

**THE STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE RAYVILLE DEVELOPMENTS
(MARKDALE) INC. PROPERTY,
PART OF LOT 102, CONCESSION 1,
VILLAGE OF MARKDALE,
MUNICIPALITY OF GREY HIGHLANDS,
COUNTY OF GREY**
(original)



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INC. PROPERTY,
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COUNTY OF GREY**
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Prepared by

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director and Report Preparation Rick Sutton (License P013)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Rayville Developments (Markdale) Inc. Property, Part of Lot 102, Concession 1, Village of Markdale, Municipality of Grey Highlands, County of Grey. This project was conducted in order to comply with the Planning Act (1996) prior to the development of this parcel of land.

The 37.09 hectare subject property consists of two agricultural fields, some scrublands, a forested area and some poorly drained lands. The Stage 1 assessment was conducted in September, 2017. A property inspection was not conducted.

The results of the Stage 1 assessment indicate that the majority of the subject property does have some potential for both aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. The subject property has archaeological potential because the majority of these lands consist of undisturbed well drained tablelands associated with a watercourse and an early historical transportation route. It is therefore recommended that the subject property should be subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to the development of this parcel of land. No soil disturbance or development activities should take place on the subject property until after a Stage 2 archaeological assessment has been completed.

For the Stage 2 assessment, all of the agricultural lands on the subject property will have to be ploughed and then pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. A property inspection must be undertaken during the Stage 2 assessment to confirm the limits of any previous disturbance and poorly drained lands on the subject property. Any potentially undisturbed well drained scrubland or forested areas which cannot be ploughed will have to be shovel test pitted at 5 metres.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Rayville Developments (Markdale) Inc. Property, Part of Lot 102, Concession 1, Village of Markdale, Municipality of Grey Highlands, County of Grey. This project was conducted in order to comply with the Planning Act (1996) prior to the development of this parcel of land.

The assessment was conducted by Archaeological Assessments Ltd., under archaeological consulting licence No. P013 issued to Rick Sutton. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980) and the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MCL 2011). Permission for access to the property and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the land owner. Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered or documents produced as a result of the assessment.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Property Description

The 37.09 hectare subject property is located in Grey County in the Village of Markdale, south of Main Street on the east side of Toronto Street South (Figures 1 and 2). The desk top Stage 1 assessment was conducted between September 5 and September 6, 2017 by Rick Sutton (Licence P013). A property inspection was not conducted.

An examination of satellite images, as well as topographical and survey maps indicates that the subject property is dominated by two agricultural fields. A large scrubland area fronts onto Toronto Street South in the southwestern section of the property. A small forested area is located in the northeastern corner of the property. Some low lying poorly drained lands associated with two seasonal watercourses are situated along the southeastern edge of the property.

The subject property is located in the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 127). In this area it is characterized by a complex of till ridges, kame moraines, outwash plains, spillways, till plains and drumlinized areas.

General physiographic features which must be considered when identifying areas of archaeological potential include distance to water, local topography, soil conditions, and other resource specific features. In general, any lands located within 300 metres of any of these physiographic features should be considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 7).

The MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 4-5) stipulate that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream

channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateau), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. Resource areas are also considered to be characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 5).

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

Low lying poorly drained lands associated with two seasonal watercourses are situated along the southeastern edge of the property. Most of the subject property is located within 300 metres of these watercourses and is therefore considered to have archaeological potential. Most of the subject property also contains tablelands associated with well drained soils. This indicates that most of the subject property does have some potential for both aboriginal and 19th century Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

Previous Archaeological Research

In order to provide context for evaluating archaeological planning concerns, a study area was established which included all lands situated within a 1km metre radius of the subject property. Data on previously registered sites located within the study area was obtained from Pastport, which is the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's online digital data base. The on line search indicated that there are no previously registered archaeological sites located either on or immediately adjacent to the subject property. There are also no previously registered archaeological sites located within a two kilometre radius of the subject property. A cultural chronology that applies to the study area is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Cultural Chronology For Southern Ontario

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Fluted	9000 - 8500 B.C.	Big Game Hunters and Small Nomadic Groups
Late	Non-fluted	8500 - 7500 B.C.	
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling	8000 - 7000 B.C.	Nomadic Hunters and Gatherers
	Bifurcate Based	7000 - 6000 B.C.	
Middle	Stemmed, Otter Creek and Brewerton	6000 - 2500 B.C.	Transition to Territorial Settlement
Late	Narrow Point	2500 - 1800 B.C.	More Diverse Resource Base
	Broad Point	1800 - 1500 B.C.	
	Small Point	1500 - 800 B.C.	
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood and Middlesex	1000 - 300 B.C.	Introduction of Pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula	300 B.C.- 700 A.D.	Long Distance Trade
Transitional	Princess Point	500 - 900 A.D.	Early Agriculture
Late	Early Iroquoian	900 - 1275 A.D.	Transition to Village Life
	Middle Iroquoian	1275 - 1400 A.D.	Large Villages and Dependence on Agriculture
	Late Iroquoian	1400 - 1650 A.D.	Tribal Development, Warfare, European Contact
HISTORIC			
Early	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga	1700 - 1875 A.D.	Social Displacement
Late	Euro-Canadian	1800 A.D.- present	European Settlement

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 5) stipulate that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. In general, any lands located within 300 metres of any of these cultural features should be considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 7).

Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential. Any lands located within 100 metres of early historical transportation routes should also be considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2010: 7).

The subject property is located on Part of Lot 102, Concession 1 in the Geographic Township of Artemesia, Grey County. The subject property is located along the eastern edge of the Village of Markdale. The first European pioneers in this region settled in the vicinity of Collingwood or Meaford, north of the subject property. The earliest settlers arrived from York in 1825 by traveling from Holland Landing and down the Holland River into Lake Simcoe and Shanty Bay (Belden 1880). From there they traveled by land to the Nottawasaga River into Georgian Bay and along the shoreline. In 1837 the village of Sydenham was surveyed and in 1856 it was incorporated as the Town of Owen Sound, with an estimated population of 2,000 (Belden 1880).

Grey County was created in 1852 and named in honour of the British Colonial Secretary's father, Charles Grey, who was a former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. In 1861-1862 the first gravel roads were constructed into Owen Sound. The four early colonization roads were the Garafraxa Road running from Fergus to Owen Sound (now Highway 6); the Durham Road leading east and west from the village of Durham (now County Road 4); the Lake Shore Road from Collingwood to Owen Sound (now Highway 26); and the Toronto and Sydenham Road leading from Toronto to Owen Sound (now Highway 10).

The Village of Markdale where the subject property is situated was first settled in 1846 and originally called East Glenelg, after a nearby township (Belden 1880). In 1864, it was renamed Cornabus after the Islay, Scotland hometown of then-postmaster Donald MacDuffie. In the 1870's, the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway was built through this area and included a station at what is now called Markdale. The new railway station brought new business to Markdale and it was incorporated as a village in 1888. Grey Highlands is a municipality in the southeast corner of Grey County that was formed in 2001 by the amalgamation of the Village of Markdale and the Townships of Artemesia, Euphrasia and Osprey.

Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns for the subject property was derived in part from an examination of the 1880 Grey County Supplement in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (Belden 1880: Figure 3). Unfortunately, the 1880 historical atlas map for this area does not have many details and does not show the ownership of the subject property or the location of any homesteads or other buildings.

The Toronto and Sydenham Road (now Highway 10) was one of the mid-19th century early colonization roads into this region and is situated along the western edge of the property (Toronto Street South). Any lands on the subject property located within 100 metres of Toronto Street South are therefore considered to have archaeological potential for Euro-Canadian sites dating back to that period.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The desk top Stage 1 assessment was conducted between September 5 and September 6, 2017 by Rick Sutton (Licence P013).

2.1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

For an assessment of the archaeological potential of any property, examining the extent of previous disturbance is an important factor in determining the potential for archaeological resources. Lands that have been subjected to intensive and deep land alterations due to previous development often no longer have any archaeological potential (MTC 2011:5). The most common forms of previous disturbance include building footprints, transportation corridors and infrastructure development, or quarrying activities. Other activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening and minor landscaping do not generally affect archaeological potential (MTC 2010:5).

An examination of satellite images, topographical and survey maps indicates that the vast majority of the subject property consists of agricultural lands, scrublands and forested areas. There are no obvious areas of disturbed lands on the subject property (Figure 4). It appears that almost the entire subject property is relatively undisturbed and therefore considered to have some archaeological potential (Figure 4). The only areas of the property that may have low archaeological potential are any low lying poorly drained lands associated with the seasonal watercourses that are situated along the southeastern edge of the property (Figure 4). A property inspection must be undertaken during the Stage 2 assessment in order to confirm the limits of any previous disturbance and poorly drained lands on the subject property.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE

3.1 Recommendations

The results of the Stage 1 assessment indicate that the majority of the subject property does have some potential for both aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. The subject property has archaeological potential because the majority of these lands consist of undisturbed well drained tablelands associated with a watercourse and an early historical transportation route. It is therefore recommended that the subject property should be subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to the development of this parcel of land. No soil disturbance or development activities should take place on the subject property until after a Stage 2 archaeological assessment has been completed.

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3.2 Compliance Advice

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 and Culture, 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 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 *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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 licence.

4.0 MAPS

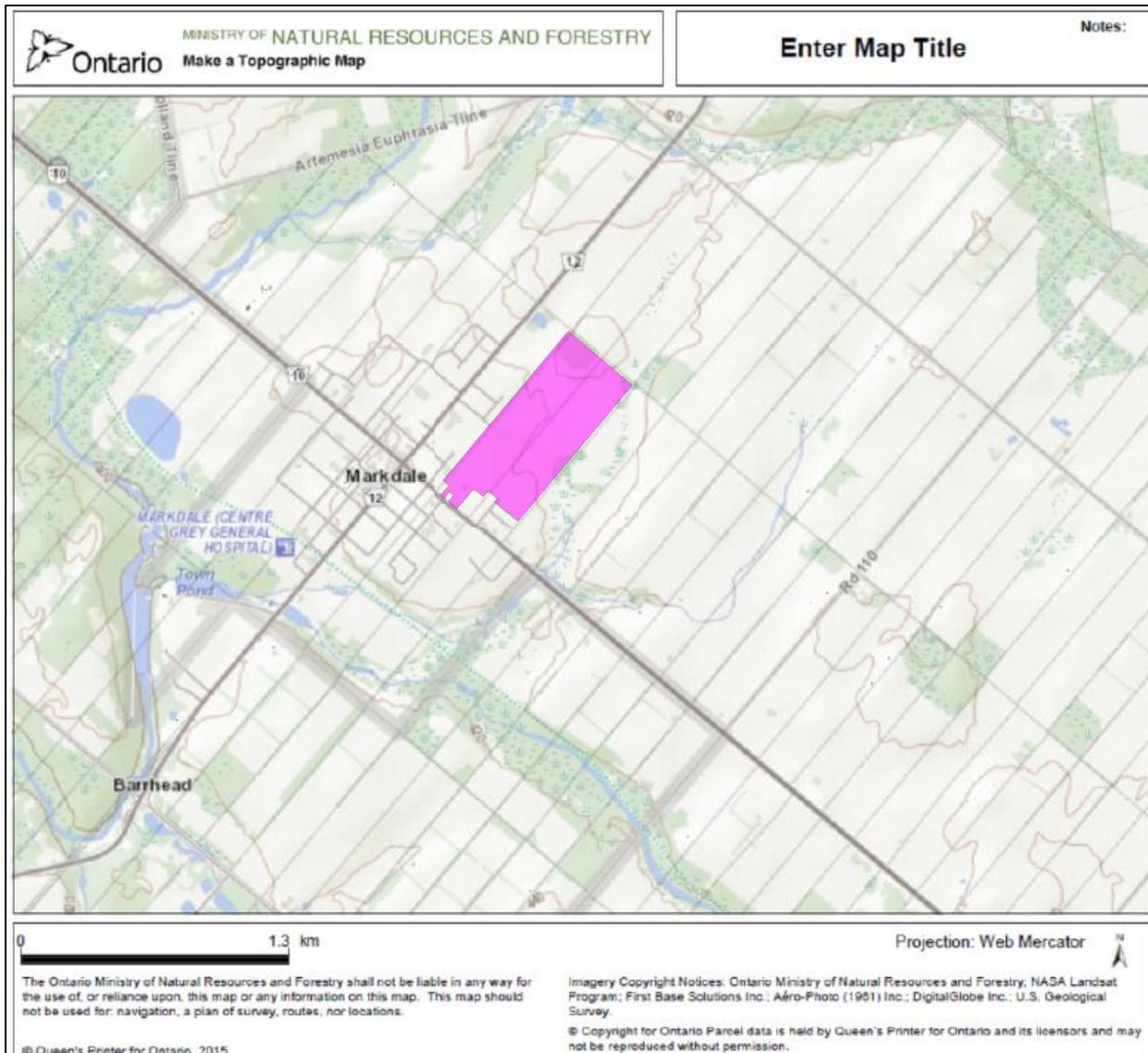


Figure 1. Location of the Subject Property (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry 2016)

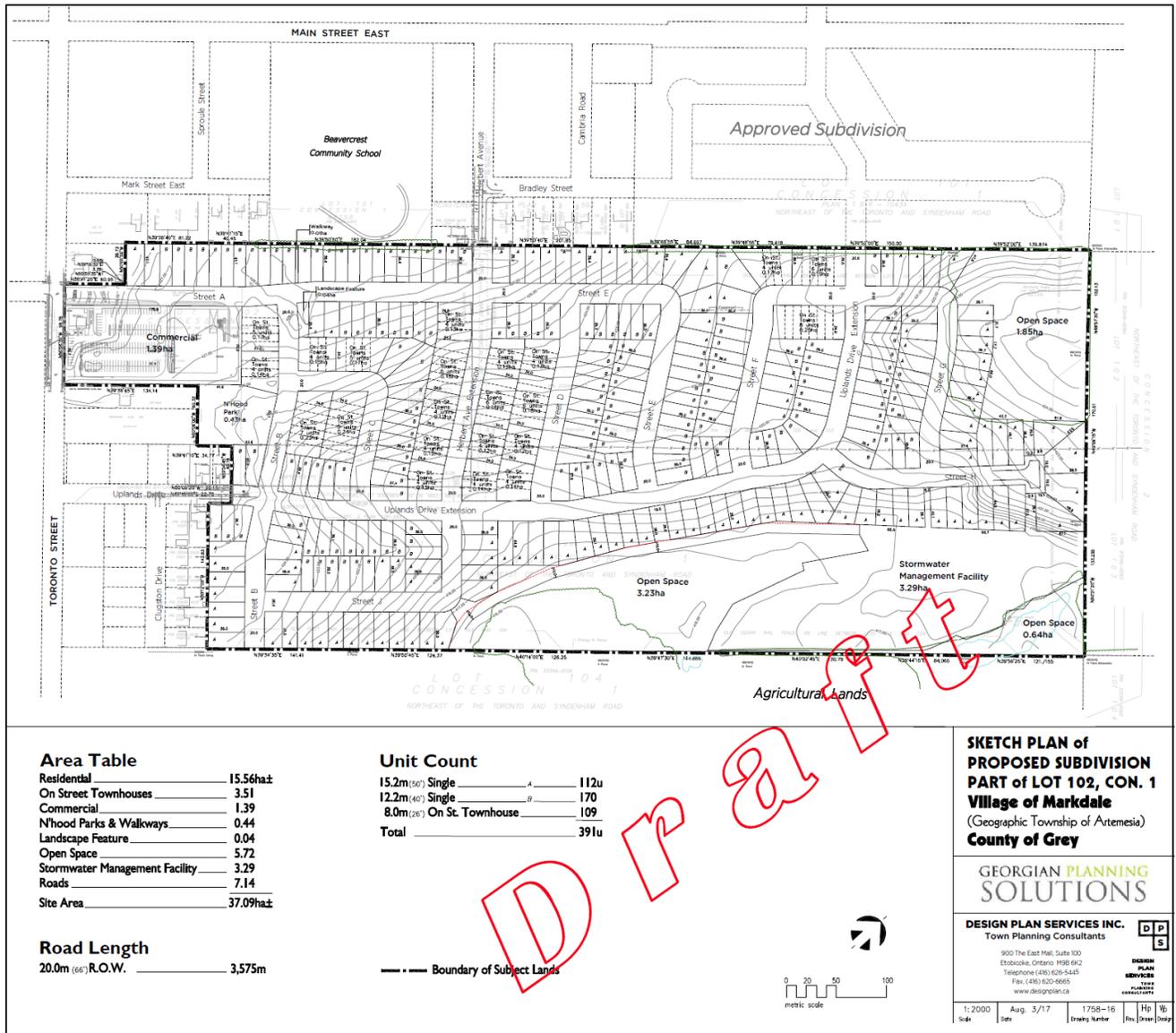


Figure 2. Sketch Plan of Proposed Subdivision

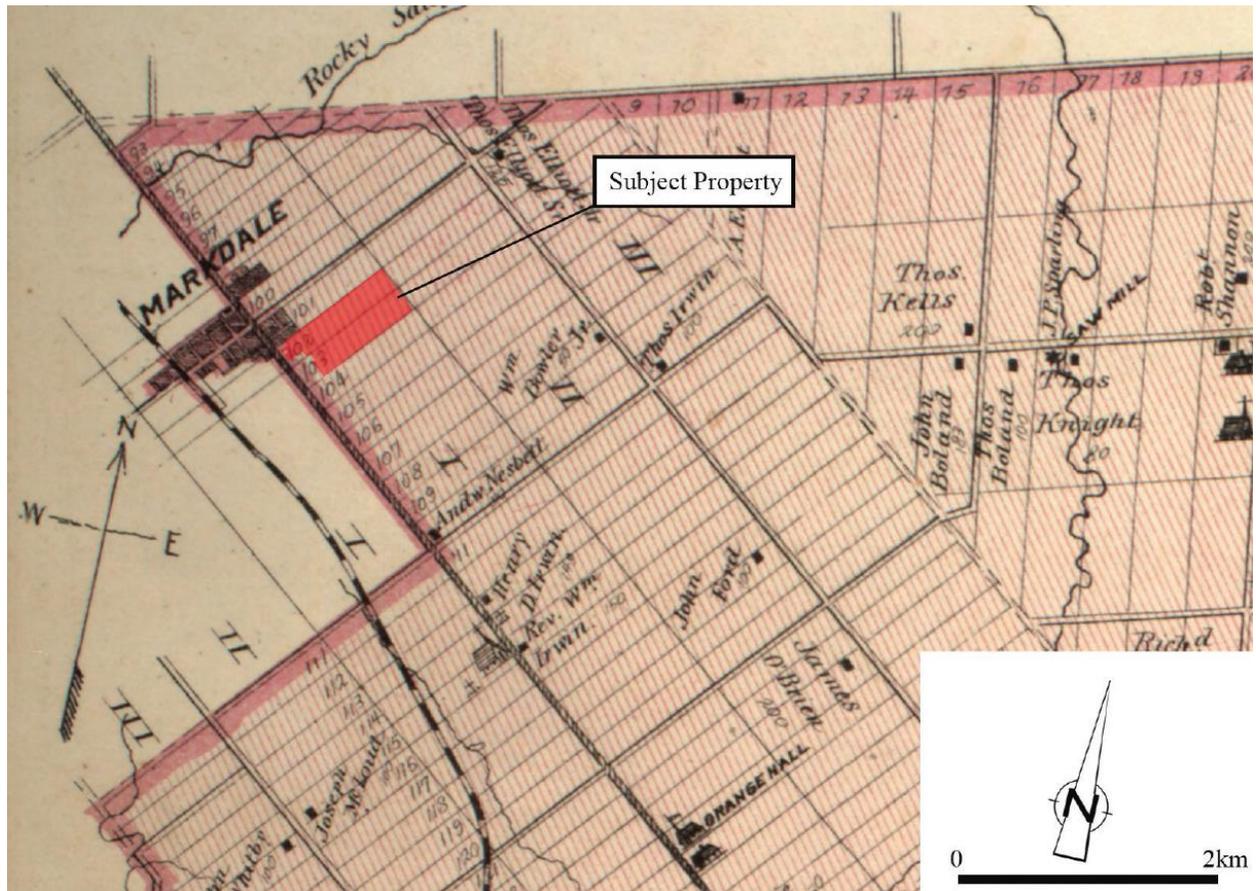


Figure 3. 1880 Illustrated Atlas Map of Artemesia Township Showing Location of the Subject Property (Beldon 1880)

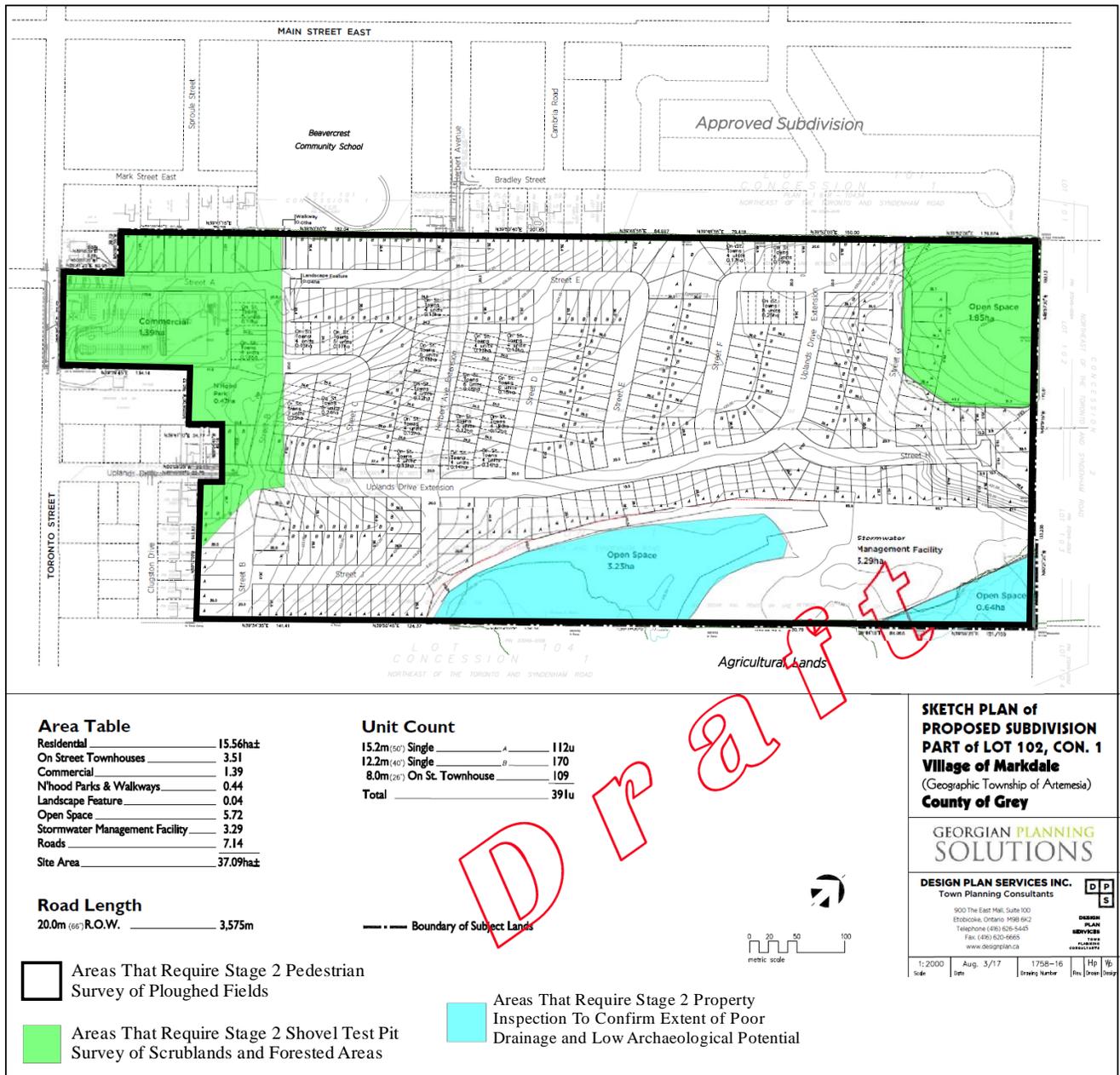


Figure 4. Archaeological Potential of the Subject Property

5.0 REFERENCES CITED

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