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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

16880 Loyalist Parkway, Wellington, in Part of Lot 8, Concession 1 Lakeside,
Geographic Township of Ameliasburgh, Historical Township of Hillier, Prince
Edward County, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared by:

Archaeological Licensee: Matthew Muttart, M. A., P1208

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PIF# P1208-0277-2023

Project No. 136-01-23

29 June 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological resource assessment, including background research and property inspection, for a proposed development and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The subject property is 3.91 hectares (“ha”) in size and is located at 16880 Loyalist Parkway, Wellington, in Part of Lot 8, Concession 1 Lakeside, Geographic Township of Ameliasburgh, Historical Township of Hillier, Prince Edward County, Ontario (Figure 1). The Proponent provided the property limits and verified the subject property area defined within this report.

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1208, held by Matthew Muttart. No fieldwork was conducted for this desktop assessment. The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (“MCM”) assigned Project Information Number (“PIF”) P1208-0277-2023 to this project.

Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- Proximity to the historically significant Danforth Road/Loyalist Parkway
- Proximity to the historic Town of Wellington
- Proximity to two historical homesteads
- Proximity to Lake Ontario

The agricultural field accounts for 2.83 ha, 72.4 per cent, of the subject property. As the fields are ploughable land, the Stage 2 assessment of the fields should be completed by pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. The scrubland areas account for 1.08 ha, 27.6 per cent, of the subject property. These portions meet the requirements of Section 2.1.2 1a and 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, that ploughing or cultivation is not viable. Because these portions of the property cannot be ploughed, the Stage 2 assessment of these areas should be completed by test pit survey at 5 m grid intervals.

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism:

1. Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the form of a pedestrian survey should be conducted on the agricultural field. The land to be assessed must be recently ploughed and must be disked after ploughing if the soils are heavy clay. Direction should be provided to the contractor undertaking the ploughing that the ploughing should be deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. The ploughed lands must be weathered by one heavy rainfall or several light rains to improve the visibility of archaeological resources. At least 80% of the ground surface must be visible to conduct a pedestrian survey. If the fields to be assessed do not meet the above

conditions, then the land may need to be reploughed prior to survey. The ploughed lands should be surveyed at 5 metre (“m”) intervals.

When archaeological resources are found, the survey intervals will be decreased to 1 m intervals over a minimum of 20 m radius around the archaeological find to determine if it is an isolated find or part of a larger scatter. The 1 m interval survey should continue until the full extent of the surface scatter has been identified. All formal artifact types and diagnostic categories are to be collected and enough artifacts should be left in-situ to relocate the site if it is necessary to conduct further assessment.

2. Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the form of a test pit survey should be conducted in all areas where ploughing is not possible or viable, including wooded and scrubland areas. The test pits should be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals. Test pits should be at least 30 centimetres (“cm”) in diameter and should be dug into the first 5 cm of subsoil. Test pits should be conducted to within 1 m of any disturbances or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. Each pit should be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. Soils should be screened through wire mesh with an aperture no greater than 6 mm to facilitate artifact recovery. All artifacts should be collected according to their associated test pit. All test pits should be backfilled unless otherwise instructed.

When artifacts are found, the survey grid should be continued to determine whether there are further positive test pits. This may produce sufficient archaeological resources to meet criteria for requiring a Stage 3 archaeological assessment. When insufficient archaeological resources are found through continued grid survey to meet criteria for Stage 3 assessment, survey coverage around the positive test pit should be continued, by means of eight additional test pits and one or more 1 m by 1 m square test unit placed above the positive test pit.



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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Professional Licence:	Matthew Muttart, M.A., P1208
Field Director:	Leah Peacock, B.A, R1273
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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

16880 Loyalist Parkway, Wellington, in Part of Lot 8, Concession 1
Lakeside, Geographic Township of Ameliasburgh, Historical Township
of Hillier, Prince Edward County, Ontario

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological resource assessment, including background research and property inspection, for a proposed development and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The subject property is 3.91 hectares (“ha”) in size and is located at 16880 Loyalist Parkway, Wellington, in Part of Lot 8, Concession 1 Lakeside, Geographic Township of Ameliasburgh, Historical Township of Hillier, Prince Edward County, Ontario (Figure 1). The Proponent provided the property limits and verified the subject property area defined within this report.

The objective of a Stage 1 background study is to provide information about the subject property’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions. A Stage 1 study evaluates the subject property’s archaeological potential in order to recommend appropriate strategies for the Stage 2 survey.

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1208, held by Matthew Muttart. No fieldwork was conducted for this desktop assessment. The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (“MCM”) assigned Project Information Number (“PIF”) P1208-0277-2023 to this project.

All reporting was completed using MCM’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This report documents the research, the field methods and results, and the conclusions and recommendations based on the Stage 1 archaeological assessment. All documents and records related to this project will be curated at the offices of Archaeological Consultants Canada, in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Background Research

Stage 1 background research was conducted to determine the potential for finding and identifying archaeological resources including sites within the current subject property and to determine the necessity of conducting a Stage 2 survey. This is done by reviewing geographic,

archaeological, and historical data for the property and the surrounding area. The background research was conducted to:

- amass all the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area.
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered sites within and around the subject property.
- develop an historical framework for assigning levels of potential significance to any new sites discovered during fieldwork.

1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Over their thousands of years of occupation in the general region, Indigenous peoples have left behind physical evidence of their lifeway activities and settlements at many locations. Based upon a published synthesis of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright, 1968), Table 1 is a general outline of the cultural history of southern Ontario that is applicable to the subject property. Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group.

It is likely that Ontario was occupied soon after the retreat of the Ice Age glaciers. The earliest known human occupation in the area was during the Paleoindian period (between 12,000 and 9,500 years ago) wherein small groups of nomadic peoples hunted big game such as caribou in a cool sub-arctic climate. Sites are typically found near glacial features such as the shorelines of glacial lakes or kettle ponds which allowed access to the low-lying environments favoured by the caribou and other wildlife. These people were few and their small, temporary campsites are relatively rare. Paleoindian sites are recognized by the presence of distinctive artifacts such as fluted projectile points, beaked scrapers, and graters and by the preference for light colored cherts, such as Collingwood chert. The Paleoindian Period is divided into two sub-periods, Early Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian.

People during the Archaic period (*circa* 10,000 to 2,800 years ago) were still primarily nomadic hunters, but they adapted to a more temperate climate. Groups were dispersed during winter months and converged around watercourses from the spring to fall in large fishing campsites. The Archaic period is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched, or stemmed projectile points. The Archaic Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Archaic. During the Archaic Period groups began to establish territorial settlements and introduce burial ceremonialism. There is a marked increase in the number and size of sites, especially during the Late Archaic period.

The Woodland period is distinguished by the introduction of pottery vessels for storage and cooking. Sites of the Woodland period (*circa* 2,900 to 400 years ago) are usually the most numerous because the population levels in southern Ontario had significantly increased, especially along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Woodland Period is also marked by the establishment of complex long distance trading networks. The Woodland Period is divided



into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland Period, there is increasing sedentarism and the establishment of horticulture, a reliance on tribal warfare, and the introduction of semi-permanent villages with large protective palisades. The Late Woodland period also envelops the emergence of Iroquoian tribes and confederacies.

Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southwestern Ontario

PERIOD	SUBDIVISION I	SUBDIVISION II	YEARS BEFORE PRESENT	COMMENTS
PALEOINDIAN	Early Paleoindian	Fluted Point Horizon	12,000-10,500	big game hunters
	Late Paleoindian	Holcombe & Hi-Lo Horizons	10,500-9,500	small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC	Early Archaic	Side Notched Horizon	10,000-9,700	nomadic hunters and gatherers
		Corner-Notched Horizon	9,700-8,900	
		Bifurcate Horizon	8,900-8,000	
	Middle Archaic	Middle Archaic I/Stemmed Horizon	8,000-5,500	territorial settlements
		Middle Archaic II	5,500-4,500	polished ground stone tools
	Late Archaic	Narrow Point Horizon	4,500-3,500	
		Broad Point Horizon	4,000-3,500	
		Small Point Horizon (including Haldimand and Glacial Kame Complexes)	3,500-2,800	burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND	Early Woodland	Meadowood Complex	2,900-2,400	introduction of pottery
		Middlesex Complex	2,500-2,000	
	Middle Woodland	SW Ontario: Saugeen	2,300-1,500	long distance trade networks
		Western Basin: Couture	2,300-1,500	
	Transitional Woodland	SW Ontario:		
		Princess Point	1,500/1,400-1,200	incipient agriculture
		Western Basin:		
	Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquois Tradition	Riviere au Vase	1500/1400-1200/1100	
		Early: Glen Meyer	1200/100-750/700	transition to village life
		Middle I: Uren	720/700-710/670	large villages with palisades
		Middle II: Middleport	710/670-670/600	wide distribution of ceramic styles
	Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition	Late: Neutral	600-450	
		Younge Phase	1200/1100-800	
Springwells Phase		800-600		
HISTORIC	European Contact	Wolf Phase	600-450	
		Historic Neutral	450-350	tribal warfare
		Initial Contact	380-300	tribal displacement
		European Settlement	200 >	European settlement
		First Nations Resettlement	200 >	

(Compiled from Adams, 1994, Ellis *et al.*, 1990, Wright, 1968)

The historic period (from A.D. 1650 to 1900) begins with the arrival of Euro-Canadian groups. While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the fifteenth century, it was not until the voyages of Jacques Cartier in the 1530s that Europeans visited Ontario Iroquoians in their home territories. Sites of this period document European exploration, trade, and the displacement and devastation of native groups caused by warfare and infectious disease. The most common sites of this period include Euro-Canadian homesteads, industries, churches, schools, and cemeteries.

During pre-contact and early contact times, the vicinity of the subject property would have contained a mixture of deciduous trees, coniferous trees, and open areas. In the early nineteenth century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived via easily accessible colonization routes from York and began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the subject property and surrounding land were primarily used for agricultural purposes. Mixed farming was common, with wheat crops and beef cattle dominating the landscape (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:177).

The subject property was historically located in part of Lot 8, Concession 1 Lakeside, Township of Hillier, Prince Edward County, Ontario. Prince Edward County was named in 1792 for Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, who was fourth son of George III and father of Queen Victoria (Mika & Mika, 1981). The county initially had three townships named in honour of George III's three daughters: Ameliasburgh, Marysburgh, and Sophiasburgh.

The Township of Hillier was formally established in 1824 and named for Major Hillier, Secretary to Sir Peregrine Maitland, then the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. Like much of the county, Hillier was settled primarily by United Empire Loyalists. Among the pioneering families were Pettingalls and Hutchinsons. The township was predominantly agricultural, with hops a popular crop to grow and sell to American breweries. The township's main highway, now known as Loyalist Parkway or Highway 33, began in 1798 when Asa Danforth constructed the Danforth military road between Wellington and Conesecon as part of a route linking York (Toronto) and the Trent River (Mika & Mika, 1981).

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian occupation within and near the subject property. Figures 2 and 3 represent the Euro-Canadian settlement in and around the current subject property in the late nineteenth century. Tremaine's 1863 *Historical County Map of Prince Edward County* shows that the subject property was at this time owned by Robert Pettingell. The historical Danforth military road, now known as Loyalist Parkway, is directly adjacent to the subject property. A homestead is illustrated opposite of this road, approximately 50 m northwest of the subject property. The subject property abuts Lake Ontario to the south. Approximately 200 m east of the subject property is Skiff Harbour (Figure 2). The nearest settlement at this time is the Town of Wellington, approximately 1.5 km to the east.

H. Belden & Co.'s 1878 map of Hillier Township in the *Illustrated historical atlas of Prince Edward County* indicates that the subject property was now at this time owned by H.

Hutchinson. The subject property is still bounded by Danforth to the north and Lake Ontario to the south. A homestead is now depicted approximately 30 m to the north. The Town of Wellington remains the nearest settlement, but its boundaries have grown and it is now abuts the eastern edge of the subject property (Figure 3).

While no structures are shown within the subject property on the historical atlas mapping, this does not necessarily mean that one or more additional structures were not present at that time, earlier or later. Not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference regarding the level of detail provided on the maps.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The study area is within the Prince Edward Peninsula physiographic region of Ontario (Chapman and Putnam, 1984: 113). This region is a plain or low plateau of limestone projecting into the eastern part of Lake Ontario and almost separated from the mainland by the Bay of Quinte. Over half of the county has shallow soils (under 30 inches) and mostly only a few inches of unconsolidated materials over bedrock. Other areas possess deeper soils well suited to agriculture (Chapman and Putnam, 1984).

The *Soil Survey of Prince Edward County* (Richards & Morwick, 1948) indicates that there is one soil type within the subject property: Ameliasburgh clay loam (see Figure 4). This soil type is described as a moderately shallow, stony soil situated directly over bedrock. It tends to have good drainage.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Primary water sources include lakes, rivers, creeks, and streams. Secondary water sources include intermittent streams, creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Past water sources, such as raised beach ridges, relic water channels, and glacial shorelines are also considered to have archaeological potential. Swamps and marshes are also important as resource extraction areas. The nearest water source is Lake Ontario, directly adjacent to the southern edge of the subject property (Figure 1).

1.3.2 Current Land Use

Currently land use of the subject property is agricultural. It is bounded to the north by Loyalist Parkway and by Lake Ontario to the south. The properties to the east and west are residential and industrial in nature. The larger area is a mix of agricultural lands with some residential areas.

Figures 1 and 5 provide the location of the subject property on topographic mapping and aerial photograph. A visual property inspection was not completed for this assessment.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

1.3.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Previously registered archaeological sites can be used to indicate archaeological potential. To determine if any previous assessments have yielded archaeological sites, either within or surrounding the current subject property, two main sources were consulted. These include the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (“OASD”) and the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, both of which are maintained by MCM.

The *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 km by 18.5 km blocks based on longitude and latitude. Each Borden block is designated with a four-letter label and sites identified within the block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. The subject property is located within the *ALGi* Borden block.

No archaeological site has been registered within the subject property or within 1 km of the subject property (MCM 2023a).

1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that there are no archaeological reports detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the subject property. No reports detailing fieldwork within 50 m of the subject property have been filed with MCM at the time this report was written (MCM, 2023b). Reports were searched based on registered site information, historic lots and concessions, and nearby streets.

1.3.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a subject property. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a preliminary indication that significant sites might be found within the subject property, and consequently, that it may be necessary to allocate time and resources for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The framework for assigning levels of potential archaeological significance is drawn from provincial guidelines found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011: Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.).
 - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)



- secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
- features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)
- accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert)
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is in a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark site
- 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 parts 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
- sewage and infrastructure development
- activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on a property. The subject property is in close proximity to the historically significant Danforth Road/Loyalist Parkway as well as the Town of Wellington. It is in close proximity to multiple historical homesteads and is located directly on the shores of Lake Ontario.

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources on a property. The subject property is comprised of fertile soils suitable for human habitation and is situated directly on the shores of Lake Ontario.

Given the above, background archival research indicates that the subject property exhibits general archaeological potential for the discovery of both pre/post-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required.



2.0 RECORD OF FINDS

2.1 Areas of Low Archaeological Potential

The subject property measures 3.91 ha. Areas of low to no archaeological potential include lands that have been previously disturbed and lands that are low-lying and permanently wet.

Current and past aerial imagery indicates no areas that have been previously disturbed, and no lands that are low-lying and permanently wet.

2.2 Areas of Archaeological Potential

Areas of archaeological potential include agricultural field and scrubland. These areas require Stage 2 assessment and account for 100.0 per cent ha of the subject property.

The agricultural field accounts for 2.83 ha, 72.4 per cent, of the subject property. As the fields are ploughable land, the Stage 2 assessment of the fields should be completed by pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.

The scrubland around the edges of the subject property and in the southeastern corner account for 1.08 ha, 27.6 per cent of the subject property. These portions meet the requirements of Section 2.1.2 1a and 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, that ploughing or cultivation is not viable. Because these portions of the property cannot be ploughed, the Stage 2 assessment of these areas should be completed by test pit survey at 5 m grid intervals.

2.3 Documentary Record

All fieldwork-related activities were documented and kept, including field notes and observations and detailed maps. Appropriate photographic records were kept of the excavation, and all pictures were recorded in a photo log.

A detailed list of field records is presented in Table 2. All digital items have been duplicated and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, ACC will keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the license and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the license, except where the objects and records are donated to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	136-01-23	
Licensee	Matthew Muttart	
MCM PIF number	P1208-0277-2023	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
field notes & photo logs	1	pages (paper, with digital copies)
maps	1	sketch map of study area
	1	aerial photograph of subject property



3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- Proximity to the historically significant Danforth Road/Loyalist Parkway
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4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MCM is requested to deem this report compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and to issue a letter accepting this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism:

1. Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the form of a pedestrian survey should be conducted on the agricultural field. The land to be assessed must be recently ploughed and must be disked after ploughing if the soils are heavy clay. Direction should be provided to the contractor undertaking the ploughing that the ploughing should be deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. The ploughed lands must be weathered by one heavy rainfall or several light rains to improve the visibility of archaeological resources. At least 80% of the ground surface must be visible to conduct a pedestrian survey. If the fields to be assessed do not meet the above conditions, then the land may need to be reploughed prior to survey. The ploughed lands should be surveyed at 5 metre (“m”) intervals.

When archaeological resources are found, the survey intervals will be decreased to 1 m intervals over a minimum of 20 m radius around the archaeological find to determine if it is an isolated find or part of a larger scatter. The 1 m interval survey should continue until the full extent of the surface scatter has been identified. All formal artifact types and diagnostic categories are to be collected and enough artifacts should be left in-situ to relocate the site if it is necessary to conduct further assessment.

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When artifacts are found, the survey grid should be continued to determine whether there are further positive test pits. This may produce sufficient archaeological resources to meet criteria for requiring a Stage 3 archaeological assessment. When insufficient archaeological resources are found through continued grid survey to meet criteria for Stage 3 assessment, survey coverage around the positive test pit should be continued, by

means of eight additional test pits and one or more 1 m by 1 m square test unit placed above the positive test pit.



5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following advice on compliance with current legislation is provided for consideration:

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 2005, c O.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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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 a 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 consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.
- e. It is an offence to destroy or alter an archaeological site without approval from the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. 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 license.

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Adams, Nick

1994 *Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario*. Publication No.16, Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

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7.0 FIGURES



Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property on a 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map

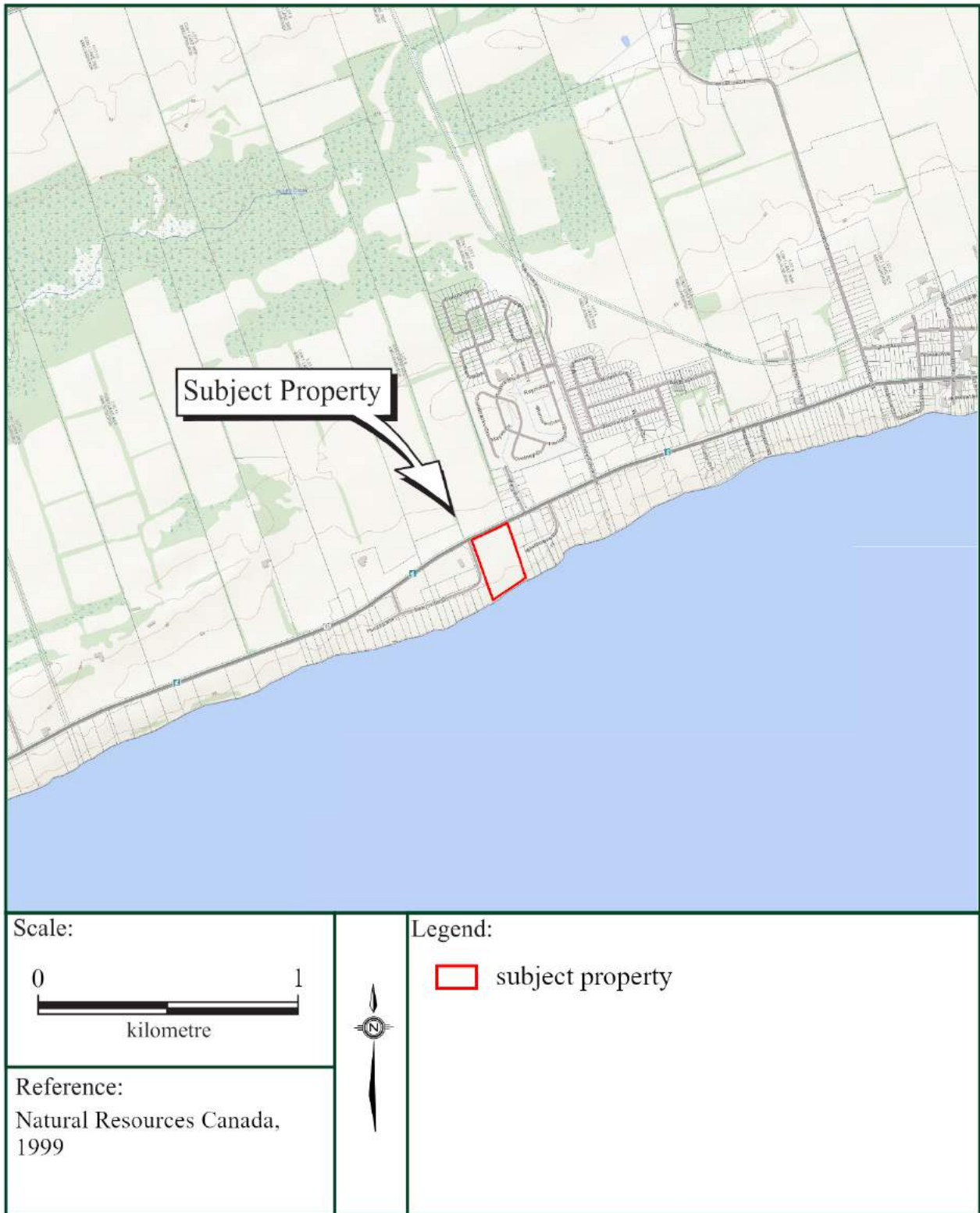


Figure 2: Location of the Subject Property on Tremaine's 1863 Historical Map of the County of Prince Edward, Upper Canada

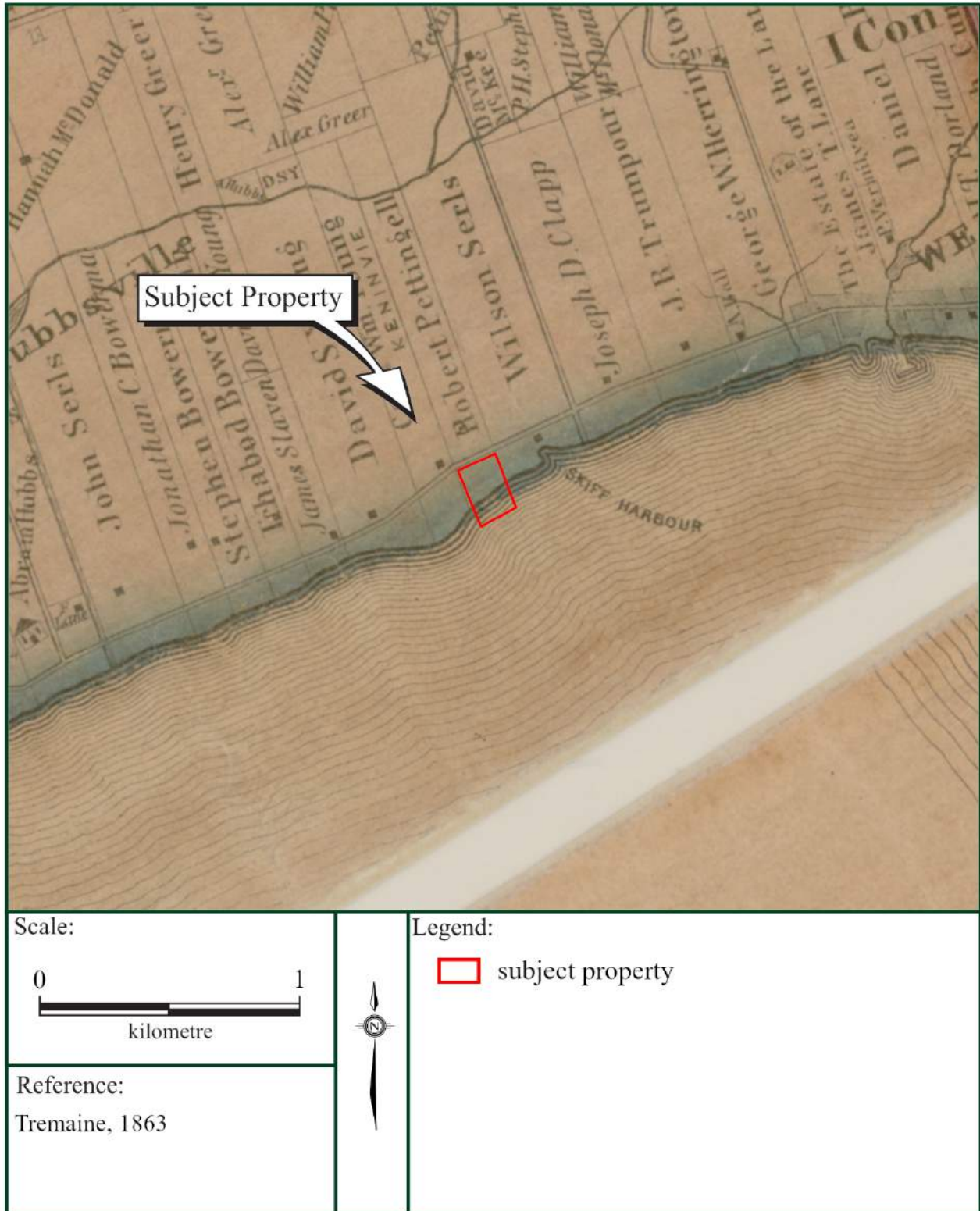
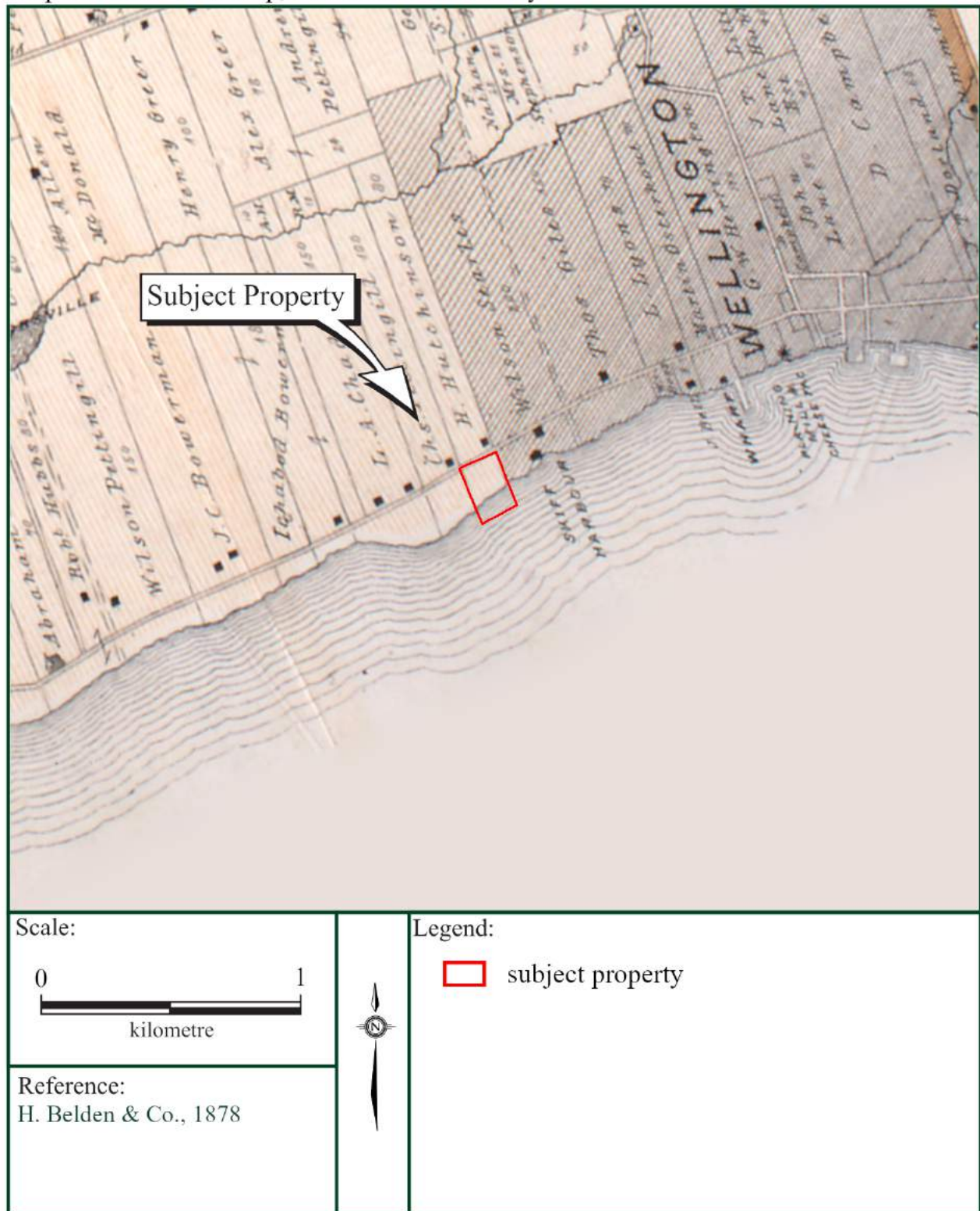
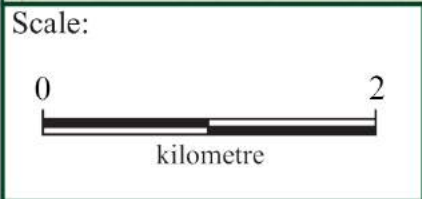
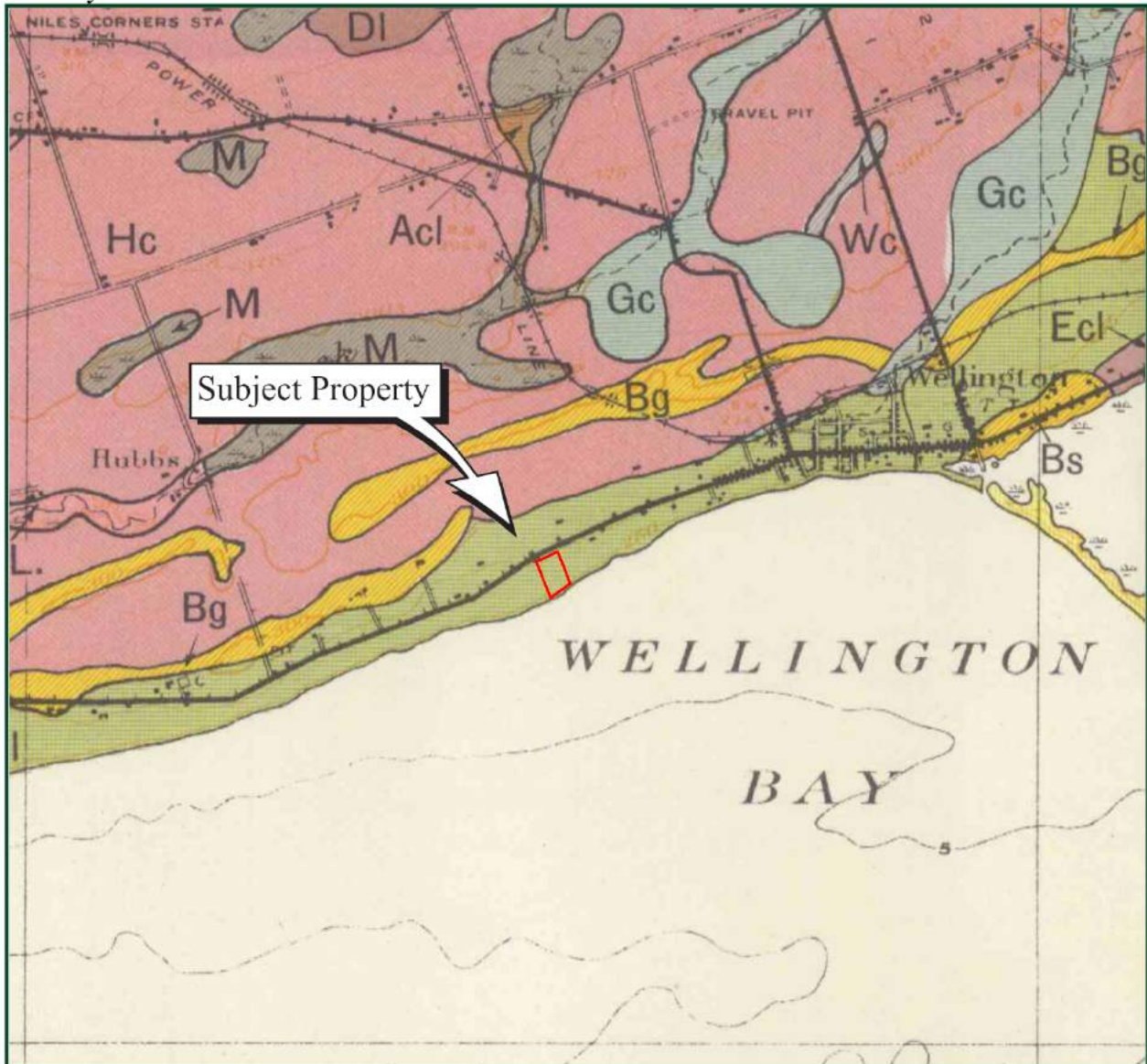


Figure 3: Location of the Subject Property on H. Belden & Co.'s 1878 Historical Atlas Map of Hillier Township, Prince Edward County



Location 4: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of the Soils of Prince Edward County



Reference:
OMAFRA, 2012

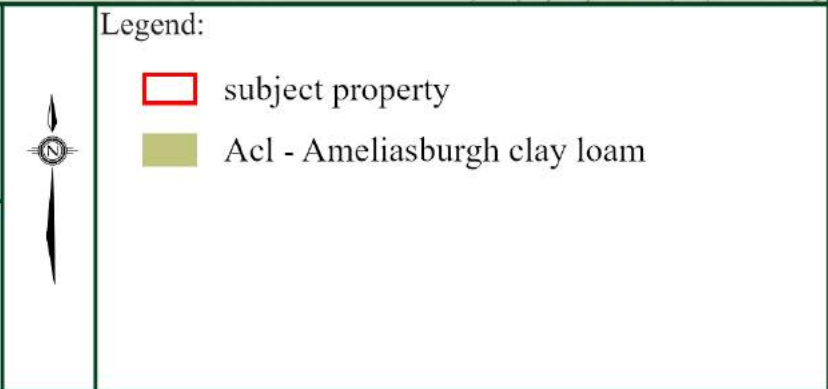


Figure 5: Aerial Photograph Showing the Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property

