

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part Lot 4, RP No. 1,
(Formerly Part of Lot 110, Stinson Block Concession,
Geographic Township of Hillier, Prince Edward County),
Now in the Municipality of Prince Edward County, Ontario**

Prepared by:



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Project Information Number: P124-0103-2022

ORIGINAL REPORT
Report Dated: April 22, 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AS&G Archaeological Consulting was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part Lot 4, Registered Plan 1 (Formerly Part of Lot 110, Stinson Block Concession, Geographic Township of Hillier, Prince Edward County), Now in the Municipality of Prince Edward County, Ontario. The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done in advance of a severance application.

The property is approximately 3.53 hectares in size and is located adjacent to Prince Edward County Road 39 to the south and bound by existing residential lots to the east and west, and Lake Ontario (Weller's Bay) to the north. The property includes grassy and wooded areas and includes one existing house, four outbuildings and a driveway.

A Stage 1 background study of the property was conducted to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition in order to evaluate and document in detail the property's archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey. A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The characteristics of the property detailed that the Stage 2 survey be conducted by a test pit survey strategy.

The Stage 1 background study found that the property exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and concluded that the property requires a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 property assessment, which consisted of a systematic test pit survey at five metre intervals, did not result in the identification of archaeological resources within the property. **The report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.**

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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INTRODUCTION

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). All licensees are to file a report with the MHSTCI containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MHSTCI is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. **AS&G Archaeological Consulting** confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions an archaeological license.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report will provide the context for the archaeological fieldwork, including the development context, the historical context, and the archaeological context.

1.1 Development Context

AS&G Archaeological Consulting was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part Lot 4, Registered Plan 1 (Formerly Part of Lot 110, Stinson Block Concession, Geographic Township of Hillier, Prince Edward County), Now in the Municipality of Prince Edward County, Ontario. The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done in advance of a severance application. The proponent intends to sever a portion of the property and build a single dwelling home within the property.

The legal description of the property is Part Lot 4, Registered Plan 1 (Formerly Part of Lot 110, Stinson Block Concession, Geographic Township of Hillier, Prince Edward County), Now in the Municipality of Prince Edward County, Ontario. The property is approximately 3.53 hectares in size and is located adjacent to Prince Edward County Road 39 to the south and bound by existing residential lots to the east and west, and Lake Ontario (Weller's Bay) to the north. The property includes grassy and wooded areas and includes one existing house, four outbuildings and a driveway.

Permission to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts was given by the landowner and their representative.

1.2 Historical Context

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the property was conducted in order to document the property's archaeological and land use history and

present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist within the property. These included contemporary and historical aerial maps and historic maps.

Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases, resource areas, (including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry), areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as ‘disturbed’ or ‘disturbance’, and may include: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.

The background study determined that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential for the property:

- There are two (2) known archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the property.
- The property is located within the Prince Edward Peninsula Physiographic Region of Southern Ontario, a low limestone plateau which projects into Lake Ontario. The soils of the property are classified as the Ameliasburg Series consisting of an undulating to rolling stony loam with good drainage (OAC 1947).
- The southern portion of the property is located adjacent to an historic transportation route (i.e., modern-day County Road 39).
- The property is located in close proximity to an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement.
- The northern portion of the property includes a shoreline accessible to Lake Ontario (i.e. Weller’s Bay).

In summary there are areas of archaeological potential within the property. The Stage 1 background study identified that the property retains archaeological potential.

Pre-Contact Period

The Precontact period began with the arrival of nomadic peoples with the gradual retreat of the glaciers approximately 12,000 years ago (Karrow and Warner 1990). Between 12,000 and 10,000 years before present, the Paleoindian period was characterized by people that lived in small family groups, subsisting on large game and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Archaic Period (10,000 - 2800 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, Aboriginal populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long range exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between Aboriginal groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas (Ellis et al. 1990).

The Woodland Period (2800 BP to AD 750) saw the gradual establishment of technological and social changes, especially the appearance of clay pots (Spence et al. 1990). Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages with more permanent structures. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was also taking place. The Late Woodland period is marked by the introduction of maize to Southern Ontario, ca. AD 700. With the development of horticulture as the predominant subsistence base, the Late Woodland Period gave rise to a tremendous population increase and the establishment of permanent villages. Social changes were also taking place and distinct clustering of both longhouses within villages (clan development) and villages within a region (tribal development). The Late Woodland groups that inhabited the Toronto area eventually moved their villages northward toward Georgian Bay. It was these and other groups in southwest Ontario that eventually evolved into the Aboriginal nations who interacted with and were described by French missionaries and explorers during the early seventeenth century (Williamson 2013).

1.2.1 Post-Contact History of Prince Edward County and the Township of Hillier

Prince Edward County was formed as one of the original nineteen counties of Upper Canada established by Governor Kingston in 1792. The county is an irregularly shaped limestone peninsula connected to Northumberland County by a narrow strip of land known as Carrying Place. The county covers roughly 241,500 acres (~97,732 hectares) and was inhabited by 18,933 people as of 1878 (Belden & Co. 1878). The Township of Hillier was established in 1823 and was named after Major George Hillier who served as a British Army officer and secretary to Sir Peregrine Maitland from 1818 to 1828 (Middleton and Landon 1927).

1.3 Past Land Use of the Property

The property is located within Part of Lot 110, Stinson Block Concession, Geographic Township of Hillier, Prince Edward County.

Tremaine's 1863 Historical Atlas Map of the County of Prince Edward, Upper Canada, indicates that Lot 110, Stinson Block Concession, Geographic Township of Hillier, Prince Edward County (PEC), including the current property limits, were owned by an "Alpheus Darling", but does not depict any structures within the limits of the property.

According to the *Belden & Co. 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, Ontario*, the northern portion of Lot 110, Stinson Block Concession, Geographic Township of Hillier, PEC, including the current property limits, were owned by an "R. Rogers", but does not depict any structures within the limits of the property.

In discussing 19th century mapping, it must be remembered that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscription fees. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps. As such, all structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately. Regardless of these limitations, the property as depicted on these maps was in close proximity to both historic settlement and transportation features.

In summary, the Stage 1 background study indicates that there is potential for the recovery of pre-contact and post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the property. As it cannot be clearly demonstrated through the background study that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of the area, archaeological potential is not removed.

1.4 Archaeological Context

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), an inventory of the documented archaeological record in Ontario.

Summary information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the property was obtained from the MHSTCI site database. There are two (2) known archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the property (Table 1).

<u>Borden Number</u>	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AlGj-4	Consecon Creek II	Woodland	Aboriginal	Camp/Campsite	Further CHVI
AlGj-1	Consecon Creek	Woodland	Aboriginal	Burial, scatter	

There is no other information available regarding the remainder of the sites on the MHSTCI archaeological sites database.

AS&G Archaeological Consulting is not aware of any other archaeological assessments conducted within and immediately adjacent to or within 50 metres of the property.

The property is approximately 3.53 hectares in size and is located adjacent to Prince Edward County Road 39 to the south and bound by existing residential lots to the east and west, and Lake Ontario (Weller's Bay) to the north. The property includes grassy and wooded areas and includes one existing house, four outbuildings and a driveway.

The property is located in the Prince Edward Peninsula physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). This region consists of a low limestone plateau which projects into Lake Ontario. The entire area is underlain with Trenton Limestone, except for an elevated area of Precambrian Granite near Ameliasburgh. Deep irregular valleys in the limestone plain form numerous bays and inlets and give the peninsula its uneven shoreline. The soils of the property are classified as the Ameliasburg Series consisting of an undulating to rolling stony loam with good drainage (OAC 1947).

The archaeological fieldwork of the property was undertaken on April 5 and 6, 2022, under partly cloudy to sunny skies and warm temperatures. No rain occurred during the fieldwork.

There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This section of the report addresses Section 7.8.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. It does not address Section 7.7.2 because no property inspection was done as a separate Stage 1.

The entire property was surveyed with the exception of areas identified as including extensive and deep land alterations (i.e. the existing house, four outbuildings and driveway).

As relevant, we provide detailed and explicit descriptions addressing Standards 2a and b.

The general standards for property survey under Section 2.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists were addressed as follows:

- Section 2.1, S1 – All of the property was surveyed.
- Section 2.1, S2a (land of no or low potential due to physical features such as permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes) – n/a.
- Section 2.1, S2b (no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations) – The property includes one existing house, four outbuildings and a driveway.
- Section 2.1, S2c (lands recommended not to require Stage 2 assessment by a previous Stage 1 report where the Ministry has accepted that Stage 1 into the register) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2d (lands designated for forest management activity w/o potential for impacts to archaeological sites, as determined through Stage 1 forest management plans process) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2e (lands formally prohibited from alterations) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2f (lands confirmed to be transferred to a public land holding body, etc.) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S3 - The Stage 2 survey was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility of features.
- Section 2.1, S4 - No GPS recordings were taken as no artifacts were found during the Stage 2 assessment.
- Section 2.1, S5 - All field activities were mapped in reference to either fixed landmarks, survey stakes and development markers as appropriate. See report section 8.0 *Maps*.

- Section 2.1, S6 - See report section 9.0 *Images* for photo documentation of examples of field conditions encountered.

The property was subject to a judgmental test pit survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property. The test pit survey of the property followed the standards within Section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Test pit survey was only conducted where ploughing was not possible or viable, as per Standard 1. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five (5) metres throughout the property. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter. Each test pit was excavated by hand, into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill where possible. No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted. Soils were screened through 6 mm mesh. No artifacts were encountered. All test pits were backfilled.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

This section documents all finds discovered as a result of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the property.

No cultural resources, features or sites were identified during the Stage 2 test pitting survey.

An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field is provided in Table 2.

Document Type	Description
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This report constitutes the field notes for this project
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 21 digital photographs
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The report figures represent all of the maps generated in the field.

Information detailing exact site locations on the property is not submitted because no sites or archaeological resources were identified in the Stage 2 assessment.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Standard 2 is not addressed because no archaeological sites were identified during the current assessment.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

The Stage 2 assessment did not identify any archaeological resources or sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts and **it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.**

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

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 that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of 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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

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*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

Not applicable

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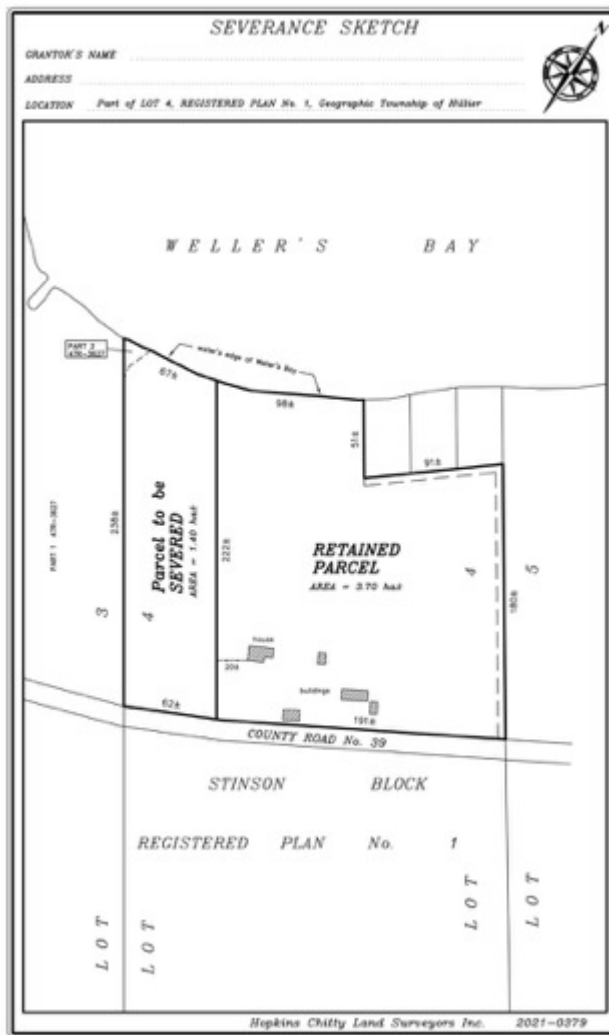
8.0 MAPS



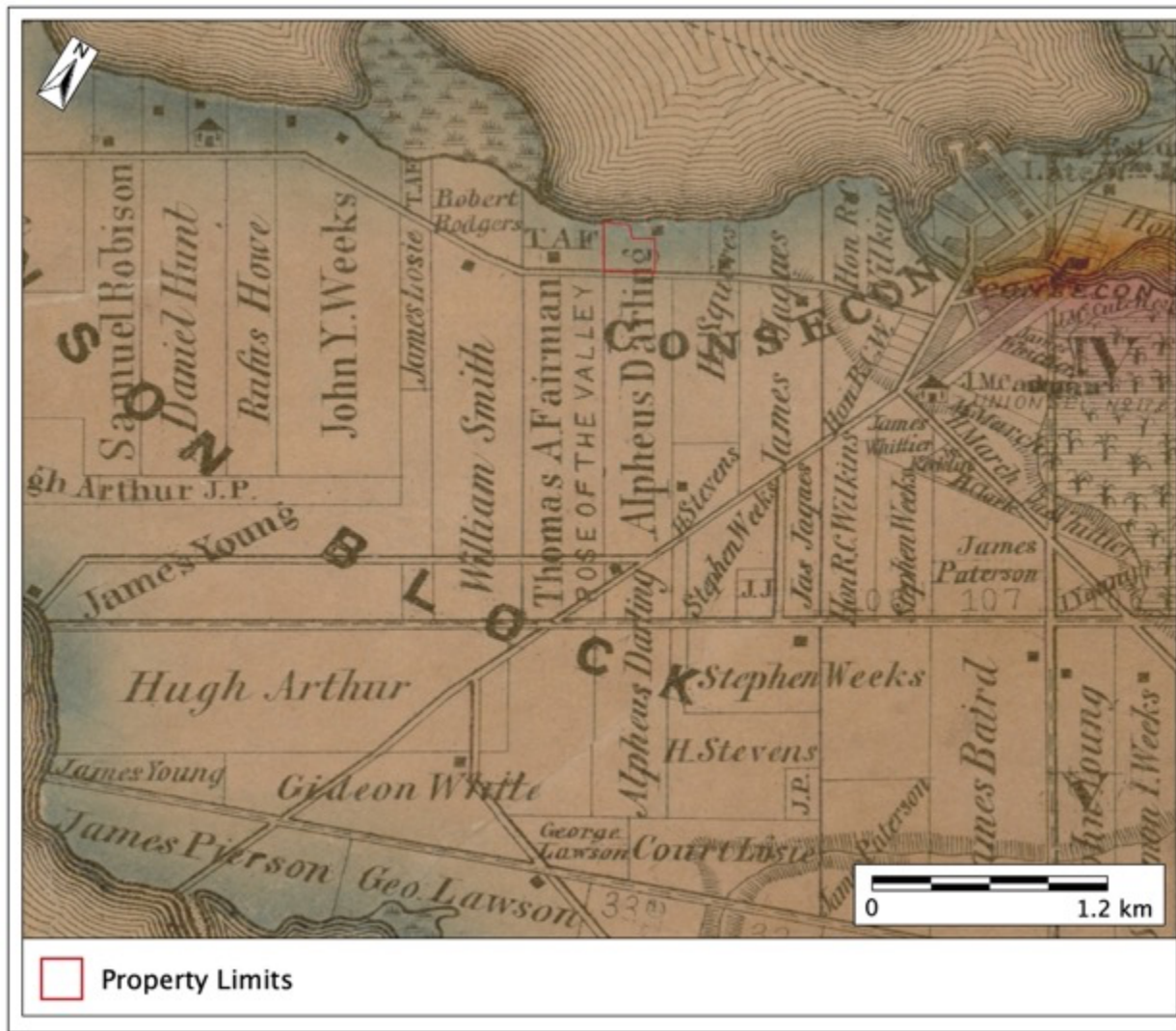
Map 1 : General Location of Property (MNR 2022).



Map 2 : Property Limits Overlaid on Recent Aerial Mapping (MNR 2022).



Map 3: Development Site Plan (Provided by Proponent).



Map 4: Property Limits Overlaid on 1863 Historical Atlas Mapping (Tremaine 1863).



Map 5: Property Limits Overlaid on 1878 Historical Atlas Mapping (Beldon & Co. 1878).



Map 6: Results of the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment overlaid on development mapping.

9.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Shows existing structure and conditions for test pit survey.



Image 2: Shows conditions for test pit survey.



Image 3: Shows conditions for test pit survey.



Image 4: Shows conditions for test pit survey.



Image 5: Shows conditions for test pit survey. Note existing structures in background.



Image 6: Shows existing structures and conditions for test pit survey.



Image 7: Shows conditions for test pit survey.



Image 8: Shows conditions for test pit survey.



Image 9: Shows existing structures and conditions for test pit survey.