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Apr 9, 2025

Helen Haines (P124)
AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc.
16 Clanwilliam Scarborough ON M1R 4R2

RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 318 Lake Street, (Formerly Part of Lots 23 and 24, Concession 2 Military Tract, Geographic Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County) Now in the Municipality of Prince Edward County, Ontario", Dated Nov 25, 2024, Filed with MCM on Jan 4, 2025, MCM Project Information Form Number P124-0196-2022, MCM File Number 0017987

Dear Helen Haines (P124):

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment of the study area as depicted in Map 6: Results of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the above titled report and recommends the following:

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.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Victoria Cafik
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Alan Hirschfield, Homes First Development Corporation
Dale Egan, County of Prince Edward

¹ *In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.*

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 318 Lake Street,
(Formerly Part of Lots 23 and 24, Concession 2 Military Tract,
Geographic Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County)
Now in the Municipality of Prince Edward County, Ontario**

Prepared by:



MCM Licensee: Dr. Helen R. Haines
MCM Archaeological Consulting Licence: P124
MCM Project Information Number: P124-0196-2022

ORIGINAL REPORT
Report Dated: November 25, 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 318 Lake Street, (Formerly Part of Lots 23 and 24, Concession 2 Military Tract, Geographic Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County), Now in the Municipality of Prince Edward County, Ontario.

The property is approximately 13.55 hectares in size and consists of undeveloped agricultural field, grassy and wooded areas, as well as a permanently wet area including Marsh Creek. The property is bound by vacant undeveloped grassy and wooded lands to the north and east, by an existing farm lot and County Road 22 to the south, and by Lake Street/County Road 10 to the west.

The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done in advance of a mixed residential development comprising affordable/market apartments of 6 storey's and a range of low rise single family townhouses.

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 dictated that the Stage 2 assessment be performed by a combination of a test-pitting and pedestrian survey performed at standardized five metre intervals throughout the property limits.

The Stage 1 background study found that the property exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and interest and concluded that it requires a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 property assessment, which consisted of systematic test pit and pedestrian surveys, 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

Project Manager:	Dr. Helen R. Haines (P124)
Project Director:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly (R149)
Field Directors:	Mr. William Moody (R1215) Mr. Norbert Stanchly
Field Archaeologists:	Mr. Tyler Besser Ms. Amanda Phillips Ms. Jacqueline McCowan Ms. Mirna Lopez Ms. Meghan Bush
Report Preparation:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly Mr. Pete Demarte (R1073)
Graphics:	Mr. Pete Demarte Mr. Norbert Stanchly

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 Inc.** 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 (Section 7.5.6, Standards 1-3)

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 318 Lake Street, (Formerly Part of Lots 23 and 24, Concession 2 Military Tract, Geographic Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County), Now in the Municipality of Prince Edward County, Ontario.

The property is approximately 13.55 hectares in size and consists of undeveloped agricultural field, grassy and wooded areas, as well as a permanently wet area including Marsh Creek. The property is bound by vacant undeveloped grassy and wooded lands to the north and east, by an existing farm lot and County Road 22 to the south, and by Lake Street/County Road 10 to the west.

The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done in advance of a mixed residential development comprising affordable/market apartments of 6 storey's and a range of low rise single family townhouses.

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 (Section 7.5.7, Standards 1-2)

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the property

was conducted 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.

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:

- 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 within an area of early Euro-Canadian historic settlement and transportation routes.
- The property includes a primary water source (i.e., Marsh Creek).
- There are eleven (11) registered archaeological sites within a two-kilometre radius of the property; four (4) of which are within a one-kilometre radius, with one (1) being within 300 metres of the property limits.

In summary there are areas of archaeological potential remaining within the property. The Stage 1 background study did not identify any areas of previously disturbed lands within the property that have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and have removed archaeological potential, however, there are areas identified as low-lying and permanently wet (i.e., Marsh Creek). These areas have limited archaeological potential.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Period

The Pre-Contact 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 Palaeoindian 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).

1.2.2 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, traveling 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, and 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 on 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.”

Oftentimes, 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.****

1.2.3 Post-Contact History of the County of Prince Edward and Hallowell Township

Prince Edward County was established in 1792 by lieutenant-general John Graves Simcoe, as part of the new province of Upper Canada. It was named after the fourth son of King George III, Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, who was commander-in-chief of British North America. The County originally consisted of the townships of Ameliasburgh, Marysburgh, and Sophiasburgh, and it was placed in the Midland District. The earliest non-indigenous settlers were United Empire Loyalists from the United States, and the county was almost fully occupied by farmers early in its post-contact history (Chapman and Putnam 1984). Prince Edward County eventually grew to include the Townships of Athol, Hallowell, Hillier, North Marysburgh, and South Marysburgh (Middleton and Landon 1927).

In 1831, the County of Prince Edward was separated from Midland to form its own district, with Picton as its judicial centre, and its largest settlement. The population at the time was approximately 10,000 (Belden & Co. 1878). By the mid-19th century, Irish immigrants became the dominant group of new settlers. Census records indicate a population of 18,887 in 1851, 20,869 in 1861, followed by a decline to 20,336 in 1871

and 18,933 by 1878, reflecting the general provincial trend of rural to urban migration (ibid.).

Hallowell Township was established in 1797 from parts of the original three townships (Ameliasburgh, Marysburgh, and Sophiasburgh), and it originally included both East Lake and West Lake (Middleton and Landon 1927). The Township had several advantages that attracted settlers, including superior farmland, diverse forests, and rich lacustrine resources in East Lake and West Lake (Belden & Co. 1878). In 1878, its farmland was valued 20% higher than the nearest township. In 1822, the township was described by Robert Gourlay (1822:487-489) as primarily agricultural, with wheat, peas, oats, Indian corn, barley, potatoes, turnips, and flax crops, in addition to extensive pastures and orchards. Gourlay (1822) noted that the Township had a Methodist and a Quaker meeting house, a planned Presbyterian church, one carding and one fulling machine, as well as two brick houses at the time. As Hallowell Township grew, the southern part of it, including all of East Lake, was reorganized in 1848 to become Athol Township (Belden & Co. 1878:xxi).

Smith (1851) describes Hallowell Township as “well settled” by 1851, with a population of 3,271 (excluding Picton). There were four grist mills, eight sawmills, two fulling and carding mills, two tanneries, twelve schools, and more than 10,000 acres and more than 12,000 acres producing farm goods including wheat, rye, oats, peas, Indian corn, potatoes, maple sugar, wool, cheese and butter (Smith 1851:262-270). By 1878, the total population of Hallowell Township was 3,515, and 31,157 acres out of 42,976 had been improved (Belden & Co. 1878: xiv). Numerous villages had developed around East Lake and West Lake, the largest of which was Wellington, second only in size to Picton.

One of the primary transportation routes in Prince Edward County, Ontario Route 33 or King’s Highway 33, now Loyalist Parkway, pre-dates the village of Bloomfield (Muller 1993). In addition to the road, access to water from Bloomfield Creek and other streams flowing into West Lake was integral to the village’s growth (Belden & Co. 1878; Muller 1993; Smith 1851). By 1851, the village had approximately 200 residents, and by 1878, there was a shoe store, two general stores, two water-powered grist mills, two steam sawmills, a steam shingle and stave factory, planing mills, tannery, woollen factory, cheese factory, two brick yards, a post office, two telegraph offices, four churches, a town hall and several affluent residences (Belden & Co. 1878:xiv; Smith 1851:260).

In the late 19th century, Prince Edward County and Hallowell Township remained largely agricultural, in contrast to the urbanization spreading throughout the province (Belden & Co. 1878). Their economy continued to centre around agricultural goods, which then included grapes and wine, as well as commercial fishing, timber, and eventually, recreational tourism (Cruikshank and Stokes 1984).

1.2.4 Past Land Use of the Property

Historically, the property lies within part of Lots 23 and 24, Concession 2 Military Tract, Hallowell Township, Prince Edward County.

Tremaine's 1863 Map of the County of Prince Edward, Upper Canada indicates that the portion of Lot 23, Concession 2 Military Tract, Geographic Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County, including the current property limits, were owned by a "Robert Werden", and depicts one structure within the limits of the property. Additionally, the map indicates that the portion of Lot 24, Concession 2 Military Tract, Geographic Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County, including the current property limits, were owned by a "Margaret Spafford", however, there are no structures depicted within the property limits.

According to the *Belden & Co. 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, Ontario*, the portion of Lot 23, Concession 2 Military Tract, Geographic Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County, including the current property limits, were owned by an "A. Southard", and does not depict any structures or features within the limits of the property. Additionally, the map indicates that the portion of Lot 24, Concession 2 Military Tract, Geographic Township of Hallowell, Prince Edward County, including the current property limits, were owned by both a "C. Mitchell" and "R. O'Hagan", and also does not depict any structures within the property limits.

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.

In summary, the Stage 1 background study indicates that there is potential for the recovery of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact early Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within portions of 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.

1.3 Archaeological Context (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7)

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 (11) registered sites within a two-

kilometre radius of the property (AlGg-16, AlGg-27, AlGg-28, AlGg-29, AlGg-30, AlGh-20, AlGh-48, AlGh-51, AlGh-67, BaGg-3, and BaGg-30). Of these sites, four (4) registered sites are within a one-kilometre radius of the property: AlGg-16 (Lake Street Burial), AlGg-27 (Crawford), AlGg-28 (Herrington), and AlGg-29 (Parthana). There is one (1) known site (The Herrington AlGg-28 Site) within 300 metres of the property limits (Table 1).

Table 1: Known Archaeological Sites within 2-Km of Property					
<u>Borden Number</u>	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AlGg-16	Lake Street Burial	Woodland	Aboriginal	Burial	
AlGg-27	Crawford	Post-Contact		Agricultural	Further CHVI
AlGg-28*	Herrington	Post-Contact		Agricultural	Further CHVI
AlGg-29	Parthana	Post-Contact		Agricultural	Further CHVI
AlGg-30	Warings Creek	Archaic, Early		Findspot	Further CHVI
AlGh-20	Hagerman	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
AlGh-48	Warings Corners	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House, midden	
AlGh-51	Hagerman	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House	
AlGh-67	Ridge Road Pit Isolated Find	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot	
BaGg-3	Mary Street	Archaic	Aboriginal	Findspot	
BaGg-30		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Findspot	No Further CHVI

* Site Located within 300 metres of Property

The Herrington (AlGg-28) Site

The Herrington (AlGg-28) Site is located within Lot 21, Concession 3 Military Tract, Hallowell Township, Prince Edward County. Identified in 2022, approximately 193 early Euro-Canadian artifacts including ceramics, glass and metal, were recovered in an area measuring 42 x 47 metres (New Era Archaeology 2022). The Post-Contact agricultural site has an inferred date of c.1830-1890. There is no other information available regarding this site on the MCM archaeological sites database.

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. is not aware of any previous archaeological assessments that have been conducted on or within 50 metres of the property.

It must be further noted that there are no relevant plaques associated with the property, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or in close proximity to, the property that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

The property is approximately 13.55 hectares in size and consists of undeveloped agricultural field, grassy and wooded areas, as well as a permanently wet area including Marsh Creek. The property is bound by vacant undeveloped grassy and wooded lands to the north and east, by an existing farm lot and County Road 22 to the south, and by Lake Street/County Road 10 to the west.

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).

The archaeological fieldwork of the property was undertaken on November 5, 2022 under cloudy skies and cool temperatures (N. Stanchly field directed); September 28 and 29, 2023, under sunny skies and warm temperatures under the field direction of Mr. Moody and on May 20 and 21, 2024 under sunny skies and warm temperatures under the field direction of Norbert Stanchly.

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. is not aware of any previous archaeological assessments that have been conducted on or within 50 metres of the property.

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 (Section 7.8.1, Standards 1-3)

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.

A portion of the property was subject to a systematic 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. The test pit survey at five metre intervals did not result in the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were backfilled.

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 areas immediately adjacent to existing structures (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) – The property includes a primary water source (i.e., Marsh Creek).
- Section 2.1, S2b (no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations) – n/a.
- 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 *9.0 Maps*.
- Section 2.1, S6 - See report section *8.0 Images* for photo documentation of examples of field conditions encountered.

A portion of the property was subject to a systematic pedestrian survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property. The pedestrian survey of the property followed the standards within Section 2.1.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

- Section 2.1.1, S1 – Actively or recently cultivated agricultural land was subject to pedestrian survey.
- Section 2.1.1, S2 – Lands were recently ploughed.

- Section 2.1.1, S3 – Ploughed lands were weathered by at least one heavy rainfall or several light rains to improve the visibility of archaeological resources.
- Section 2.1.1, S4 – Direction was provided to the contractor undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing.
- Section 2.1.1, S5 – At least 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible.
- Section 2.1.1, S6 – Survey transects were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres.
- Section 2.1.1, S7 – n/a.
- Section 2.1.1, S8 – n/a.
- Section 2.1.1, S9 – n/a.

The pedestrian survey performed at standardized five metre intervals did not result in the identification or recovery of artifacts.

Section 1.3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* outlines features that may indicate the removal or disturbance of archaeological potential. Such features may include quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, sewage and infrastructure development, etc.

The property does not contain features which indicate the removal or disturbance of archaeological potential.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS (Section 7.8.2, Standards 1-3)

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

No archaeological resources or sites were identified in the Stage 2 assessment.

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

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record	
Document Type	Description
Field Notes	• This report constitutes the field notes for this project
Photographs	• 45 digital photographs
Maps	• 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 (Section 7.8.3, Standards 1-2)

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

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Section 7.8.4, Standards 1-3)

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, Standards 1-2)

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 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.

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.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES (Section 7.5.10, Standards 1)

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8.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Conditions for test pit survey at edge of study area.



Image 2: Conditions for test pit survey. A field technician descends a steep slope.



Image 3: Livestock wallow within permanently wet area. Note the cattails and other aquatic vegetation past the fence (left of image) beyond the reach of grazing animals.



Image 4: Low lying wet area. Note the cattails and other aquatic vegetation in image background.



Image 5: Conditions for test pit survey. A field technician excavating a test pit on a level area below a steep slope.



Image 6: Field technicians performing test pit survey.
Note the sudden drop off in background of image.



Image 7: Conditions for test pit survey.



Image 8: Conditions for test pit survey, looking down and along steeply sloped areas towards a lower, level plateau.



Image 9: Steeply sloped escarpment with exposed bedrock within study area.



Image 10: Conditions for test pit survey.



Image 11: Conditions for test pit survey, viewing slope leading to edge of study area.



Image 12: Field technicians performing test pit survey on level area between steep slopes and wet areas.



Image 13: Steep escarpment with exposed bedrock within study area.



Image 14: Field technicians highlight steeply sloped path within study area.



Image 15: Field technician performing test pit survey in a level pasture within the southeastern portion of the study area.



Image 16: Shows conditions for pedestrian survey.

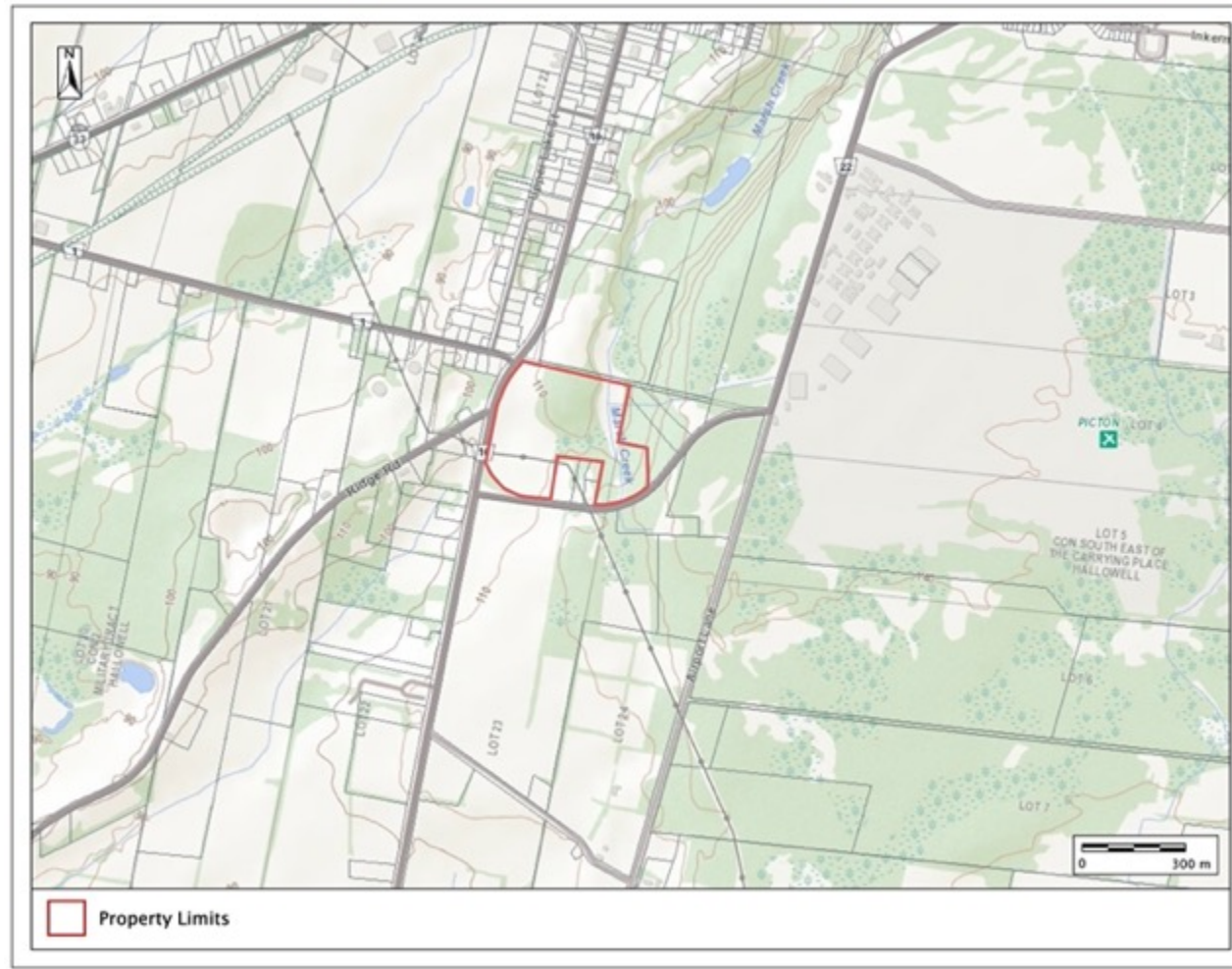


Image 17: Shows conditions for pedestrian survey.



Image 18: Shows conditions for pedestrian survey.

9.0 MAPS (Section 7.5.12, 7.7.6, 7.8.7)



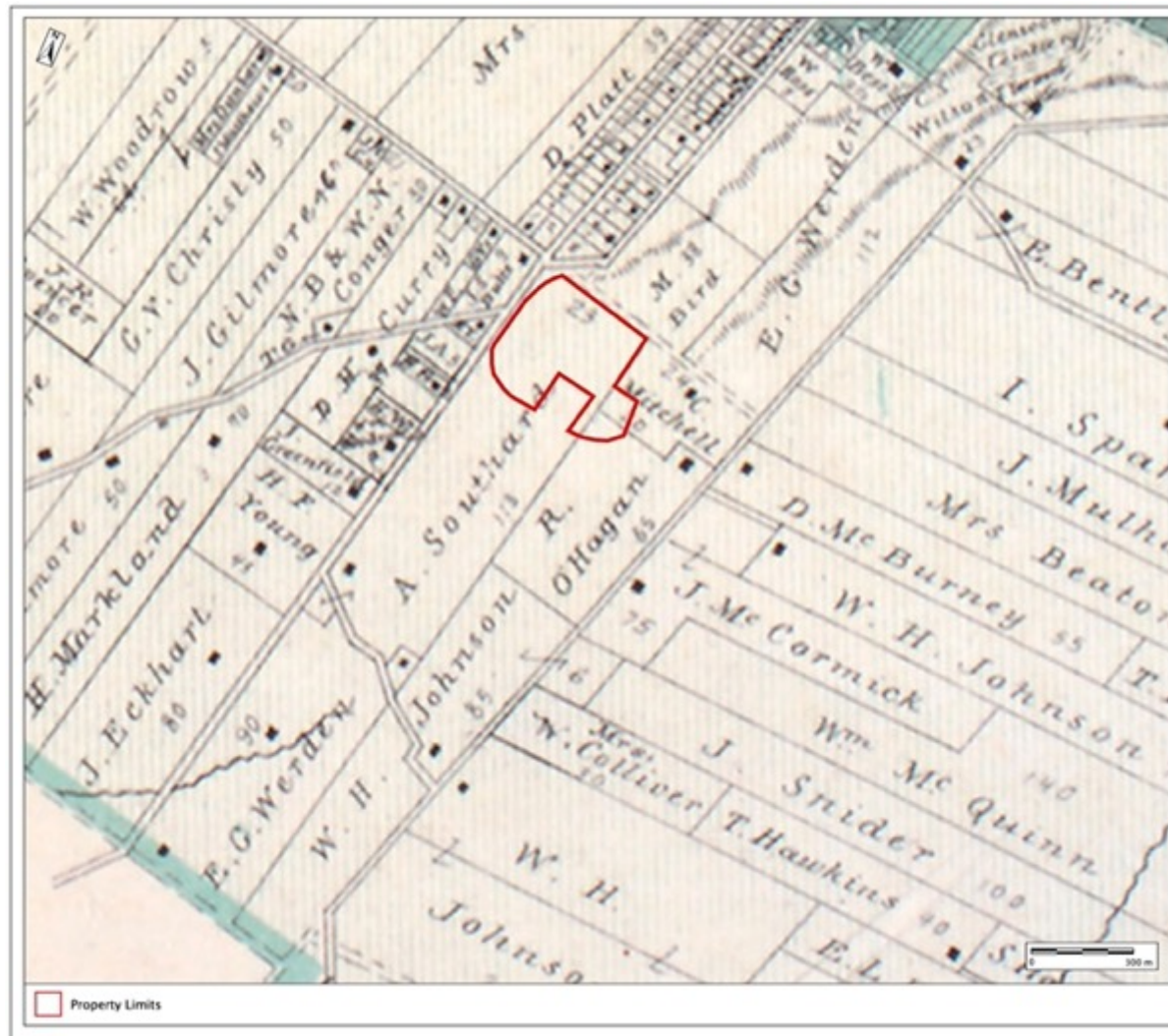
Map 1: General Location of Property (MNR 2023).



Map 2: Property Limits Overlaid on Recent Aerial Imagery (MNR 2023).



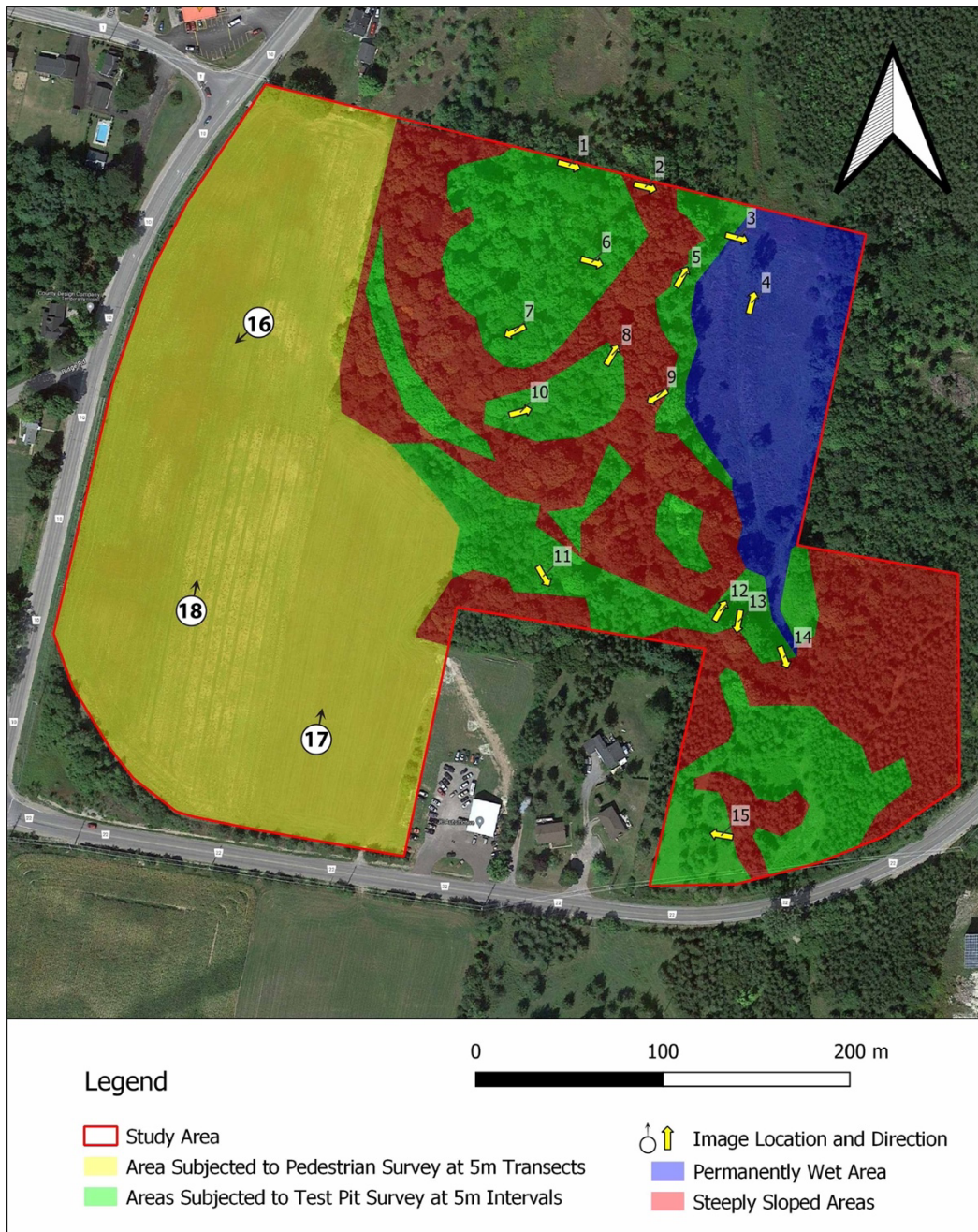
Map 3: Property Limits Overlaid on Historical 1863 Atlas Mapping (Tremaine 1863).



Map 4: Property Limits Overlaid on 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas Mapping (Belden & Co. 1878).



Map 5: Clear Copy of Preliminary Site Plan (Provided by Proponent).



Map 6: Results of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment.