



December 20, 2023



**Stage 1-2 Archaeological
Assessment: 760 Bruce Rd. 86,
Lucknow ON**

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: 760 Bruce Rd.
86, Lucknow, Part of Lots 37, & 38, Concession 1,
Formerly in the Township of Kinloss, Bruce County,
now Bruce County, Ontario.

Prepared for:

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PIF Number: P1018-0070-2023

ORIGINAL REPORT



Executive Summary

Seguin Archaeological Services (SAS) was contracted by Blair Morrison (the Proponent), to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on the property at 760 Bruce Rd. 86, Lucknow, Part of Lots 37, & 38, Concession 1, formerly the Township of Kinloss, Bruce County, now the Bruce County (Figure 1), now the ‘Study Area’.

This assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed cabin construction at 760 Bruce Rd. 86, Lucknow ON. The study area measures approximately 1.032 hectares (2.55 acres). At the time of the assessment, the study area was comprised of a ploughed agricultural field and a small manicured verge. The boundaries of the Study Area correspond to the limits provided by the client at the outset of the assessment.

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) that is informed by the Planning Act (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger Ontario Heritage Act (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.” To meet the condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted, during the pre-approval phase of the development, under archaeological consulting license P1018 issued to Matthew Seguin by the MCM’s 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (‘Standards and Guidelines’; Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and was recommended for a Stage 2 assessment. In accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MCM’s 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (‘Standards and Guidelines’; Government of Ontario 2011), the portions of the Study Area retaining archaeological potential that are accessible for ploughing, including the agricultural field, will be subject to a typical pedestrian assessment at a 5m intervals. In accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MCM’s 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (‘Standards and Guidelines’; Government of Ontario 2011), the portions of the Study Area retaining archaeological potential that are inaccessible for ploughing, including all woodlots, and manicured lawns, will be subject to a typical test pit assessment at a 5m intervals.

The subsequent Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by SAS on November 3 & 5, 2023, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This investigation consisted of a typical



pedestrian survey, at 5-meter intervals, of the ploughed agricultural lands and a typical test pit survey of the grassy and treed areas, which were inaccessible for ploughing, at 5-meter intervals. No archaeological materials or features were located during the test pit survey.

Based upon the background research of past and present conditions, and the archaeological assessment, the following is recommended.

Compliance legislation must be adhered to in the event of the discovery of deeply buried cultural materials or features.

No cultural materials or features were detected during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area. However, the Study Area is a limited portion of the legal boundary and the remainder of the property, outside of the Study Area, has not been subject to archaeological assessment and may still retain archaeological potential. Further assessment would be required if any future development applications are proposed for areas outside of the study area assessed in this report. The property boundaries, the area assessed (Study Area) and the area still requiring assessment can be seen in Figure 5.

The MCM is asked to review the results and recommendations presented in this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with, and in compliance with, the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), as well as the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



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Acknowledgments

Thank you to the generous contributions and support of Blair Morrison, without whom this study and its report would not have been made possible



1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Seguin Archaeological Services (SAS) was contracted by Blair Morrison (the Proponent), to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on the property at 760 Bruce Rd. 86, Lucknow, Part of Lots 37, & 38, Concession 1, formerly the Township of Kinloss, Bruce County, now the Bruce County (Figure 1), now the ‘Study Area’.

This assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed cabin construction at 760 Bruce Rd. 86, Lucknow, ON. The study area measures approximately 1.032 hectares (2.55 acres). At the time of the assessment, the study area was comprised of a ploughed agricultural field and a small manicured verge. The boundaries of the Study Area correspond to the limits provided by the client at the outset of the assessment.

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) that is informed by the Planning Act (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger Ontario Heritage Act (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.” To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted, during the pre-approval phase of the development, under archaeological consulting license P1018 issued to Matthew Seguin by the MCM’s 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (‘Standards and Guidelines’; Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of a Stage 1 Background Study is to compile all available information about known and potential cultural heritage resources within the Study Area and then to provide specific direction regarding the protection, management and/or recovery of any resources which may be present. The objectives of the Stage 1 Background Study, as outlined by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism’s (MCM) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

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

SAS archaeologists employed the following research strategies to meet these objectives:

- A detailed documentary review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- a review of the land-use history, including pertinent historic maps; and



- an examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database ('ASDB') to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the Study Area.

The purpose of a Stage 2 Property Assessment is to provide an overview of any archaeological resources within the Study Area, and to determine whether, or not, any of those resources might be archaeological sites that retain cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI), and then to provide specific direction regarding the protection, management and/or recovery of said resources. The objectives of Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the Study Area;
- to determine whether the Study Area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- to recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for any archaeological sites determined to require additional assessment.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Indigenous Pre-Contact & Post-Contact Resources

Indigenous peoples have inhabited Southern Ontario for over 11,000 years. The earliest recognized population inhabiting Ontario were Palaeo people who depended upon hunting and foraging of wild foods, and were highly mobile changing camp on a regular basis to areas that would have provided resources as they became available through the seasons. The size of the groups of people would, in part, depend upon the size and nature of those resources available at a particular location and time (Ellis and Deller 1990:52). People would have gathered or dispersed through the year depending on the availability of resources and social constraints. The environmental conditions of spruce parkland/woodland to pine forests would have more similar to the modern sub-arctic and necessitated frequent moves and a large range of territory in order acquire adequate resources.

The transition from the Palaeo to the Archaic period in southern Ontario occurred c. 10,000 B.P.; this subsequent period lasted substantially longer than the Palaeo-period until c. 2,800 B.P. As the environment had progressively warmed and populations now occupied less extensive territories than the former Palaeo peoples, and thereby becoming more regionalised (Ellis and Deller 1990:62-63). Their populations were also increasing, likely due to the more reliable food resources as well as greater biodiversity in these resources. The Early Archaic peoples continued to share some characteristics with the Palaeo peoples, but also developed some of their own. It should be recognised that no culture is ever static.



The Archaic is commonly divided into three periods: Early (10,000 - 8,000 B.P.), Middle (8,000 - 4,500 B.P.), and Late (4,500 - 2,800 B.P.) (Ellis et al. 2009). The Middle Archaic, characterised by the substantially lower water levels of Lake Stanley and Lake Hough, is poorly understood in Ontario, as many sites from the period are now submerged beneath present-day Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, or have been obscured by later resettlement (Ellis et al. 1990:80; Wright 1999). However, evidence does suggest that subsistence practices began to shift during the Middle Archaic, and tools like netsinkers, bannerstones, or groundstone tools become more commonly found on archaeological sites of this period (Ellis et al. 1990). Other changes in the Late Archaic include the development of new mortuary practices, through the use of cemeteries, and an expansion of previously existing trade networks as evidenced by the inclusion of more exotic materials (Ellis et al. 1990).

One of the major differences between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland (2800 B.P. - 2000 B.P.), in the archaeological record of southern Ontario, is the emergence of pottery. Additionally, by the time of the Middle Woodland (2,500 B.P. - 1,300 B.P.), there was a significant shift in settlement practices across the landscape and people procured their foods. Hunting and foraging were still practised, but fish was becoming more of a major component of diet around this time. As a result, richer and more expansive sites began to appear on river valley floors. These sites were inhabited periodically sometimes for hundreds of years, and represented a warm season 'macroband' base camp, to take advantage of spawning fish. As the people continued returning to particular fish spawning grounds, they in turn became more reliant on these resources, which resulted in a more sedentary settlement pattern and restricted band territory when compared with the Archaic. When exactly the Late Woodland began and the Middle Woodland ended has been debated by archaeologists, but the designation tends to be based on a number of distinct material differences from the Middle Woodland. These differences include new settlement and subsistence strategies, a new type of pottery construction, different pottery decorating techniques, and a variety of new projectile point forms. Based on these characteristics, it is generally held that the Late Woodland period began at around 1,200 B.P. and continued until A.D. 1650 (generally used as the start of the post-Contact period).

It is during the Woodland period that archaeological evidence suggests the ancestors of the Odawa first inhabited the Bruce Peninsula, though indigenous tradition contends that the Odawa had already lived in the area for thousands of years prior to this. In contrast to the more settled agricultural system of the Iroquoians and other indigenous groups to the south, the Odawa followed a subsistence pattern focussed on hunting, fishing, and gathering with some small-scale horticulture (Fox 1990). Samuel de Champlain, who encountered the Odawa in 1632, described them as heavily-engaged in trade with other Indigenous groups in southern Ontario (Fox 1990). Indeed, archaeologically-identified Odawa habitation sites are associated primarily with productive fishing grounds or known trade and portage routes (Fox 1990). In 1650, the Odawa joined the diaspora of nations displaced during the Beaver Wars, including the Huron-Wendat and Petun (Waisberg 1977).



During the early part of the 18th century, the Ojibway, another Algonquian language-speaking group, began their expansion into southern Ontario from the western Great Lakes region (Handy 1978; McMullen 1997). Like the Odawa, the Ojibway subsisted primarily by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and became heavily involved in the fur trade with the French and English (Fox 1990; Handy 1978; McMullen 1997). The Ojibwa settlement of Nish-na-beg (Newash) was founded near present-day Owen Sound in the early 1700s, situated close to productive fishing grounds (McMullen 1997). By the mid-1830s, Ojibway lands on the Bruce Peninsula constituted the last large tract of unceded territory in southern Ontario, but increasing Euro-Canadian settlement in the lower Great Lakes region put pressure on the British Crown to acquire the land for settler use.

On August 9, 1836 by representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples signed Treaty 45 ½, or the Saugeen Tract Purchase. The territory described in the written treaty covers approximately 1.5 million acres of land, and was a part of the Bond Head Purchases, along with Treaty 45 for Manitoulin Island. While it is difficult to delineate treaty boundaries today, the Study Area is located within the extent of the 1836 Saugeen Tract Purchase between the Anishinaabe and the English Government (“the Crown”). This resulted in the loss of interior hunting grounds and the restriction (in theory) of all Nawash and Saugeen subsistence activity to the Bruce Peninsula (McMullen 1997). The surrender of this territory came with an annual annuity paid to the Ojibway beginning in 1840, which in turn encouraged the annual gathering of Euro-Canadian traders at Owen Sound looking to treat with the Ojibway at Newash (McMullen 1997). In an attempt to secure the Bruce Peninsula from Euro-Canadian settlement, the Ojibway at Newash at times encouraged other Indigenous groups to settle in the Saugeen Tract; some of those who relocated during the first half of the 19th century were Pottawatomi from the northern United States, Mississaugas of the Credit from the north shore of Lake Ontario, and Caughnawaga Mohawks from near Montreal. Documentary evidence from this time also suggests that some of the Ojibway at Newash began Euro-Canadian-style farming during this period, encouraged by the Methodist missionaries who had taken up residence at the settlement (Enemikeese 1867:120).

By the 1850s, settlement pressure from the town of Owen Sound and lands to the south led the British Crown to push for a new land surrender. In 1854, the signing of Treaty 72 ceded the entirety of the “Saugeen Reserve,” or the Bruce Peninsula, save for five smaller reservations: Nawash, Colpoy’s Bay, Cape Croker, the Saugeen Tract, and Chief’s Point. Despite additional promise that these reservations would be retained by the Ojibwa and their descendants “in perpetuity,” mounting pressure from the British Crown, as well as threats from Euro-Canadian squatters, and internal Ojibway divisions resulted in the eventual signing of Treaty 79 in 1857 and the encouragement of all Bruce Peninsula Ojibway to remove to the one remaining reserve at Cape Croker (McMullen 1997). Although some of the Indigenous residents had modified the land, which they had inhabited, for agricultural purposes prior to 1857, and attempted to purchase their lots when they were put up for auction in September 1857 (Enemikeese



1867:120). They were subsequently barred from taking up “official” ownership of their purchased allotments by the Indian Department.

Additionally, it is important to remember that the size, and nature, of the pre-contact Aboriginal settlements and therefore their spread and distribution of their culture material throughout Southern Ontario changed dramatically with the increasing establishment of European settlers through these lands. Ferris wrote that the “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to... [Indigenous] ...systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009). While Ferris was speaking about one group in particular, the same can be said of any Indigenous group in Southern Ontario, and help to create an important level of continuity between archaeological resources from this time and pre-contact ancestors.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The current Study Area is located in the Geographical Township of Kinloss, Bruce County, now Bruce County, Ontario.

Euro-Canadian knowledge of the Bruce Peninsula dates back to the early 1600s, when Samuel de Champlain and Jesuit missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Francesco-Giuseppe Bressani visited the nearby area with Indigenous guides. It was at this time, European trade goods became highly sought after by the Indigenous residents of the peninsula, although much of the actual trade was carried out by Indigenous traders, with little direct Euro-Canadian presence in the region until the 19th century. The focus of Methodist missionary work in the Bruce Peninsula and surrounding Ojibway territory became beginning in the 1830s (McMullen 1997), and Methodist missionaries such as Conrad van Dusen became heavily-involved with the Ojibway settlements of Newash and Saugeen, offering assistance with “civilisation” projects, as interpreters, and in correspondence with the Indian Department and other British authorities (Enemikeese 1867; McMullen 1997).

Following the land surrenders associated with Treaty 45 ½ (see above), the Euro-Canadian settlement began and the early Euro-Canadian settlers came into close contact with the local Indigenous populations. Bruce County was surveyed and was opened to settlers in 1848. By the end of the summer of 1848, a dozen families had taken up land at the small settlement of Kincardine. A further influx of settlers, most of them Scottish, came to the vicinity of Kincardine in 1849. In the early days of settlement, lumbering, fishing and agriculture were the primary sources of income in Bruce County (Mika and Mika 1977). In May of 1849, the district of Huron in the “Queen’s Bush” was divided into three counties: Huron, Perth, and Bruce (Robertson 1988). Bruce County was established in 1849 and named in honour of James Bruce, Lord Elgin, who was Governor-General of Canada at that time. The county is bounded in the west by Lake Huron, in the east by Georgian Bay and Grey County and in the south by Huron County. The



northern portion of Bruce County is a peninsula separating Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. The county was divided into sixteen townships (Mika and Mika 1977). Advertisements for free 50-acre plots of land in the “Queen’s Bush,” land surrendered under Treaty 45 ½, were posted at immigration ports to lure new settlers, and demand quickly outstripped supply (Legate 1995). Squatters, poachers, and others were beginning to push into Ojibway lands, and pressure from the British Crown forced the surrender of additional lands in 1857.

Kinloss Township takes its name from Lord Elgin, one of whose titles was Baron Bruce of Kinloss. A ridge of hills, known as the Kinloss Mountains, runs through the central portion of the township. The farms on the first concession of Kinloss were the first in Bruce County to be surveyed. The survey was carried out by Alexander Wilkinson in 1847. Two years later the Durham Road and adjacent “Free Grant” lots were surveyed by A.P. Brough, finally in 1852 the rest of the township was surveyed by E.R. Jones. The “Free Grant” lands north and south of the Durham Road were offered for sale in 1849. The remaining portion of the township came on the market at the land sale held on September 27, 1854. Kinloss was united for municipal purposes with the township of Kincardine in 1852, but after multiple petitions in 1854 the townships were separated. In 1859 the first gristmill was built Lucknow (Mika and Mika 1981).

The first pioneer to arrive in the Lucknow area was Eli Stauffer, a German from Waterloo County who arrived in 1849 and erected a sawmill on the Nine Mile River (also known as Lucknow River) in 1856-57. However, James Somerville, is considered the actual founder of Lucknow. He purchased Mr. Stauffer’s property in 1858 and had the south halves of Lots 57-60, Concession 1, of Kinloss surveyed into village lots. The village was named Lucknow after a city in India which was much on everyone’s mind in the days of the “Indian Mutiny” (the Indian Mutiny / Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising in India against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. The cities of Delhi and Lucknow were laid waste by fighting and British retaliation). By the middle 1860’s there were already more than four hundred residents. However, it was the construction of the Wellington Grey and Bruce Railway, built in 1873 which truly brought prosperity to Lucknow making it a shipping point, which in turn induced merchants and manufacturers to settle there (Mika and Mika 1981).

The Illustrated Historical Atlas of Grey and Bruce Counties (Historical Atlas), demonstrates the extent to which Kinloss Township had been settled by 1880 (H. Belden & Co. 1880; Figure 2). Although landowners are not listed for most of the lots within the township, a large number of schoolhouses and churches are shown throughout the township, indicating a sizeable population in the area, and demonstrate the extent to which Kinloss Township had been settled by 1880.

According to the Historical Atlas of Grey and Bruce Counties, the south half of Lots 37 and 38, Concession 1, in Kinloss, were owned by the farmer Samuel Morrison. Samuel Morrison was born in Ireland in 1831, and came to Bruce County in 1855. The historical mapping shows a



single structure near the southern end of Lot 38, outside of the Study Area. No other structures or orchards are listed on the historical mapping for Lot 37 or 38. However, the historical mapping does indicate that the Wellington Grey & Bruce Railway does cross through the property, North of, and outside, the Study Area. Blair Morrison (proponent) is a descendant of Samuel Morrison, who was the first Euro-Canadian settler on these parcels of Lot 37 and 38, Concession 1, Kinloss Township.

Although there is significant and detailed information available about the landowners on the current Historical Atlas map of Huron Township, it should be recognized that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference about the level of detail provided on the maps, while nonsubscribers were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997). Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases, and structures or features of interest that were within scope, may not have been depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).



1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area occupies the agricultural lot at 760 Bruce Rd. 86, Lucknow. The study area measures 1.032 hectares (2.55 acres). At the time of the assessment, the study area was comprised of a ploughed agricultural field and a small manicured verge.

Most of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is situated within the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region which is characterized by ridges and valleys. The ridges, and stony knobs, are comprised of glacial till and kame deposits and are cut through by swampy valleys, as well as sand and gravel terraces. (Chapman and Putnam 1966).

The Study Area is situated in an area consisting of Harriston series soils (Hoffman and Richards 1954). Described as a grey-brown podzolic loam or silt loam, which is smooth or moderately sloping, with few to moderate stones. Harriston has good external and internal drainage, and is well suited to dairy, beef or general farming. Most farm crops commonly grown in Bruce County are produced with reasonably good success, including: cereal grains, alfalfa, hay, pasture, and turnips (Hoffman and Richards 1954).

The closest source of potable water is Patterson Creek Drain, which is immediately to the South of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Previously Identified Archaeological Work

To compile an inventory of previously identified archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) (Government of Ontario n.d.) which is maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south, and each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is within Borden Block AIHi.

According to the ASDB, there are no known archaeological sites has been registered within 1km of the Study Area. To the best of SAS's knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted or within 50m of the Study Area.



1.3.3 Archaeological Potential

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

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees. The MCM (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

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

The closest source of potable water is the Patterson Creek Drain, which runs immediately to the South of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region. As was discussed earlier, the primary soils within the Study Area, meanwhile, have been documented as being suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal practices. The Aboriginal archaeological potential is judged to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. Although landowners are not listed for most of the lots within the township, a large number of schoolhouses and churches are shown, and indicate a sizeable population in the area, and demonstrate the extent to which Kinloss Township had



been settled by 1880. As was discussed above, regarding the Historical Atlas maps not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference about the level of detail provided on the maps, while nonsubscribers were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997). The Study Area occupied part of Lots 37 & 38, Concession 1, is close to the historic village of Lucknow, the potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged to be moderate to high.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area (Wilson and Horne 1995). The Study Area comprises a ploughed agricultural field and a small manicured verge and does not demonstrate any visible disturbance. Given all of the above SAS has determined that the Study Area has demonstrated the potential for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and was recommended for a Stage 2 assessment. As a result a Stage 2 pedestrian and test pit survey was determined to be required. In accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011), the portions of the Study Area retaining archaeological potential that are accessible for ploughing, including the agricultural field, will be subject to a typical pedestrian assessment at a 5m intervals. In accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011), the portions of the Study Area retaining archaeological potential that are inaccessible for ploughing, including all woodlots, and manicured lawns, will be subject to a typical test pit assessment at a 5m intervals.



2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on November 3 & 5, 2023, under PIF#: P1018-0070-2023, issued to Matthew Seguin (P1018) by the MCM. Weather conditions were overcast and cool during the assessment. Soil conditions and visibility were ideal for conducting the assessment and recovering archaeological material.

The pedestrian survey was conducted on November 3 2023, the weather conditions at the time of assessment were cool and overcast and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Approximately 94.1%, 2.4 acres, of the Study Area comprised active agricultural land that was accessible for ploughing. As per Section 2.1.1, Standards 2 and 3 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 5 to 8), the field had been ploughed and allowed to weather prior to assessment. The ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, and provided a minimum of 80% surface visibility, as per Section 2.1.1, Standards 4 and 5 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). The ploughed area was subject to a typical pedestrian survey at 5m intervals (Photos 1 – 4), conducted in accordance with Section 2.1.1, Standard 6 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the pedestrian survey.

The test pitting survey was conducted on November 5 2023, the weather conditions at the time of assessment were overcast and cool. The soil was friable and screened easily. Assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Approximately 5.9%, or 0.15 acres of the Study Area comprised the verges around the field, and manicured lawns, which were inaccessible for ploughing. These areas were subject to a typical test pit survey at 5m intervals, in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011; Photo 5-6). All test pits were approximately 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and were excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil (Photos 7 –8). All soil from the test pits was screened through six-millimetre (mm) hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the test pit survey.

No cultural materials or features were detected during the assessment, and all of the test pits were backfilled upon completion. No further archaeological methods were employed since no archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey. The results of Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Figure 3.



3.0 Record of Finds

No archaeological resources (materials or features) were encountered during the course of Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the 760 Bruce Rd. 86, Lucknow study area.

Table 3 illustrates an inventory of the documentary record which was generated by the Stage 2 fieldwork and is provided below.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document Type	Amount	Location	Comments
Page of Field Notes	1 Page	SAS office	Stored digitally in project file
Proponent Mapping	1 Map	SAS office	Stored digitally in project file
Field Map	1 Map	SAS office	Stored digitally in project file
Digital Photographs	55 photos	SAS office	Stored digitally in project file



4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

SAS was contracted by Blair Morrison, to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on a portion of the property at 760 Bruce Rd. 86, Lucknow, Part of Lots 37, & 38, Concession 1, formerly the Township of Kinloss, Bruce County, now the Bruce County (Figure 1), now the 'Study Area'. The study area measures 1.032 hectares (2.55 acres).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the entire Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and was recommended for a Stage 2 assessment.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted using a combination of test pit survey and pedestrian survey, at five-metre intervals, across all portions of the Study Area considered to have archaeological potential. The entire Study Area, was determined to have retained archaeological potential. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted using a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals across all agricultural portions of the Study Area. And a Stage 2 testing pitting survey of the Study Area was conducted at five-metre intervals which were not ploughable. Including treed verges, and manicured lawns.

The pedestrian survey was conducted on November 3 2023, the weather conditions at the time of assessment were cool and overcast and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Approximately 94.1%, 2.4 acres, of the Study Area comprised active agricultural land that was accessible for ploughing. As per Section 2.1.1, Standards 2 and 3 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 5 to 8), the field had been ploughed and allowed to weather prior to assessment. The ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, and provided a minimum of 80% surface visibility, as per Section 2.1.1, Standards 4 and 5 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). The ploughed area was subject to a typical pedestrian survey at 5m intervals (Photos 1 – 4), conducted in accordance with Section 2.1.1, Standard 6 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the pedestrian survey.

The test pitting survey was conducted on November 5 2023, the weather conditions at the time of assessment were overcast and cool. The soil was friable and screened easily. Assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Approximately 5.9%, or 0.15 acres of the Study Area comprised the verges around the field, and manicured lawns, which were inaccessible for ploughing. These areas were subject to a typical test pit survey at 5m intervals, in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011; Photo 5-6). All test pits were approximately 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and were excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil (Photos 7 –8). All soil from the test pits was screened through six-millimetre (mm) hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then



used to backfill the pit. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were identified during the test pit survey.

No cultural materials or features were detected during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area.

However, the Study Area is a limited portion of the legal boundary and the remainder of the property, outside of the Study Area, has not been subject to archaeological assessment and may still retain archaeological potential. Further assessment would be required if any future development applications are proposed for areas outside of the study area assessed in this report. The property boundaries, the area assessed (Study Area) and the area still requiring assessment can be seen in Figure 5.



5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the following is recommended:

Compliance legislation must be adhered to in the event of the discovery of deeply buried cultural materials or features.

No cultural materials or features were detected during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area. However, the Study Area is a limited portion of the legal boundary and the remainder of the property, outside of the Study Area, has not been subject to archaeological assessment and may still retain archaeological potential. Further assessment would be required if any future development applications are proposed for areas outside of the study area assessed in this report. The property boundaries, the area assessed (Study Area) and the area still requiring assessment can be seen in Figure 5.

The MCM is asked to review the results and recommendations presented in this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with, and in compliance with, the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), as well as the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

SAS advises compliance with the following legislation:

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18*. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns about 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 a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

The *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 the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.



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8.0 Figures

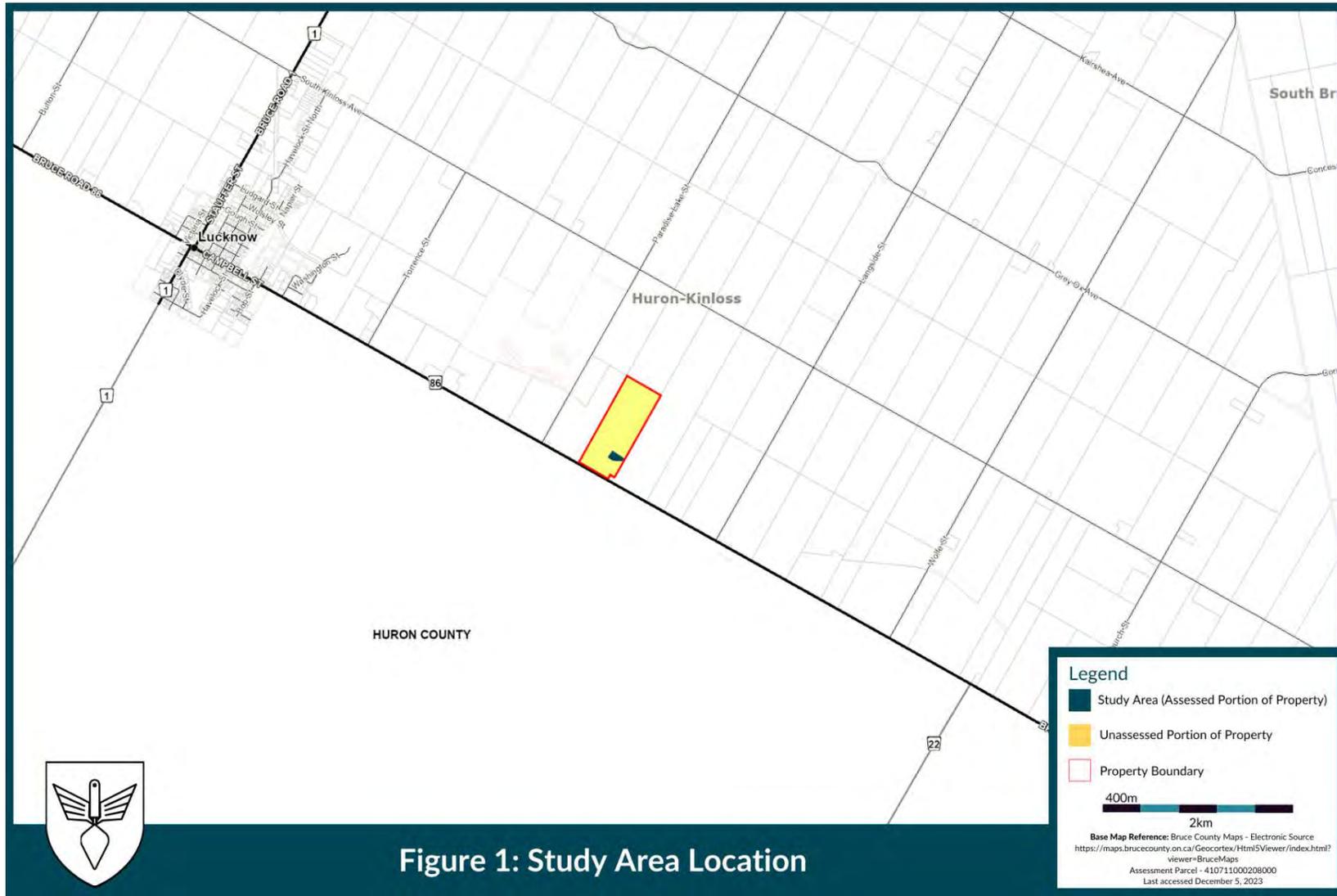
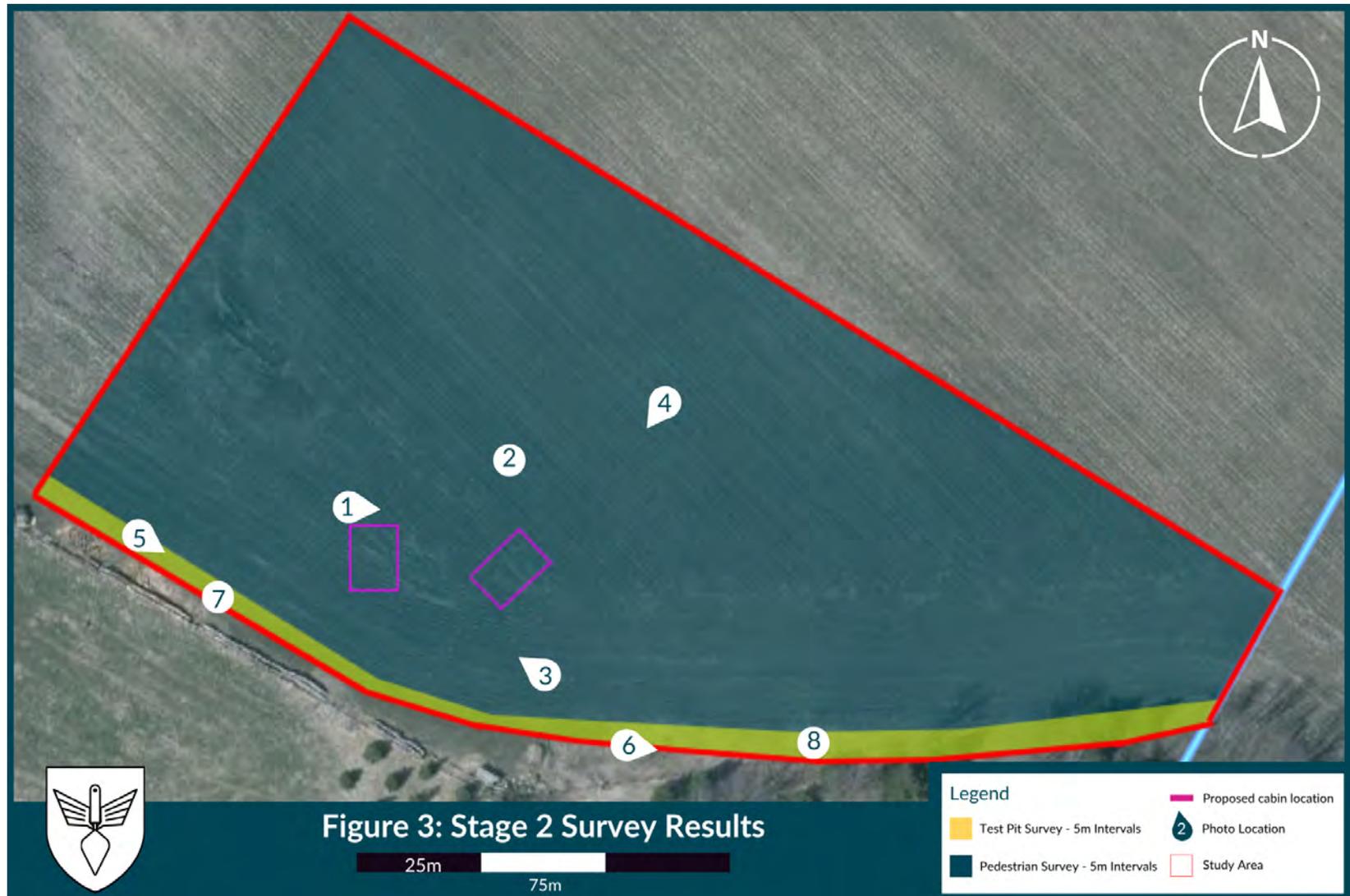


Figure 1: Study Area Location

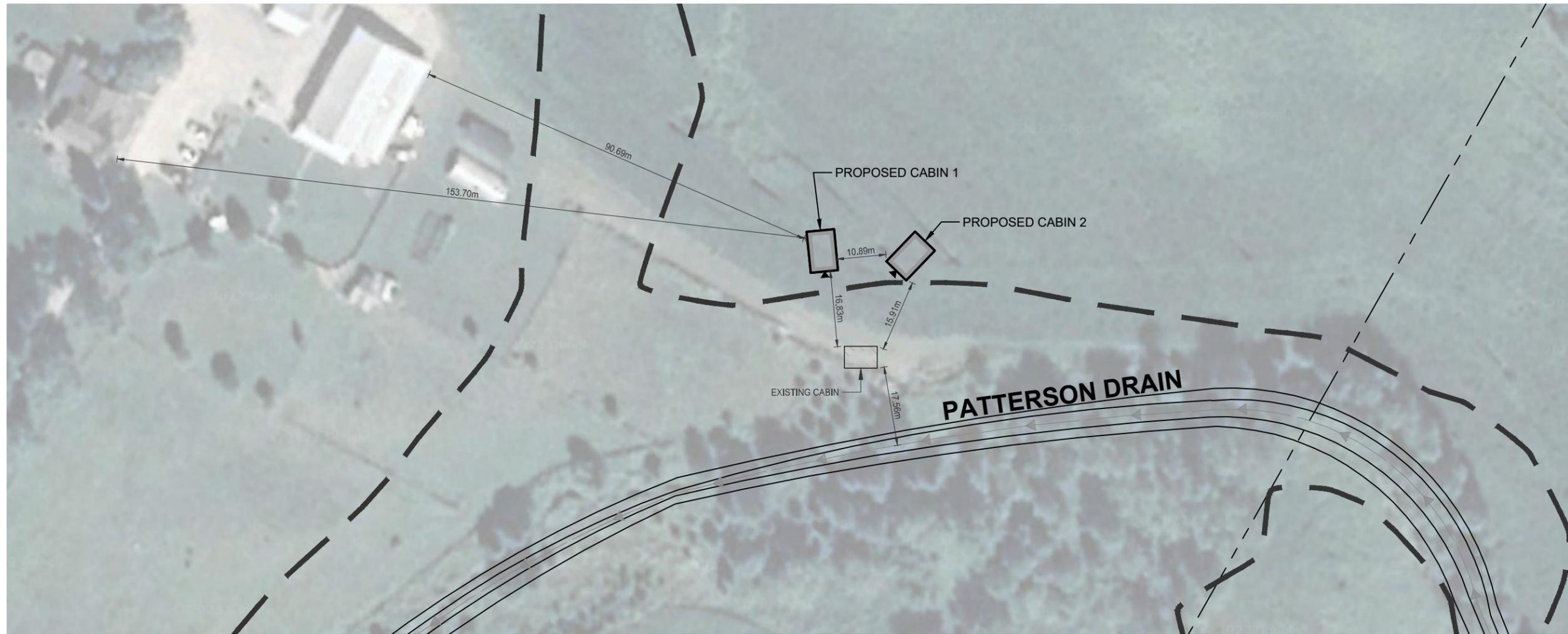






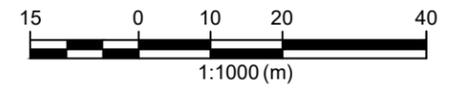
BM 323029-1 @ ELV. = 307.112
 CUT CROSS ON TOP OF THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF
 THE CONCRETE CULVERT LOCATED +/- 50m FROM
 DRIVEWAY OF GRASSROADS FARM (760 BRUCE ROAD 86)

760 BRUCE ROAD 86
 LUCKNOW, ON
 MUNICIPALITY OF
 HURON-KINLOSS



LEGEND

- ▲ MAN DOOR
- WATERSHED BOUNDARY



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 SURVEY SITE PLAN

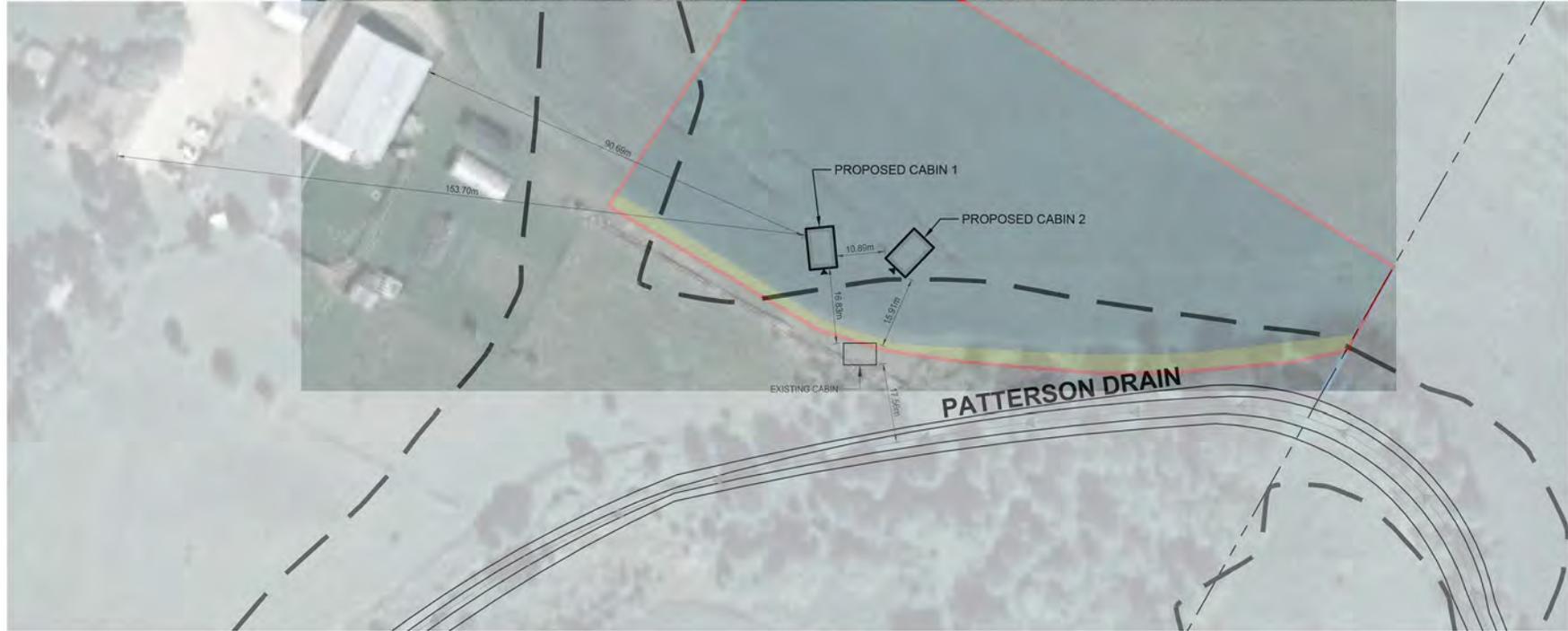


Figure 4a: Development Plan

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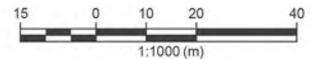
BM 323029-1 @ ELV. = 307.112
 CUT CROSS ON TOP OF THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF
 THE CONCRETE CULVERT LOCATED +/- 50m FROM
 DRIVEWAY OF GRASSROADS FARM (760 BRUCE ROAD 86)

760 BRUCE ROAD 86
 LUCKNOW, ON
 MUNICIPALITY OF
 HURON-KINLOSS



LEGEND

- ▲ MAN DOOR
- WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- Pedestrian Survey - 5m Intervals
- Test Pit Survey - 5m Intervals
- Study Area

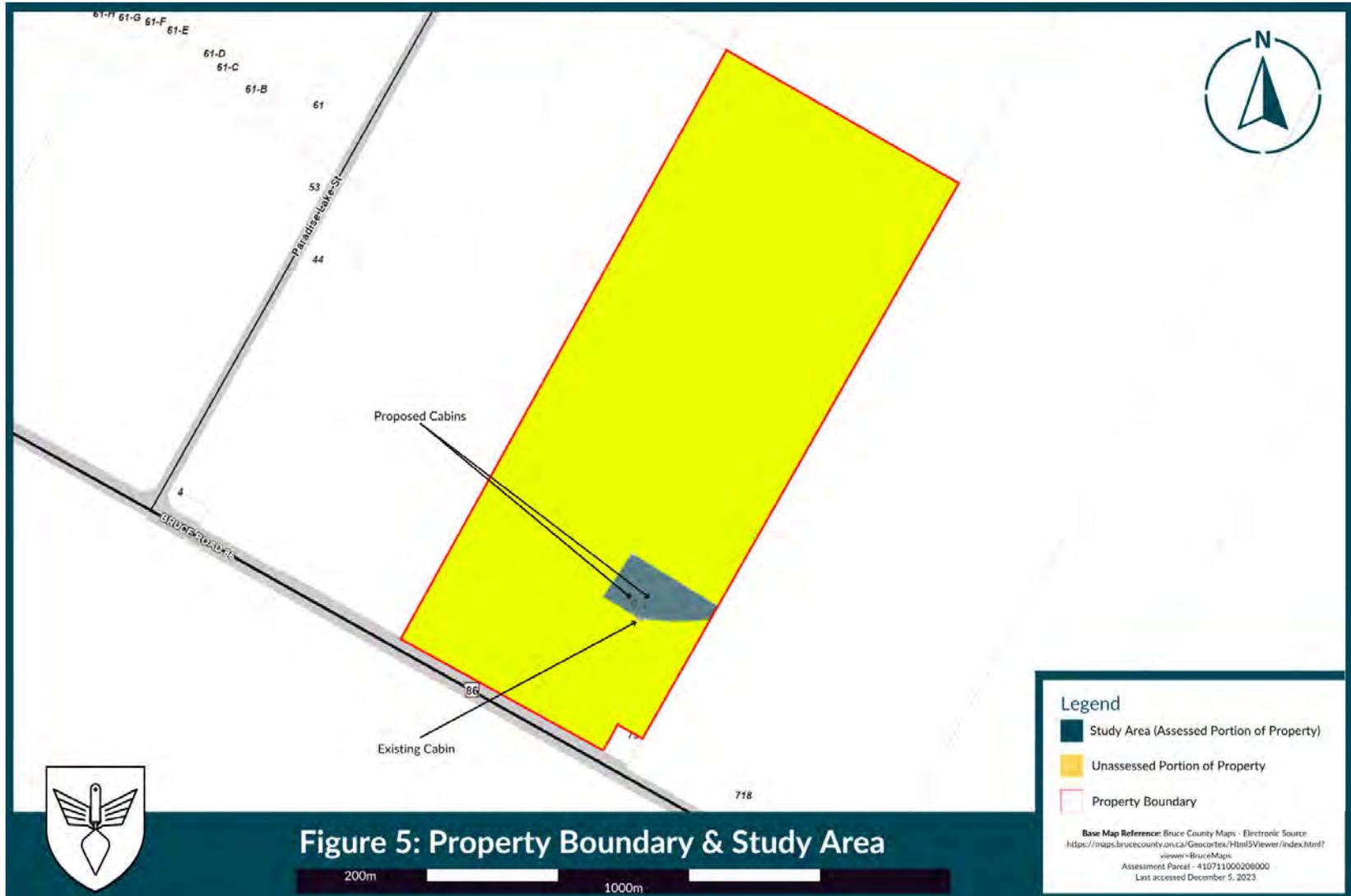


ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 SURVEY SITE PLAN



Figure 4b: Development Map with Survey Results Overlay

FILE: \\gamby.local\projects\lstone\02230229 Grassroads Farm Floodplain5 Work in Progress\Drafting\KREF\323029 - Grassroads Archaeological Survey.dwg, LAYOUT: ARCH SURVEY SITE PLAN
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9.0 Images

9.1 Field Photos



Photo 1: Field Conditions, facing Southeast



Photo 2: Soil Conditions



Photo 3: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals,
facing Northwest



Photo 4: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals,
facing Southwest



Photo 5: Test Pitting Survey at 5m Intervals, facing Southeast



Photo 6: Test Pitting Survey at 5m Intervals, facing Northeast



Photo 7: Typical Test Pit



Photo 8: Typical Test Pit