Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Proposed Aggregate Pit
16651 Glen's Hill Road
Part of Lot 9, Concession 6 Eastern Division
Geographic Township of Ashfield
Now the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh
Huron County, Ontario

Original Report

Submitted to:
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared for:
Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh
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PIF No:	P1093-0002-2024
Project No:	2024-361
Dated:	May 21, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted as part of an aggregate pit license application to permit a proposed aggregate pit within the property associated with 16651 Glens Hill Road near Dungannon, Ontario. The project area is roughly 17.9 ha (44.2 ac) in size and is located within Lot 9, Concession 6 Eastern Division, in the Geographic Township of Ashfield, now the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh, Huron County, Ontario. The project area contains an agricultural field, a woodlot, a gravel laneway, and a grassed area that is lightly treed. A residential structure once located in the north of the project area was demolished sometime during 2021.

In 2024, TMHC was contracted by the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh to carry out the assessment which was facilitated by R.J. Burnside and Associates Limited on behalf of the township and conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Aggregate Resources Act*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there were archaeological resources present within the project area.

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

- mapped 19th-century thoroughfares (Glens Hill Road and Halls Hill Line);
- mapped 19th -century structures; and,
- primary water source (Nine Mile River).

The project area consists of ploughable and non-ploughable lands; these were subject to Stage 2 assessment via standard pedestrian survey at a 5 m transect interval (83.4% 14.92 ha) and standard test pit survey at a 5 m transect interval (15.8%; 2.83 ha), in keeping with provincial standards. The remainder of the project area consists of built features that were previously disturbed, deemed of low archaeological potential and were photo-documented (0.8%, 0.15 ha).

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

These recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 5.0 of this report, and to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM's) review and acceptance of this report into the provincial register of archaeological reports.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF IMAGES

LIST OF MAPS

LIST OF TABLES

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Caitlin Fergusson, P.Eng.
Project Engineer
R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited

Tom McCarthy
Public Works Superintendent
Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh

TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The project area is located within the Huron Tract Purchase (Treaty No. 29) of 1827, on the traditional lands and territory of the Anishinaabek (Ah-nish-in-a-bek) people of the Aamjiwnaang (Am-JIN-nun) First Nation, Chippewa of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation, and the Walpole Island First Nation who represent the Three Fires Confederacy of Ojibwa (ow-jib-wei), Odawa (ow-daa-wuh), and Potawatomi (pow-tuh-waa-tuh-mee) Nations. These First Nation groups are the stewards of the lands, waters and resources of their territories, including archaeological resources and cultural heritage values. These lands also continue to be home to diverse Indigenous peoples (e.g., First Nations, Métis and Inuit) whom we recognize as contemporary stewards of the land and vital contributors of our society.

INDIGENOUS PARTICIPANTS

Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON)

Coordinator	Kove Sartor Amber Debassige
Fieldwork Monitor	Sonia Stevens

ABOUT TMHC

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

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

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

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

KEY STAFF BIOS

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD – Principal

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

Over the course of his career, Matthew has supervised over 900 archaeological assessments in Ontario, including Stages 1-4, under a variety of regulatory triggers including provincial and municipal Environmental Assessments, Green Energy projects, development projects under the *Planning Act*, and as due diligence process. Matthew has extensive experience managing large and complex archaeological projects in conjunction with other disciplines, specialists, and Indigenous communities including Enbridge Line 10 Westover Segment, Imperial Oil from Waterdown to Finch, and Highway 3 Widening in Kingsville. Since joining TMHC in 2008, Matthew has also been involved with several notable projects, such as the archaeological assessment of Stoney Point/Camp Ipperwash. For these and other projects, Matthew works closely with heritage staff at TMHC and with heritage staff employed by clients and stakeholder communities.

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

Matthew Severn, MA – Archaeology Project Lead – Transportation Projects

Matthew has been involved in Ontario archaeology for over a decade. Throughout that time, he has earned extensive experience participating in, directing and managing numerous archaeological assessments across all stages. These surveys have spanned Ontario with numerous assessments involving complex field methods and time-sensitive deadlines. Matthew has worked with and maintains respectful relationships among numerous Indigenous communities throughout Ontario seeking their insight and perspectives. Matthew has also catalogued and analysed various Indigenous artifacts and written numerous archaeological reports as required by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. Matthew received a Master's Degree from Western University in 2023. His research focused on two sites east of Sarnia that span the Woodland period. Matthew is a member of the Canadian Archaeological Association and currently serves as Vice President for the London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

QUALITY INFORMATION

Project managed by: _____

Matthew Severn, MA (P1093)

Archaeology Project Lead – Transportation Division

Report reviewed by: _____

Matthew Beaudoin, PhD. (P324)

Principal

1 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

1.1.1 Introduction

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted as part of an aggregate pit license application to permit a proposed aggregate pit within the property associated with 16651 Glens Hill Road near Dungannon, Ontario. The project area is roughly 17.9 ha (44.2 ac) in size and is located within Lot 9, Concession 6 Eastern Division, in the Geographic Township of Ashfield, now the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh, Huron County, Ontario. The project area contains an agricultural field, a woodlot, a gravel laneway, and a grassed area that is lightly treed. A residential structure once located in the north of the project area was demolished sometime during 2021.

In 2024, TMHC was contracted by the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh to carry out the assessment which was facilitated by R.J. Burnside and Associates Limited on behalf of the township and conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Aggregate Resources Act*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there were archaeological resources present within the project area.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed under the professional archaeological license of Matthew Severn, MA (P1093) and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011, "Standards and Guidelines"). Permission to enter the property and carry out all required archaeological activities, including collecting artifacts when found, was given by the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh.

1.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990) (OHA) provides legislative oversight for the conservation, protection, and preservation of heritage resources in the Province of Ontario, including archaeological resources. The *OHA* assigns responsibility for doing so to a provincial ministry, now the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). The MCM regulates how archaeological sites are dealt with by:

- Establishing a system to license individuals permitted to identify and investigate archaeological sites;
- Creating technical standards and guidelines for archaeological fieldwork and reporting;
- Maintaining a list of registered archaeological sites; and
- Overseeing transfers of archaeological collections.

The *OHA* does not speak to the need for undertaking archaeological assessments prior to land development. Instead, it regulates how such work must be undertaken and how archaeological sites are dealt with when the need for an archaeological assessment is prompted by other pieces of legislation.

The Aggregate Resources Act (RSO 1990) calls for the conservation of heritage resources and all class-specific license applications filed with the Ministry of Natural Resources must provide technical reports that outline measures for the identification and mitigation of archaeological resources within proposed extraction areas. Thus, cultural heritage resources must be considered within the licensing approval process. Aggregate extraction may only take place on properties that have been cleared of archaeological concern. A Stage 1 background review is carried out to determine if there is potential for the discovery of archaeological sites within a proposed licensed area. If a property demonstrates archaeological potential, a Stage 2 field survey must be carried out. If potentially significant sites are found during the field review, subsequent Stage 3 and Stage 4 assessments may be required.

2 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND REVIEW

2.1 Research Methods and Sources

A Stage 1 overview and background study was conducted to gather information about known and potential cultural heritage resources within the project area. According to the *Standards and Guidelines*, a Stage 1 background study must include a review of:

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

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

- a database search was completed through MCM's PastPortal system that compiled a list of registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the project area (completed September 5, 2024);
- a review of known prior archaeological reports for the property and adjacent lands;
- Ontario Base Mapping (1:10,000) was reviewed through ArcGIS and mapping layers under the Open Government Licence – Canada and the Open Government Licence- Ontario;
- detailed mapping provided by the client was reviewed; and,
- a series of historic maps and photographs was reviewed related to the post-1800 land settlement.

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

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

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

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

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

Typically, a Stage 1 assessment will determine potential for Indigenous and 19th-century period sites independently. This is due to the fact that lifeways varied considerably during these eras, so the criteria used to evaluate potential for each type of site also varies.

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

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

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

2.2 Project Context: Archaeological Context

2.2.1 Project Area: Overview and Physical Setting

The project area is located at 16651 Glens Hill Road, east of Halls Hill Line, northwest of the Town of Dungannon, Ontario. It is roughly 17.9 ha (44.2 ac) in size and is within Lot 9, Concession 6 Eastern Division, in the Geographic Township of Ashfield, now the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh, Huron County (Maps 1 and 2). The project area contains an agricultural field, a woodlot, a gravel laneway. The portion of property once containing the residential structure has been subsumed by the agricultural field and ploughed. The project area is bound to the north by Glens Hill Road, east by Halls Hill Line, south by a woodlot, and to the west by a woodlot and the Nine Mile River.

The project area is situated within the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region, as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984:127). The region is essentially a horseshoe-shaped area consisting of two major landform components, one being irregular, stony knobs and ridges composed of till and kamey deposits and the other being areas of horizontally bedded sand and gravel terraces and swampy valley floors (Chapman and Putnam 1984:127).

Chapman and Putnam describe the portion of the Horseshoe Moraines encompassing the project area as having well-defined clay till ridges separated by spillways, which the project area is situated within. The project area also lies between a segment of the Glacial Lake Warren Beach to the west and a lobe of the Wyoming Moraines to the east (Chapman and Putnam 1984:127).

Formal soil surveys for Huron County indicate that the majority of the project area is comprised of Burford loam, with bottom land designated along the Nine Mile River (Map 4). Burford loam is characterized as being well drained and is derived largely from dolomitic limestone (Hoffman et al. 1952:58). In some areas, the soil tends to have a high gravel content (Hoffman et al. 1952:59). Bottom land is commonly assigned to areas adjacent to stream courses and are subject to periodic flooding (Hoffman et al. 1952:70).

The project area lies within the Nine Mile River watershed, a sub-basin of the Maitland River watershed. The Nine Mile River flows along the western boundary of the project area. Several additional unnamed tributaries flow in the vicinity of the project area.

2.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

According to PastPortal (accessed September 5, 2024) there is one registered archaeological site (AlHj-63) within 1 km of the project area. However, when mapped AlHj-63 is approximately 1.5 km northwest of the project area. Regardless, AlHj-63 is a late 19th century to early 20th century site, identified during a Stage 2 test pit survey in advance of the K2 Wind Power project in 2012.

2.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50 m

During the course of this study, records were found for one archaeological investigation within 50 m of the project area. However, it should be noted that the MCM currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments to assist in this determination.

2.2.3.1 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Kingsbridge Wind Power Project Phase II (Map 6)

In 2005, TMHC conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for Phase II of the Kingsbridge Wind Power Project. Numerous agricultural properties near the community of Kingsbridge in Huron County were included within the Stage 1 archaeological assessment. Construction plans included the erection of wind turbines and the development of associated access roads. The background research determined that all of the properties had high archaeological potential and Stage 2 assessment was recommended. The results of this assessment are presented in a report entitled *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Kingsbridge Wind Power Project Phase II, Ashfield Township, Huron County* (TMHC 2006, Licensee, Holly Martelle, CIF P064-061).

2.2.4 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

The Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted over four days in October and November, 2024, under the direction of Patryk Weglorz (R1170), Ramsay Macfie (R1022), and Sean Graziano (R1292). The specific fieldwork days along with associated weather conditions are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Dates of Fieldwork, Weather Conditions and Field Director

Dates of Fieldwork	Weather Conditions	Field Director
October 11, 2024	Sunny and warm	Patryk Weglorz, MSc (R1170)
October 15, 2024	Mix of sun and clouds; cold	Patryk Weglorz, MSc (R1170)
October 16, 2024	Sunny and cool	Ramsay Macfie, BA (R1022)
November, 21, 2024	Sunny and cold	S. Graziano, BA (R1292)

2.3 Project Context: Historical Context

2.3.1 Indigenous Settlement in Huron County

In recent years, our archaeological knowledge of Huron County has improved greatly, largely due to various cultural resource management surveys that have accompanied *Green Energy Act* development projects. Nonetheless, our knowledge of past Indigenous land use in the area is still incomplete. Using province-wide and region-specific data, a generalized cultural chronology for Indigenous 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 2.

Table 2: Chronology of Indigenous Settlement in Huron County

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

2.3.1.1 Paleo Period

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

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

2.3.1.2 Archaic Period

The archaeological record of early Indigenous life in southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 8000 BCE at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Ontario populations are better known than their Paleo 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 river 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 coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed coniferous and deciduous trees by about 4000 BCE. The transition to more productive environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites become more abundant over time. 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 byproduct of the tool making process.

2.3.1.3 Early, Middle and Transitional Woodland Periods

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Early, Middle and Transitional Woodland periods (c. 950 BCE to 1000 CE.). Occupations became increasingly more permanent, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by roughly 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by the Woodland Period are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the emergence of more sedentary villages. The earliest pottery was crudely made by the coiling method and early house structures were simple oval enclosures. The Early and Middle Woodland periods are also characterized by extensive trade in raw materials, objects and finished tools, with sites in Ontario containing trade items with

origins in the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys. A rise in mortuary ceremonialism is also evident, culminating in the construction of large burial mounds.

2.3.1.4 Late Woodland Period

Beginning circa 1000 CE the archaeological record of Southern Ontario documents the emergence of more substantial, semi-permanent settlements and the adoption of corn horticulture. These developments are most often associated with Iroquoian-speaking populations, the ancestors of the Wendat (Huron), Tionontati (Petun - Tobacco Nation) and Attawandaron (Neutral) nations who were known to have resided in the province upon the arrival of the first European explorers and missionaries. Iroquoian villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. Pre-contact Iroquoian sites may be identified by a predominance of well-made pottery decorated with various simple and geometric motifs, triangular projectile points, clay pipes and ground stone artifacts. 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 missionaries (e.g., finger rings, stoneware, rosaries, and glassware).

2.3.1.5 Algonquian Populations

At the time of European contact in the early 17th century the Bruce peninsula was occupied by Algonkian speaking groups (Odawa, Potawatomi, Ojibwa) who maintained a close relationship with the Iroquoian speaking Tionontati peoples living along the southern end of Georgian Bay (Fox 1990:461). Like other Indigenous people in the area, these groups were dispersed in the mid-17th century as a result of the conflict between the Five Nations Iroquois and the Huron-Wendat. Many moved along the Lake Huron shoreline, with others settling in the peninsula proper. Several probable Algonquin sites on the Bruce peninsula and Georgian Bay have been documented, including a component on the Inverhuron-Lucas site on the Lake Huron shoreline.

2.3.2 Treaty History

Indigenous peoples have used the lands that are now known as Huron County for thousands of years. Prior to the displacement caused by early European settlement, this area was actively used for hunting by a number of Anishinaabe peoples. The area which became Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh was part of the Huron Tract, approximately 2.76 million acres of land subject to Provisional Treaty No. 27 ½ between the local Chippewa nations and the British Crown signed on April 26, 1825 (Surtees 1984). An earlier 1819 agreement was never realized and for six years the territory remained in limbo. The provisional treaty was finally reached as a result of John Galt's intention to form the Canada Company which required one million acres of land to sell to prospective settlers (Surtees 1894).

The Chippewa nations transferred most of the Huron Tract to the Crown but maintained their territories in four reserve lands along the St. Clair River and on the shores of Lake Huron near Kettle Point and the Ausable River (River aux Sable). These reserves would become the Aamjiwnaang First Nation and, as well as a reserve at Kettle Point, and a reserve at Stony Point. Kettle and Stony Point would later become the Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point First Nation. The agreement was formalized in 1827 through Treaty No. 29 (Canadian Legal Information Institute 2000; Duern 2017)

2.3.3 Nineteenth-Century and Municipal Settlement

Historically the project area falls within Lot 9, Concession 6 Eastern Division, Geographic Township of Ashfield, now the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh, Huron County, Ontario. A brief discussion of 19th-century settlement and land use in the township is provided below in an effort to identify features signaling archaeological potential.

2.3.3.1 Huron County

Early settlement in Huron County was facilitated by John Galt and the Canada Company. Incorporated in 1824, the company was organized by Galt and a number of wealthy investors who wished to wrest some control from Clergy and Crown who held reserves amounting to two sevenths of lands in Upper Canada in the early-19th century. The lands held by the Cleary and Crown were considered largely vacant and uninhabited, thereby acting to impede any sustained settlement efforts in the area and across much of what is now the Province of Ontario. Galt's plans, however, were vehemently opposed by Church of England officials, and its considerable influence prevented the sale of lands held by the church (Beecroft 1984:20). In May of 1826, the Canada Company purchased lands from the British Government that included all fifteen townships in Huron County. Nine of these townships were part of the Huron Tract.

Much of Huron County at this time was covered by dense forest that had to be cleared, and access to these areas was difficult. In 1827, Dr. William Dunlop and Mahlon Burwell were contracted to undertake a preliminary survey for a colonization road into the tract. The official survey for what would become the Huron Road was carried out by John McDonald in 1828-29 (Beecroft 1984:37). McDonald was responsible for surveying all of the townships in Huron County, with the exception of Goderich Township, which was undertaken by Deputy Provincial Surveyor David Gibson (Lee 2004:226). Completion of the Huron Road did not, however, initially attract settlers to the region. Five years after the road was finished there were only 385 inhabitants in all of Huron County (Scott 1966:52). Galt made plans for three "inns" to be erected along the course of the Huron Road, where settlers could stay on their journey into the deeper reaches of the tract. In the following years, hundreds of families utilized the inns as they made their way through Huron County (Scott 1966:44). The Canada Company often constructed temporary residences for the accommodation of the settlers until they were able to build their own homes (H. Belden & Co. 1879:8).

Censuses for Huron County show that the population in 1837 was 385, in 1838 it was 1168, and by 1842 it had reached 7190. Most of these early settlers were people of German descent that came to Canada by way of Pennsylvania, or from Great Britain (Scott 1966:57).

2.3.3.2 Ashfield Township

The Township of Ashfield was given its name by Crown Surveyor William Hawkins, who drew inspiration from a similarly named village in the County of Suffolk, England (H. Belden & Co. 1879). The Township of Ashfield was first settled in the late 1830s by English, Irish and Scottish immigrants, many of whom were attracted to the region as early as 1837. The first recorded settler to acquire clear title to his land was George May, who settled on Lot 1, Concession 11 in 1835. May was followed a year later by John Runciman and William Dougherty who settled in what would later become Dungannon and Sheppardton, respectively (Scott 1966:186). In 1837, Hawkins recognized the development potential of the area and laid out the town site for the Village of Port Albert (Scott 1966:185). Early records name Andrew McConnell, Jerome Sharpe and Stephen Martin as the first individuals to settle here, sometime between the years 1837 and 1841 (H. Belden 1879:15).

The 1842 Return of the Populations of the Townships of Ashfield and Wawanosh shows Hawkins and all three of these men and their families as having cleared land and been successfully settled by that year (LAC 1842). Hawkins was joined in 1841 by his brother John and his family who, along with the Sharpes, formed the backbone of the nascent community (Scott 1966:187). The Township held its first Municipal meeting on January 3, 1842, with Maurice Dalton serving as chair. The first gristmill was constructed by the government the following year and was followed by several privately funded mills including William Harris' in 1854 (Scott 1966:189). Between the years 1850 and 1861, the Township of Ashfield would grow from a population of 266 to 2617 (Scott 1966:187).

2.3.4 Review of Historic Maps

Historically, the project area falls within Lot 9, Concession 6 Eastern Division, Geographic Township of Ashfield, now the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh, Huron County, Ontario.

Hermon's *New Map of the County of Huron, Canada West* from 1862 provides an early representation of the lands within the project area. William Hawkins is shown to be associated with the lot. No structures are depicted within or near the project area. Both Glens Hill Road and Halls Hill Line are shown as open. The Nine Mile River is illustrated as abutting the northwestern limits of the project area, though its trajectory differs from its present alignment. This discrepancy may be attributed to survey inaccuracies at the time of mapping. Additionally, two unnamed tributaries are depicted: one located just beyond the Nine Mile River to the west of the project area and another situated to the southwest.

The 1879 *Historical Atlas of The County of Huron* reveals that Lot 9 has been divided into northern and southern halves with the project area residing entirely in the northern half. The northern half of the lot is associated with a J. & R. Reed. A structure is depicted in the northwestern portion of the project area. Glens Hill Road remains open, while Halls Hill Line is oddly shown as a planned road in the vicinity. The course of the Nine Mile River closely resembles its present alignment and the tributaries depicted in the 1862 map are no longer shown.

2.3.5 Review of Heritage Properties

There are no designated heritage properties or plaques within 50 m of the project area.

2.4 Analysis and Conclusions

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

- mapped 19th-century thoroughfares (Glens Hill Road and Halls Hill Line);
- mapped 19th -century structures; and,
- primary water source (Nine Mile River).

2.5 Recommendations

Given that the project area demonstrated potential for the discovery of archaeological resources, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended. In keeping with provincial standards, the areas within the project area that consist of grassed or treed areas are recommended for assessment by a test pit survey at a 5 m transect interval to achieve the provincial standard. The areas within the project area that consist of agricultural fields are recommended for assessment by pedestrian survey at a 5 m transect interval to achieve the provincial standard. As the project area is considered to have archaeological potential pending Stage 2 field inspection, a separate map detailing zones of archaeological potential is not provided herein (MTC 2011; Section 7.7.4, Standard 1 and Section 7.7.6, Standards 1 and 2).

3 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

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

The majority of the project area (approximately 83.4%; 14.92 ha) is comprised of agricultural fields, which were subject to pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval (Image 1 and 2) following ploughing and weathering under heavy rains (Images 3 and 4). Surface visibility was good to excellent (80% or greater). It was anticipated that, if cultural material was identified during the survey, the transects would be reduced to 1 m or less for a minimum 20 m radius around each find and intensively examined to determine the spatial extent of each site. Only a representative number of artifacts would be collected at each location to adequately date it, with the general aim being to leave enough in the field for site re-identification. However, if a location obviously did not meet the criteria for Stage 3 archaeological assessment at the time of the field survey, all of the surface artifacts would be collected and mapped using a E-Survey E-600 GPS/Glonass Network Rover, a high precision survey unit that advertises subcentimetre accuracy.

Small portions of the western and southern project area are comprised of non-ploughable, grassed and treed lands. As such, these portions of the project area were subject to a standard test pit assessment, employing a 5 m transect interval (15.8%; 2.83 ha; Images 5 and 6). Test pits measuring at least 30 cm (shovel-width) were excavated through the first 5 cm of subsoil with all fill screened through 6 mm hardware cloth. Once screening was finished, the stratigraphy in the test pits was examined and then the pits were backfilled as best as possible, tamped down by foot and shovel and re-capped with sod. Test pitting extended up to 1 m from all standing features, including trees and buildings, when present.

It was anticipated that when cultural material was found, the test pit survey would be intensified (reduced to 2.5 m) to determine the size of the site. If not enough archaeological materials were recovered from the intensification test pits, a 1 m^2 test unit would be excavated atop of one of the positive test pits to gather additional information.

Typical test pits contained roughly 30 to 40 cm of brown loam soil with a high glacial till content over orange-tan sand subsoil with till present (Images 7 and 8).

As per Section 2.1, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011:28-29), certain physical features and deep land alterations are considered as having low archaeological potential and are thus exempt from the standard test pit survey. Approximately 0.8% (0.15 ha) of the project area was disturbed, consisting of a gravel laneway, the extent of which was confirmed in the field through test pit survey, and photo-documented (Images 9 and 10). The residential structure fronting Glens Hill Road depicted on aerial imagery was no longer present and the area was subsequently ploughed.

Map 7 illustrates the Stage 2 field conditions and assessment methods; the location and orientation of all photographs appearing in this report are also shown on this map. Map 8 presents the Stage 2 results on the proponent mapping. An unaltered proponent map is provided as Map 9.

3.2 Record of Finds

No archaeological materials or sites were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the project area. Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary records generated during this project.

All files are currently being stored at the TMHC corporate office located at 1108 Dundas Street, Unit 105, London, ON, N5W 3A7.

Table 3: Documentary Records

Date	Field Notes	Field Maps	Digital Images
Oct. 11, 2024	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	7 Images
Oct. 15, 2024	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	4 Images
Oct. 16, 2024	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	27 Images
Nov. 21, 2024	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	14 Images

3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 2 field assessment was conducted in keeping with the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011). The combined pedestrian and test pit survey did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources.

3.4 Recommendations

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

These recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 5.0 of this report and to the MCM's review and acceptance of this report into the provincial register.

4 SUMMARY

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted as part of an aggregate pit license application to permit a proposed aggregate pit within the property associated with 16651 Glens Hill Road near Dungannon, Ontario. The project area is roughly 17.9 ha (44.2 ac) in size and is located within Lot 9, Concession 6 Eastern Division, in the Geographic Township of Ashfield, now the Township of Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh, Huron County, Ontario. The Stage 1 assessment revealed that the property had potential for the discovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 survey was recommended and carried out. The Stage 2 assessment (combined pedestrian and test pit survey at a 5 m interval) did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources. As such, no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

5 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the MCM 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 MCM, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented (i.e., unknown or deeply buried) archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and Registrar of Burial Sites, Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services at 416-212-7499 and FBCSARegistrar@ontario.ca.

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7 IMAGES

Image 1: Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Interval – Northern Project Area

Looking Southeast

Image 2: Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Interval – Southern Project Area

Looking Northwest

Image 3: Surface Visibility – Southern Project Area

Image 4: Surface Visibility – Northern Project Area

Image 5: Test Pit Survey at 5 m Intervals – Northern Project Area

Looking North

Image 6: Test Pit Survey at 5 m Intervals – Central Project Area

Looking Northeast

Image 7: Typical Test Pit – Southern Project Area

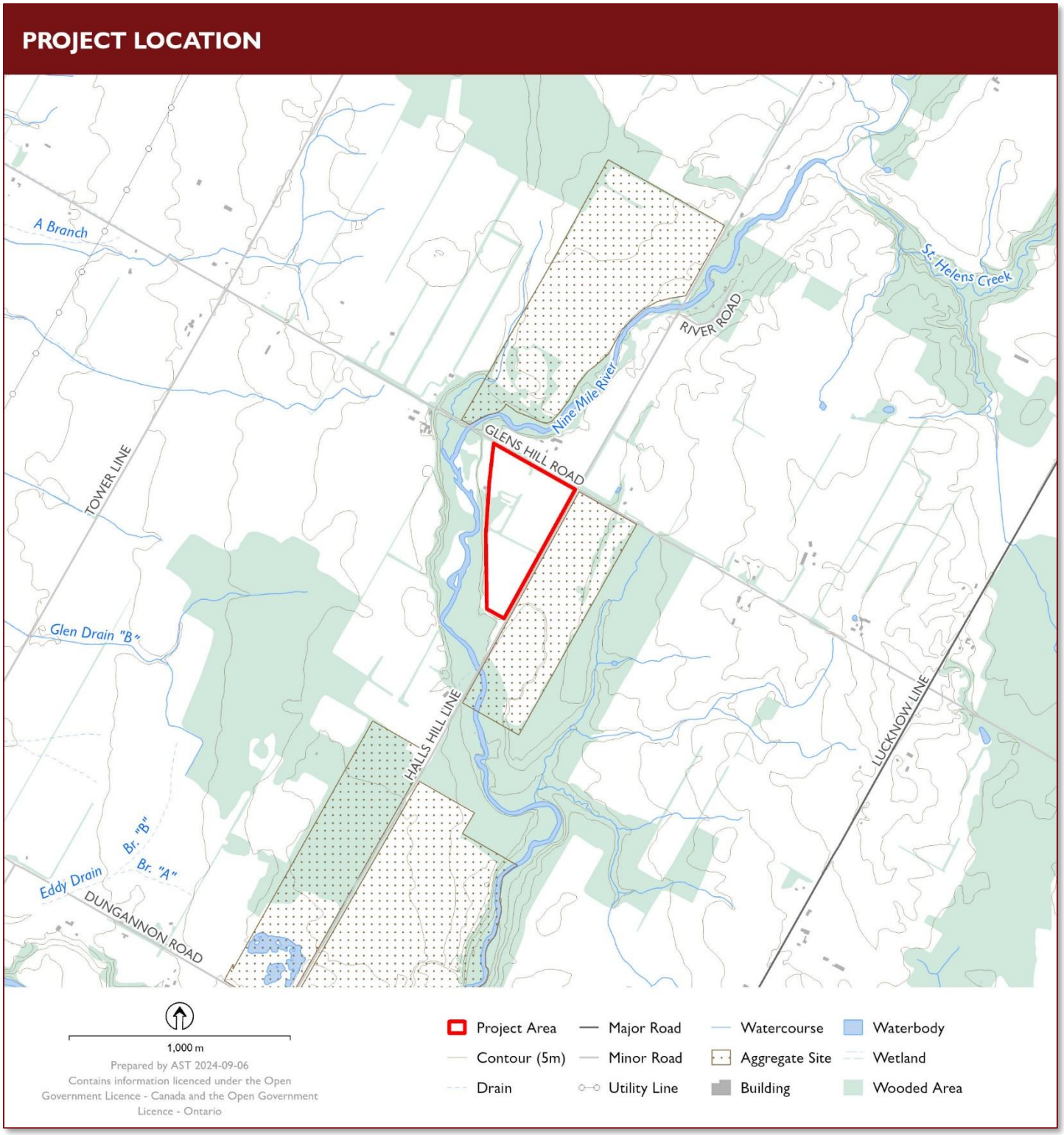
Image 8: Typical Test Pit – Central Project Area

Image 9: Gravel Laneway

Looking Southwest

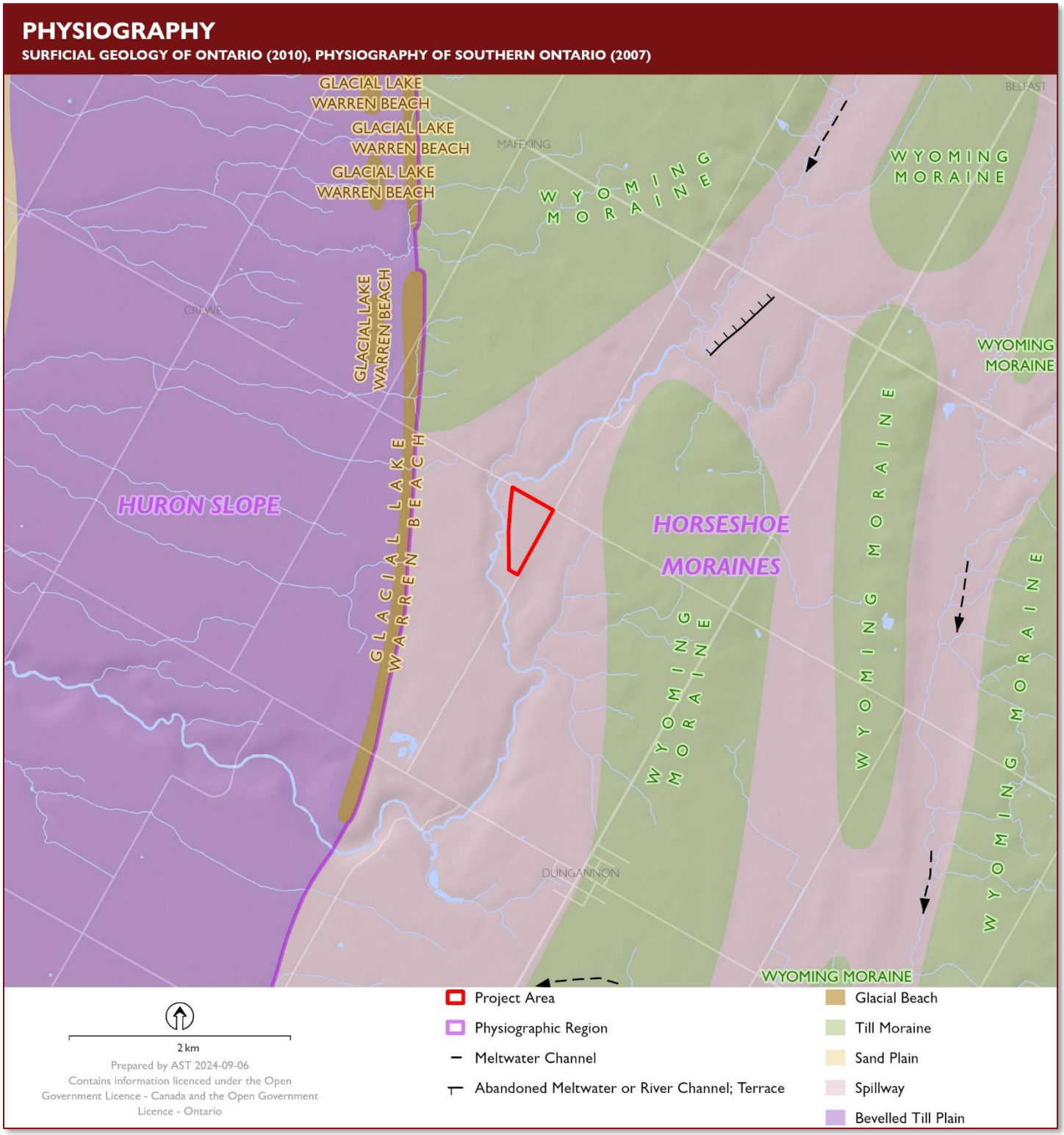
Image 10: Disturbed Test Pit – Confirming Gravel Laneway Extent

8 MAPS

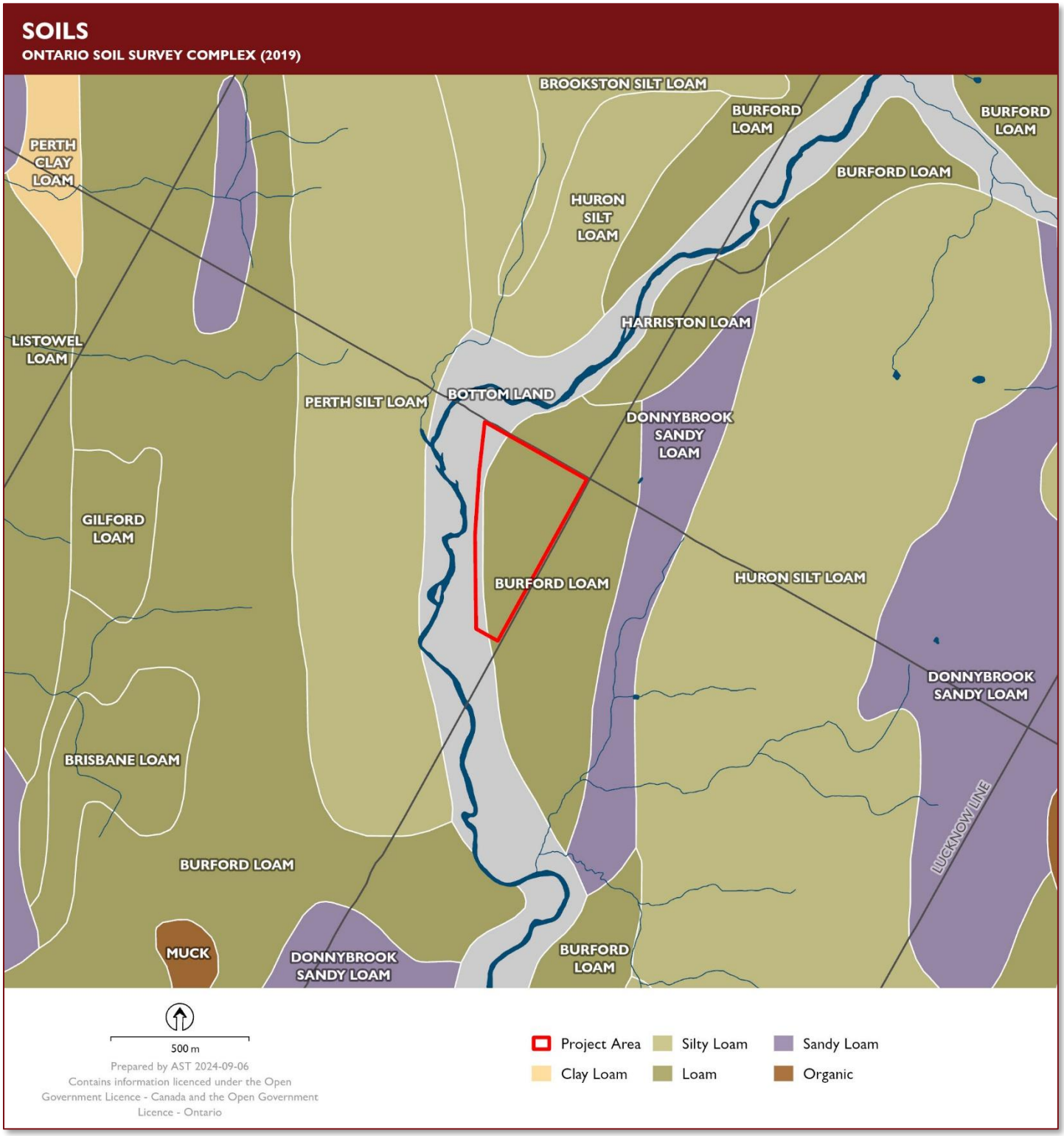


Map 1: Location of the Project Area in Bruce County, ON

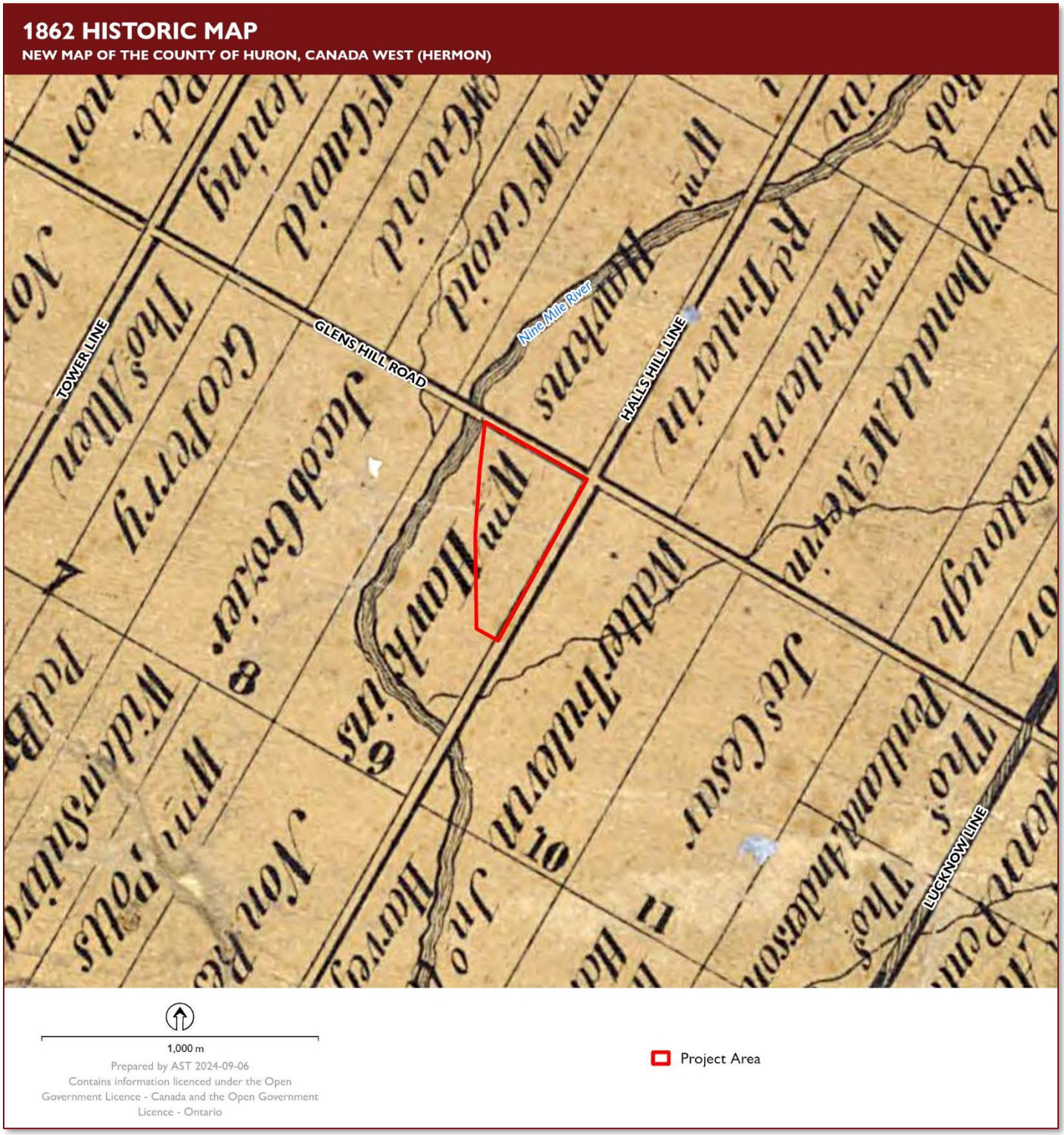
Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area



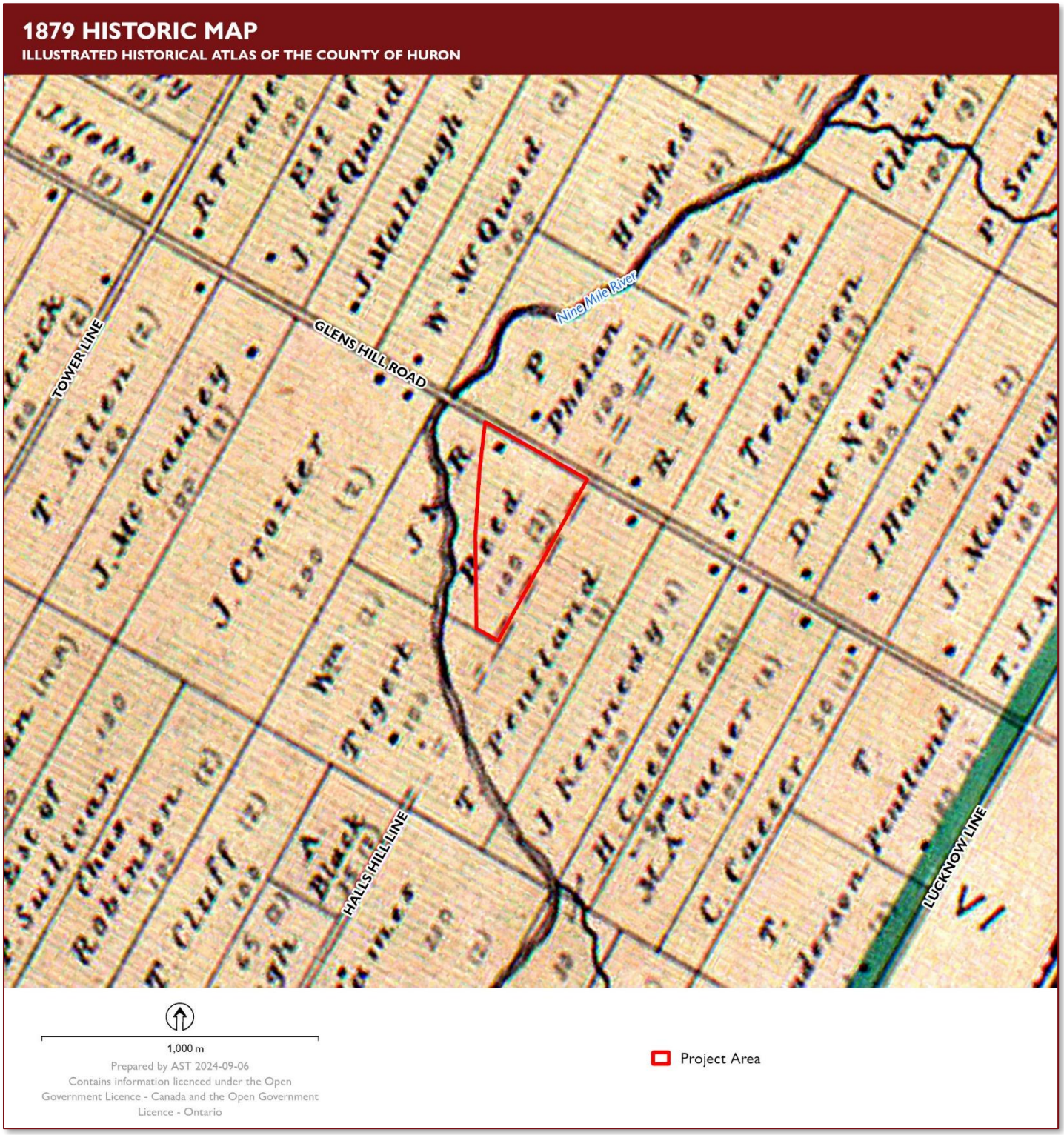
Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Project Area



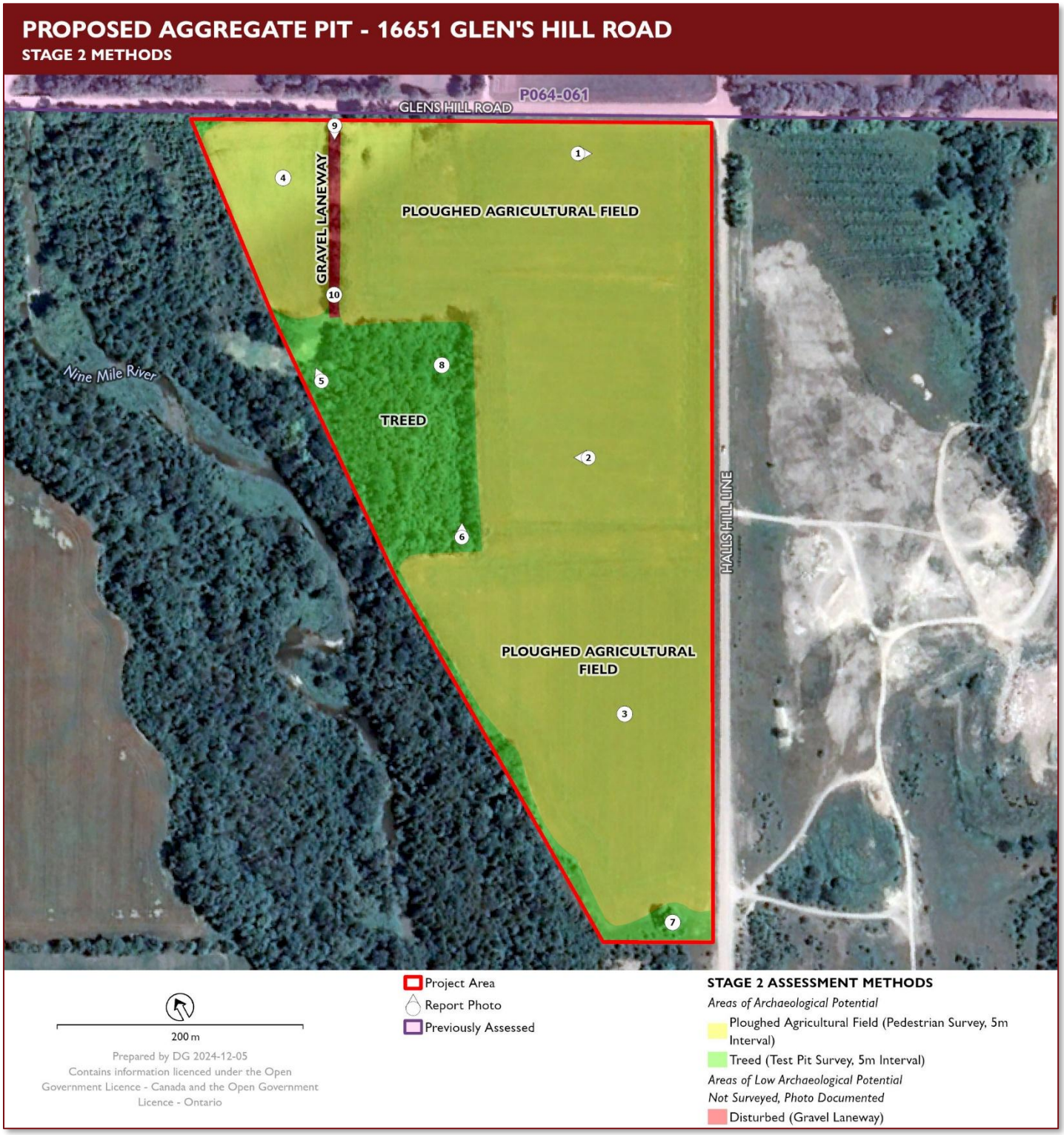
Map 4: Soils Within the Vicinity of the Project Area



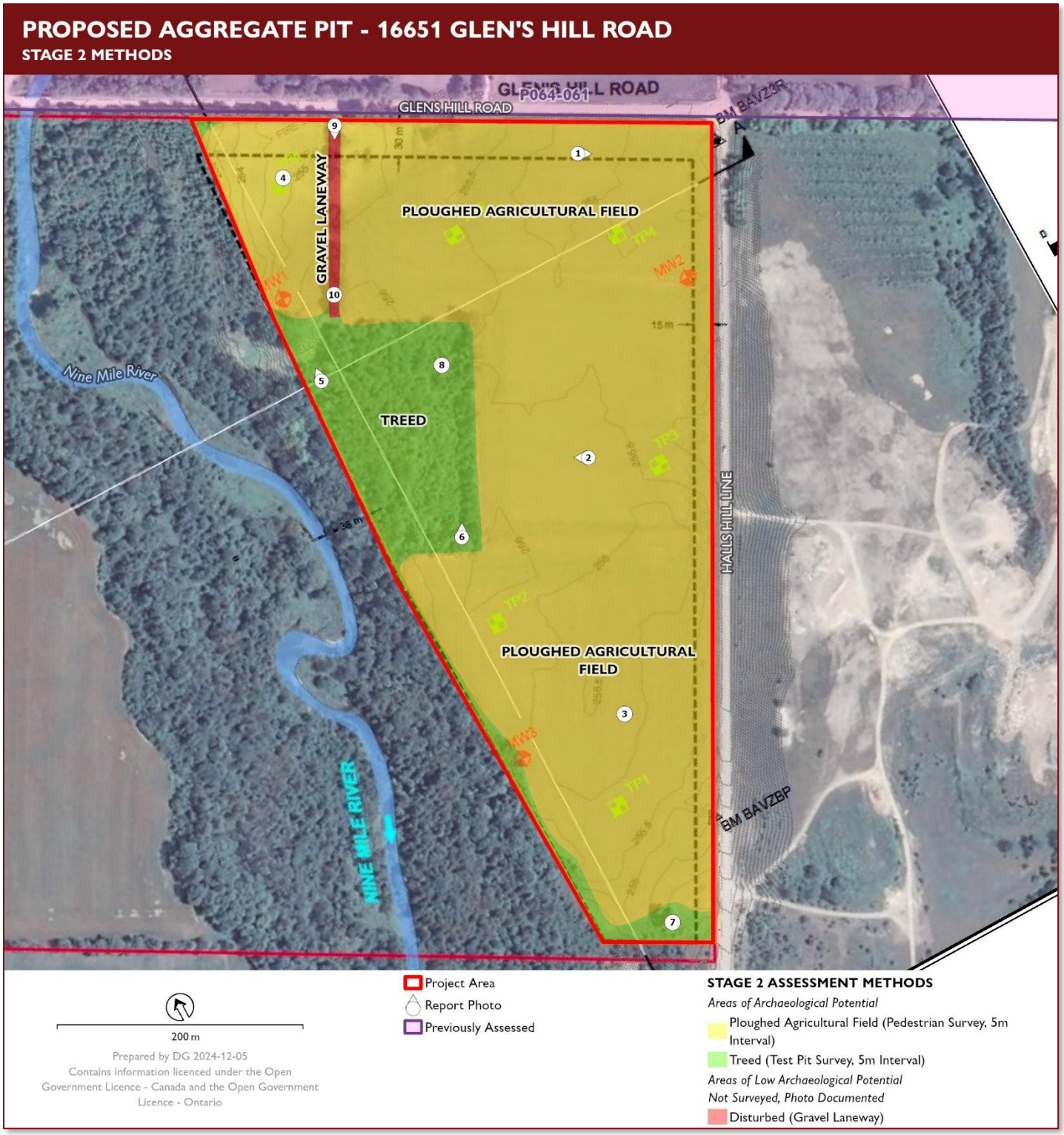
Map 5: Location of the Project Area Shown on the 1862 Map of Huron County



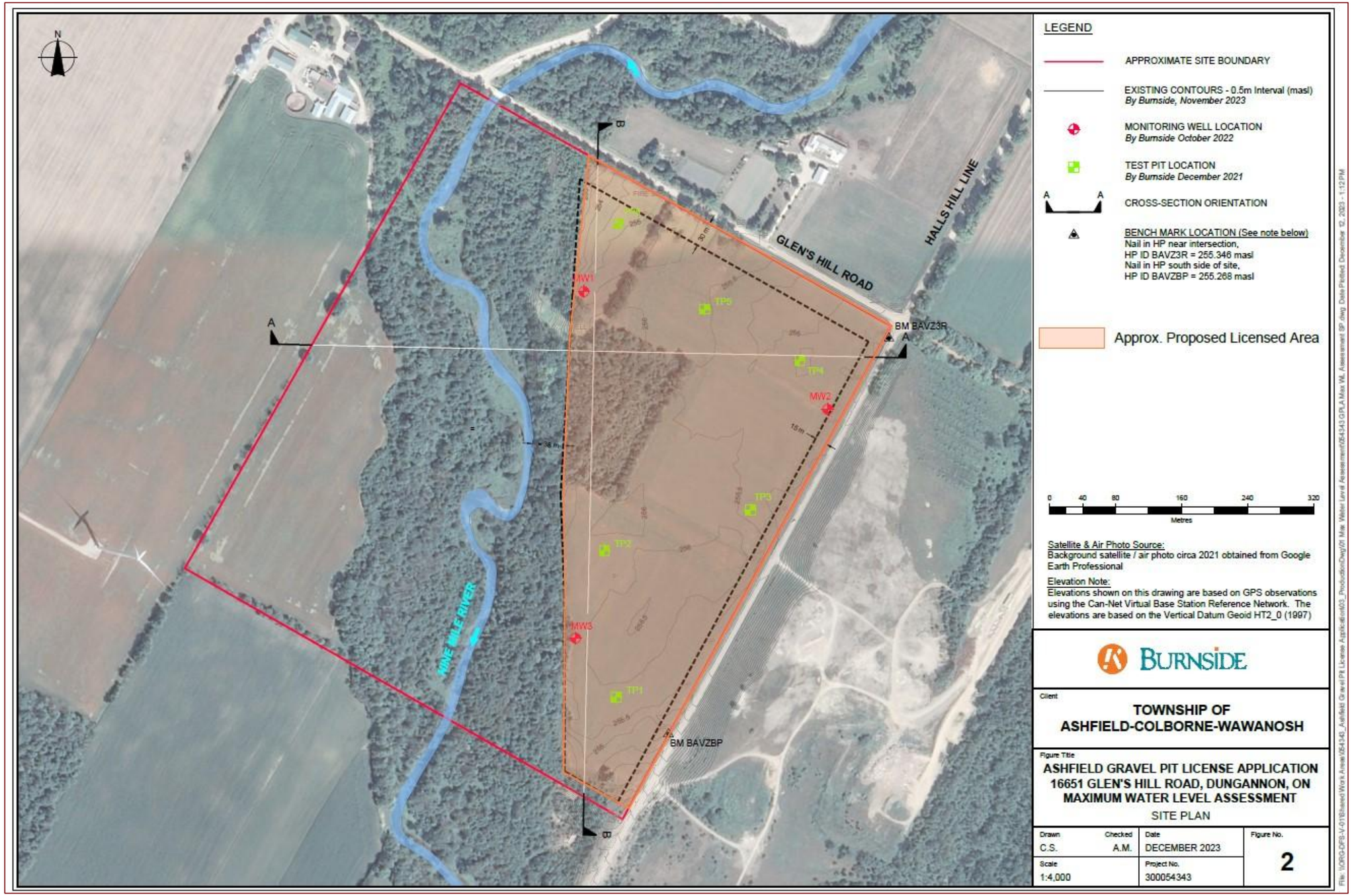
Map 6: Location of the Project Area Shown on the 1879 Map of Huron County



Map 7: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods



Map 8: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods Shown on Proponent Mapping



Map 9: Unaltered Proponent Mapping