Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Rezoning Application
Roll Number 410711000309000
Township of Huron-Kinloss
Part of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 10
Geographic Township of Kinloss
Bruce County, Ontario

Original Report

Submitted to:
Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

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PIF No:	P1048-0207-2025
Project No:	2025-296
Dated:	December 16,2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in support of a rezoning application for Roll Number 410711000303900 (the "subject property"), located north of the intersection of Bruce Road 1 and Statters Lake Avenue, in the Township of Huron-Kinloss, Bruce County, Ontario. The area proposed to be developed for use as an abattoir (Map 13) as well as additional lands (together the "project area") identified by the proponent and the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) were subject to archaeological assessment. The project area is roughly 15.14 ha (37.41 ac) in size and is located within Lots 9 and 10, Concession 10, in the Geographic Township of Kinloss. It includes the lands proposed to be developed for use as a laneway and abattoir as well as additional agricultural and treed lands northeast of the Ackert Drain. These additional lands were included in the project area at the request of the SON and to support potential planning applications by the proponent. In 2025, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) was contracted by Bachert Meats Inc. to undertake the assessment, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act* and *Provincial Planning Statement*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there were archaeological resources present within the project area. The remainder of the subject property was not subject to archaeological assessment.

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 project area had potential for the recovery of archaeological resources due the proximity (i.e., within 300 m) of features that signal archaeological potential, namely:

- water sources (Statters Lake and its historical tributary); and,
- mapped 19th-century thoroughfares (Statters Lake Avenue and Bruce Road 1).

The project area consists of ploughable and non-ploughable lands; these were subject to Stage 2 assessment via pedestrian survey (14.8 ha; 97.8%) and test pit survey (0.32 ha; 2.1%), both at a 5 m interval 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 (0.1%, 0.02 ha).

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

The remainder of the property has not been subject to archaeological assessment (Map 14). If impacts are proposed for this area, archaeological assessment is required.

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.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Project Administrators	Kellie Theaker, CHRP
	Victoria Bohdanowicz, MA, MLis
	Sara Harvey
Health and Safety Coordinator	Wendi Jakob, C.Tech, CAPM
Fieldwork Coordinators	Patryk Weglorz, MSc (R1170)
	Ayla Mykytey, BA (R1002)
Field Director	Robert Brown, BA (R1403)
Field Technicians	Steven Naftel, PhD
	Mac Goodyear, MA
	Joel VanSteensel, MSc
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	Jack Houghton, BSc
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Report Writer	Casey Lun, MSc
Senior Reviewer	Matthew Beaudoin, PhD (P324)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Derick Bachert	Bachert Meats Inc.
Dana Kieffer	Cobide Engineering Inc.

TERRITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The project area is within the traditional territory of Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation and Saugeen First Nation, collectively Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON). SON's Traditional Territory is bounded on the south by the Maitland River system from Goderich to past Arthur, on the west by the Canada/USA border in the middle of Lake Huron, on the north by a line along the midpoint of the channel between the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula and Manitoulin Island, and on the east by a line down the middle of Georgian Bay. The SON also asserts Aboriginal title over that portion of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay within their Territory.

The people of the Chippewas of Nawash and Saugeen First Nations have lived, fished, hunted, and traded throughout these lands for generations and continue to do so today. They have a deep connection to the lands within their traditional territory. This includes cultural heritage: spiritual and sacred sites, artifacts and archaeological sites, built heritage, and cultural heritage landscapes. It also includes care and protection for the Ancestors and their resting places.

The project area is also within the settlement, resource gathering, and historic trading areas of the Historic Saugeen Métis. The Historic Saugeen Métis are descended from unions between European traders and First Nations women. The Historic Saugeen Métis hunt, fish, trap, and harvest the lands and waters of the Bruce Peninsula and Lake Huron. Today, they trace their roots through Grey, Bruce, the western part of Huron, the northern part of Lambton, and parts of Wellington, Dufferin, and Waterloo Counties.

This land continues to be home to diverse Indigenous peoples (e.g., First Nations, Métis and Inuit) who are contemporary stewards of the land.

INDIGENOUS PARTICIPANTS

Coordinator	Natalie Kuipers
	Dr. Robert Martin

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 Association, the Society for American Archaeology, and the Society for Historical Archaeology.

Amanda Parks, MA, Division Manager – Environmental Assessments

Amanda began her career in archaeology in 2004 and has dedicated her work to the conservation of cultural heritage resources in Ontario. Amanda has worked on numerous Stage 1-4 archaeological assessments in a multitude of roles: project manager, field director, report writer, artifact analyst, and engagement specialist. Regarding the latter, Amanda has worked regularly with Indigenous communities throughout Ontario, engaging communities for archaeological projects, environmental assessments, and property management plans. She has established good working relationships with communities by focusing on a collaborative approach to the protection and documentation of archaeological sites.

Amanda earned a BA in Archaeological Science from the University of Toronto in 2012 and completed her MA in Applied Archaeology at Western in 2018. Her masters research focused on the sweat baths at the Redeemer site, a Middle Ontario Iroquoian site located in the City of Hamilton.

Liam Browne, MA, Unit Manager – Pipeline Archaeological Projects

Liam holds a MA in Anthropology from Trent University specializing in late Paleo projectile points in Ontario and New York. With over 10 years in the field, Liam has conducted extensive field research and artifact analysis on Indigenous and 19th century sites in Ontario. Liam's role at TMHC has involved background research, support for Indigenous engagement for archaeological projects, report production and project management.

Liam is a professional-licensed archaeologist with significant experience managing large archaeological projects and working with Indigenous communities since 2012.

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"):

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- represents TMHC's professional judgement 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

Report prepared by: _____

Casey Lun, MSc

Report Writer

Project managed by: _____

Liam Browne, MA (P1048)

Unit Manager – Pipeline Archaeological Projects

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 in support of a rezoning application for Roll Number 410711000303900 (the "subject property"), located north of the intersection of Bruce Road 1 and Statters Lake Avenue, in the Township of Huron-Kinloss, Bruce County, Ontario. The area proposed to be developed for use as an abattoir (Map 13) as well as additional lands (together the "project area") identified by the proponent and the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) were subject to archaeological assessment. The project area is roughly 15.14 ha (37.41 ac) in size and is located within Lots 9 and 10, Concession 10, in the Geographic Township of Kinloss. It includes the lands proposed to be developed for use as a laneway and abattoir as well as additional agricultural and treed lands northeast of the Ackert Drain. These additional lands were included in the project area at the request of the SON and to support potential planning applications by the proponent. In 2025, TMHC Inc. (TMHC) was contracted by Bachert Meats Inc. to undertake the assessment, which was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act* and *Provincial Planning Statement*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there were archaeological resources present within the project area. The remainder of the subject property was not subject to archaeological assessment.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed under the professional archaeological license of Liam Browne, MA (P1048) and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011, "*Standards and Guidelines*"). Permission to enter the project area and carry out all required archaeological activities, including collecting artifacts when found, was given by Derick Bachert.

1.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990) makes provisions for the protection and conservation of heritage resources in the Province of Ontario. Heritage concerns are recognized as a matter of provincial interest in Section 4.6 of the *Provincial Planning Statement* (*PPS*) 2024 which states:

> Planning authorities shall not permit *development* and *site alteration* on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* unless the *significant archaeological resources* have been *conserved*.

In the PPS, the term conserved means:

> the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision-maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches should be included in these plans and assessments.

Sections 2 (d) and 3.5 of the *Planning Act* stipulate that municipalities shall have regard for their conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest. Therefore, the purpose of a Stage 1 background study is to determine if there is potential for archaeological resources to be found on a property for which a change in land use is pending. It is used to determine the need for a Stage 2 field assessment involving the search for archaeological sites. 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. In accordance with *Provincial Planning Statement* 4.6, if significant sites are found, a strategy (usually avoidance, preservation or excavation) must be put forth for their mitigation.

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 MCM's PastPortal for 1 km around the project area;
- reports of previous archaeological fieldwork within a radius of 50 m around the project area;
- 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 project area.

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 August 14, 2025);
- a review of known prior archaeological reports for the project area 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 project area 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 project area 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 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, located within a parcel known as Roll Number 410711000303900, is situated north of the Bruce Road 1 and Statters Lake Avenue intersection, in the Township of Huron-Kinloss, Bruce County, Ontario. It is roughly 15.14 ha (37.41 ac) in size and is located within Lots 9 and 10, Concession 10, in the Geographic Township of Kinloss. It includes the lands proposed to be developed for use as a laneway and abattoir as well as additional agricultural and treed lands northeast of the Ackert Drain. These additional lands were included in the project area at the request of the SON and to support potential planning applications by the proponent. The project area is bound to the southwest by Statters Lake Avenue, to the southeast by Bruce Road 1 while agricultural fields continue to the northeast and southwest.

The project area falls within the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region, as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984:127; Map 3). 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). The southern portion of the region, closer to Lake Huron, consists of two (and sometimes three) morainic ridges of pale brown, hard, calcareous fine-textured till with some stoniness (Chapman and Putnam 1984:127). Specifically, the northwest half of the project area falls within a spillway, while the southeast half falls within a till moraine. A trend of moraine crest runs to the northeast border of the project area, and a row of eskers is situated roughly 700 m to the southwest. The Huron Slope physiographic region is 1.1 km to the northwest.

Soils in the project area consist of Huron silt loam and Parkhill silt loam (Map 4). Huron silt loams developed on fine textured limestone and shale till and exhibit good drainage (Hoffman and Richards 1954). Parkhill silt loams developed on medium textured calcareous till and exhibit poor drainage.

The majority of the project area lies within the Ackert Drain drainage, which is part of the Lake Huron watershed. The northeastern end of the project area lies within the Greenock Creek – Teeswater River watershed. Ackert Drain flows through the subject property bisecting the western portion of the project area at the centre (Map 1). Statters Lake is situated roughly 300 m to the west. Historically, Statters Lake was depicted immediately to the southwest of the subject property, and a tributary draining into the lake was shown bisecting the northwest corner of the project area (Maps 6-8). This tributary now flows into the Ackert Drain.

2.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

According to PastPortal (accessed August 14, 2025) there are no registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the project area.

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 & 2 Archaeological Assessment – 1092 Bruce Road 1 (Map 5)

In 2023, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CLAS) conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment in advance of proposed developments at 1092 Bruce Road 1, east of the current project area. The Stage 1 background research determined that the study area retained archaeological potential and Stage 2 assessment was recommended. The Stage 2 survey consisted of a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. No archaeological materials or sites were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The results of this assessment are presented in a report entitled *Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, 1092 Bruce Road 1 Lot 11, Concession 10 & Part of Lot 11, Concession 11, Formerly the Township of Kinloss, Bruce County, Hamlet of Holyrood, Ontario* (CLAS 2024; Licensee, Claire Freisenhausen, PIF P244-0303-2023).

2.2.4 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

The Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted on September 26 and 29, 2025, under the direction of Robert Brown, BA (R1403). Table 1 lists the dates of fieldwork, and the weather conditions associated with each day.

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

Dates of Fieldwork	Weather Conditions	Field Director
September 26, 2025	Sunny, clear, and warm	R. Brown, BA (R1403)
September 29, 2025	Sunny, clear, and warm	R. Brown, BA (R1403)

2.3 Project Context: Historical Context

2.3.1 Indigenous Settlement in Bruce County

Our archaeological knowledge of past Indigenous occupation and land use in this portion of Bruce County is limited, largely due to a paucity of cultural resource management and research based archaeological assessments. Using existing data and regional syntheses, it is possible to propose a generalized model of Indigenous settlement in Bruce County. The general themes, time periods and cultural traditions of Indigenous settlement, based on archaeological evidence, are provided below and in Table 2.

Table 2: Chronology of Indigenous Settlement in Bruce County

Period	Time Range	Diagnostic Features	Archaeological Complexes
Early Paleo	9000-8400 BCE	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
Late Pale	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	1650 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 inhabitants of Bruce County lived in small, mobile bands that moved across the landscape in pursuit of the large migratory game, particularly caribou that were the staple of their subsistence. Ontario at the time still experienced a cold and harsh climate, with open spruce woodland dominating between 10,500 and 8,000 BCE and tundra conditions between 9,200 – 8,300 BCE. Between 9,000-8,400 BCE, with the exception of the Niagara Escarpment, all of the Bruce Peninsula was submerged beneath pro-glacial Lake Algonquin (Cowan and Sharpe 2007:20).

The Paleo Period is divided into two basic timeframes, distinguished by styles of chipped stone arrowheads or projectile points. The Early Paleo Period (9,000 – 8,400 BCE) is associated archaeologically with carefully crafted leaf-shaped points or spear heads, donned with long narrow channels or flutes along the central axis of the point perpendicular to the base. These large points are better known further south in Ontario, although finds have also been made in neighbouring Grey County and many occur on Fossil Hill chert which outcrops on the Escarpment near Blue Mountain. The archaeological hallmark of the Late Paleo Period (8,400 – 7,500 BCE) are smaller lanceolate spear points that, while still finely made, do not exhibit the characteristic flutes of earlier times and often occur on different raw materials, including quartzite from Sheguiandah on Manitoulin Island.

In general, documented Paleo Period sites in Ontario are rare, small and ephemeral. Given their considerable age, organic materials rarely survive and hence, archaeologically, they are known primarily from stone tools, including the spear tips identified above, alongside scraping, cutting, splitting and crushing tools used to manipulate plant and animal raw materials used for food, clothing, shelter and other necessities of life. Quite often they are associated with former glacial shorelines, which were the focus of caribou migratory routes.

To date, few Paleo Period sites have been identified in Bruce County. This is partly due to the fact that some areas were submerged beneath glacial lakes for part of the period, although many of the locales where Paleo Period sites are likely to exist have not been subject to a significant amount of archaeological study. Two Early Paleo Period sites, AlHj-57 and AlHj-50, were discovered to the southeast of the Alpena-Amberley Ridge further south in Huron County during an archaeological assessment for the K2 wind energy project (TMHC 2012a, 2012b). BbHi-32, discovered during the assessment of SP Ontario Armow Wind energy project (Golder 2012a, 2016), is a potential Paleo Period site based on the presence of Fossil Hill chert tool manufacturing waste although further testing was not undertaken to confirm this.

2.3.1.2 Archaic Period

The Archaic Period is a long, broadly defined period that encompasses long trajectories of subsistence and technological changes, in part as a continuing adaptation to climate and vegetation changes. The period essentially spans a long period of time between the post-glacial Paleo Period characterized primarily by big game hunters and the Woodland Period, associated with emergent horticulture, the introduction of longer-term settlements and pottery technology. Archaeologists generally recognize three major temporal divisions within the Archaic Period – Early (ca. 8,000 – 6,000 BCE), Middle (6,000 – 2,500 BCE) and Late (2,800 to 800 BCE) – generally defined by distinctive projectile point styles and other unique stone tool categories.

The Early Archaic Period witnessed warming temperatures and fluctuating lake levels. By about 7,500 BCE there was a shift from the primarily coniferous forests of early times to mixed forest conditions that were favourable for deer, elk and moose. Early Archaic Period populations continued the mobile lifestyle of their predecessors and had a more varied diet exploiting a larger range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. A

seasonal pattern of warm-season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold-weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Early Archaic Period sites are also quite rare on the landscape, with many potentially submerged as water levels rose to those of modern-day Lake Huron. As groups continued to live a mobile lifestyle, Early Archaic Period sites are often small and consist largely of stone tools and stone manufacturing waste. Three distinctive projectile point styles are associated with the Early Archaic Period: Side-Notched (8,000-7,700 BCE), Kirk/Nettling Corner-Notched (7,800-6,900 BCE), and LeCroy Bifurcate-Based (6,900-6000 BCE). These can be associated with heavy, roughly-flaked woodworking chopper/scrapers, ground axe-like celts and ground and polished slate tubes that may have served as atlatl (dart/spear-thrower) weights.

Three confirmed or suspected Early Archaic Period sites have been reported in Bruce County. BbHi-31 is a corner-notched projectile point identified near the Glammis Bog on Willow Creek and was discovered during the archaeological assessment for the SP Ontario Armow Wind project (Golder 2012a); however, the attribution of this discovery has been put into question (Fitzgerald 2016). The West Site (BfHh-2), discovered by William Fox as part of a long-term survey project undertaken by what is now the MCM, is a scatter of stone tool manufacturing debris made on Bar River Formation quartzite from Sheguiandah; it is described as a camp site related to butchering activities (Fox 1998). A side-notched projectile point made from quartzite was also recovered from Jones bluff at Cape Croker (Fitzgerald 2016).

Throughout Ontario, sites generally dating to the Middle Archaic Period are more commonly encountered, partially a reflection of great population density during this time as well as patterns of more regular and intensive utilization and occupation of resource-rich zones, albeit still on a seasonal basis. In Bruce County, Middle Archaic Period sites are still relatively rare, partially due to the limited archaeological investigation that has occurred within its bounds, but also due to the fact that continued fluctuating lake levels contributed to many sites being inundated.

By 5000-4000 BCE mixed coniferous-deciduous forests were prevalent and bore significant nut-producing species (oak, walnut, butternut, hickory and beech) that attracted wapiti (elk) and white-tailed deer populations. Archaeological evidence also suggests that Middle Archaic Period populations were both hunters and fishers, indicated by the recovery of fishing apparatus, such as cobble netsinkers, and the regular occurrence of sites along waterways, especially adjacent to rapids, many of which are still popular fishing spots today.

The artifacts relating to or diagnostic of the Middle Archaic Period are more diverse than those from earlier times, with significant variability over the period's lengthy duration. Many of the earliest Middle Archaic Period projectile points are side-notched pieces or stemmed variations of earlier bifurcate base points with serrated edges from extensive resharpening. Corner- and side-notched spear points continued in use through the Middle Archaic Period. Formal ground and polished stone tools are more common by this time, including axes, "bannerstones" (possibly weights for atlatls or spear-throwers, or for use as ornamental or ceremonial objects). In general, the diversity of artifacts reflects a wider range of activities, subsistence and otherwise, including hunting, fishing, wood and bone working, hide processing and so on. While it is not immediately evident archaeologically that watercraft were made and used during this time, it is none the less possible.

In the western Great Lakes, some Middle Archaic Period sites have produced items of local source copper or "native copper," as described by archaeologists to distinguish Canadian Shield derived material from that brought to North America by European explorers thousands of years later. Indigenous populations modified naturally occurring or mined copper nuggets through cold hammering and annealing into a variety of tools –

projectile points, hooks, adzes and ornamental items. These, alongside copper raw materials, were traded throughout the Upper Great Lakes. Occasionally native copper artifacts are found at significant distances from sources around Lake Superior, suggesting an extensive and wide-reaching trading network existed by this time that encompassed lands within what is now Bruce County. A tanged projectile point was recovered from the east side of the Bruce Peninsula in Eastnor Township to the south of Barrow Bay and a 5.5 kg (12 pound) native copper nugget was found along the Lake Huron shore near the mouth of the Saugeen River (Fitzgerald 2016). While most intensively practiced during the Middle Archaic Period, native copper working continued into the Late Archaic and Woodland Periods, although the objects from more recent times were generally ornamental or ritual in nature and often occur in mortuary contexts.

Only three sites in the PastPortal inventory for Bruce County are clearly identified as dating to the Middle Archaic Period. These are the Gingrich Site (BcHh-3), a camp site four miles southeast of the mouth of Saugeen River, dating to ca. 3,000- 2,500 BCE based on the presence of a corner/side notched projectile point type known as "Brewerton." It was identified by researchers from the National Museum in the 1950s. BaHg-5 is an isolated find of the same type of point, discovered during a recent archaeological assessment for a land development project north of Poplar Beach (Detritus Consulting 2019). The third site is BbHi-35, Armow Location 37, comprised of a ca. 3,500 – 2,000 BCE Otter Creek style projectile point recovered near Greenock Swamp and the headwaters of the North Penetangore River (Golder 2012b). Nonetheless, numerous other registered and known sites have generated confirmed or likely Middle Archaic Period artifacts, including the Inverhuron-Lucas site (BbHj-3), Rocky Ridge (BbHj-16), Knetchel (BbHj-2), and BbHi-31. These sites occur largely in lakeshore contexts, although BbHi-31 is on Willow Creek near the Glammis Bog.

Late Archaic Period sites are far more plentiful in Bruce County, partially a reflection of the fact that these sites were never inundated as essentially modern lake levels were achieved by that time. In addition, climate and environmental conditions mimicked those of modern day. The Late Archaic Period is once again defined based on the occurrence of distinctive projectile point styles that are divided into three overarching time periods or complexes: Narrow Point (ca. 2,500-1,800 BCE); Broad Point (ca. 2,000-1,400 BCE); and Small Point or Terminal Archaic (ca. 1,500-800 BCE). Two notable developments occur during this period. The first is the invention of the bow and arrow, thought to be reflected in the manufacture of much smaller projectile points for arrow tips. The second is the elaboration of mortuary traditions, as reflected in the documentation of Indigenous burials with highly elaborate grave goods that include ritual, ornamental and utilitarian items of local and non-local origin (e.g., native copper items, marine shell, unworked galena cubes and powdered red ochre). While archaeologists interpret these highly elaborate burials (referred to as "Glacial Kame" for their occurrence in glacial landforms of the same name) as the first formal Indigenous cemeteries, it should be noted that evidence from earlier burials is absent largely due to environmental conditions that inhibited preservation over longer time periods.

PastPortal identifies 11 Late Archaic Period sites or multiple occupation sites that include Late Archaic Period artifacts. Several of these sites, most interpreted as small, seasonal camps, were identified by annual research surveys completed by what is now the MCM during the late 1970s and 1980s and were not subject to extensive study. One of these is the Mason site (BeHh-6), a multiple occupation site located on the Wiarton-Oliphant portage route. Late Archaic artifacts have also been documented on the Project R/Rocky Ridge (BbHj-16) and Knechtel I (BbHj-2) sites in the Kincardine area along Lake Huron and the IF9 site along the North Penetangore River (Fisher 1994:43).

Numerous other sites within Bruce County, particularly within the Bruce Peninsula National Park, are possible Archaic Period habitation/lithic workshop sites although these cannot be assigned as such since investigations have not yet produced diagnostic artifacts that would confirm this. Burial sites at Sauble Beach (MHC 1999), Southampton (Fitzgerald 2002), and Inverhuron (Fitzgerald 2001; Lee 1960) contain native copper awls, marine shell beads and pendants, as well as red ochre and could be attributable to the Late Archaic Glacial Kame mortuary complex, as described above, although they may also be associated with similar mortuary traditions known for the Early Woodland Period.

2.3.1.3 Early, Middle and Transitional Woodland Periods

Three hallmarks characterize the Woodland Period: the appearance of earthenware pottery in the Great Lakes area around 800 BCE, the development of the practice of agriculture and the emergence of populations subsiding primarily on crop staples corn, beans and squash, and the appearance of major longer-term settlements. Whereas earlier populations practiced a settlement system comprised of seasonal movements to camps, activity areas and resource zones on a seasonal and semi-seasonal basis (a cycle that continued into modern times for some Indigenous groups), some Woodland Period peoples lived in larger villages that were moved only when local resources were depleted. Archaeologists recognize three very wide-sweeping time divisions in the Woodland Period reflecting considerable change in tools, technology and settlement-subsistence practices: Early (ca. 800-400 BCE), Middle (ca. 400 BCE – 700 CE), and Late (ca. 900-1650+ CE).

The Early Woodland Period is defined in Bruce County by sites attributed to what archaeologists call the Meadowood cultural complex (800-400 CE), associated with the oldest style of pottery known in Ontario - Vinette 1, thick- and straight-sided pots with tapering bottoms and cord- or fabric-roughened surfaces and lacking formal decoration. This pottery is similar to that manufactured around the same time by populations in Michigan and Ohio. Triangular preforms or tool blanks are also characteristic of Meadowood and exhibit considerable technical skill and craftsmanship. That these are found in large caches in proximity to primary chert outcrops suggests they were potentially mass produced, utilized in systems of widespread exchange throughout the Great Lakes and transformed into various tool forms like projectile points, hide scrapers and drills. Other Early Woodland Period projectile point types, like Turkey-tail and Adena Stemmed, show equal technical prowess in their execution and tie into widespread trade networks extending into Ohio. The Early Woodland Period archaeological cultures of Ontario continue the mortuary traditions of Late Archaic times and show connections to the elaborate ceremonial traditions of the Adena mortuary complex of the central Ohio Valley that included geometric and animal-form earthworks and burial mounds. The first evidence of domesticated plants (gourds, pumpkins, squash and sunflowers) also occurs in the Early Woodland Period.

Early Woodland Period sites in the greater Bruce Peninsula area are sporadic but generally widespread in the lower Saugeen River watershed (Donaldson – BdHi-1 and Location 8 sites), along earlier incarnations of the Lake Huron shore (Project R/Rocky Ridge - BbHj-16 and Ferris – BbHj-21 sites), along the Penetangore and North Penetangore rivers (Penetangore – BaHj-4, IF16, and IF18 sites) and adjacent Silver Lake/Greenock Swamp (Fighting Pigeon site – BaHi-4) (Fitzgerald 2016). Not all of these are clearly defined in PastPortal as Early Woodland sites, with the inventory also including occupations at the Inverhuron-Lucas (BbHj-3) and Hunter (BdHh-5) sites.

The Middle Woodland Period is associated with pottery vessels with more outflaring rims and exterior surfaces decorated with bands of stamped motifs made by impressing the edge of a scallop shell (or similar looking tool) (i.e., pseudo-scallop shell) or toothed comb (dentate stamp), with the former more common in the later part of the period. Regional differences are notable across Ontario during the Middle Woodland

Period, with the manifestation between the Bruce Peninsula and the Niagara Peninsula identified as "Saugeen," named for signature sites identified in Bruce County along the Saugeen River, some of which are burials. The latter suggest an association with the ca. 200 BCE to 500 CE Hopewell culture in southern and central Ohio associated with impressive burial mounds and earthworks, highly elaborate stone tool technologies and extensive, almost pan-American exchange networks indicated by the occurrence of non-local objects from thousands of miles distant. At the Donaldson site (BdHi-1) along the lower Saugeen River, exotic trade goods diagnostic of Hopewell traditions was identified in burial contexts - two sheet copper panpipe covers, three cut mica sheets, a copper-patched stone earspool, and a matched pair of cut and ground wolf maxillae.

Middle Woodland Period sites are larger and more frequent than Early Woodland Period sites in Ontario, likely due to population growth resulting from more intensive exploitation of fish. The distribution of Middle Woodland Period sites across Ontario suggests a shift from the Late Archaic-Early Woodland Period settlement pattern of larger band sizes in winter combined with summer dispersal into smaller groups to one of summer aggregations of large groups of people in highly accessible riverine areas with resource abundance (e.g., river rapids, river/stream mouths where spear fishing produced a rich subsistence base) and winter dispersal to smaller nuclear and extending family or small band camps. During the late summer and fall, extended families dispersed to shallow bays to net fall-spawning fish (e.g., whitefish, lake herring/cisco, and lake trout) and into the interior to harvest wild rice. Dispersal into small, mobile extended-family groups during periods of reduced food availability continued during the late fall and winter with the trapping and hunting of fur-bearing mammals being pursued from small, sheltered camps scattered throughout the interior.

In the greater Bruce Peninsula area, Saugeen "complex" Middle Woodland Period archaeological sites have been located near river mouths adjacent to the Lake Huron shore (Knechtel 2 – BbHj-2, Inverhuron- Lucas - BbHj-3, and Evans sites), alongside rapids of the lower Saugeen River (Donaldson – BdHi-1 and Thede- BcHi-7 sites), and around the shore of the inland Arran Lake (Krug site – BcHh-5), likely representing various components of the seasonal subsistence rounds and that individual watersheds (e.g., Saugeen, Sauble, and Penetangore) or other landscapes with clustered, reliable food and non-food resources may represent separate band territories (Fitzgerald 2016). In total, 15 sites in the PastPortal inventory are recorded as consisting entirely of or incorporating a Middle Woodland Period occupation, including the more recently investigated Ne'bwaakah giizwed ziibi (BdHi-2) at the mouth of the Saugeen River and the Nochemowenaing (BfHg-4) site.

By the end of the late Middle Woodland Period and into the early part of the Late Woodland Period pottery vessels emerged with more globular forms with rounded bases and heavily cord- or fabric-roughened exteriors with decoration created through impressing the ends of small circular tools (punctates) along the neck and twisted cords, cord-wrapped sticks and other cord-wrapped implements along the rim. Projectile points fashioned from pentagonal blanks as well as triangular forms also define this transition between the Middle and Late Woodland Period. These transitional points and ceramics have been recovered in Bruce County at river mouth, sandy bay, and riverine locations – the Chief's Point – BeHh-2, multiple occupation Hunter - BdHh-5 and Donaldson – BdHi-1 sites as well as the IF10 site along the North Penetangore River (Fitzgerald 2016).

2.3.1.4 Late Woodland Period

During the Late Woodland Period a warming trend between ca. 900 to 1250 CE, allowed for a more intensive pursuit of corn agriculture and its expansion to even marginal locales. Although intensive agricultural was not possible in the upper Bruce Peninsula which is characterized by poor soil development, conditions were conducive to it in the narrow Huron Fringe, the Lake Huron shore between Red Bay and Point Clark, and at the mouths of the Beaver and Bighead valleys at the head of Georgian Bay. At the tip of the Bruce Peninsula an anomalous pocket of sandy loam and loam soils surrounded by water on three sides could have supported the cultivation of domesticated plants if the growing season was suitable (Fitzgerald 2016). By providing a plentiful and storable, year-round food source, corn agriculture permitted the long-term settlement of locales, resulting in the creation of large village sites comprised of multiple extended families. While certain Great Lakes Indigenous populations practiced an agricultural lifestyle from this point on, Bruce Peninsula Algonquin groups practiced agriculture more intermittently and continued their diverse hunter-fisher-gatherer subsistence strategy. In fact, a cooling trend between ca. 1430 and 1850 encouraged a shorter growing season and full-scale adoption of agriculture by Bruce County Indigenous populations during this period.

The Late Woodland Period is Bruce County is still poorly understood, primarily because the archaeological record has been traditionally interpreted using biases from other parts of Ontario where it is both better known from a larger sample of archaeological sites and associated with historically documented Iroquoian groups like the Tionnontate (or Petun) near Blue Mountain, Huron-Wendat in primarily Simcoe County and Attawandaron or Neutral in southwestern Ontario, and their ancestral populations. The Late Woodland 14th century Nodwell site is one of the only of its kind to be identified in Bruce County and its interpretation is subsequently the subject of much disagreement. Traditionally, many archaeologists have interpreted Nodwell as an Iroquoian village, due to the fact that it bears hallmarks of the typical "Iroquoian" pattern identified elsewhere in Ontario – large multi-family dwellings referred to as longhouses, a palisade around the perimeter, and complex ceramic traditions for pottery manufacture and pipe making. However, a more recent interpretation of the site is that it was occupied by local Bruce Peninsula Algonquian-speaking groups who practiced an agricultural lifestyle until the cooling period of the Little Ice Age prohibited the successful cultivation of corn over the long term (Fitzgerald 2016). Accounts in the 17th century by European explorers and missionaries speak to corn cultivation by local Algonquian-speaking groups.

Although there is regional diversity and significant variability in settlement patterns and both tool and pottery technologies throughout the Late Woodland Period that are too numerous to describe here, Late Woodland Period archaeological sites are identified by the presence of high quality, thin-walled pottery with intricate impressed and incised decoration, small triangular or side-notched triangular projectile points, animal bone tools and ornaments, clay and stone smoking pipes, polished and ground stone implements, extensive assemblages of animal and fish bone and occasionally preserved botanical remains such as seeds or kernels of corn, beans, squash, tobacco and medicinal plants. Late Woodland Period site types include palisaded villages (which grow from early settlements of one or two houses to assemblies of twenty or more), cabin and special-purpose sites, camps, burials and ossuaries (i.e., large multiple burial pits), although the latter have not yet been documented in Bruce County.

Late Woodland Period habitation, resource-procurement, ritual, and burial sites are noticeably more frequent and widespread across the Bruce Peninsula and adjacent areas. As they can often reflect larger and longer-occupied sites, they tend to be more visible archaeologically. In addition to Nodwell, one other 14th century palisaded longhouse village is known in Port Elgin and is a recent discovery (Fitzgerald 2016). Known Late Woodland Period sites occur most frequently in close proximity to the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay

shorelines, especially near mouths of watercourses and in sandy bays [e.g., Potawatomi and Sydenham rivers, Eddy's/Little Port Elgin Creek (Sandy Beach Bay), Dunks Bay, Black Creek (Myles Bay), Red Bay, Sauble River, French Bay, Stoney Creek, Saugeen River, Little Sauble River (Inverhuron Bay), Andrews Creek]. Other nearshore site localities on the Georgian Bay side of the peninsula – many that would appear less inviting, include relict cobble strandlines, exposed bedrock, and in or under shallow escarpment caves and overhangs [e.g., Flowerpot Island, Little Cove, Cave Point, Hunter's Point, White Cloud Island, Colpoys Bay]. Instances of interior sites, while few, occur in a variety of settings that each would have served a specific purpose – along portage routes [e.g., Boat Lake], adjacent to rivers and lakes/swamps [e.g., Saugeen River, Otter Lake/Greenock Swamp], and in areas of sandy and sandy loam soils associated with pro-glacial Main Lake Algonquin features – i.e., lake beds and barrier bars [e.g., Port Elgin and the valley mouths of the Bighead and Beaver rivers] (Fitzgerald 2016).

Twenty sites in the Bruce County inventory in PastPortal are attributed to the Late Woodland Period. Notable examples include the Hunter's Point site (BfHg-3), which dates between 1300 and 1500 CE, the Cripps site (BhHj-17) located in the Dunk's Bay area and Hunter site (BdHh-5), situated on the Saugeen Reserve. A notable recent discovery is the Ne'bwaakaah giizwed ziibi site (BdHi-2) at the mouth of the Saugeen River in Southampton that yielded Late Woodland cultural features containing pottery, dog, bird and beaver burials along with potential ceremonial fish features (FAC 2013).

Beginning in the late-16th century, Late Woodland Period sites are also characterized by the occurrence of items of European manufacture or fashioned from them. These include various varieties of glass beads, whole copper/brass kettles and fragments thereof, glass and ceramic containers and iron tools, namely axes, awls, knives and other implements. While the earliest items were likely brought into the Bruce region by individuals who had encountered or were accompanied by European explorers and missionaries, later items are a product of a systematic trade network that developed in response to French, English and Dutch interests in beaver pelts. Extensive written documents exist for the arrival of Europeans to North America, including some that speak specifically about Indigenous populations who inhabited Bruce County in the Late Woodland Period. However, these records were made by explorers and missionaries with a purpose of reporting back to their superiors in Europe and are both incomplete and culturally biased. Nonetheless they provide useful baseline information for understanding Indigenous life in the late-16th through mid-to-late 17th centuries that can be combined with archaeological evidence and oral histories to generate a much rich and more fulsome picture of the period.

2.3.2 Treaty History

The project area is encompassed by Saugeen Tract Purchase, or Treaty 45 ½ that was signed between the Crown and Anishinaabe peoples on August 9, 1836 in Manitowaning (Ministry of Indigenous Affairs 2022). The treaty was negotiated between the SON and the Crown to open 1.5 million acres for settlement, in return for assistance and the protection of the Indigenous Peoples who continued to live on the Saugeen Peninsula (Duern 2017; SON 2021). These lands became known as the "Queens Bush".

The conditions of Treaty 45 ½ were not upheld by the British Crown, who claimed that the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula could not be protected without the negotiation of a second treaty. Settlers were moving farther north into the Peninsula, and it was the aim of the Canadian Government to settle the opposing side of Lake Huron to match the settlement of those in the United States (Surtees 1984:101-102). The terms of the new treaty were negotiated with each sitting Chief separately, and pressure was exerted on all signatories to cede more territory under the promise of protection of territory, and financial benefits (Surtees 1984:104-105). This became Treaty 72, which was signed on October 13, 1854, and ceded approximately 500,000 acres of the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula to the British Crown (Duern 2017; Ministry of Indigenous Affairs 2022).

In 2019, the SON filed claims with the Canadian and Ontario government regarding the waters in Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and a claim seeking redress from Treaty 72 in which the SON was forced to cede lands to the British Crown, after being assured under Treaty 45 ½ that their lands on the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula would be protected from settler encroachment (OKT 2021). Phase 1 of the claim has concluded, with the Ontario Superior Court denying Aboriginal Title to the claimed waters in Lake Huron and Georgian Bay but did agree that the Crown broke its treaty promise as outlined in Treaty 45 ½. Phase II of the trial is still ongoing (OKT 2021).

2.3.3 Nineteenth-Century and Municipal Settlement

Historically the project area falls within Lots 9 and 10, Concession 10, in the Geographic Township of Kinloss, Bruce 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 Bruce County

Municipal settlement in Bruce County was facilitated by the signing of various treaties between the Crown and local Indigenous communities. The lands within Bruce County were acquired under two major treaties. Treaty No. 45 ½, also referred to as the Saugeen Tract Purchase, was signed by representatives of the Saugeen Nation and Lieutenant-Governor Francis Bond Head on August 9, 1836 (Department of Indian Affairs 1891). The treaty established a line between the villages of Saugeen and Nawash near the base of the Saugeen Peninsula at Owen Sound. South of that line, Brant, Carrick, Elderslie, Greenock, Huron, Kincardine, Kinloss, and Saugeen Townships were considered ceded territory. The townships to the north of the line–Amabel, Albemarle, Eastnor, Lindsay, and St. Edmonds–became the Saugeen and Owen Sound Reserve. Treaty 72, signed on October 13, 1854 by the Crown and Saugeen and Chippewa peoples living in the Saugeen and Owen Sound Reserve, released the majority of the reserve lands on the Peninsula but established formal reservations - Saugeen First Nation Reserve #29 north of the Saugeen River, Chief's Point Reserve No. 28, the Nawash - Owen Sound First Nation Reserve (subsequently surrendered in 1857 under Treaty No. 82), the Cape Crocker or Neyaashiinigmiing Reserve No. 27 and a reserve around the Colpoy's Bay (subsequently surrendered in 1861 under Treaty No. 82) (Department of Indian Affairs 1891). Additional and smaller Bruce County parcels were surrendered in 1885 and 1899.

In 1849 when the lands north of Huron District known as the "Queen's Bush" were surveyed, the new area was named after the Governor General of Canada at the time, James Bruce (Robertson 1906). This new county was created by an Act of Parliament in 1849, dividing the district of Huron into three counties: Huron, Perth and Bruce (Robertson 1906). Bruce County included 12 townships, and the Peninsula (which was still under control of the Saugeen at the time). It is reported that the first European settlers to establish homes in Bruce County were William Withers and Allan Cameron who settled at the mouth of Penetangore River in present day Kincardine during the spring of 1848 (H. Belden & Co 1880). Withers is credited with building the community's first saw mill. Penetangore is believed to be a corruption of the Algonquin word "Na-Benem-tan-gaugh," meaning "the river with sand on one side," which reflected the fact that the river mouth was marked by a clay bluff on one side and a sand dune on the other (Robertson 1906).

The earliest surveys in Bruce County (e.g., the first concession in Huron and Kinloss) were those created to provide access to the Queen's Bush (Robertson 1906). These were followed by those to establish colonization roads, lots adjacent to these, and along the shore in the Lake Huron townships of Huron, Kincardine, Bruce and Saugeen. One of the earliest "Free Grant" or colonization roads was the Durham Road, cut through the southern Bruce townships in 1848-49, the majority of which were surveyed ca. 1851-1852 (Bruce County Historical Society 2024). The northern townships were surveyed only after the signing of Treaty 72 in 1854.

The earliest European settlers arrived via river routes and from the lake, or along the colonization roads (Robertson 1906). Prior to the cutting of substantial thoroughfares, access to the Bruce was otherwise via Indigenous land trails or waterways. The latter were dotted with small taverns and inns, strategic stopping points for families heading north and westward from earlier settled counties to the south. The earliest foci for settlement were the Lake Huron shores, settlement roads, river mouths and riverside locales that made effective mill sites and strategic cross roads (Robertson 1906). Saw and grist mills were the focal points for

some of the earliest communities in Bruce County that by the mid-19th century also included taverns, churches, schools, stores and post offices.

The census of 1851 (Library and Archives Canada 2018) reported that there were no more than 499 recent settler families living in Bruce County, many of whom lived in shanties, small, rough built early pioneer dwellings that were erected to create temporary shelter and meet the Crown requirements for a land grant. The county's population grew quickly into the 1860s, hastened by the construction of a series of stone roads that provided access between the county's various settlements and much improved land travel.

While settlement progressed relatively steadily across Bruce County from the south and lakeward to the north into the interior lands, it was very much prohibited in some locales by significant swampy zones, including Greenock Swamp (Robertson 1906), as well as a lack of access. Settlements emerged later within the Bruce Peninsula proper, following the release of reserve lands. Whereby many of the townships in southern Bruce County witnessed community development by the mid-1850s, many of the original municipal settlements in Amabel, Albermarle, Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds were founded in the 1870s and 1880s. Apart from the Indigenous and Métis populations, the earliest settlers of Bruce County were primarily of German, Scottish, Irish and French heritage (Robertson 1906).

Several of the earliest communities in Bruce County townships were unsuccessful, some for a lack of resources and many others for the fact that railroads established in the 1870s bypassed them entirely (e.g., Balaclava) (Robertson 1906:339). Early railways in the Bruce included those built by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Company in the 1870s (later purchased and upgraded by the Canadian Pacific Railway), the Stratford & Lake Huron Railway, and the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway which opened in 1876 (Robertson 1906). Many new centres emerged along the rail routes as station sites, while existing communities that were serviced by the rail thrived with the establishment of new business and industries and arrival of a wave of new settlers.

The early settlement of Bruce County followed several themes: the clearing of fertile agricultural lands in areas where suitable soils were present, a shoreline focus that encouraged the development of harbours, ports and shipping locales as well as recreational areas and a focus on plentiful local resources, including fish, timber and minerals (Robertson 1906). Thriving agricultural communities developed, for example in Huron and Culross townships. Active shipping ports emerged in both southern Bruce, at the mouth of the Penetangore River and Inverhuron Bay, and in the north, the latter at Lion's Head. Bruce's earliest major settlement – Penetangore, now Kincardine – at the mouth of the Penetangore River grew around its water access, with the construction of a significant complex of wharves and warehouses. Bruce County waterfront ports became a strategic connection point between trading and manufacturing centres in the Upper Great Lakes and markets in the central interior of Upper Canada and Canada West. Commercial fisheries were established on the Fishing Islands; today, the presence of stone ruins on Main Station Island is a reminder of this early industry to Bruce County's development (Robertson 1906).

2.3.3.2 Kinloss Township

The first lands surveyed in the Township of Kinloss, representing the first lots surveyed in Bruce County, were the lots along Concession 1 in Kinloss Township, laid out by Alexander Wilkinson in 1847 to open up the Queen's Bush to settlers (Robertson 1906:11). A.P. Brough, P.L.S. surveyed Durham Road and all the adjacent lots, in 1849. These lots became known as the "Free Grant" lots. E.E. Jones, PLS, surveyed the remainder of the township in 1852. The "Free Grant" lands opened for settlement in June 1849, followed by Ranges 3 North and South of the Durham Road. The remainder of the township was the subject of a land sale in September 1854.

The first settlers in Kinloss Township arrived in 1850 and settled along the Free Grant Lands. Early settlers Joel Eli Stauffer, John and William Shelton, Thomas Hodgins, and Mankin Meredith (Robertson 1906:469) found work building the Durham Road. After the Durham Road was finished additional roads were slow in coming. This delay slowed settlement to the other areas of the township (SJA 2013; Robertson 1906). These additional early settlers typically squatted along Concession 1 until eventually receiving their land grants in other locations (SJA 2013).

In 1852, Kinloss was joined to Kincardine to form a single municipality. In 1854, after the dissolution of the municipality of the united townships in the County of Bruce, Kinloss became its own township. The special committee responsible for determining the distribution of townships in Bruce had originally recommended that Kinloss not become a municipality due to its low tax assessment. Despite this recommendation, the outgoing United Council acceded to a petition of local residents, and the township was formed (Robertson 1906:471). In 1999, the Township of Huron, the Township of Kinloss, and the village of Lucknow were amalgamated into the Township of Huron-Kinloss.

After the surveys of the 1840s, Kinloss's industrial growth began in earnest in the 1850s. Joel Eli Stauffer built the first known sawmill at the "Black Horse" in 1854, and the township's first gristmill was built at the community of Lucknow in 1859 (Robertson 1906:472). In 1853-54, the village of Kinloss began forming around the post office of the same name. After William Shelton built a tavern known as the Black Horse in the new village, the community took on the tavern's name thereafter (Robertson 1906:472). A schoolhouse was added in 1855. In 1856, a post office was established at Holyrood, and Joel Eli Stauffer built a dam and sawmill at what would become Lucknow, which eventually separated from Kinloss in 1874 (Robertson 1906). In 1857, the larger village of Kinlough began taking shape with the opening of John Scott's store; a post office opened there in 1864 (Seeger 2003:260). The hamlet of Whitechurch opened a post office the following year, in 1865 (Seeger 2003).

2.3.4 Review of Historic Maps

The project area falls within Lots 9 and 10, Concession 10, of the Geographic Township of Kinloss, Bruce County, Ontario.

The Township of Kinloss was first surveyed by E.R. Jones; his 1852 *Township of Kinloss, Bruce County* (Map 6) does not depict any settlers or early squatters on Lots 9 and 10. Statters Lake is depicted, and a tributary of the lake is shown traversing the project area and draining into the lake to the southwest. A short stream is depicted northeast of the project area, bisecting the Bruce Road 1 road allowance.

The 1854 *Township of Kinloss Patent Plan* (Map 7) lists Robert D. Magarrell as the owner for both Lots 9 and 10. No structures are shown on either lot. The tributary of Statters Lake is still shown bisecting Lot 9.

The *Map of Kinloss Township* contained within H. Belden & Co.'s 1880 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Grey and Bruce* (Map 8) depicts a structure on an adjacent lot east of Bruce Road 1 roughly 500 m to the northeast, and a school house approximately 330 m southeast of the project area. The watercourse draining into Statters Lake is still shown, and wetlands surround the watercourse, encompassing the west half of the project area. Statters Lake Avenue and Bruce Road 1 are both depicted as open.

A review of a 1954 aerial photograph shows that the project area, and the general area surrounding it, is characterized as agricultural as of this date (Map 9). The woodlot between the two discrete portions of the project area is also seen. The watercourse previously depicted was channelized by this time, diverted into the Ackert Drain. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) mapping (Map 10) shows uneven terrain within the western portion of the project area; this is possibly due to the meltwater or river channels in the surrounding area.

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 project area 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:

- water sources (Statters Lake and its historical tributary); and,
- mapped 19th-century thoroughfares (Statters Lake Avenue and Bruce Road 1).

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 field 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 project area boundaries were determined in the field based on proponent mapping, landscape features and GPS coordinates.

The majority of the project area (approximately 97.8%; 14.8 ha) comprises agricultural fields, which were subject to pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval (Images 1-2) following ploughing and weathering under heavy rains (Images 3-4). Surface visibility was good to excellent (90% 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 RTK GPS/Glonass Network Rover Unit, a high precision survey unit that advertises subcentimetre accuracy.

The project area also comprises non-ploughable lands (treed or grassed lands). These areas were subject to a standard test pit assessment, employing a 5 m transect interval (2.1%; 0.32 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. The test pits contained roughly 30 cm of brown sandy loam soil over light tan sand subsoil (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 0.1% (0.02 ha) of the project area was disturbed, consisting of a culvert and a section of a the Ackert Drain that flows through the subject property, bisecting the project area at the north end of the proposed entrance drive (Images 9 and 10). This area was photo-documented.

Map 11 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 12 presents the Stage 2 results on the proponent mapping. An unaltered proponent map is provided as Map 13.

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
September 26, 2025	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	38 Images
September 29, 2025	Digital and hard copies	Digital and hard copies	13 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 pedestrian and test pit survey did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources.

The remainder of the property has not been subject to archaeological assessment (Map 14). If impacts are proposed for this area, additional archaeological assessment is required.

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 for the project area.

The remainder of the property has not been subject to archaeological assessment (Map 14). If impacts are proposed for this area, archaeological assessment is required.

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 in support of a rezoning application for Roll Number 410711000303900, located north of the intersection of Bruce Road 1 and Statters Lake Avenue, in the Township of Huron-Kinloss, Bruce County, Ontario. The area proposed to be developed as well as additional lands identified by the proponent and the SON were subject to archaeological assessment. The project area is roughly 15.14 ha (37.41 ac) in size and is located within Lots 9 and 10, Concession 10, in the Geographic Township of Kinloss. The Stage 1 assessment revealed that the project area had potential for the discovery of archaeological resources, and a Stage 2 survey was recommended and carried out. The Stage 2 assessment (pedestrian and test pit assessment, both at a 5 m interval) did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources. As such, no further archaeological assessment is recommended. The remainder of the property has not been subject to archaeological assessment. If impacts are proposed for this area, archaeological assessment is required.

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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement.

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7 IMAGES

Image 1: Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Interval

Looking Northeast

Image 2: Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Interval

Looking Northeast

Image 3: Surface Visibility

Looking Northeast

Image 4: Surface Visibility

Image 5: Test Pit Survey at 5 m Interval

Looking Southwest

Image 6: Test Pit Survey at 5 m Interval

Looking Northwest

Image 7: Typical Test Pit

Image 8: Typical Test Pit

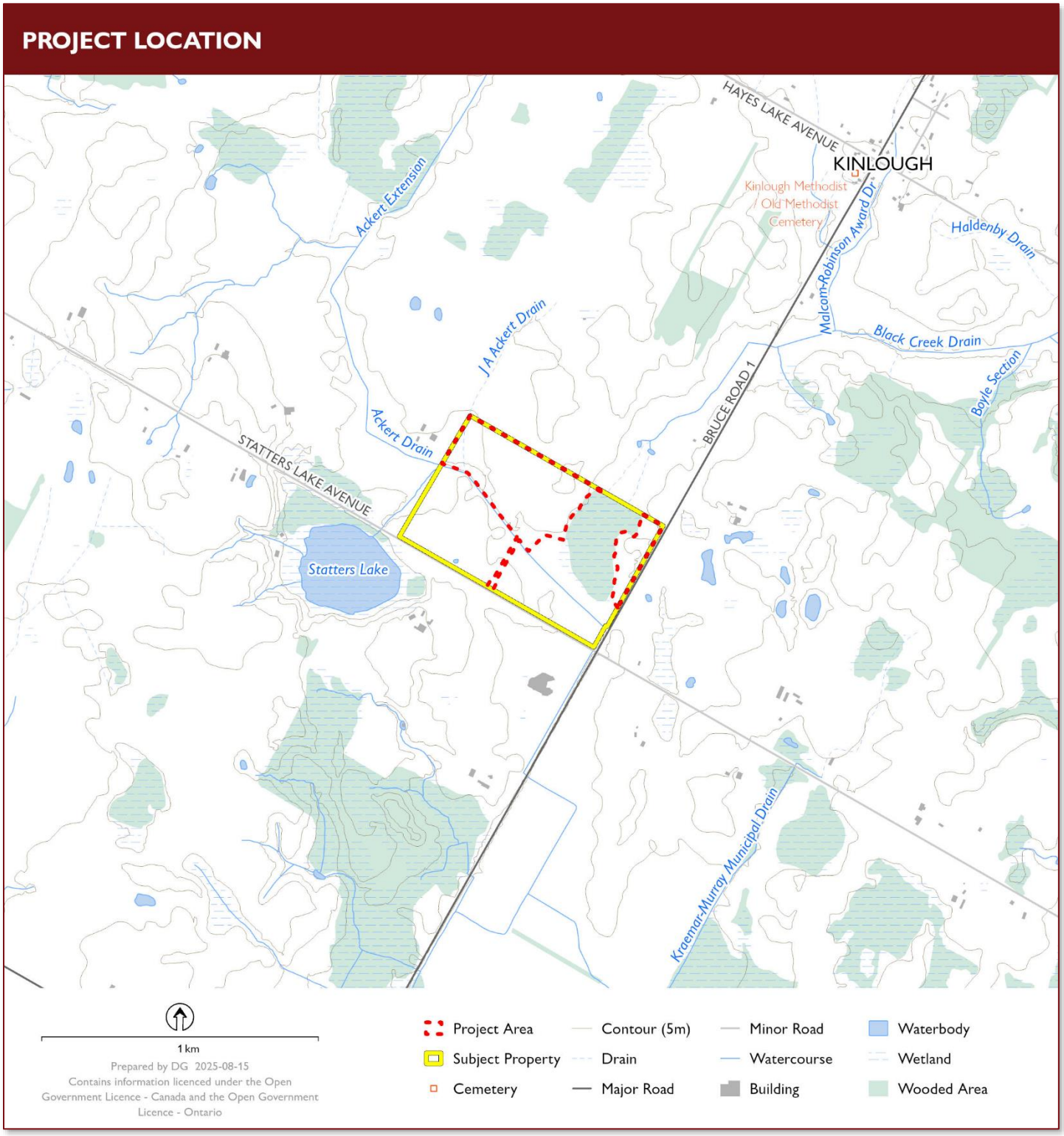
Image 9: Culvert and Ackert Drain

Looking Southwest

Image 10: Culvert and Ackert Drain

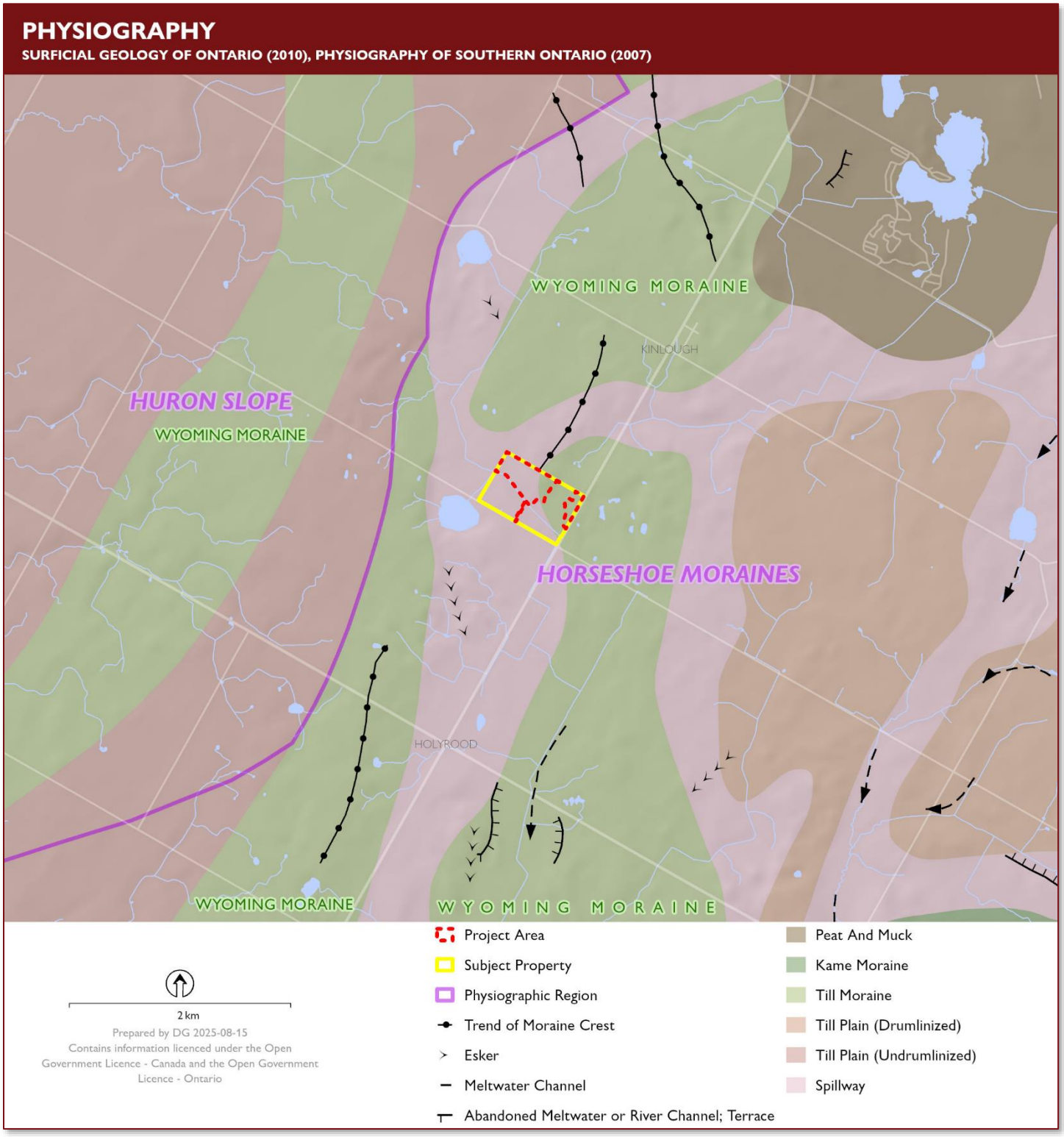
Looking Northwest

8 MAPS

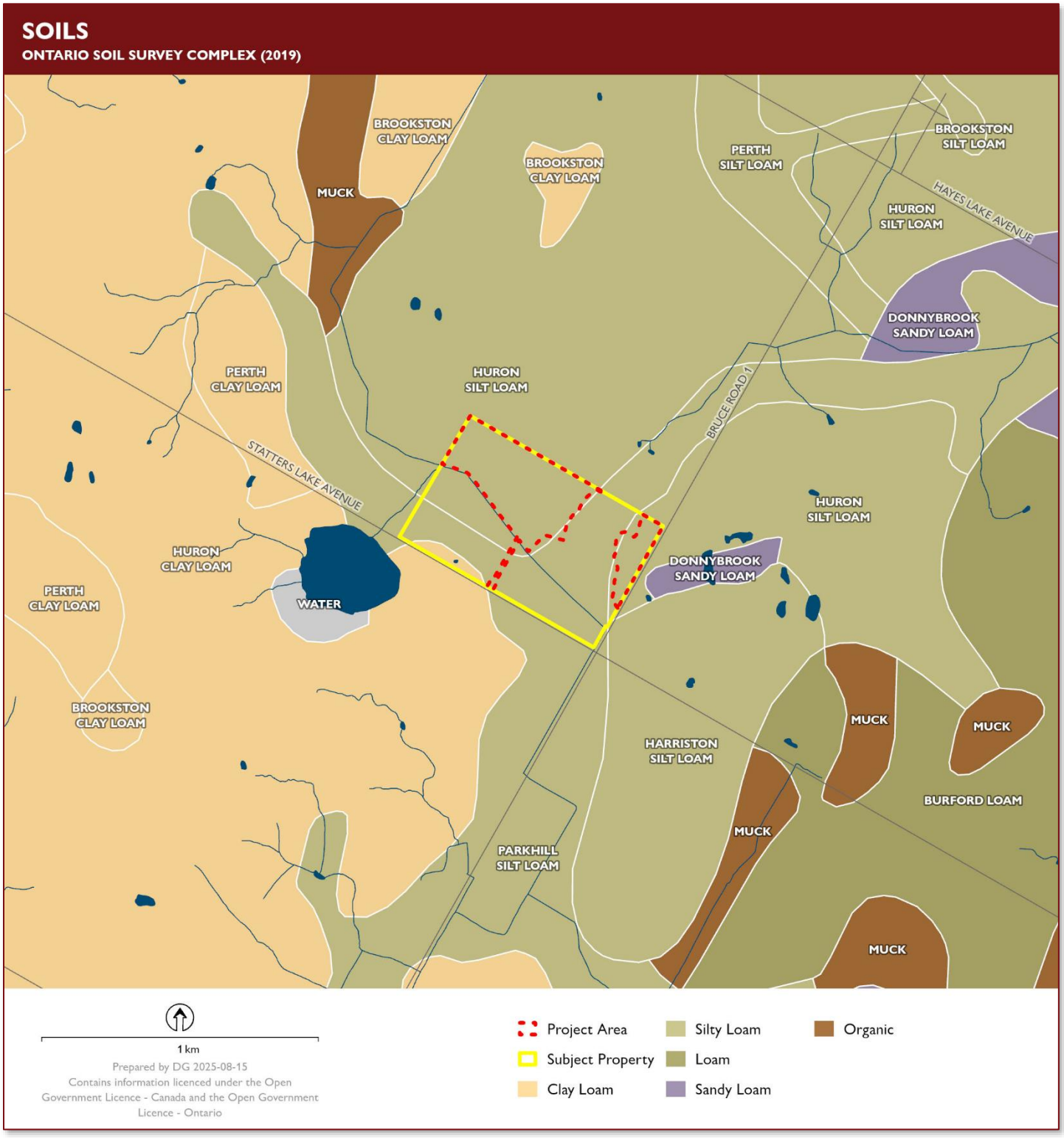


Map 1: Location of the Project Area and Subject Property in Bruce County, ON

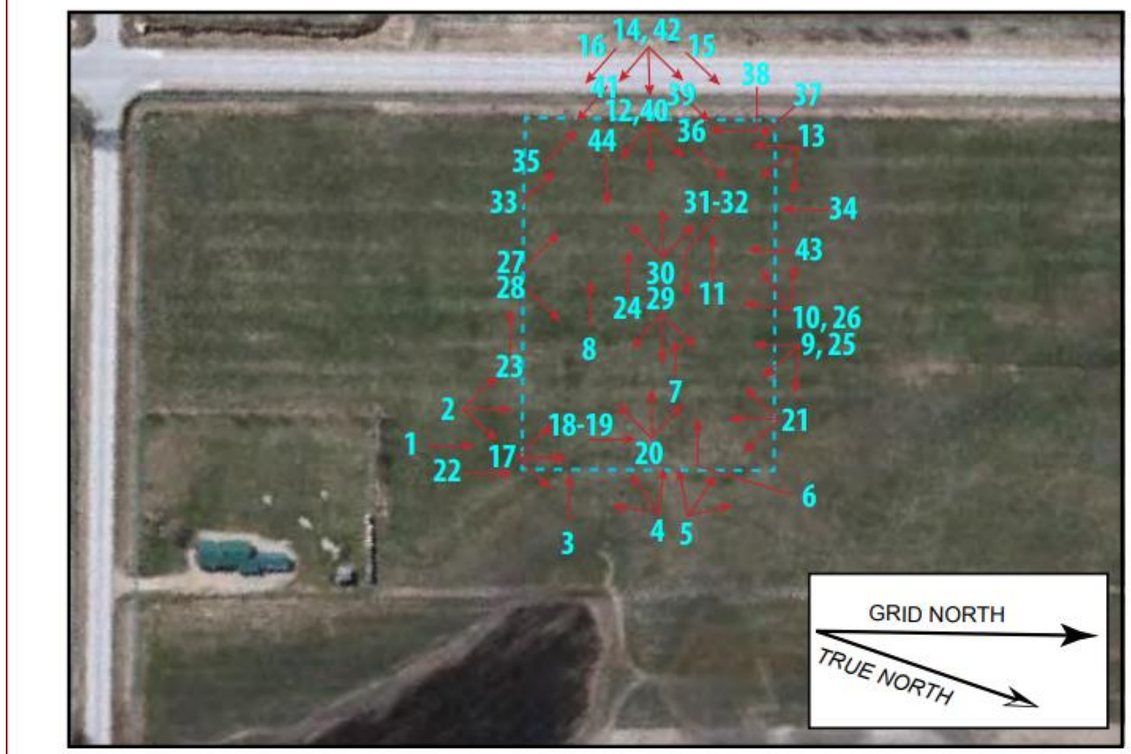
Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Project Area and Subject Property



Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Project Area and Subject Property



Map 4: Soils Within the Vicinity of the Project Area and Subject Property



KEY

Subject Property Boundaries:
Remaining Intact Archaeological Potential
Further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Required EXCEPT in Project Area as Mapped Herein

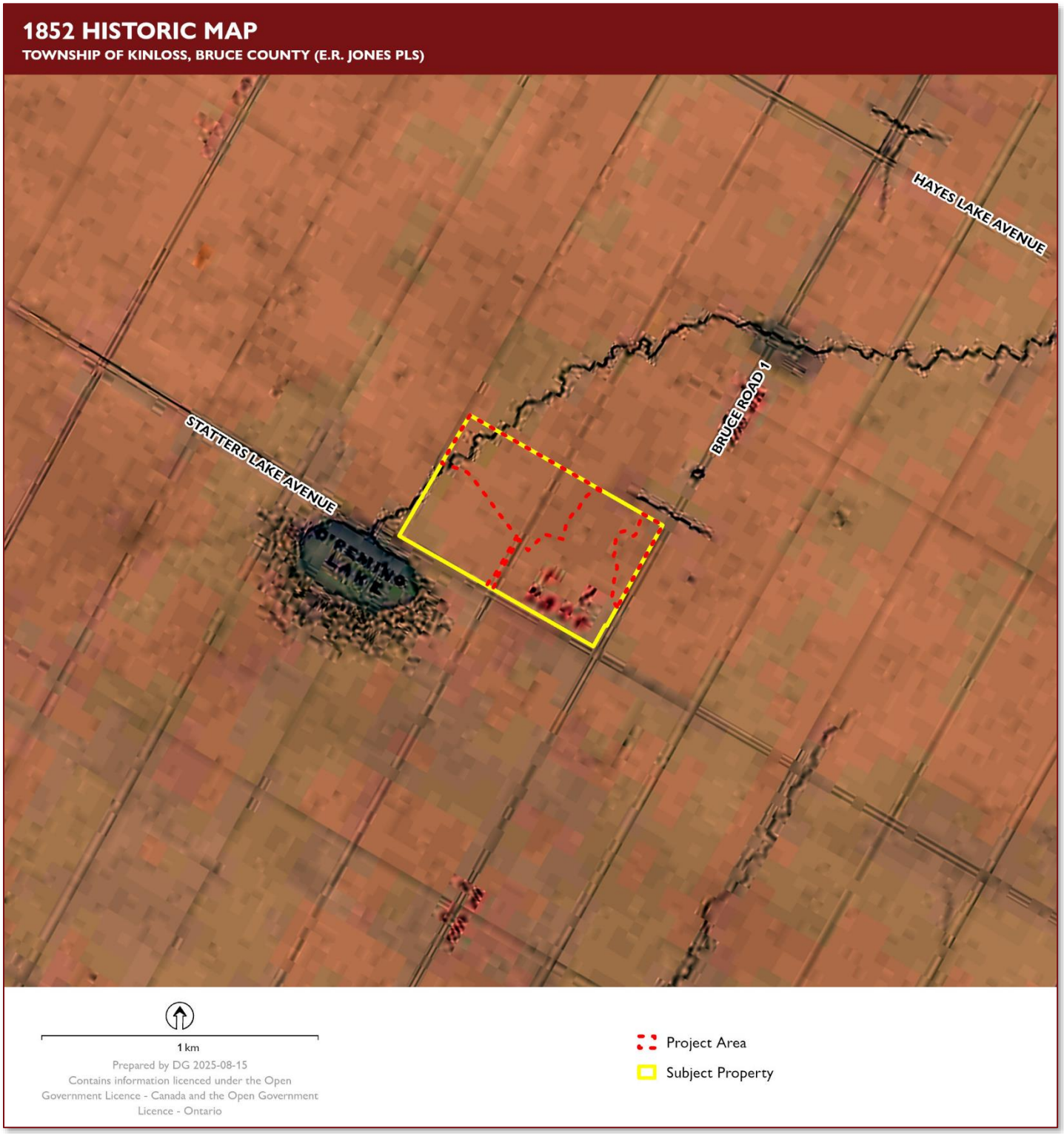
Project Area Boundaries:
Subject to Stage 2 Pedestrian Survey @5m intervals
NO Remaining Intact Archaeological Potential
NO Further Archaeological Assessment Required

7 Fieldwork Photograph Location & Number

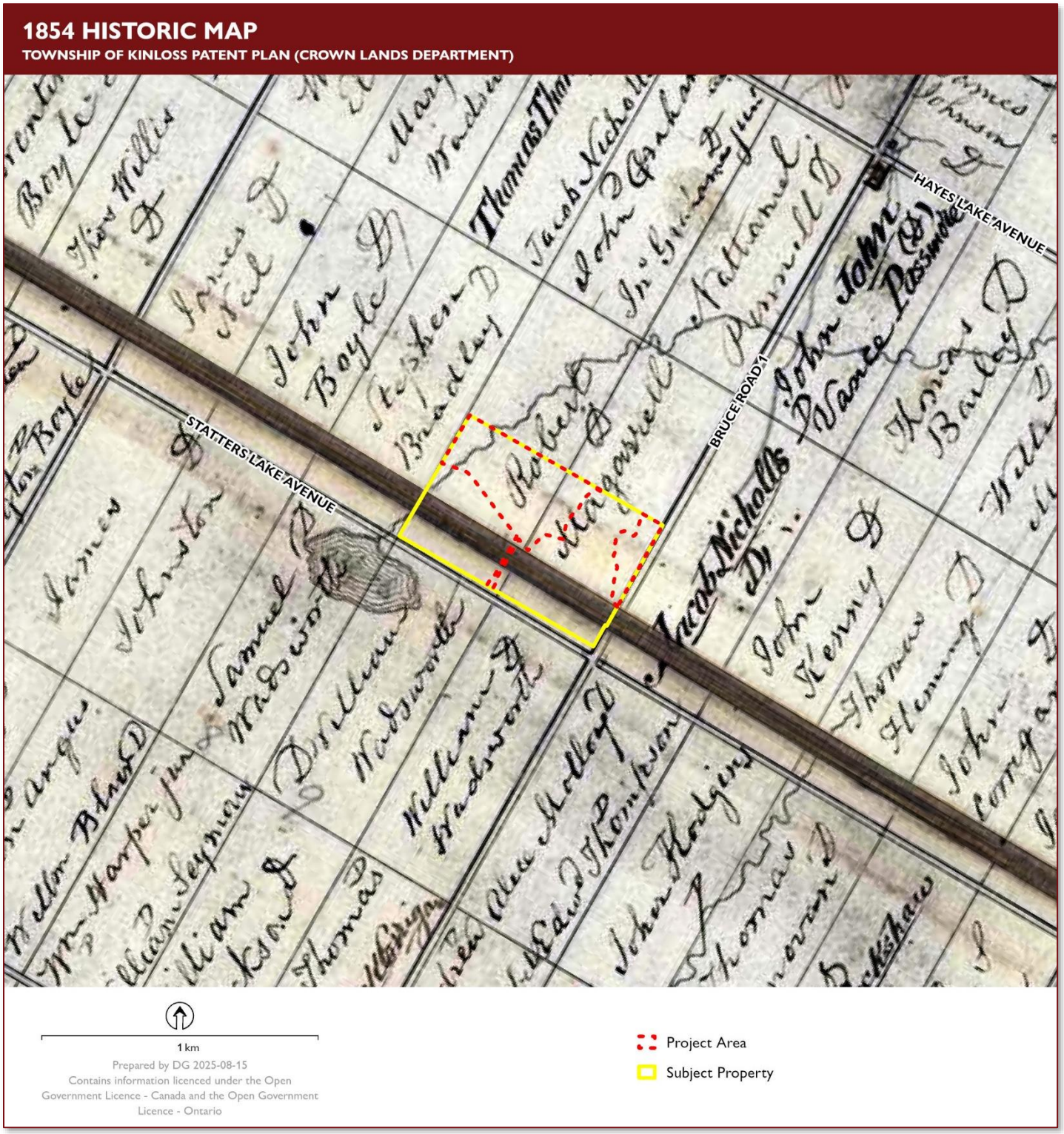
CRM Lab Archaeological Services

1092 Bruce Road 1
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Holyrood, Ontario
2023
Figure A6: Archaeological Fieldwork Mapping

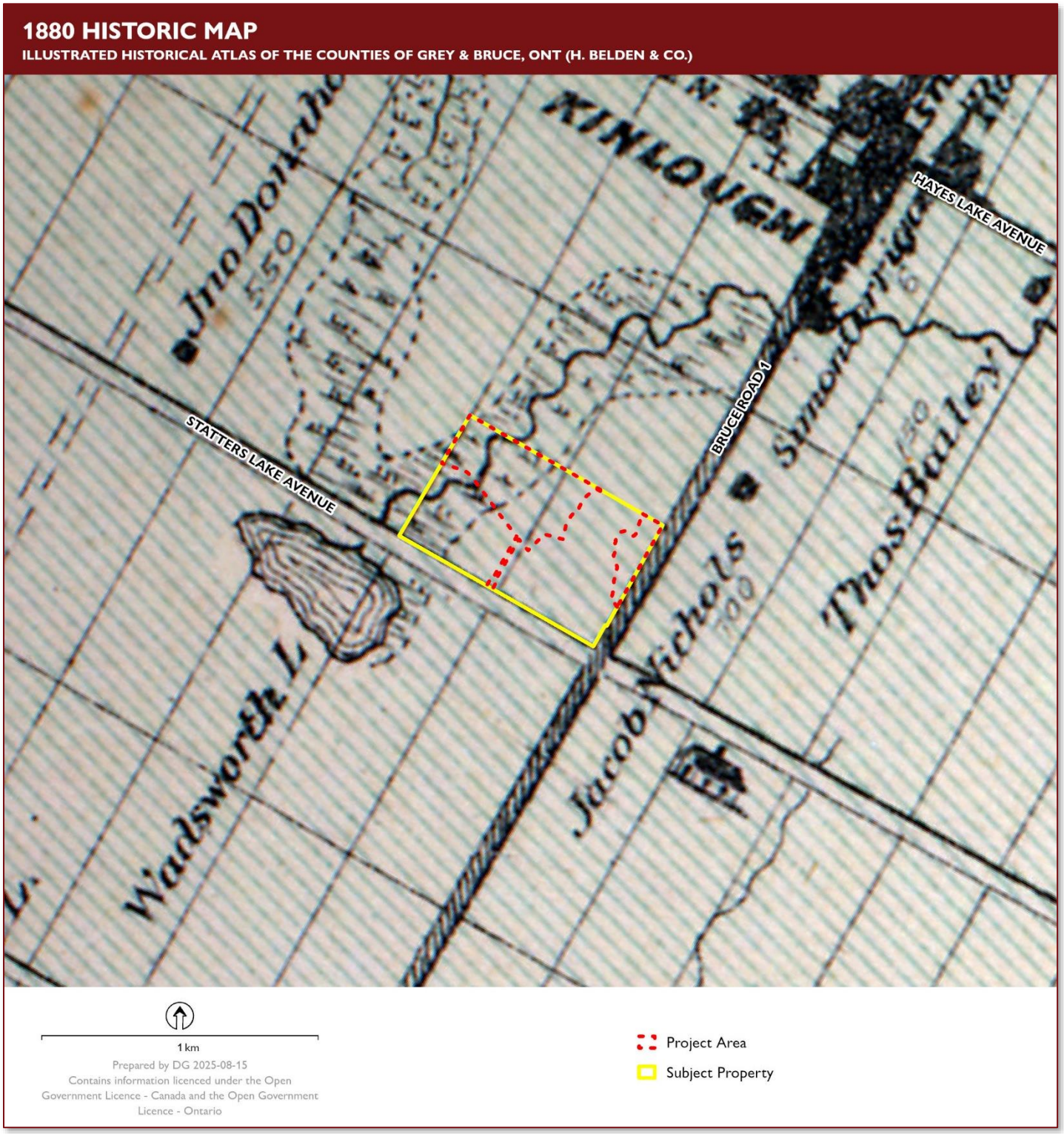
Map 5: Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment – 1092 Bruce Road 1 (CLAS 2024)



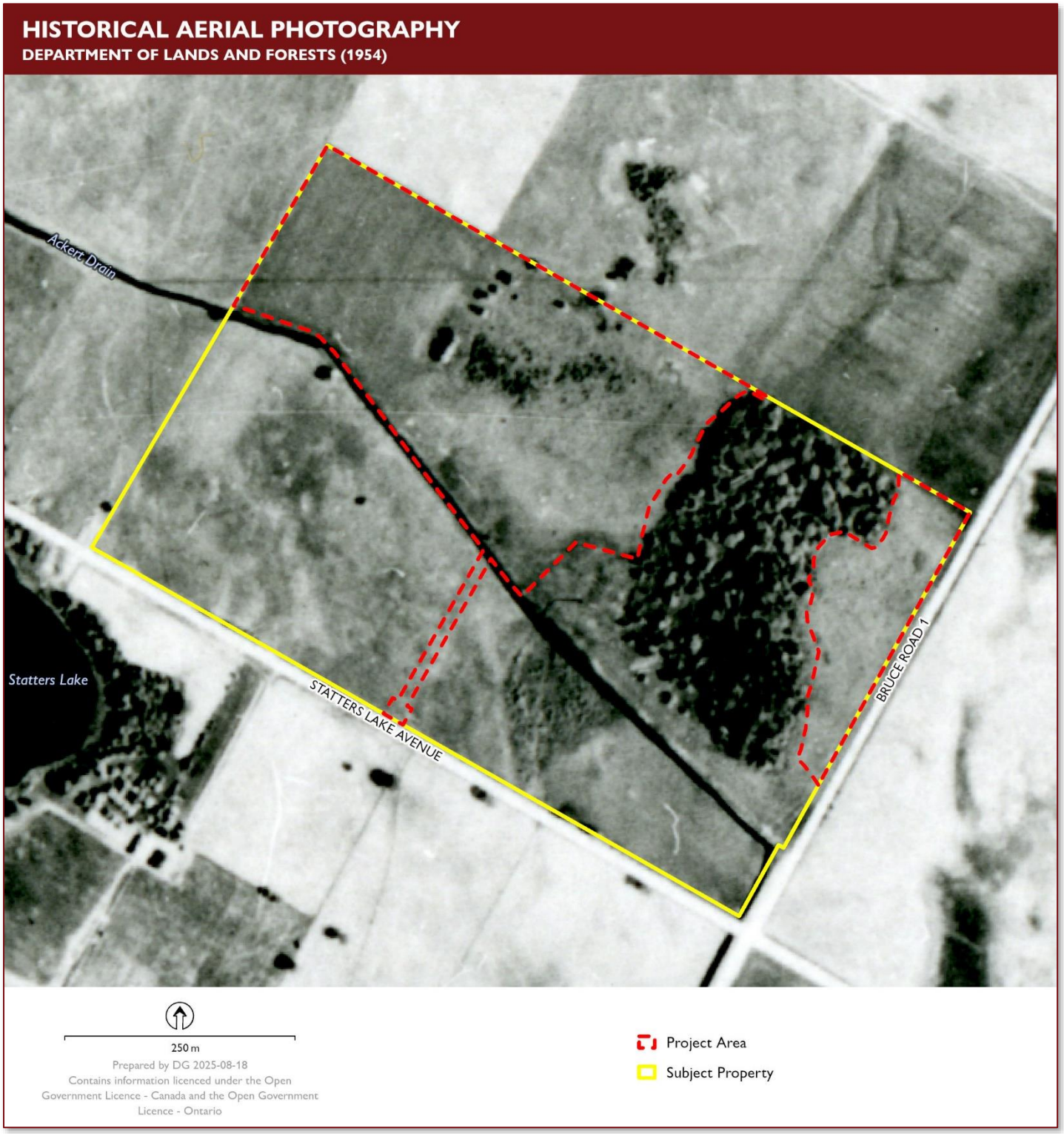
Map 6: Location of the Project Area and Subject Property Shown on the E.R. Jones' 1852 Township of Kinloss, Bruce County



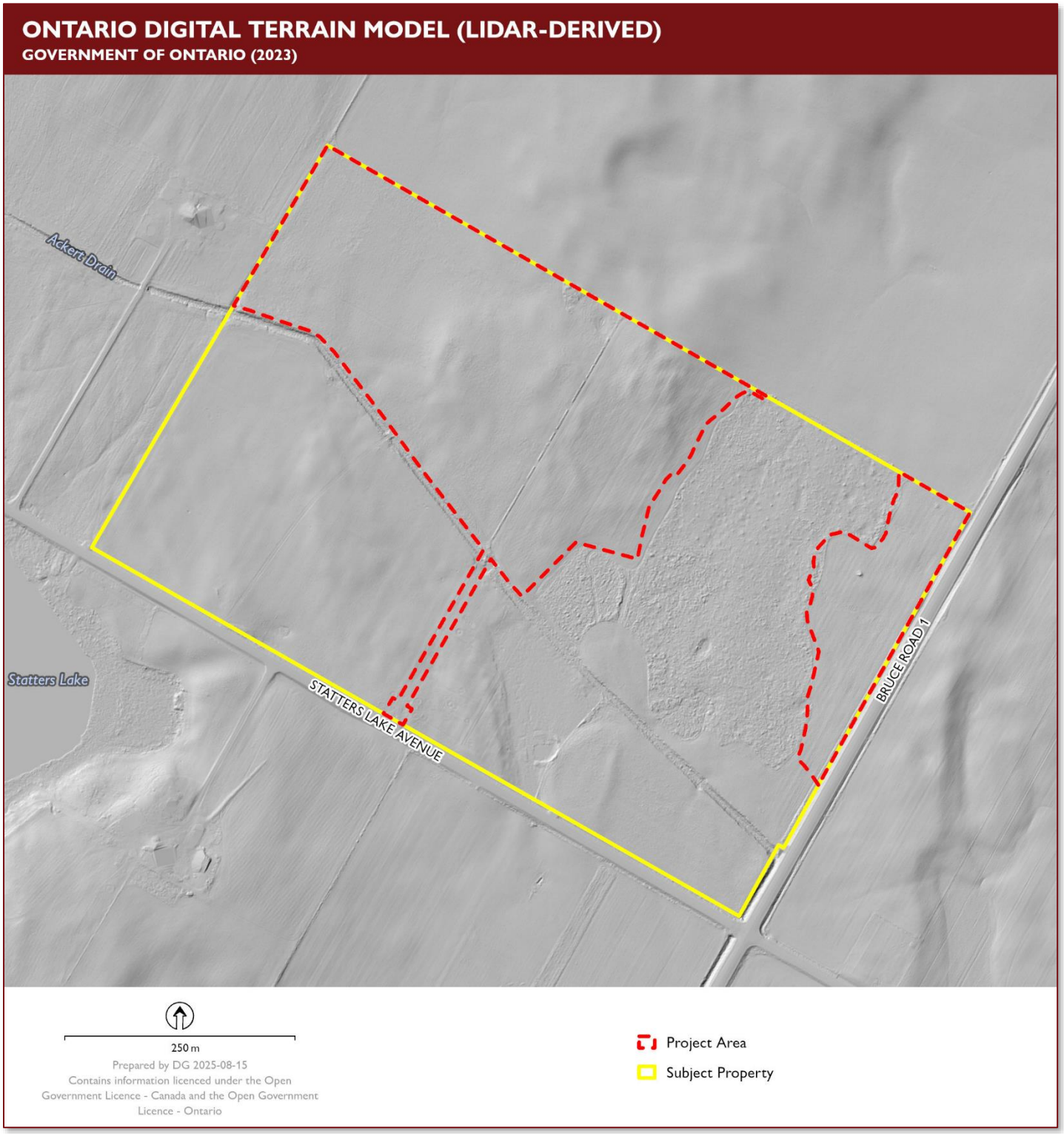
Map 7: Location of the Project Area and Subject Property Shown on the 1854 Township of Kinloss Patent Plan



Map 8: Location of the Project Area and Subject Property Shown on the 1880 Map of Kinloss Township



Map 9: Location of the Project Area and Subject Property Shown on 1954 Aerial Imagery



Map 10: Location of the Project Area and Subject Property Shown on LiDAR Mapping

STAGE 2 METHODS

- Project Area
- Subject Property
- Report Photo
- Previously Assessed

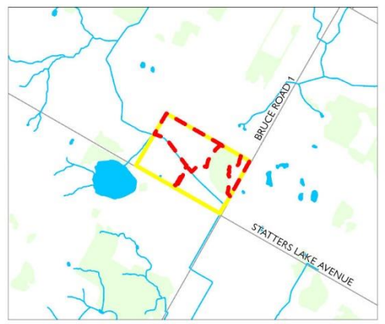
STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODS

Areas of Archaeological Potential

- Ploughed Agricultural Field (Pedestrian Survey, 5m Interval)
- Treed (Test Pit Survey, 5m Interval)

Areas of Low Archaeological Potential
Not Surveyed, Photo Documented

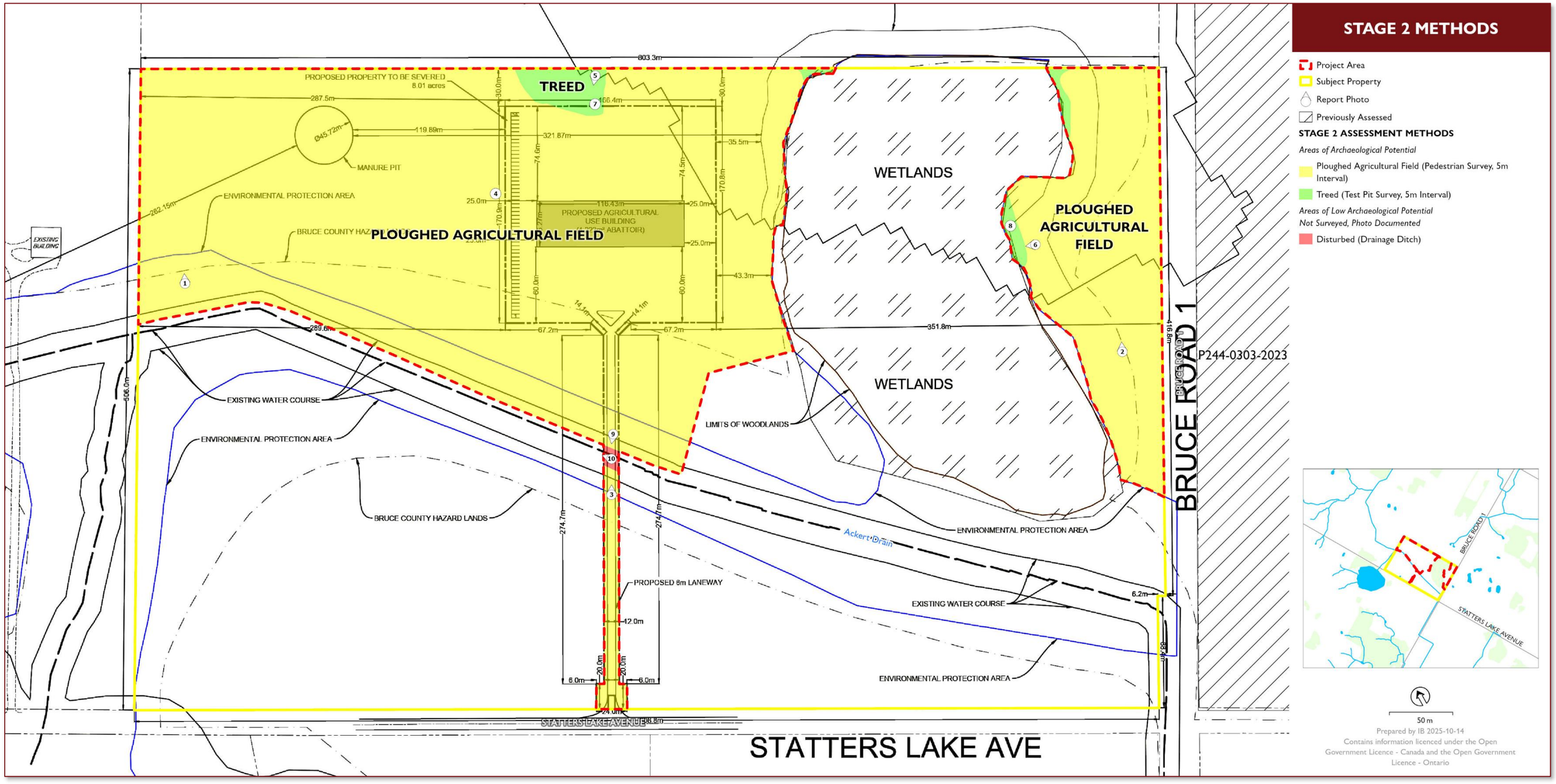
- Disturbed (Drainage Ditch)



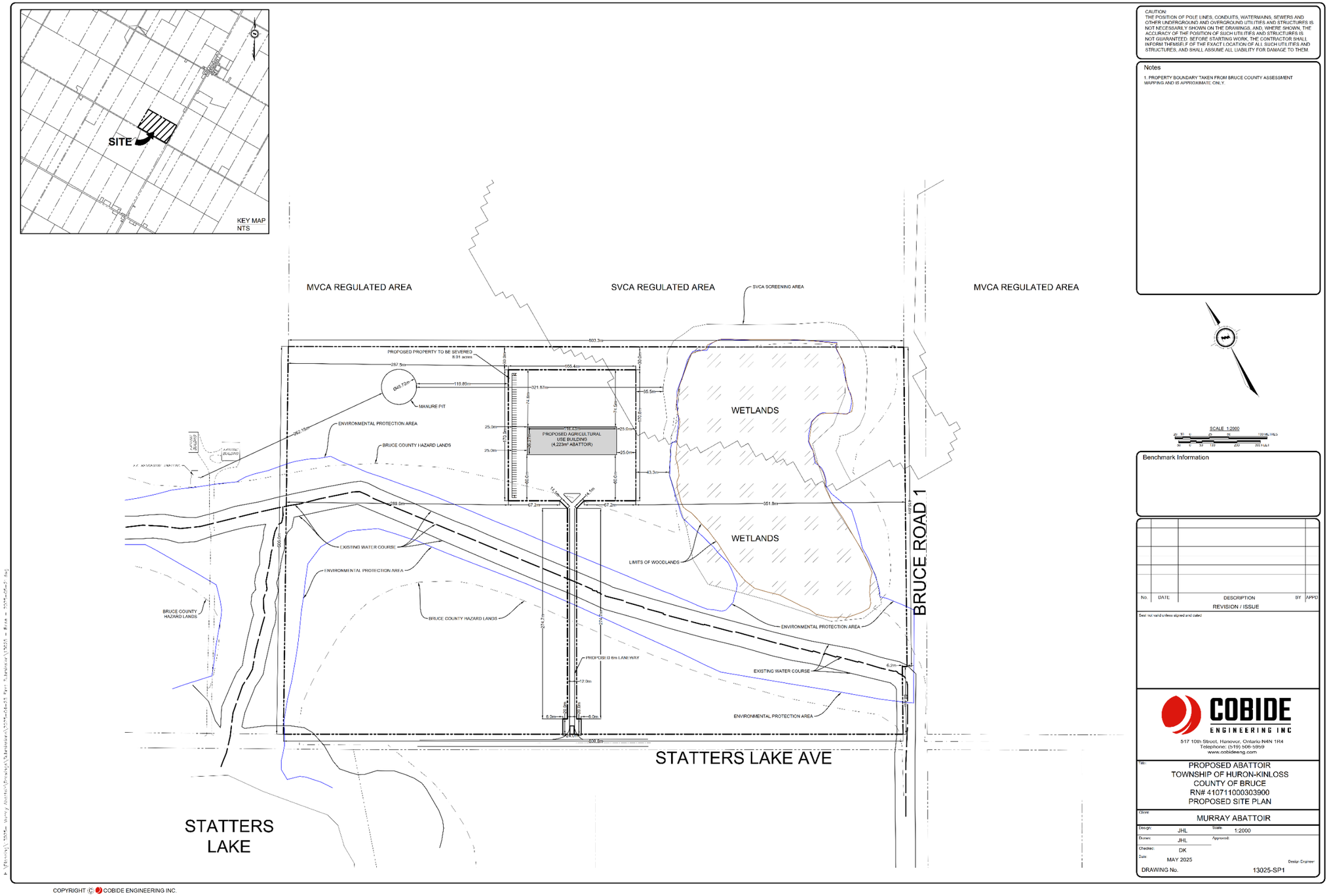
50 m

Prepared by IB 2025-10-14

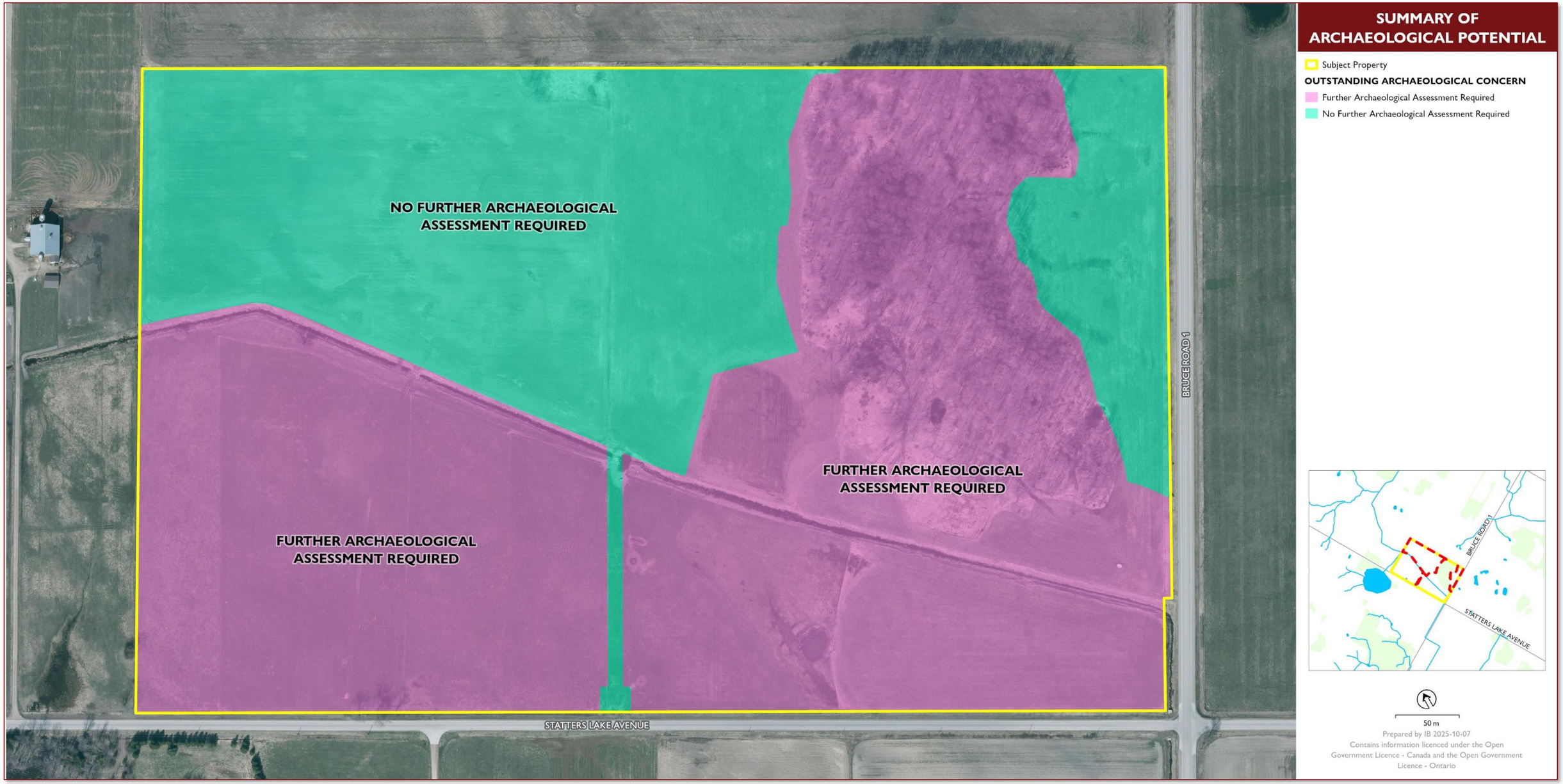
Map 11: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods



Map 12: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods Shown on Proponent Mapping



Map 13: Unaltered Proponent Mapping



Map 14: Summary of Archaeological Potential