accordingly, proximity to an accessible water source is one of the most used variables for predictive modeling of site location and the evaluation of archaeological potential.

The results of the Stage 1 background study suggest that the study area has several features indicating archaeological potential. Specifically, the study area meets the following criteria:

- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (two permanent streams);
- Resource areas (land-based mammals and birds, logging);
- Early historic community (Dundalk); and
- Early historic transportation route (Main Street East)

Based on the visual inspection and background research it was determined that the study area has archaeological potential for either Indigenous or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. Areas of no archaeological potential were also identified during a visual inspection of the property and are detailed in Section 3.1.1. Background research did not identify any features indicating that the study area had potential for deeply buried archaeological resources.

3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area occurred on November 22, 2023, and consisted of a visual inspection, test pit survey, and a combination test pit survey and visual inspection in all areas of archaeological potential. Weather conditions were acceptable, that being overcast in the morning, changing to partly cloudy in the afternoon, with a high of 3° C, which provided excellent visibility of the soil and land features. GLA confirms that fieldwork was conducted under weather and lighting conditions that met the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the 2011 *S&Gs.*

3.1.1 Visual Inspection

The study area was visually inspected in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. As per Section 1.2, Standard 6 of the 2011 S&Gs, during a property inspection identify and document structures and built features that will affect assessment strategies (e.g., heritage structures or landscape, cairns, monuments, or plaques, cemeteries, etc). There were no historic structures or built features within the vicinity of the study area. The previous residence was removed by 2021 resulting in a depression in the landscape.

The inspection identified an area of disturbance, which included the old driveway (Image 1–Image 2). This area had clearly been impacted by past earth moving activities which have disturbed the original soils to a significant depth. No natural features (e.g., permanently wet lands, sloped lands, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified. No additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping were identified.

3.1.2 Test Pit Survey

The study area was assessed by means of test pit survey (Image 3–Image 6). Following Section 2.1.2 of the *S&Gs*, each test pit was hand excavated with a minimum diameter of 30 cm and into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart since the areas to be tested were located less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.

Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 mm width. Natural test pits consisted of dark brown silt loam with gravel and cobble inclusions over light yellowish-brown silt loam with cobbles. The soils closely resembled Listowel silt loam soils as detailed in Section 1.3.2.5. A pocket of light brown silty clay subsoil was present in the west, close to the road. Test pits had an average depth of 42 cm. Disturbed test pits consisting of surficial gravel over clay soils were encountered around the periphery of the depression (old residence, since removed), and the depression itself (Image 7–Image 8). Modern materials, such as aluminum foil, bottle glass, and mortar, were also encountered. These artifacts did not have CHVI and were not retained. As detailed in Section

2.1.8 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, a combination of property inspection and test pit survey was used. Test pits were placed according to professional judgement to confirm that this area was completely disturbed. No archaeological material was identified during the survey. All test pits were backfilled.

In terms of field methods, approximately 73% of the study area was subjected to test pit survey at 5 metre intervals or combination survey to confirm disturbance, with the remainder determined to be disturbed. The results of the Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

3.2 Record of Finds

The investigation did not result in the recovery of any archaeological materials.

3.3 Documentary and Material Record

An inventory of the documentation and materials related to this project is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Documentary Record

Document/Material	Details	Location
Field Notes	2	Digital; 891 27th St E, Owen Sound
Photographs	49	Digital; 891 27th St E, Owen Sound
Field Maps	1	Digital; 891 27th St E, Owen Sound

3.4 Analysis and Conclusions

GLA completed Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of a 0.26 hectare area located at 271 Main Street East in the Township of Southgate, Grey County. The archaeological assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources. As a result, no additional archaeological assessments are required.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 assessment, the study area is considered to be free of archaeological concern. **Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.**

The MCM is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the 2011 *S&Gs* requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- 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 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 at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

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7.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Disturbed Area Showing Old Driveway
(Facing Southwest)

Image 2: Disturbed Area Showing Old Driveway
(Facing Northwest)

Image 3: Test Pit Survey Showing 5 m Spacing
(Facing West-northwest)

Image 4: Test Pit Survey
(Facing Southeast)

Image 5: Test Pit Survey
(Facing Northwest)

Image 6: Example Test Pit
(Facing North)

Image 7: Area of Combination Survey
(Facing Southeast)

Image 8: Example Disturbed Test Pit
(Facing North)

8.0 FIGURES

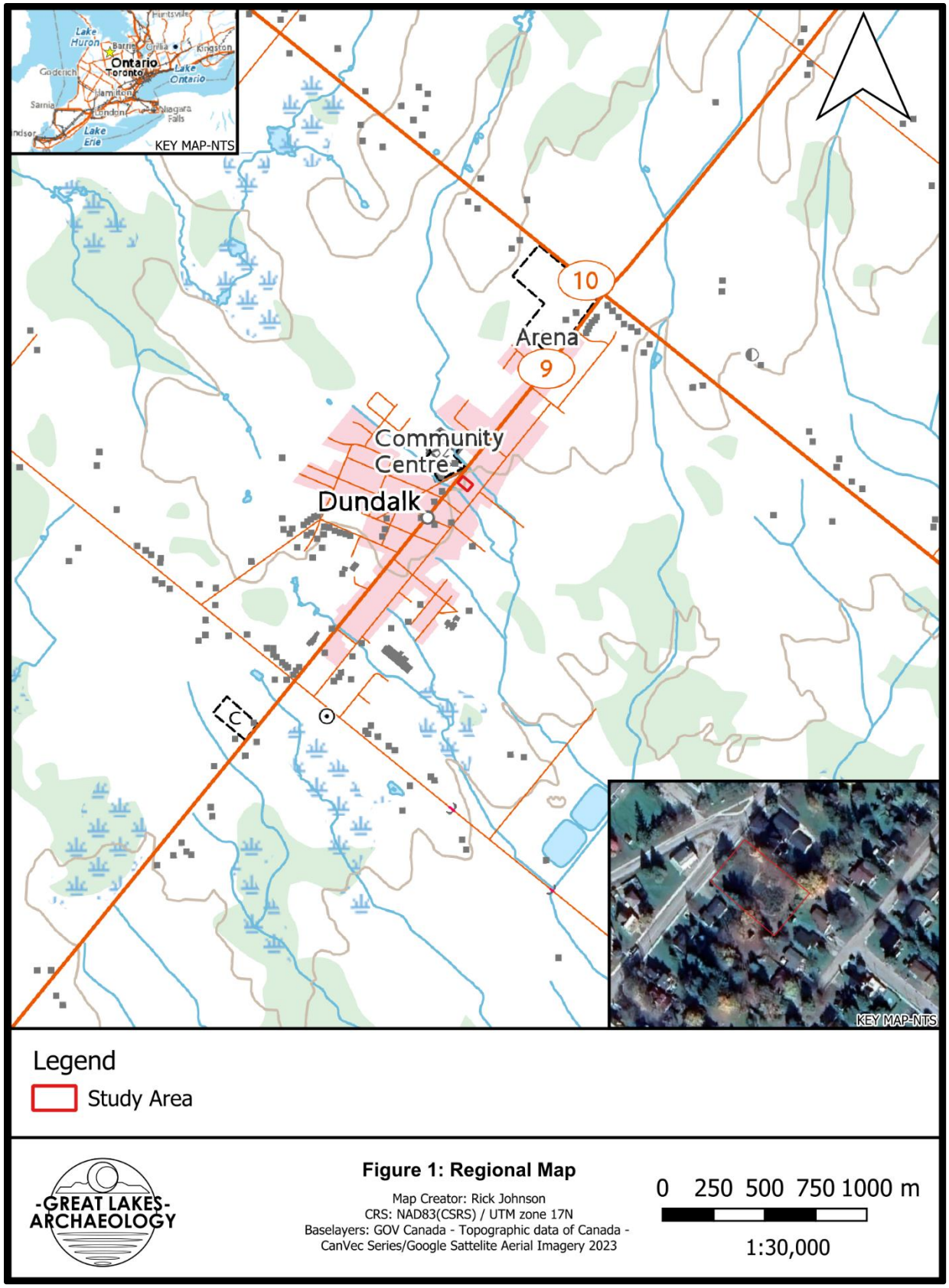

Figure 1: Location of the Study Area

Figure 2: The Map of Proton Township (1880)

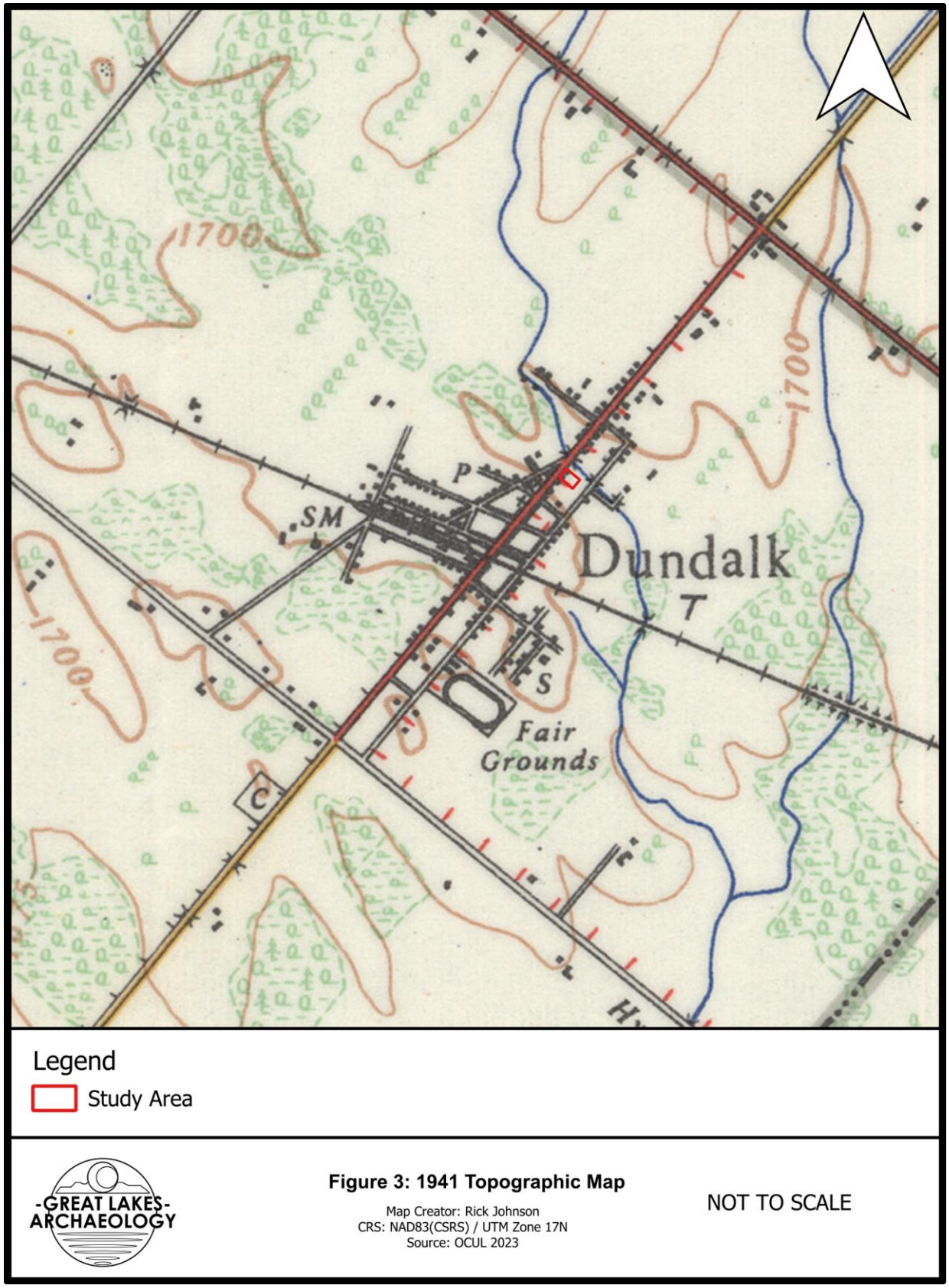

Figure 3: Topographic map (1941)

Figure 4: Aerial Image (1954)

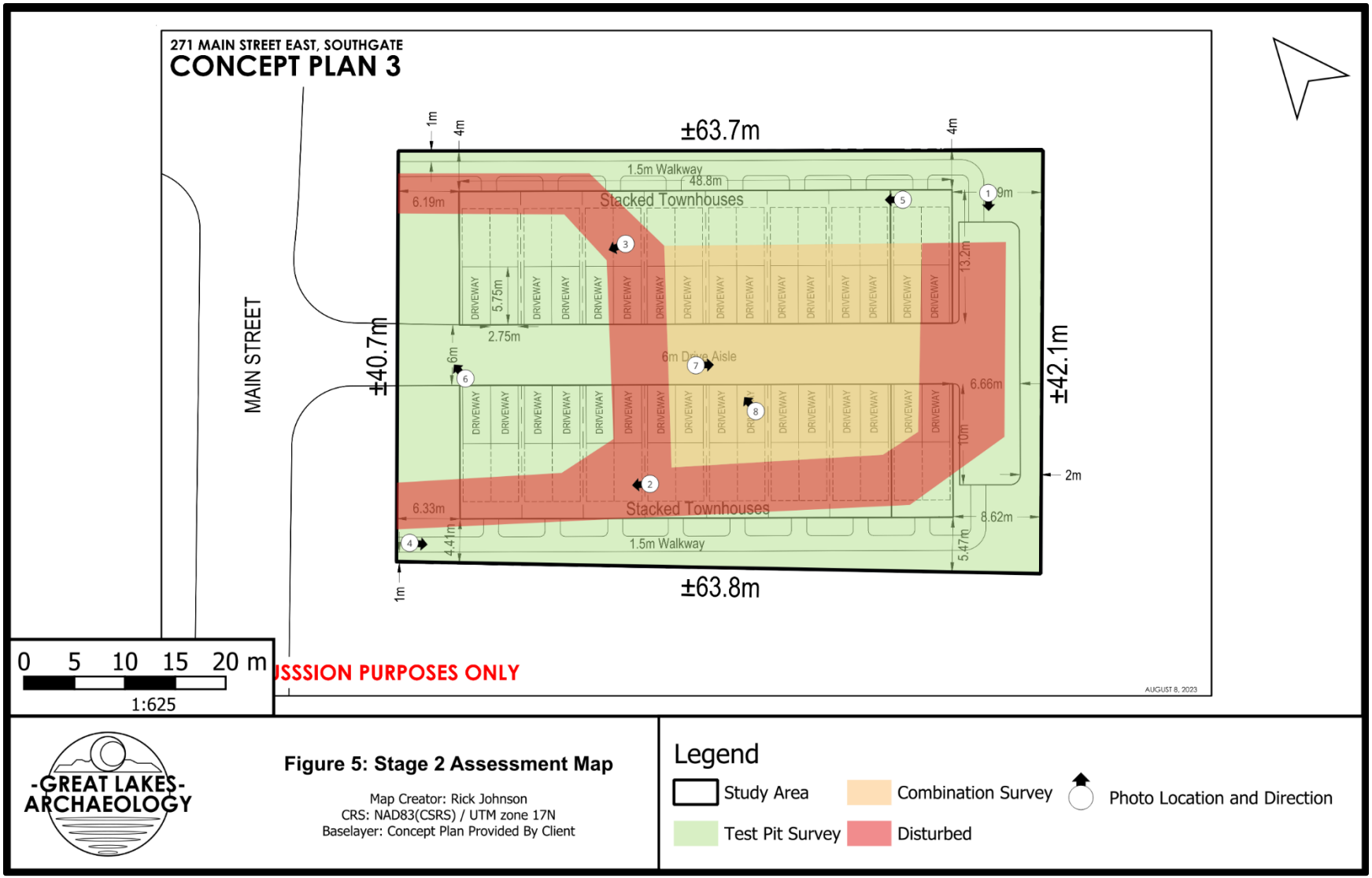

Figure 5: Assessment Results (Site Plan)

Figure 6: Assessment Results (Aerial)