

**Stage I Archaeological Assessment
Proposed Apartment Building
1043-1057 3rd Avenue East
Owen Sound, Ontario**

Original Report

Submitted to:
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Prepared for:
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the spring of 2022, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) was contracted to carry out a Stage I archaeological assessment for a proposed development located at 1043-1057 3rd Avenue East, in the City of Owen Sound. The subject property is 0.16 ha (0.4 ac) in size and consists of an urban property that consists of an existing parking lot and standing building. The work was undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act* and the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS). The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there was potential for the discovery of archaeological resources within the subject property.

The Stage I background study included a review of current land use, historic and modern maps, past settlement history for the area and a consideration of topographic and physiographic features, soils and drainage. It also involved a review of previously registered archaeological resources within 1 km of the subject property and previous archaeological assessments within 50 m. The background study indicated that the property had potential for the recovery of archaeological resources due the proximity (i.e., within 300 m) of features that signal archaeological potential, namely:

- Historic transportation route (3rd Avenue East/Bay Street), and,
- Watercourses (the Sydenham River).

Upon a review and photo-documentation of the subject property it was visually confirmed that the entire subject property was extensively disturbed by the construction and demolition of various structures, the installation and grading of the parking lot, and the installation of numerous subsurface utilities. As such, the archaeological potential for the property was removed

Based on the Stage I background research and property inspection the following recommendations are made:

- The entire subject property (0.16 ha; 100%) has been extensively disturbed by the previous development activities. As such, the subject property does not retain archaeological potential and is not recommended for further assessment.

These recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 7.0 of this report and to the MHSTCI' review and acceptance of this report into the provincial register.



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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Donald Statham	Lutheran Social Services Owen Sound
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TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The subject property is within the traditional territory of Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation and Saugeen First Nation, collectively Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON). SON's Traditional Territory is bounded on the south by the Maitland River system from Goderich to past Arthur, on the west by the Canada/USA border in the middle of Lake Huron, on the north by a line along the midpoint of the channel between the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula and Manitoulin Island, and on the east by a line down the middle of Georgian Bay. The SON also asserts Aboriginal title over that portion of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay within their Territory.

The people of the Chippewas of Nawash and Saugeen First Nations have lived, fished, hunted, and traded throughout these lands for generations and continue to do so today. They have a deep connection to the lands within their traditional territory. This includes cultural heritage: spiritual and sacred sites, artifacts and archaeological sites, built heritage, and cultural heritage landscapes. It also includes care and protection for the Ancestors and their resting places.

The subject property is also within the settlement, resource gathering, and historic trading areas of the Historic Saugeen Métis. The Historic Saugeen Métis are descended from unions between European traders and First Nations women. The Historic Saugeen Métis hunt, fish, trap, and harvest the lands and waters of the Bruce Peninsula and Lake Huron. Today, they trace their roots through Grey, Bruce, the western part of Huron, the northern part of Lambton, and parts of Wellington, Dufferin, and Waterloo Counties.

This land continues to be home to diverse Indigenous peoples (e.g., First Nations, Métis and Inuit) whom we recognize as contemporary stewards of the land and vital contributors of our society.



ABOUT TMHC

Established in 2003 with a head office in London, Ontario, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) provides a broad range of archaeological assessment, heritage planning and interpretation, cemetery, and community consultation services throughout the Province of Ontario. We specialize in providing heritage solutions that suit the past and present for a range of clients and intended audiences, while meeting the demands of the regulatory environment. Over the past two decades, TMHC has grown to become one of the largest privately-owned heritage consulting firms in Ontario and is today the largest predominately woman-owned CRM business in Canada.

Since 2004, TMHC has held retainers with Infrastructure Ontario, Hydro One, the Ministry of Transportation, Metrolinx, the City of Hamilton, and Niagara Parks Commission. In 2013, TMHC earned the Ontario Archaeological Society's award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management. Our seasoned expertise and practical approach have allowed us to manage a wide variety of large, complex, and highly sensitive projects to successful completion. Through this work, we have gained corporate experience in helping our clients work through difficult issues to achieve resolution.

TMHC is skilled at meeting established deadlines and budgets, maintaining a healthy and safe work environment, and carrying out quality heritage activities to ensure that all projects are completed diligently and safely. Additionally, we have developed long-standing relationships of trust with Indigenous and descendent communities across Ontario and a good understanding of community interests and concerns in heritage matters, which assists in successful project completion.

TMHC is a Living Wage certified employer with the [Ontario Living Wage Network](#) and a member of the [Canadian Federation for Independent Business](#).



KEY STAFF BIOS

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD, Principal, Manager – Archaeological Assessments

Matthew received a PhD in Anthropology from Western University in 2013 and has a professional archaeological license with the Province of Ontario (P324). During his archaeological career, Matthew has conducted extensive field research and artifact analysis in Labrador and Ontario, and has taught the Field Methods Course and Principals of archaeology courses as a part-time faculty member at Western University. Matthew has also conducted ethnographic projects in Labrador, and has volunteered with the OAS to provide archaeological training to several Indigenous communities throughout the province.

Over the course of his career, Matthew has supervised over 600 archaeological assessments in Ontario, including Stages 1-4, under a variety of regulatory triggers including provincial and municipal Environmental Assessments, Green Energy projects, development projects under the *Planning Act*, and as due diligence process. Matthew has extensive experience managing large and complex archaeological projects in conjunction with other disciplines, specialists, and Indigenous communities including Enbridge Line 10 Westover Segment, Imperial Oil from Waterdown to Finch, and Highway 3 Widening in Kingsville. Since joining TMHC in 2008, Matthew has also been involved with several notable projects, such as the archaeological assessment of Stoney Point/Camp Ipperwash. For these and other projects, Matthew works closely with heritage staff at TMHC and with heritage staff employed by clients and stakeholder communities.

Matthew is an active member of the Canadian Archaeological Association, the Ontario Archaeological Association, the Society for American Archaeology, and the Society for Historical Archaeology.



STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The attached Report (the “Report”) has been prepared by TMHC Inc. (TMHC) for the benefit of the Client (the “Client”) in accordance with the agreement between TMHC and the Client, including the scope of work detailed therein (the “Agreement”).

The information, data, recommendations and conclusions contained in the Report (collectively, the “Information”):

- is subject to the scope, schedule, and other constraints and limitations in the Agreement and the qualifications contained in the Report (the “Limitations”);
- represents TMHC’s professional judgment in light of the Limitation and industry standards for the preparation of similar reports;
- may be based on information provided to TMHC which has not been independently verified;
- has not been updated since the date of issuance of the Report and its accuracy is limited to the time period and circumstances in which it was collected, processed, made or issued;
- must be read as a whole and sections thereof should not be read out of such context; and
- was prepared for the specific purposes described in the Report and the Agreement.

TMHC shall be entitled to rely upon the accuracy and completeness of information that was provided to it and has no obligation to update such information. TMHC accepts no responsibility for any events or circumstances that may have occurred since the date on which the Report was prepared and, in the case of subsurface, environmental or geotechnical conditions, is not responsible for any variability in such conditions, geographically or over time.

TMHC agrees that the Report represents its professional judgement as described above and that the Information has been prepared for the specific purpose and use described in the Report and the Agreement, but TMHC makes no other representations, or any guarantees or warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied, with respect to the Report, the Information or any part thereof.

Except (1) as agreed to in writing by TMHC and Client; (2) as required by-law; or (3) to the extent used by governmental reviewing agencies for the purpose of obtaining permits or approvals, the Report and the Information may be used and relied upon only by Client.

TMHC accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to parties other than Client who may obtain access to the Report or the Information for any injury, loss or damage suffered by such parties arising from their use of, reliance upon, or decisions or actions based on the Report or any of the Information (“improper use of the Report”), except to the extent those parties have obtained the prior written consent of TMHC to use and rely upon the Report and the Information. Any injury, loss or damages arising from improper use of the Report shall be borne by the party making such use.

This Statement of Qualifications and Limitations is attached to and forms part of the Report and any use of the Report is subject to the terms hereof.



QUALITY INFORMATION

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Matthew Beaudoin'.

Licensee:

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)

Principal/Manager of Archaeological Assessment



I PROJECT CONTEXT

I.1 Development Context

I.1.1 Introduction

In the spring of 2022, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) was contracted to carry out a Stage I archaeological assessment for a proposed development located at 1043-1057 3rd Avenue East, in the City of Owen Sound. The subject property is 0.16 ha (0.4 ac) in size and consists of an urban property that consists of an existing parking lot and standing building. The work was undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act* and the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS). The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there was potential for the discovery of archaeological resources within the subject property.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed under the professional archaeological license of Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324) and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011, “Standards and Guidelines”). Permission to commence the study was given by Donald Statham of Lutheran Social Services Owen Sound.

I.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990) makes provisions for the protection and conservation of heritage resources in the Province of Ontario. Heritage concerns are recognized as a matter of provincial interest in Section 2.6.2 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS 2020) which states:

development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.

In the PPS, the term conserved means:

the identification, protection, management and use of *built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources* in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision-maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments.

Sections 2 (d) and 3.5 of the *Planning Act* stipulate that municipalities shall have regard for their conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest. Therefore, the purpose of a Stage I background study is to determine if there is potential for archaeological resources to be found on a property for which a change in land use is pending. It is used to determine the need for a Stage 2 field assessment involving the search for archaeological sites. If a property demonstrates archaeological potential, a Stage 2 field survey must be carried out. If potentially significant sites are found during the field review, subsequent Stage 3 and Stage 4 assessments may be required. In accordance with *Provincial Policy Statement* 2.6, if significant sites are found, a strategy (usually avoidance, preservation or excavation) must be put forth for their mitigation.



2 STAGE I BACKGROUND REVIEW

2.1 Research Methods and Sources

A Stage I overview and background study was conducted to gather information about known and potential cultural heritage resources within the subject property. According to the *Standards and Guidelines*, a Stage I background study must include a review of:

- an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) PastPortal for 1 km around the property;
- reports of previous archaeological fieldwork within a radius of 50 m around the property;
- topographic maps at 1:10,000 (recent and historical) or the most detailed scale available;
- historical settlement maps (e.g., historical atlas, survey);
- archaeological management plans or other archaeological potential mapping when available; and,
- commemorative plaques or monuments on or near the property.

For this project, the following activities were carried out to satisfy or exceed the above requirements:

- a database search was completed through MHSTCI's PastPortal system that compiled a list of registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property (completed June 8, 2022);
- a review of known prior archaeological reports for the property and adjacent lands;
- Ontario Base Mapping (1:10,000) was reviewed through ArcGIS and mapping layers under the Open Government Licence – Canada and the Open Government Licence- Ontario;
- detailed mapping provided by the client was also reviewed; and
- a series of historic maps and photographs was reviewed related to the post-1800 land settlement.

Additional sources of information were also consulted, including modern aerial photographs, local history accounts, soils data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), physiographic data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, and detailed topographic data provided by Land Information Ontario.

When compiled, background information was used to create a summary of the characteristics of the subject property, in an effort to evaluate its archaeological potential. The Province of Ontario (MTC 2011; Section 1.3.1) has defined the criteria that identify archaeological potential as:

- previously identified archaeological sites;
- water sources;
 - 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, relic river or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches);
 - accessible or inaccessible shorelines (e.g., high bluffs, sandbars stretching into a marsh);
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateau);
- pockets of well-drained sandy soils;
- distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places (e.g., waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, promontories and their bases);



- resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairies);
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre, or chert outcrops);
 - early Settler industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining);
- areas of early 19th-century settlement, including:
 - early military locations;
 - pioneer settlement (e.g., homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes);
 - wharf or dock complexes;
 - pioneer churches;
 - early cemeteries;
- early transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes);
- a property listed on a municipal register, designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site; and,
- a property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical event, activities, or occupations.

In Southern Ontario (south of the Canadian Shield), any lands within 300 m of any of the features listed above are considered to have potential for the discovery of archaeological resources.

Typically, a Stage I assessment will determine potential for Indigenous and 19th-century period sites independently. This is due to the fact that lifeways varied considerably during these eras, so the criteria used to evaluate potential for each type of site also varies.

It should be noted that some factors can also negate the potential for discovery of intact archaeological deposits. The *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011; Section 1.3.2) indicates that archaeological potential can be removed in instances where land has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. Major disturbances indicating removal of archaeological potential include, but are not limited to:

- quarrying;
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil;
- building footprints; and,
- sewage and infrastructure development.

Some activities (agricultural cultivation, surface landscaping, installation of gravel trails, etc.) may result in minor alterations to the surface topsoil but do not necessarily affect or remove archaeological potential. It is not uncommon for archaeological sites, including structural foundations, subsurface features and burials, to be found intact beneath major surface features like roadways and parking lots. Archaeological potential is, therefore, not removed in cases where there is a chance of deeply buried deposits, as in a developed or urban context or floodplain where modern features or alluvial soils can effectively cap and preserve archaeological resources.



2.2 Project Context: Archaeological Context

2.2.1 Subject Property: Overview and Physical Setting

The subject property is roughly 0.16 ha (0.4 ac) in size and is located at 1043-1057 3rd Avenue East, in the City of Owen Sound, Ontario. The subject property is an urban property that consists of an existing parking lot and standing building. The subject property is bound to the north, east, south by fences, and to the west by 3rd Avenue East.

The subject property falls within the Cape Rich Steps (Map 3) physiographic region, as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1966:196). The region was an upland between two river valleys leading to a master stream that flowed down the Georgian Bay depression (Chapman and Putnam 1966:196). The Cape Rich Steps are a series of five steps, the first two of which were formed by Lake Nipissing and Lake Algonquin located near the shore of Georgian Bay. Above the Algonquin level, the next step is gentle slope leading up to the edge of the Manitoulin dolomite which constitutes the fourth step. The upper step includes the brow of the Niagara Escarpment. (Chapman and Putnam 1966:197). The subject property falls within an area of unmapped soils (Map 4). The subject property falls within the Lake Huron drainage basin. It is located approximately 200 m east of the Sydenham River, which flows into Georgian Bay to the north. (Map 5).

2.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

According to PastPortal (accessed June 8, 2022) there are no registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property.

2.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50 m

During the course of this study no record was found of any archaeological investigations within 50 m of the subject property. However, it should be noted that the MHSTCI currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments to assist in this determination.

2.2.4 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

The Stage I fieldwork was conducted on July 21, 2022, in overcast and warm weather conditions under the direction of Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324).



2.3 Project Context: Historical Context

2.3.1 Indigenous Settlement in Grey County

Our archaeological knowledge of past Indigenous occupation and land use in this portion of Grey County is limited, largely due to a paucity of cultural resource management and research based archaeological assessments. Using data and regional syntheses, it is possible to propose a generalized model of Indigenous settlement in Grey County. The general themes, time periods and cultural traditions of Indigenous settlement, based on archaeological evidence, are provided below and in Table 1.

Table 1: Chronology of Indigenous Settlement in Grey County

Period	Time Range	Diagnostic Features	Archaeological Complexes
Early Paleo	9000-8400 BCE	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
Late Paleo	8400-8000 BCE	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Early Archaic	8000-6000 BCE	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
Middle Archaic	6000-2500 BCE	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
Late Archaic	2000-1800 BCE	narrow points	Lamoka
Late Archaic	1800-1500 BCE	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
Late Archaic	1500-1100 BCE	small points	Crawford Knoll
Terminal Archaic	1100-950 BCE	first true cemeteries	Hind
Early Woodland	950-400 BCE	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
Middle Woodland	400 BCE-500 CE	dentate, pseudo-scallop pottery	Saugeen
Transitional Woodland	500-900 CE	first corn, cord-wrapped stick pottery	Princess Point
Late Woodland	900-1300 CE	first villages, corn horticulture, longhouses	Glen Meyer
Late Woodland	1300-1400 CE	large villages and houses	Uren, Middleport
Late Woodland	1400-1650 CE	tribal emergence, territoriality	Odawa
Contact Period - Indigenous	1700 CE-present	treaties, mixture of Indigenous & European items	Ojibway, Odawa populations
Contact Period - Settler	1796 CE-present	industrial goods, homesteads	pioneer life, municipal settlement



2.3.1.1 Paleo Period

The first human populations to inhabit the London region arrived between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different than they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario's Indigenous peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In this area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleo period diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish.

Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleo period sites are small and ephemeral. They are sometimes identified by the presence of fluted projectile points manufactured on high quality raw materials. Sites or find spots are frequently located adjacent to the strandlines of large glacial lakes. This settlement pattern has been attributed to the strategic placement of camps in high, dry areas and at logistical points for the interception of migrating caribou herds.

2.3.1.2 Archaic Period

Settlement and subsistence patterns changed significantly during the Archaic period as both the landscape and ecosystem adjusted to the retreat of the glaciers. Building on earlier patterns, early Archaic period populations continued the mobile lifestyle of their predecessors. Through time and with the development of more resource rich local environments, these groups gradually reduced the size of the territories they exploited on a regular basis. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record.

Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleo period subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climate conditions, Archaic period populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environments and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of plenty. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more plentiful than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g., celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g., bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone (where and when preserved) and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

2.3.1.3 Early, Middle and Transitional Woodland Periods

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland period (c. 950 BCE-1700 CE). By this time, the coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more substantial in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas similar to those that define the incipient agricultural or Neolithic period in Europe.



Early and Middle Woodland period peoples are also known for a well-developed burial complex and ground stone tool industry. Unique Early Woodland period ground stone items include pop-eyed birdstones and gorgets. In addition, there is evidence of the development of widespread trading with groups throughout the northeast. The recovery of marine shells from the Lake Superior area indicates that exchanges of exotic materials and finished items from distant places were commonplace.

2.3.1.4 Late Woodland Period

During the Late Woodland period, much of Southwestern Ontario was occupied by two groups: Iroquoians and what are thought by archaeologists to be Algonquin speaking populations (the term “Western Basin Tradition” has been used to describe this cultural complex). In the east, the Iroquoian occupants were the Attawandaron, a tribal group described by European missionaries and whose historic homeland was significantly further east. Like other known Iroquoian groups including the Huron (Wendat) and Petun (Tionontati), the Attawandaron practiced a system of intensive horticulture based on three primary subsistence crops (corn, beans and squash). Their villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. The Jesuit Relations describe several Attawandaron centres in existence in the 17th century, including a number of sites where missions were later established. While precontact Attawandaron sites may be identified by a predominance of well-made pottery decorated with various simple and geometric motifs, triangular stone projectile points, clay pipes and ground stone implements, sites post-dating European contact are recognized through the appearance of various items of European manufacture. The latter include materials acquired by trade (e.g., glass beads, copper/brass kettles, iron axes, knives and other metal implements) in addition to the personal items of European visitors and Jesuit priests (e.g., finger rings, stoneware, rosaries, glassware). The Attawandaron were dispersed and their population decimated by the arrival of epidemic European diseases and inter-tribal warfare. Many were adopted into other Iroquoian communities.

Archaeologists have also documented the in-situ development of Late Woodland period archaeological traditions from Middle Woodland period precedents that are believed to have an Algonquin cultural origin, quite distinct from Iroquoian populations who lived to the east. The archaeological record of these groups has been labeled the “Western Basin Tradition.” During the Late Woodland period, complex settlements are characteristic of these people and, at their peak, are characterized by fortified villages containing large, likely extended family, structures. Some of the villages are surrounded by earthworks. There is evidence for the cultivation of corn and beans by roughly 900 CE. The pottery traditions of these people varied significantly from those of their Iroquoian neighbors. Early vessels, called Wayne ware, are small, thin-walled pots covered with vertical cord marking and tool impressions. Vessels become more elaborate through time, incorporating multiple bands of tool impressions, castellated rims and incised decoration. Late pottery is characteristically bag-shaped and often incorporates dentate stamping as well as appliqué strips and strap handles, similar to some Mississippian tradition pottery. As was not the case with much Iroquoian pottery, clay fabrics were mixed with shell temper.



2.3.2 Treaty History

The subject property is encompassed by Saugeen Tract Purchase, or Treaty 45 ½ that was signed between the Crown and Anishinaabe peoples on August 9, 1836 in Manitowaning (Ministry of Indigenous Affairs 2022). The treaty was negotiated between the SON and the Crown to open 1.5 million acres for settlement, in return for assistance and the protection of the Indigenous Peoples who continued to live on the Saugeen Peninsula (Duern 2017; SON 2021). These lands became known as the “Queens Bush”.

The conditions of Treaty 45 ½ were not upheld by the British Crown, who claimed that the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula could not be protected without the negotiation of a second treaty. Settlers were moving farther north into the Peninsula, and it was the aim of the Canadian Government to settle the opposing side of Lake Huron to match the settlement of those in the United States (Surtees 1984: 101-102). The terms of the new treaty were negotiated with each sitting Chief separately, and pressure was exerted on all signatories to cede more territory under the promise of protection of territory, and financial benefits (Surtees 1984:104-105). This became Treaty 72, which was signed on October 13, 1854 and ceded approximately 500, 000 acres of the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula to the British Crown (Duern 2017: Ministry of Indigenous Affairs 2022).

In 2019, the SON filed claims with the Canadian and Ontario government regarding the waters in Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and a claim seeking redress from Treaty 72 in which the SON was forced to cede lands to the British Crown, after being assured under Treaty 45 ½ that their lands on the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula would be protected from settler encroachment (OKT 2021). Phase I of the claim has concluded, with the Ontario Superior Court denying Aboriginal Title to the claimed waters in Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, but did agree that the Crown broke its treaty promise as outlined in Treaty 45 ½. Phase II of the trial is still ongoing (OKT 2021).

2.3.3 Nineteenth-Century and Municipal Settlement

2.3.3.1 Grey County

The County of Grey was created from lands included in the Treaty of 1818 and contained some 1,592,000 acres (644,259.54 hectares). The price of the first treaty was “for the yearly payment for ever of twelve hundred pounds currency in goods at Montreal prices” (Marsh 1931). Due to the expansion of settlers in the new County, it was expanded with the Sauking Treaty signed in 1836 (Marsh 1931).

In 1830, the first part of Grey County to be surveyed was a portion of Melancthon Township, known as the “Old Survey.” The Old Survey consisted of four concessions on the east side of the township, bordering the Township of Mulmur in Simcoe County. The next survey, conducted in 1833, included St. Vincent and Collingwood Townships, both formerly part of Simcoe County. Although parts of Grey County were surveyed in the early 1830s, settlement happened in earnest for a number of years. The first settler was Charles Rankin, a surveyor who surveyed much of the County of Grey; Rankin settled in St. Vincent Township on Lot 37, Concession 11 (Belden 1880:5). Following the Municipal Institutions Act of 1849, Grey became a Provisional County in 1852 (Belden 1880:5).

2.3.3.2 Township of Sarawak

The Township of Sarawak is situated between Sydenham Township to the east, Derby Township to the south and Keppel Township to the west. Keppel and Sarawak formed the northeastern portion of the County of Grey and were one township prior to 1868, when Sarawak was “set off.” These two townships were surveyed



the same years they were surrendered, 1855 and 1857, by Charles Rankin. Some of the earliest settlers were W.C. Boyd in North Keppel and Messrs. Ormiston, William McNaught, Ernest Monck and Gerolamy in Sarawak. Mr. Ormiston was first elected Reeve of Keppel and Sarawak in 1858, at which time, they were united with Derby for municipal purposes (Belden 1880:13).

It was in the spring of 1857, after the Jones Treaty was signed, that Sarawak Township was surveyed, and the Town Plot of Brooke established. The former Newash village was laid out in town lots and given the name of Brooke. In February 1909, the portion of Brooke east of Albert Street (now 8th Avenue West) was annexed to Owen Sound (formerly Sydenham) by the Province. The earliest record showing when the name “Owen Sound” was first used is in Lieutenant Bayfield’s survey of 1819, in honour of Captain William Fitzwilliam Owen (Belden 1880).

2.3.3.3 Owen Sound

Owen Sound’s first resident was one John Telfer from Dumfries Township who, as the appointed agent for the area, built a log cabin while participating on an early survey of the town site with Charles Rankin in 1840 (Smith 1866). Sydenham, as the settlement was originally known, received additional settlers in 1841. By this time Telfer had begun clearing Union (8th Street E.) and Poulett (2nd Ave. E.) Streets (Smith 1866)1. The original ground of the proposed settlement in the flat consisted of “tangled cedar, hemlock and balsam” (Smith 1866:213). The first tavern was built at the corner of Union and Poulett by H.G. Campbell; the first hotel by W.C. Boyd at Scrope (3rd Ave. E.) and Union Streets (Smith 1866). The first post office was slow to arrive, and early mail was routed through the St. Vincent P.O. until 1847. The first newspaper, the Comet was published in 1851, followed by the Lever and the Times in 1853 (Smith 1866). The Courthouse and Gaol were also built in 1853, however the Town of Owen Sound was not formally incorporated until 1857. At that time the population was approximately 2,000 (Smith 1866).

Owen Sound was also an early destination for early Black settlers. John Hall, the first town crier, escaped slavery in the United States with his family and settled in Owen Sound in the early 1840s (Grey Roots Museum and Archives n.d.). Other families joined Hall’s and by 1851 the British Methodist Episcopal Church had established a congregation near Union and Poulett Streets. When the church moved to its third location at what is now 7th Avenue East and 9th Street East, the congregation numbered 120 members (Owen Sound 2019).

As Owen Sound grew, individual institutions and businesses began concentrating in particular neighborhoods. Union and Poulett Streets became the commercial hub of a developing downtown core. Early taverns and hotels occupied the intersection of Division Street (10th Street E.) and Scrope/Bay Streets, an area that would become notoriously referred to as ‘Damnation Corners’. One block east on Division, an array of some the earliest churches became known as ‘Salvation Corners’ (Owen Sound Tourism n.d.).

The first talk of a railway to Owen Sound was in 1852 when the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad announced plans to run a line to Barrie with Owen Sound being a potential candidate for the northern terminus. This was short lived however, when it was announced in January of 1853 that Collingwood was chosen as the terminus (White 2000:44). It was not until the 1870s, when Owen Sound was chosen as the location for the Canadian Pacific Railway’s eastern terminus for its Great Lakes fleet (White 2000:83). The first train pulled in on June 12, 1873, consisting of an engine, one truck, one baggage car and one passenger car. The first regularly scheduled train between Toronto and Owen Sound arrived on August 9th that same year (White 2000:83).



2.3.4 Review of Historic Maps

The earliest available map showing the subject property is the 1880 Historical Atlas Map of Owen Sound (Map 5). At this time, the subject property within the urban boundary of Owen Sound and the major roads are established. There are no specific details related to the subject property.

The 1910 Town Plan of Owen Sound (Map 6) shows the general lot configuration; however, no structures are depicted at this time. It should be noted that this map depicts 3rd Avenue 'A' East to the northeast of the subject property. This is a road to permit the subdivision of the lots to the north into smaller residential properties. The southern terminus of this route extends into the subject property at this time; however, this is likely related to a mapping error at that time.

The 1907 (revised 1911) fire insurance plan depicts structures within the subject property (Map 7). 1043 to 1045 3rd Avenue East contains a two-storey commercial building associated with clothing, cleaning and pressing from the street. In the rear of the lot there is a two-story residential structure associated with the 1047 and 1049 3rd Avenue East residential addressed. There are no buildings fronting the road at 1051 3rd Avenue East and only a 1 ½ storey structure at the rear with a small one-storey addition. 1057 3rd Avenue East has a two-storey residential structure fronting the street with two rear outbuildings.

The 1935 Wadell Map of Owen Sound (Map 8) continues to depict the lots in the area, but has no further information of the structures or the buildings.

2.3.5 Review of Historic Land Use

A review of the available documentation at the Grey Roots Archives and Museum was conducted to determine the occupational history of the subject property. This consisted of a review of the pre-1900 assessment roles, available census data, Croft's *The People of Owen Sound* (1980), and the available directories.

Prior to 1909, the subject property included the addresses 81-87 Bay Street; however, when the roads were changed in 1909 the property encompassed 1043-1057 3rd Avenue.

In reviewing the available data, we there could be no evidence of inhabitants on the property prior to 1900. There are no inhabitants listed in Croft's documentation of the pre-1865 residents in the area, and no one is listed on the property in the 1865 or the 1892 directory. The property also does not show up in the pre-1900 census data.

The first time occupants are associated with the property are in the 1902-1904 directory (Table 2). At that time, 81 Bay Street is vacant, and 85 Bay Street is owned by Joseph Ramsay, a blacksmith, who is housing a series of boarders on the property. 87 Bay Street is occupied by Joseph Brown. By 1909 (Table 3), 81 Bay Street is still vacant, 85 Bay Street is now occupied by E. McDonald and the boarders and no longer listed, and 87 Bay Street is store owned by N. Wright.



Table 2: Names Associated with the Subject Property in 1902-1904

Address	Name	Notes
81 Bay Street	vacant	
85 Bay Street	Joseph Ramsay	Blacksmith
85 Bay Street	Alijah Brown	Laborer, bds
85 Bay Street	George Brown	Laborer, bds
85 Bay Street	Mrs. J. Burkholder	Bds
85 Bay Street	D. Flora	Brakeman, bds
85 Bay Street	Hy Henderson	Laborer, bds
85 Bay Street	Hugh McInnis	Laborer, bds
85 Bay Street	Jno. McKnight	Laborer, bds
85 Bay Street	Geo. Meadows	Pedler, bds
85 Bay Street	Henry Simpson	Laborer, bds
87 Bay Street	Joseph Brown	

Table 3: Names Associated with the Subject Property in 1909

Address	Name	Notes
81 Bay Street	vacant	
85 Bay Street	E. McDonald	
87 Bay Street	N. Wright	Store

By 1911 (Table 4), the properties are now divided into five lots (1043-1057 3rd Avenue) and are associated with individual occupants. It's worth noting that none of the names from the earlier directories align with the 1911 directory and the store is no longer identified. By 1913 (Table 5), the only continued occupant from 1911 is C. J. Johnson who is associated with 1043-1045 3rd Avenue. 1047, 1049, and 1051 3rd Avenue are vacant at this time. 1057 3rd Avenue is associated with G. Coke.

Table 4: Names Associated with the Subject Property in 1911

Address	Name
1043-1045 3 rd Ave	C. J. Johnson
1047 3 rd Ave	Mrs. J. Watson
1049 3 rd Ave	J. Brown
1051 3 rd Ave	J.S. McLellan
1057 3 rd Ave	Joshua Crawther

Table 5: Names Associated with the Subject Property in 1913

Address	Name
1043-1045 3 rd Ave	C. J. Johnson
1047 3 rd Ave	vacant
1049 3 rd Ave	vacant
1051 3 rd Ave	vacant
1057 3 rd Ave	G. Coke



By 1922 (Table 6) there are entirely different occupants associated with the properties. By this time, 1051 3rd Avenue is still vacant and 1043-1045 3rd Avenue is a grocer and butcher.

Table 6: Names Associated with the Subject Property in 1922

Address	Name	Occupation
1043-1045 3 rd Ave	Wm. Humphrys	Grocer and Butcher
1047 3 rd Ave	Henry Wood	
1049 3 rd Ave	Wm. Clark	
1051 3 rd Ave	vacant	
1057 3 rd Ave	John McFaul	

Overall, the available background research does not indicate that the subject property was occupied prior to 1900. Post-1900 it has been associated with a series of seemingly short-term residential occupations that frequently changed between the available datasets. Even the non-residential property usage seems to have changed significantly over time. There is no evidence for any continuous or long-term occupation of the subject property by a specific family.

2.3.6 Review of Heritage Properties

There are no designated heritage properties or plaques within 50 m of the subject property.



3 STAGE I PROPERTY INSPECTION

All fieldwork was undertaken in good weather and lighting conditions. No conditions were encountered that would hinder the identification or recovery of artifacts. The property boundaries were determined in the field based on proponent mapping, landscape features, and property fencing.

The subject property is an existing urban property that consists of a paved parking lot with subsurface utilities (e.g., sewer, water, electrical) and an existing building fronting 3rd Avenue. The paved parking lot is heavily engineered and sloped to direct water to the numerous storm sewer grates throughout the property. There is also a water line on the property and a buried electrical line along the eastern property edge that connects the light standards. The parking lot is at a lower elevation than the neighboring properties, which suggests that it has been heavily graded in the past. There is a small grassed area in the northeastern corner of the parking lot that is heavily disturbed in the past by construction activities related to the parking lot, utilities, and the buried electrical for the light stands. The evidence of this disturbance is based on the presence of disturbed soils and gravel on the ground surface.

Based on the presence of the existing paved parking lot that has been heavily graded, the presence of numerous subsurface utilities, and the presence of a two-storey structure, the subject property has been extensively disturbed by the past development activities.

3.1 Documentary Record

Table 7 provides an inventory of the documentary records generated during this project. All files are currently being stored at the TMHC corporate office located at 1108 Dundas Street, Unit 105, London, ON, N5W 3A7.

Table 7: Documentary Records

Date	Field Notes	Field Maps	Digital Images
July 21, 2022	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	8 Images



4 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

As noted in Section 2.1, the Province of Ontario has identified numerous factors that signal the potential of a property to contain archaeological resources. Based on the archaeological and historical context reviewed above, the subject property is in proximity (i.e., within 300 m) to features that signal archaeological potential, namely:

- Historic transportation route (3rd Avenue East/Bay Street), and,
- Watercourses (the Sydenham River).

Upon a review and photo-documentation of the subject property it was visually confirmed that the entire subject property was extensively disturbed by the construction and demolition of various structures, the installation and grading of the parking lot, and the installation of numerous subsurface utilities. As such, the archaeological potential for the property was removed

Further, as the property is an urban property, additional detailed research was conducted to determine if there was potential for any archaeological remains of additional CHVI to be preserved beneath the existing parking lot. Based on this research, there is no evidence that the subject property was occupied prior to 1900 and the post-1900 occupation history demonstrates a series of short-term and changing residential or commercial ownership. There was no evidence identified that would suggest that any of the former residents or buildings associated with the property were of local CHVI. As such, there is no indication that there are any potential structures that predate 1900 or that are associated with significant local people or events beneath the paved parking lot.

The results of the Stage I archaeological assessment, as well as the location and orientation of report photographs, are presented on Map 23. Map 24 depicts these results on the proponent mapping. The unaltered proponent map for the property is presented as Map 25.



5 RECOMMENDATIONS

A Stage I archaeological assessment was conducted for a subject property located at 1043-1057 3rd Avenue East in the City of Owen Sound, Ontario. Based on the Stage I background research and property inspection the following recommendations are made:

- The entire subject property (0.16 ha; 100%) has been extensively disturbed by the previous development activities. As such, the subject property does not retain archaeological potential and is not recommended for further assessment.

These recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 7.0 of this report and to the MHSTCI' review and acceptance of this report into the provincial register.



6 SUMMARY

A Stage I archaeological assessment was conducted for a subject property located at 1043-1057 3rd Avenue East in the City of Owen Sound, Ontario. The background research indicated that the subject property was in proximity to features signaling archaeological potential and a Stage I field inspection was undertaken. The Stage I background research and field inspection confirmed that the entire subject property has witnessed prior disturbance and lacks integrity. The entirety of the subject property was determined to not contain archaeological potential. As such, no further Stage 2 assessment is recommended for these lands.



7 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the MHSTCI 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 MHSTCI, 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.

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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented (i.e., unknown or deeply buried) 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*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and Crystal Forrest, A/Registrar of Burial Sites, Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services. Her telephone number is 416-212-7499 and e-mail address is Crystal.Forrest@ontario.ca.



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9 IMAGES



Image 1: Overview of Parking Lot and Sewer

Looking Southeast



Image 2: Overview of Parking Lot and Sewer

Looking West





Image 3: North Side of Existing Building and Buried Utilities

Looking South



Image 4: Grassed Northeastern Corner

Looking Northeast





Image 5: Surface of Grassed Area

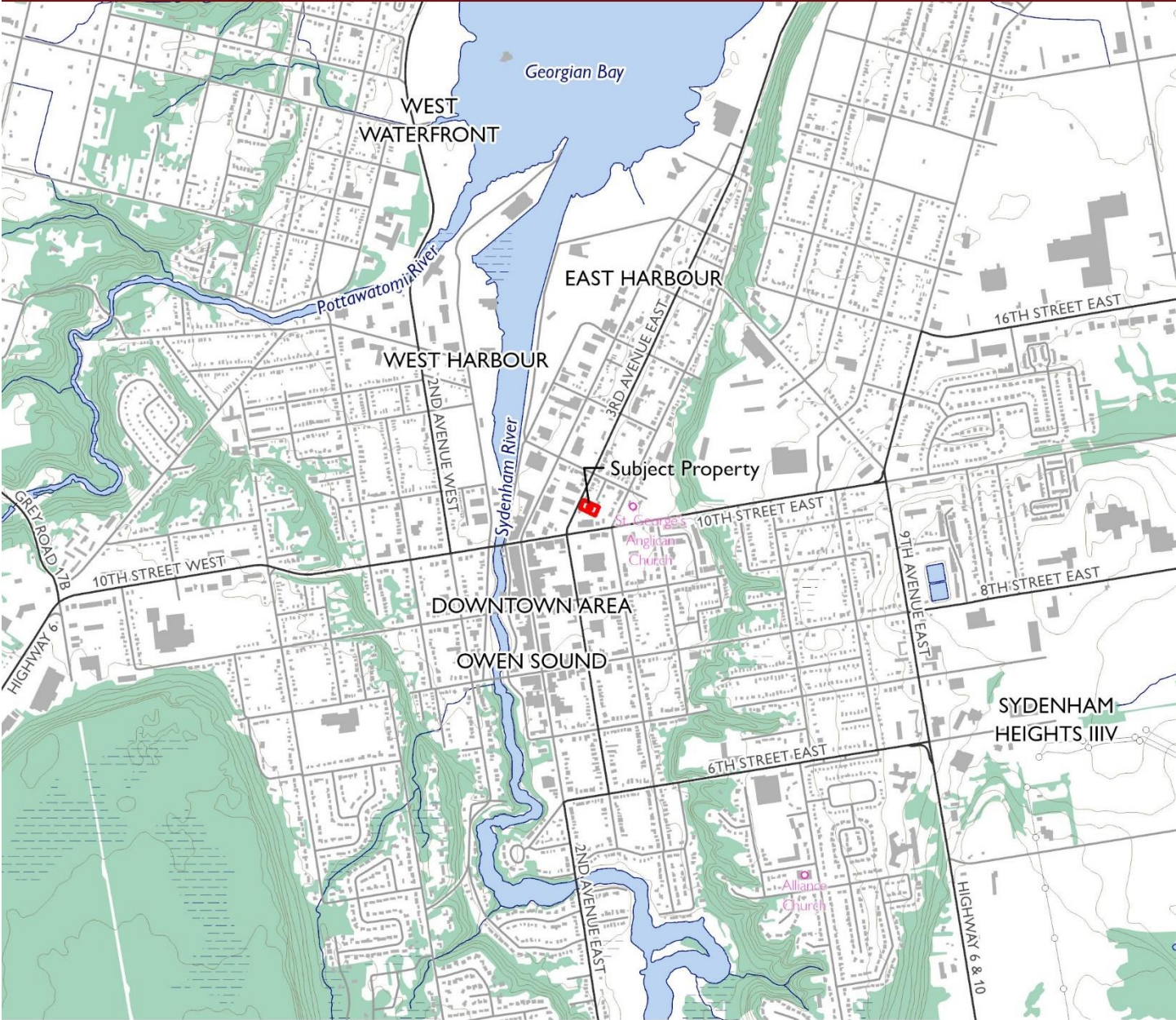




10 MAPS



PROJECT LOCATION



800 m

Prepared by DG 2022-06-22

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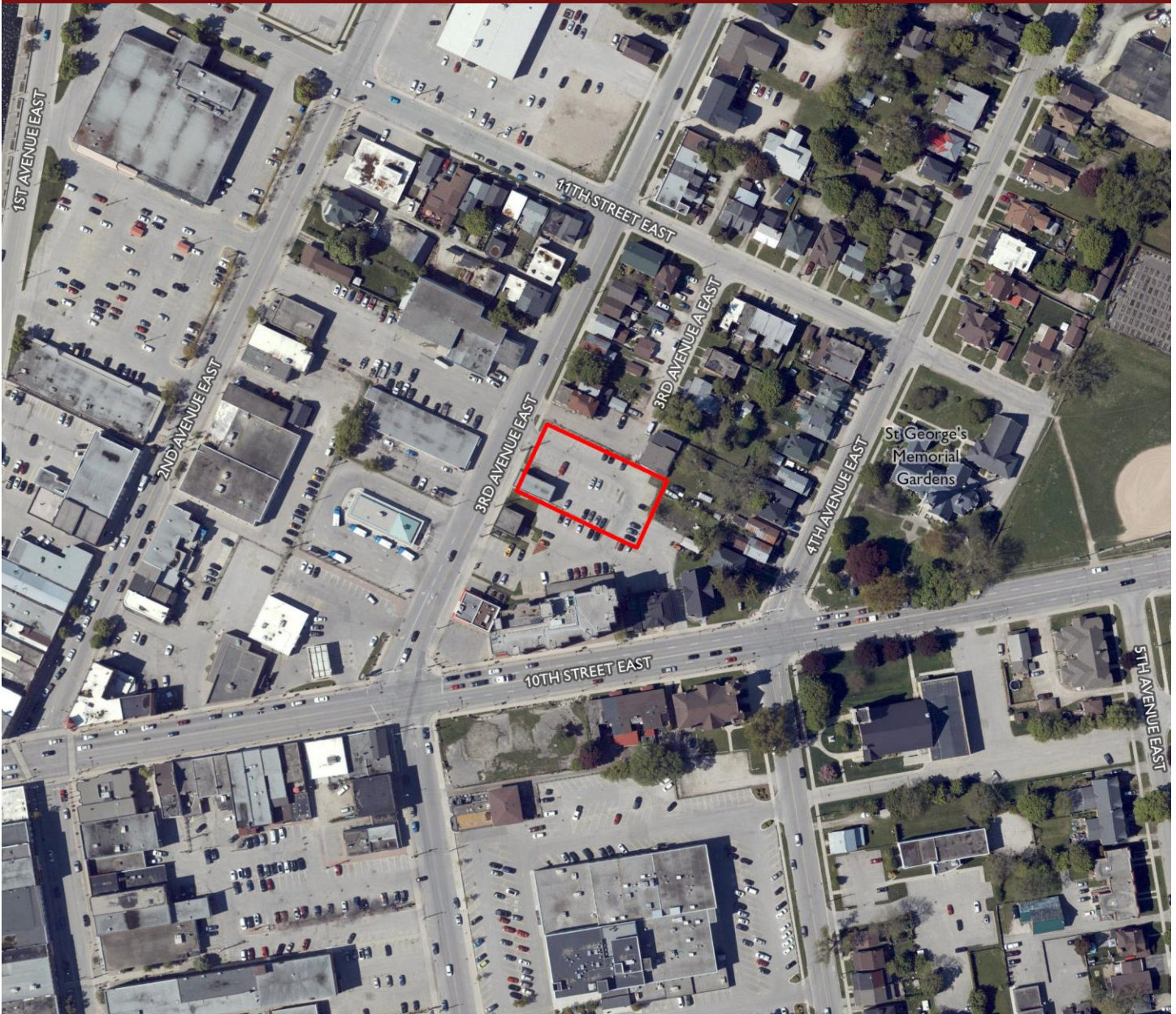
- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Subject Property | Major Road | Contour (5m) | Wetland |
| Place of Worship | Minor Road | Watercourse | Waterbody |
| Cemetery | Utility Line | Building | Wooded Area |

Map I: Location of the Subject Property in the City of Owen Sound, ON



AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Grey County Orthophotography (2019)



90 m

Prepared by DG 2022-06-22

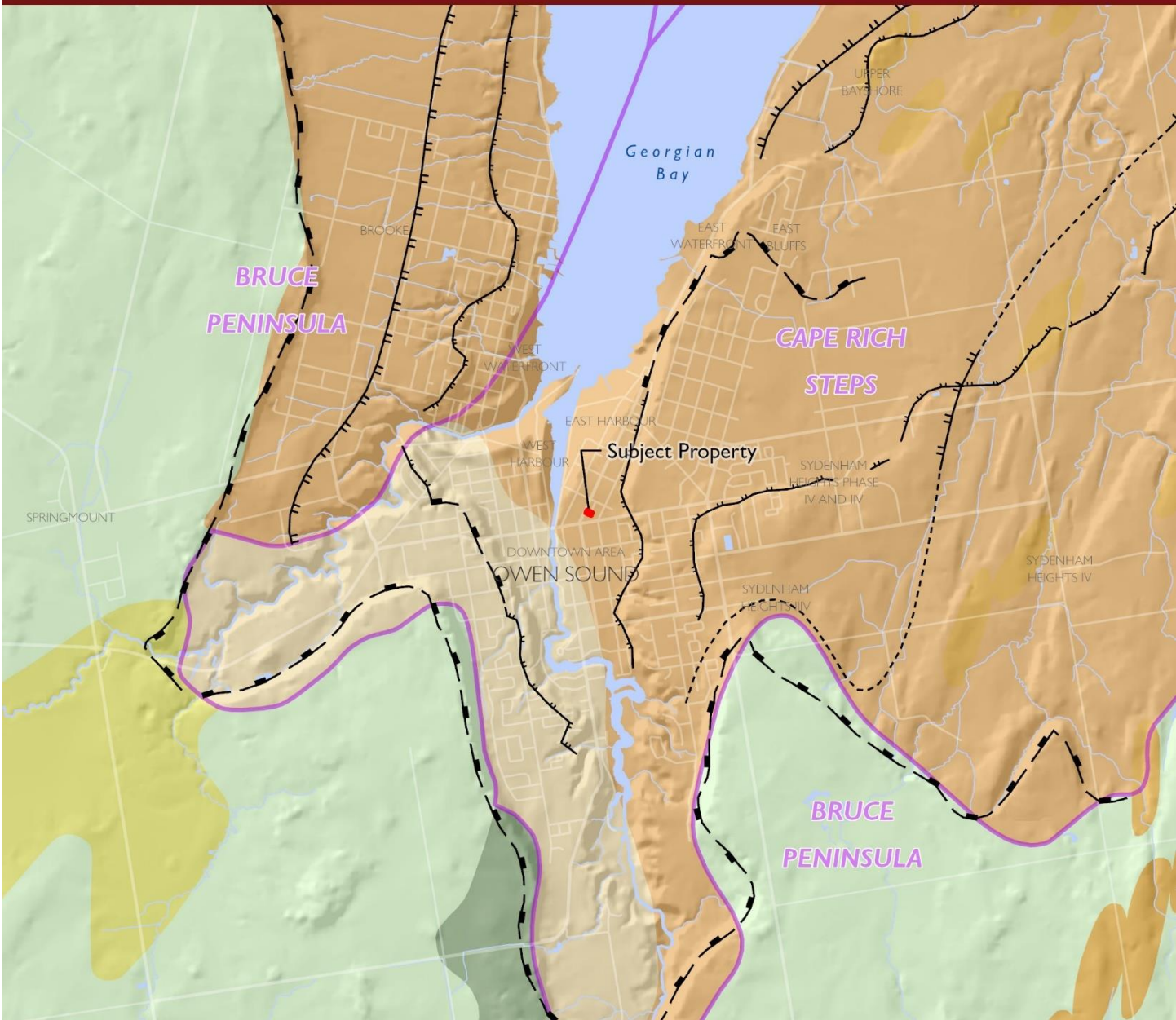
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 Subject Property

Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Subject Property



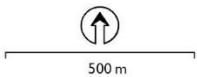
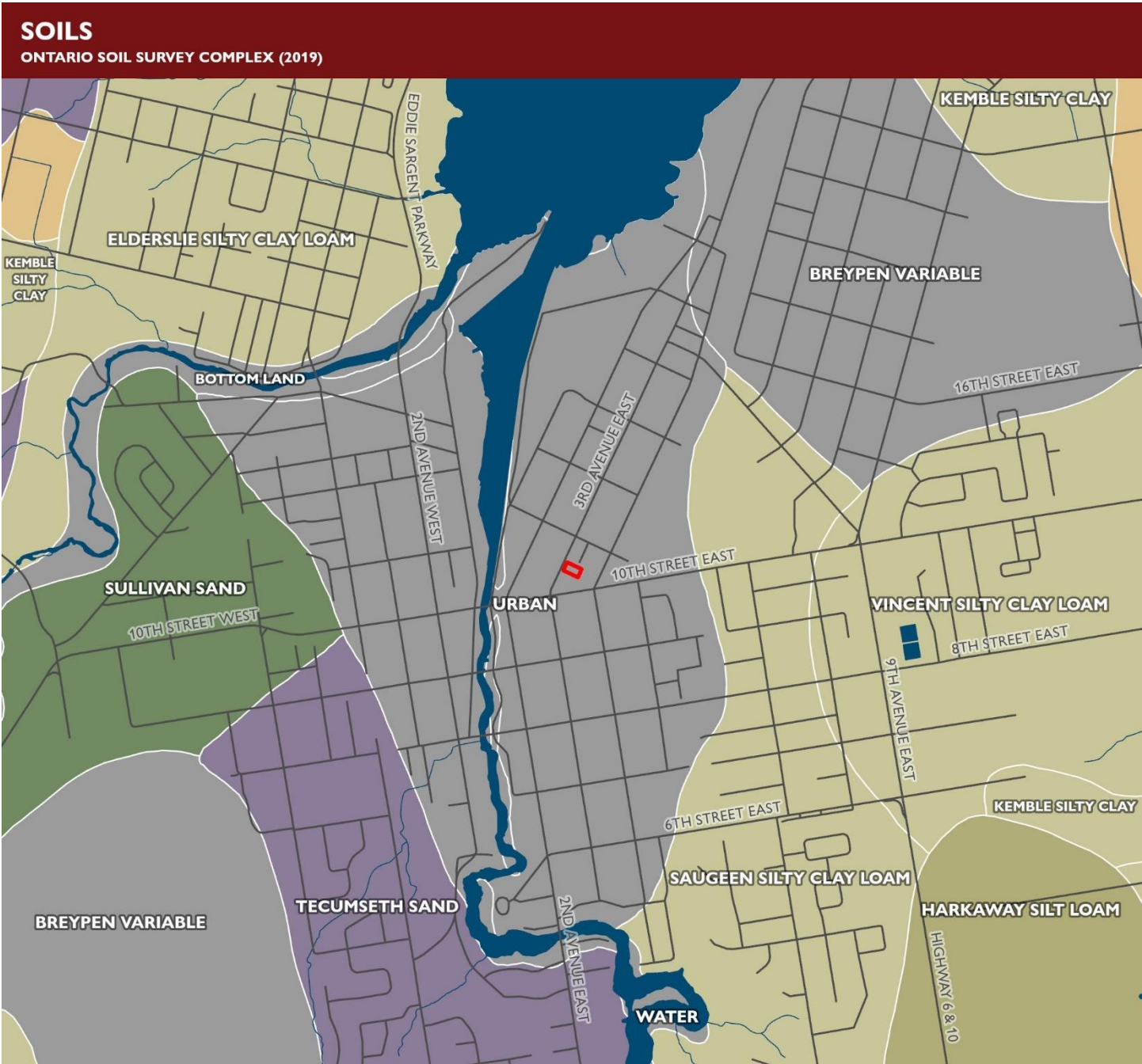
PHYSIOGRAPHY
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF ONTARIO (2003), PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO (2007)




 2 km
 Prepared by DG 2022-06-22
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- | | | |
|---|--|---|
|  Subject Property |  Bedrock Scarp or Escarpment |  Limestone Plain |
|  Physiographic Region |  Esker |  Sand Plain |
|  Shorecliff |  Drumlin |  Shale Plain |
|  Shorecliff (weakly developed) |  Kame Moraine | |
|  Shore Bluff or Scarp |  Clay Plain | |

Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Subject Property



Prepared by DG 2022-06-22

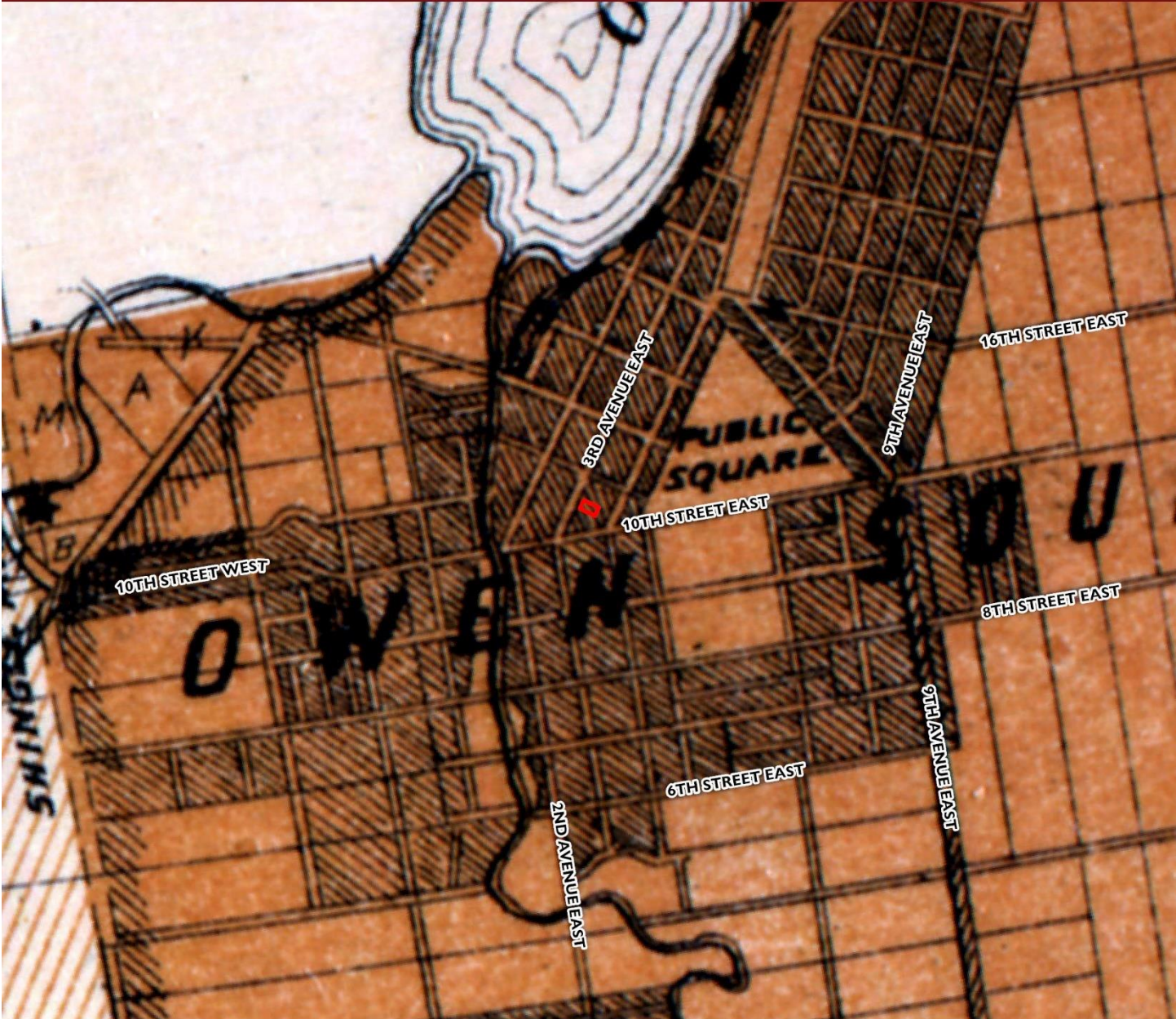
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- Subject Property
- Silty Clay Loam
- Sandy Loam
- Clay Loam
- Silty Loam
- Sand

Map 4: Soils Within the Vicinity of the Subject Property



1880 HISTORIC MAP
ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTIES OF GREY & BRUCE



1,000 m

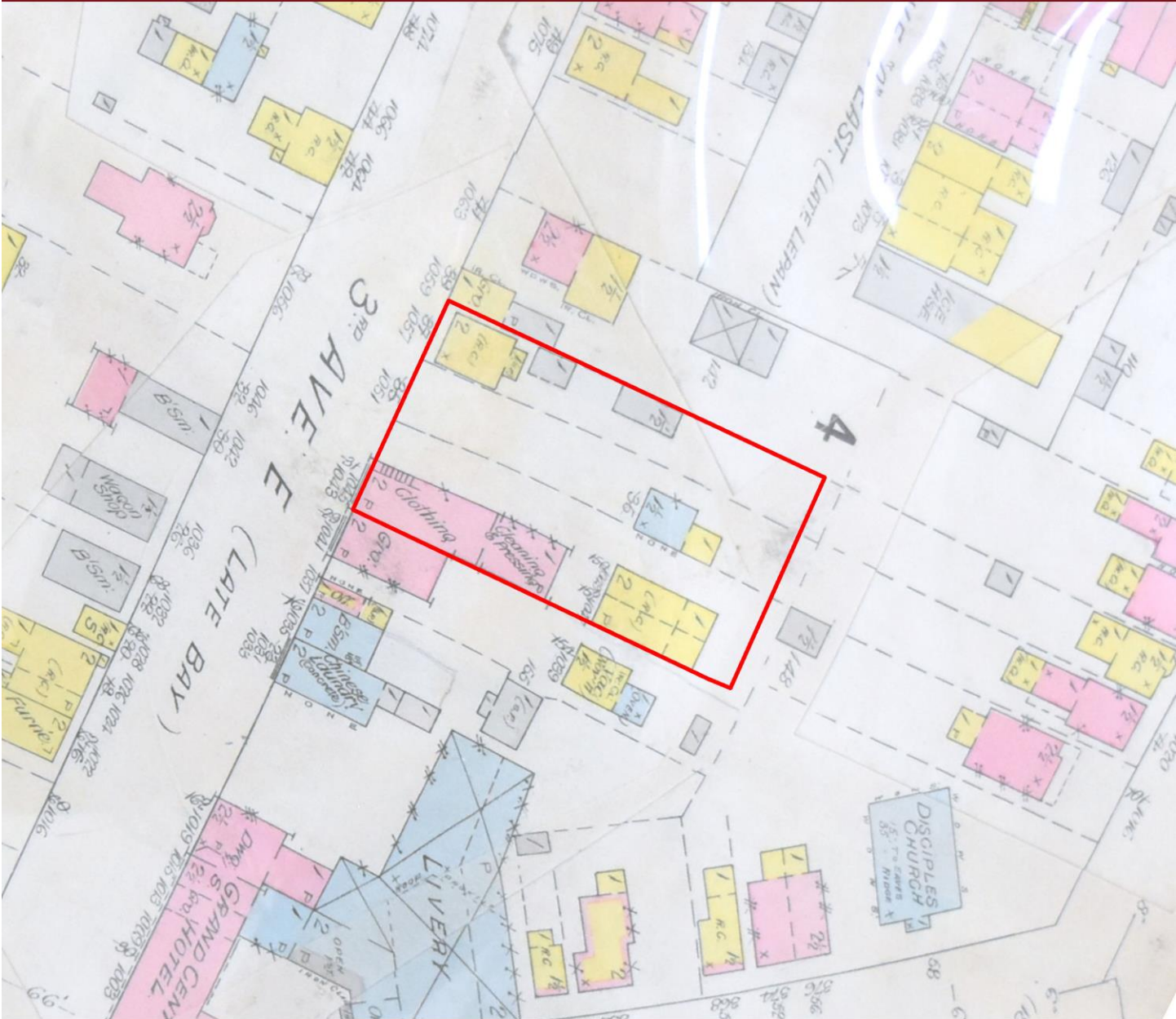
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 Subject Property

Map 5: Location of the Subject Property on the 1880 Historical Atlas Map

FIRE INSURANCE PLAN
Charles E. Goad (1907 Revised 1911)



30 m

Prepared by DG 2022-06-22

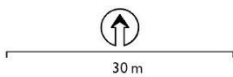
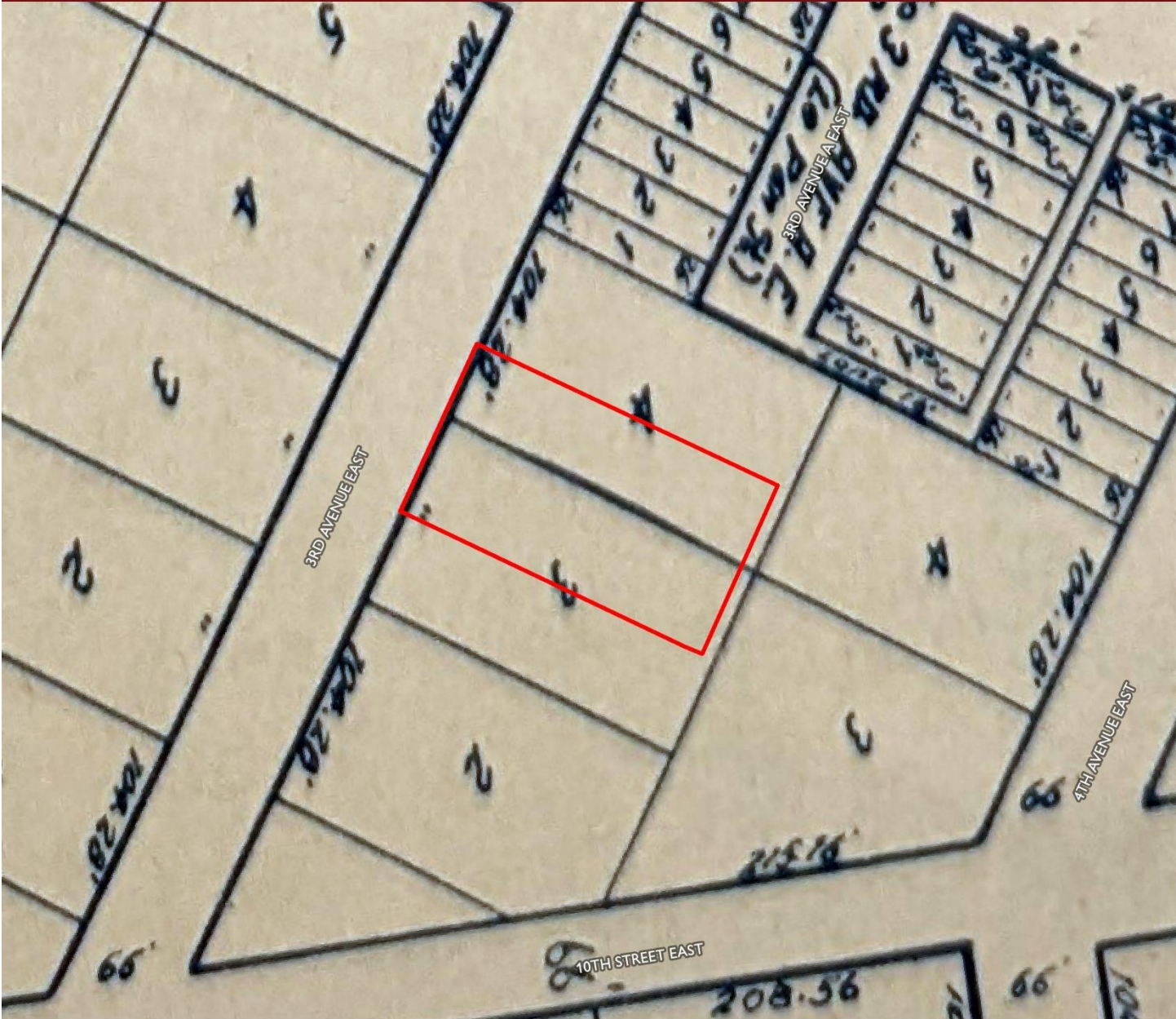
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 Subject Property

Map 7: Location of the Subject Property on the 1907 (Revised 1911) Fire Insurance Plan



CITY OF OWEN SOUND
Wadell (1935)



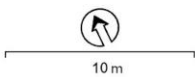
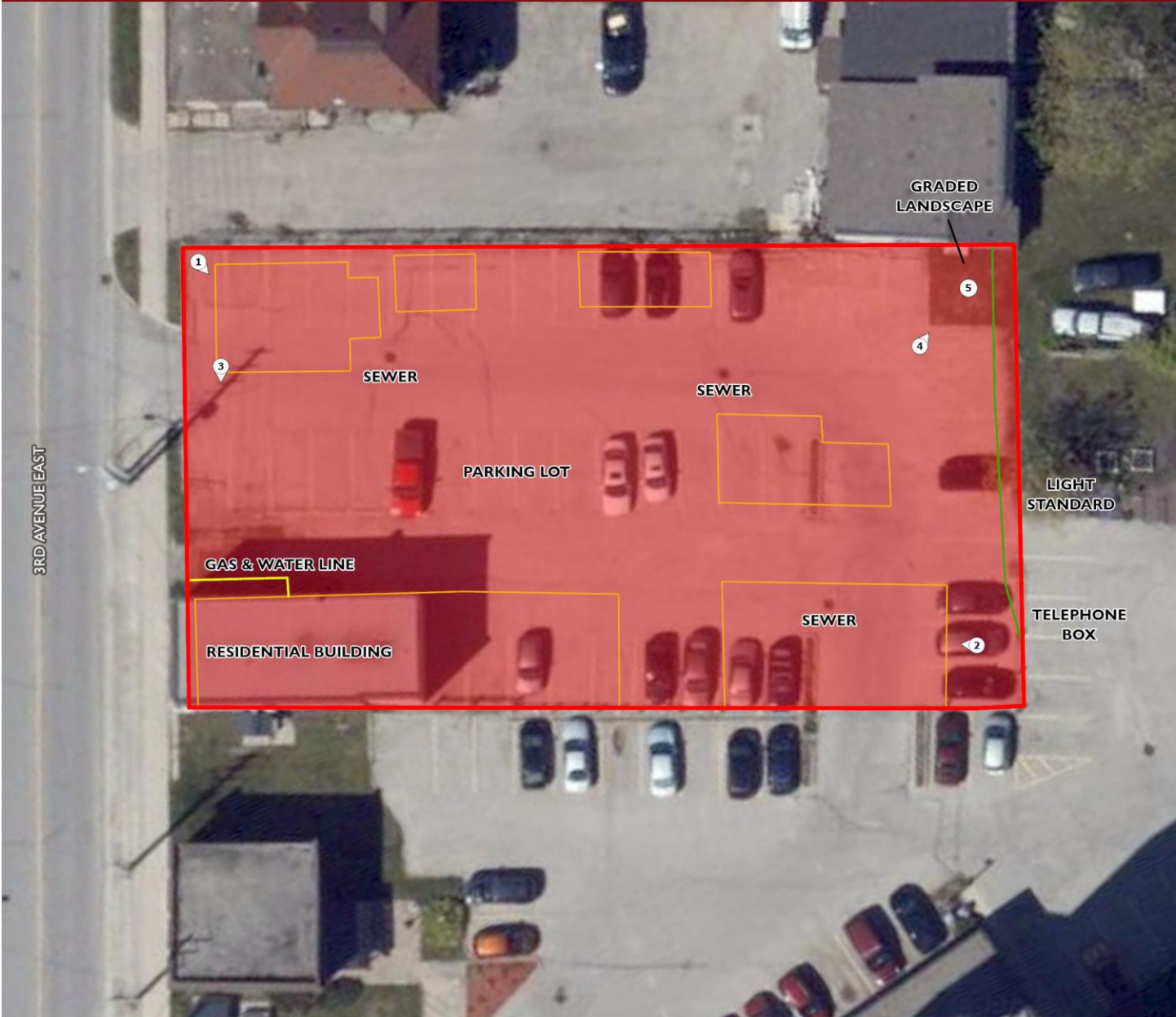
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 Subject Property

Map 8: Location of the Subject Property on the 1835 Wadell Map of Own Sound



1043 3RD AVENUE EAST, OWEN SOUND
STAGE 1 RESULTS & RECOMMENDATIONS



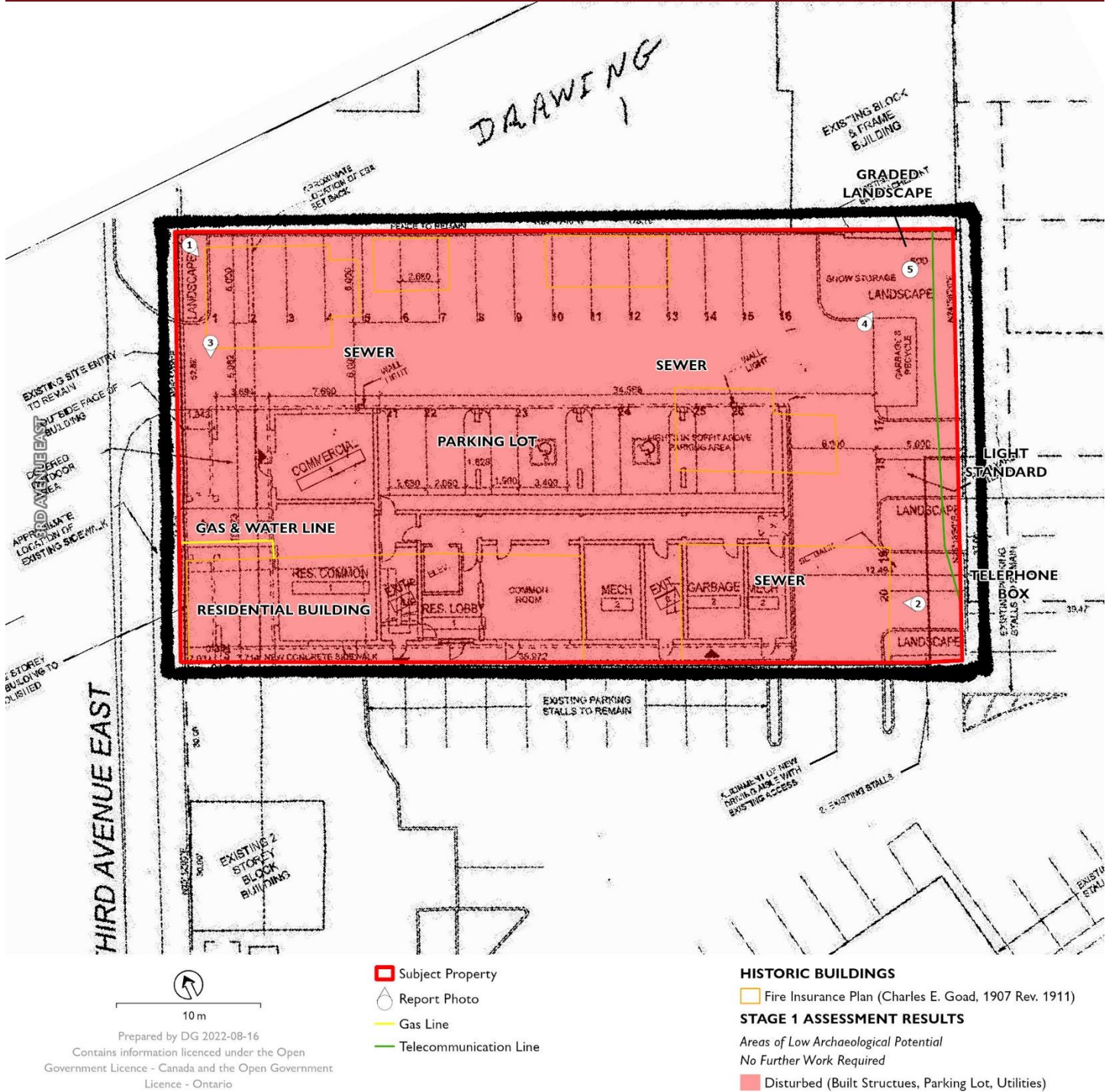
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- Subject Property
- Report Photo
- Gas Line
- Telecommunication Line

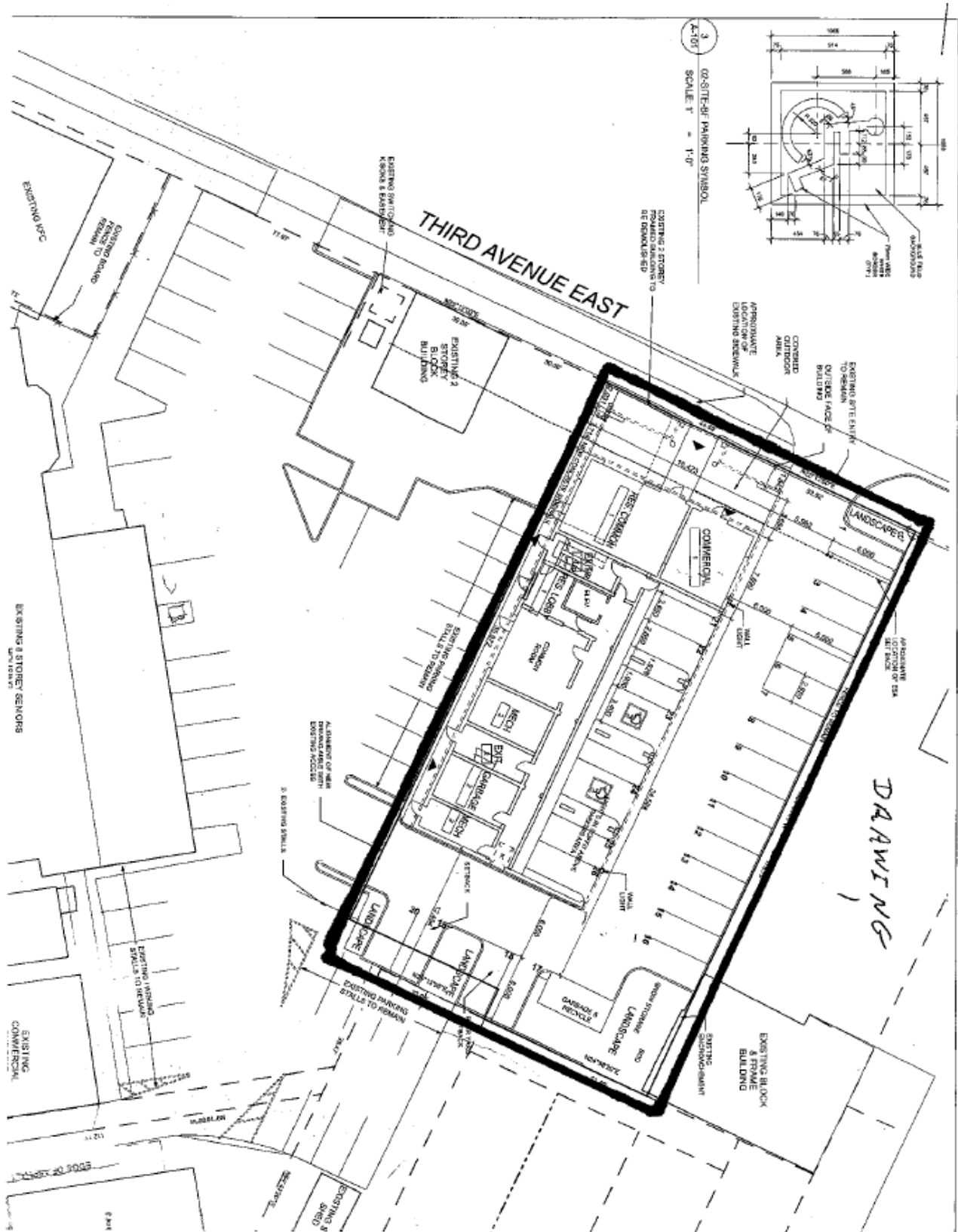
- HISTORIC BUILDINGS**
 Fire Insurance Plan (Charles E. Goad, 1907 Rev. 1911)
- STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT RESULTS**
Areas of Low Archaeological Potential
No Further Work Required
 Disturbed (Built Structures, Parking Lot, Utilities)

Map 9: Stage I Results and Recommendations

1043 3RD AVENUE EAST, OWEN SOUND
STAGE 1 RESULTS & RECOMMENDATIONS



Map 10: Stage I Results on Proponent Mapping



Map II: Proponent Mapping