



1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE

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PROJECT INFORMATION:

Corporate Project Number:

2022-676

MHSTCI Project Number:

P058-2096-2022

Investigation Type:

Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study

Project Name:

Flato Southgate MZO Lands

Project Location:

Flato Southgate MZO Lands

Part of Lots 223-227 & 238-240 Concession 1 S, Part of
Lots 225-226 Concession 2 S, and Part of Lots 229 &
230 Concession 3 S

(Geographic Township of Proton, County of Grey),
Town of Dundalk, Regional Municipality of Southgate

Project Designation Number:

Not Currently Available

MHSTCI FILING INFORMATION:

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N/A

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Type of Report:

ORIGINAL

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Part of Lots 223-227 & 238-240 Concession 1 S, Part of Lots 225-226 Concession 2 S, and Part of Lots 229 & 230 Concession 3 S (Geographic Township of Proton, County of Grey), Town of Dundalk, Regional Municipality of Southgate, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) in order to support a Site Plan and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2020) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological work on 08 March 2022. A Stage 1 Property Inspection of the study area was conducted alongside Six Nations of the Grand. All records and documentation related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS:

The study area has been identified as a property that exhibits potential to yield archaeological deposits of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest (CHVI). The objectives of the Stage 1 Background Study have therefore been met and in accordance with the results of this investigation, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. Further archaeological assessment is required to address the Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking.*
- 2. The study area has potential for archaeological resources and a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment is recommended.*
- 3. No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the study area prior to a report being entered into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports by MHSTCI which recommends that all archaeological concerns for the study area have been addressed and that no further archaeological studies are warranted.*

4. *Maple Grove Cemetery was established by the first settlers within the community of Dundalk. It is not unusual to find burials outside of the current limits of a cemetery and this must be investigated as part of the archaeological assessment. When pioneer cemeteries are adjacent to study areas, it must be determined if there are accurate property survey plans for the cemetery to ensure that fieldwork does not encroach onto a cemetery under the jurisdiction of the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO). AMICK Consultants has obtained to property plans of survey (appended to this report) for the original cemetery lands as well as an area of expansion form 1983. There are no concerns for burials to be found outside of the 1983 additional lands incorporated into the cemetery. However, any portion of any study area within 10 metres of the original cemetery property will require mechanical removal of topsoil to confirm the presence or absence of graves outside of the known limits of the cemetery.*
5. *Given the plans of survey indicating the boundaries of the cemetery lands, there is no requirement to receive a Certificate of Investigation Authorization (CIA) from the BAO in advance of conducting archaeological fieldwork. This report has been filed with the BAO for review and records associated with the Maple Grove Cemetery.*

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4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Tanya Hill-Montour – Six Nations of the Grand

5.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Part of Lots 223-227, 229, 230, 238-240, Concession 1-3 West of Toronto and Sydenham Road (Geographic Township of Proton, County of Grey), Town of Dundalk, Regional Municipality of Southgate, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) in order to support a Site Plan and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2020) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological work on 08 March 2022. A Stage 1 Property Inspection of the study area was conducted alongside Six Nations of the Grand. All records and documentation related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The proposed development of the study area includes area of residential neighbourhoods, three rental apartments, one area of affordable housing, one area of livework housing, three schools, one commercial area, one industrial area, five parks, five environmental areas and five areas of stormwater management. A preliminary plan of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MHSTCI for review and reproduced within this report as Map 3.

5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

5.2.1 PRE-CONTACT LAND-USE OUTLINE

What follows is an outline of Aboriginal occupation in the area during the Pre-Contact Era from the earliest known period, about 9000 B.C. up to approximately 1650 AD.

5.2.1.1 PALAEO-INDIAN PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 9000-7500 B.C.)

North of Lake Ontario, evidence suggests that early occupation began around 9000 B.C. People probably began to move into this area as the glaciers retreated and glacial lake levels began to recede. The early occupation of the area probably occurred in conjunction with environmental conditions that would be comparable to modern Sub-Arctic conditions. Due to the great antiquity of these sites, and the relatively small populations likely involved, evidence of these early inhabitants is sparse and generally limited to tools produced from stone or to by-products of the manufacture of these implements.

5.2.1.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 8000-1000 B.C.)

By about 8000 B.C. the gradual transition from a post glacial tundra-like environment to an essentially modern environment was largely complete. Prior to European clearance of the landscape for timber and cultivation, the area was characterized by forest. The Archaic Period is the longest and the most apparently stable of the cultural periods identified through archaeology. The Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Sub-Periods, each represented by specific styles in projectile point manufacture. Many more sites of this period are found throughout Ontario, than of the Palaeo-Indian Period. This is probably a reflection of two factors: the longer period of time reflected in these sites, and a greater population density. The greater population was likely the result of a more diversified subsistence strategy carried out in an environment offering a greater variety of abundant resources. (Smith 2002:58-59)

Current interpretations suggest that the Archaic Period populations followed a seasonal cycle of resource exploitation. Although similar in concept to the practices speculated for the big game hunters of the Palaeo-Indian Period, the Archaic populations utilized a much broader range of resources, particularly with respect to plants. It is suggested that in the spring and early summer, bands would gather at the mouths of rivers and at rapids to take advantage of fish spawning runs. Later in the summer and into the fall season, smaller groups would move to areas of wetlands to harvest nuts and wild rice. During the winter, they would break into yet smaller groups probably based on the nuclear family and perhaps some additional relatives to move into the interior for hunting. The result of such practices would be to create a distribution of sites across much of the landscape. (Smith 2002: 59-60).

The material culture of this period is much more extensive than that of the Palaeo-Indians. Stylistic changes between Sub-Periods and cultural groups are apparent, although the overall quality in production of chipped lithic tools seems to decline. This period sees the introduction of ground stone technology in the form of celts (axes and adzes), manos and metates for grinding nuts and fibres, and decorative items like gorgets, pendants, birdstones, and bannerstones. Bone tools are also evident from this time period. Their presence may be a result of better preservation from these more recent sites rather than a lack of such items in earlier occupations. In addition, copper and exotic chert types appear during the period and are indicative of extensive trading (Smith 2002: 58-59).

5.2.1.3 WOODLAND PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 1000 B.C.-1650 A.D.)

The primary difference in archaeological assemblages that differentiates the beginning of the Woodland Period from the Archaic Period is the introduction of ceramics to Ontario populations. This division is probably not a reflection of any substantive cultural changes, as the earliest sites of this period seem to be in all other respects a continuation of the Archaic mode of life with ceramics added as a novel technology. The seasonally based system of resource exploitation and associated population mobility persists for at least 1500 years into the Woodland Period. (Smith 2002: 61-62)

The Early Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 1000-400 B.C. Many of the artifacts from this time are similar to the late Archaic and suggest a direct cultural continuity between these two temporal divisions. The introduction of pottery represents an entirely new technology that was probably acquired through contact with more southerly populations from which it likely originates. (Smith 2002:62)

The Middle Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 400 B.C.-800 A.D. Within the region including the study area, a complex emerged at this time termed “Point Peninsula”. Point Peninsula pottery reflects a greater sophistication in pottery manufacture compared with the earlier industry. The paste and temper of the new pottery is finer and new decorative techniques such as dentate and pseudo-scallop stamping appear. There is a noted Hopewellian influence in southern Ontario populations at this time. Hopewell influences from south of the Great Lakes include a widespread trade in exotic materials and the presence of distinct Hopewell style artifacts such as platform pipes, copper or silver panpipe covers and shark’s teeth. The populations of the Middle Woodland participated in a trade network that extended well beyond the Great Lakes Region.

The Late Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 500-1650 A.D. The Late Woodland includes four separate phases: Princess Point, Early Ontario Iroquoian, Middle Ontario Iroquoian and Late Ontario Iroquoian.

The Princess Point phase dates to approximately 500-1000 A.D. Pottery of this phase is distinguished from earlier technology in that it is produced by the paddle method instead of coil and the decoration is characterized by the cord wrapped stick technique. Ceramic smoking pipes appear at this time in noticeable quantities. Princess Point sites cluster along major stream valleys and wetland areas. Maize cultivation is introduced by these people to Ontario. These people were not fully committed to horticulture and seemed to be experimenting with maize production. They generally adhere to the seasonal pattern of occupation practiced by earlier occupations, perhaps staying at certain locales repeatedly and for a larger portion of each year (Smith 2002: 65-66)

The Early Stage dates to approximately 950-1050 A.D. This stage marks the beginning of a cultural development that led to the historically documented Ontario Iroquoian groups that

were first contacted by Europeans during the early 1600s (Petun, Neutral, and Huron). At this stage formal semi-sedentary villages emerge. The Early stage of this cultural development is divided into two cultural groups in southern Ontario. The areas occupied by each being roughly divided by the Niagara Escarpment. To the west were located the Glen Meyer populations, and to the east were situated the Pickering people (Smith 2002: 67).

The Middle Stage dates to approximately 1300-1400 A.D. This stage is divided into two sub-stages. The first is the Uren sub-stage lasting from approximately 1300-1350 A.D. The second of the two sub-stages is known as the Middleport sub-stage lasting from roughly 1350-1400 A.D. Villages tend to be larger throughout this stage than formerly (Smith 2002: 67).

The Late Stage dates to approximately 1400-1650 A.D. During this time the cultural divisions identified by early European explorers are under development and the geographic distribution of these groups within southern Ontario begins to be defined.

5.2.2 GENERAL HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The Huron, Petun and various Algonkian First Nations resided in this area for an extended period of time prior to any European visitors to the area. The County of Grey was first established in 1852. Before the county was organized, the British referred to the entire area as “The Queen’s Bush”. Until 1852 this area was known for its dangerous travelling conditions for Euro-Canadians. The first townships within Grey County were originally called “Alta” and “Zero” which were quickly renamed Collingwood and St. Vincent respectively. During the colonization of the County, a quickly established network of trails and roads, in an addition to several natural harbours, provided easy access for settlers. However, due to the great distances involved and dangerous traveling conditions, the early settlers of this area relied heavily on First Nations to advise on settlement area selection, crop planting, medicine and survival. From the start of colonization, it was easy to use the numerous natural resources easily available in the area as a means to generate income. Typically, fish, furs, minerals, and forestation were the initial main industries. By 1865 Grey County consisted of 16 Townships, 4 towns and 44 villages or post offices (Grey County 2010).

Proton Township was settled in 1857. The village of Dundalk was named by Elias B. Grey after his hometown in Ireland in 1850, it was previously known as Mays Corner and McDowell’s Corners. The railway was completed in 1873, and by 1883 the population of Dundalk was approximately 800. By 1886, there were 64 businesspeople in Dundalk village. The township included many industries such as general stores, hotels, brick and lumber industries, and cheese factories (Township of Southgate 2021).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment of the Grey County Supplement map reproduced from The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (Belden & Co. 1881). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1881. The study area is shown to

belong to no one and there are no historic structures within the study areas. The village of Dundalk is located between the three study areas, it is closest to Dundalk Northeast study area, but it is over 100 metres away. All three study areas are within 100 metres of historic settlement roads. These roads are presently known as Ida Street, Main Street West, and Highway 10. Dundalk Northeast and Dundalk Southeast are both within 100 metres of a historic railway. Additionally, an unnamed watercourse is located on the historical map running through Dundalk Northeast study area, this watercourse still exists today in this area.

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures and other features within properties on these maps were sold by subscription. Property owners paid to include information or details about their properties. While information included within these maps may provide information about the occupation of a property at a specific moment in time when the information was collected, the absence of such information does not necessarily indicate that the property was not occupied.

Close to the southern boundary of the Dundalk Northeast study area is Maple Grove Cemetery. The cemetery does not have a website and only two plans of study could be found to describe the history of the cemetery's boundaries (courtesy of the BAO). Based on these plans of survey we know the cemetery's northeastern border was expanded after 1983, but the cemetery's boundaries have never been within the limits of the study area.

Map 14 outlines the boundaries of the cemetery as of 1976. The full plan of survey can be found in appendix A of this report.

Map 15 outlines the boundaries of the cemetery as of 1983 and the proposed development to the northeast to expand the cemetery's boundaries. This new northeastern border of the cemetery lies along the current study area's boundary. The full plan of survey can be found in appendix A of this report.

5.2.3 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

In order to further investigate the cultural heritage value or interest, a detailed documentary research of the land use and occupation history was conducted specific to Part of Lots 223-227 & 238-240 Concession 1 S, Part of Lots 225-226 Concession 2 S, and Part of Lots 229 & 230 Concession 3 S (Geographic Township of Proton, County of Grey), Town of Dundalk, Regional Municipality of Southgate (MTCS 2011, Standard 3.1.1). Extant documents that have been transcribed and scanned online were consulted, and data regarding the Lot and its occupants have been transcribed and summarized to supplement background research conducted during the Stage 1 of the subject area. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the operation of archival institutions, only data that has been made available online was accessible. Available data includes the Abstract Indices and Census data; Tax Assessment rolls were not available online.

5.2.3.1 LAND REGISTRY RECORDS

The Abstract Index of the Land Registry Office was examined online at Service Ontario for the County of Grey, Township of Proton to determine a sequence of ownership for the original Township Lot, which the current study area is within (Service Ontario, 2020). The available information for Dundalk Northeast (Concession 1, Lots 223-227, and Concession 2 Lots 225 and 226) in the geographic township of Proton is presented in Tables 1-7. Dundalk Northwest (Concession 3, Lots 229 and 230) in the geographic township of Proton is presented in Tables 8 and 9. Finally, Dundalk Southeast (Concession 3, Lots 238-240) in the geographic township of Proton is presented in Tables 10-12. Deeds, bonds, bargain and sales, and wills are the only transactions that have been transcribed, as they are the only instruments that transferred actual land.

5.2.3.1.1. DUNDALK NORTHEAST LAND REGISTRY

Table 1 Land Registry Abstract Index for Dundalk Northeast Lot 223, Concession 1

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Remarks
Patent	25 Sept. 1867	The Crown	Kenneth M'Auley	50 acres	-

Table 2 Land Registry Abstract Index for Dundalk Northeast Lot 224, Concession 1

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Remarks
Patent	4 July 1855	The Crown	Alex McAuley	50 acres	-

Table 3 Land Registry Abstract Index for Dundalk Northeast Lot 225, Concession 1

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Remarks
Patent	22 Sept. 1854	The Crown	Norman McAuley	50 acres	-

Table 4 Land Registry Abstract Index for Dundalk Northeast Lot 226, Concession 1

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Remarks
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Patent	10 Jan. 1855	The Crown	Clemente Bell	50 acres	-
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Table 5 Land Registry Abstract Index for Dundalk Northeast Lot 227, Concession 1

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Remarks
Patent	14 April 1874	The Crown	Clemente Bell	50 acres	-
Will	27 April 1877	Clemente Bell	Sarah Bell		During her life

Table 6 Land Registry Abstract Index for Dundalk Northeast Lot 225, Concession 2

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Remarks
Patent	2 July 1874	The Crown	Robert Marshall	154 acres with 223 & 224	-

Table 7 Land Registry Abstract Index for Dundalk Northeast Lot 226, Concession 2

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Remarks
Patent	6 May 1858	The Crown	John Faegan	50 acres	-
Patent	7 July 1874	The Crown	John Gilkes	18 acres	-

5.2.3.1.2. DUNDALK NORTHWEST LAND REGISTRY

Table 8 Land Registry Abstract Index for Dundalk Northwest Lot 229, Concession 3

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Remarks
Patent	11 Sept 1873	The Crown	Kenneth M' Culay	58 Acres	-

Table 9 Land Registry Abstract Index for Dundalk Northwest Lot 230, Concession 3

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Remarks
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Patent	21 Sept. 1868	The Crown	Samual Huty Fischer	16 acres includes No. 231	-
Deed	21 Jan 1872	Warden + Treasurer	Isaiah McArdle		\$21.82

5.2.3.1.3. DUNDALK SOUTHEAST LAND REGISTRY

Table 10 Land Registry Abstract Index for Dundalk Southeast Lot 238, Concession 1

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Remarks
Patent	16 May 1854	The Crown	Andrew Moore	50 Acres	-

Table 11 Land Registry Abstract Index for Dundalk Southeast Lot 239, Concession 1

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Remarks
Patent	16 May 1854	The Crown	Robert Moore	50 Acres	-

Table 12 Land Registry Abstract Index for Dundalk Southeast Lot 240, Concession 1

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Remarks
Patent	8 Feb. 1855	The Crown	Richard Moore	50 acres	-

5.2.3.2 Census Records

5.2.3.2.1 DUNDALK NORTHEAST CENSUS RECORDS

1861

Clemente Bell is the only name listed in the 1861 census records from the above land registry. He purchased 50 acres in Lot 226, concession 1 (Dundalk Northeast study area) in 1855. He is a 69-year-old farmer from Ireland married to 41-year-old Sarah A. Bell. They have 3 children, 2 of which, Anna M (18) and Frances Ann (17), attend school. The family lives in a one storey log home.

Norman McAully (spelling changes in subsequent years) owns property as of 1854 in Concession 1, Lot 225 (Dundalk Northeast). He is listed as a 50-year-old farmer from Scotland and lives in a 1 storey log house with his 50-year-old wife Famay, 23-year-old

daughter Margret, 21-year-old son Angus, 18-year-old son Neil, 16-year-old son Donald, and 14-year-old daughter Catherine. Angus, Neil, and Donald are listed as labourers. Two of his sons and his one daughter attend school.

1871

Clemente Bell is listed again in the 1871 records. He and his wife Sarah Anne have 3 children: 14-year-old Sarah Elizabeth, 16-year-old Clemenina Carline, and 21-year-old Skiventon. By this census year the family has not yet purchased land in Concession 1, Lot 227, but still owns property in lot 226. Agricultural census records are askew in this township, and the census lists an entry for page number 38, number 9, which is Skiventon Bell, Clemente's 21-year-old son and it is possible these records are for the family's farm. The return of public institutions, real estate, vehicles and implements records that the family owns 100 acres of land, 1 dwelling, 2 barns/stables, 2 ploughs and 1 fanning mill. The return of cultivated land, of field products, and of plants and fruits lists the family as owners of 100 acres of land, 25 of which have been improved, 5 acres of wheat (20 bushels of spring wheat), 20 bushels of barley, 50 bushels of oaks, 50 bushels of peas, 1 acre of potatoes (200 bushels of potatoes), 6 acres of hay, and 150 pounds of maple sugar. The Livestock, animal products, home-made fabrics and furs section records 2 horses over 3 years of age, 2 milk cows, 3 other horned cattle, 100 pounds of butter, 30 pounds of wool, 50 yards of homemade cloth.

Norman McAuley owns property as of 1854 in Concession 1, Lot 225 (Dundalk Northeast). He is listed as a 62-year-old Farmer from Scotland with 66-year-old wife Ephemie who is unable to read and three children all born in Scotland: Angus (30), Neil (27) and Margrett (22). Angus and Neil are both Scotland listed as farmers. Agricultural census records are askew in this township, and the census lists an entry for page number 38/16 which is Norman McAuley's wife Ephemie and it is possible these records represent the family. The return of public institutions, real estate, vehicles and implements records 100 acres of land, 1 dwelling, 2 barns/stables, 2 car/wagon/sleds, 2 ploughs, 1 fanning mill. The return of cultivated land, of field products, and of plants and fruits lists the family as owners of 100 acres, 50 of which have been improved, 5 acres in pasture, 4 acres of wheat (38 bushels of spring wheat), 100 bushels of barley, 300 bushels of oats, 60 bushels of peas, 1 acre of potatoes (100 bushels of potatoes), 14 acres of hay, and 100 pounds of maple sugar.

Kenneth McAuley owns property as of 1867 in Concession 1, Lot 223 (Dundalk Northeast). He is listed as a 24-year-old farmer from Scotland and lives with his mother Jennett (45-year-old), 16-year-old Margrett, 13-year-old Neil, 11-year-old Christine, 8 year old Jennett, and 6 year old John. The youngest 4 children were born in Ontario, and the youngest 3 are in school. Agricultural census records do not include Kenneth McAuley.

Robert Marshall owns property as of 1874 in Concession 2, Lot 225 (Dundalk Northeast), but is not listed in the 1881 census. He is listed in 1871 as a 55-year-old farmer from Ireland with wife Mary Ann (50), sons Frederick (19) and Thos George (14), and daughters Mary (16),

Levinie (12) and Sarah (10). The youngest 4 children attend school. Agricultural census records do not include Robert Marshall.

1881

Kenneth McAuley owns property as of 1867 in Concession 1, Lot 223 (Dundalk Northeast), and in 1873 he purchased land in Concession 3, 229 (Dundalk Northwest). In this census year he is listed as a 33-year-old Farmer from Scotland with wife Jane (23), and 3 children: Eliza (4), Jennet (2) and Christina (1).

In 1877 Sarah Ann Bell, wife of Clemente Bell was left the property in Concession 1, Lot 226 after his death. In this census year she is listed as a 61-year-old Scottish widow.

5.2.3.2.2 DUNDALK NORTHWEST CENSUS RECORDS

1881 Census

Isaiah Marshall owns property in concession 3, lot 230 (Dundalk Northwest) as of 1872. He is listed as a 77-year-old widow from Ireland.

5.2.3.2.3 DUNDALK SOUTHEAST CENSUS RECORDS

Land registry records list Andrew Moore, Robert Moore, and Richard Moore as owning property within this study area, but they do not show up in the census records.

5.2.3.3 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH SUMMARY

Land registry and census data inform us that the locations of these sites in the mid to late 19th century were used as farmland and family homesteads

5.2.4 CURRENT CONDITIONS

5.2.4.1 DUNDALK NORTHEAST CURRENT CONDITIONS

The present use of study area Dundalk Northeast is as actively farmed agricultural land. The study area is roughly 132.38 hectares in area. The study area includes within it mostly ploughable lands, there is a series of 6 actively farmed agricultural fields. There are two houses along the northeastern border of the study area as well as 3 storage structures. Two gravel driveways enter the study area from Highway 10. Surrounding these houses and storage sheds is an area of lawn. Surrounding the agricultural fields are areas of woodlot, the largest area is in the southwestern half of the study area. Surrounding the agricultural lands is meadow, the largest areas of meadow are located in the northwestern border and in the southeastern half of the study area. Four unnamed watercourses enter the study area, two in the northwestern half, one in the southwestern half and one in the southeastern half of the

study area. The study area is bounded on the northeast by Highway 10, on the southeast by farmland and woodlot, on the southwest by a railroad and woodlot and on the northwest by farmland, woodlot and meadow. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1 Property Inspection are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5.

5.2.4.2 DUNDALK NORTHWEST CURRENT CONDITIONS

The present use of the study area Dundalk Northwest is as actively farmed agricultural land. The study area is roughly 33.32 hectares in area. The study area includes within it mostly ploughable lands. There are three residential lots along the northeastern border. Each has a gravel driveway entering the study area from Ida Street and ending at a house which is surrounded by lawn. The residential lots in the eastern corner and the northern corner include a shed. The residential lot in the centre includes a pond. Two unnamed watercourses run into the study area from the southeastern border. A third unnamed watercourse ends within 100 metres of the study area's southeastern border. Active agricultural fields are located in the central and northeastern portion of the study area. The southwestern portion of the study area is mainly dominated by woodlot and meadow. Small areas of woodlot are also located between agricultural fields in the centre and eastern portions of the study area. The study area is bounded on the northeast by Ida Street and residential units, on the southeast by a fields, residential units and Main Street West, on the southwest by woodlot and northwest by woodlot and agricultural fields. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1 Property Inspection are illustrated in Maps 4 & 6.

5.2.4.3 DUNDALK SOUTHEAST CURRENT CONDITIONS

The present use of the study area Dundalk Southeast is as actively farmed agricultural land. The study area is roughly 61.4 hectares in area. The study area includes within it mostly ploughable lands. Surrounding the 4 agricultural fields are small areas of woodlot, and meadow. The largest area of woodlot is along the southeastern border, and the largest area of meadow runs through the centre of the study area surrounding an unnamed watercourse. A railroad track runs through the study area along the southwestern border. The study area is bounded on the northeast by Highway 10, on the southeast by meadow and woodlot, on the southwest by agricultural field and woodlot, and on the northwest by agricultural field and woodlot. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1 Property Inspection are illustrated in Maps 4 & 7.

5.2.5 NEARBY CEMETERIES

According to the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licenses*, #6, “the licensee shall comply with the relevant provisions of the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 and regulation 30/11 and. For projects that took place before July 1, 2021, of the Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 and Regulation.”

In the Registrar's Directive (updated 12 February, 2021), the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO) states the following:

The Registrar, Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, and Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO), requires that a professionally licensed archaeologist retained to conduct any Stages 2-4 archaeological fieldwork (invasive ground disturbances) within a cemetery or within lands adjacent to a cemetery where the boundaries cannot be conclusively determined based on records, maps and plans of the cemetery, apply for and receive a Cemetery Investigation Authorization (CIA) prior to conducting this fieldwork.

Approximately 0.215 hectares of the study area is within 10 metres of Maple Grove Cemetery (#00900). In accordance with the above conditions and directives, contact was made with the BAO and the manager of the cemetery to confirm the accuracy of the cemetery limits as they are understood presently. Research was conducted on the history of the Maple Grove Cemetery and plans of survey outlining the limits of the cemetery was provided by the BAO.

The Maple Grove Cemetery in Dundalk was active as early as the late 19th century based on the earliest dates on gravestones. The cemetery administrator, Holly Malynyk, had no historic documents or burial maps to provide, however the limits of the cemetery have been well documented in previous plans of survey (Peter J. Williams 1976 & Alex R Wilson 1983). The 1976 plan of survey illustrates the cemetery boundaries as of 1976, and the 1983 plan of survey illustrates a plan for an expansion of the cemetery to the northeast. The limits of the cemetery can be seen in Maps 13-15 of this report.

As a result of the above research and subsequent dialogue with the BAO, the Maple Grove Cemetery was found to have mapping that is not sufficient in providing complete burial plot locations. Therefore, a Cemetery Investigation Authorization is required.

5.2.6 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study areas are situated within an area that was close to historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and therefore have potential for sites relating to early Post-Contact settlement in the region. A brief overview of the current understanding of First Nations land use and occupation in the area indicates that the study areas contain a source of potable water and therefore have potential for sites relating to Pre-Contact occupation.

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) indicates that there are three (3) previously documented

sites within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this is based on the assumption of the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MHSTCI. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

On the basis of information supplied by MHSTCI, no archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the study area.

The study area is situated in area for which there is no archaeological master plan.

It must be further noted that there are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or in close proximity to, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant CHVI.

In addition, archaeological sites data is also used to determine if any archaeological resources had been formerly documented within or in close proximity to the study area and if these same resources might be subject to impacts from the proposed undertaking. This data was also collected in order to establish the relative significance of any resources that might be encountered during the conduct of the present study. For example, the relative rarity of a site can be used to assign an elevated level of significance to a site that is atypical for the immediate vicinity. The requisite archaeological sites data of previously registered archaeological sites was collected from the MHSTCI and the corporate research library of AMICK Consultants Limited. The Stage 1 Background Research methodology also includes a review of the most detailed available topographic maps, historical settlement maps, archaeological management plans (where applicable) and commemorative plaques or monuments. When previous archaeological research documents lands to be impacted by the proposed undertaking or archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area, the reports documenting this earlier work are reviewed for pertinent information. AMICK Consultants Limited will often modify this basic methodology based on professional judgment to include additional research (such as, local historical works or documents and knowledgeable informants).

5.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MHSTCI. As a result it was determined that one (1) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-Contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, the lack of formally documented archaeological sites does not mean that Pre-Contact people did not use the area; it more likely reflects a lack of systematic

ORIGINAL 12 September 2022 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Part of Lots 223-227 & 238-240 Concession 1 S, Part of Lots 225-226 Concession 2 S, and Part of Lots 229 & 230 Concession 3 S (Geographic Township of Proton, County of Grey), Town of Dundalk, Regional Municipality of Southgate (AMICK File #2021-676/MHSTCI File #P058-2096-2022)

archaeological research in the immediate vicinity. Even in cases where one or more assessments may have been conducted in close proximity to a proposed landscape alteration, an extensive area of physical archaeological assessment coverage is required throughout the region to produce a representative sample of all potentially available archaeological data in order to provide any meaningful evidence to construct a pattern of land use and settlement in the past. All previously registered Pre-Contact sites are briefly described below in Table 13:

TABLE 13 PRE-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
--	BbHc-4	Unknown	Pre-Contact

None of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Pre-Contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

The study areas include within them many unnamed watercourses, which are sources of potable water. The distance to water criteria used to establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for Pre-Contact occupation and land use in the area in the past.

Table 14 illustrates the chronological development of cultures within southern Ontario prior to the arrival of European cultures to the area at the beginning of the 17th century. This general cultural outline is based on archaeological data and represents a synthesis and summary of research over a long period of time. It is necessarily generalizing and is not necessarily representative of the point of view of all researchers or stakeholders. It is offered here as a rough guideline and as a very broad outline to illustrate the relationships of broad cultural groups and time periods.

TABLE 14 PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Years ago	Period	Southern Ontario
250	Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures
1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000 10000 11000	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures
		(Wright 1972)

5.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MHSTCI. As a result it was determined that two (2) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-Contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. All previously registered Post-Contact sites are briefly described below in Table 15:

TABLE 15 POST-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
--	BbHc-3	Farmstead	Euro-Canadian
Kerr	BaHc-3	House, log	Euro-Canadian

None of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Post-Contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

5.3.3 LOCATION AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

The study area is described as Part of Lots 223-227 & 238-240 Concession 1 S, Part of Lots 225-226 Concession 2 S, and Part of Lots 229 & 230 Concession 3 S (Geographic Township of Proton, County of Grey), Town of Dundalk, Regional Municipality of Southgate. The study area was subject to this assessment as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) in order to support a Site Plan and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process.

The present use of study area Dundalk Northeast is as actively farmed agricultural land. The study area is roughly 132.38 hectares in area. The study area includes within it mostly ploughable lands, there is a series of 6 actively farmed agricultural fields. There are two houses along the northeastern border of the study area as well as 3 storage structures. Two gravel driveways enter the study area from Highway 10. Surrounding these houses and storage sheds is an area of lawn. Surrounding the agricultural fields are areas of woodlot, the largest area is in the southwestern half of the study area. Surrounding the agricultural lands is meadow, the largest areas of meadow are located in the northwestern border and in the southeastern half of the study area. Four unnamed watercourses enter the study area, two in the northwestern half, one in the southwestern half and one in the southeastern half of the study area. The study area is bounded on the northeast by Highway 10, on the southeast by farmland and woodlot, on the southwest by a railroad and woodlot and on the northwest by farmland, woodlot and meadow. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1 Property Inspection are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5.

The present use of the study area Dundalk Northwest is as actively farmed agricultural land. The study area is roughly 33.32 hectares in area. The study area includes within it mostly ploughable lands. There are three residential lots along the northeastern border. Each has a gravel driveway entering the study area from Ida Street and ending at a house which is surrounded by lawn. The residential lots in the eastern corner and the northern corner include a shed. The residential lot in the centre includes a pond. Two unnamed watercourses run into the study area from the southeastern border. A third unnamed watercourse ends within 100 metres of the study area's southeastern border. Active agricultural fields are located in the central and northeastern portion of the study area. The southwestern portion of the study area is mainly dominated by woodlot and meadow. Small areas of woodlot are also located between agricultural fields in the centre and eastern portions of the study area. The study area is bounded on the northeast by Ida Street and residential units, on the southeast by a fields, residential units and Main Street West, on the southwest by woodlot and northwest by woodlot and agricultural fields. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1 Property Inspection are illustrated in Maps 4 & 6.

The present use of the study area Dundalk Southeast is as actively farmed agricultural land. The study area is roughly 61.4 hectares in area. The study area includes within it mostly ploughable lands. Surrounding the 4 agricultural fields are small areas of woodlot, and meadow. The largest area of woodlot is along the southeastern border, and the largest area of meadow runs through the centre of the study area surrounding an unnamed watercourse. A railroad track runs through the study area along the southwestern border. The study area is bounded on the northeast by Highway 10, on the southeast by meadow and woodlot, on the southwest by agricultural field and woodlot, and on the northwest by agricultural field and woodlot. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1 Property Inspection are illustrated in Maps 4 & 7.

5.3.4 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The study areas are situated within the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region which is described as a gently undulating till plain. The study areas are noted for its very poor drainage, numerous swamps and bogs, and for its shallow surface deposits of sand and silt (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 130-131).

5.3.5 SURFACE WATER

Sources of potable water, access to waterborne transportation routes, and resources associated with watersheds are each considered, both individually and collectively to be the highest criteria for determination of the potential of any location to support extended human activity, land use, or occupation. Accordingly, proximity to water is regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological resource potential. The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant

Archaeologists stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a water source are considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 21).

Dundalk Northeast: Four unnamed watercourses run through the study area, three others are located within 300 metres of the study area. One watercourse is illustrated running through the study area on Belden & Co's 1881 Illustrated Historic Map of the County of Grey (Map 2 of this report).

Dundalk Northwest: Two unnamed watercourses run through the study area, three others are located within 300 metres of the study area.

Dundalk Southeast: One unnamed watercourse runs through the centre of the study area, and three others are located within 300 metres.

5.3.6 CURRENT PROPERTY CONDITIONS CONTEXT

Current characteristics encountered within an archaeological research study area determine if property Assessment of specific portions of the study area will be necessary and in what manner a Stage 2 Property Assessment should be conducted, if necessary. Conventional assessment methodologies include pedestrian survey on ploughable lands and test pit methodology within areas that cannot be ploughed. For the purpose of determining where property Assessment is necessary and feasible, general categories of current landscape conditions have been established as archaeological conventions. These include:

5.3.7.1 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURAL FOOTPRINTS

A building, for the purposes of this particular study, is a structure that exists currently or has existed in the past in a given location. The footprint of a building is the area of the building formed by the perimeter of the foundation. Although the interior area of building foundations would often be subject to property Assessment when the foundation may represent a potentially significant historic archaeological site, the footprints of existing structures are not typically assessed. Existing structures commonly encountered during archaeological assessments are often residential-associated buildings (houses, garages, sheds), and/or component buildings of farm complexes (barns, silos, greenhouses). In many cases, even though the disturbance to the land may be relatively shallow and archaeological resources may be situated below the disturbed layer (e.g. a concrete garage pad), there is no practical means of assessing the area beneath the disturbed layer. However, if there were evidence to suggest that there are likely archaeological resources situated beneath the disturbance, alternative methodologies may be recommended to study such areas.

Dundalk Northeast: There are two houses along the northeastern border of the study area as well as 3 storage structures. Maps 4 & 5 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

Dundalk Northwest: There are three houses, and two sheds along the northeastern border of the study area. Maps 4 & 6 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

Dundalk Southeast: The study area contains no buildings or structural footprints. Maps 4 & 7 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.7.2 DISTURBANCE

Areas that have been subjected to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources are known as land disturbances. Examples of land disturbances are areas of past quarrying, major landscaping, and sewage and infrastructure development (MTC 2011: 18), as well as driveways made of gravel or asphalt or concrete, in-ground pools, and wells or cisterns. Surfaces paved with interlocking brick, concrete, asphalt, gravel and other surfaces meant to support heavy loads or to be long wearing hard surfaces in high traffic areas, must be prepared by the excavation and removal of topsoil, grading, and the addition of aggregate material to ensure appropriate engineering values for the supporting matrix and also to ensure that the installations shed water to avoid flooding or moisture damage. All hard surfaced areas are prepared in this fashion and therefore have no or low archaeological potential. Major utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. These major installations should not be confused with minor below ground service installations not considered to represent significant disturbances removing archaeological potential, such as services leading to individual structures which tend to be comparatively very shallow and vary narrow corridors. Areas containing substantial and deeply buried services or clusters of below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. Disturbed areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential and often because they are also not viable to assess using conventional methodology.

*“Earthwork is one of the major works involved in road construction. This process includes excavation, material removal, filling, compaction, and construction. Moisture content is controlled, and compaction is done according to standard design procedures. Normally, rock explosion at the road bed is not encouraged. While filling a depression to reach the road level, **the original bed is flattened after the removal of the topsoil.** The fill layer is distributed and compacted to the designed specifications. This procedure is repeated until the compaction desired is reached. **The fill material should not contain organic elements, and possess a low index of plasticity.** Fill material can include gravel and decomposed rocks of a particular size, but should not consist of huge clay lumps. Sand clay can be used. The area is considered to be adequately compacted when the roller movement does not create a noticeable deformation. **The road surface finish is reliant on the economic aspects, and the estimated usage.**” [Emphasis Added]*

(Goel 2013)

The supporting matrix of a hard paved surface cannot contain organic material which is subject to significant compression, decay and moisture retention. Topsoil has no engineering value and must be removed in any construction application where the surface finish at grade requires underlying support.

Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation that can remove archaeological potential. This consideration does not apply to relatively minor below ground services that connect structures and facilities to services that support their operation and use. Major servicing corridors will be situated within adjacent road allowances with only minor, narrow and relatively shallow underground services entering into the study area to connect existing structures to servicing mainlines. The relatively minor, narrow and shallow services buried within a residential property do not require such extensive ground disturbance to remove or minimize archaeological potential within affected areas.

Dundalk Northeast: two gravel driveways enter the study area from Highway 10 and lead to the houses on the northeastern border. Maps 4 & 5 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

Dundalk Northwest: Three gravel driveways enter the study area from Ida Street and end at its corresponding house on the northeast border of the study area. Maps 4 & 6 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

Dundalk Southeast: A railroad runs along the southwestern border of the study area. Maps 4 & 7 of this report illustrate the location of this features.

5.3.7.3 LOW-LYING AND WET AREAS

Landscape features that are covered by permanently wet areas, such as marshes, swamps, or bodies of water like streams or lakes, are known as low-lying and wet areas. Low-lying and wet areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to inaccessibility.

Dundalk Northeast: Four unnamed watercourses run through the study area. Maps 4 & 5 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

Dundalk Northwest: Two unnamed watercourses run through the study area and there is a small man-made pond in near the northeastern border. Maps 4 & 6 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

Dundalk Southeast: One unnamed watercourse runs through the centre of the study area. Maps 4 & 7 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.7.4 STEEP SLOPE

Landscape which slopes at a greater than (>) 20 degree change in elevation, is known as steep slope. Areas of steep slope are considered uninhabitable, and are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

Generally, steep slopes are not assessed because steep slopes are interpreted to have low potential, not due to viability to assess, except in cases where the slope is severe enough to become a safety concern for archaeological field crews. In such cases, the Occupational Health and Safety Act takes precedence as indicated in the introduction to the Standards and Guidelines. AMICK Consultant Limited policy is to assess all slope areas whenever it is safe to do so. Assessment of slopes, except where safety concerns arise, eliminates the invariably subjective interpretation of what might constitute a steep slope in the field. This is done to minimize delays due to conflicts in such interpretations and to increase the efficiency of review.

The study areas do not contain areas of steep slope.

5.3.7.5 WOODED AREAS

Areas of the property that cannot be ploughed, such as natural forest or woodlot, are known as wooded areas. These wooded areas qualify for Stage 2 Property Assessment, and are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

Dundalk Northeast: Surrounding the agricultural fields are areas of woodlot, the largest area is in the southwestern half of the study area. 13% of the study area is covered in woodlot. Maps 4 & 5 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

Dundalk Northwest: Woodlot covers a large portion of the southwestern portion of the study area. Small areas of woodlot are also located between agricultural fields in the centre and eastern portions of the study area. 18% of the study area is covered in woodlot. Maps 4 & 6 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

Dundalk Southeast: Woodlot covers many areas between the agricultural fields. The largest area of woodlot is along the southeastern border. 6% of the study area is covered in woodlot. Maps 4 & 7 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.7.6 PLOUGHABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Areas of current or former agricultural lands that have been ploughed in the past are considered ploughable agricultural lands. Ploughing these lands regularly turns the soil, which in turn brings previously buried artifacts to the surface, which are then easily identified during visual inspection. Furthermore, by allowing the ploughed area to weather sufficiently through rainfall, soil is washed off of exposed artifacts at the surface and the visibility of artifacts at the surface of recently worked field areas is enhanced markedly. Pedestrian survey of ploughed agricultural lands is the preferred method of physical

assessment because of the greater potential for finding evidence of archaeological resources if present.

Dundalk Northeast: The majority of the study area is covered in a series of 6 actively farmed agricultural fields. 67% of the study area is ploughable lands. Maps 4 & 5 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

Dundalk Northwest: Three Active agricultural fields are located in the central and northeastern portion of the study area covering approximately 40% of the study area. Maps 4 & 6 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

Dundalk Southeast: Four active agricultural fields cover approximately 81% of the study area. Maps 4 & 7 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.7.7 LAWN, PASTURE, MEADOW

Landscape features consisting of former agricultural land covered in low growth, such as lawns, pastures, meadows, shrubbery, and immature trees. These are areas that may be considered too small to warrant ploughing, (i.e. less than one hectare in area), such as yard areas surrounding existing structures, and land-locked open areas that are technically workable by a plough but inaccessible to agricultural machinery. These areas may also include open area within urban contexts that do not allow agricultural tillage within municipal or city limits or the use of urban roadways by agricultural machinery. These areas are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

Dundalk Northeast: Areas of meadow surround the agricultural fields; the largest areas of meadow are located in the northwestern border and in the southeastern half of the study area. The houses are surrounded by lawn (1% of the study area). Maps 4 & 5 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

Dundalk Northwest: Areas within the residential lots on the southeastern border are lawn (4% of the study area), and there is an area of meadow in the southwestern portion of the study area (9% of the study area). Maps 4 & 6 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

Dundalk Southeast: There are areas of meadow surrounding the agricultural fields. The largest area of meadow runs through the centre of the study area surrounding an unnamed watercourse. 10% of the study area is covered in meadow. Maps 4 & 7 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.8 SUMMARY

Background research indicates the vicinity of the study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water. Background

research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-Contact origins based on proximity to a historic roadway and railway, and proximity to areas of documented historic settlement.

Current conditions within the study areas indicate that some areas of the property may have no or low archaeological potential and do not require Stage 2 Property Assessment or should be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. These areas would include the footprint of existing structures, areas under gravel, and areas under the railroad. A significant proportion of the study areas exhibit archaeological potential and therefore a Stage 2 Property Assessment is required.

Archaeological potential does not indicate that there are necessarily sites present, but that environmental and historical factors suggest that there may be as yet undocumented archaeological sites within lands that have not been subject to systematic archaeological research in the past.

6.0 FIELD RECONNAISSANCE METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

It must be noted that AMICK Consultants Limited has been retained to assess lands as specified by the proponent. As such, AMICK Consultants Limited is constrained by the terms of the contract in place at the time of the Archaeological Background Study and can only enter into lands for which AMICK Consultants Limited has received consent from the owner or their agent(s). The proponent has been advised that the entire area within the planning application must be subject to archaeological assessment and that portions of the planning application may only be excluded if they are of low potential, are not viable to assess, or are subject to planning provisions that would restrict any such areas from any form of ground altering activities.

6.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

A detailed examination and photo documentation was not carried out on the study areas due to winter conditions and the desire of the proponent to move to Stage 2 Property Assessment with the arrival of spring conditions. The Property Inspection will have to take place simultaneously with the Stage 2 Property Assessment.

6.2 ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

Tanya Hill-Montour acted as the coordinator for Archaeological Engagement on this project on behalf of Six Nations of the Grand. A draft copy of this report has been provided to the Six Nations of the Grand for review and comment in advance of submission to MHSTCI. Their feedback has been incorporated into the recommendations of this report.

Detailed information, including correspondence with contacted parties is included in Appendix A of the supplementary documentation. Results of the Aboriginal Engagement

Program are included in the Supplementary Report Package filed under separate cover with MHSTCI.

7.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The study areas were subject to in-depth background research beginning 08 March 2022. All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

7.1 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

As part of the present study, background research was conducted in order to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed project area.

“A Stage 1 background study provides the consulting archaeologist and Ministry report reviewer with information about the known and potential cultural heritage resources within a particular study area, prior to the start of the field assessment.” (OMCzCR 1993)

The evaluation of potential is further elaborated Section 1.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist (2011) prepared by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture:

“ The Stage 1 background study (and, where undertaken, property inspection) leads to an evaluation of the property’s archaeological potential. If the evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, the next step is a Stage 2 assessment.” (MTC 2011: 17)

Features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential when documented within the study area, or within close proximity to the study area (as applicable), include:

- “ - previously identified archaeological sites*
- water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.):*
 - primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)*
 - secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, 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 stream*

- channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained 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, plateaux)*
- *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 or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)*
 - *scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)*
 - *early Post-contact industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)*
- *areas of early Post-contact settlement. These include 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 that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site*
- *property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations”*

(MTC 2011: 17-18)

The evaluation of potential does not indicate that sites are present within areas affected by proposed development. Evaluation of potential considers the possibility for as yet undocumented sites to be found in areas that have not been subject to systematic archaeological investigation in the past. Potential for archaeological resources is used to determine if property assessment of a study area or portions of a study area is required.

“Archaeological resources not previously documented may also be present in the affected area. If the alternative areas being considered, or the preferred alternative selected, exhibit either high or medium potential for the discovery of archaeological remains an archaeological assessment will be required.”

(MCC & MOE 1992: 6-7)

“The Stage 1 background study (and, where undertaken, property inspection) leads to an evaluation of the property’s archaeological potential. If the evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, the next step is a Stage 2 assessment.”

(MTC 2011: 17)

In addition, archaeological sites data is also used to determine if any archaeological resources had been formerly documented within or in close proximity to the study areas and if these same resources might be subject to impacts from the proposed undertaking. This data was also collected in order to establish the relative cultural heritage value or interest of any resources that might be encountered during the conduct of the present study. For example, the relative rarity of a site can be used to assign an elevated level of cultural heritage value or interest to a site that is atypical for the immediate vicinity. The requisite archaeological sites data of previously registered archaeological sites was collected from the MHSTCI and the corporate research library of AMICK Consultants Limited. The Stage 1 Background Research methodology also includes a review of the most detailed available topographic maps, historical settlement maps, archaeological management plans (where applicable) and commemorative plaques or monuments. When previous archaeological research documents lands to be impacted by the proposed undertaking or archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study areas, the reports documenting this earlier work are reviewed for pertinent information. AMICK Consultants Limited will often modify this basic methodology based on professional judgment to include additional research (such as, local historical works or documents and knowledgeable informants).

Section 7.7.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 132) outlines the requirements of the Analysis and Conclusions component of a Stage 1 Background Study.

- 1) *“Identify and describe areas of archaeological potential within the project area.*
- 2) *Identify and describe areas that have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations. Describe the nature of alterations (e.g., development or other activity) that have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and have removed archaeological potential.”*

CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Section 1.3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 17-18). Factors that indicate archaeological potential are features of the local landscape and environment that may have attracted people to either occupy the land or to conduct activities within the study areas. One or more of these characteristics found to apply to the study areas would necessitate a Stage 2 Property Assessment to determine if archaeological resources are present. These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.

- 1) *Previously Identified Archaeological Sites*
Previously registered archaeological sites have not been documented within 300 metres of the study areas.

2) Water Sources

Primary water sources are described as including lakes, rivers streams and creeks. Close proximity to primary water sources (300 metres) indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water and routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There are no identified primary water sources within 300 metres of the study areas.

Secondary water sources are described as including intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Close proximity (300 metres) to secondary water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There are identified secondary water sources within 300 metres of the study areas.

Dundalk Northeast: Four unnamed watercourses run through the study area, three others are located within 300 metres of the study area. One watercourse is illustrated running through the study area on Belden & Co's 1881 Illustrated Historic Map of the County of Grey (Map 2 of this report).

Dundalk Northwest: Two unnamed watercourses run through the study area, three others are located within 300 metres of the study area.

Dundalk Southeast: One unnamed watercourse runs through the centre of the study area, and three others are located within 300 metres.

3) Features Indicating Past Water Sources

Features indicating past water resources are described as including glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, and cobble beaches. Close proximity (300 metres) to features indicating past water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There are no identified features indicating past water sources within 300 metres of the study areas.

4) Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline

This form of landscape feature would include high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.

There are no shorelines within 300 metres of the study areas.

5) *Elevated Topography*

Features of elevated topography that indicate archaeological potential include eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux.

There are no identified features of elevated topography within the study areas.

6) *Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil*

Pockets of sandy soil are considered to be especially important near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.

The Property Inspection did not include the excavation of any test pits therefore no comment can be made on the composition of the soil. The soil conditions will be determined as part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment.

7) *Distinctive Land Formations*

These are landscape features 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.

There are no identified distinctive land formations within the study areas.

8) *Resource Areas*

Resource areas that indicate archaeological potential include food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, and prairie), scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert) and resources of importance to early Post-contact industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining).

There are no identified resource areas within the study areas.

9) *Areas of Early Post-Contact Settlement*

These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and 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.

The study areas is situated is not situated in close proximity to any historic structures identified on the historic atlas map.

10) Early Historical Transportation Routes

This includes evidence of trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes.

All three study areas are situated within 100 metres of early settlement road that appears on the Historic Atlas Map of 1881. The study area Dundalk Southeast is situated within 100 metres of a railway line indicated on the historic atlas map.

11) Heritage Property

Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.

There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties that form a part of the study areas. There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties that are adjacent to the study areas.

Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites

This includes property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations. These are properties which have not necessarily been formally recognized or for which there is additional evidence identifying possible archaeological resources associated with historic properties in addition to the rationale for formal recognition.

There are no known heritage features, or known historic sites, or known archaeological sites within the study areas in addition to those formally documented with the appropriate agencies or previously noted under a different criterion.

CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Section 1.3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate no archaeological potential or for which archaeological potential has been removed (MTC 2011: 18-19). These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study. The introduction of Section 1.3.2 (MTC 2011: 18) notes that “*Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as ‘disturbed’ or ‘disturbance’, and may include:*”

1) Quarrying

There is no evidence to suggest that quarrying operations were ever carried out within the study areas.

2) Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil

Unless there is evidence to suggest the presence of buried archaeological deposits, such deeply disturbed areas are considered to have lost their archaeological potential.

Properties that do not have a long history of Post-Contact occupation can have archaeological potential removed through extensive landscape alterations that penetrate below the topsoil layer. This is because most archaeological sites originate at grade with relatively shallow associated excavations into the soil. Pre-Contact sites and early historic sites are vulnerable to extensive damage and complete removal due to landscape modification activities. In urban contexts where a lengthy history of occupation has occurred, properties may have deeply buried archaeological deposits covered over and sealed through redevelopment activities that do not include the deep excavation of the entire property for subsequent uses. Buildings are often erected directly over older foundations preserving archaeological deposits associated with the earlier occupation.

There is evidence to suggest that major landscaping operations involving grading below topsoil were carried out within sections of the study areas Dundalk Northeast and Dundalk Northwest near the residential lots. Surfaces paved with interlocking brick, concrete, asphalt, gravel and other surfaces meant to support heavy loads or to be long wearing hard surfaces in high traffic areas, must be prepared by the excavation and removal of topsoil, grading, and the addition of aggregate material to ensure appropriate engineering values for the supporting matrix and also to ensure that the installations shed water to avoid flooding or moisture damage. All hard surfaced areas are prepared in this fashion and therefore have no or low archaeological potential. Disturbed areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential and often because they are also not viable to assess using conventional methodology.

3) *Building Footprints*

Typically, the construction of buildings involves the deep excavation of foundations, footings and cellars that often obliterate archaeological deposits situated close to the surface.

There are buildings within the study area.

4) *Sewage and Infrastructure Development*

Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation that can remove archaeological potential.

There is evidence to suggest that substantial below ground services of any kind have resulted in significant impacts to any significant portion of the study area. Major utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. These major installations should not be confused with minor below ground service installations not considered to represent significant disturbances removing archaeological potential, such as services leading to individual structures which tend to be comparatively very shallow and vary narrow

corridors. Areas containing substantial and deeply buried services or clusters of below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

“Activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.”

(MTC 2011: 18)

“Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.”

(MTC 2011: 18)

SUMMARY

Table 16 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water, proximity to historic settlement area, and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent to the study area.

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TABLE 16 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

FEATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL		YES	NO	N/A	COMMENT
1	Known archaeological sites within 300m		N		If Yes, potential determined
PHYSICAL FEATURES					
2	Is there water on or near the property?	Y			Unnamed Watercourses
2a	Primary water source within 300 m. (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
2b	Secondary water source within 300 m. (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.)	Y			If Yes, potential determined
2c	Past water source within 300 m. (beach ridge, river bed, relic creek, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
2d	Accessible or Inaccessible shoreline within 300 m. (high bluffs, marsh, swamp, sand bar, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 4-9, potential determined
4	Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area		N		If Yes and Yes for any of 3, 5-9, potential determined
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		N		If Yes and Yes for any of 3-4, 6-9, potential determined
HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC USE FEATURES					
6	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/berry extraction areas, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined.
7	Early Post-Contact settlement area within 300 m.	Y			If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-6, 8-9, potential determined
8	Historic Transportation route within 100 m. (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridors, etc.)	Y			If Yes, and Yes for any 3-7 or 9, potential determined
9	Contains property designated and/or listed under the Ontario Heritage Act (municipal heritage committee, municipal register, etc.)		N		If Yes and, Yes to any of 3-8, potential determined
APPLICATION-SPECIFIC INFORMATION					
10	Local knowledge (local heritage organizations, Pre-Contact, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
11	Recent disturbance not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960-confirmed extensive and intensive including industrial sites, aggregate areas, etc.)	Y			If Yes, no potential or low potential in affected part (s) of the study area.

If **YES** to any of 1, 2a-c, or 10 Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 2 or more of 3-9, Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 11 or No to 1-10 Low Archaeological Potential is **confirmed** for at least a portion of the study area.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Under Section 7.7.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 133) the recommendations to be made as a result of a Stage 1 Background Study are described.

- 1) *Make recommendations regarding the potential for the property, as follows:*
 - a. *if some or all of the property has archaeological potential, identify areas recommended for further assessment (Stage 2) and areas not recommended for further assessment. Any exemptions from further assessment must be consistent with the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines.*
 - b. *if no part of the property has archaeological potential, recommend that the property does not require further archaeological assessment.*
- 2) *Recommend appropriate Stage 2 assessment strategies.*

STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS:

The study area has been identified as a property that exhibits potential to yield archaeological deposits of Cultural Heritage Value and Interest (CHVI). The objectives of the Stage 1 Background Study have therefore been met and in accordance with the results of this investigation, the following recommendations are made:

1. *Further archaeological assessment is required to address the Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking.*
2. *The study area has potential for archaeological resources and a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment is recommended.*
3. *No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the study area prior to a report being entered into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports by MHSTCI which recommends that all archaeological concerns for the study area have been addressed and that no further archaeological studies are warranted.*
4. *Maple Grove Cemetery was established by the first settlers within the community of Dundalk. It is not unusual to find burials outside of the current limits of a cemetery and this must be investigated as part of the archaeological assessment. When pioneer cemeteries are adjacent to study areas, it must be determined if there are accurate property survey plans for the cemetery to ensure that fieldwork does not encroach onto a cemetery under the jurisdiction of the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO). AMICK Consultants has obtained to property plans of survey (appended to this report) for the original cemetery lands as well as an area of expansion form 1983. There are no concerns for burials to be found outside of the 1983 additional lands incorporated into the cemetery. However, any portion of any study area within*

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- 10 metres of the original cemetery property will require mechanical removal of topsoil to confirm the presence or absence of graves outside of the known limits of the cemetery.*
- 5. Given the plans of survey indicating the boundaries of the cemetery lands, there is no requirement to receive a Certificate of Investigation Authorization (CIA) from the BAO in advance of conducting archaeological fieldwork. This report has been filed with the BAO for review and records associated with the Maple Grove Cemetery.*

9.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

While not part of the archaeological record, this report must include the following standard advisory statements for the benefit of the proponent and the approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- a. 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 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 Tourism and Culture, 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.*
- b. 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- c. 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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. 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.*
- e. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.*

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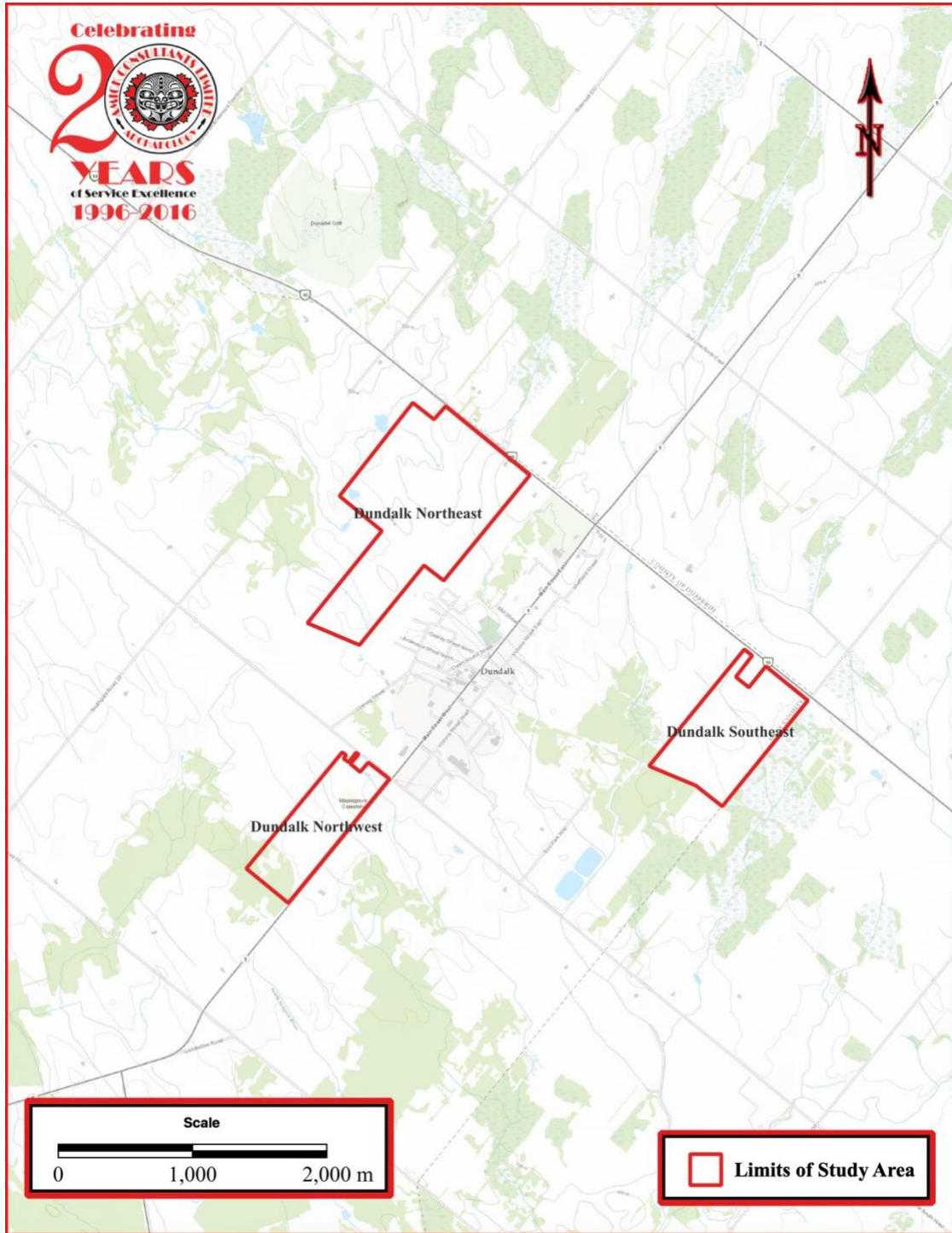
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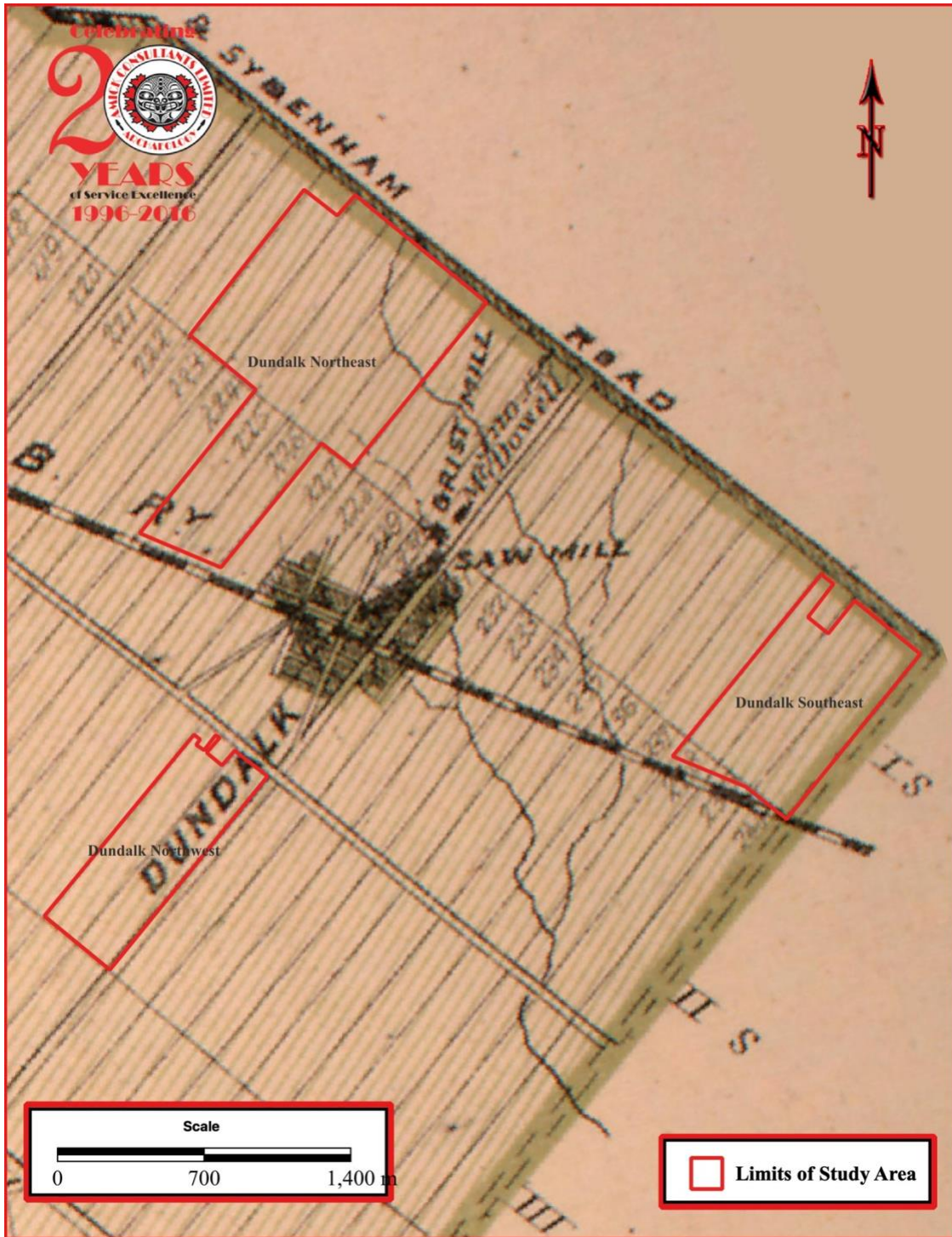
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11.0 MAPS



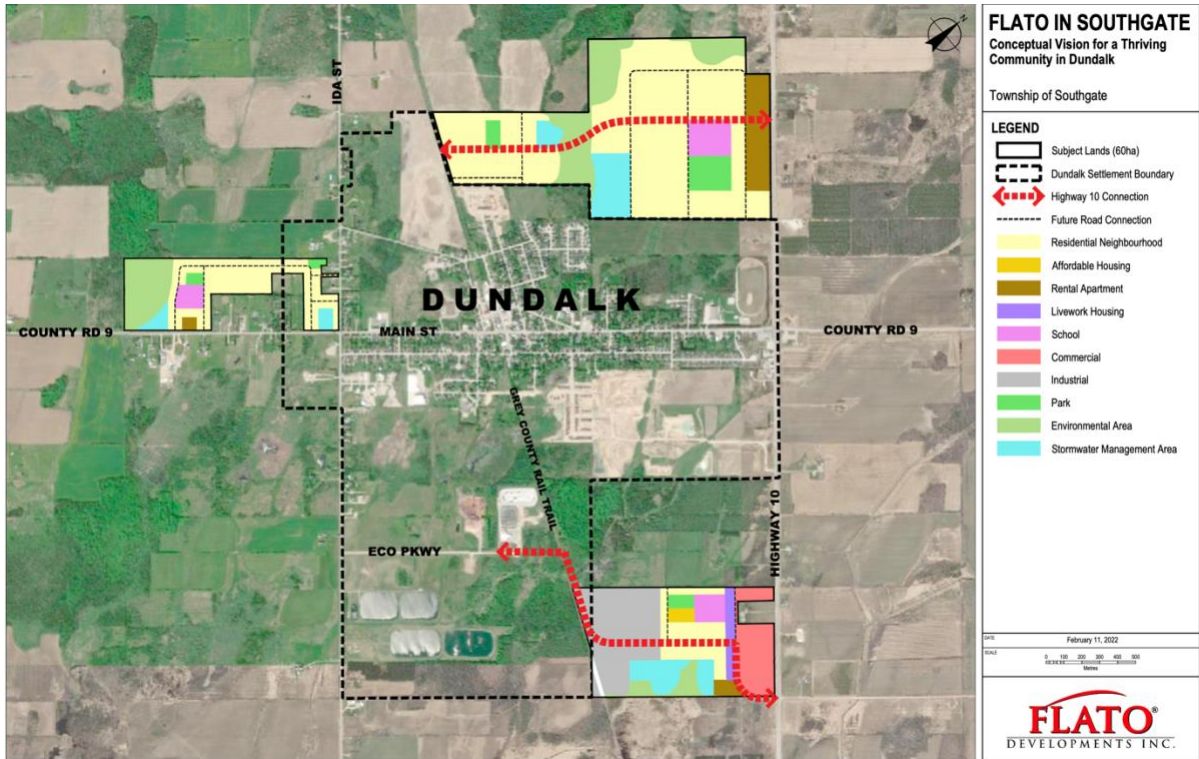
MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREAS (ESRI 2018)

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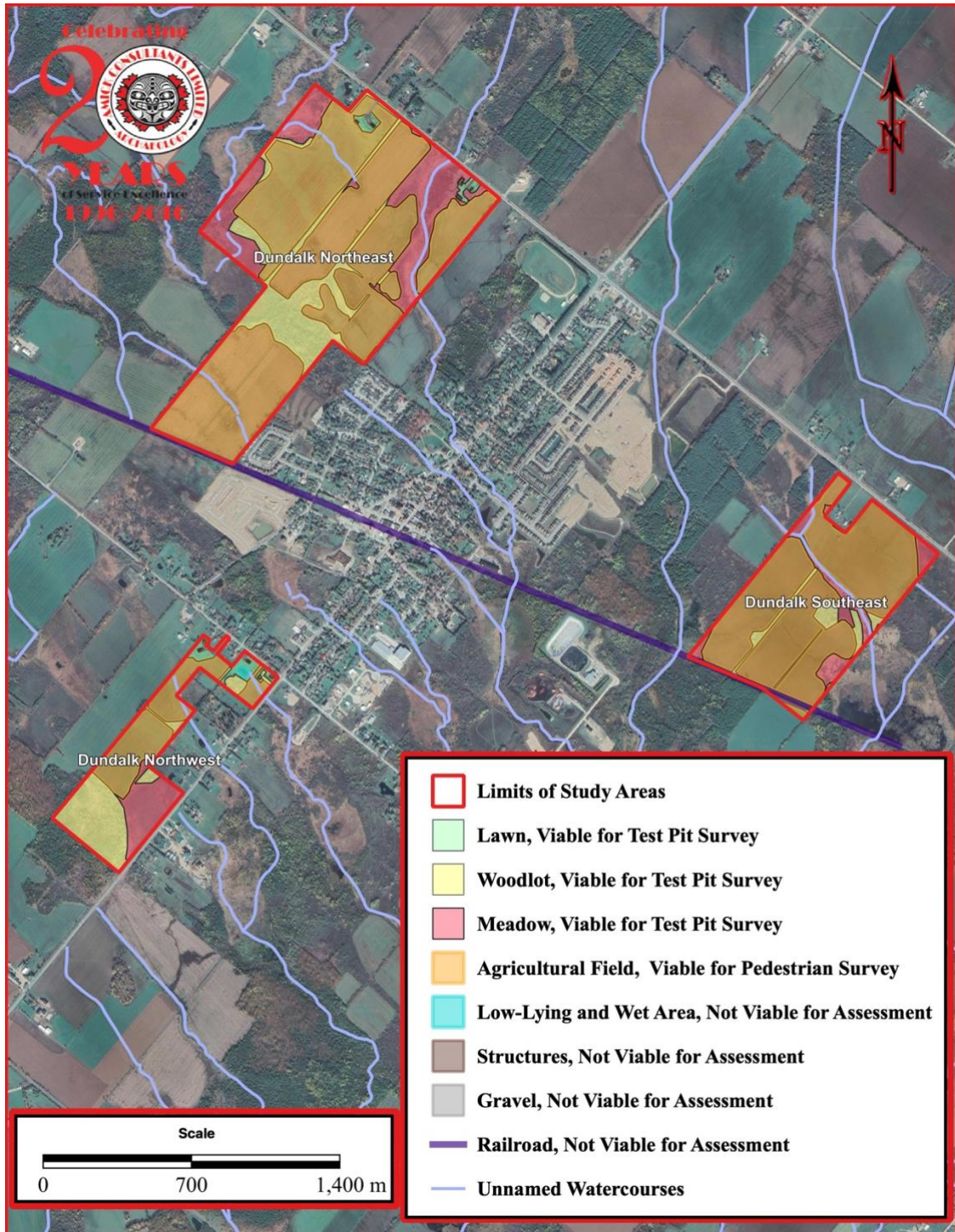
MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE BELDEN & CO'S GREY COUNTY SUPPLEMENT IN THE ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA (BELDEN & CO 1881)

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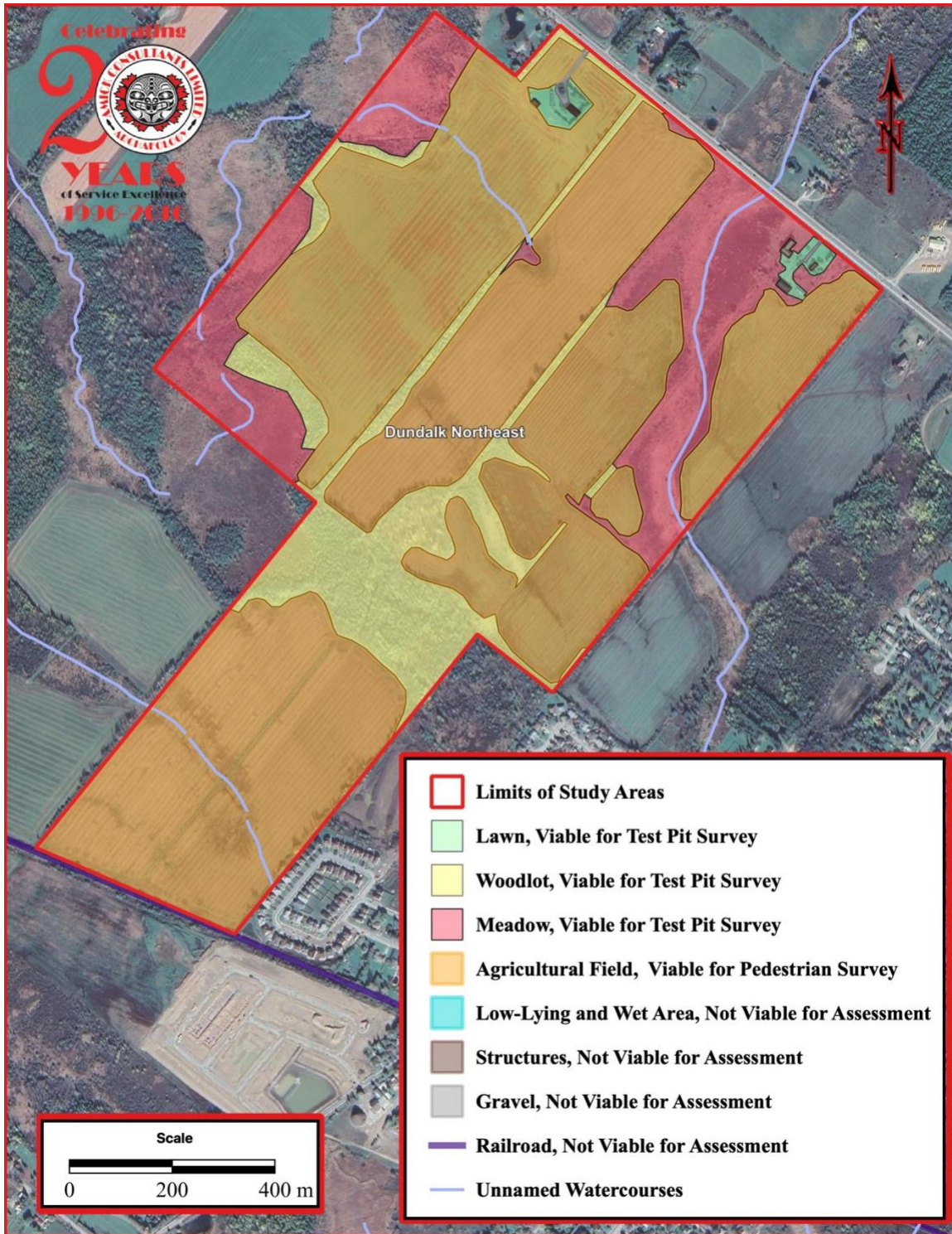
MAP 3 CONCEPTUAL VISION (FLATO 2022)

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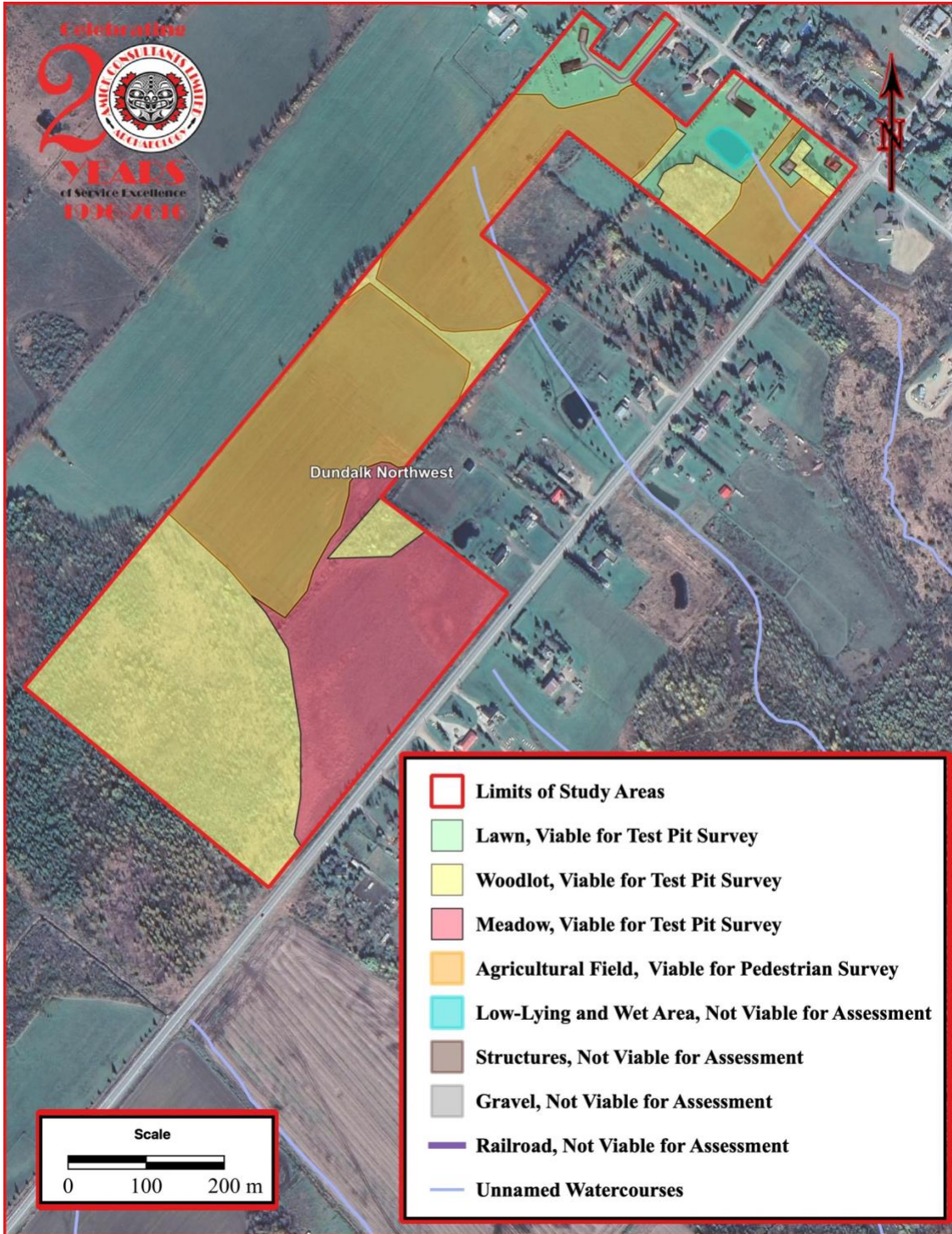
MAP 4 AERIAL OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT STRATEGY ((GOOGLE EARTH 2018))

ORIGINAL 12 September 2022 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Part of Lots 223-227 & 238-240 Concession 1 S, Part of Lots 225-226 Concession 2 S, and Part of Lots 229 & 230 Concession 3 S (Geographic Township of Proton, County of Grey), Town of Dundalk, Regional Municipality of Southgate (AMICK File #2021-676/MHSTCI File #P058-2096-2022)



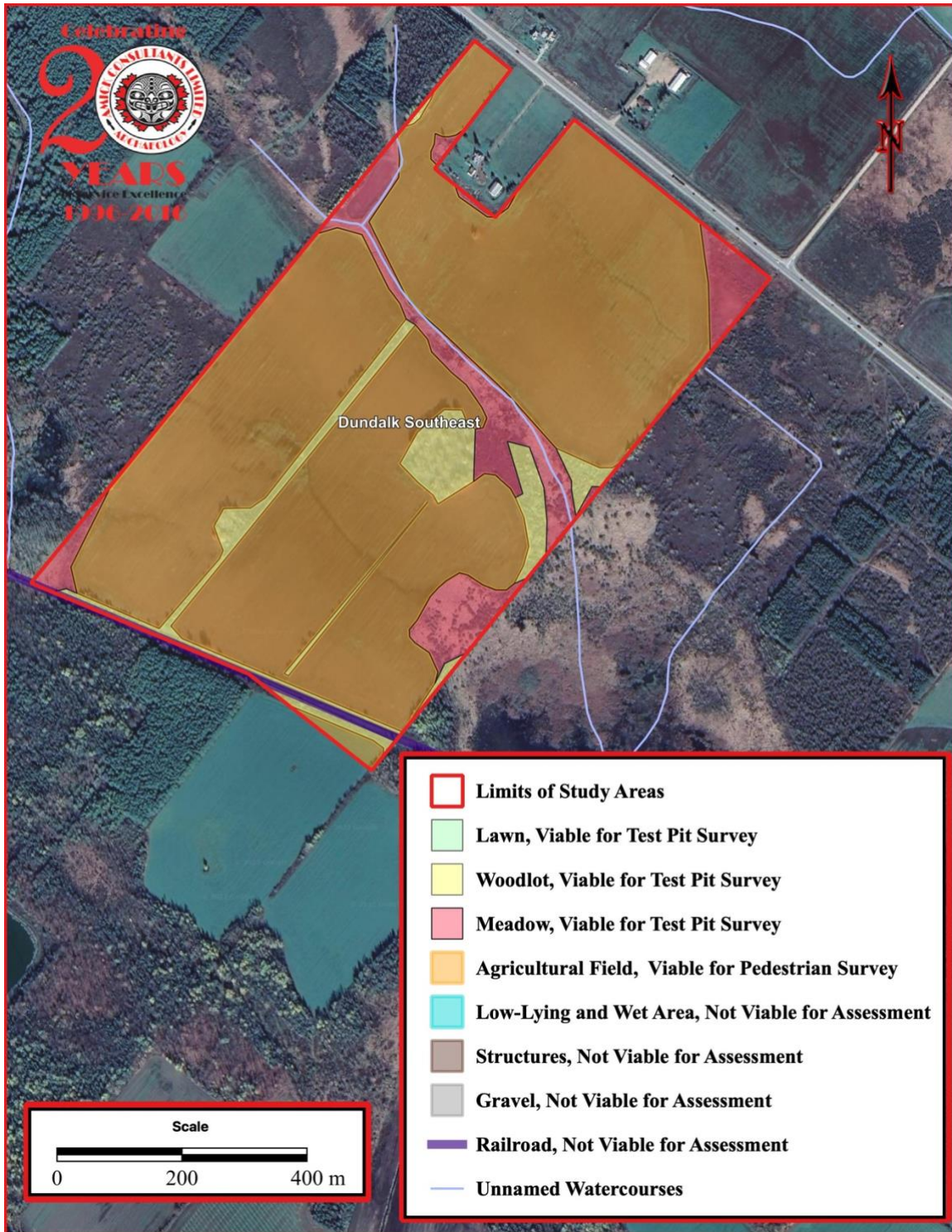
MAP 5 AERIAL PHOTO OF DUNDALK NORTHEAST PROPOSED STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT STRATEGY (GOOGLE EARTH 2018)

ORIGINAL 12 September 2022 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Part of Lots 223-227 & 238-240 Concession 1 S, Part of Lots 225-226 Concession 2 S, and Part of Lots 229 & 230 Concession 3 S (Geographic Township of Proton, County of Grey), Town of Dundalk, Regional Municipality of Southgate (AMICK File #2021-676/MHSTCI File #P058-2096-2022)



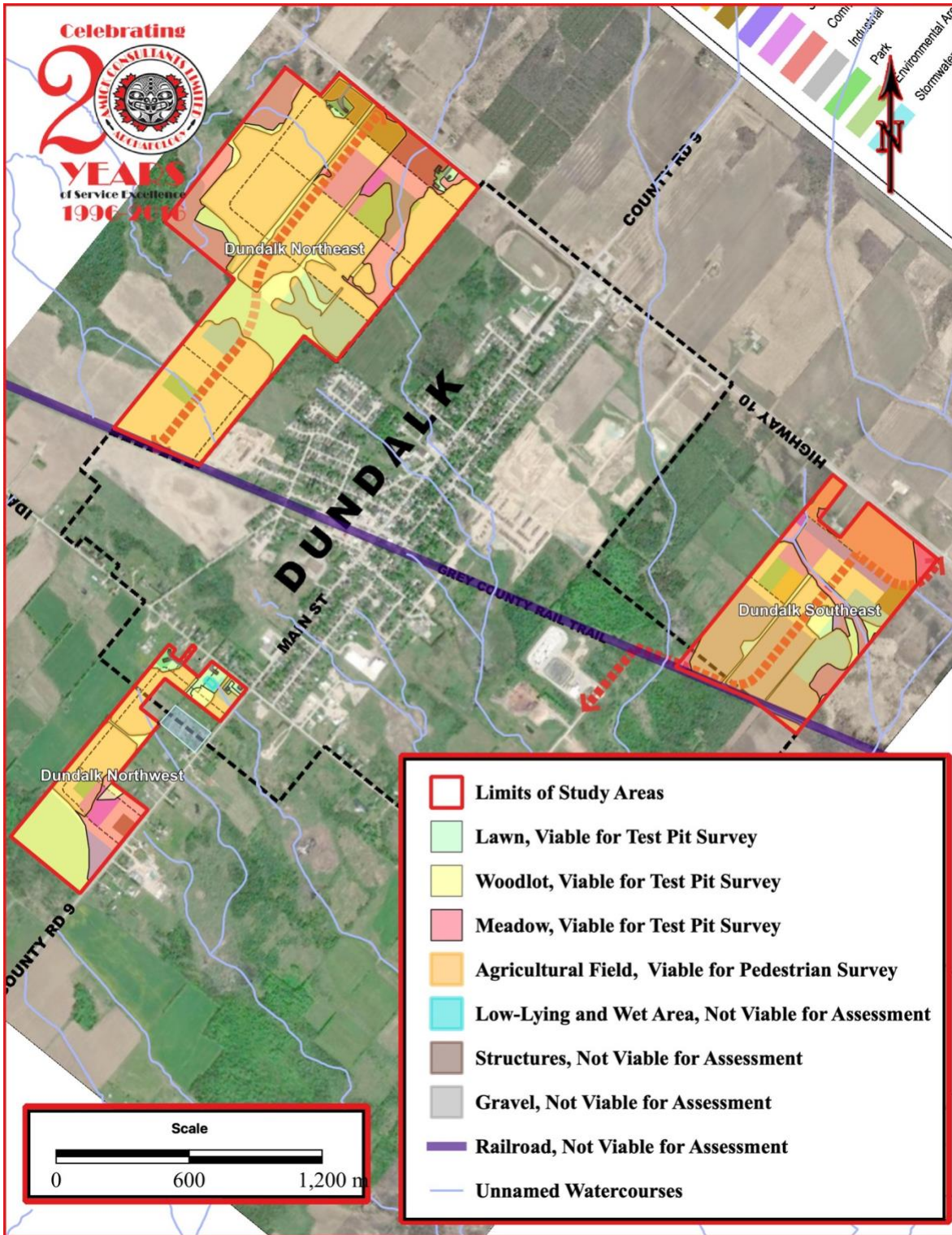
MAP 6 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE DUNDALK NORTHWEST PROPOSED STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT STRATEGY (GOOGLE EARTH 2018)

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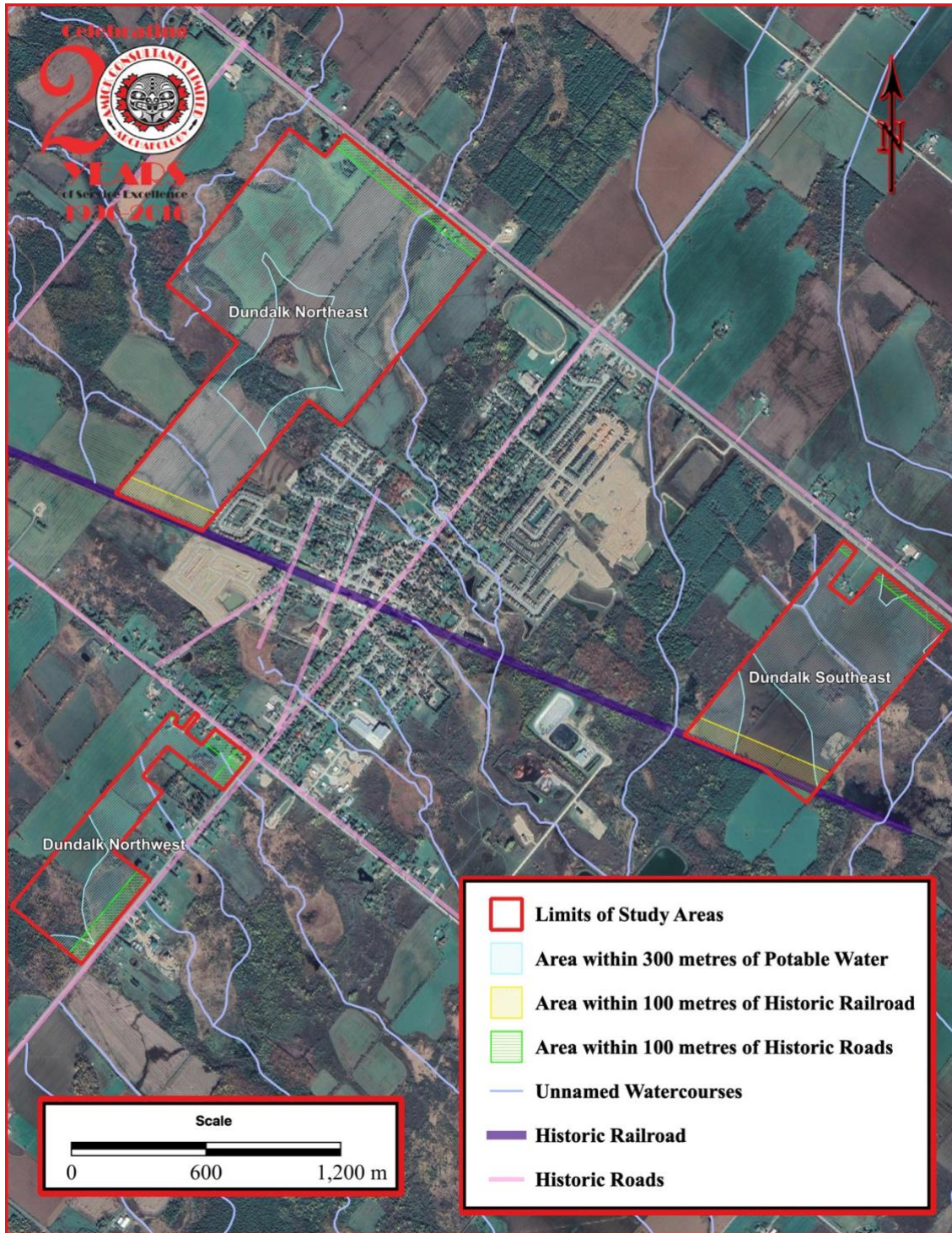


MAP 7 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE DUNDALK SOUTHEAST PROPOSED STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT STRATEGY (GOOGLE EARTH 2018)

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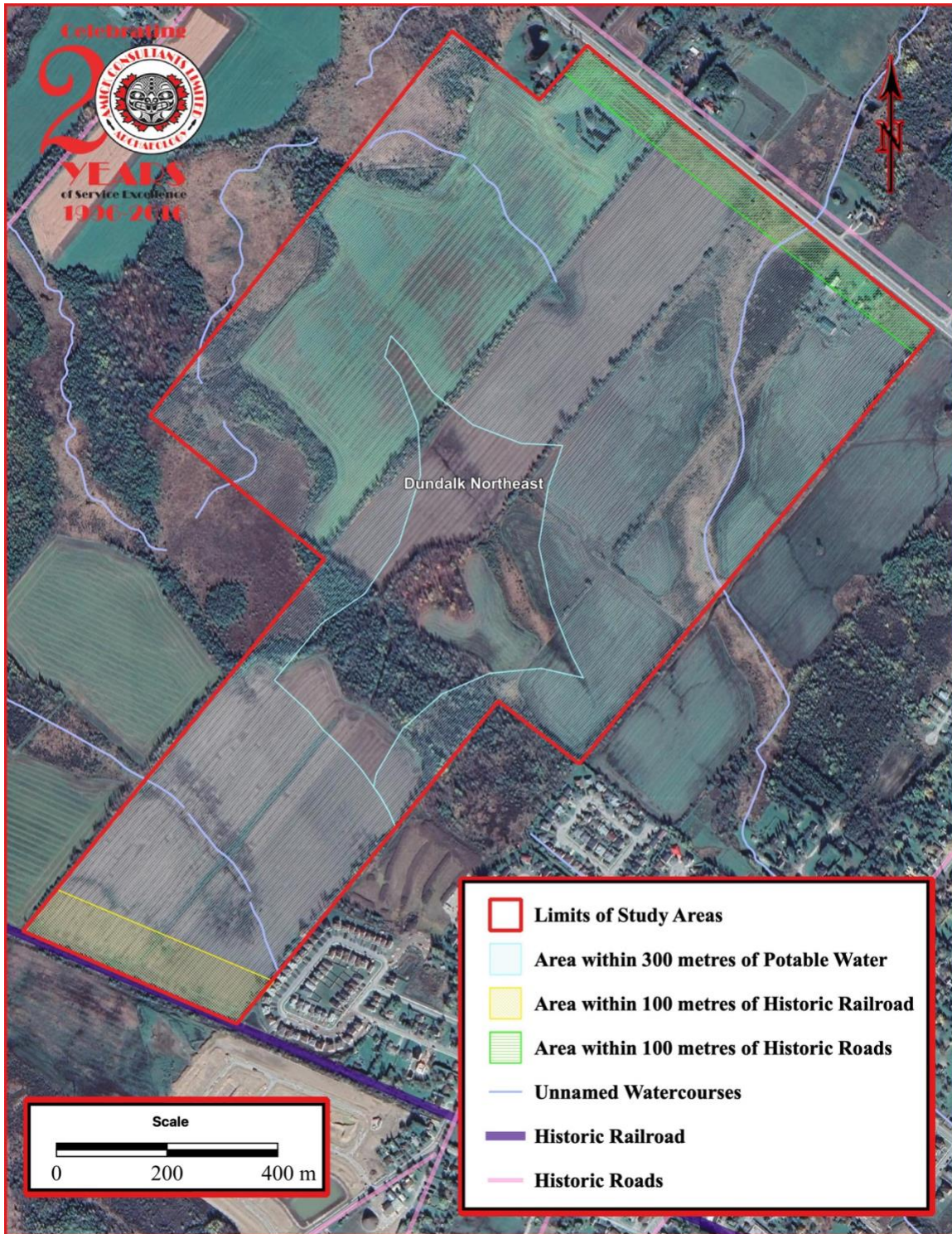


MAP 8 DETAILED PLAN OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY AREA (AFTER FLATO 2022)



MAP 9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY AREAS (GOOGLE EARTH 2018)

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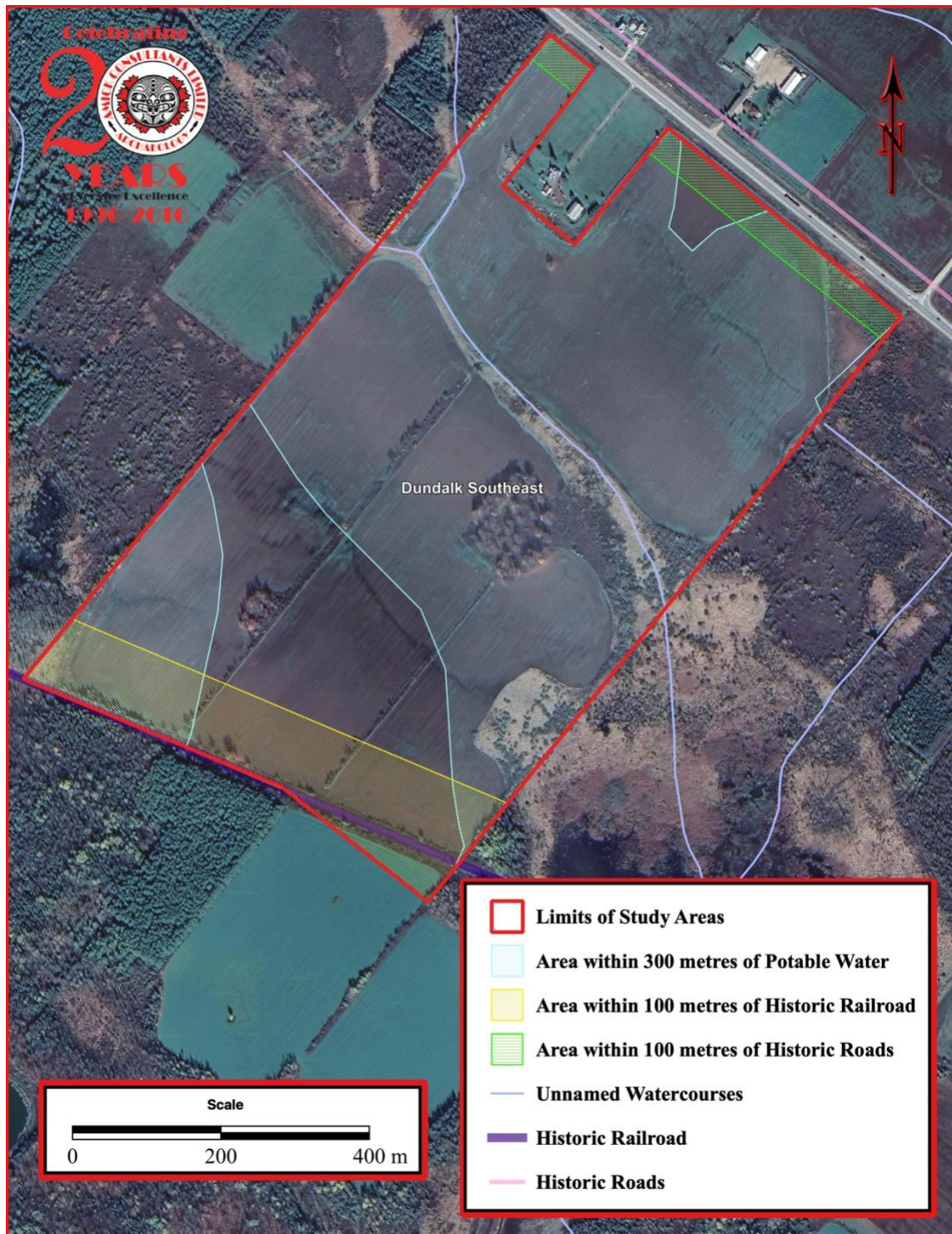


MAP 10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL FOR DUNDALK NORTHEAST (GOOGLE EARTH 2018)



MAP 11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL FOR DUNDALK NORTHWEST (GOOGLE EARTH 2018)

ORIGINAL 12 September 2022 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Part of Lots 223-227 & 238-240 Concession 1 S, Part of Lots 225-226 Concession 2 S, and Part of Lots 229 & 230 Concession 3 S (Geographic Township of Proton, County of Grey), Town of Dundalk, Regional Municipality of Southgate (AMICK File #2021-676/MHSTCI File #P058-2096-2022)



MAP 12 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL FOR DUNDALK SOUTHEAST (GOOGLE EARTH 2018)



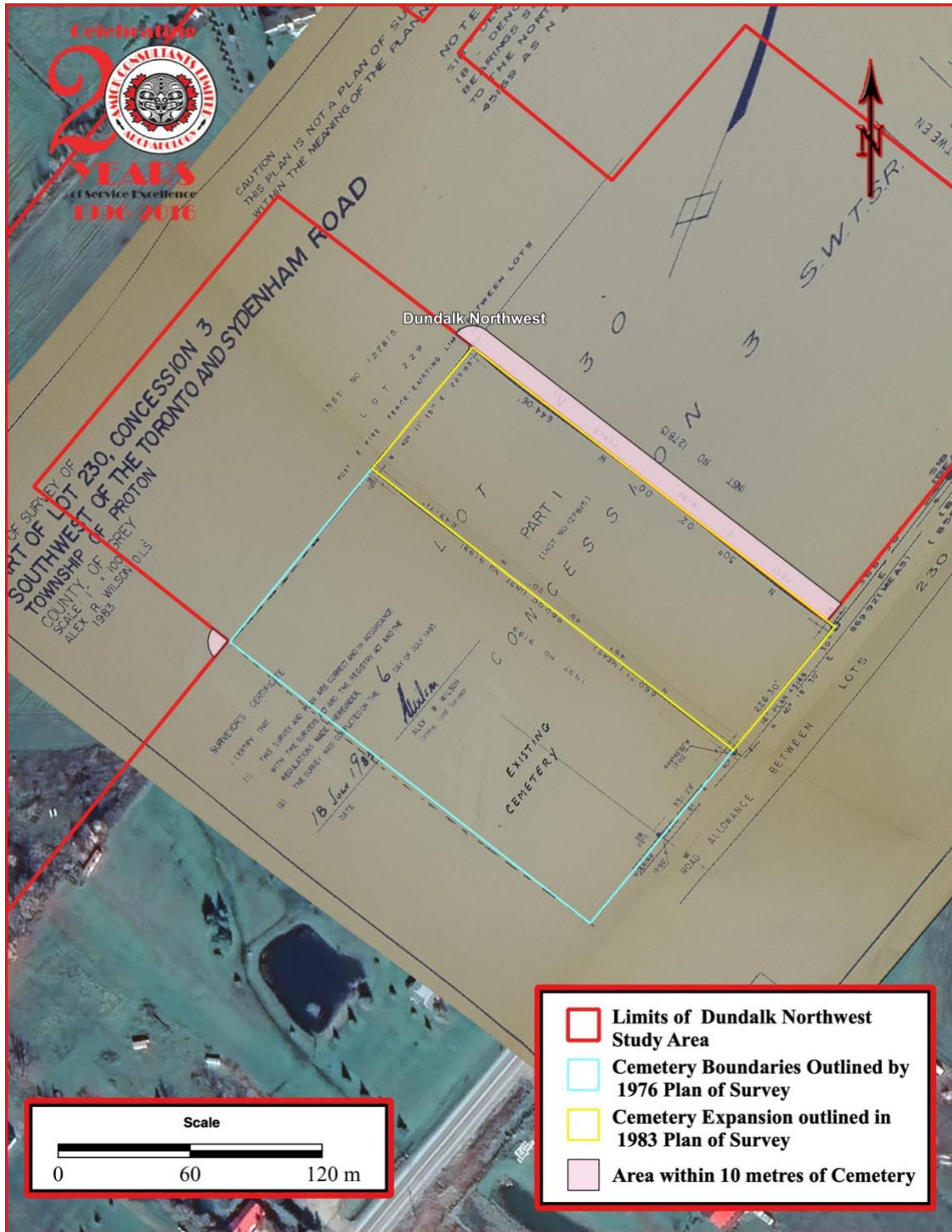
MAP 13 TOTAL LIMITS OF MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY

ORIGINAL 12 September 2022 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Part of Lots 223-227 & 238-240 Concession 1 S, Part of Lots 225-226 Concession 2 S, and Part of Lots 229 & 230 Concession 3 S (Geographic Township of Proton, County of Grey), Town of Dundalk, Regional Municipality of Southgate (AMICK File #2021-676/MHSTCI File #P058-2096-2022)



MAP 14 LIMITS OF MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY AS OF 1976 (AFTER PETER J WILLIAMS 1976)

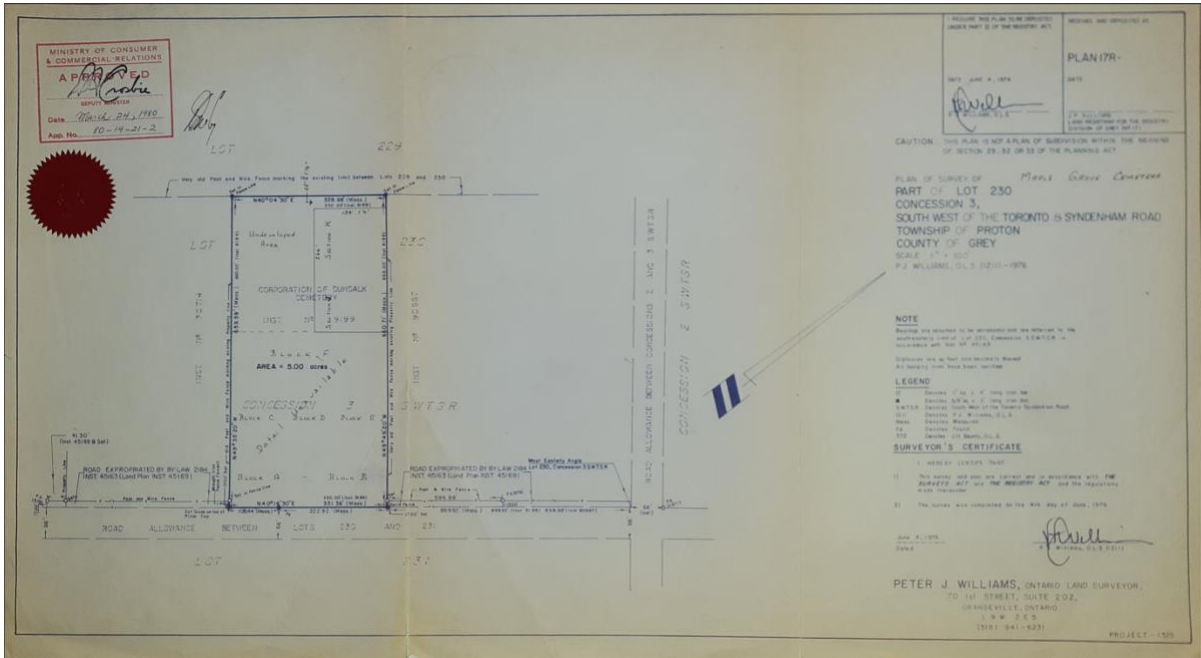
ORIGINAL 12 September 2022 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Part of Lots 223-227 & 238-240 Concession 1 S, Part of Lots 225-226 Concession 2 S, and Part of Lots 229 & 230 Concession 3 S (Geographic Township of Proton, County of Grey), Town of Dundalk, Regional Municipality of Southgate (AMICK File #2021-676/MHSTCI File #P058-2096-2022)



MAP 15 LIMITS OF MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY WITH 1983 EXPANSION (AFTER ALEX R WILSON 1983)

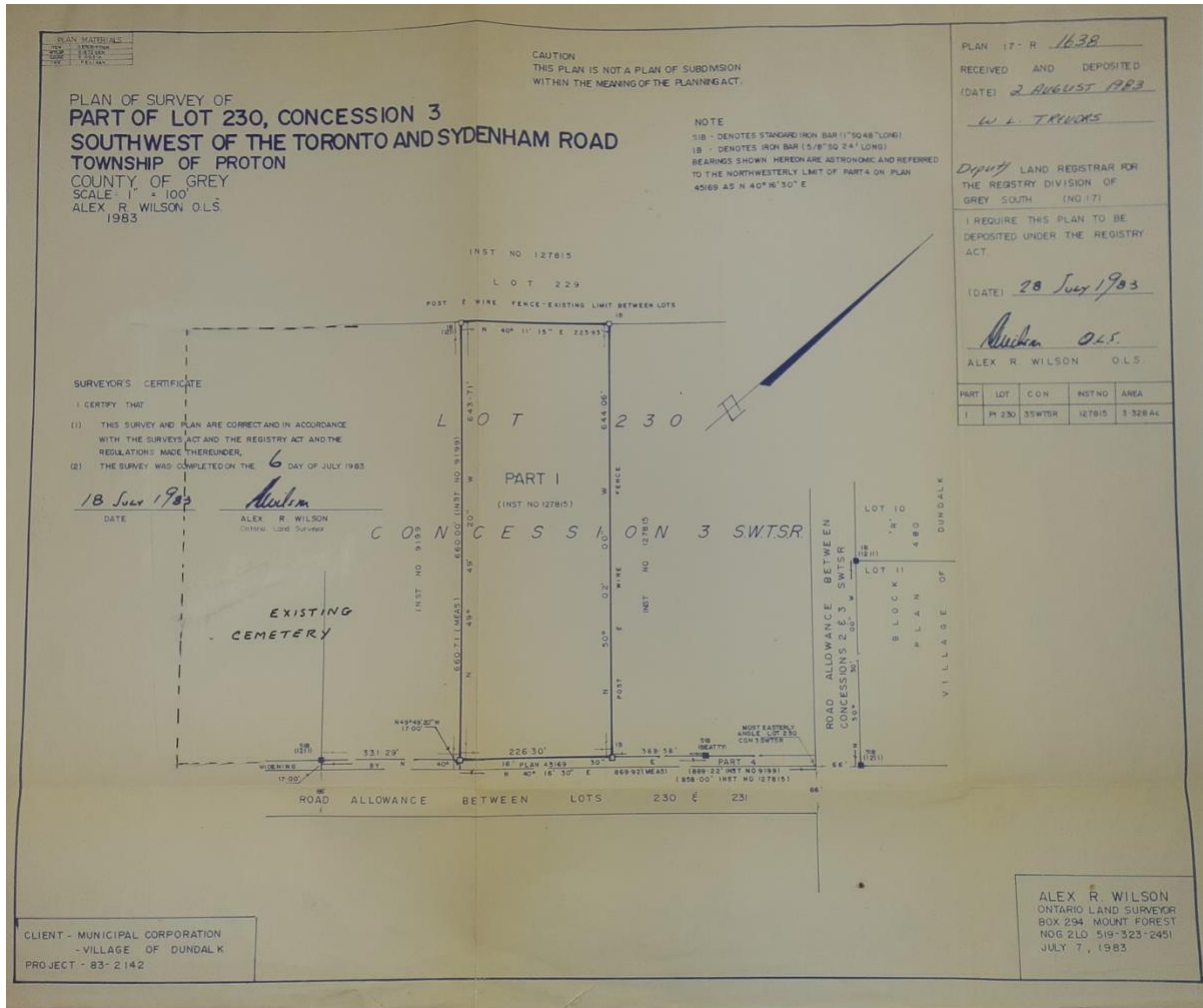
ORIGINAL 12 September 2022 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Part of Lots 223-227 & 238-240 Concession 1 S, Part of Lots 225-226 Concession 2 S, and Part of Lots 229 & 230 Concession 3 S (Geographic Township of Proton, County of Grey), Town of Dundalk, Regional Municipality of Southgate (AMICK File #2021-676/MHSTCI File #P058-2096-2022)

APPENDIX A: MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY PLANS OF SURVEY



MAP A: PLAN OF SURVEY (PETER J WILLIAMS 1976)

ORIGINAL 12 September 2022 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Part of Lots 223-227 & 238-240 Concession 1 S, Part of Lots 225-226 Concession 2 S, and Part of Lots 229 & 230 Concession 3 S (Geographic Township of Proton, County of Grey), Town of Dundalk, Regional Municipality of Southgate (AMICK File #2021-676/MHSTCI File #P058-2096-2022)



MAP B: PLAN OF SURVEY: EXPANSION OF CEMETERY (ALEX R WILSON 1983)

