

**Stage I-2 Archaeological Assessment
Severance Application
150 Feairs Drive, Cedarville
Township of Southgate, Grey County, Ontario**

**Part of Lot 4, Concession 5
Geographic Township of Proton**

Original Report

Submitted to:
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

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PIF No: P1048-0105-2023
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in support of a severance application for part of a property located at 150 Feairs Drive, Cedarville, in the Township of Southgate. The subject property comprises part of Lot 4, Concession 5 in the Geographic Township of Proton, now Township of Southgate, Grey County, Ontario. The severance will create six lots (Parcels 1-6) on either side of Feairs Drive, north of the intersection with Grey Road 14. The portion of the subject property to be severed (the severance lands) is 23,330 m² (approx. 5.76 ac) in size and consists of two generally rectangular shaped areas adjacent to Feairs Drive which each form part of active agricultural fields. In 2023, TMHC was contracted by Peter O'Donnell to carry out the assessment of the severance lands, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act* and *Provincial Policy Statement*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether archaeological resources were present within the severance lands. The retained portion of the subject property was not subject to archaeological assessment.

The Stage 1 background study included a review of current land use, historic and modern maps, past settlement history for the area and a consideration of topographic and physiographic features, soils and drainage. It also involved a review of previously registered archaeological resources within 1 km of the severance lands and previous archaeological assessments within 50 m. The background study indicated that the severance lands had potential for the recovery of archaeological resources due the proximity (i.e., within 300 m) of features that signal archaeological potential, namely:

- mapped 19th-century thoroughfares (Grey Road 14 and Feairs Drive);
- 19th-century settlement areas (Village of Cedarville); and,
- a source of potable water (South Saugeen River).

The severance lands consist of sections of active agricultural fields which, in keeping with provincial standards, were subject to Stage 2 assessment via pedestrian survey at a 5 m transect interval (100%; 23,330 m²).

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, the severance lands should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

The retained portion of the property has not been subject to archaeological assessment at this time. If future impacts are proposed for this area, further archaeological assessment is required.

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



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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Senior Review	Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Property Owners	Peter and Rebecca O'Donnell
Baker Planning Group	Caroline Baker



TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The subject property is within the traditional territory of Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation and Saugeen First Nation, collectively Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON). SON's Traditional Territory is bounded on the south by the Maitland River system from Goderich to past Arthur, on the west by the Canada/USA border in the middle of Lake Huron, on the north by a line along the midpoint of the channel between the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula and Manitoulin Island, and on the east by a line down the middle of Georgian Bay. The SON also asserts Aboriginal title over that portion of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay within their Territory.

The people of the Chippewas of Nawash and Saugeen First Nations have lived, fished, hunted, and traded throughout these lands for generations and continue to do so today. They have a deep connection to the lands within their traditional territory. This includes cultural heritage: spiritual and sacred sites, artifacts and archaeological sites, built heritage, and cultural heritage landscapes. It also includes care and protection for the Ancestors and their resting places.

The subject property is located on the traditional and treaty lands of the Anishinaabek and other Three Fires Confederacy peoples, on lands connected with the Nottawasaga Purchase No. 18 of 1818. The Collingwood area was once part of the homelands of the Petun/Tionontati (now part of the Wyandot/Wyandotte of the United States) nation. The area was also included as part of the Beaver Hunting Territory of the Haudenosaunee. This land continues to be home to diverse Indigenous peoples (e.g., First Nations, Métis and Inuit) whom we recognize as contemporary stewards of the land and vital contributors of our society.

.



INDIGENOUS PARTICIPANTS

Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON)

Coordinator

Robert Martin



ABOUT TMHC

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

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

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

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

KEY STAFF BIOS

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD., Principal, Manager – Archaeological Assessments

Matthew Beaudoin received a Ph.D. in Anthropology from Western University in 2013 and became a Principal at TMHC in 2019. During his archaeological career, Matthew has conducted extensive field research and artifact analysis on Indigenous and Settler sites from Labrador and Ontario. In addition, Matthew has also conducted ethnographic projects in Labrador. Since joining TMHC in 2008, Matthew has been involved with several notable projects, such as the Imperial Oil's Waterdown to Finch Project, the Camp Ipperwash Project, and the Scugog Island Natural Gas Pipeline Project.

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

Liam Browne, M.A., Project Manager

Liam is a professional-licensed archaeologist with significant experience managing large archaeological projects and working with First Nations communities.

Liam holds a Masters degree in Anthropology from Trent University specializing in late Paleo projectile points in Ontario and New York. He has worked in various cultural resource management capacities since 2012.



STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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



QUALITY INFORMATION

Report prepared by:

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Liam Browne, MA (P1048)

Project Manager

Report reviewed by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Matthew Beaudoin', written over a horizontal line.

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)

Principal/Manager of Archaeological Assessment



I PROJECT CONTEXT

I.1 Development Context

I.1.1 Introduction

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in support of a severance application for part of a property located at 150 Feairs Drive, Cedarville, in the Township of Southgate. The subject property comprises part of Lot 4, Concession 5 in the Geographic Township of Proton, now Township of Southgate, Grey County, Ontario. The severance will create six lots (Parcels 1-6) on either side of Feairs Drive, north of the intersection with Grey Road 14. The portion of the subject property to be severed (the severance lands) is 23,330 m² (approx. 5.76 ac) in size and consists of two generally rectangular shaped areas adjacent to Feairs Drive which each form part of active agricultural fields. In 2023, TMHC was contracted by Peter O'Donnell to carry out the assessment of the severance lands, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act* and *Provincial Policy Statement*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether archaeological resources were present within the severance lands. The retained portion of the property was not subject to archaeological assessment.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed under the professional archaeological license of Liam Browne, MA (P1048) and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011, "Standards and Guidelines"). Permission to enter the property and carry out all required archaeological activities, including collecting artifacts when found, was given by Peter O'Donnell.



1.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990) makes provisions for the protection and conservation of heritage resources in the Province of Ontario. Heritage concerns are recognized as a matter of provincial interest in Section 2.6.2 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS 2020) which states:

development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.

In the PPS, the term conserved means:

the identification, protection, management and use of *built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources* in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision-maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments.

Sections 2 (d) and 3.5 of the *Planning Act* stipulate that municipalities shall have regard for their conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest. Therefore, the purpose of a Stage 1 background study is to determine if there is potential for archaeological resources to be found on a property for which a change in land use is pending. It is used to determine the need for a Stage 2 field assessment involving the search for archaeological sites. In accordance with *Provincial Policy Statement 2.6*, if significant sites are found, a strategy (usually avoidance, preservation or excavation) must be put forth for their mitigation.



2 STAGE I BACKGROUND REVIEW

2.1 Research Methods and Sources

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

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

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

- a database search was completed through MCM’s PastPortal system that compiled a list of registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the severance lands (completed February 22, 2023);
- a review of known prior archaeological reports for the property and adjacent lands;
- Ontario Base Mapping (1:10,000) was reviewed through ArcGIS and mapping layers under the Open Government Licence – Canada and the Open Government Licence- Ontario;
- detailed mapping provided by the client was also reviewed; and
- a series of historic maps and photographs was reviewed related to the post-1800 land settlement.

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

When compiled, background information was used to create a summary of the characteristics of the severance lands, in an effort to evaluate its archaeological potential. The Province of Ontario (MTC 2011; Section 1.3.1) has defined the criteria that identify archaeological potential as:

- previously identified archaeological sites;
- water sources;
 - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps);
 - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches);
 - accessible or inaccessible shorelines (e.g., high bluffs, sandbars stretching into a marsh);
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateau);
- pockets of well-drained sandy soils;
- distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places (e.g., waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, promontories and their bases);



- resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairies);
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre, or chert outcrops);
 - early Settler industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining);
- areas of early 19th-century settlement, including:
 - early military locations;
 - pioneer settlement (e.g., homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes);
 - wharf or dock complexes;
 - pioneer churches;
 - early cemeteries;
- early transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes);
- a property listed on a municipal register, designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site; and,
- a property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical event, activities, or occupations.

In Southern Ontario (south of the Canadian Shield), any lands within 300 m of any of the features listed above are considered to have potential for the discovery of archaeological resources.

Typically, a Stage I assessment will determine potential for Indigenous and 19th-century period sites independently. This is due to the fact that lifeways varied considerably during these eras, so the criteria used to evaluate potential for each type of site also varies.

It should be noted that some factors can also negate the potential for discovery of intact archaeological deposits. The *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011; Section 1.3.2) indicates that archaeological potential can be removed in instances where land has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. Major disturbances indicating removal of archaeological potential include, but are not limited to:

- quarrying;
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil;
- building footprints; and,
- sewage and infrastructure development.

Some activities (agricultural cultivation, surface landscaping, installation of gravel trails, etc.) may result in minor alterations to the surface topsoil but do not necessarily affect or remove archaeological potential. It is not uncommon for archaeological sites, including structural foundations, subsurface features and burials, to be found intact beneath major surface features like roadways and parking lots. Archaeological potential is, therefore, not removed in cases where there is a chance of deeply buried deposits, as in a developed or urban context or floodplain where modern features or alluvial soils can effectively cap and preserve archaeological resources.



2.2 Project Context: Archaeological Context

2.2.1 Severance Lands: Overview and Physical Setting

The severance lands currently form part of 150 Feairs Drive, Cedarville, in the Township of Southgate, Grey County, Ontario, a property which falls within Lot 4, Concession 5 in the Geographic Township of Proton. The severance lands (23,330 m² or approx. 5.76 ac) are located to the east and west of Feairs Drive, north of the intersection with Grey Road 14 and each comprise part of separate agricultural fields (Maps 1-2).

The severance lands fall within the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984; Map 3). The Dundalk Till Plain is a gently undulating till plain characterized by swamps, bogs, and poorly drained depressions (Chapman and Putnam 1984:130). The severance lands fall within a drumlinized till plain, with the nearest drumlin falling roughly 4.6 km to the southeast. A windblown deposit of silt covers most of the surface of the area and in the lower slopes and hollows the soil is generally poorly drained Parkhill silt loam and Brookston silt loam which have humified surface soils over gley horizons (Chapman and Putnam 1984:131).

The soils of the severance lands consist of Listowel silt loam which is the imperfectly drained member of the Harriston Catena developed on medium textured dolomitic till materials (Map 4). In the Geographic Township of Proton, Listowel silt loam is found in areas where the topography is gently undulating. This soil exhibits the characteristics of a weakly developed Grey-Brown Podzolic soil (Gillespie and Richards 1954:31)

The severance lands lies within the south Saugeen River drainage. The river is located roughly 225 m west of the severance lands (Map 1). An artificial drainage system known as Cedarville Drain No. 10 is located immediately to the north of the portion of the severance lands to the east of Feairs Drive. This drain appears to be a modified natural watercourse (Map 5).

2.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

According to PastPortal (accessed February 22, 2023) there are no registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the severance lands.

2.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50 m

During the course of this study no record was found of any archaeological investigations within 50 m of the severance lands. However, it should be noted that the MCM currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments to assist in this determination.

2.2.4 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

The Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on May 25, 2023, in sunny and warm weather conditions under the direction of Patryk Weglorz, MSc (R1170).

Table 1: Dates of Fieldwork, Weather Conditions and Field Director

Dates of Fieldwork	Weather Conditions	Field Director
May 25, 2023	Sunny and warm	Patryk Weglorz, MSc (R1170)



2.3 Project Context: Historical Context

2.3.1 Indigenous Settlement in the Saugeen River Watershed

Studies by avocational and professional archaeologists have revealed evidence of past Indigenous occupation throughout the Saugeen River watershed. The Saugeen environs were heavily utilized by past Indigenous peoples. Despite the documentation of sites in the general area, our knowledge of the Indigenous settlement of the severance lands is incomplete. Using existing data and regional syntheses, it is possible to propose a generalized model of Indigenous settlement in Bruce County. The general themes, time periods and cultural traditions of Indigenous settlement, based on archaeological evidence, are provided below and in Table 2.

Table 2: Chronology of Indigenous Settlement

Period	Time Range	Diagnostic Features	Archaeological Complexes
Early Paleo	9000-8400 BCE	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
Late Paleo	8400-8000 BCE	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Early Archaic	8000-6000 BCE	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
Middle Archaic	6000-2500 BCE	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
Late Archaic	2000-1800 BCE	narrow points	Lamoka
Late Archaic	1800-1500 BCE	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
Late Archaic	1500-1100 BCE	small points	Crawford Knoll
Terminal Archaic	1100-950 BCE	first true cemeteries	Hind
Early Woodland	950-400 BCE	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
Middle Woodland	400 BCE-500 CE	dentate, pseudo-scallop pottery	Saugeen
Late Woodland	900-1250 CE	first villages, corn horticulture, longhouses	Glen Meyer
Late Woodland	1300-1400 CE	large villages and houses	Uren, Middleport
Late Woodland	1400-1650 CE	tribal emergence, territoriality	
Contact Period - Indigenous	1700 CE-present	treaties, mixture of Indigenous & European items	
Contact Period - Settler	1796 CE-present	industrial goods, homesteads	



2.3.1.1 Paleo Period

The first inhabitants of Bruce County lived in small, mobile bands that moved across the landscape in pursuit of the large migratory game, particularly caribou that were the staple of their subsistence. Ontario at the time still experienced a cold and harsh climate, with open spruce woodland dominating between 10,500 and 8,000 BCE and tundra conditions between 9,200 – 8,300 BCE. Between 9,000-8,400 BCE, with the exception of the Niagara Escarpment, all of the Bruce Peninsula was submerged beneath pro-glacial Lake Algonquin (Cowan and Sharpe 2007:20).

The Paleo period is divided into two basic timeframes, distinguished by styles of chipped stone arrowheads or projectile points. The Early Paleo period (9,000 – 8,400 BCE) is associated archaeologically with carefully crafted leaf-shaped points or spear heads, donned with long narrow channels or flutes that align the central axis of the point perpendicular to the base. These large points are better known further south in Ontario, although finds have also been made in neighbouring Grey County and many occur on Fossil Hill chert which outcrops on the Escarpment near Blue Mountain. The archaeological hallmark of the Late Paleo period (8,400 – 7500 BCE) are smaller lanceolate spear points that, while still finely made, do not exhibit the characteristic flutes of earlier times and often occur on different raw materials, including quartzite from Sheguiandah on Manitoulin Island.

In general, documented Paleo period sites in Ontario are rare, small and ephemeral. Given their considerable age, organic materials rarely survive and hence, archaeologically, they are known primarily from stone tools, including the spear tips identified above, alongside scraping, cutting, splitting and crushing tools used to manipulate plant and animal raw materials used for food, clothing, shelter and other necessities of life. Quite often they are associated with former glacial shorelines, which were the focus of caribou migratory routes.

2.3.1.2 Archaic Period

The Archaic period is a long, broadly defined period that encompasses long trajectories of subsistence and technological changes, in part as a continuing adaptation to climate and vegetation changes. The period essentially spans a long period of time between the post-glacial Paleo period characterized by primarily big game hunters and the Woodland period, associated with emergent horticulture, the introduction of longer-term settlements and pottery technology. Archaeologists generally recognize three major temporal divisions within the Archaic Period – Early (ca. 8,000 – 6,000 BCE), Middle (6,000 – 2,800 BCE) and Late (2,800 to 800 BCE) – generally defined by distinctive projectile point styles and other unique stone tool categories.

The Early Archaic period witnessed warming temperatures and fluctuating lake levels. By about 7,500 BCE there was a shift from the primarily coniferous forests of early times to mixed forest conditions that were favourable for deer, elk and moose. Early Archaic period populations continued the mobile lifestyle of their predecessors and had a more varied diet exploiting a larger range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. A seasonal pattern of warm-season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold-weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Early Archaic period sites are also quite rare on the landscape, with many potentially submerged as water levels rose to those of modern-day Lake Huron. As groups continued to live a mobile lifestyle, Early Archaic period sites are often small and consist largely of stone tools and stone manufacturing waste. Three distinctive projectile point styles are associated with the Early Archaic period: Side-Notched (8,000-7,700 BCE), Kirk/Nettling Corner-Notched (7,800-6,900 BCE), and LeCroy Bifurcate-Based (6,900-4000 BCE). These can be associated with heavy, roughly-flaked woodworking



chopper/scrapers, ground axe-like celts and ground and polished slate tubes that may have served as atlatl (dart/spear-thrower) weights

Throughout Ontario, sites dating to the Middle Archaic period generally are more commonly encountered, partially a reflection of great population density during this time and patterns of more regular and intensive utilization and occupation of resource-rich zones, albeit still on a seasonal basis. In Bruce County, Middle Archaic period sites are still relatively rare, partially due to the limited archaeological investigation that has occurred within its bounds, but also due to the fact that continued fluctuating lake levels contributed to many sites being inundated.

By 5,000-4,000 BCE, mixed coniferous-deciduous forests were prevalent and bore significant nut-producing species (oak, walnut, butternut, hickory and beech) that attracted wapiti (elk) and white-tailed deer populations. Archaeological evidence also suggests that Middle Archaic period populations were both hunters and fishers, indicated by the recovery of fishing apparatus, such as cobble netsinkers, and regular occurrence of sites along waterways, especially adjacent to rapids, many of which are still popular fishing spots today.

The artifacts relating to or diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period are more diverse than those from earlier times, with significant variability over the period's lengthy duration. Many of the earliest Middle Archaic projectile points are side-notched pieces or stemmed variations of earlier bifurcate base points with serrated edges from extensive resharpening. Corner- and side-notched spear points continued in use through the Middle Archaic period. Formal ground and polished stone tools are more common by this time, including axes, "bannerstones" (possibly weights for atlatls or spear-throwers, or for use as ornamental or ceremonial objects). In general, the diversity of artifacts reflects a wider range of activities, subsistence and otherwise, including hunting, fishing, wood and bone working, hide processing and so on. While it is not immediately evident archaeologically that watercraft were made and used during this time, it is none the less possible.

In the western Great Lakes, some Middle Archaic period sites have produced items of local source copper or "native copper," as described by archaeologists to distinguish Canadian Shield derived material from that brought to North America by European explorers thousands of years later. Indigenous populations modified naturally occurring or mined copper nuggets through cold hammering and annealing into a variety of tools – projectile points, hooks, adzes and ornamental items. These, alongside copper raw materials, were traded throughout the Upper Great Lakes. Occasionally native copper artifacts are found at significant distances from sources around Lake Superior, suggesting that an extensive and wide-reaching trading network existed by this time which encompassed lands within what is now Bruce County. A tanged projectile point was recovered from the east side of the Bruce Peninsula in Eastnor Township to the south of Barrow Bay and a 5.5 kg (12 pound) native copper nugget was found along the Lake Huron shore near the mouth of the Saugeen River. While most intensively practiced during the Middle Archaic period, native copper working continued into the Late Archaic and Woodland periods, although the objects from more recent times were generally ornamental or ritual in nature and often occur in mortuary contexts.

Late Archaic period sites are far more plentiful in Bruce County, partially a reflection of the fact that these sites were never inundated as essentially modern lake levels were achieved by that time. In addition, climate and environmental conditions mimicked those of modern day. The Late Archaic period is once again defined based on the occurrence of distinctive projectile point styles that are divided into three overarching time periods or complexes: Narrow Point (ca. 2,500-1,800 BCE); Broad Point (ca. 2,000-1,400 BCE); and Small Point or Terminal Archaic (ca. 1,500-800 BCE). Two notable developments occur during this period. The first



is the invention of the bow and arrow, thought to be reflected in the manufacture of much smaller projectile points for arrow tips. The second is the elaboration of mortuary traditions, as reflected in the documentation of Indigenous burials with highly elaborate grave goods that include ritual, ornamental and utilitarian items of local and non-local origin (e.g., native copper items, marine shell, unworked galena cubes and powdered red ochre). While archaeologists interpret these highly elaborate burials (referred to as “Glacial Kame” for their occurrence in glacial landforms of the same name) as the first formal Indigenous cemeteries, it should be noted that evidence from earlier burials is absent largely due to environmental conditions that inhibited preservation over longer time periods.

2.3.1.3 Early and Middle Woodland Periods

Three hallmarks characterize the Woodland period: the appearance of earthenware pottery in the Great Lakes area around 800 BCE, the development of the practice of agriculture and the emergence of populations subsiding primarily on crop staples corn, beans and squash, and the appearance of major longer-term settlements. Whereas earlier populations practiced a settlement system comprised of seasonal movements to camps, activity areas and resource zones on a seasonal and semi-seasonal basis (a cycle that continued into modern times for some Indigenous groups), some Woodland period peoples lived in larger villages that were moved only when local resources were depleted. Archaeologists recognize three very wide-sweeping time divisions in the Woodland period reflecting considerable change in tools, technology and settlement-subsistence practices: Early (ca. 800-400 BCE), Middle (ca. 400 BCE – 700 CE), and Late (ca. 900-1650+ CE).

The Early Woodland period is defined in Bruce County by sites attributed to what archaeologists call the Meadowood cultural complex (800-400 BCE), associated with the oldest style of pottery known in Ontario - Vinette I, thick- and straight-sided pots with tapering bottoms and cord- or fabric-roughened surfaces and lacking formal decoration. This pottery is similar to that manufactured around the same time by populations in Michigan and Ohio. Triangular preforms or tool blanks are also characteristic of Meadowood and exhibit considerable technical skill and craftsmanship. That these are found in large caches in proximity to primary chert outcrops suggests they were potentially mass produced, utilized in systems of widespread exchange throughout the Great Lakes and transformed into various tool forms like projectile points, hide scrapers and drills. Other Early Woodland period projectile point types, like Turkey-tail and Adena Stemmed, show equal technical prowess in their execution and tie into widespread trade networks extending into Ohio. The Early Woodland period archaeological cultures of Ontario continue the mortuary traditions of Late Archaic times and show connections to the elaborate ceremonial traditions of the Adena mortuary complex of the central Ohio Valley that included geometric and animal-form earthworks and burial mounds. The first evidence of domesticated plants (gourds, pumpkins, squash and sunflowers) also occurs in the Early Woodland period.

The Middle Woodland period is associated with pottery vessels with more outflaring rims and exterior surfaces decorated with bands of stamped motifs made by impressing the edge of a scallop shell (or similar looking tool) (i.e., pseudo-scallop shell) or toothed comb (dentate stamp), with the former more common in the later part of the period. Regional differences are notable across Ontario during the Middle Woodland period, with the manifestation between the Bruce Peninsula and the Niagara Peninsula identified as “Saugeen,” named for signature sites identified in Bruce County along the Saugeen River, some of which are burials. The latter suggest an association with the ca. 200 BCE to 500 CE Hopewell culture in southern and central Ohio associated with impressive burial mounds and earthworks, highly elaborate stone tool technologies and extensive, almost pan-American exchange networks indicated by the occurrence of non-local objects from thousands of miles distant. At the Donaldson site (BdHi-1) along the lower Saugeen River, exotic trade goods



diagnostic of Hopewell traditions were identified in burial contexts - two sheet copper panpipe covers, three cut mica sheets, a copper-patched stone earspool, and a matched pair of cut and ground wolf maxillae.

Middle Woodland period sites are larger and more frequent than Early Woodland period sites in Ontario, likely due to population growth resulting from more intensive exploitation of fish. The distribution of Middle Woodland period sites across Ontario suggests a shift from the Late Archaic-Early Woodland period settlement pattern of larger band sizes in winter combined with summer dispersal into smaller groups to one of summer aggregations of large groups of people in highly accessible riverine areas with resource abundance (e.g., river rapids, river/stream mouths where spear fishing produced a rich subsistence base) and winter dispersal to smaller nuclear and extended family or small band camps. During the late summer and fall, extended families dispersed to shallow bays to net fall-spawning fish (i.e., whitefish, lake herring/cisco, and lake trout) and into the interior to harvest wild rice. Dispersal into small, mobile extended-family groups during periods of reduced food availability continued during the late fall and winter with the trapping and hunting of fur-bearing mammals being pursued from small, sheltered camps scattered throughout the interior.

By the end of the late Middle Woodland period and into the early part of the Late Woodland period pottery vessels emerged with more globular forms with rounded bases and heavily cord- or fabric-roughened exteriors with decoration created through impressing the ends of small circular tools (punctates) along the neck and twisted cords, cord-wrapped sticks and other cord-wrapped implements along the rim. Projectile points fashioned from pentagonal blanks as well as triangular forms also define this transition between Middle and Late Woodland periods.

2.3.1.4 Late Woodland Period

During the Late Woodland period a warming trend between ca. 900 to 1250 CE, allowed for a more intensive pursuit of corn agriculture and its expansion to even marginal locales. Although intensive agricultural was not possible in the upper Bruce Peninsula, which is characterized by poor soil development, conditions were conducive to it in the narrow Huron Fringe, the Lake Huron shore between Red Bay and Point Clark, and at the mouths of the Beaver and Bighead valleys at the head of Georgian Bay. At the tip of the Bruce Peninsula an anomalous pocket of sandy loam and loam soils surrounded by water on three sides could have supported the cultivation of domesticated plants if the growing season was suitable. By providing a plentiful and storable, year-round food source, corn agriculture permitted the more long-term settlement of locales, resulting in the creation of large village sites comprised of multiple extended families. While certain Great Lakes Indigenous populations practiced an agricultural lifestyle from this point on, Bruce Peninsula Algonquin groups practiced agriculture more intermittently and continued their diverse hunter-fisher-gatherer subsistence strategy. In fact, a cooling trend between ca. 1430 and 1850 CE encouraged a shorter growing season and full-scale adoption of agriculture by Bruce County Indigenous populations during this period.

The Late Woodland period in Bruce County is still poorly understood, primarily because the archaeological record has been traditionally interpreted using biases from other parts of Ontario where it is both better known from a larger sample of archaeological sites and associated with historically documented Iroquoian groups like the Tionnontate (or Petun) near Blue Mountain, Huron-Wendat in primarily Simcoe County and Attawandaron or Neutral in southwestern Ontario, and their ancestral populations. The Late Woodland period, 14th-century Nodwell site is one of the only of its kind to be identified in Bruce County and its interpretation is subsequently the subject of much disagreement. Traditionally, many archaeologists have interpreted Nodwell as an Iroquoian village, due to the fact that it bears hallmarks of the typical “Iroquoian”



pattern identified elsewhere in Ontario – large multi-family dwellings referred to as longhouses, a palisade around the perimeter, and complex ceramic traditions for pottery manufacture and pipe making. However, a more recent interpretation of the site is that it was occupied by local Bruce Peninsula Algonquian-speaking groups who practiced an agricultural lifestyle until the cooling period of the Little Ice Age prohibited the successful cultivation of corn over the long term. Accounts in the 17th-century by European explorers and missionaries speak to corn cultivation by local Algonquian-speaking groups.

Although there is regional diversity and significant variability in settlement patterns and both tool and pottery technologies throughout the Late Woodland period that are too numerous to describe here, Late Woodland period archaeological sites are identified by the presence of high quality, thin-walled pottery with intricate impressed and incised decoration, small triangular or side-notched triangular projectile points, animal bone tools and ornaments, clay and stone smoking pipes, polished and ground stone implements, extensive assemblages of animal and fish bone and occasionally preserved botanical remains such as seeds or kernels of corn, beans, squash, tobacco and medicinal plants. Late Woodland period site types include palisaded villages (which grow from early settlements of one or two houses to assemblies of twenty or more), cabin and special-purpose sites, camps, burials and ossuaries (i.e., large multiple burial pits), although the latter have not yet been documented in Bruce County.

Late Woodland period habitation, resource-procurement, ritual, and burial sites are noticeably more frequent and widespread across the Bruce Peninsula and adjacent areas. As they can often reflect larger and longer-occupied sites, they tend to be more visible archaeologically. In addition to Nodwell, one other 14th-century palisaded longhouse village is known in Port Elgin and is a recent discovery. Known Late Woodland period sites occur most frequently in close proximity to the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay shorelines, especially near mouths of watercourses and in sandy bays. Other nearshore site localities on the Georgian Bay side of the peninsula – many that would appear less inviting, include relict cobble strandlines, exposed bedrock, and in or under shallow escarpment caves and overhangs. Instances of interior sites, while few, occur in a variety of settings that each would have served a specific purpose – along portage routes, adjacent to rivers and lakes/swamps, and in areas of sandy and sandy loam soils associated with pro-glacial Main Lake Algonquin features – i.e., lake beds and barrier bars.

Beginning in the late-16th century, Late Woodland period sites are also characterized by the occurrence of items of European manufacture or fashioned from them. These include various varieties of glass beads, whole copper/brass kettles and fragments thereof, glass and ceramic containers and iron tools, namely axes, awls, knives and other implements. While the earliest items were likely brought into the Bruce by individuals who had encountered or were accompanied by European explorers and missionaries, later items are a product of a systematic trade network that developed in response to French, English and Dutch interests in beaver pelts. Extensive written documents exist for the arrival of Europeans to North America, including some that speak specifically about Indigenous populations who inhabited Bruce County in the Late Woodland period. However, these records were made by explorers and missionaries with a purpose of reporting back to their superiors in Europe and are both incomplete and culturally biased. Nonetheless they provide useful baseline information for understanding Indigenous life in the late-16th through mid-to-late 17th centuries that can be combined with archaeological evidence and oral histories to generate a much rich and more fulsome picture of the period.



2.3.2 Treaty History

The severance lands are located within the area of the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty No. 18) signed between the Crown and the Chippewas. The treaty was signed October 17, 1818 and covers a large tract of land between Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron. According to Surtees (1984:75-76), the Crown agent, William Claus, and the delegation of Chippewa chiefs led by Chief Musquakie (Yellowhead) agreed that in return for the land the Crown would provide an annuity of 1,200 pounds. Surtees (1984:76) notes that although hunting, fishing and other subsistence activities were not recorded as discussed, Musquakie had asked that the Crown also encourage a doctor to settle in the area. This consideration was not included in the formal treaty document (Canada 1891[1992]).

Treaty No. 18 is represented as a provisional agreement on the Williams Treaty First Nations' website, which notes that no known confirmatory surrender exists. It should also be noted that Indigenous oral accounts and written British accounts about treaties and negotiations may differ (see Williams 2018 for the Mississauga perspective of Treaty No. 20 – Rice Lake also signed in 1818).

2.3.3 Nineteenth-Century and Municipal Settlement

The severance lands fall within Lot 4, Concession 5 in the Geographic Township of Proton, now Township of Southgate, Grey County, Ontario. A brief discussion of 19th-century settlement and land use in the Grey County and Cedarville is provided below in an effort to identify features signaling archaeological potential.

2.3.3.1 Grey County

Early township surveys in Grey County were brought about as a result of a need for land following the American War of Independence (Marsh 1931:38). The Government of Upper Canada had instructed surveyor Charles Rankin in 1837 (first survey), followed by John McDonald from 1840-1841 (second survey), to lay out a tier of 50 ac lots on each side of a colonization road through the “Queen’s Bush” (Marsh 1931:163; Brown 1932:27). Garafraxa Road was established, beginning near the Town of Fergus and extending north to Owen Sound.

Settlement in the area that would become Grey County began in the 1830s when the eastern portion was part of the York District. By the 1837 rebellion, settlement in Collingwood and St. Vincent townships was extensive enough for each township to send a number of militia volunteers to support the loyalists (H. Belden & Co. 1880). By the end of 1841 much of the surveyed land was taken up by United Empire Loyalists or military men on the free grant system; however, few actual settlers came to the area (Davidson 1972:38; Marsh 1931:236). Absentee ownership was a major issue. Very few grantees ever settled on their estates and much of this land fell in the hands of speculators who were holding large areas of land in the hope of eventual big profit (Davidson 1972:34; Marsh 1932:38). Though lots were not opened for sale by the Government until 1856, a number of settlers had squatted on the land long before this time.

The first settler in what would become Grey County was the government surveyor Charles Rankin who surveyed the townships of St. Vincent and Collingwood in 1833 (H. Belden & Co. 1880). Rankin built a log house on a sheltered bay west of what is now the town of Thornbury at a place that came to be known as Rankin’s Landing (Marsh 1931:40). Richard McGuire, an Irishman, arrived at Rankin’s landing in November 1834 and set up a farm nearby with his family. His son, Charles, born in 1837 was the first settler born in the County (Marsh 1931:41).



In 1842, the territory now comprising Grey County was split with the western half included in Wellington County within the District of Waterloo and the eastern half within the County of Simcoe. Named after Charles, the second Earl of Grey, the County of Grey became a provisional county in 1852 (H. Belden & Co. 1880). The Provisional Council of Grey County held its inaugural meeting in the Town of Sydenham (now Owen Sound) on April 15, 1852 and gained independent municipal status in 1854.

In the 1840s, the northern portion of Grey County enticed Black citizens and freedom seekers to establish communities in the County (McMullen 2021) and numbers increased dramatically following the passing of the Fugitive Slave Act in the United States in 1850 (Norquay and Garramone 2016:21). The village of Priceville in southern Grey County was one of the early Black settlements; however European immigrants arriving in the 1850s often forced older residents out. Some of the Black settlers along Negro Creek may have arrived shortly after the War of 1812, before local Indigenous people had negotiated a treaty to surrender the land. By 1851, some 50 Black families were living in the Negro Creek District (McMullen 2021).

2.3.3.2 Village of Cedarville

Cedarville is situated within Lots 4 and 5, Concession 4 and Lots 4 and 5, Concession 5 in the western end of the Geographic Township of Proton. Cedarville is located on the south branch of the Saugeen River and is centred on what is now the intersection of Grey Road 14 and Feairs Drive.

Samuel Rogers Sr. is credited as one of the earliest settlers in Cedarville; he arrived in the area in the mid-19th century and staked out 12 or 15 acres of land along the Saugeen River, within Lot 4, Concession 5, for a mill. In time, the entirety of Lot 4 came to be owned by the Rogers family. The family would become the principal drivers the village's development. The Rogers family made good use of their land along the Saugeen River and constructed various types of mills, factories and stores on their properties. William Rogers of Lot 3, Concession 5 and Thomas Rogers Sr. of Lot 4, Concession 5 were both mill owners and storekeepers. In 1861 the lively settlement was home to one of the three post offices in Proton Township (Cedarville Women's Institute 1987).

Feeling that the pace of the area's development would only increase, Samuel Rogers Jr. had part of Lot 4, Concession 5 surveyed as the Village of Cedarville. In 1874, Francis Murphy, P.L.S. surveyed a series of village lots of 0.25, 0.5 and 1 ac centred along Main Street (now Feairs Drive). Main Street began at the concession road allowance between Concession 4 and 5 (King Street - now Grey Road 14) and ran northwards for about 80 rods (approximately 402 m) though Lot 4 before turning northwest (at Mill Street) towards to the site of the Rogers family mills where it crossed the Saugeen River by a log bridge and passed westward through Lot 3 and 2 before meeting with the Proton-Egermont Townline (Cedarville Women's Institute 1987).

The focus of early settlement in Cedarville was near to the Saugeen River. By 1873, the population was reportedly 50 individuals, and the village featured a saw mill and ashery (Lovell 1873:80-81). As the village grew, the centre of settlement moved southwards towards Grey Road 14 and the northern end of the village began to fade. Towards the end of the 19th-century, in 1895, the population was recorded at around 100 individuals. Cedarville was then reported to contain two churches, one stores and a saw mill (Lovell 1895:279). In May of 1957 a total of just 33 people called Cedarville home (Cedarville Women's Institute 1987).



2.3.4 Review of Historic Maps and Imagery

David Gibson's 1857 *Plan of Part of Proton* provides the earliest view of Lot 4, Concession 5 (Map 5). Though few details are provided, some important information is included which has bearing on the severance lands' archaeological potential. A small stream is seen flowing westward through the northern end of the lot before emptying into the South Saugeen River. This stream would later be rerouted and modified to create Cedarville Drain No. 10. Gibson's survey field book records the vegetation within the road allowance between Concession 4 and 5. He records the area immediately south of the severance lands as swampy land containing cedar, hemlock, balsam, maple, birch, basswood and ground hemlock (Gibson 1855:64). It is likely that these conditions prevailed in the interior of the lot as well.

Francis Murphy's 1874 *Plan of Cedarville* provides a view of Lot 4, Concession 5 after Samuel Rogers Jr. had part of his property surveyed as the Village of Cedarville (Map 6). It appears that the severance lands form part of Lots 1 and 2, East Side of Main Street and Lots 3-12, East Side of Main Street, as well as Lots 5-14, West Side of Main Street, Registered Plan 311. Each of the lots falling within the severance lands measure 91 links (18.29 m) by 2 chains and 85 links (58.29 m) and are approximately 0.25 acres in size. No structures are depicted on the village lots that fall within the severance lands. A number of buildings, including a saw mill, grist mill and shingle factory, are depicted at the far end of Main Street and along the banks of the South Saugeen River. The river itself has been dammed to provide power for the mills. No stream is shown at the location where it had been noted by David Gibson in 1855.

The *Township of Proton* map in H. Belden & Co.'s 1880 *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Grey* (Map 7) shows the severance lands as within the limits of Cedarville. Unfortunately a detailed view of Cedarville is not included in this atlas and no individual structures are depicted; the entire area of Cedarville is shown as an undifferentiated townplot. The map provides a general view of the Cedarville roadway network, with Grey Road 14 (King Street) and Mill Street depicted but the Mill Street right-of-way (ROW) seen crossing the South Saugeen River is not shown as open. Feairs Drive (Main Street) is not clearly depicted on this map.

A 1945 topographic map (Map 8) shows the severance lands as cleared land on either side of Feairs Drive. No structures are depicted standing on the severance lands at this time. Cedarville Drain No. 10 is seen north of the section of the severance lands that fall east of Feairs Drive.

A 1954 aerial photograph (Map 9) corroborates the earlier depiction of the severance lands on the 1945 topographic map (Map 8). The severance lands form part of two separate active agricultural fields. No structures are shown within the severance lands at this time.

2.3.5 Review of Heritage Properties

There are no designated heritage properties or plaques within 50 m of the severance lands.



2.4 Analysis and Conclusions

As noted in Section 2.1, the Province of Ontario has identified numerous factors that signal the potential of a property to contain archaeological resources. Based on the archaeological and historical context reviewed above, the severance lands are in proximity (i.e., within 300 m) to features that signal archaeological potential, namely:

- mapped 19th-century thoroughfares (Grey Road 14 and Feairs Drive);
- 19th-century settlement areas (Village of Cedarville); and,
- a source of potable water (South Saugeen River).

2.5 Recommendations

Given that the severance lands demonstrated potential for the discovery of archaeological resources, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended. In keeping with provincial standards, the areas within the severance lands consist of ploughable agricultural lands that are recommended for assessment via pedestrian survey at a 5 m transect interval to achieve the provincial standard. As the severance lands are considered to have archaeological potential pending Stage 2 field inspection, a separate map detailing zones of archaeological potential is not provided herein (MTC 2011; Section 7.7.4, Standard 1 and Section 7.7.6, Standards 1 and 2).



3 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

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

The severance lands are comprised entirely of active agricultural fields and as such, were subject to pedestrian survey, employing a 5 m transect interval (100%; 23,330 m²; Images 1 and 2). Surface visibility was good to excellent (80% or greater; Images 3 and 4). It was anticipated that, if cultural material was identified during the survey, the transects would be reduced to 1 m or less for a minimum 20 m radius around each find and intensively examined to determine the spatial extent of each site. Only a representative number of artifacts would be collected at each location to adequately date it, with the general aim being to leave enough in the field for site re-identification. However, if a location obviously did not meet the criteria for Stage 3 archaeological assessment at the time of the field survey, all of the surface artifacts would be collected and mapped using a Topcon GRS-1 RTK GPS/Glonass Network Rover.

The retained portion of the subject property was not been subject to archaeological assessment.

Map 10 illustrates the Stage 2 field conditions and assessment methods; the location and orientation of all photographs appearing in this report are also shown on this map. Map 11 presents the Stage 2 results on the proponent mapping. Map 12 shows the outstanding areas of archaeological potential on the subject property. An unaltered proponent map is provided as Map 13.

3.2 Record of Finds

No archaeological materials or sites were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the severance lands. Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary records generated during this project.

All files are currently being stored at the TMHC corporate office located at 1108 Dundas Street, Unit 105, London, ON, N5W 3A7.

Table 3: Documentary Records

Date	Field Notes	Field Maps	Digital Images
May 25, 2023	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	18 Images



3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 2 field assessment was carried out in keeping with the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011). The pedestrian survey did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources. As such, the severance lands should be considered free of archaeological concern.

The retained portion of the property has not been subject to archaeological assessment at this time. If future impacts are proposed for this area, further archaeological assessment is required.

3.4 Recommendations

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, the severance lands should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

The retained portion of property has not been subject to archaeological assessment at this time (Map 12). If these lands are to be impacted in the future, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment will be required.

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



4 SUMMARY

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in support of a severance application for part of a property located at 150 Feairs Drive, Cedarville, in the Township of Southgate. The subject property comprises part of Lot 4, Concession 5 in the Geographic Township of Proton, now Township of Southgate, Grey County, Ontario. The severance will create six lots (Parcels 1-6) on either side of Feairs Drive, north of the intersection with Grey Road 14. The portion of the subject property to be severed (the severance lands) is 23,330 m² (approx. 5.76 ac) in size and consists of two generally rectangular shaped areas adjacent to Feairs Drive which each form part of active agricultural fields. The retained lands were not subject to archaeological assessment.

The Stage 1 assessment revealed that the severance parcels had potential for the discovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 survey was recommended and carried out. The Stage 2 assessment (pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval) did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources. As such, the severance parcels should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended. The retained portion of the property was not subject to archaeological assessment, therefore further archaeological assessment is required for this area if future impacts are proposed.



5 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

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

Should previously undocumented (i.e., unknown or deeply buried) archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and Crystal Forrest, Registrar of Burial Sites, Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services. Her telephone number is 416-212-7499 and e-mail address is Crystal.Forrest@ontario.ca.



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7 IMAGES



Image 1: Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Interval

Looking North



Image 2: Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Interval

Looking South



Image 3: Ground Surface Visibility



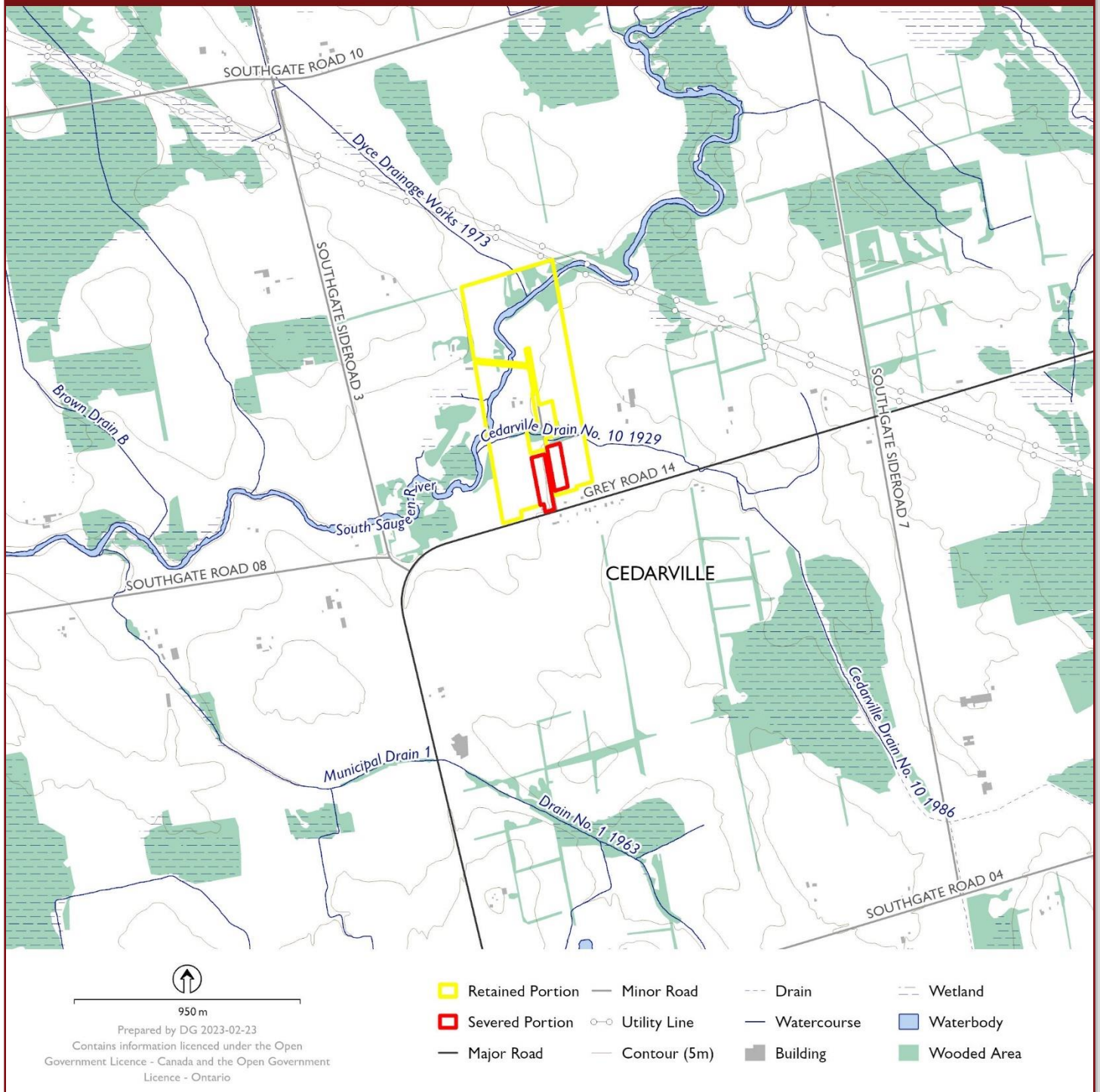
Image 4: Ground Surface Visibility





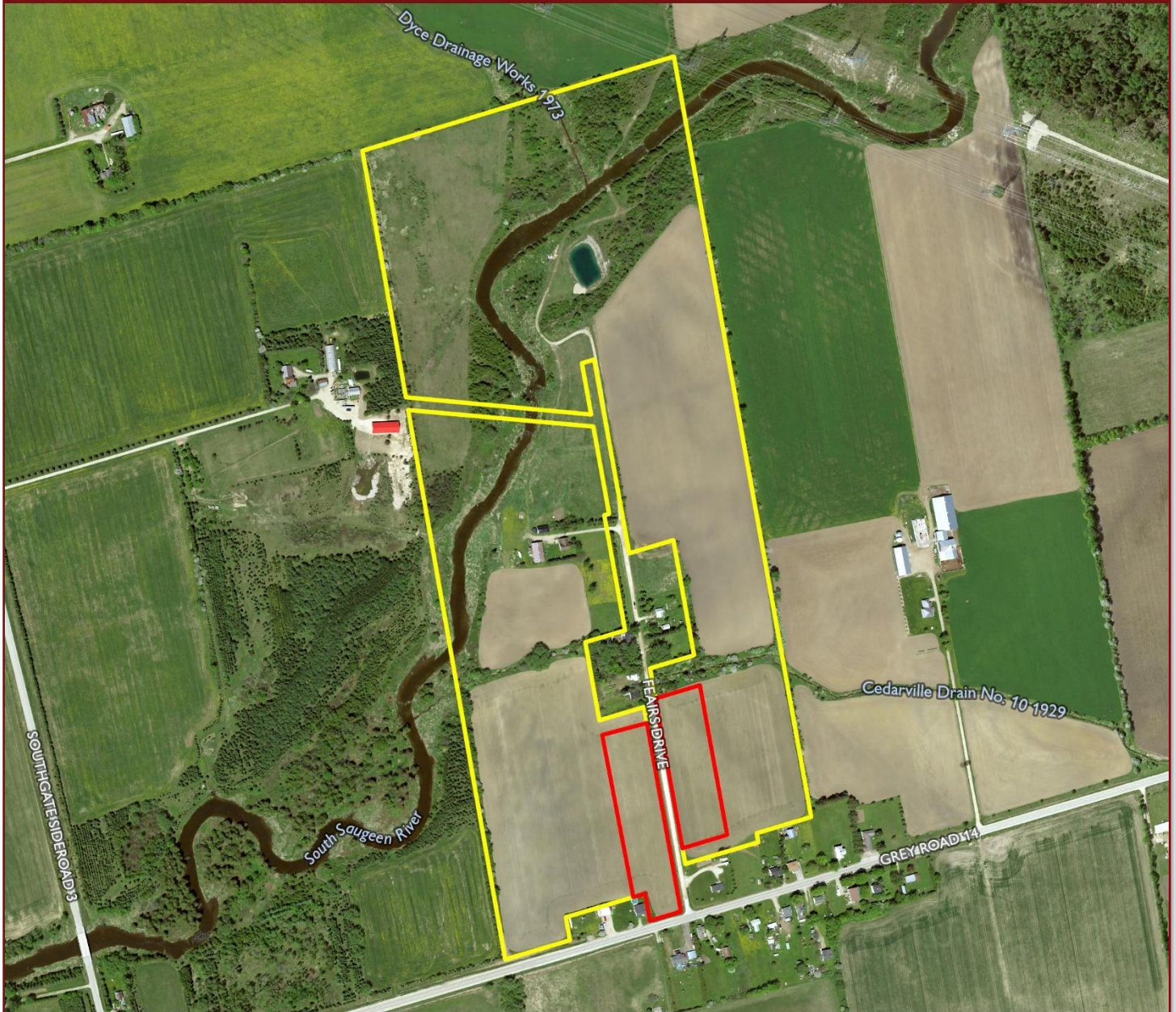
8 MAPS

PROJECT LOCATION




Map 1: Location of the Severance Lands and the Retained Portion of the Subject Property in the Township of Southgate

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
COUNTY OF GREY ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY (2015)



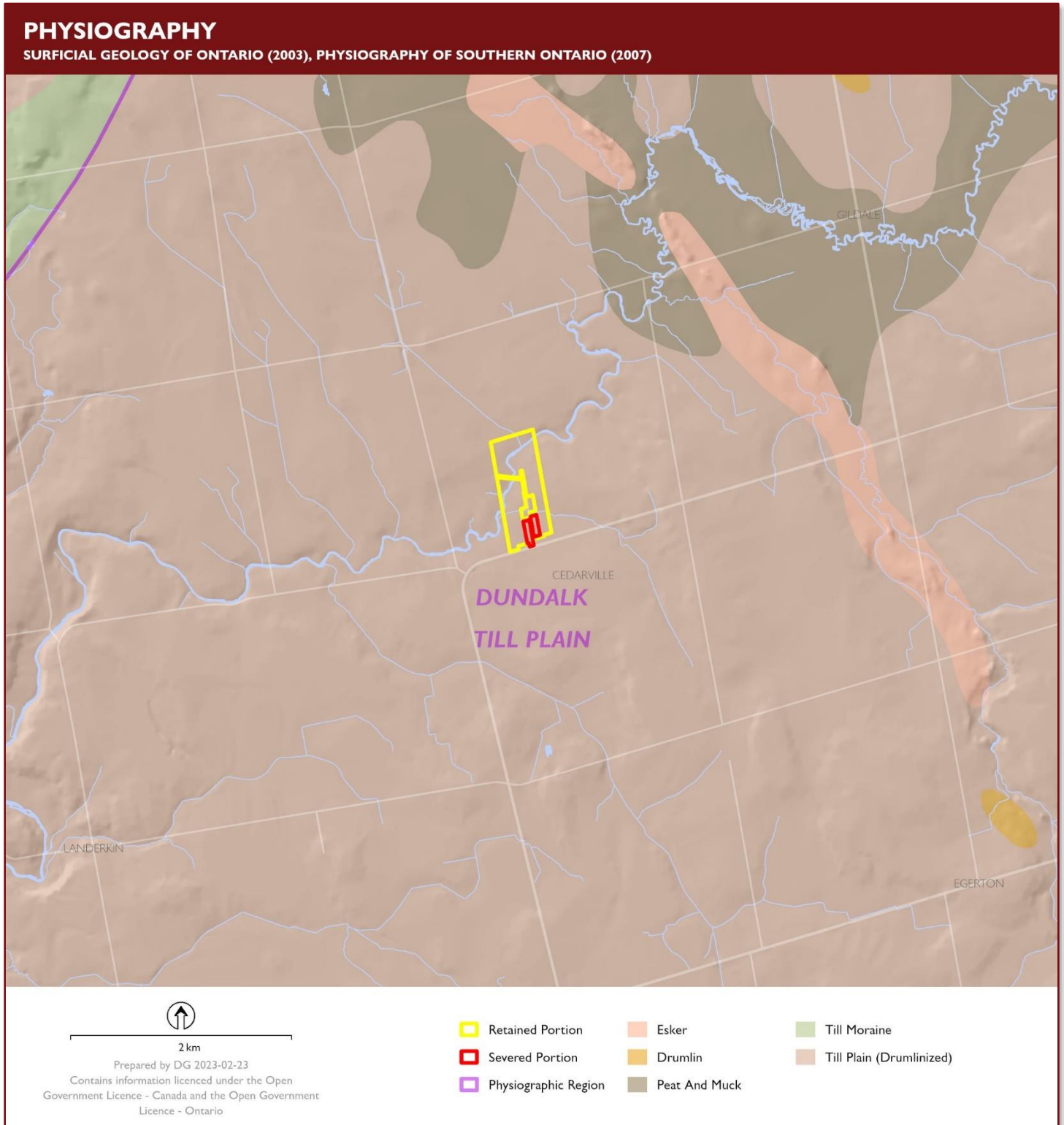
280 m

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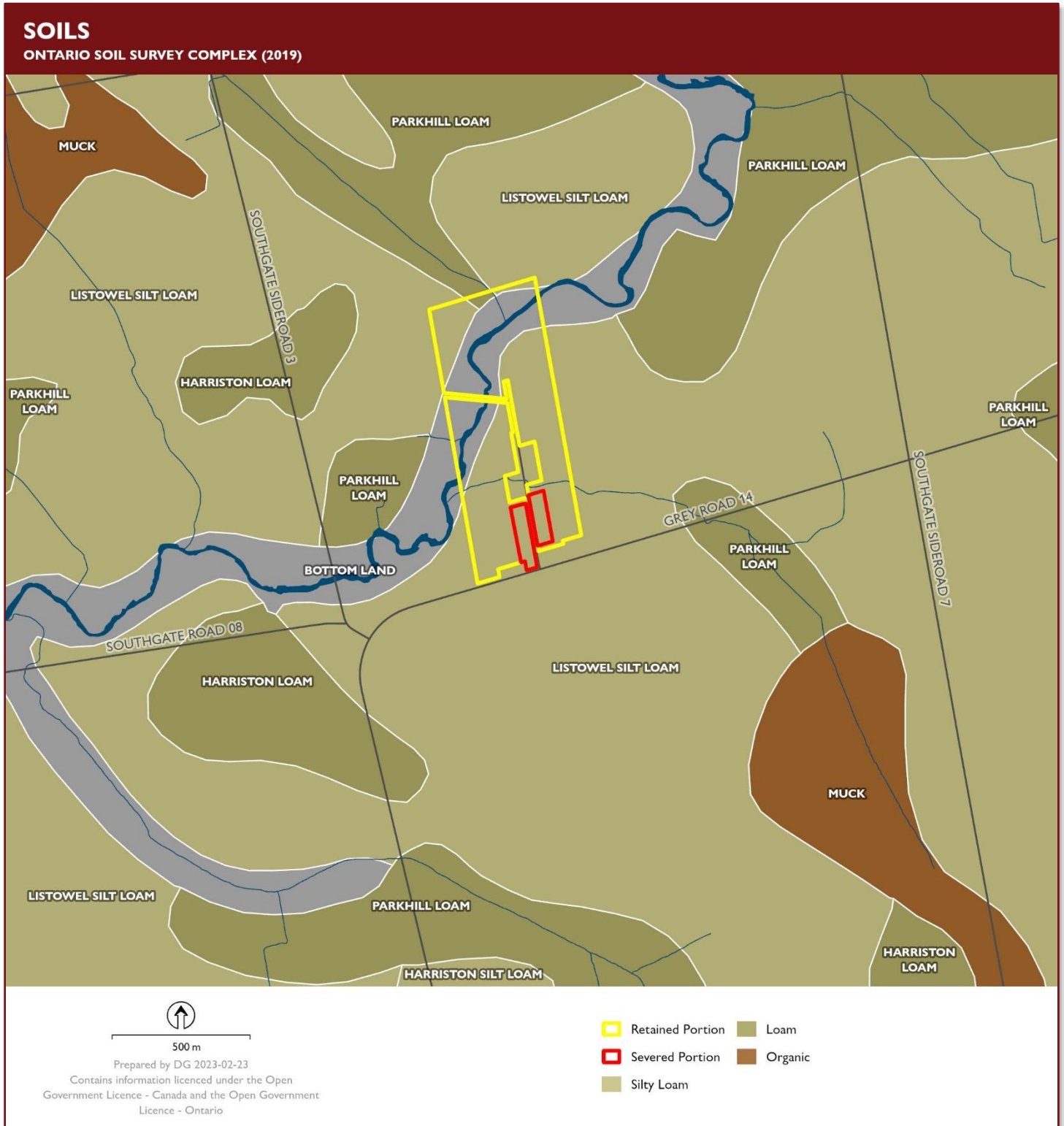
 Retained Portion

 Severed Portion

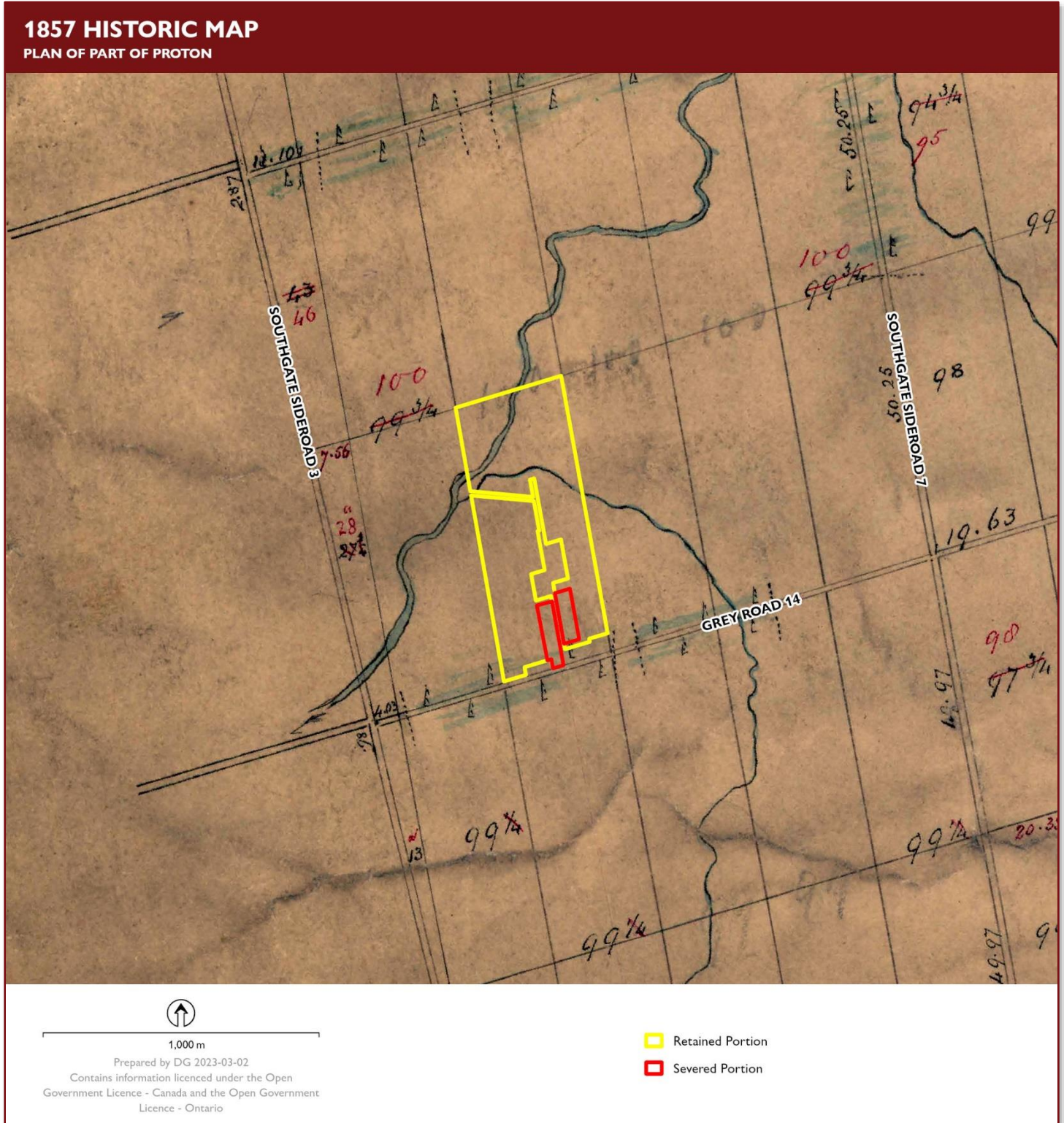
Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Severance Lands and the Retained Portion of the Subject Property



Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Severance Lands and the Retained Portion of the Subject Property

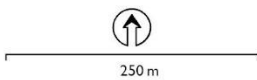
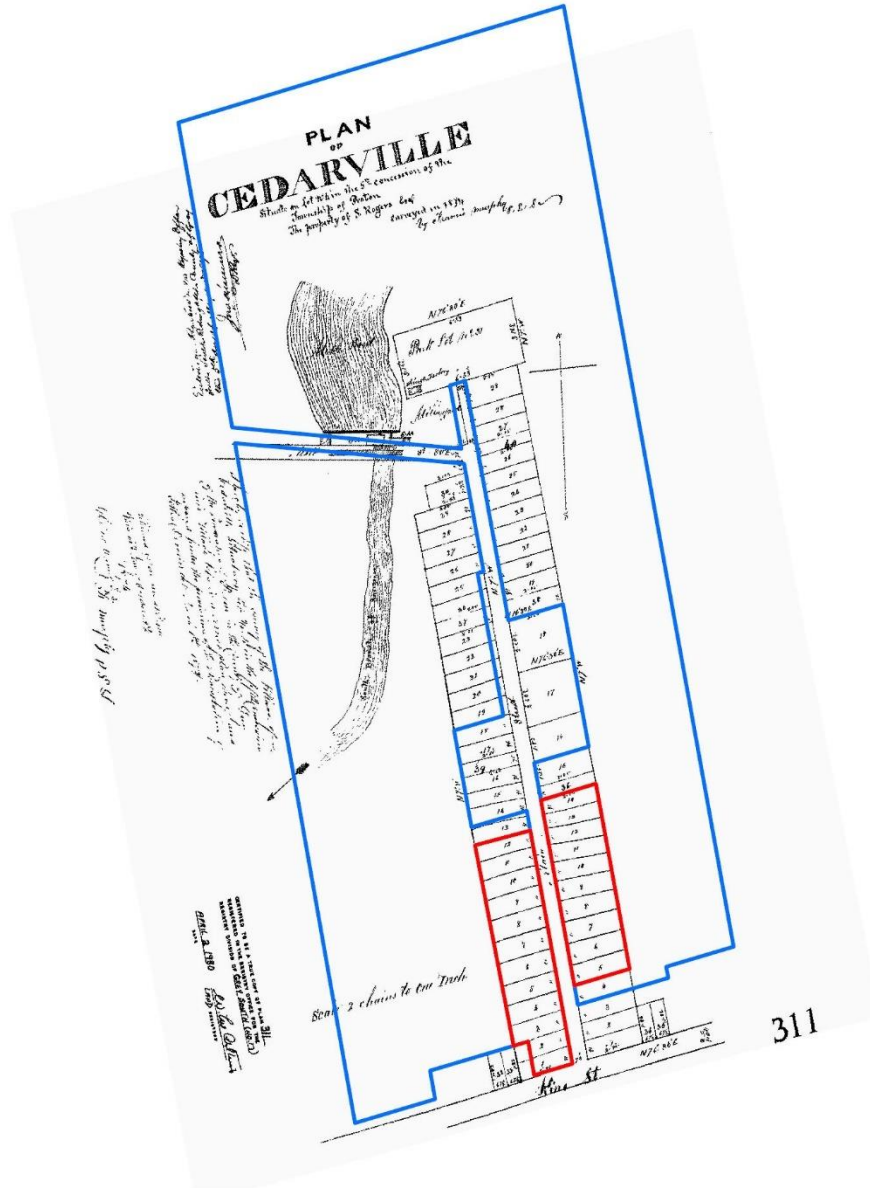


Map 4: Soils Within the Vicinity of the Severance Lands and the Retained Portion of the Subject Property



Map 5: Location of the Severance Lands and the Retained Portion of the Subject Property Shown on the 1857 Survey Plan of the Geographic Township of Proton

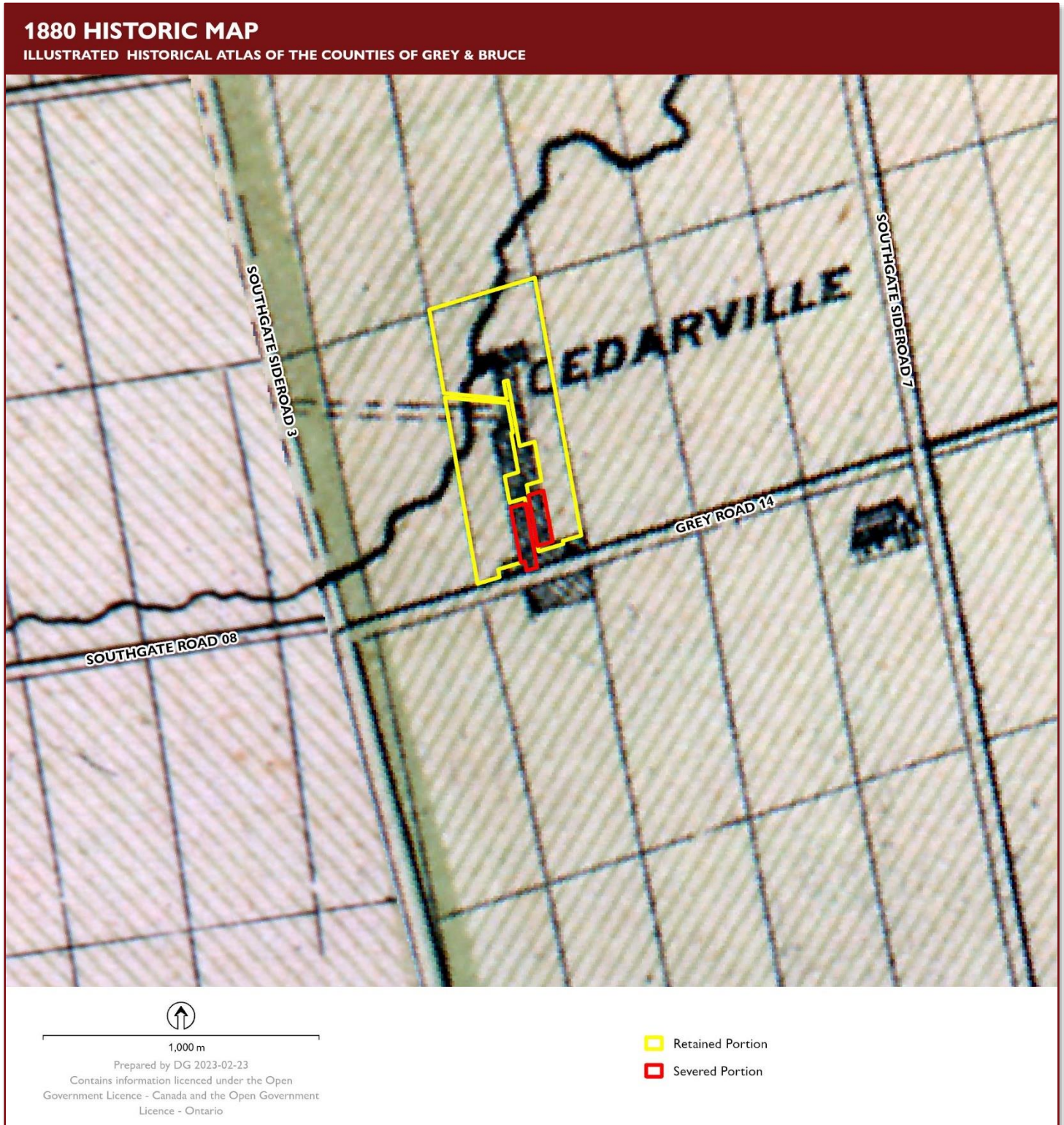
1874 HISTORIC MAP
PLAN OF CEDARVILLE (FRANCIS MURPHY)



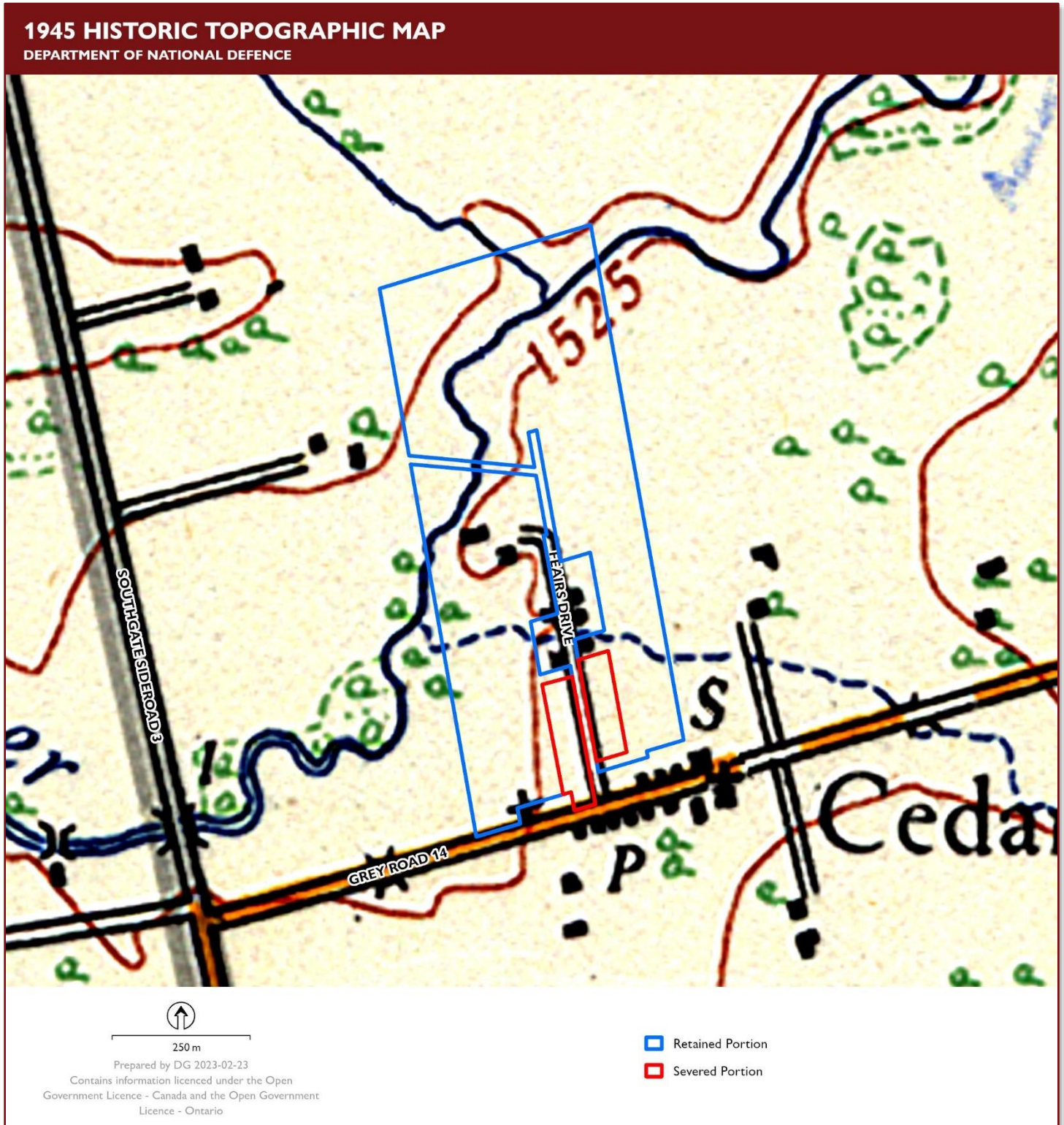
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- Retained Portion
- Severed Portion

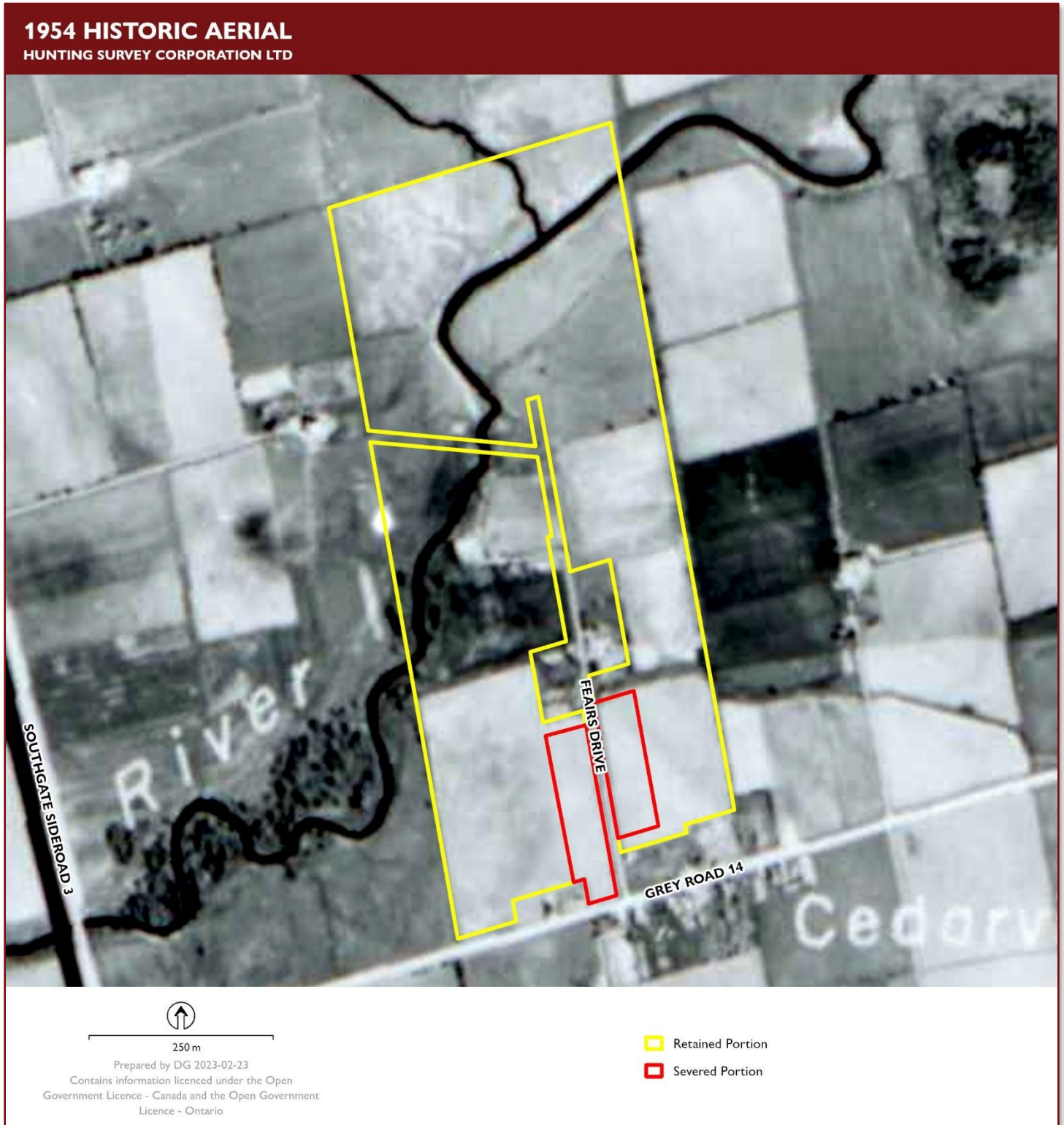
Map 6: Location of the Severance Lands and the Retained Portion of the Subject Property Shown on the 1874 Plan of Cedarville



Map 7: Location of the Severance Lands and the Retained Portion of the Subject Property Shown on the 1880 Map of Grey County



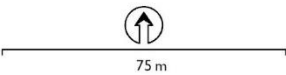
Map 8: Location of the Severance Lands and the Retained Portion of the Subject Property Shown on a 1945 Topographic Map



Map 9: Location of the Severance Lands and the Retained Portion of the Subject Property Shown on a 1954 Aerial Photograph



150 FEAIRS DRIVE, CEDARVILLE
STAGE 2 METHODS



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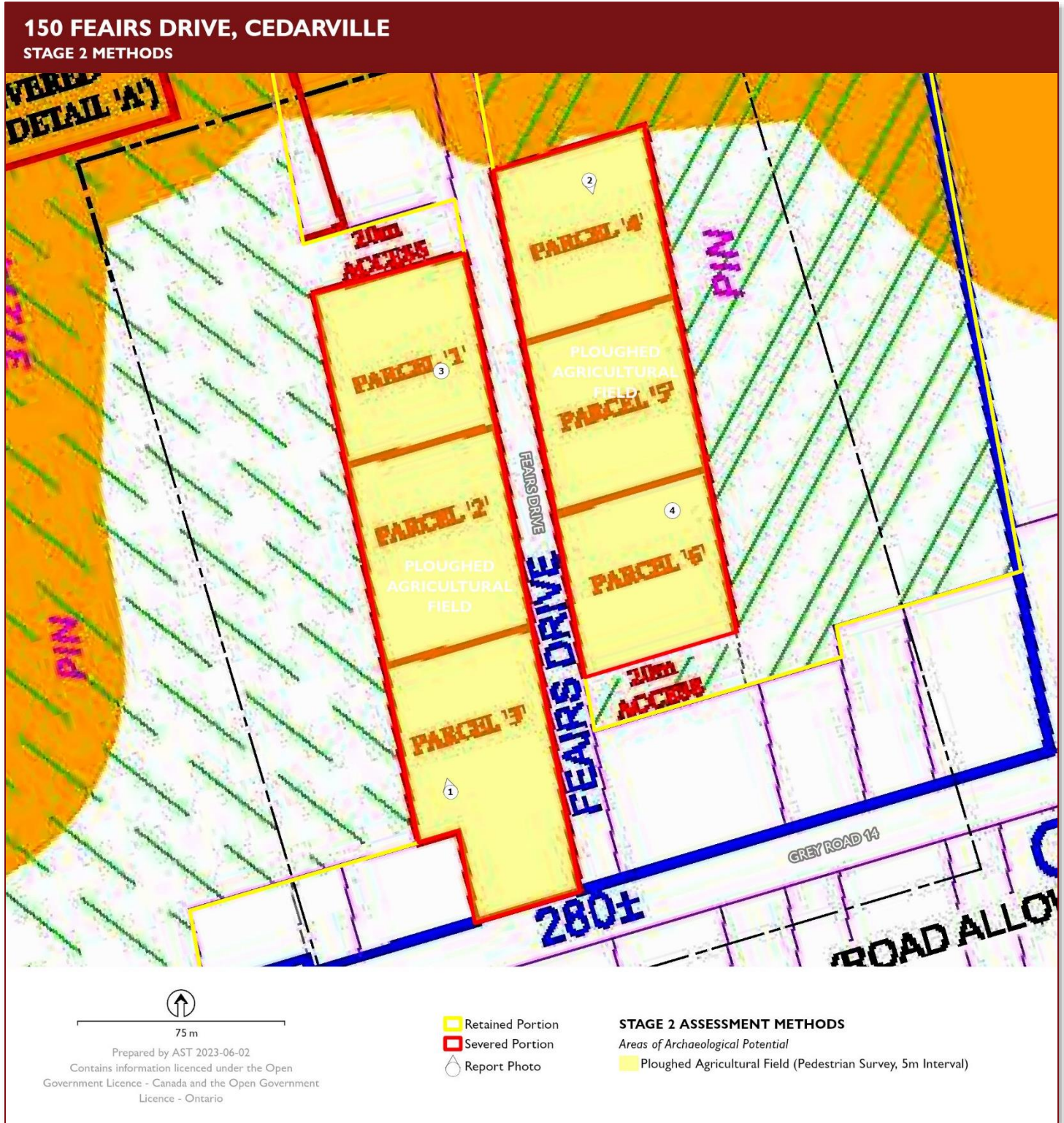
- Retained Portion
- Severed Portion
- Report Photo

STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODS

Areas of Archaeological Potential

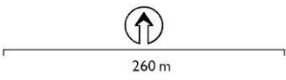
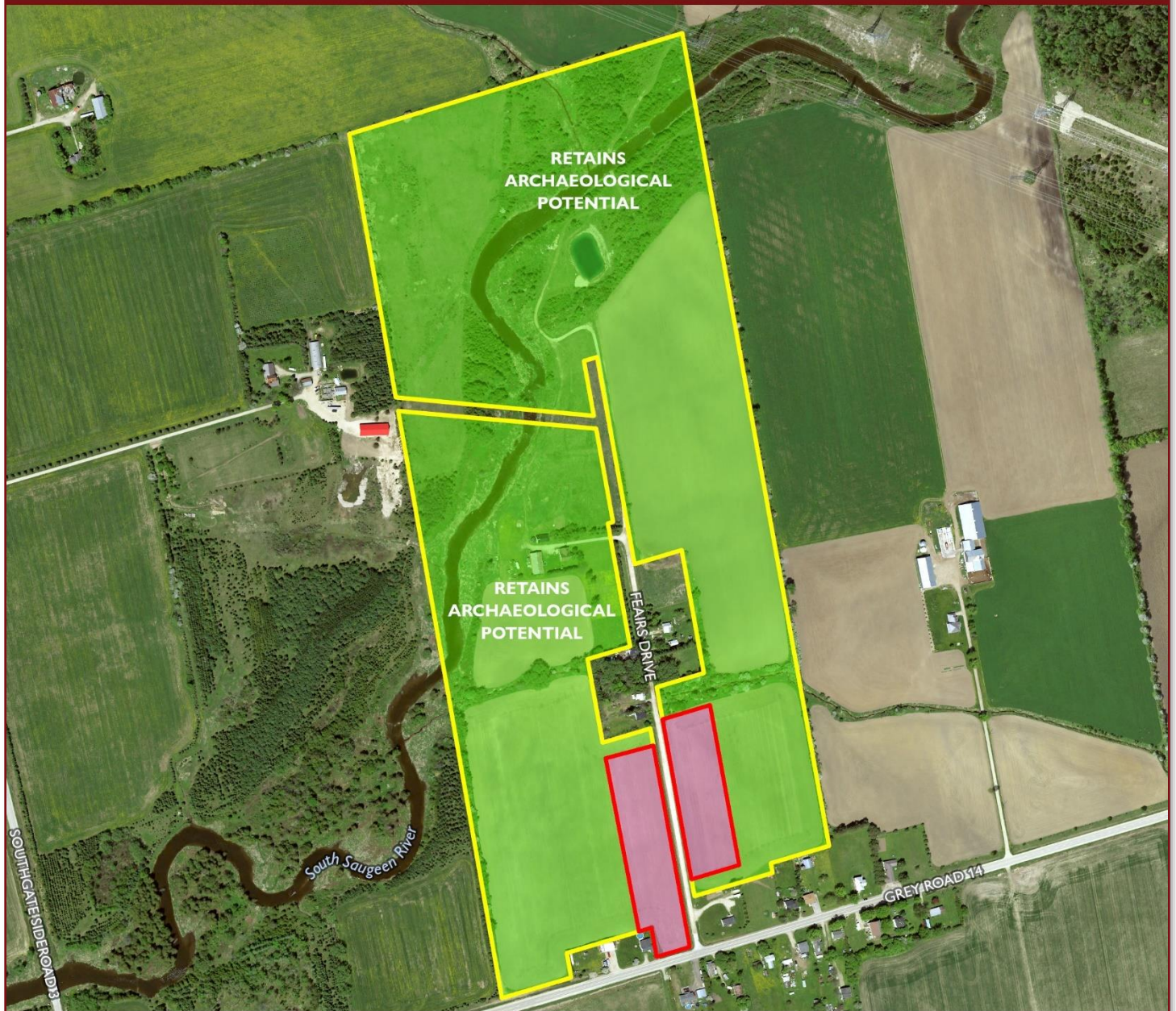
- Ploughed Agricultural Field (Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval)

Map 10: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods



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

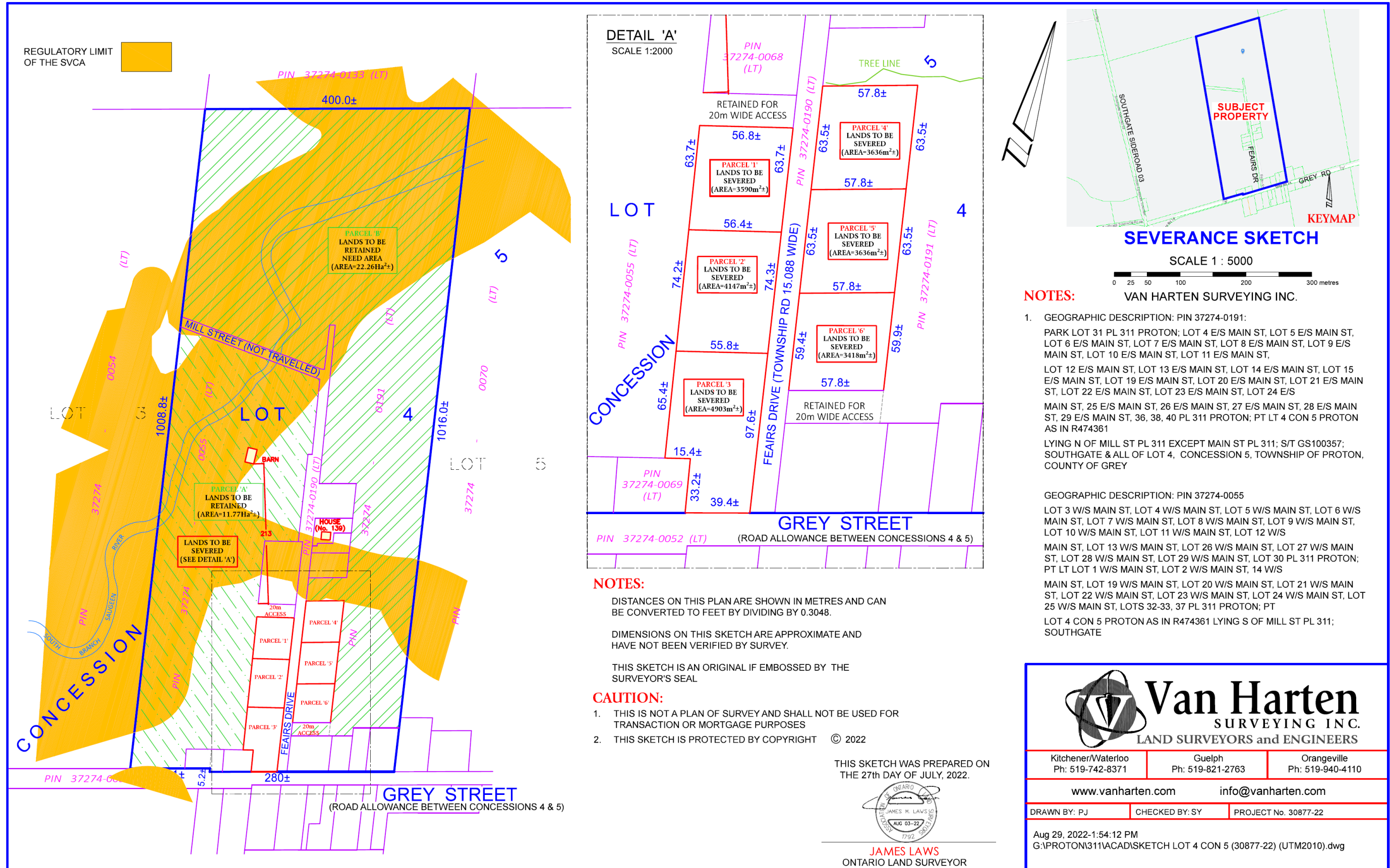
SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL



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- Project Area
- Subject Property
- OUTSTANDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONCERN**
- Further Archaeological Concern
- No Further Archaeological Concern

Map 12: Property Summary



NOTES:
1. GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION: PIN 37274-0191:
 PARK LOT 31 PL 311 PROTON; LOT 4 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 5 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 6 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 7 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 8 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 9 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 10 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 11 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 12 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 13 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 14 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 15 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 19 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 20 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 21 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 22 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 23 E/S MAIN ST, LOT 24 E/S MAIN ST, 25 E/S MAIN ST, 26 E/S MAIN ST, 27 E/S MAIN ST, 28 E/S MAIN ST, 29 E/S MAIN ST, 36, 38, 40 PL 311 PROTON; PT LT 4 CON 5 PROTON AS IN R474361
 LYING N OF MILL ST PL 311 EXCEPT MAIN ST PL 311; S/T GS100357; SOUTHGATE & ALL OF LOT 4, CONCESSION 5, TOWNSHIP OF PROTON, COUNTY OF GREY

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION: PIN 37274-0055
 LOT 3 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 4 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 5 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 6 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 7 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 8 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 9 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 10 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 11 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 12 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 13 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 26 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 27 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 28 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 29 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 30 PL 311 PROTON; PT LT LOT 1 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 2 W/S MAIN ST, 14 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 19 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 20 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 21 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 22 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 23 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 24 W/S MAIN ST, LOT 25 W/S MAIN ST, LOTS 32-33, 37 PL 311 PROTON; PT LOT 4 CON 5 PROTON AS IN R474361 LYING S OF MILL ST PL 311; SOUTHGATE

NOTES:
 DISTANCES ON THIS PLAN ARE SHOWN IN METRES AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048.
 DIMENSIONS ON THIS SKETCH ARE APPROXIMATE AND HAVE NOT BEEN VERIFIED BY SURVEY.
 THIS SKETCH IS AN ORIGINAL IF EMBOSSED BY THE SURVEYOR'S SEAL

CAUTION:
 1. THIS IS NOT A PLAN OF SURVEY AND SHALL NOT BE USED FOR TRANSACTION OR MORTGAGE PURPOSES
 2. THIS SKETCH IS PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT © 2022

THIS SKETCH WAS PREPARED ON THE 27th DAY OF JULY, 2022.



JAMES LAWS
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR

Van Harten

SURVEYING INC.
LAND SURVEYORS and ENGINEERS

Kitchener/Waterloo Ph: 519-742-8371	Guelph Ph: 519-821-2763	Orangeville Ph: 519-940-4110
www.vanharten.com		info@vanharten.com
DRAWN BY: PJ	CHECKED BY: SY	PROJECT No. 30877-22
Aug 29, 2022-1:54:12 PM G:\PROTON\311\ACADISKETCH LOT 4 CON 5 (30877-22) (UTM2010).dwg		

Map 13: Unaltered Proponent Mapping