



## 1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE

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### PROJECT INFORMATION:

Corporate Project Number:

17381

MTCS Project Number:

P038-0908-2017

Investigation Type:

Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study

Project Name:

10 Louisa Street West

Project Location:

10 Louisa Street West,  
Park Lot 10 S. W. of Louisa Street and  
Park Lot 10 N. E. of Alice Street  
Town of Thornbury, County of Grey

Project Designation Number:

TBD

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Type of Report:

**ORIGINAL**

## **2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report describes the results of the 2017 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of 10 Louisa Street, Park Lot 10 N. W. of Louisa Street, Park Lot 10 N. E. of Alice Street, Town of Thornbury, County of Grey, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation on 07 December 2017. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the subject property, it was determined that there is no longer any archaeological potential remaining within the study area as a result of deep prior landscape modification well below the original topsoil layer.

Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
- 2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*
- 3. The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

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## **5.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

This report describes the results of the 2017 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of 10 Louisa Street, Park Lot 10 N. W. of Louisa Street, Park Lot 10 N. E. of Alice Street, Town of Thornbury, County of Grey, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation by Marilyn Cornies and Michael Henry on 07 December 2017. Although there was thin snow cover on the property during the site visit, Ms. Cornies and Mr. Henry were able to confirm that the property was an open area of unploughed meadow covered in tall weeds and sloped downward from west to east and from north to south. Given the ground cover on the property, a lack of snow cover would have had no impact on what was observable on this property without conducting excavations which are not permitted as a component of Stage 1 Archaeological Background Research. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The proposed development of the study area includes 23 townhouse units and 23 parking spaces with an access lane and associated services and landscape modifications. A preliminary plan of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MTCS for review and reproduced within this report as Map 3.

## **5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

### **5.2.1 GENERAL HISTORICAL OUTLINE**

Grey County was first surveyed by Charles Rankin P.L.S. who set out in the spring of 1833 to survey and lay townships in the lands beyond Simcoe County on the shore of Georgian Bay; he chose as his residence a bay near Thornbury and is the first known settler of this township. (Marsh: 38-39). Grey County was established in 1852, with its headquarters at Sydenham (Owen Sound), and separated from the Counties of Simcoe and Wellington in 1854. In 1856 the county was divided into 4 Common School Districts, in 1858 Grey County assumed 5 major roads and in 1865 a County Directory lists 16 townships, 4 towns, and 44 villages or post offices. (County of Grey: 1).

Before the county was organized, the British referred to the entire area as “The Queen’s Bush”. Until 1852 this area was known for its dangerous travelling conditions for Euro-Canadians. The first townships within Grey County were originally called “Alta” and “Zero” which were quickly renamed Collingwood and St. Vincent respectively. During the colonization of the County, a quickly established network of trails and roads, in addition to several natural harbours, provided easy access for settlers. However, due to the great distances involved and dangerous traveling conditions, the early settlers of this area relied heavily on First Nations to advise on settlement area selection, crop planting, medicine and survival. From the start of colonization it was easy to use the numerous natural resources easily available in the area as a means to generate income. Typically fish, furs, minerals, and forestation were the initial main industries. By 1865 Grey County consisted of 16 Townships, 4 towns and 44 villages or post offices (Grey County 2010).

The Township of Collingwood was the first Township to be surveyed within Grey County. The Township was named after Admiral Collingwood of the British Royal Navy. Land within the Township was given to United Empire Loyalists, military veterans or to settlers. Although many grants were given out, very few grantees actually settled in the area. Settlement of Grey County area was slow due to the difficult living conditions and lack of readily available commercial goods and services (Our Roots 2010). With the construction of the railway line completed in 1880, settlement in the area rapidly increased (Town of Blue Mountains 2010).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Thornbury map reproduced from the Simcoe Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (Belden, H. & Co. 1881). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1881. The study area is depicted as within the community of Town Thornbury. Although the map suggests that the property is situated within urban density development, more recent mapping and aerial imagery indicates that the study area is outside of the urban area of the community up to the present time. The historic map illustrates the study area adjacent to three (3) early historic roadways defining the northwest, northeast and south property boundaries of the study area. These roads correspond to the present day Lansdowne Street South along the northwest edge of the study area, Louisa Street West along the northeast boundary of the study area and

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Beaver Street South along the south edge of the study area. These are all early roads within the Town of Thornbury and Beaver Street South is one of the original township roads predating the settlement of the Town of Thornbury. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area.

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures within properties on these maps were sold by subscription. While information included within these maps may provide information about occupation of the property at a specific point in time, the absence of such information does not indicate that the property was not occupied. Often the areas of urban density settlement depicted on these maps represent the aspirations of early community leaders, rather than actual settlement density.

### **5.2.2 CURRENT CONDITIONS**

The present use of the study area is as mainly overgrown meadow with trees along the margins of the property. The study area is roughly 0.55 hectares in area. This open field area has been fallow for a number of years given the vegetation. It appears that most of the meadow area can be subject to ploughing. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation by Marilyn Cornies and Michael Henry on 07 December 2017. Although there was thin snow cover on the property during the site visit, Ms. Cornies and Mr. Henry were able to confirm that the property was an open area of unploughed meadow covered in tall weeds and sloped downward from west to east and from north to south. Although the property consists entirely of slope, the slopes are not considered steep enough to be considered of low potential, except along the road allowances where the land has been cut away at a sharp angle. Given the ground cover on the property, a lack of snow cover would have had no impact on what was observable on this property during the inspection without conducting excavations which are not permitted as a component of Stage 1 Archaeological Background Research.

Map 1 illustrates the location of the study area within a few years of the production of this report. In addition, Map 1 illustrates the study area within 300 metres of a stream channel to the west that flows northeast into Georgian Bay, which would have been used for waterborne trade and communication as well as a source of natural resources by both First Nations and early settlers. Accordingly, based on the presence of this waterway, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to Pre-contact and early Post-contact settlement within the study area.

A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1 Property Inspection, indices of Archaeological Potential and indices of No or Low Archaeological Potential are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5.

### **5.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT**



The brief overview of documentary evidence readily available indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and as such has potential for sites relating to early Post-contact settlement in the region. Background research indicates the property has potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a natural source of potable water in the past which could also have served as a route of transportation and communication.

### **5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) indicates that there is one (1) previously documented site within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this is based on the assumption of the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MTCS. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

On the basis of information supplied by MTCS, no archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the study area. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of previous assessments, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MTCS. In addition, it must also be noted that the lack of formerly documented previous assessments does not indicate that no assessments have been conducted.

Data contained in previous archaeological reports in close proximity to the study area that is relevant to Stage 1 Background Study is defined within the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists in Section 7.5.8 Standard 4 as follows:

*“Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area, as documented by all available reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 m) to those lands.”*

(MTCS 2011: 126 Emphasis Added)

In accordance with data supplied by MTCS for the purposes of completing this study, there are no previous reports detailing, *“archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project”*, nor do any previous reports document known archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area.

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The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that the necessity to summarize the results of previous archaeological assessment reports, or to cite MTCS File Numbers in references to other archaeological reports, is reserved for reports that are directly relevant to the fieldwork and recommendations for the study area (S & Gs 7.5.7, Standard 2, MTC 2011: 125). This is further refined and elaborated upon in Section 7.5.8, Standards 4 & 5, MTC 2011:

*“4. Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area, as documented by all available reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50m) to those lands.”*

*“5. If previous findings and recommendations are relevant to the current stage of work, provide the following:*

- a. a brief summary of previous findings and recommendations*
- b. documentation of any differences in the current work from the previously recommended work*
- c. rationale for the differences from the previously recommended work”*

*(Emphasis Added)*

There are no reports of any relevance to the lands to be potentially impacted by the proposed undertaking, that include fieldwork or recommendations relevant to the study area, or that document any sites within 50 metres of the study area. Therefore, there is no requirement to include any summary data from any previous archaeological assessment reports.

The study area is situated in an area for which there is no archaeological master plan.

It must be further noted that there are no relevant plaques associated with the study area.

### **5.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES**

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MTCS. As a result it was determined that one (1) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, the lack of formally documented archaeological sites does not mean that Pre-contact people did not use the area; it more likely reflects a lack of systematic archaeological research in the immediate vicinity. Even in cases where one or more assessments may have been conducted in close proximity to a proposed landscape alteration, an extensive area of physical archaeological assessment coverage is required throughout the region to produce a representative sample of all potentially available archaeological data in order to provide any meaningful evidence to construct a pattern of land use and settlement in the past. All previously registered Pre-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 1:



**TABLE 1      PRE-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>
Ferguson	BdHc-6	Unknown	Late Woodland

The above noted archaeological site is not known to be situated within 300 metres of the study area. In fact, the reported location of the site within Lot 33 of Concession 11 has never been confirmed, but it is unlikely that the site was situated within 300 metres of the study area given its reported location. Therefore, this site has no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Pre-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

Map 1 illustrates the location of the study area within a few years of the production of this report. Map 1 illustrates the study area within 300 metres of a stream channel to the west that flows northeast into Georgian Bay, which would have been used for waterborne trade and communication as well as a source of natural resources by both First Nations and early settlers. The distance to water criteria used to establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for Pre-contact occupation and land use in the past.

Table 2 illustrates the chronological development of cultures within southern Ontario prior to the arrival of European cultures to the area at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This general cultural outline is based on archaeological data and represents a synthesis and summary of research over a long period of time. It is necessarily generalizing and is not necessarily representative of the point of view of all researchers or stakeholders. It is offered here as a rough guideline and outline to illustrate the relationships of broad cultural groups and time periods.

**TABLE 2      CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO**

<b>Years ago</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Southern Ontario</b>
250	Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures
1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000 10000 11000	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures
		(Wright 1972)

### **5.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES**

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A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MTCS. As a result it was determined that no (0) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

### **5.3.3 LOCATION AND CURRENT CONDITIONS**

The study area is described as 10 Louisa Street, Park Lot 10 N. W. of Louisa Street, Park Lot 10 N. E. of Alice Street, Town of Thornbury, County of Grey This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process.

The present use of the study area is as mainly overgrown meadow with trees along the margins of the property. The study area is roughly 0.55 hectares in area. This open field area has been fallow for a number of years given the vegetation. It appears that most of the meadow area can be subject to ploughing. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation by Marilyn Cornies and Michael Henry on 07 December 2017. Although there was thin snow cover on the property during the site visit, Ms. Cornies and Mr. Henry were able to confirm that the property was an open area of unploughed meadow covered in tall weeds and sloped downward from west to east and from north to south. Although the property consists entirely of slope, the slopes are not considered steep enough to be considered of low potential, except along the road allowances where the land has been cut away at a sharp angle. Given the ground cover on the property, a lack of snow cover would have had no impact on what was observable on this property during the inspection without conducting excavations which are not permitted as a component of Stage 1 Archaeological Background Research.

Map 1 illustrates the location of the study area within a few years of the production of this report. In addition, Map 1 illustrates the study area within 300 metres of a stream channel to the west that flows northeast into Georgian Bay, which would have been used for waterborne trade and communication as well as a source of natural resources by both First Nations and early settlers. Accordingly, based on the presence of this waterway, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to Pre-contact and early Post-contact settlement within the study area.

A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1 Property Inspection, indices of Archaeological Potential and indices of No or Low Archaeological Potential are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5.

### **5.3.4 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION**

The study area is situated within the Simcoe Uplands physiographic region. The Simcoe Uplands is described as a series of broad, rolling till plains separated by steep-sided, flat-

floored valleys, indicating they were islands in Lake Algonquin. The till is composed of mainly Precambrian rock, the texture of which is a gritty loam that becomes sandier toward the north; more calcareous till occurs near Lake Simcoe and near Midland. Although the dominant soil in the uplands is a sandy loam, smaller areas near the sandy ridges of the Oro Moraine and the Hendrie forest feature extremely pervious soil areas, sometimes with dry depressions many feet in depth. The loose sandy texture of the surface soil is conducive to wind erosion when vegetation has been removed (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 182-183).

### **5.3.5 SURFACE WATER**

Sources of potable water, access to waterborne transportation routes, and resources associated with watersheds are each considered, both individually and collectively to be the highest criteria for determination of the potential of any location to support extended human activity, land use, or occupation. Accordingly, proximity to water is regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological site potential. The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a water source are considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 21).

Map 1 illustrates the location of the study area within a few years of the production of this report. Map 1 illustrates the study area within 300 metres of a stream channel to the west that flows northeast into Georgian Bay, which would have been used for waterborne trade and communication as well as a source of natural resources by both First Nations and early settlers.

### **5.3.6 CURRENT PROPERTY CONDITIONS CONTEXT**

Current characteristics encountered within an archaeological research study area determine if property Assessment of specific portions of the study area will be necessary and in what manner a Stage 2 Property Assessment should be conducted, if necessary. Conventional assessment methodologies include pedestrian survey on ploughable lands and test pit methodology within areas that cannot be ploughed. For the purpose of determining where property Assessment is necessary and feasible, general categories of current landscape conditions have been established as archaeological conventions. These include:

#### **5.3.6.1 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURAL FOOTPRINTS**

A building, for the purposes of this particular study, is a structure that exists currently or has existed in the past in a given location. The footprint of a building is the area of the building formed by the perimeter of the foundation. Although the interior area of building foundations would often be subject to property Assessment when the foundation may represent a potentially significant historic archaeological site, the footprints of existing structures are not typically assessed. Existing structures commonly encountered during archaeological assessments are often residential-associated buildings (houses, garages, sheds), and/or component buildings of farm complexes (barns, silos, greenhouses). In many cases, even though the disturbance to the land may be relatively shallow and archaeological

resources may be situated below the disturbed layer (e.g. a concrete garage pad), there is no practical means of assessing the area beneath the disturbed layer. However, if there were evidence to suggest that there are likely archaeological resources situated beneath the disturbance, alternative methodologies may be recommended to study such areas.

The study area contains no structural footprints.

### **5.3.6.2 DISTURBANCE**

Areas that have been subjected to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources are known as land disturbances. Examples of land disturbances are areas of past quarrying, major landscaping, and sewage and infrastructure development (MTC 2011: 18), as well as driveways made of gravel or asphalt or concrete, in-ground pools, and wells or cisterns. Surfaces paved with interlocking brick, concrete, asphalt, gravel and other surfaces meant to support heavy loads or to be long wearing hard surfaces in high traffic areas, must be prepared by the excavation and removal of topsoil, grading, and the addition of aggregate material to ensure appropriate engineering values for the supporting matrix and also to ensure that the installations shed water to avoid flooding or moisture damage. All hard surfaced areas are prepared in this fashion and therefore have no or low archaeological potential. Major utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. These major installations should not be confused with minor below ground service installations not considered to represent significant disturbances removing archaeological potential, such as services leading to individual structures which tend to be comparatively very shallow and vary narrow corridors. Areas containing substantial and deeply buried services or clusters of below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. Disturbed areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential and often because they are also not viable to assess using conventional methodology.

*“Earthwork is one of the major works involved in road construction. This process includes excavation, material removal, filling, compaction, and construction. Moisture content is controlled, and compaction is done according to standard design procedures. Normally, rock explosion at the road bed is not encouraged. While filling a depression to reach the road level, **the original bed is flattened after the removal of the topsoil.** The fill layer is distributed and compacted to the designed specifications. This procedure is repeated until the compaction desired is reached. **The fill material should not contain organic elements, and possess a low index of plasticity.** Fill material can include gravel and decomposed rocks of a particular size, but should not consist of huge clay lumps. Sand clay can be used. The area is considered to be adequately compacted when the roller movement does not create a noticeable deformation. **The road surface finish is reliant on the economic aspects, and the estimated usage.**” [Emphasis Added]*

(Goel 2013)

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The supporting matrix of a hard paved surface cannot contain organic material which is subject to significant compression, decay and moisture retention. Topsoil has no engineering value and must be removed in any construction application where the surface finish at grade requires underlying support.

Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation that can remove archaeological potential. This consideration does not apply to relatively minor below ground services that connect structures and facilities to services that support their operation and use. Major servicing corridors will be situated within adjacent road allowances with only minor, narrow and relatively shallow underground services entering into the study area to connect existing structures to servicing mainlines. The relatively minor, narrow and shallow services buried within a residential property do not require such extensive ground disturbance to remove or minimize archaeological potential within affected areas.

The study area does contain previous disturbances. According to the geotechnical investigation, which was undertaken on the Study Area in October of 2017, a series of nine boreholes were advanced throughout the study area (GeoPro 2017: 2). A copy of the geotechnical report has been submitted together with this Stage 1 report to MTCS as supplementary documentation. All nine boreholes revealed that the entire study area is covered with fill material beneath the topsoil, ranging in depth from between 1.2 to 4.0 metres below the existing surface. In all boreholes except for two, clayey silt and silty clay was found from 5.6 to 10.1 metres below the surface. The depths of these non-cultural deposits and the lack of any buried topsoil horizons suggest that there is very low potential for archaeological deposits within the study area (GeoPro 2017: 3). A facsimile plan of the borehole location map is included in this report as Figure 6. This map shows that the boreholes are evenly distributed across the study area and demonstrate deep and extensive disturbance to the entire area.

#### **5.3.6.3 LOW-LYING AND WET AREAS**

Landscape features that are covered by permanently wet areas, such as marshes, swamps, or bodies of water like streams or lakes, are known as low-lying and wet areas. Low-lying and wet areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to inaccessibility.

The study area does not contain low-lying and wet areas.

#### **5.3.6.4 STEEP SLOPE**

Landscape which slopes at a greater than (>) 20 degree change in elevation, is known as steep slope. Areas of steep slope are considered uninhabitable, and are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

Generally, steep slopes are not assessed because steep slopes are interpreted to have low potential, not due to viability to assess, except in cases where the slope is severe enough to

become a safety concern for archaeological field crews. In such cases, the Occupational Health and Safety Act takes precedence as indicated in the introduction to the Standards and Guidelines. AMICK Consultant Limited policy is to assess all slope areas whenever it is safe to do so. Assessment of slopes, except where safety concerns arise, eliminates the invariably subjective interpretation of what might constitute a steep slope in the field. This is done to minimize delays due to conflicts in such interpretations and to increase the efficiency of review.

The study area does not contain an area of steep slope.

### **5.3.6.5 WOODED AREAS**

Areas of the property that cannot be ploughed, such as natural forest or woodlot, are known as wooded areas. These wooded areas qualify for Stage 2 Property Assessment, and are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

The study area contains trees along the margins of the property but no wooded areas. Maps 4 & 5 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

### **5.3.6.6 PLOUGHABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS**

Areas of current or former agricultural lands that have been ploughed in the past are considered ploughable agricultural lands. Ploughing these lands regularly turns the soil, which in turn brings previously buried artifacts to the surface, which are then easily identified during visual inspection. Furthermore, by allowing the ploughed area to weather sufficiently through rainfall, soil is washed off of exposed artifacts at the surface and the visibility of artifacts at the surface of recently worked field areas is enhanced markedly. Pedestrian survey of ploughed agricultural lands is the preferred method of physical assessment because of the greater potential for finding evidence of archaeological resources if present.

The study area does contain ploughable lands. An area of meadow is located within the northeast corner of the study area. This open field area has been fallow for a number of years given the vegetation growth including a number of trees specifically evident in the margins of the meadow. It appears that most of the meadow area can be subject to ploughing.

### **5.3.6.7 LAWN, PASTURE, MEADOW**

Landscape features consisting of former agricultural land covered in low growth, such as lawns, pastures, meadows, shrubbery, and immature trees. These are areas that may be considered too small to warrant ploughing, (i.e. less than one hectare in area), such as yard areas surrounding existing structures, and land-locked open areas that are technically workable by a plough but inaccessible to agricultural machinery. These areas may also include open area within urban contexts that do not allow agricultural tillage within



municipal or city limits or the use of urban roadways by agricultural machinery. These areas are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

The present use of the study area is as mainly overgrown meadow with trees along the margins of the property. The study area is roughly 0.55 hectares in area. This open field area has been fallow for a number of years given the vegetation. It appears that most of the meadow area can be subject to ploughing. The meadow can be mowed and cleared of all vegetation debris and ploughed to aid with the Stage 2 Property Assessment. Maps 4 & 5 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

### **5.3.7 SUMMARY**

Background research indicates the vicinity of the study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on and proximity to a source of potable water that was also used as a means of waterborne trade and communication. In addition the study area represents an elevated slope overlooking Georgian Bay. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-contact origins based on proximity to historic roadways, and proximity to areas of documented historic settlement.

Current conditions within the study area indicate that some areas of the property may have no or low archaeological potential and do not require Stage 2 Property Assessment or should be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. The geotechnical study completed for the Study Area demonstrates that the entire property has been deeply disturbed below the original topsoil layer and that there is little, if any, archaeological potential remaining.

Archaeological potential does not indicate that there are necessarily sites present, but that environmental and historical factors suggest that there may be as yet undocumented archaeological sites within lands that have not been subject to systematic archaeological research in the past.

## **6.0 PROPERTY INSPECTION**

A detailed examination and photo documentation was carried out on the study area in order to document the existing conditions of the study area to facilitate the Stage 2 Property Assessment.

Although there was snow coverage on the property during the site visit, Mr. Henry and Ms. Cornies were able to confirm that the study area consisted of a weed covered meadow that was sloped downward to the north and east. Additionally, it was apparent that the entire property was of a uniform and even surface condition indicating that the previous grading work and excavations conducted on the property (as illustrated through the borehole samples – see Map 6), did impact the entire study area. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and photographed. Observations made of conditions within the study area at the time of the inspection were used to inform the consideration for Stage 2 Property Assessment as well as to aid in the determination of appropriate Stage 2 Property Assessment strategies

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should Stage 2 be warranted. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5 of this report.

## **6.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION DOCUMENTATION**

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: one sketch map, one page of photo log, one page of field notes, and 6 digital photographs.

## **7.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation by Michael Henry on 07 December 2017. Although there was snow cover on the property during the site visit, Mr. Henry was able to confirm that the woodlot and the open field areas depicted on aerial images had not changed. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

### **7.1 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

As part of the present study, background research was conducted in order to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed project area.

*“A Stage 1 background study provides the consulting archaeologist and Ministry report reviewer with information about the known and potential cultural heritage resources within a particular study area, prior to the start of the field assessment.”* (OMCzCR 1993)

The evaluation of potential is further elaborated Section 1.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist (2011) prepared by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture:

*“ The Stage 1 background study (and, where undertaken, property inspection) leads to an evaluation of the property’s archaeological potential. If the evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, the next step is a Stage 2 assessment.”* (MTC 2011: 17)

Features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential when documented within the study area, or within close proximity to the study area (as applicable), include:

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“ - *previously identified archaeological sites*

- *water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.):*
  - *primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)*
  - *secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)*
  - *features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)*
  - *accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)*
- *elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)*
- *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. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.*
- *resource areas, including:*
  - *food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)*
  - *scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)*
  - *early Post-contact industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)*
- *areas of early Post-contact settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.*
- *Early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)*
- *property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Actor that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site*
- *property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations”*

(MTC 2011: 17-18)

The evaluation of potential does not indicate that sites are present within areas affected by proposed development. Evaluation of potential considers the possibility for as yet undocumented sites to be found in areas that have not been subject to systematic archaeological investigation in the past. Potential for archaeological resources is used to determine if property assessment of a study area or portions of a study area is required.

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*“Archaeological resources not previously documented may also be present in the affected area. If the alternative areas being considered, or the preferred alternative selected, exhibit either high or medium potential for the discovery of archaeological remains an archaeological assessment will be required.”*

(MCC & MOE 1992: 6-7)

*“The Stage 1 background study (and, where undertaken, property inspection) leads to an evaluation of the property’s archaeological potential. If the evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, the next step is a Stage 2 assessment.”*

(MTC 2011: 17)

In addition, archaeological sites data is also used to determine if any archaeological resources had been formerly documented within or in close proximity to the study area and if these same resources might be subject to impacts from the proposed undertaking. This data was also collected in order to establish the relative cultural heritage value or interest of any resources that might be encountered during the conduct of the present study. For example, the relative rarity of a site can be used to assign an elevated level of cultural heritage value or interest to a site that is atypical for the immediate vicinity. The requisite archaeological sites data of previously registered archaeological sites was collected from the Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, MTCS and the corporate research library of AMICK Consultants Limited. The Stage 1 Background Research methodology also includes a review of the most detailed available topographic maps, historical settlement maps, archaeological management plans (where applicable) and commemorative plaques or monuments. When previous archaeological research documents lands to be impacted by the proposed undertaking or archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area, the reports documenting this earlier work are reviewed for pertinent information. AMICK Consultants Limited will often modify this basic methodology based on professional judgment to include additional research (such as, local historical works or documents and knowledgeable informants).

Section 7.7.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 132) outlines the requirements of the Analysis and Conclusions component of a Stage 1 Background Study.

- 1) *“Identify and describe areas of archaeological potential within the project area.*
- 2) *Identify and describe areas that have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations. Describe the nature of alterations (e.g., development or other activity) that have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and have removed archaeological potential.”*

## **CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

Section 1.3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 17-18). Factors

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that indicate archaeological potential are features of the local landscape and environment that may have attracted people to either occupy the land or to conduct activities within the study area. One or more of these characteristics found to apply to a study area would necessitate a Stage 2 Property Assessment to determine if archaeological resources are present. These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.

1) Previously Identified Archaeological Sites

Previously registered archaeological sites have not been documented within 300 metres of the study area.

2) Water Sources

Primary water sources are described as including lakes, rivers streams and creeks. Close proximity to primary water sources (300 metres) indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water and routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

Map 1 illustrates the location of the study area within a few years of the production of this report. Map 1 illustrates the study area within 300 metres of a stream channel to the west that flows northeast into Georgian Bay, which would have been used for waterborne trade and communication as well as a source of natural resources by both First Nations and early settlers.

Secondary water sources are described as including intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Close proximity (300 metres) to secondary water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There are no identified secondary water sources within 300 metres of the study area.

3) Features Indicating Past Water Sources

Features indicating past water resources are described as including 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, and cobble beaches. Close proximity (300 metres) to features indicating past water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

The study area at would have been under Lake Algonquin at one time and then with close proximity to its shoreline as it retreated.

4) *Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline*

This form of landscape feature would include high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.

There are no shorelines within 300 metres of the study area.

5) *Elevated Topography*

Features of elevated topography that indicate archaeological potential include eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux.

There are identified features of elevated topography within the study area. The study area represents a hilltop plateau overlooking Georgian Bay in the heart of Huronia; this location is an ideal location for a Huron village site.

6) *Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil*

Pockets of sandy soil are considered to be especially important near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.

The geotechnical study indicates that the soils throughout the study area consist of varying degrees of silt, clay and sand. The relatively large quantities of clay and silt in the soil mixtures indicate that the study area contains less than ideal soils for long-term habitation or drainage.

7) *Distinctive Land Formations*

These are landscape features that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.

There are no identified distinctive land formations within the study area.

8) *Resource Areas*

Resource areas that indicate archaeological potential include food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, and prairie), scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert) and resources of importance to early Post-contact industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining).

There are no identified resource areas within the study area.

9) *Areas of Early Post-contact Settlement*

These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.



Map 2 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Thornbury map reproduced from the Simcoe Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (Belden, H. & Co. 1881). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1881. The study area is depicted as within the community of Town Thornbury. Although the map suggests that the property is situated within urban density development, more recent mapping and aerial imagery indicates that the study area is outside of the urban area of the community up to the present time.

*10) Early Historical Transportation Routes*

This includes evidence of trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes.

The study area is situated within 100 metres of early settlement roads that appear on the Historic Atlas Map of 1881. The historic map illustrates the study area adjacent to three (3) early historic roadways defining the northwest, northeast and south property boundaries of the study area. These roads correspond to the present day Lansdowne Street South along the northwest edge of the study area, Louisa Street West along the northeast boundary of the study area and Beaver Street South along the south edge of the study area. These are all early roads within the Town of Thornbury and Beaver Street South is one of the original township roads predating the settlement of the Town of Thornbury.

*11) Heritage Property*

Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.

There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties that form a part of the study area. There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties that are adjacent to the study area.

*12) Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites*

This includes property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations. These are properties which have not necessarily been formally recognized or for which there is additional evidence identifying possible archaeological resources associated with historic properties in addition to the rationale for formal recognition.

There are no known heritage features, or known historic sites, or known archaeological sites within the study area in addition to those formally documented with the appropriate agencies or previously noted under a different criterion.

## **CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

Section 1.3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate no archaeological potential or for which

archaeological potential has been removed (MTC 2011: 18-19). These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.

The introduction of Section 1.3.2 (MTC 2011: 18) notes that “*Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as ‘disturbed’ or ‘disturbance’, and may include:’*”

1) Quarrying

There is no evidence to suggest that quarrying operations were ever carried out within the study area.

2) Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil

Unless there is evidence to suggest the presence of buried archaeological deposits, such deeply disturbed areas are considered to have lost their archaeological potential. Properties that do not have a long history of Post-contact occupation can have archaeological potential removed through extensive landscape alterations that penetrate below the topsoil layer. This is because most archaeological sites originate at grade with relatively shallow associated excavations into the soil. Pre-contact sites and early historic sites are vulnerable to extensive damage and complete removal due to landscape modification activities. In urban contexts where a lengthy history of occupation has occurred, properties may have deeply buried archaeological deposits covered over and sealed through redevelopment activities that do not include the deep excavation of the entire property for subsequent uses. Buildings are often erected directly over older foundations preserving archaeological deposits associated with the earlier occupation.

The study area does contain previous disturbances. According to the geotechnical investigation, which was undertaken on the Study Area in October of 2017, a series of nine boreholes were advanced throughout the study area (GeoPro 2017: 2). A copy of the geotechnical report has been submitted together with this Stage 1 report to MTCS as supplementary documentation. All nine boreholes revealed that the entire study area is covered with fill material beneath the topsoil, ranging in depth from between 1.2 to 4.0 metres below the existing surface. In all boreholes except for two, clayey silt and silty clay was found from 5.6 to 10.1 metres below the surface. The depths of these non-cultural deposits and the lack of any buried topsoil horizons suggest that there is very low potential for archaeological deposits within the study area (GeoPro 2017: 3). A facsimile plan of the borehole location map is included in this report as Figure 6. This map shows that the boreholes are evenly distributed across the study area and demonstrate deep and extensive disturbance to the entire area.

3) Building Footprints

Typically, the construction of buildings involves the deep excavation of foundations, footings and cellars that often obliterate archaeological deposits situated close to the surface.

There is no evidence of structural footprints within the study area.

4) *Sewage and Infrastructure Development*

Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation that can remove archaeological potential.

There is no evidence to suggest that substantial below ground services of any kind have resulted in significant impacts to any significant portion of the study area. Major utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. These major installations should not be confused with minor below ground service installations not considered to represent significant disturbances removing archaeological potential, such as services leading to individual structures which tend to be comparatively very shallow and vary narrow corridors. Areas containing substantial and deeply buried services or clusters of below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

*“Activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.”*

(MTC 2011: 18)

*“Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.”*

(MTC 2011: 18)

Table 3 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water, elevated topography, proximity to historic settlement, and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent and within close proximity to the study area. However, given documentation illustrating extensive and deep disturbance well below the original topsoil grade across the entire study area, it has been determined that archaeological potential has been removed from the property.

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**TABLE 3 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

FEATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL		YES	NO	N/A	COMMENT
1	Known archaeological sites within 300m		<b>N</b>		If Yes, potential determined
<b>PHYSICAL FEATURES</b>					
2	Is there water on or near the property?	<b>Y</b>			If Yes, what kind of water?
2a	Primary water source within 300 m. (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.)	<b>Y</b>			If Yes, potential determined
2b	Secondary water source within 300 m. (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.)		<b>N</b>		If Yes, potential determined
2c	Past water source within 300 m. (beach ridge, river bed, relic creek, etc.)		<b>N</b>		If Yes, potential determined
2d	Accessible or Inaccessible shoreline within 300 m. (high bluffs, marsh, swamp, sand bar, etc.)		<b>N</b>		If Yes, potential determined
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)	<b>Y</b>			If Yes, and Yes for any of 4-9, potential determined
4	Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area		<b>N</b>		If Yes and Yes for any of 3, 5-9, potential determined
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		<b>N</b>		If Yes and Yes for any of 3-4, 6-9, potential determined
<b>HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC USE FEATURES</b>					
6	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/berry extraction areas, etc.)		<b>N</b>		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined.
7	Early Post-contact settlement area within 300 m.	<b>Y</b>			If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-6, 8-9, potential determined
8	Historic Transportation route within 100 m. (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridors, etc.)	<b>Y</b>			If Yes, and Yes for any 3-7 or 9, potential determined
9	Contains property designated and/or listed under the Ontario Heritage Act (municipal heritage committee, municipal register, etc.)		<b>N</b>		If Yes and, Yes to any of 3-8, potential determined
<b>APPLICATION-SPECIFIC INFORMATION</b>					
10	Local knowledge (local heritage organizations, Pre-contact, etc.)		<b>N</b>		If Yes, potential determined
11	Recent disturbance not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960-confirmed extensive and intensive including industrial sites, aggregate areas, etc.)	<b>Y</b>			If Yes, no potential or low potential in affected part (s) of the study area.

If **YES** to any of 1, 2a-c, or 10 Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 2 or more of 3-9, Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 11 or No to 1-10 Low Archaeological Potential is **confirmed** for at least a portion of the study area.

## **9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **9.1 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Under Section 7.7.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 133) the recommendations to be made as a result of a Stage 1 Background Study are described.

- 1) *Make recommendations regarding the potential for the property, as follows:*
  - a. *if some or all of the property has archaeological potential, identify areas recommended for further assessment (Stage 2) and areas not recommended for further assessment. Any exemptions from further assessment must be consistent with the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines.*
  - b. *if no part of the property has archaeological potential, recommend that the property does not require further archaeological assessment.*
- 2) *Recommend appropriate Stage 2 assessment strategies.*

A plan of the study area is provided a Map 3. The areas of archaeological potential and the areas of low or no archaeological potential that may be excluded from the Stage 2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5. Areas that have low or no archaeological potential, as noted above, may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. The entire study area has been determined to have low or no archaeological potential as deep prior disturbance has removed archaeological potential from the study area.

It is important to note that areas deemed to be of low or no archaeological potential based on the professional judgement of and/or appropriate testing (if necessary) by a licensed archaeologist are deemed to have been assessed for the purposes of addressing the provincial interest in archaeological resources pursuant to a proposed development or undertaking.

As a result of the Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the subject property, it was determined that there is no longer any archaeological potential remaining within the study area as a result of deep prior landscape modification well below the original topsoil layer.

Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

4. *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
5. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*
6. *The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

## **10.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

While not part of the archaeological record, this report must include the following standard advisory statements for the benefit of the proponent and the approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- a. 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 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.*
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. 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.*
- e. 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.*



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***2017 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of 10 Louisa Street, Park Lot 10 N. W. of Louisa Street,  
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(AMICK File #17381/MTCS File #P038-0908-2017)***

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## 12.0 MAPS



MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE MAPS 2012)

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**MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE HISTORIC ATLAS MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TAY  
(Belden, H. & Co. 1881)**

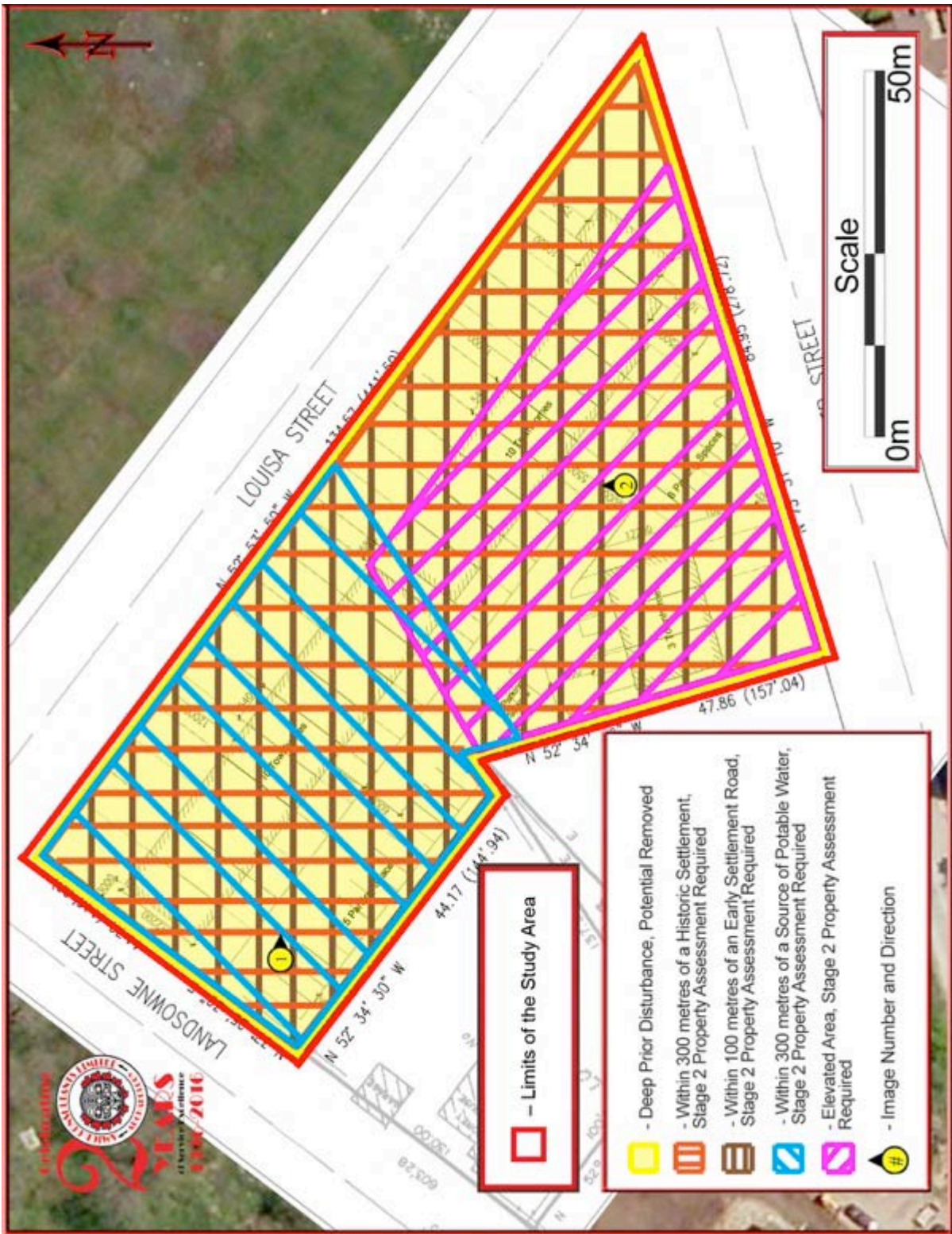


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MAP 3 STUDY AREA SITE PLAN (MASONGSONG ASSOCIATES 2017)

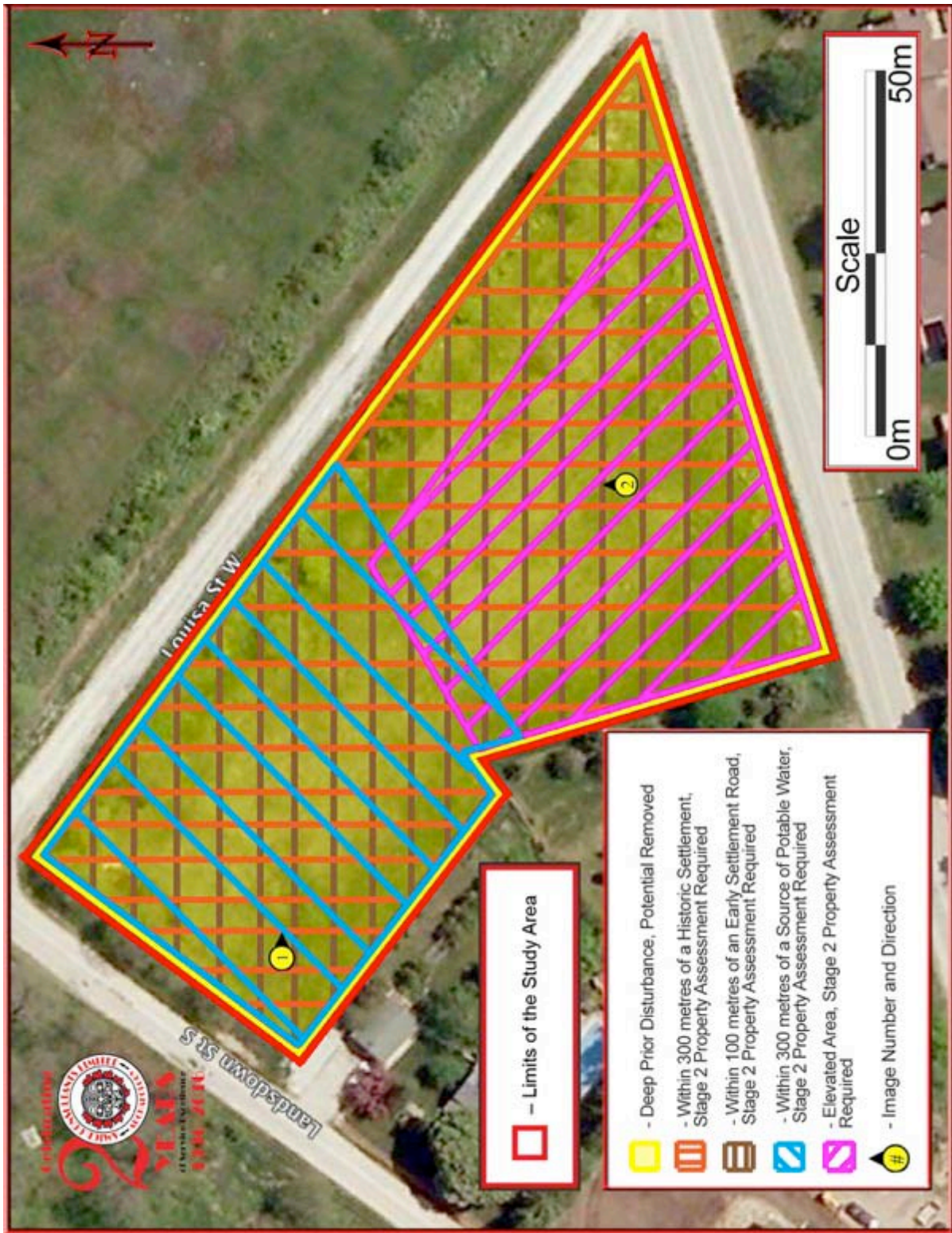
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MAP 4 PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL  
 (MASONGSONG ASSOCIATES 2017)



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**MAP 5 AERIAL IMAGE OF THE STUDY AREA AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL  
 (GOOGLE EARTH 2011)**

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**MAP 6 FACSIMILE BOREHOLE LOCATION PLAN (GEOPRO 2017)**



### **13.0 IMAGES**



**1. OVERVIEW OF STUDY AREA**



2. Overview of Study Area