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Sep 23, 2016

Derek Lincoln (P344)
Bluestone Research

RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26, Parts of Lots 10 & 11 Concession 1 and Lots 10 & 11 Concession 2, Town of Meaford, former Township of St. Vincent, Grey County, Ontario", Dated Sep 11, 2016, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Sep 15, 2016, MTCS Project Information Form Number P344-0101-2016, MTCS File Number 0005118

Dear Mr. Lincoln:

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/mitigation of the study area as depicted in Figure 4 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological field work was carried out during the Stage 1 property inspection. Currently there are no plans to physically alter the property, and the assessment has been undertaken to inform purchasing options. If plans change to incorporate new areas that were not subject to a Stage 1 background review, these must be assessed prior to any initiation of construction. In keeping with legislative stipulations, any construction and demolition-related impacts (including, for example, machine travel, material storage and stockpiling, earth moving) must be restricted to the areas that were archaeologically assessed and cleared by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport through acceptance of the assessment report into the provincial register.

As most of the Study Area was deemed to retain archaeological potential, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for any undisturbed areas. Stage 2 assessment should be undertaken according to strategies laid out in Figure 3 of Section 9 of this report. Stage 2 assessment should consist of Test Pit survey at 5 meter intervals, according to Section 2.1.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

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,

Ian Hember
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Tom Patterson, Parkbridge Lifestyles Communities Inc
Liz Buckton, Municipality of Meaford

¹In 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 Archaeological Assessment of 2052817 and
207065 Highway 26, Parts of Lots 10 & 11 Concession
1 and Lots 10 & 11 Concession 2, Town of Meaford,
former Township of St. Vincent, Grey County, Ontario**

Submitted to

Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc.

85 Theme Park Drive
Wasaga Beach, Ontario
L9Z 1X7

and

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture. and Sport

Prepared by

Bluestone Research Inc.

Report Type: Revised

Archaeological License Number P344, Derek Lincoln, MA, RPA
PIF P344-0101-2016

September 2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bluestone Research Inc. (Bluestone) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc. (Parkbridge) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26. It was conducted to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a purchase of the property. The study area measures approximately 114 hectares in size and is located on the North side of Highway 26 in Parts of Lots 10 & 11 Concession 1 and Lots 10 & 11 Concession 2, Town of Meaford, former Township of St. Vincent, Grey County, Ontario.

In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26 determined that the study area exhibits high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended. Stage 2 assessments should consist of test pit survey at 5 meter intervals according to section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the information presented herein, issue comment and offer written confirmation of their acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.

Project Personnel

Licensed Archaeologist:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Project Manager:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Licensed Field Director:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Report Writer:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
GIS Technician	Allan Morton, PhD. (P229)
Technical Review:	Marie Morton, MA (P188)
Senior Review:	Allan Morton, PhD (P229)

Acknowledgements

Tim Exner	Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc.
Robert Von Bitter	Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport, Archaeological Sites Database Coordinator

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Bluestone Research Inc. (Bluestone) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc. (Parkbridge) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26. It was conducted to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a purchase of the property. The study area measures approximately 114 hectares in size and is located on the North side of Highway 26 in Parts of Lots 10 & 11 Concession 1 and Lots 10 & 11 Concession 2, Town of Meaford, former Township of St. Vincent, Grey County, Ontario.

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Tim Exner of Parkbridge.

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

- To provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions;
- To evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Bluestone archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps;
- A review of the City of Toronto's *Archaeological Master Plan*; and
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately 114 hectares of scrub meadow and sparse woodlot, including a residential structure, a paved bike path which is a segment of the Georgian Trail, and low lying and wet areas. The study area is located at 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26.

1.2.1 Pre and early Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

Our knowledge of past First Peoples settlement and land use in the Ajax area is incomplete. Nonetheless, using province-wide (MCCR 1997) and region-specific archaeological data, a generalized cultural chronology for native settlement in the area can be proposed. The following paragraphs provide a basic textual summary of the known general cultural trends and a tabular summary appears in Table 1.

The Paleoindian Period

The first human populations to inhabit Ontario came to the region 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 then they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In the area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleoindian 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, Paleoindian sites are small and ephemeral. They are usually identified by the presence of fluted projectile points and other finely made stone tools.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement within the Meaford Area

Period			Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleoindian	Early		9000 – 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
	Late		8400 – 8000 B.C.	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Archaic	Early		8000 – 6000 B.C.	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
	Middle		6000 – 2500 B.C.	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
	Late		2000 – 1800 B.C.	narrow points	Lamoka
			1800 – 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
			1500 – 1100 B.C.	small points	Crawford Knoll
	Terminal		1100 – 850 B.C.	first true cemeteries	Hind
Woodland	Early		800 – 400 B.C.	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
	Middle		400 B.C. – A.D. 600	thick coiled pottery, notched rims; cord marked	Couture
	Late	Western Basin	A.D. 600 – 900	Wayne ware, vertical cord marked ceramics	Riviere au Vase-Algonquin
			A.D. 900 – 1200	first corn; ceramics with multiple band impressions	Young- Algonquin

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 2052817 AND 207065 HIGHWAY 26

			A.D. 1200 – 1400	longhouses; bag shaped pots, ribbed paddle	Springwells-Algonquin
			A.D. 1400-1600	villages with earthworks; Parker Festoon pots	Wolf- Algonquin
Contact		Aboriginal	A.D. 1600 – 1700	early historic native settlements	Neutral Huron, Odawa, Wenro
		Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1700-1760	fur trade, missionization, early military establishments	French
			A.D. 1760-1900	Military establishments, pioneer settlement	British colonials, UELs

Archaic

The archaeological record of early native life in Southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 10,000 years ago at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Archaic populations are better known than their Paleoindian predecessors, with numerous sites found throughout the area. The characteristic projectile points of early Archaic populations appear similar in some respects to early varieties and are likely a continuation of early trends. Archaic populations continued to rely heavily on game, particularly caribou, but diversified their diet and exploitation patterns with changing environmental conditions. 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 Paleoindian subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climate, Archaic 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 environs 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 resource abundance. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more abundant 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 and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

Woodland Period

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland Period (circa 950 B.C to historic times). The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more permanent 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. The earliest pottery was rather crudely made by the coiling method and house structures were simple enclosures.

Iroquoian Period

The primary Late Woodland occupants of the area were the Neutral Nation, an Iroquoian speaking population described by European missionaries. Like other known Iroquoian groups including the Huron (Wendat) and Petun, the Neutral practiced a system

of intensive horticulture based on three primary subsistence crops (corn, beans and squash). Neutral villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. The Jesuit Relations describe several Neutral centres in existence in the 17th century, including a number of sites where missions were later established. While precontact Neutral 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 Neutral were dispersed and their population decimated by the arrival of epidemic European diseases and inter-tribal warfare.

1.2.2 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources

The first European Settlement of Grey County was in the vicinity of the study area, in Meaford and Collingwood. Explorers leaving Toronto travelled through Holland Landing, and down the Holland River into Lake Simcoe, from there making their way to Nottawasaga Bay. Nearby Owen Sound was incorporated as a town in 1856 with a population of over 2000, it was originally surveyed in 1837. The study area is listed on the map of St. Vincent Township in the 1880 Historical Atlas of the County of Grey as being owned by one William Posthill. A structure is depicted in the south half of Lot 11 Concession 2, adjacent to the old Northern Railway which is now a paved bike path.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately 114 hectares of scrub meadow and sparse woodlot, including a residential structure, a paved bike path which is a segment of the Georgian Trail, and low lying and wet areas. The study area is located at 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26.

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The subject property is situated on the northern edge and base of the Niagara Escarpment. Just west of the subject property there is a large indentation in the Niagara Escarpment occupied by the Bighead River Valley and the urban core of Meaford. Several active and relic watercourses pass through the eastern, central and western sections of the property and drain to the north into Georgian Bay.

The closest potable water source to the study area is the Nottawasaga Bay, which lies borders the northern edge of the study area.

1.3.2 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is within Borden Block BdHd.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there no archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area (Past Portal, Site Data Search, June 21th, 2016).

1.3.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

There has been one documented archaeological investigation within 50 metres of the subject property. This consisted of a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Terra Development Services Limited Property, and was carried out immediately to the south of the current study area on the other side of Highway 26. The assessment was conducted under consulting license P123 in 2010, CIF# P123-050-2010 by Archaeological Assessments Limited. The Stage 1 Assessment for that property concluded that Archaeological potential existed and recommended Stage 2 assessment for all areas not visibly disturbed.

It should be noted that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments carried out within 50 metres of a property, so a complete inventory of assessments on lands adjacent to the subject property cannot be provided.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Bluestone applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area.

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 2052817 AND 207065 HIGHWAY 26

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

The closest primary source of extant potable water is Nottawasaga Bay, which borders the northern edge of the study area.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are no archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area, however an adjacent Stage 1 Assessment determined the area to retain archaeological potential.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The *1880 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Grey* demonstrates that the study area and its environs were occupied by Euro-Canadian settlers by the later 19th century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the study area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high. While some areas of the property have been subject to modern disturbance, such as the residential structure, and the former airstrip, the extent of disturbance must be determined through shovel test survey during a Stage 2 assessment, and only the parts that are visually disturbed can be said to have had archaeological potential removed. Accordingly, as per section 1.3.1 of the MTCS' *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 2052817 and 205065 Highway 26 has determined that the study area exhibits

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 2052817 AND 207065 HIGHWAY 26

archaeological potential and a **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended** in the form of test pit survey at 5 metre intervals for all areas that are not visually disturbed or low lying and wet. Figure 3 provides a detailed map depicting areas deemed to retain archaeological potential and which require additional assessment.

2.0 PROPERTY INSPECTION

The Stage 1 assessment of the study area was conducted on June 24nd, 2016 under PIF # P344-0101-2016 issued to Derek Lincoln, MA, of Bluestone by the MTCS. The study area consists of approximately 114 hectares of scrub meadow and sparse woodlot, including a residential structure, a paved bike path which is a segment of the Georgian Trail, and low lying and wet areas. The study area is located at 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26.

During the Stage 1 property inspection, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to inspection (Table 3).

Table 2: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
June 24, 2016	Inspection	Warm, Sunny	N/A

Most of the study area was found to retain archaeological potential during the Stage 1 assessment according to section 1.3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and therefore is recommended for Stage 2 Property Assessment. There are certain areas that contain modern disturbance, such as the former Northern Railway which now exists as a paved segment of the Georgian Trail; a residential structure and associated driveway; and a former airstrip which has been reclaimed. The extant of disturbance resulting from these features should be confirmed through test pit survey during Stage 2 assessment. The study area also contains various low lying and wet areas which shall be documented in full during a Stage 2 Property Assessment. The study area was photographically documented and images 1-8 confirm that most of the property contains no evident disturbance and retains archaeological potential.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

An inventory of the documentary record generated by the property inspection is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
2 Pages of field notes	Bluestone office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 Hand drawn map	Bluestone office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 map provided by Client	Bluestone office, London	Hard and digital copies in project file
57 Digital photographs	Bluestone office, London	Stored digitally in project file

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

A Stage 1 property inspection for 2052817 and 207065 Highway 26 was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. While small sections of the study area contained built features including the former Northern Railway that now exists as a paved segment of the Georgian Trail; a built residential structure and associated driveway, and a former airstrip that has been reclaimed; most of the study area was deemed to retain archaeological potential. Therefore, according to section 1.3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the study area requires a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Stage 2 assessment strategies can be informed by Figure 3 in Section 9 of this report. Stage 2 assessment should consist of test pit survey at 5 meter intervals, according to section 2.1.2 of *the Standards and Guidelines for consultant Archaeologists*.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological field work was carried out during the Stage 1 property inspection. Currently there are no plans to physically alter the property, and the assessment has been undertaken to inform purchasing options. If plans change to incorporate new areas that were not subject to a Stage 1 background review, these must be assessed prior to any initiation of construction. In keeping with legislative stipulations, any construction and demolition-related impacts (including, for example, machine travel, material storage and stockpiling, earth moving) must be restricted to the areas that were archaeologically assessed and cleared by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport through acceptance of the assessment report into the provincial register.

As most of the Study Area was deemed to retain archaeological potential, **a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended** for any undisturbed areas. Stage 2 assessment should be undertaken according to strategies laid out in Figure 3 of Section 9 of this report. **Stage 2 assessment should consist of Test Pit survey at 5 meter intervals, according to Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.**

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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 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*.

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*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2012, requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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Images
June 2016

8.0 IMAGES



Figure 1: Area Requiring Test Pit Assessment at 5m Intervals, Facing South



Figure 2: Area Requiring Test Pit Assessment at 5m Intervals, Facing North

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 2052817 AND 207065 HIGHWAY 26

Images
June 2016



Figure 3: Area Requiring Test Pit Assessment at 5m Intervals, Facing North



Figure 4: Low Lying and Wet Area, No Archaeological Potential, Facing North

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 2052817 AND 207065 HIGHWAY 26

Images
June 2016



Figure 5: Georgian Trail, No Archaeological Potential Facing West



Figure 6: Existing Structure, No Archaeological Potential, Facing North

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 2052817 AND 207065 HIGHWAY 26

Images
June 2016



Figure 7: Low Lying and Wet Area, No Archaeological Potential, Facing East



Figure 8: Low Lying and Wet Area, No Archaeological Potential, Facing West

Maps
June 2016

9.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages.



**Stage 1 Archaeological
Assessment of
2052817 and
207065 Highway 6,
Meaford, Ontario**

**Figure 1: Topographic
Map of Study Area**

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Date: July, 2016

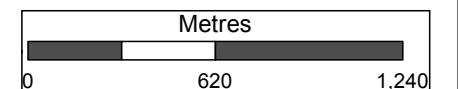
Source: OBM
<http://www.geographynetwork.ca/website/obm/viewer.htm>

Scale 1:25,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

- Study Area
- Local Road
- Major Road
- Highway
- Railroad
- Contour Lines
- Waterbody
- Water
- Wooded Area





**Stage 1 Archaeological
Assessment of
2052817 and
207065 Highway 6,
Meaford, Ontario**

Figure 2: Study Area

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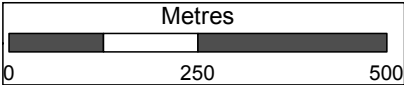
Source: Bing Maps

Scale 1:10,000

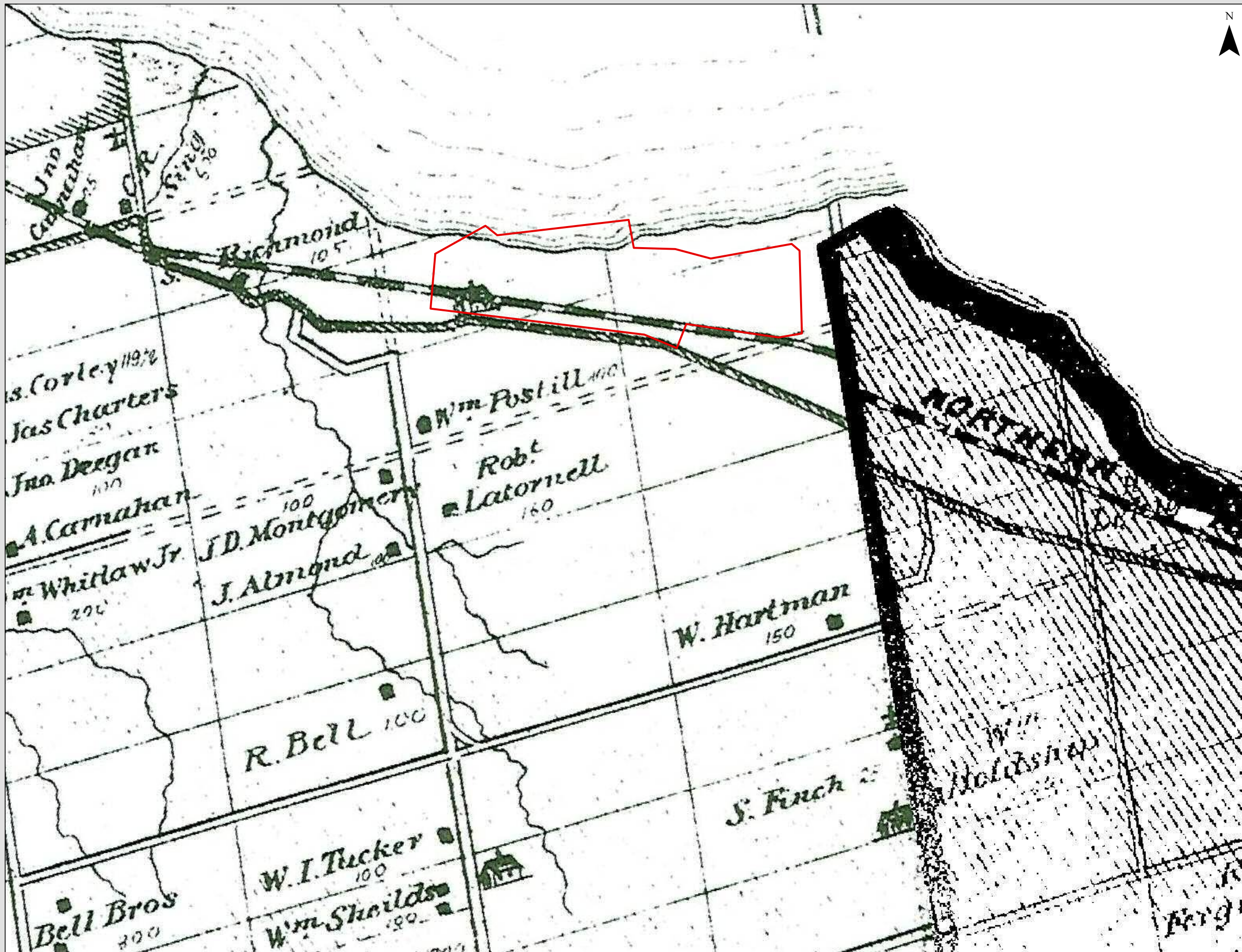
Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

 Study Area



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



**Stage 1 Archaeological
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Figure 3: Portion of the Grey
Supplement in Illustrated Atlas
of the Dominion of Canada.
1880- St Vincent Township

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Date: July, 2016

Source: Grey Supplement in Illustrated Atlas
of the Dominion of Canada.
Toronto : H. Belden & Co., 1880.

NOT TO SCALE

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

 Study Area



**Stage 1 Archaeological
Assessment of
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207065 Highway 6,
Meaford, Ontario**

Figure 4: Assessment Strategies

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Date: July, 2016

Source: Bing Maps

Scale 1:10,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend



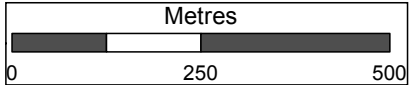
Areas with Archaeological
Potential - Test Pit Survey



Building - Does Not Contain



Low-Lying and Wet - Does Not



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community