

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Wander the Resort
15841 Loyalist Parkway (Formerly Part of Lot 7, Concession 1 North of
West Lake, Geographic Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County)
Now in the Municipality of Prince Edward County, Ontario**

Prepared by:



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MCM Archaeological Consulting Licence Number: P124
MCM Project Information Number: P124-0260-2023

ORIGINAL REPORT
Report Dated: November 3, 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AS&G Archaeological Consulting was contracted to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Wander the Resort, 15841 Loyalist Parkway (Formerly Part of Lot 7, Concession 1 North of West Lake, Geographic Township of Hallowell, 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 Site Plan approval.

The property, Wander the Resort, consists of a recreational/commercial lot with 10 existing cabin structures, administrative office and outbuildings, a pool, laneways, walkways, and manicured grassed lawn areas located at municipal address 15841 Loyalist Parkway, Bloomfield. The property is bound on the north by Loyalist Parkway, West Lake to the south and existing residential properties to the east and west. The property is an irregularly-shaped lot measuring approximately 240 m north-south by 121 m east-west (~1.83 hectares in size) within an area of recreational/commercial/residential development. The proposed development project consists of the construction of eight additional cabin buildings and a septic bed.

The Stage 1 archaeological background study and property inspection indicated there is no or low potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the property. To determine if the archaeological potential classification of the property is relevant, a desktop review of ground conditions was undertaken using historical atlas maps and satellite imagery. The desktop review and property inspection identified that due to deep and extensive disturbances the entire property has had archaeological potential removed and has no or low archaeological potential. There were no portions of the property identified as retaining archaeological potential. However, to address concerns raised by Alderville First Nation, it was decided to complete a Stage 2 archaeological assessment to document previous disturbances and to examine the property for any buried topsoils and archaeological resources.

The Stage 1 background study concluded that the property does not exhibit archaeological potential due to deep and extensive disturbances. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment, which consisted of a test pit survey, determined that the property has undergone previous deep and extensive disturbances. No archaeological sites or resources were identified. **Therefore, the report recommends that the property does not require any further archaeological assessment.**

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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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). All licensees are to file a report with the MCM containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MCM 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 2 Archaeological Assessment of Wander the Resort, 15841 Loyalist Parkway (Formerly Part of Lot 7, Concession 1 North of West Lake, Geographic Township of Hallowell, 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 Site Plan approval.

The property, Wander the Resort, consists of a recreational/commercial lot with 10 existing cabin structures, administrative office and outbuildings, a pool, laneways, walkways, and manicured grassed lawn areas located at municipal address 15841 Loyalist Parkway, Bloomfield. The property is bound on the north by Loyalist Parkway, West Lake to the south and existing residential properties to the east and west. The property is an irregularly-shaped lot measuring approximately 240 m north-south by 121 m east-west (~1.83 hectares in size) within an area of recreational/commercial/residential development. The proposed development project consists of the construction of eight additional cabin buildings and a septic bed.

Permission to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities was given by the landowner and their representative.

1.2 Historical Context

In advance of the current Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, a Stage 1 Background Study/Archaeological Assessment was previously conducted to document the property's

archaeological and land use history and present conditions. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for Pre-Contact and Post-Contact resources exist within the property, including historical atlas maps and satellite imagery.

Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the nearby 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 (emphasis added)*, 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 Stage 1 archaeological and background study determined that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential for the property:

- There are four (4) known archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the property, two of which are within 300 metres of the property limits.
- The property is located within 100 metres of an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement and transportation routes.
- 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 Pontypool Series, a sandy loam poorly sorted calcareous outwash with a strongly rolling to hilly topography, stony and with good drainage. The horizons are well developed in the sandy loam and are subject to sheet and wind erosion (OAC 1947).
- The property is located adjacent to a primary water source.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Period

Archaeological evidence demonstrates the presence of peoples within the area by approximately 12,000 years ago with the retreat of the glaciers at the end of the last ice-age (Karrow and Warner 1990). However, Indigenous oral history suggests that people may have been here before the last ice-age. Between 12,000 and 10,000 years before present, the Paleo 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, Indigenous 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 Indigenous 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).

1.2.1.1 Oral History

The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as “the people of the big river mouths” and were also known as the “Salmon People” who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries

emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.

The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the “Peacekeepers” among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.

Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the “Old Ones” who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew

as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated. The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

“We weren’t affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.

We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.

Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn’t mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation

despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis.”

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being “vacant” after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation. The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation. The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.

****This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation.****

1.2.2. Post-Contact History of Prince Edward County and Hallowell Township

The property is located within Part of Lot 7, Concession 1 North of West Lake, Geographic Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County, Ontario.

Prince Edward 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 1878). The county was formed as one of the original nineteen counties of Upper Canada established by Governor Kingston in 1792. The county was originally comprised of Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburg and Marysburgh townships, and was placed in the Midland District. After several petitions from local inhabitants regarding the large size of the townships and the difficulty of administering them, a new township, Hallowell, was created from parts of the existing three in 1797, at the time including both East and West Lake. However, the large size of Hallowell Township and geographic obstacles within it also began to cause administrative problems, and the southern part of the township, including all of East Lake was reorganized to become Athol Township in 1848 (ibid.).

1.2.3 Past Land Use of the Property

The property is an irregularly-shaped lot measuring approximately 240 m north-south by 121 m east-west (~1.83 hectares in size) within an area of recreational/commercial and residential development. Historically, the property is located within part of Lot 7, Concession 1 North of West Lake, Geographic Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County, Ontario.

Tremaine's 1863 Map of the County of Prince Edward, Upper Canada, indicates that the portion of Lot 7, Concession 1 North of West Lake, Geographic Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County, including the current property limits, were owned by a "Samuel B. Osterhout", and does not depict any structures within the limits of the property.

According to the *Beldon and Co. 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, Ontario*, indicates that the portion of Lot 7, Concession 1 North of West Lake, Geographic Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County, including the current property limits, were owned by a "David Conger", and also does not depict any structures within the limits of the property.

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures within properties on these maps were sold by subscription. While information included within these maps may provide information about occupation of the property at a specific point in time, the absence of such information does not indicate that the property was not occupied.

The property, Wander the Resort, consists of a recreational/commercial lot with 10 existing cabin structures, administrative office and outbuildings, a pool, laneways, walkways, and manicured grassed lawn areas located at municipal address 15841 Loyalist Parkway, Bloomfield. The property is bound on the north by Loyalist Parkway, West Lake to the south and existing residential properties to the east and west. The property is an irregularly-shaped lot measuring approximately 240 m north-south by 121 m east-west (~1.83 hectares in size) within an area of recreational/commercial/residential development.

1.3 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 MCM site database. There are no known archaeological sites within the property, however, there are four (4) registered sites within a one-kilometre radius of the property, two of which are located within 300 metres of the property limits (Table 1).

Table 1: Known Archaeological Sites within 1-Km of Property					
<u>Borden Number</u>	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AlGh-36	W.C. Henry	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Midden	
AlGh-35	C. Cleave 2	Archaic, Late; Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Findspot	
AlGh-34	C. Cleave 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Midden	
AlGh-33	B. Cronk	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Midden	

The two registered sites located within 300 metres of the property include the W.C. Henry (AlGh-36) Site, and the C. Cleave 2 (AlGh-35) Site. There is no other information available regarding these sites on the MCM archaeological sites database, and **AS&G Archaeological Consulting** is not aware of any previous archaeological assessments have been conducted on or within 50 metres of the property.

The property, Wander the Resort, consists of a recreational/commercial lot with 10 existing cabin structures, administrative office and outbuildings, a pool, laneways, walkways, and manicured grassed lawn areas located at municipal address 15841 Loyalist Parkway, Bloomfield.

The property is bound on the north by Loyalist Parkway, West Lake to the south and existing residential properties to the east and west. The property is an irregularly-shaped lot measuring approximately 240 m north-south by 121 m east-west (~1.83 hectares in size) within an area of recreational/commercial/residential development.

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 Pontypool Series, a sandy loam poorly sorted calcareous outwash with a strongly rolling to hilly topography, stony and with good drainage. The horizons are well developed in the sandy loam and are subject to sheet and wind erosion (OAC 1947).

A property inspection was undertaken on August 16, 2023, under partly sunny skies and warm temperatures.

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*.

The current Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the property was undertaken on August 16, 2023, under partly sunny skies and warm temperatures.

The entire property was subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisting of a shovel test pit survey conducted at standardized 5-metre intervals, except for areas identified as visibly disturbed, steeply sloped or permanently wet.

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, including lands immediately adjacent to built structures within the property, as applicable.
- 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) – There are areas of extensive and deep disturbance. Topsoil has been graded throughout the property around and where the existing structures, laneways and walkways are located.
- 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) – The permanently wet and steeply sloped areas.
- 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. Due to extensive disturbance to the property, test pits were judgmentally spaced at maximum 10-metre intervals throughout the subject 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 found to be disturbed and were backfilled.

Areas of significant disturbance are documented in Section 9.0 of this report.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

This section documents all cultural resources discovered as a result of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the property.

No archaeological resources or sites were identified during the current Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

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

Document Type	Description
Field Notes	This report constitutes the field notes for this project
Photographs	16 digital photographs
Maps	The report figures represent all 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

No archaeological sites were identified. Standard 2 is not addressed because no sites were identified.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

The current Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisting of a test-pitting survey performed at standardized 5 metre intervals, did not identify any archaeological resources within the property. **Therefore, this report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.**

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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, Culture and Sport, 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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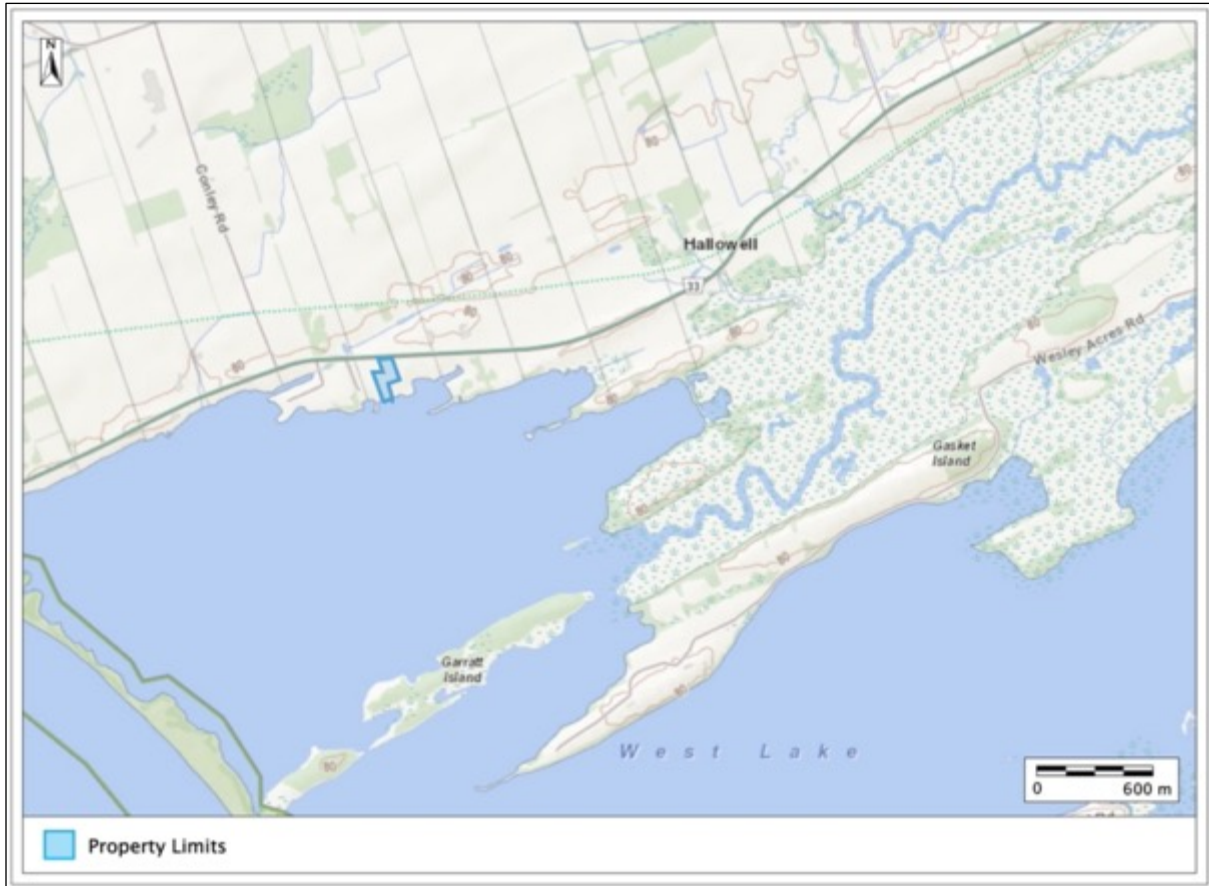
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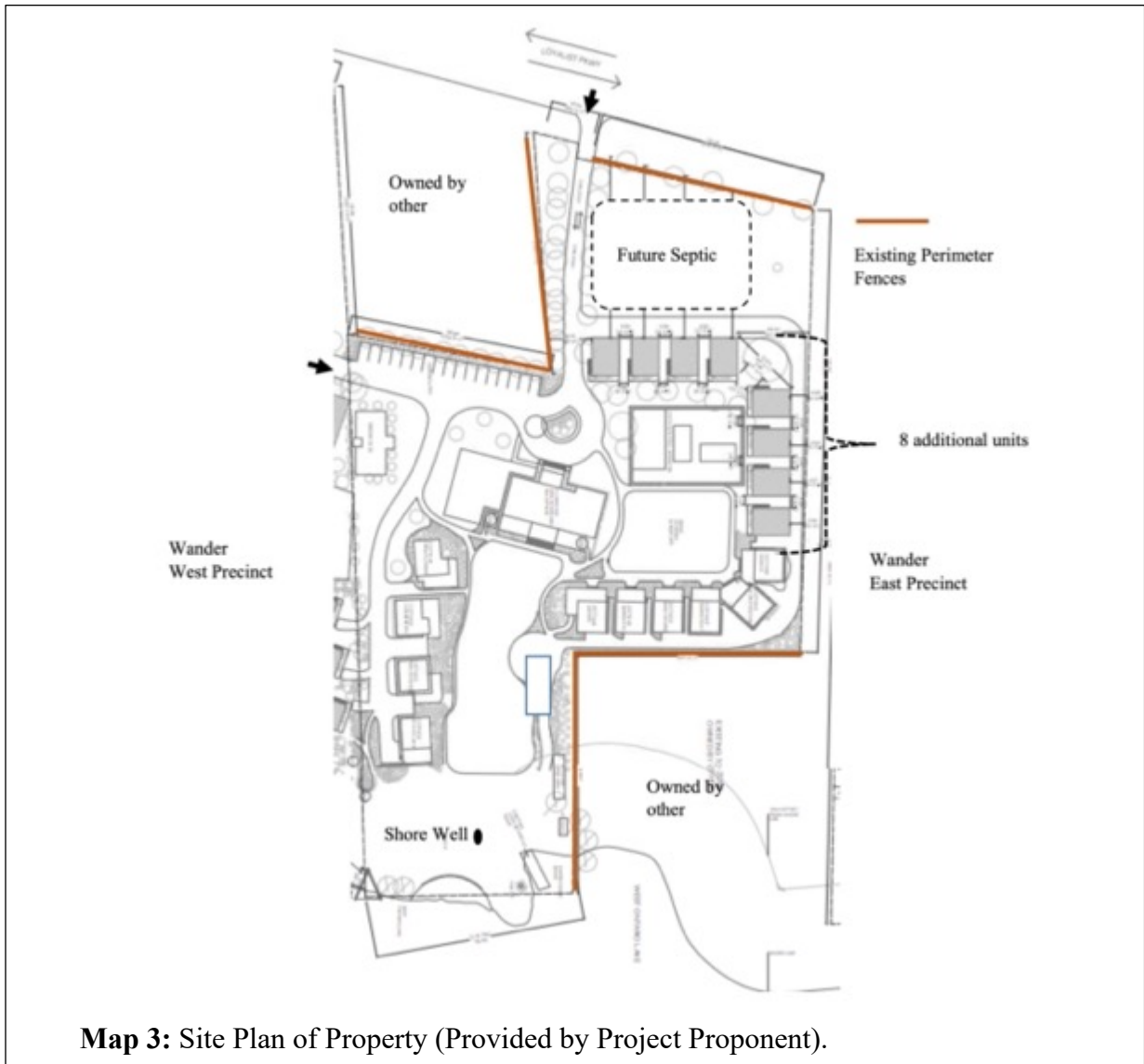
8.0 MAPS



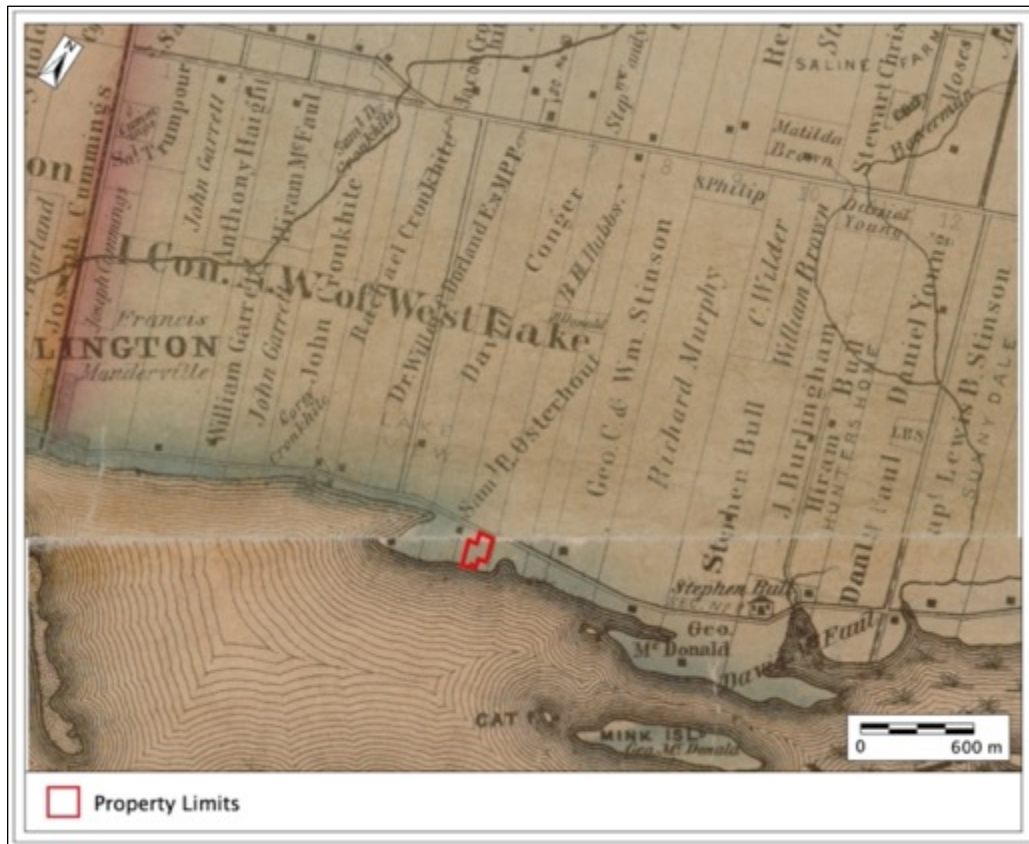
Map 1: General Location of Property Limits (MNR 2022).



Map 2: 2019 Aerial Imagery of Property Limits (MNRF 2022).



Map 3: Site Plan of Property (Provided by Project Proponent).



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



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



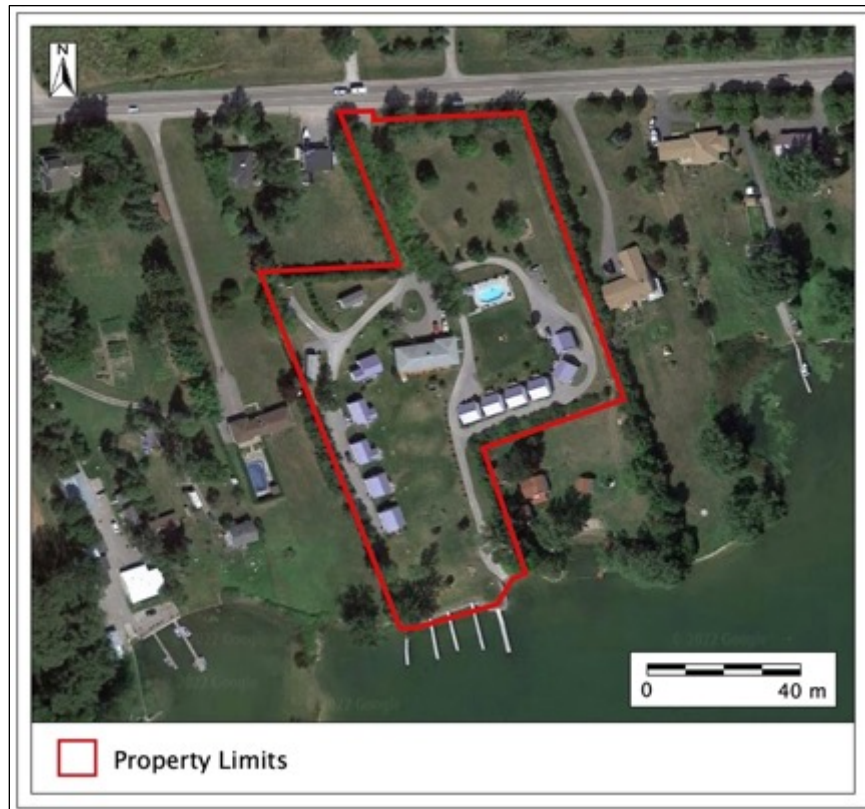
Map 6: 2005 Aerial Imagery of Property Limits (PEC 2022).



Map 7: 2008 Aerial Imagery of Property Limits (PEC 2022).



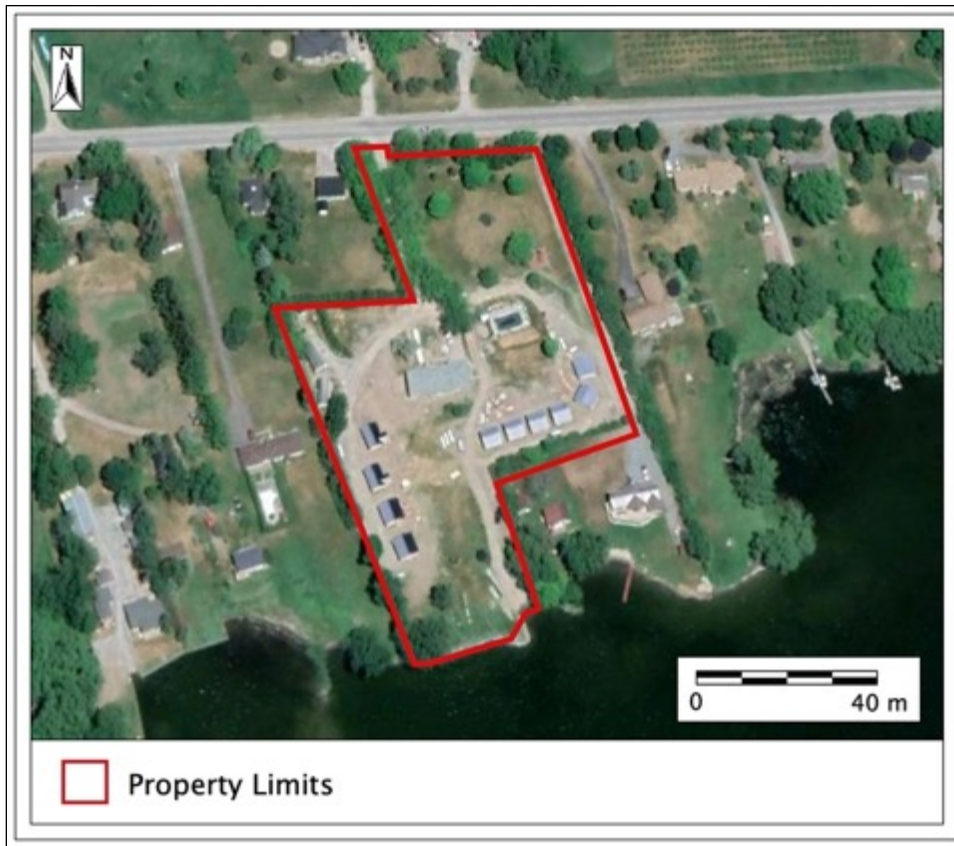
Map 8: 2013 Aerial Imagery of Property Limits (PEC 2022).



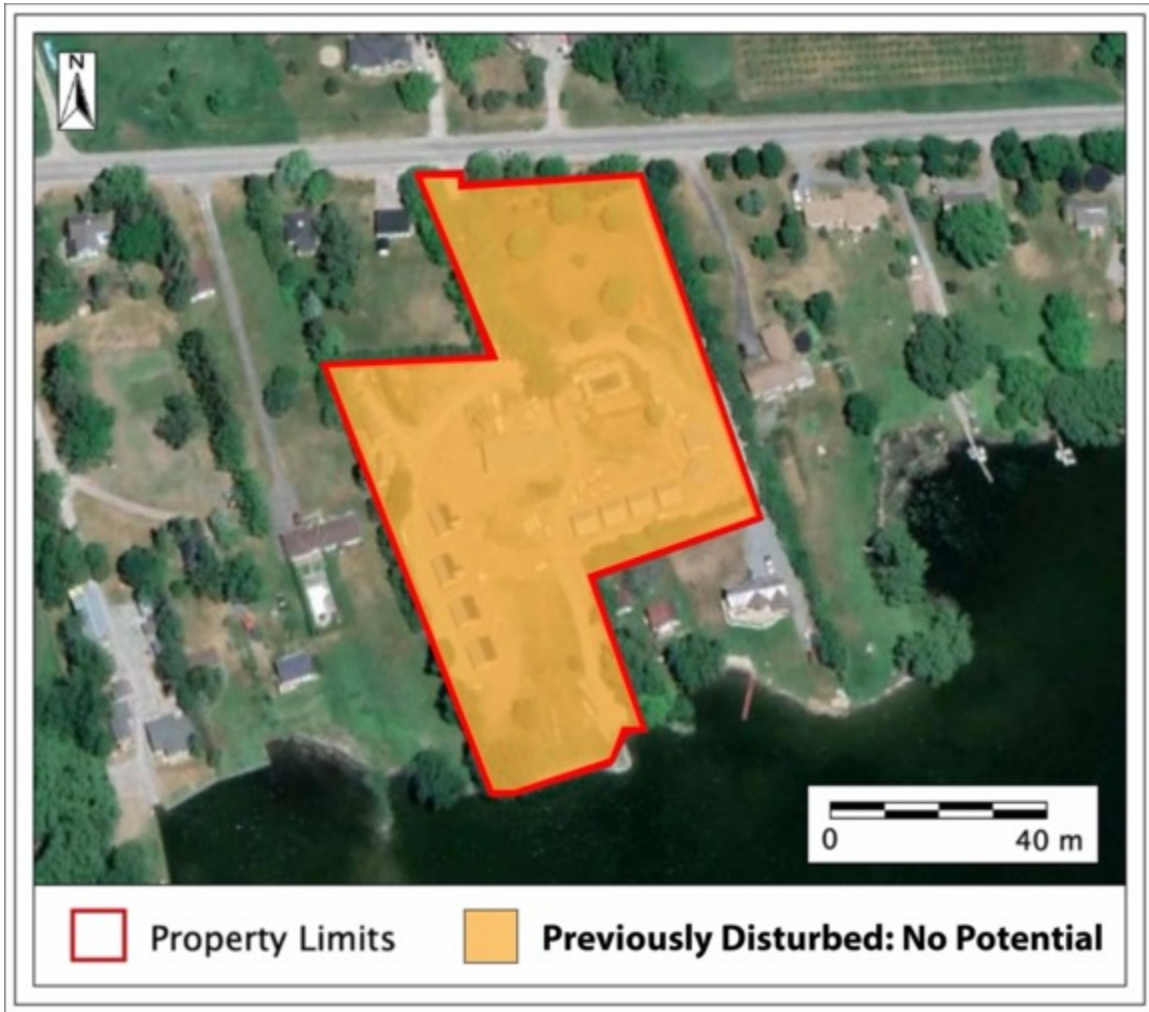
Map 9: 2015 Aerial Imagery of Property Limits (GoogleEarth Pro 2022).



Map 10: 2018 Aerial Imagery of Property Limits (PEC 2022).



Map 11: 2020 Aerial Imagery of Property Limits (GoogleEarth Pro 2022).



Map 12: Stage 1 Background Study Results Overlaid on Recent Aerial Imagery.



Map 13: Location and Direction of Photo Images taken during Stage 1 Property Inspection.



Map 14: Results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment overlaid on aerial imagery.

9.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Shows conditions for test pit survey.



Image 2: Indication of buried services.



Image 3: Conditions for test pit survey.



Image 4: Test pit survey in progress.



Image 5: Shows conditions for test pit survey.



Image 6: Representative photo of gravel fills noted throughout property.