



ORIGINAL 23 NOVEMBER 2022

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of a Proposed Subdivision,
412 Miller Street, Meaford, Part of Lot 16, Concession 4 (Geographic
Township of St. Vincent), Municipality of Meaford, County of Grey.
(Corporate Project #2022-755/MCM File #P058-2144-2022)**

SUBMITTED TO:

Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
(MCM)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of 412 Miller Street, Meaford, Part of Lot 16, Concession 4 (Geographic Township of St. Vincent), Municipality of Meaford, County of Grey, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 7.12 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it mostly ploughable lands. There is a farm complex consisting of a house, a shed, and a garage. The house and garage are situated in the southeast corner of the study area and adjacent to Miller Street to the south. A gravel lane leads from the house and garage to an agricultural equipment shed located in the middle of the field. The study area is bounded on the north, on the east by, and on the west by urban density existing single residential lots. The road allowance for Miller Street defines the southern boundary of the property. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MCM (2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. This report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property in order to identify possible planning concerns with respect to archaeological resources.

The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects on 6 May 2022. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) 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 MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

1. *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted.*
2. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed.*
3. *The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of 412 Miller Street, Meaford, Part of Lot 16, Concession 4 (Geographic Township of St. Vincent), Municipality of Meaford, County of Grey, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 7.12 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it mostly ploughable lands. There is a farm complex consisting of a house, a shed, and a garage. The house and garage are situated in the southeast corner of the study area and adjacent to Miller Street to the south. A gravel lane leads from the house and garage to an agricultural equipment shed located in the middle of the field. The study area is bounded on the north, on the east by, and on the west by urban density existing single residential lots. The road allowance for Miller Street defines the southern boundary of the property. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MCM (2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. This report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property in order to identify possible planning concerns with respect to archaeological resources.

The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects on 6 May 2022. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) 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 MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As of the date that this report has been prepared, a plan of the proposed future development of the study area was not available. It is anticipated that the proposed development will consist of a residential Draft Plan of Subdivision.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 PRE-CONTACT LAND-USE OUTLINE

Table 1 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 1 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)

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.

1.2.1.1 PALEO-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.

1.2.1.2 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).

1.2.1.3 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 Ontario Iroquoian 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 Ontario Iroquoian 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 Ontario Iroquoian 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.

1.2.2 POST-CONTACT LAND USE 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. (History of Meaford 2020)

Meaford was first surveyed in 1835 by Charles Rankin, who reserved 200 acres at the mouth of the Big Head River. Named after the residence of the Earl of St. Vincent, Meaford Hall, Meaford began to be settled in the 1840’s. By the early 1880’s, Meaford was a substantial town that had many mills, foundries, shop, offices, and hotels. Meaford public school, a two-story building that accommodated the juniors on the lower floor and the seniors on the upper floor, was built in 1868. In 1869 there were approximately 152 students in attendance Meaford’s high school was built many years later in 1890. (History of Meaford 2020).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment from the *Grey Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (H. Belden & Co. 1880). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1880. The study area is depicted as just within the west edge of the community of Meaford but remains undeveloped at this time. The property is situated between the main channel of the Big Head River to the south and a minor unnamed stream to the north. Both waterways drain into Georgian Bay to the northwest of the study area and both are more than 300 metres from the nearest edge of the study area. The road adjacent to the south edge of the study area known today as Miller Street, was established by the time the map was prepared and represents an early settlement road. The study area is shown to belong to no one and there are no structures shown within the study 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.

A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1-2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5.

1.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and therefore has potential for sites relating to early Post-contact settlement in the region. However, it also appears that while the area was moving toward urban development by the fourth quarter of the 19th century, it was still predominantly rural in character and the likelihood of locating significant Post-contact archaeological deposits of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) on a portion of the original township lot is not likely.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area is located on the west edge of the community of Meaford situated on Georgian Bay and is bounded on the north, east and west by existing single residential lots. Miller Street defines the south edge of the study area.

The entirety of the study area is approximately 7.12 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it mostly ploughable lands. There is a farm complex consisting of a house, a shed, and a garage. The house and garage are situated in the southeast corner of the study area and adjacent to Miller Street to the south. A gravel driveway enters the study area from Miller Street in the southeast corner and leads to a concrete parking area and the garage. A gravel lane leads from the parking area in front of the garage to an agricultural equipment shed located in the middle of the field. The 2019 Google Earth image shows several apparent brush piles within the study area. All but one of these was removed prior to the 2022 pedestrian survey. The remaining area is the location visible of the aerial that is adjacent to the northern limit of the study area and furthest west. This area is an area overgrown with weeds and shrubs that has been used to dump refuse over many years. The study area is bounded on the north, on the east by, and on the west by urban density existing single residential lots. The road allowance for Miller Street defines the southern boundary of the property.

1.3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The study area is situated within the Bighead Valley physiographic region. Measuring approximately 12.8 kilometres in width by 16-19.3 kilometres in depth, the region was largely eroded in preglacial times. Approximately 4.02 kilometres inland from the present shoreline of Georgian Bay is the abandoned shoreline of Lake Algonquin, which is marked by a large beach barrier. (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 124)

The town of Meaford is a “boulder terrace backed by a 25-foot bluff marking the highest water of the Nipissing Great Lakes”. (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 125) The drumlins in the town are greyish brown calcareous till that is mixed with red shale and have well drained

stony and clay loam. The loamy terraces near Meaford are well-suited to grow apple trees and the area has approximately 2000 acres of apple farms. (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 126)

1.3.2 SURFACE WATER

The property is situated between the main channel of the Big Head River to the south and a minor unnamed stream to the north. Both waterways drain into Georgian Bay to the northwest of the study area and both are more than 300 metres from the nearest edge of the study area. There does not appear to be a natural source of water within 300 metres of the study area

1.3.4 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the MCM indicates that there are four (4) previously documented sites within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this assumes 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 MCM. 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.

1.3.4.1 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 MCM. As a result, it was determined that no (0) 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 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.

1.3.4.2 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 MCM. As a result, it was determined that three (3) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. t sites. All previously registered Post-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 2:

TABLE 2 POST-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BdHd-22		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	residential	No Further CHVI
BdHd-11	Meaford Golf Course 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	scatter	No Further CHVI
BdHd-10	Meaford Golf Course I	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	No Further CHVI

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.

1.3.4.3 REGISTERED SITES OF UNKNOWN CULTURAL AFFILIATION

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 MCM. As a result, it was determined that one (1) archaeological site of unknown cultural affiliation have been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. All previously registered sites of unknown cultural affiliation are briefly described below in Table 3:

TABLE 3 REGISTERED SITES OF UNKNOWN CULTURAL AFFILIATION WITHIN 1KM

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BdHd-1	Gibbard				

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 human activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

1.3.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

On the basis of information supplied by MCM, no archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the study area. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of previous assessments, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MCM. In addition, it must also be noted that the lack of formerly

documented previous assessments does not indicate that no assessments have been conducted.

1.3.5.2 PREVIOUS REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MODELLING

The study area is situated in area for which there is no archaeological master plan. In the absence of a management plan specific to the region in which the study area is situated, conventional potential modelling has been used.

1.3.6 HISTORIC PLAQUES

There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or near, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant CHVI.

1.3.7 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Current conditions within the study area 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 (house, garage, equipment shed) and areas under prepared hard surfaces (gravel, asphalt or concrete). A significant proportion of the study area does exhibit archaeological potential and therefore a Stage 2 Property Assessment is required.

The study area is situated in area for which there is no archaeological master plan and therefore, potential modelling has not been reviewed with a specific regional context in mind and general criteria for determining potential must be used.

A total of 4 previously registered archaeological sites have been documented within 1km of the study area. Of these, none are Pre-contact, three (3) are Post-contact and one (1) is of unknown cultural affiliation. None of these sites are located within 300m of the study area and, therefore, do not demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources of Pre-contact or Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the current study area.

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

2.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A property inspection was carried out in compliance with Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) to document the existing conditions of the study area

to facilitate the Stage 2 Property Assessment. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and select features were photographed as a representative sample of each area defined within Maps 4 and 5. Observations made of conditions within the study area at the time of the inspection were used to inform the requirement for Stage 2 Property Assessment for portions of the study area as well as to aid in the determination of appropriate Stage 2 Property Assessment strategies. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5 of this report.

The Stage 2 Assessment of the study area was carried out on 6 May 2022 and consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits and by high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects which was conducted in compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, sections 2.1.1: Pedestrian Survey and 2.1.2: Test Pit Survey (MTC 2011). Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment and to create the documentation appropriate to this study.

2.2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

Approximately 6.5 hectares (ha) of the study area was subjected to pedestrian survey at 5m transect intervals. All actively or recently cultivated agricultural land within the study area was recently ploughed deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but not deeper than previous ploughing and was weathered by a heavy rainfall. The field was very well weathered through numerous rainfalls affording excellent conditions for the identification of artifacts at the surface of the soil. In addition, approximately 90% of the ploughed field surface was exposed and visible per Section 2.1.1, Standards 1-6 (MTC 2011). All work was photo-documented.

Through the course of the pedestrian survey, no archaeological resources were encountered.

2.3 TEST PIT SURVEY

Approximately 0.52 hectares (ha) of the study area was lawn associated with the existing structures that cannot be ploughed as it is too close to the existing structures and is also occupied by existing landscaping and infrastructure that would be damaged by ploughing or The lawn areas surrounding the existing structures was subjected to test pit survey at 5m intervals per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1 (MTC 2011). The small area of brush with refuse along the north edge of the property could not be ploughed owing to the growth of weeds and shrubs amongst the refuse dumped some time ago. However, sufficient access to the ground surface was available amongst the vegetation and refuse to complete a test pit survey of this area at a 5 metre interval per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1 (MTC 2011).

All test pits were excavated within 1m of all built structures, were at least 30cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5cm of subsoil to examine stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All soils were screen through mesh no greater than 6mm and all test pits were backfilled. All work was photo documented.

During the 5m test pit survey, no archaeological resources were encountered.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

As a result of the Stage 1-2 Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources of any description were encountered.

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: digital text, GPS data and digital photographs.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1 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). 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 area. One or more of these characteristics found to apply to a study area would necessitate a Stage 2 Property Assessment to determine if archaeological resources are present. These characteristics include:

- 1) Within 300m of Previously Identified Archaeological Sites
 - *There are no sites within 300 metres of the study area.*
- 2) Within 300m of Primary Water Sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks)
 - *There are no primary water sources within 300 metres of the study area.*
- 3) Within 300m of Secondary Water Sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps)
 - *There are no secondary sources within 300 metres of the study area.*
- 4) Within 300 m of 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, and cobble beaches)
 - *There are no features indicating past water sources within 300 metres of the study area.*

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- 5) Within 300m of an Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp, or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
 - *There are no shorelines within 300 metres of the study area.*
 - 6) Elevated Topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux)
 - *There are no locations of elevated topography within the study area.*
 - 7) Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.
 - *There are no unique pockets of well-draining soils within the study area that are distinct from the surrounding landscape.*
 - 8) 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.
 - *There are no distinctive land formations associated with the study area.*
 - 9) Resource Areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, and prairie)
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
 - resources of importance to early Post-contact industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining)
 - *The study area is not associated with any specific resources which would set it apart in the local area.*
 - 10) Within 300m of Areas of Early Post-contact Settlement, including:
 - military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes)
 - early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries
 - *The study area is associated with the settlement of the community of Meaford. The Historic Atlas Map of 1880 shows that the study area was included within the limits of the community although no development, use, or occupation is shown.*
 - 11) Within 100m of Early Historical Transportation Routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)
 - *The study area is located along the north edge of the road allowance for Miller Street which does appear on historic mapping as an early settlement road and therefore, there is potential for early settlement sites in proximity to this road.*
 -
 - 12) Heritage Property – A 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 properties in proximity to the study area.*

- 13) Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites – 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 other sources of information that are known or have been examined that would suggest any specific historic significance for the study area.*

In summary, potential for archaeological resources of Post-Contact origins is indicated through the location of the study area immediately west of an early urban density settlement (Meaford) and through the presence of an early Post-Contact settlement road adjacent to the south edge of the study area.

4.1.2 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). These characteristics include:

- 1) Quarrying
- 2) Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil
- 3) Building Footprints
- 4) Sewage and Infrastructure Development

The study area contains a farm complex consisting of a house, a shed, and a garage. The footprint of these disturbances is slight relative to the balance of the study area and these structures only indicate removal of potential directly beneath their footprints and they have no adverse impact on the archaeological potential for most of the study area. Therefore, there is remaining archaeological potential within the study area and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment is required.

4.1.3 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Table 4 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) 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 historic settlement structures (community of Meaford), and the location of an early historic settlement road (Miller Street) adjacent to the study area.

TABLE 4 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?		N		If Yes, what kind of water?
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.)		N		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.)		N		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.

4.2 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological sites or resources were found during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 STAGE 1-2 RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

1. *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted.*
2. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed.*
3. *The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

6.0 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:

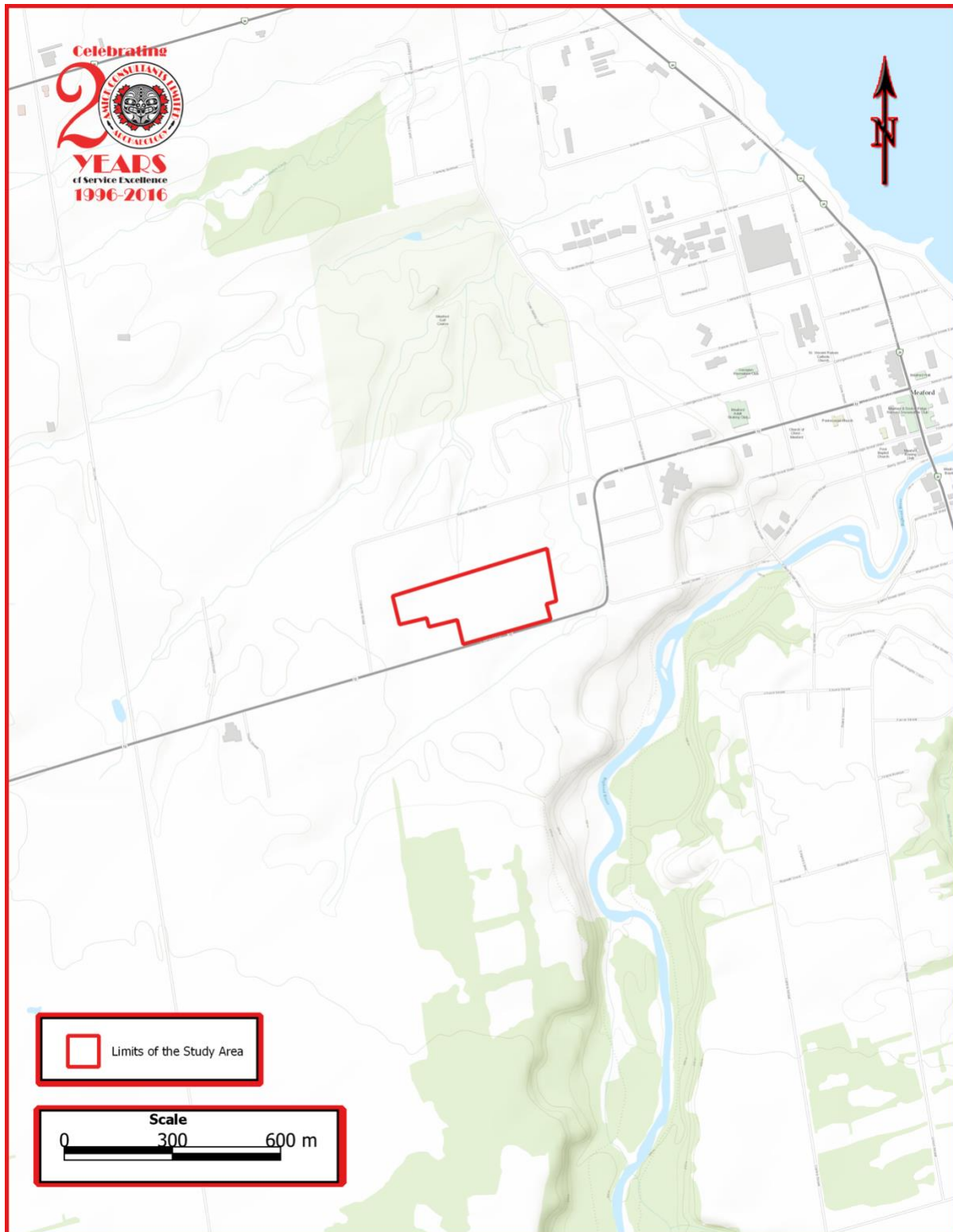
- a. *This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological 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.*

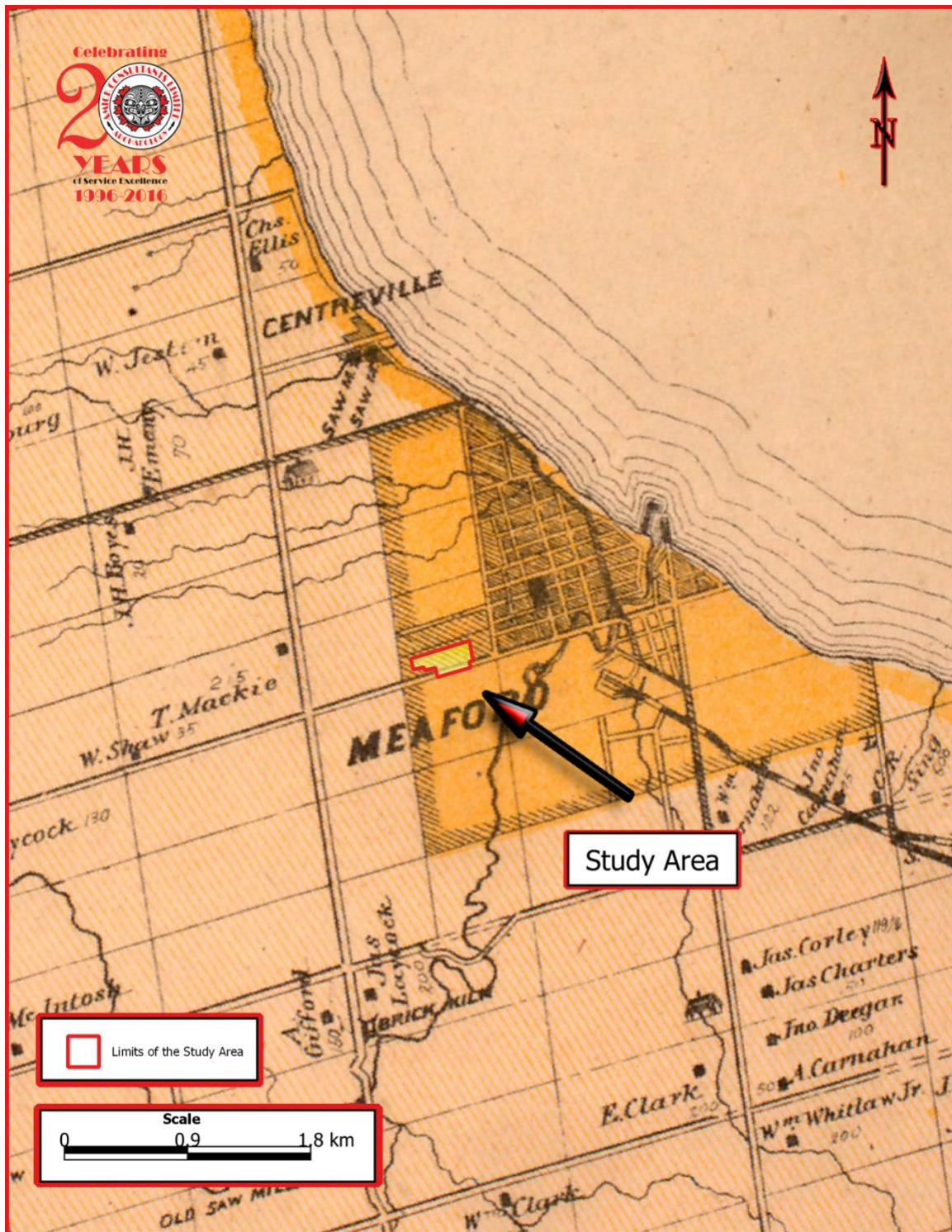
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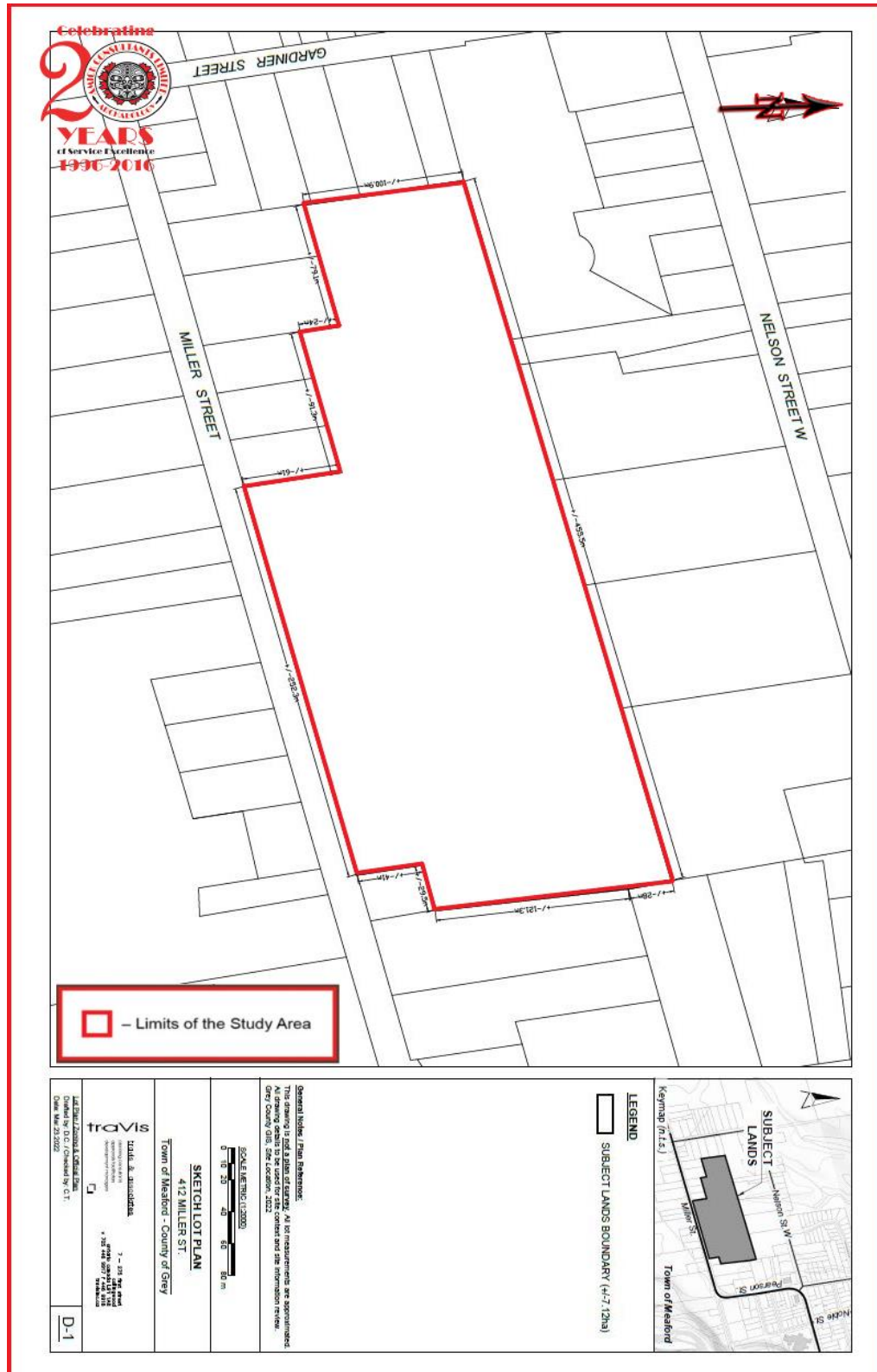
MAPS



MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2019)



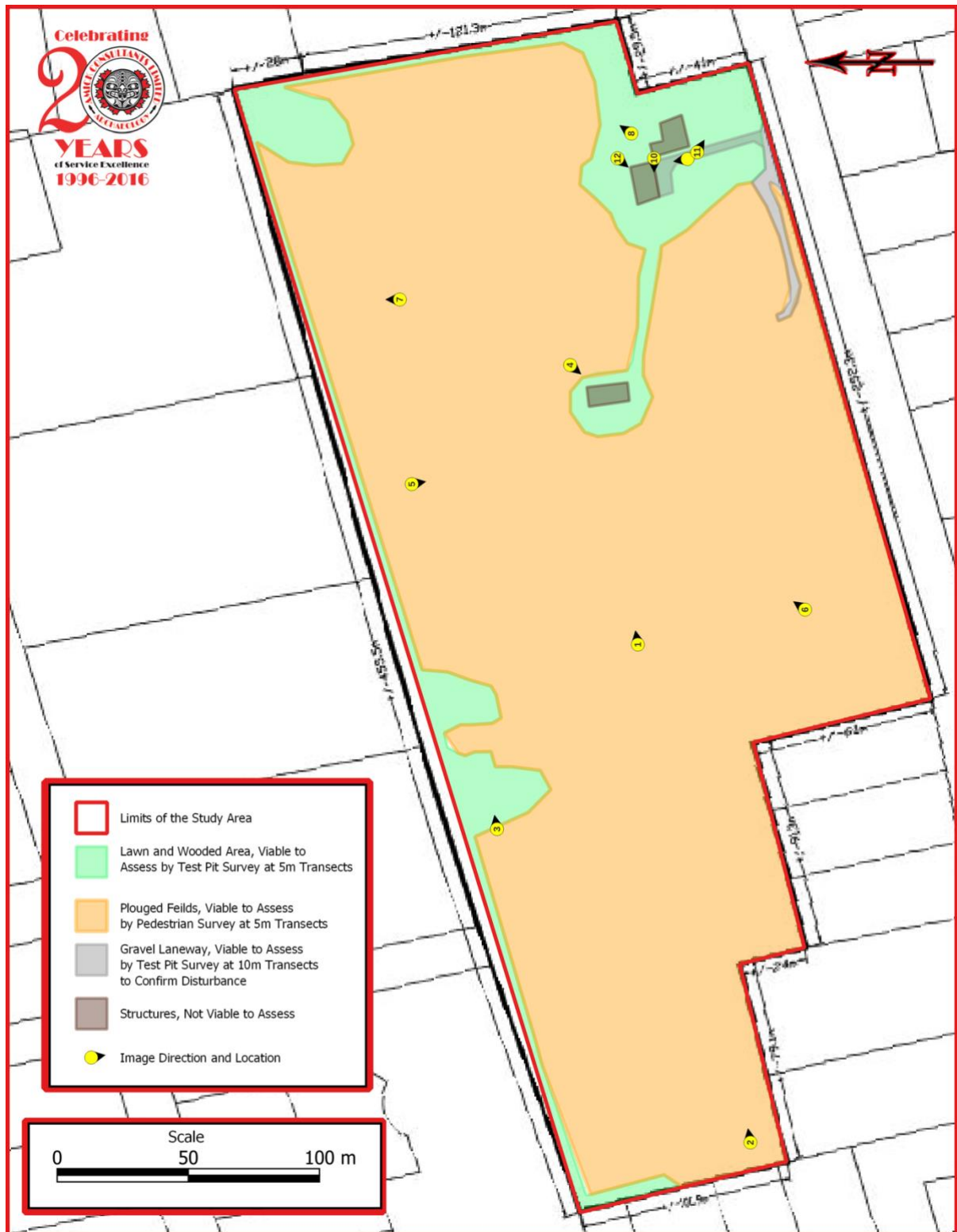
MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE HISTORIC ATLAS MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ST. VINCENT (WALKER & MILES 1880)



MAP 3 SKETCH LOT PLAN (TRAVIS AND ASSOCIATES, 2022)



MAP 4 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2016)



MAP 5 DETAILED SKETCH LOT PLAN

IMAGES



IMAGE 1 VIEW OF PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 2 VIEW OF PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 3 VIEW OF COLLAPSED STRUCTURE



IMAGE 4 VIEW OF BARN



IMAGE 5 VIEW OF PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 6 VIEW OF PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 7 VIEW OF CREW WORKING



IMAGE 8 VIEW OF COMPLETED TEST PIT



IMAGE 9 VIEW OF HOUSE, GARAGE AND DRIVEWAY



IMAGE 10 VIEW OF GRAVEL AND GARAGE



IMAGE 11 VIEW OF TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 12 VIEW OF GARAGE

