

**THE STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF 1 EVANS AVENUE,
PART OF LOTS 2 & 3, CONCESSION 10,
TOWNSHIP OF AMARANTH,
DUFFERIN COUNTY**



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Prepared by

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director	Richard Sutton (License P013)
Report Preparation	Richard Sutton (License P013)

SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 1 Evans Avenue, Part of Lots 2 & 3, Concession 10, Township of Amaranth, Dufferin County. The purpose of the assessment was to determine the archaeological potential of the subject property as part of a due diligence process.

The 83 acre subject property consists entirely of agricultural lands. The results of the Stage 1 assessment indicates that the vast majority of the subject property does have some potential for both aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. The subject property has archaeological potential because the majority of this parcel of land is located within 300 metres of a source of water or of an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement. It is therefore recommended that the subject property should be subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to the development of this parcel of land. No soil disturbance or development activities should take place on the subject property until after a Stage 2 archaeological assessment has been completed.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 1 Evans Avenue, Part of Lots 2 & 3, Concession 10, Township of Amaranth, Dufferin County. The purpose of the assessment was to determine the archaeological potential of the subject property as part of a due diligence process prior to the potential future development of this parcel of land. The assessment was conducted by Archaeological Assessments Ltd., under archaeological consulting licence No. P013 issued to Rick Sutton. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MCL 2010). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered and documents produced as a result of the assessment.

2.0 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The 83 acre subject property is located in the Community of Waldemar, north of Regional Road 25 on the west side of Mill Street (Figure 1 and 2). A property inspection consisting of random spot checking, was conducted by Rick Sutton (P013) on June 24, 2011 under cloudy but mild weather conditions. The subject property is comprised of several large agricultural fields consisting of tableland areas that gently slope down to the southeast. The Grand River is located 150 metres east of the subject property. A small seasonal or relic watercourse passes through the central section of the property and drains to the east into the Grand River. The relic watercourse is associated with a small lower lying spillway. An abandoned rail line which is now part of a trail system, borders the property to the north.

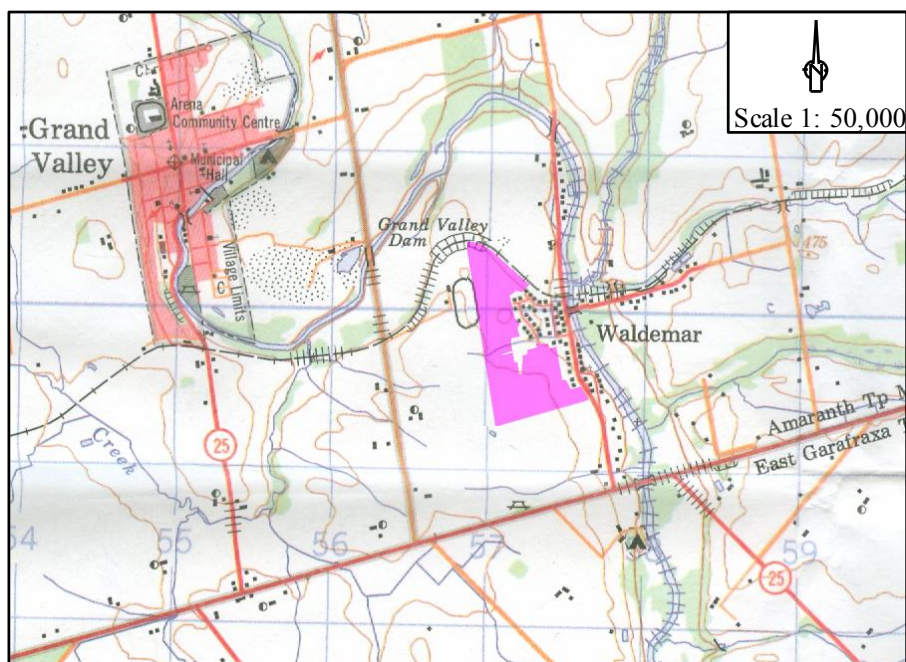


Figure 1. Location of the Subject Property
(Energy, Mines and Resources 1994 Orangeville P/16)

The subject property is located on the northeastern edge of the Stratford Till Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). This is a broad till plain interrupted by several moraines. The subject property itself consists of gently undulating tablelands which contain well drained clay loam and sandy loam soils.

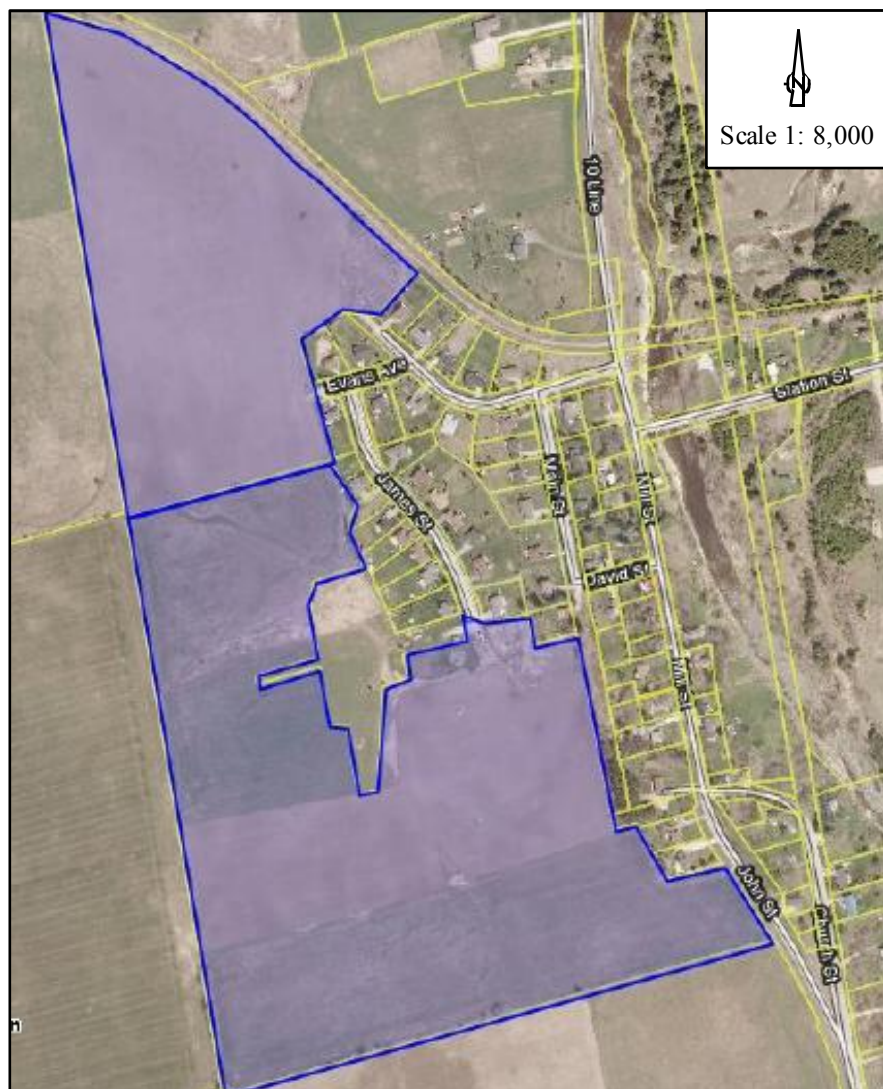


Figure 2. Satallite Image of the Subject Property
(Freidman & Associates 2011)

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE POTENTIAL

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture has defined general guidelines for determining the archaeological potential of development properties (2010). Evaluating the potential for a specific development property is based on determining its association with a wide range of geographic and cultural-historic features which would have directly influenced the settlement patterns of the past inhabitants of a region. The presence or absence of these features within or close to a particular parcel of land can serve as an indicator of past human use, and can serve as the screening criteria for determining the archaeological potential of the property (MTC 2010).

3.1 Known Archaeological Resources

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Archaeological Sites Data Base (ASDB), a database maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system.

Information on archaeological sites located beyond the limits of the subject property provide context for the property, and serve to indicate the variety and nature of archaeological resources that may be present on the property itself. There are currently no registered archaeological sites located either on or immediately adjacent to the subject property (Rob Von Bitter: personal communication). A survey of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture archaeological files located in Toronto indicates that there is one registered archaeological site located within a one kilometre radius of the subject property. The previously registered site is the Rothfusz site (AIHb-1), a Late Archaic findspot located 450 metres northeast of the subject property (no report reference available).

3.2 Physiographic Features

General physiographic features which must be considered when identifying areas of archaeological potential include distance to water, local topography, soil conditions, and other resource specific features. In general, any lands located within 300 metres of any of these physiographic features should be considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2010: 7).

The MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2010: 4-5) stipulate that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateau), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls,

rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. Resource areas are also considered to be characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (MTC 2010: 5).

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

The Grand River is located 150 metres east of the subject property. A small seasonal or relic watercourse passes through the central section of the property and drains to the east into the Grand River. Consequently, the majority of the subject property is located within 300 metres of a water source. The subject property also consists of tableland areas which contain well drained clay loam and sandy loam soils. Therefore, the majority of the subject property is considered to have some archaeological potential for both aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

3.3 Historic Cultural Features

The MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2010: 5) stipulate that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. In general, any lands located within 300 metres of any of these cultural features should be considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2010: 7). Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential. Any lands located within 100 metres of early historical transportation routes should also be considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2010: 7).

Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns was derived from an examination of the 1877-1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Waterloo and Wellington Counties (H. Parsell & Company: Figure 3). The historic mapping indicates that in 1877 the Township of Amaranth was still part of Wellington County. Dufferin County was not formed until 1881. In 1877 the subject property was Part of Lots 2 and 3, Concession 10 in Amaranth Township. At that time, the majority of the subject property was owned by a Mr. D. Jenkins, and may have contained or have been situated adjacent to a post office associated with the Community of Waldemar (Figure 3).



Figure 3. 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Amaranth Township Showing Approximate Location of the Subject Property

The historical mapping indicates that the Community of Waldemar was established by 1877 and that the roads and former railway that border parts of the property to the north and the east were in use by the mid to late 19th century. The location of the majority of the subject property within 300 metres of an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement indicates that it does have some potential for sites dating to this period.

3.4 Extent of Previous Disturbance and Development

For an assessment of the archaeological potential of any property, examining the extent of previous disturbance is an important factor in determining the potential for archaeological resources. The subject property consists entirely of agricultural lands situated in a rural landscape. It does not appear that there have been any significant development activities on the subject property in the recent past. Consequently, there are no large sections of the property where previous development activities have destroyed areas of archaeological potential.

The vast majority of the subject property is considered to have some archaeological potential (Figure 4). The only area that is considered to be of low archaeological potential is the southwestern corner of the property due to its inland location more than 300 metres away from a source of water or early Euro-Canadian settlement or transportation routes.

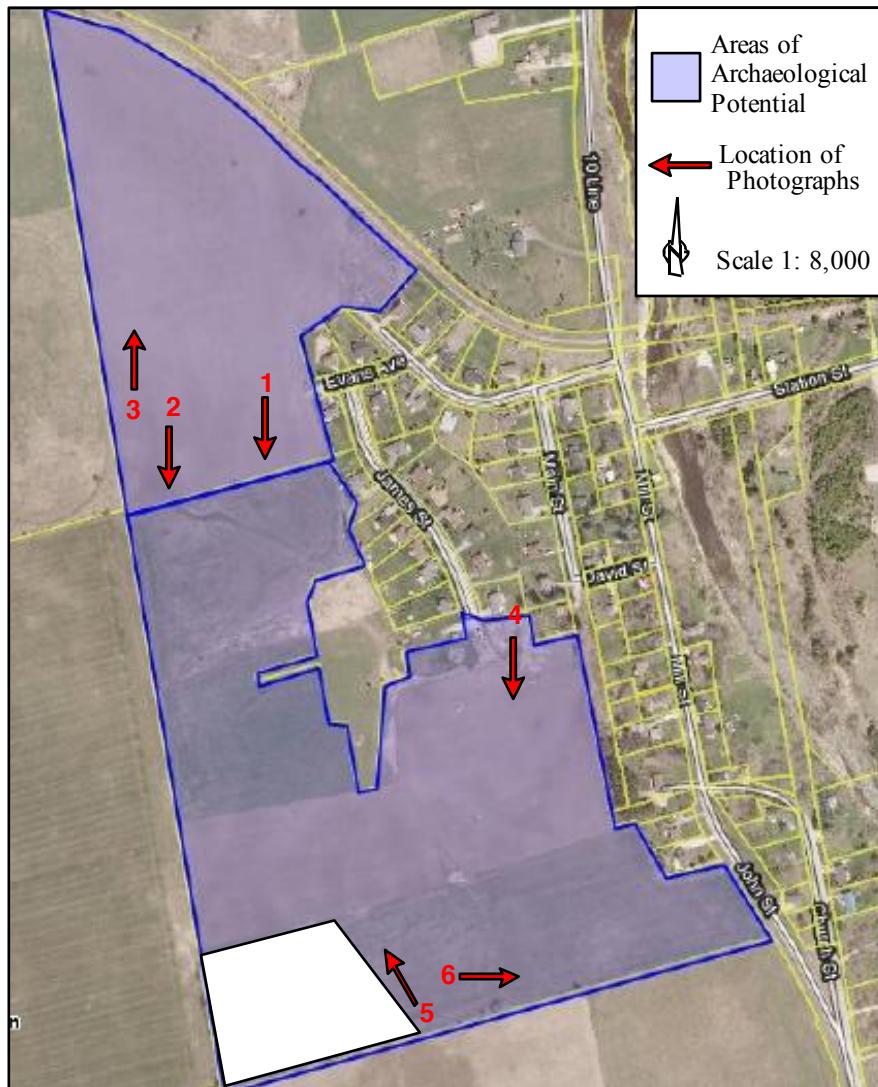


Figure 4. Archaeological Potential of the Subject Property
(Freidman & Associates 2011)

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMPLIANCE ADVICE

The results of the Stage 1 assessment indicate that the vast majority of the subject property does have some potential for both aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. The subject property has archaeological potential because the majority of this parcel of land is located within 300 metres of a source of water or of an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement. It is therefore recommended that the subject property should be subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to the development of this parcel of land. No soil disturbance or development activities should take place on the subject property until after a Stage 2 archaeological assessment has been completed.

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

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

5.0 REFERENCES CITED

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1881



Plate 1. Central Section of Property (view south)



Plate 2. Western Section of Property (view south)



Plate 3. Northern Section of Property (view north)



Plate 4. Central Section of Property (view south)



Plate 5. Southwestern Section of Property (view northwest)



Plate 6. Southeastern Section of Property (view east)