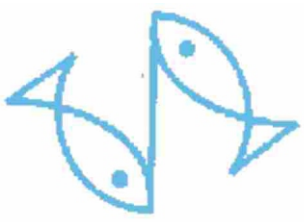
FISHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

**PROPOSED SUBDIVISION 537086 MAIN STREET, MELANCTHON (HORNING MILLS)
(PART LOT 13, CONCESSION 2 EHS, GEOGRAPHIC MONO TOWNSHIP), TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT

Final Report

PIF#: P042-0487-2023
24 November 2023



PROPOSED SUBDIVISION 537086 MAIN STREET, MELANCTHON (HORNING MILLS) (PART LOT 13, CONCESSION 2 EHS, GEOGRAPHIC MONO TOWNSHIP), TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT

FINAL REPORT

Property Location:
537086 Main Street, Melancthon
Dufferin County, Ontario
(Part Lot 13, Concession 2 EHS , Geographic
Mono Township, Dufferin County)

Submitted to:
Ontario Ministry Citizenship and Multiculturalism

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PIF No.: P042-0487-2023
(PIF is valid)

24 November 2023

PROPOSED SUBDIVISION 537086 MAIN STREET, MELANCTHON (HORNING MILLS)
(PART LOT 13, CONCESSION 2 EHS, GEOGRAPHIC MONO TOWNSHIP),
TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY)
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) was contracted by the proponent to conduct the Stage 2 Assessment for the proposed subdivision development located at 537086 Main Street, Melancthon, Town of Mono, Ontario (***Figures 1 and 2***). The Study Area's historic lot description is Part Lot 13, Concession 2 EHS (East of Huron Street), Geographic Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, Ontario. The Study Area is approximately 10.2 hecates in size and is situated on agricultural land near the community of Hornings Mills.

The background research indicated high archaeological potential for Indigenous sites based on proximity to primary and secondary water sources. There is also high potential for Euro-Canadian sites based on environmental factors and long standing settlement nearby.

The Study Area is a portion of a prior archaeological study that had previously been conducted. That report had been accepted into the Ministry's (MCM's) registry, but Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) had a few concerns and requested that another assessment be conducted. This is the assessment that FAC has undertaken. The Study Area is an agricultural field and was subjected to pedestrian survey. A driveway along the western portion of the Study Area was subjected to shovel testing at 5 metre intervals. An additional small area was assessed by means of shovel testing at the eastern corner of the Study Area.

The Study Area has been completely assessed. No artifacts, features or sites were found during the pedestrian survey or the shovel testing. Nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest was found during the assessment.

Therefore, based on this information FAC recommends the following:

1) that the Study Area as indicated on ***Figures 8-10*** has been adequately assessed, and since nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest was found, no further archaeological work is required.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	Jacqueline Fisher (P042)
Project Licensee:	Jacqueline Fisher
Background Research:	Megan Stewart
Field Director:	Nicholas Williams (R1347)
Field Crew:	Megan Stewart Jeremy Burke (CRM Archaeological Lab Services Inc.) Jim Phillips (CRM Archaeological Lab Services Inc.)
Report Author:	Megan Stewart
Graphics:	Nicholas Williams
Report Editor:	Jacqueline Fisher Nicholas Williams

NPD TABLE FOR 537086 Main Street. Melancthon
STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT

Permission was obtained to enter the properties described in the above report	Yes
The licensee had permission to remove any archaeological objects recovered during the scope of the above named project	Yes
The archaeological record will be curated at FAC's facilities	

Fieldwork Dates	**Weather**	**Ground Conditions**	**Principal Investigator**
September 18, 2023	High of 14, overcast	Dry	NW

PROPOSED SUBDIVISION 537086 MAIN STREET, MELANCTHON (HORNING MILLS)
(PART LOT 13, CONCESSION 2 EHS, GEOGRAPHIC MONO TOWNSHIP),
TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY)
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 2: ASSESSMENT

FINAL REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following is a Stage 1 and 2 report, prepared for review by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). Archaeological consultants, licensed by MCM are required to follow the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) during land use planning as part of the evaluation of cultural heritage resources. This includes reporting all work to MCM. There are four stages for archaeological work — Stages 1 to 4.

Stage 1 Background Study and Property Inspection. The purpose of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is two-fold. Firstly, it is to determine the potential for the presence of as yet undocumented cultural heritage resources, and secondly, to determine whether known cultural heritage resources are extant on the subject land(s).

Stage 2 Field work. Stage 2 is the actual field examination of high potential areas, and involves either surface survey of ploughed fields or shovel testing in areas that are undisturbed or cannot be cultivated.

Stage 3 Testing. The purpose of the Stage 3 is to ascertain the dimensions of the site, its cultural affiliation (if possible), and to evaluate its significance. If the site in question is determined to be archaeologically significant, then appropriate mitigation measures will be decided upon.

Stage 4 Mitigation. Stage 4 involves the mitigation of the development impacts to the archaeological site through either site excavation or avoidance (preservation).

Stage 1 determines the amount of Stage 2 work required. Stage 2 determines if Stage 3 is warranted, and Stage 3, in turn, determines if the archaeological resources are significant and warrant Stage 4, either a full excavation or preservation. This report pertains to Stages 1 and 2 of this process.

All work was conducted under archaeological licence P042. All work was conducted under the authority of PIF P042-0487-2023.

1.1 Development Context

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) was contracted by the proponent to conduct the Stage 2 Assessment for the proposed subdivision development located at 537086 Main Street, Melancthon, Town of Mono, Ontario (***Figures 1a and 2***). The Study Area's historic lot description is Part Lot 13, Concession 2 EHS (East of Huron Street), Geographic Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, Ontario.

The Study Area is made up of a irregular plot of land located between Dufferin County Road 124 and Main Street at the address 537086 Main Street. In total, the property is approximately 10.2 hectares

or 25.2 acres in size (***Figure 2***), and is an active farm field. It is bounded to the east by Main Street, and to the west by Dufferin County Road 124, to the south by agricultural fields and to the north by a wooded area. It should be noted that there is a farmstead just outside of the current Study Area.

In total, the proposed development consists of two road allowances, and 27 lots which include a SWM Pond, building lots, and parkland(see ***Figure 3*** development plan)[1]. The archaeological condition was originally assigned by the Planning Act for proposed plan of subdivision and severance, and the Niagara Escarpment Commission (NEC). The re-assessment of the portion of the remaining lands (ie 537086 Main St. address) was requested by Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON). FAC had permission from the proponent to enter the property to complete the archaeological field work, including the removal of any artifacts.

1.2 Archaeological Context

The following discussion details the environmental and cultural setting of the research area. This provides a framework for conducting the archaeological potential survey.

1.2.1 Physiographic Features

The Study Area is located within the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam 1984:127-129). The till plains have a partially drumlinized and fluted surface(Gwyn 1975: 8). While also containing eskers, kames and meltwater channels from glacial activity(Gwyn 1975: 8). These features, related to glacial melting and movement has lead the area of Melancthon to have a gently rolling surface (Gwyn 1975: 8).

1.2.2 Bedrock Geology and Soils

The study Area is situated on the Middle and Lower Silurian Guelph Formation bedrock, which comprised of sandstone, limestone, dolostone and siltstone (Chapman & Putnam 1984: 2 and Ontario Geological Survey 1991: Map 2544).

The Study Area's soil types are the Caledon, Wiarton series, and Harriston soil complexes with the Honeywood soil complex located to the north. The Caledon soil complex is characterized as fine sandy loam that is over outwash gravel, which is considered to have good drainage properties(Hoffman, Matthews and Wicklund 1964: 33). This soil complex is considered to be slight stone compared to the moderate quantity of stone present within areas that have the Honeywood soil complex. As this complex is located nearby, its soil characterizations is important to note as it may have had an affect on the populations in the area. This complex is primarily characterized as soil that is loess or alluvium over loam till, similarly this soil type is considered to have good drainage properties and is moderately stony (Hoffman, Matthews and Wicklund 1964: 37). Comparatively, the Harriston soil series within the Study Area is found in areas of moderately to gently rolling topography, with the soil composition mainly being loam with the upper portion containing trance amounts of stone while the lower portion contains small amounts of limestone (Hoffman, Matthews and Wicklund 1964:25). The Harrison soil complex is seen as a good agricultural soil when the slopes are gentle because the soil is workable and fairly deep which allows for some crop variation(Hoffman, Matthews and Wicklund 1964:25). Finally, the Wiarton series which is fairly common in the Melancthon area is characterized as mainly silty loam with imperfect drainage (Hoffman, Matthews and Wicklund 1964: 26). However because of the

[1] Note the development plan incorrectly places the property in the Municipality of Mulmur.

imperfect draingae, the farming in these fields is limited to mostly hay and animal husbandry practices (Hoffman, Matthews and Wicklund 1964:26).

Generally, a preference for settlement sites would be on well-drained soils, rather than poor ones such as clay or muck soils. As such this site does fit within this aspect of the predictive modelling of site locations. However, the soil type cannot be used as a sole criterion for predictive modelling of site locations, as has been observed through archaeological survey and excavation.

1.2.3 Water Sources and Vegetation

The distance to a water source is a major factor in determining an area's archaeological potential. Other factors include soil, vegetation and landscape features. Generally, areas within 300 metres of a seasonal or year round source of running water are considered to be of high archaeological potential.

Overall, there are multiple bodies of water within 300 m of the Study Area. North of the property there is an unnamed pond that is approximately 228.7 m north, that feeds into the Pine River. Even closer, there is a pond that is under 50 m from the northeastern corner of the property and a watercourse that intersects the southern edge of the Study Area. This watercourse and a wetland are represented within the building plans provided by the proponent (**Figure 3**). Finally, there is a pond located on the retained portion of the land that contains a house and barn that is approximately 75.5 m from the eastern corner of the property to the northern edge of the pond.

Prior to deforestation by Euro-Canadian settlers, there would have been a variety of tree types present. A hardwood forest of maples, beech and some birch would have been present on the better drained areas, while the poorer drained areas and swamps would have contained elm, ash, white cedar and tamarack (Chapman & Putnam 1984:131). Within the area, some other trees were commonly occurring would have been ironwood, aspen and oak (Hoffman, Matthews and Wicklund 1964: 12). While in reforested areas, white spruce, balsam fir, white and red pine and hemlock are present (Hoffman, Matthews and Wicklund 1964: 12).

1.2.4 Lithic Sources

Sources of siliceous stone, specifically chert, for making tools were often focal areas for pre-contact Indigenous people. There are a number of primary sources for both Fossil Hill and Manitoulin Formation cherts in Grey and Simcoe Counties (Eley and von Bitter 1989:4). There are nine known sources between approximately 20 and 40 kilometres to the north of the Study Area, all of them outcropping along the Niagara Escarpment (*ibid*).

1.2.5 Archaeological Sites

FAC conducted a data request for registered archaeological sites listed in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) within a two kilometre radius of the Study Area; five sites were identified within this radius (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Registered Sites within 2 km of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Comments
BaHb-9		Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	house

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Comments
BaHb-8		Pre-Contact	Indigenous	findspot
BaHb-17		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead, further CHVI
BaHb-15	Stone			
BaHb-14	BaHb-14-H1			

There is a small number of archaeological sites within a two kilometre radius, and represent a mix of both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous sites and findspots.

1.2.6 Previous Archaeological Work in the Vicinity of the Study Area

A previous Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment has been completed on this property(AMICK, 2018). Nothing of CHVI was identified during this assessment, and no further work was recommended. Though this report was accepted by MCM, a re-assessment of the portion of the remaining lands (ie 537086 Main St. address) was requested by SON.

1.3 Historical Context[2]

1.3.1 Indigenous History

Indigenous peoples have been living in Ontario since time immemorial. Discussions in the Ontario archaeological community have started to recognise the sharp divide between Indigenous and archaeological understandings of the past, and to acknowledge the negative effect that certain archaeological terminology has on the ongoing process of reconciliation (Hazell 2019; Hinshelwood 2019; Taylor-Hollings 2019). In light of this, FAC would like to discuss Indigenous history of southwestern Ontario using the Pleistocene, and Holocene designations, in place of current archaeological terminology (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Summary of Archaeological Chronology for Southwestern Ontario

Sub-Period	Date Range	Environment	Water Levels	Archaeological Signatures
Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene				
Early	13,500 - 10,500 BP	- Tundra giving way to tamarack and spruce parkland	- Lake Algonquin in the Huron Basin	- Small sites associated with shorelines - Large fluted points such as Gainey, Barnes, and Crowfield - Use of primary sources of rock for making tools

[2]The historical context has been adapted from other FAC reports.

Sub-Period	Date Range	Environment	Water Levels	Archaeological Signatures
Late	10,500 - 10,000 BP	- Red and jack pine forests, eventually replaced by white pine forests	- Low water stages in Great Lakes	- Small sites; lack of fluting of projectile points - Holcombe points - Hi-Lo points in south - Lanceolate points in the north
Middle Holocene				
Early	10,000 - 5,500 BP	- White pine forests, eventually replaced by deciduous-dominant forests	- Low water stages in Great Lakes	- Groundstone tools - Bannerstones - Notched projectile points
Middle	5,500 - 4,500 BP	- Deciduous forests - Temporary disappearance of hemlock	- Nipissing high water levels	- Hammered copper tools - Bone tools - Appearance of fish weirs - Grouped burials
Late	4,500 - 3,000 BP	- Deciduous forests	- Essentially modern lake levels	- Groundstone artifacts: bird effigies, gorgets, net weights, grinding stones - Exotic traded materials showing extensive trade networks - Early cemeteries
Late Holocene (Woodland)				
Early Woodland	3,000 BP - 400 BCE	- Deciduous forests, with more open areas of oak savanna and tallgrass prairie	- Essentially modern lake levels	- Consistently reinhabited warm season sites - Cemeteries established - Ceramics present (at first thick & friable, later thinner & fired at higher temperatures) - Small projectile points
Middle Woodland	400 BCE - 500 CE			- Coil-built ceramics - Sites with large middens - Lots of fish and deer remains - Elaborate burial customs
Late Woodland	500 - 1600 CE		- Beginning of the Little Ice Age	- Agriculture with the Three Sisters: maize, beans, and squash - Smoking pipes - Large, consistently re-inhabited warm season sites
Contact (Settler)				

Sub-Period	Date Range	Environment	Water Levels	Archaeological Signatures
	1600 CE - present	- Beginning of large-scale deforestation	- Essentially modern lake levels	- European trade goods - Evidence of disease - Large-scale social upheaval – mass movements of people across large territories -reduction of population -smaller footprints within older continuously-reinhabited sites

Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene

The First Peoples began to move into what is now southwestern Ontario as the ice sheet retreated and water levels in the Great Lakes basins lowered. As populations increased in southeastern North America around 13,000 years ago, small groups of people gradually moved north into a newly-revealed land (Chaput et al. 2015; Lothrop *et al.* 2016). The landscape that greeted them would have been open and cold, sparsely vegetated with tundra plants and home to boreal animals (Ellis 2013; McCarthy *et al.* 2015; Stewart 2013; Storck and Spiess 1994; Yu 2003). The first peoples would have moved across this landscape in small groups, following herds of migrating animals and searching for food in a post-glacial landscape that was constantly changing.

Middle Holocene

As time passed and the first peoples became more familiar with the seasonal changes and the habits of local animals, they began to establish regular camps located close to important resources to return to on a seasonal basis (Ellis 2013). As the climate warmed around 9,000 years ago, the land in southern Ontario became more hospitable and food resources more abundant. Some groups began to establish claims over specific areas of land and to follow the seasonal round within a more restricted territory, often within a particular watershed (Ellis 2013). Groundstone axes and adzes were added to the toolkit as coniferous forests established themselves in southern Ontario and the people made wooden dugout canoes and cooking troughs; other new groundstone tools were used to process a diversifying array of plant resources, or as weights for fishing nets (Ellis 2013; Kapches 2013).

Ways of life changed slowly over the next few millennia, as deciduous woodlands replaced the coniferous forests, and the post-glacial tundra became a distant cultural memory. Warmer waters in the Great Lakes, and stable stream and riverbeds provided new habitats for many of the fish species still found in the region today. Increasingly, large groups of people gathered during spring and autumn fish spawning runs to catch fish in nets and to cooperate in the cleaning and processing of large catches (Needs-Howarth 2013). More changes to food gathering came with the introduction of the bow and arrow, which allowed hunters to target smaller game with something other than traps and snares (Needs-Howarth 2013). By about 3,500 years ago, favoured resource sites on the seasonal round were being re-inhabited year after year, with some groups beginning to establish cemeteries for their dead, marking ritually and territorially important places on the landscape (Ellis 2013; Spence 2013; Stewart 2013).

Late Holocene

Around 3,000 years ago, people in southern Ontario began to make low-fired ceramics, a change in technology which would eventually have a profound impact on ways of life. This is often considered the beginning of the Early Woodland period. Other changes that had begun on a small scale in earlier times were now more entrenched, especially regarding treatment of the dead; yearly gatherings for the spring resource harvest may have included burial ceremony involving feasting and the presentation of gifts to the ancestors in the form of caches of tools and food (Spence 2013; Williamson 2013).

By the time of the Middle Woodland, there was a major shift in the way people settled the landscape and procured foods. It is at this time (500 BCE. to 700 CE) that people were making fish a more important aspect of their diet, although hunting and foraging were done as well. As a consequence, rich and large sites began to appear on river valley floors. The sites were inhabited periodically for sometimes hundreds of years, and represented a warm season macroband base camp, to take advantage of spawning fish. People kept returning to particular fish spawning grounds, and became more reliant on this resource. People were becoming more sedentary and had a restricted band territory, compared to the people of the Middle Holocene.

When exactly the Late Woodland began and the Middle Woodland ended has been debated by archaeologists, but the designation has been based on a number of material distinct differences from the Middle Woodland. Differences include factors such as new settlement and subsistence strategies, a new type of pottery construction, different pottery decorating techniques, and a variety of projectile point forms. Based on these characteristics, it is generally felt that the Late Woodland period began at around 800 CE.

Cultural changes continued during the Late Woodland period with new settlement and subsistence strategies, a new type of pottery construction, different pottery decorating techniques, and a variety of new projectile point forms that first appeared around 800 CE.

Contact Period

First contact with Europeans occurred after 1600 CE, initiating a cataclysmic series of changes in Indigenous lives and societies. The Study Area is on the margins of the early 17th century territory of the Petun and the Odawa (Fox 1990: 458, Trigger 1994). During the 1640s and early 1650s, the Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy conducted large-scale raids of parts of Ontario, that were intended to gain access to beaver hunting grounds and also to re-populate their own communities that had been decimated by both disease and previous wars (Fitzgerald 2013:7). In the process, the Petun, Odawa, and other nations were all displaced from their territories south of Georgian Bay. By the late 1660s into the turn of the 1700s, the Odawa and their Ojibway allies went on the offensive against the Iroquois. Combined with military campaigns by the French further east, the result was the withdrawal of the Iroquois from southern Ontario (Konrad 1981).

By the beginning of the 18th century, the Ojibway had begun their expansion into southern Ontario from the western Great Lakes region (Schmalz 1991:5 in Fitzgerald 2013:7; Handy 1978; McMullen 1997:8). Like the Odawa, the Ojibway subsisted primarily by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and became heavily involved in the fur trade with the French and English (Fox 1990:457; Handy 1978: Ch.3-4; McMullen 1997:40-41).

The Ojibway became increasingly entangled in the activities of European peoples following the British defeat of the French in the Seven Years War (1756-1763). Britain's Royal Proclamation of 1763 established the procedures for land surrenders from Indigenous Peoples to the British Crown for over the next two centuries. The proclamation stated that only the Crown could purchase lands in the "Indian Territory," the mechanism for this was through formal and public councils between the Crown and the Indigenous People whose lands were involved in the negotiations (Surtees 1994: 93). Once the land was acquired, then the Crown could redistribute it either by sale or grant.

In 1818, the agent for the Crown, William Claus, negotiated with the Ojibway for "over half a million hectares to the west and south of Lake Simcoe" (Surtees 1994: 115), a land purchase that included the Study Area. This became known as the Nottawasaga Treaty, or "Treaty 18" (Government of Ontario 2022; Government of Canada 2016).

1.3.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement

Euro-Canadian knowledge of the region dates back to the early 1600s, when Samuel de Champlain and Jesuit missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Francesco-Giuseppe Bressani visited the southern Georgian Bay area with Indigenous guides. At this time, European trade goods became highly sought after by the Indigenous residents of the peninsula, although much of the actual trade was carried out by Indigenous traders with little direct Euro-Canadian presence in the region until the middle 19th century (Trigger 1994, Trigger and Day 1994).

Following the land surrender associated with Treaty 18 (see above), townships were surveyed. With the surveying of Melancthon starting in 1820 by Allen Robinet and Richard Bristol and finishing in 1853(Kraemer 1999:76). Melancthon township was incorporated in 1853 as part of Grey County (Township of Melancthon 2017). The township is now located within Dufferin county and contains three hamlets; Riverview, Horning's Mills and Corbetton. The hamlet of Horning's Mill was fist settled in 1830, with their post office being established in 1851, and this hamlet was incorporated as a police village in November of 1908 (Menary 2011). Whereas the post office for the village of Melancthon was established in 1881 on the lot of James McGhee who was the first post master, when he died Paul Jarvis was appointed to the role and the post office was moved (George Power 2001:175).

1.3.3 Part Lot 13, Concession 2 EHS

Part lot 13, concession 2 EHS of Melancthon township was deeded to Allan Robinett in 1825 (Ontario Archives 2023). The property seemed to have shifted hands from Allan Robinett to Lewis Horning a few times, with Lewis Horning appearing to sell the property to Richard Polley in the early 1840s (Ontario Archives 2023). The records from this time period are fairly difficult to discern, with neither Allan Robinett or Lewis Horning showing up in the census records from the area. However, a plaque that is located about 600 metres from the Study Area mentions Lewis Horning as having owned a multiple hectares within Horning's Mills (Ontario Plaques 2011). Richard Polley may have purchased the property twice, once in the 1840s and again in 1878 (Ontario Archives 2023). However, there is the possibility that the later purchase was made by his son who inherited his father's name, as they are both listed as farmers in the 1871 Canadian census (LAC 1871). The property switches hands a few more times, with Richard Polley purchasing property from John Polly in 1909 (Ontario Archives 2023).

There was supposedly a post office located on the lot between November 1st 1860 and April 25th, 1866. The post office was in a store located on the lot, and was owned by a man named Paul Jarvis who resigned as post master in April of 1866 (George Power 2001:175). After his resignation, the post office

was moved to Lot 14, Concession 2, and was operated by Wm. Airth and then his son Leslie Airth (George Power 2001:175). Paul Jarvis was found in the Census of 1861 at the age of 38 years old, he is listed as a merchant who lived in Melancthon at the time, but his address is not listed (LAC 1861). Although this information seems to place Jarvis on Lot 13, Concession 2, there is no corroborating evidence that identifies the location of the post office within the lot itself.

The 1941 NTS map of the area shows a house and various other lots to the North East of the Study Area. Later aerials and maps show a greater degree of development to the North of the Study Area but little to no changes to the study area itself.

1.3.4 Land Use of the Study Area

A series of historic maps including superceded topographic maps, and aerial imagery were examined to provide information regarding the land use of the Study Area over the past 150 years, and this is presented in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Summary of Maps & Aerial Images Relevant to the Study Area

Image	Year	Comments
Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada, H. Belden & Co., Toronto ***Figure 5***	1880	- no owner or tenant recorded for the Study Area
National Topographic Series (NTS) Sheet 41 A/1 Scale 1:63,360 ***Figure 7***	1941	- the Study Area is depicted as open agricultural land with deciduous trees along the outskirts of the area. -There are two houses in the general vicinity of the Study Area
Aerial Image, Ontario 1954/55 Shot 441801 1: 63,360 ***Figure 6***	1954	- the Study Area is agricultural land, with a wooded area to the North
Google Earth Landsat Image	12/1985	- the image has poor resolution, but the agricultural field can be made out and contains no structures within the parameters of the current Study Area - the study area is depicted as a green area with a similar outline to later images of the area
NTS Sheet 41 A/1, 5th ed, Scale 1:50, 000	1999	-The properties to the North and South of the Study area are depicted on the map. More development to the East is also represented, however the Study Area does not contain any structures
Aerial Image, Dufferin County Interactive Mapping ***Figure 2***	2023	- the existing lot is depicted as an agricultural field - note the structures on the surrounding lots

Image	Year	Comments
Atlas of Canada, Toporama Natural Resources Canada 1:50,000 ***Figure 1***	2023	- No identifiable features in or around the Study Area
Land Information Ontario, Make a Map 1:10,000 Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry ***Figure 1 inset***	2023	- The Study Area does not contain any identifiable structures or development

The above table and accompanying figures highlight the continuing rural nature of the Study Area from the time of Euro-Canadian settlement into the 21st century. While the lot that encompasses the Study Area was patented in 1825, there is no corroborating evidence of a Settler using the lot until the 1870s when the Polleys are listed as farmers in the 1871 Canadian census. Although some sources point to a post office being located on the lot in the 1860s, it is not corroborated by either the Patent records or the Historical atlas for the area. Overall, very little change has occurred to the Study Area spanning back to the 1880 Historical Atlas.

The 1880 *Illustrated Atlas* (H. Belden & Co.) does depict a variety of business on the other side of the pond that is north of the lot. Lot 14, Concession 2 containing a store, house and multiple homes. Lot 12, Concession 1 is listed as having a church present on the northwestern corner, which is adjacent to the Study Area. The proximity of these business and homes to the Study Area is notable, as it indicates the history of settlement in the area and how the land around the Study Area was utilized.

1.3.5 Historic Plaques

There is one historic plaque associated with Horning's Mills. It is located about 600 metres northeast of the Study Area, in front of the church on the north side of River Road east of Main Street. This plaque commemorates Lewis Horning and the settlement of Horning's Mills (Ontario Plaques 2011).
The plaques text reads as follows:

> "In 1830 Lewis Horning, a successful settler from the Hamilton area, located in this vicinity with his family. He cleared 32 ha of land and built a sawmill, grist-mill and frame house, but later returned to Hamilton. With the opening of a government road through the district in 1848, the few families who had settled near Horning were joined by others and a post office was opened in 1851. The locality's excellent water power attracted industry and by the closing decades of the century the village boasted six or seven mills, various tradesmen and shopkeepers, a public school, three churches and approximately 350 inhabitants. Horning's Mills was an important pioneer settlement in this region of Ontario (Ontario Historic Plaques)."

1.3.6 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

Determination of the archaeological potential of the Study Area relied on the information presented above. The *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011) **Sections 1.3.1 and 1.4.1** indicate that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites ✓
- Water sources
  - Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks) ✓
  - Secondary water sources (intermittent streams/creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)✓
  - Features indicating past water sources
  - Accessible or inaccessible shorelines
- Elevated topography (drumlins, plateaux, dunes) ✓
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil
- Distinctive land formations (waterfalls, caves)
- Resource areas
  - Food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas)
  - Scarce raw materials (copper, chert outcrops)
  - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, logging, prospecting)
- Early historic transportation routes (roads, rail, portages)✓
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement ✓
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site
- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Archaeological potential for Indigenous sites is based on environmental factors such as soil type and distance to water, and proximity to known sites and geographical features (such as trails or specific resources). The Study Area is within 300 metres of a primary and secondary water sources. Given the above criteria, the Study Area has high potential for Indigenous archaeological sites.

Archaeological potential for Euro-Canadian sites is based on the examination of historical records to determine any relation to known areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, historic transportation routes, and known sites and features, in addition to the environmental factors. Given the above criteria, the Study Area has high potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological sites based on the environmental and settlement factors(distance to water, *etc*).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The Stage 2: Assessment was conducted according to the standards prescribed in the MCM 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The Study Area is approximatly10.2 hectares located on an agricultural field and contains a small driveway that separates a small portion of the field. The Study area was ploughed and disked prior to pedestrian survey as *per* **Section 2.1.1** of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011). In some sections of the study area, ploughing was not feasible due to slopes and trees, this part of the Study Area was shovel tested, as *per* **Section 2.1.2** of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011).

One day of fieldwork was conducted, that consisted of both pedestrian survey and some shovel testing. The field was walked from north to south, starting from the southwest corner of the property. The conditions were favorable. Overall the visibility was good. Shovel testing occurred in areas where ploughing was not suitable. This included the driveway off Dufferin Road 124, which was able to be

tested at 5m intervals. The western edge of the property was also subjected to shovel testing at 5 metre intervals.

Approximately 85% of the Study Area was subjected to pedestrian survey, 8% was shovel tested at 5 metre intervals, and the remaining 7%,was not tested, as this area was sloped. All work was documented through photographs and field notes. ***Figure 8*** displays the methodology and results of the assessment.

The pedestrian survey was conducted in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines* **Section 2.1.1 Pedestrian Survey** (MCM 2011). The pedestrian survey was conducted at five-metre intervals on fields that had been ploughed and were well-weathered, with close to 100% ground surface visibility.

Shovel testing was conducted at five metre intervals following **Section 2.1.2 Shovel Testing** (MCM 2011). Each shovel test had a minimum diameter of 30 cm, and extended five centimetres into subsoil. All shovel tests were backfilled, and the sod replaced and tamped down to the level of the surrounding area. All shovel tests were excavated stratigraphically. Soils were screened through six-millimetre mesh and any artifacts retrieved would have been bagged by provenience.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Nothing of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) was identified.

Documentary Record for Stage 2

Field notes	- in FAC 2022, Book 4 and loose field maps
Field photography (digital)	- see Appendix A, Photograph Catalogue
Maps based on field work	- within this report
Artifacts	- none recovered

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The background research indicated high archaeological potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian materials. However, no artifacts, features or sites were found during either the pedestrian survey or the shovel testing.

The landscape was undulating (**Plates 1-4**), and gently sloping, especially along the southern and eastern Study Area boundaries (**Plates 5,8-9**). The pedestrian survey did not identify anything of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

Shovel testing showed that overall, the soils surrounding the agricultural field were found to have minimal variation. In the western driveway area between the northeastern and southern fields, TP 2 (**Plate 11**) showed stratigraphy that is typical of this area. The topsoil (Lot 1) was a medium brown silty loam ploughzone with few pebbles (under 3 cm in size). Subsoil (Lot 2) in this area was an orange-brown silty sand. The topsoil depth was fairly consistent, averaging 28 cm in depth, with an average test pit depth of 35 cm. The eastern section, located at the top of a slope along the eastern Study Area boundary, was slightly different. TP 3 (**Plate 14**) showed stratigraphy that is typical across this area.

Topsoil (Lot 1) consists of a medium brown silty loam with heavy pebble (and some small cobble) inclusions (over 3cm in size). This is over a yellow-buff sand subsoil with some pebble inclusions (under 3 cm). Depths in this eastern area were also fairly consistent, with topsoil averaging a depth of 25 cm, and total test pit depths averaging 36cm. The shovel test pit survey of both areas did not identify anything having CHVI.

Several sections were visually assessed but were determined to be untestable due to modern disturbances or slopes over 20 degrees as per **Section 2.1 Property Survey** (MCM 2011). This included a drain/ ditch that runs between the northern and southern fields (**Plate 7**), steep slope in the southeastern corner of the property (**Plate 6**), and a very steep slope all along the eastern boundary of the Study Area (**Plate 13**).

To summarize, the Study Area was determined to have high potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological materials based on environmental and cultural factores. The Study Area was completely assessed, and nothing having CHVI was identified during this assessment.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Therefore, based on this information FAC recommends the following:

1) that the Study Area as indicated on ***Figures 8-10*** has been adequately assessed, and since nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest was found, no further archaeological work is required.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Standard 1

a) This report is submitted to the Minister of Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c0.18. 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 minister stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

b) It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has complete 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*.

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

d) The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery (MPBSD) (formerly Ministry of Government and Consumer Services) (416 212-7499).

Standard 2

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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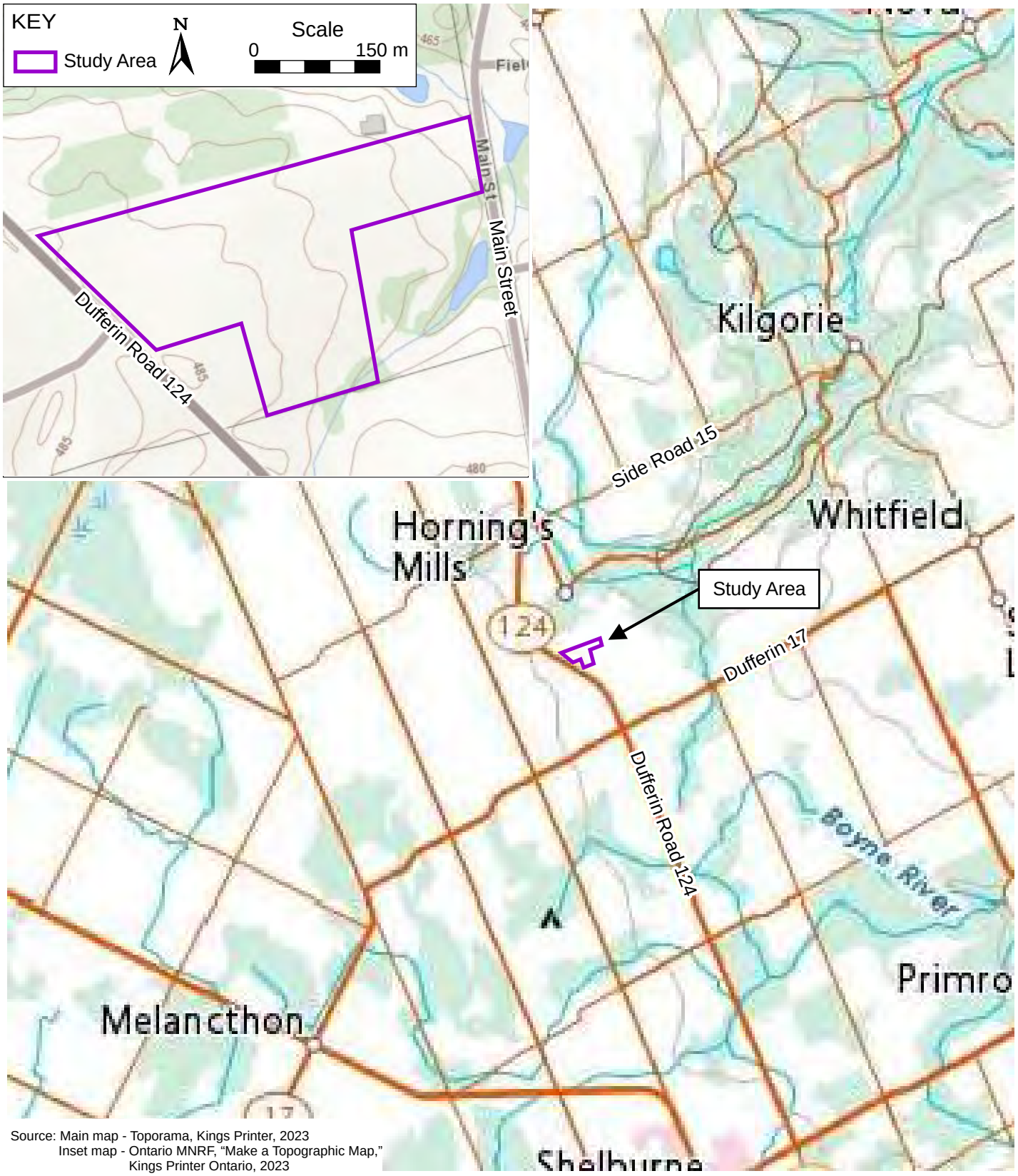


Source: Main map - Toporama, Kings Printer, 2023
Inset map - Ontario MNRF, "Make a Topographic Map," Kings Printer Ontario, 2023

FAC

Date:15/09/23
Designer: NW/MS

KEY
Study Area

N

Scale
0
2 km

537086 MAIN STREET, MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 1: Study Area Location and Topography

FAC

Date: 15/09/23

Designer: NW/MS

KEY

Study Area

Source: Google Earth, 2020

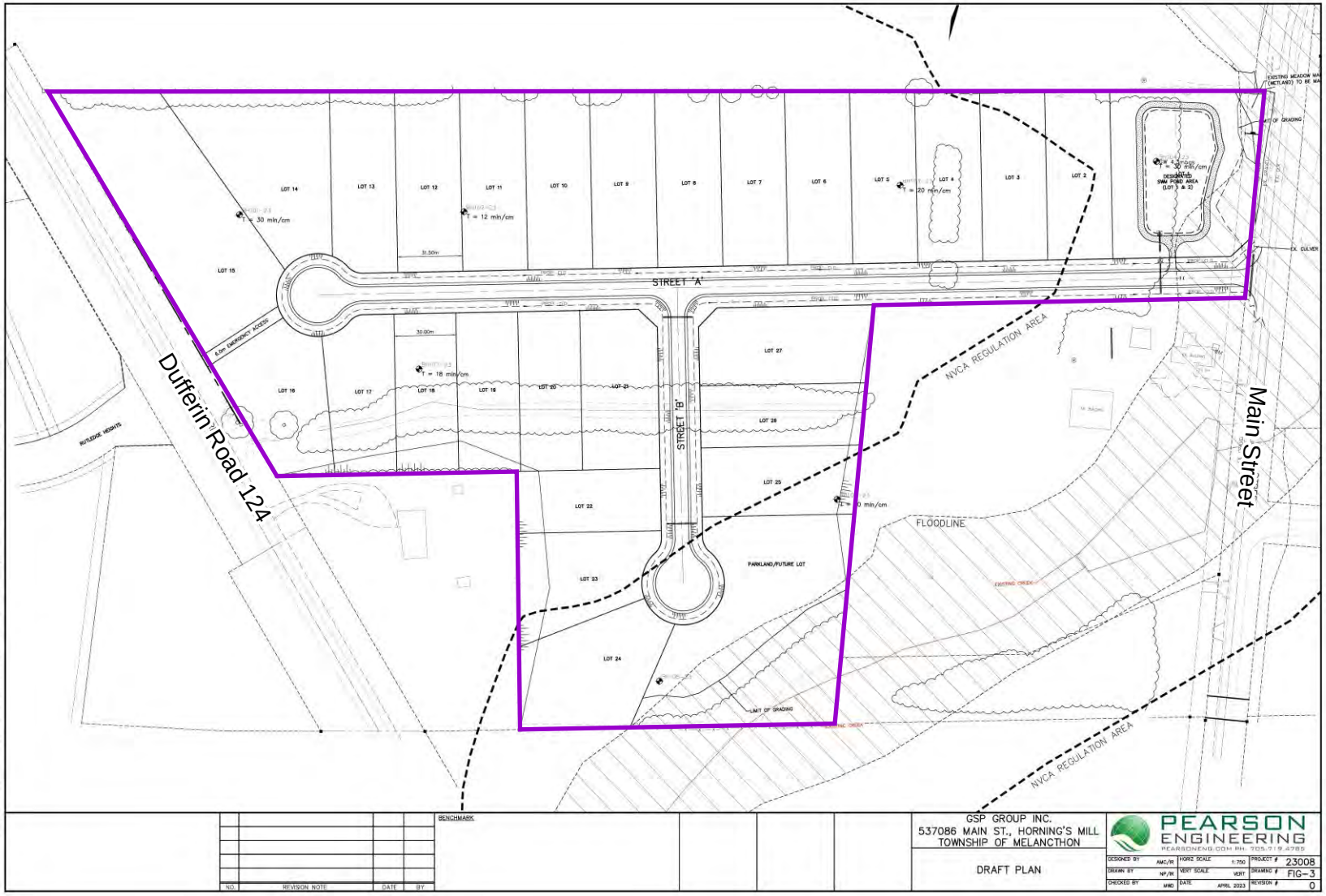
N

Scale

0 100 m

537086 MAIN STREET, MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 2: Aerial View of the Study Area



FAC

Date: 15/09/23

Designer: NW/MS

KEY

Study Area

Plan Provided by Proponent

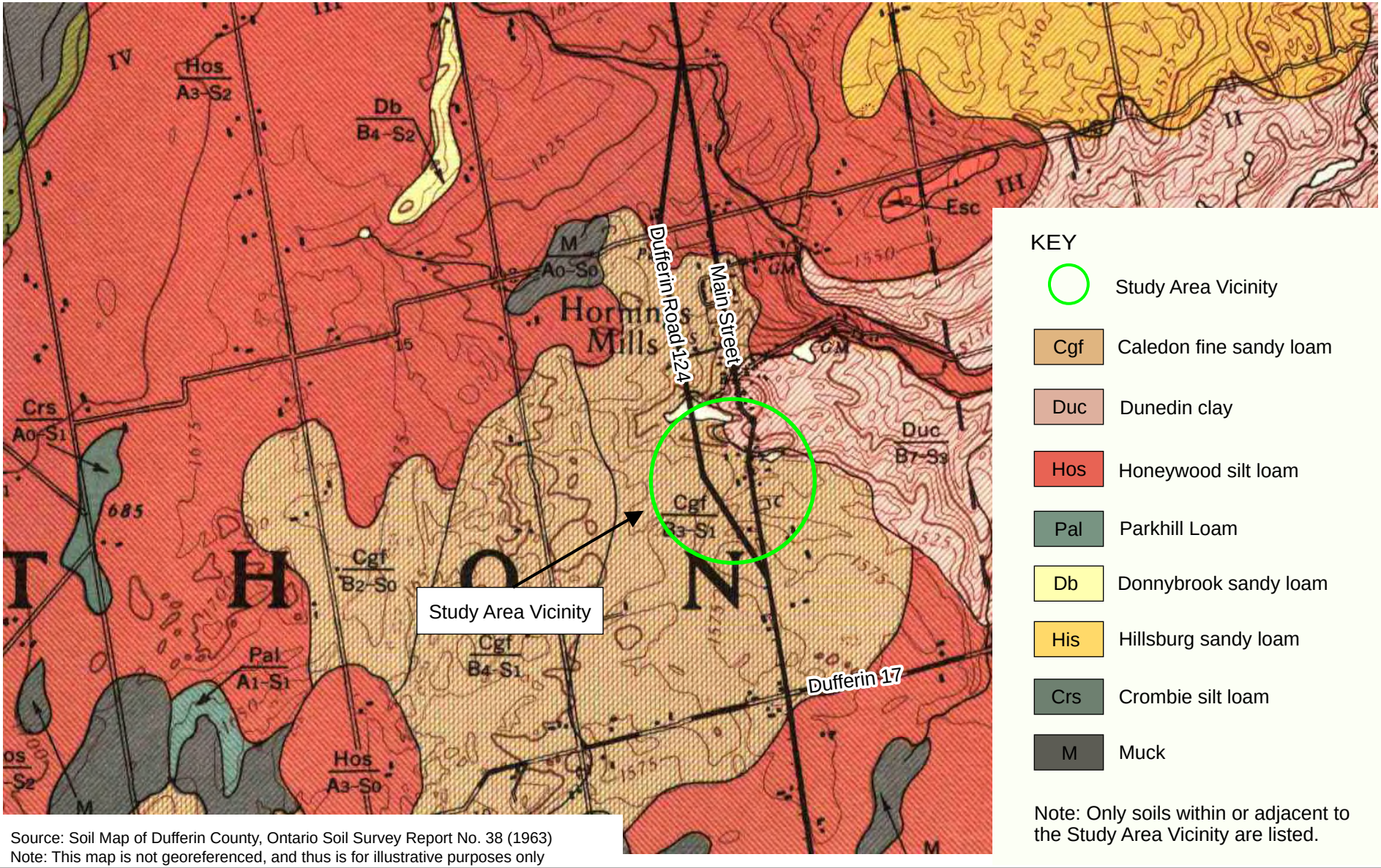
N

Scale

0 100 m

537086 MAIN STREET, MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 3: Development Plan



Source: Soil Map of Dufferin County, Ontario Soil Survey Report No. 38 (1963)
Note: This map is not georeferenced, and thus is for illustrative purposes only

FAC

Date: 15/09/23

Designer: NW/MS

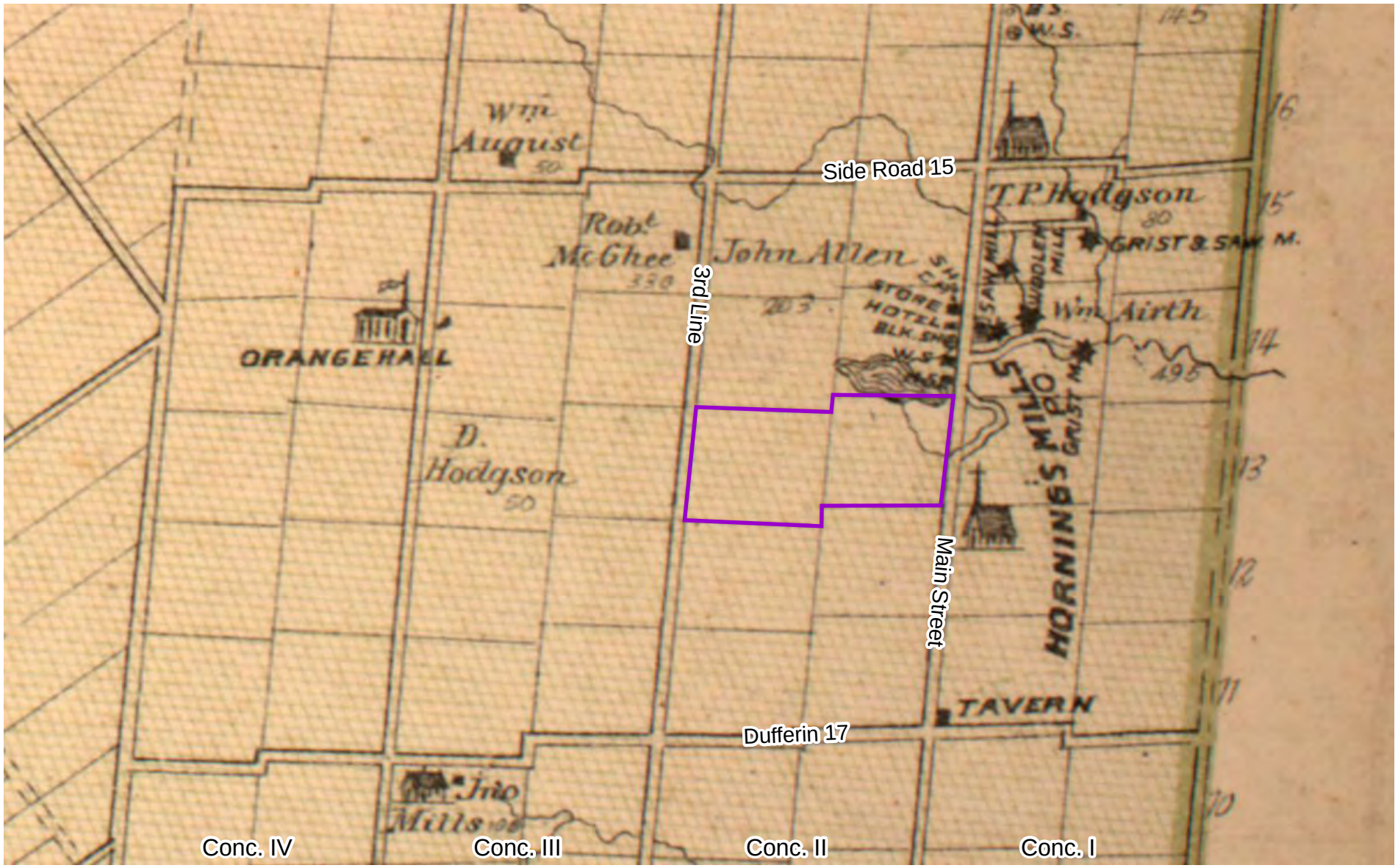
N

Scale

0 2 km

537086 MAIN STREET, MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 4: Soils in the Vicinity of the Study Area



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Date: 15/09/23

Designer: NW/MS

KEY

Lot 13, Concession 2

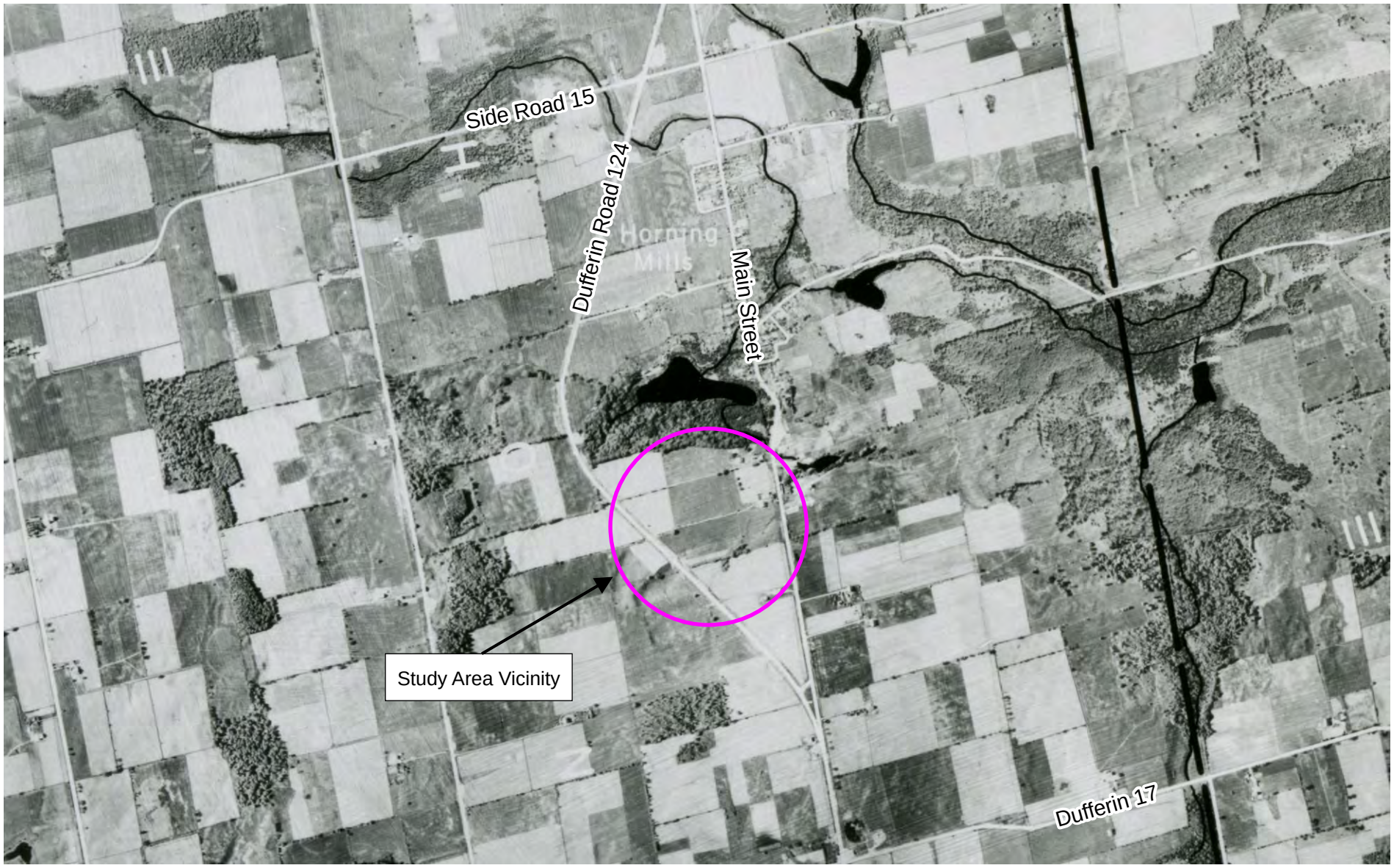
N

Scale

0 1 km

537086 MAIN STREET, MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 5: *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada,* H. Belden & Co., 1880



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Date: 15/09/23

Designer: NW/MS

KEY

Study Area Vicinity

N

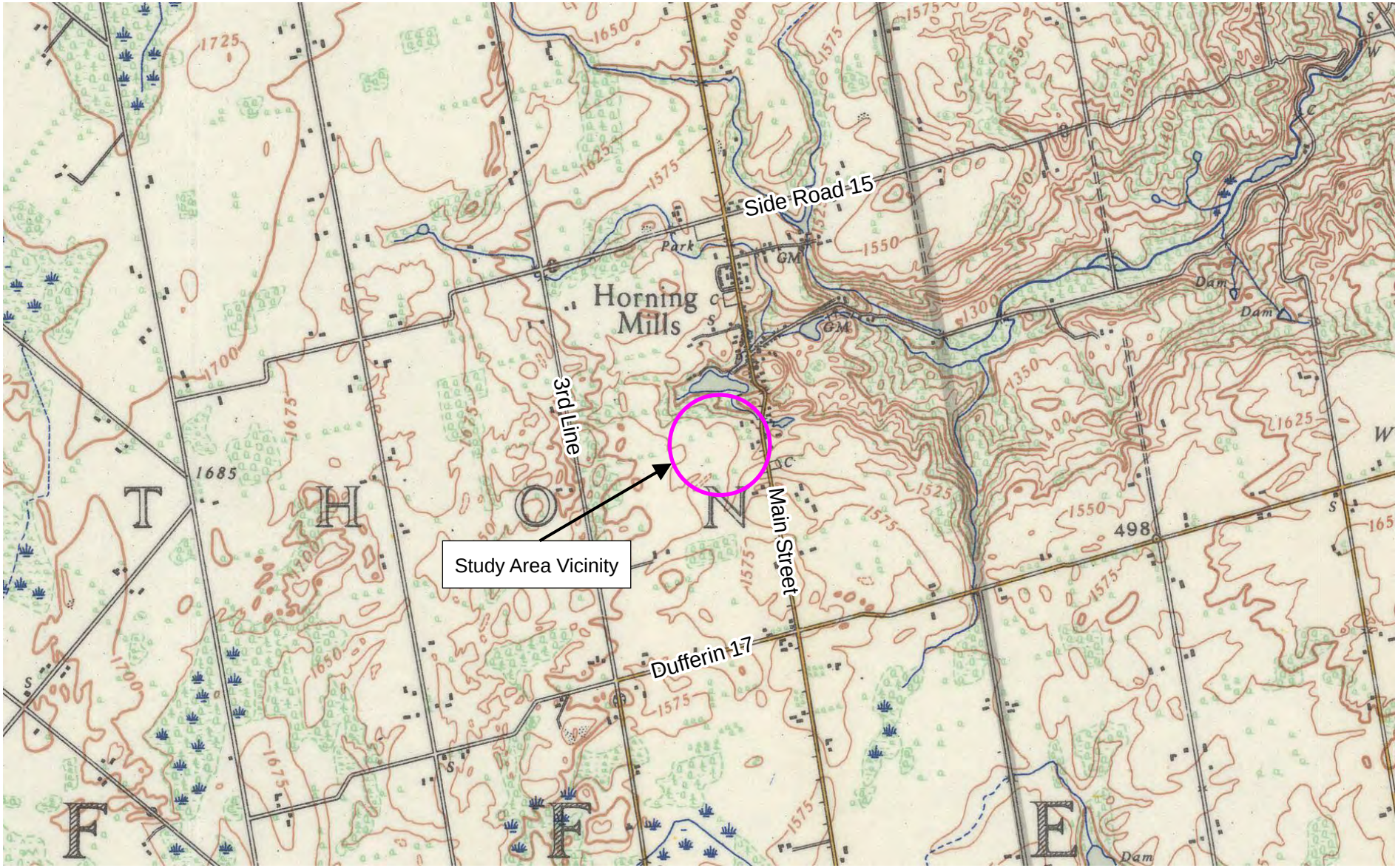
Scale

0 1 km

Source: McMaster University Digital Archives, 2023

537086 MAIN STREET, MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 6: 1954 Historic Aerial Photograph (Flight not listed; Photo # 442801)



FAC

Date: 15/09/23

Designer: NW/MS

KEY

Study Area Vicinity

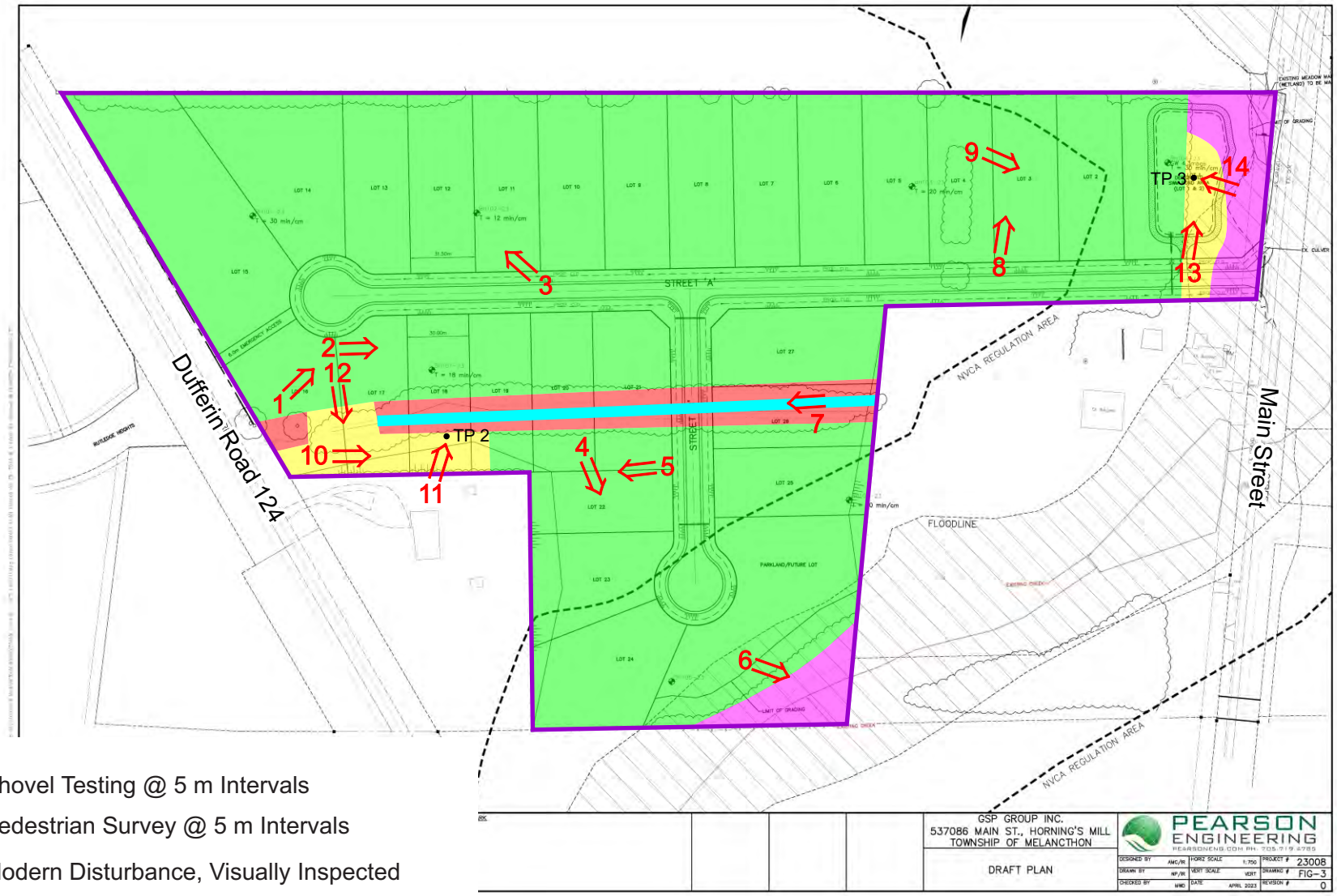
N

Scale

0 1 km

537086 MAIN STREET, MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 7: NTS 41A/01, 1941 (1:63,360)



Shovel Testing @ 5 m Intervals

Pedestrian Survey @ 5 m Intervals

Modern Disturbance, Visually Inspected

Sloped, Visually Inspected

FAC

Date: 23/11/23

Designer: NW/MS

KEY

Study Area

Drainage Ditch

1 ⇒ Photo arrow

•TP # Shovel test pit discussed in text

Plan Provided by Proponent

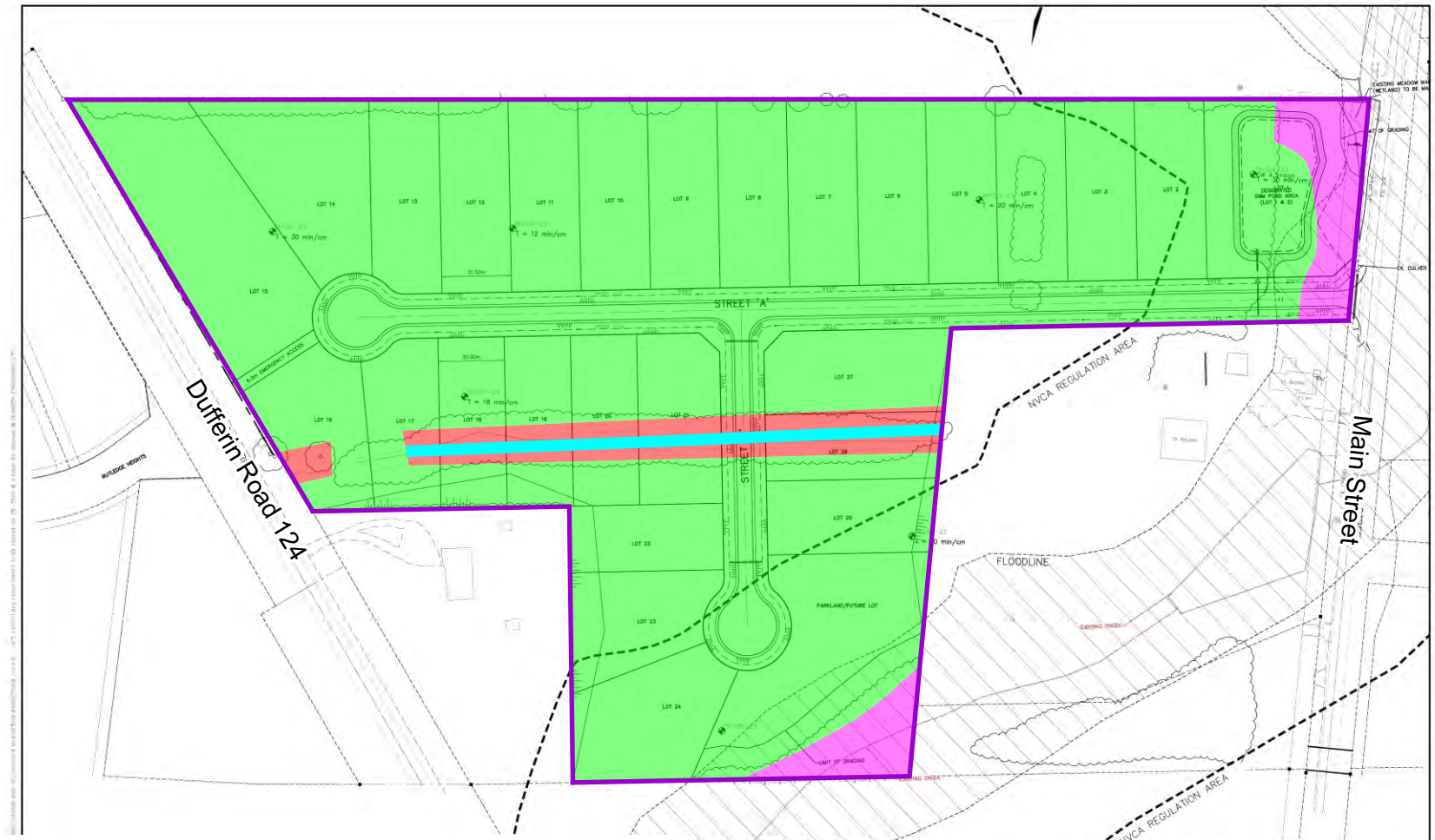
N

Scale

0 100 m

537086 MAIN STREET, MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 8: Stage 2 Methodology



Assessed, Nothing Found; No Further Work Recommended

Modern Disturbance; No Further Work Recommended

Slope; No Further Work Recommended

GSP GROUP INC.
537086 MAIN ST., HORNING'S MILL
TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON

DRAFT PLAN

PEARSON ENGINEERING
PEARSONENG.COM PH: 705.719.4785

DESIGNED BY	AMC/IR	HORZ SCALE	1:750
DRAWN BY	NP/IR	VERT SCALE	VERT
CHECKED BY	MMD	DATE	APRIL 2023
PROJECT #	23008		
DRAWING #	FIG-3		
REVISION #	0		

FAC

Date: 23/11/23

Designer: NW/MS

KEY

Study Area

Drainage Ditch

Plan Provided by Proponent

N

Scale

0 100 m

537086 MAIN STREET, MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 9: Recommendations from Stage 2 Assessment on Development Plan

FAC

Date: 23/11/23

Designer: NW/MS

KEY

Study Area

Drainage Ditch

Source: Google Earth, 2020

N

Scale

0 100 m

537086 MAIN STREET, MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONTARIO
Archaeological Stage 2: Assessment

Figure 10: Recommendations from Stage 2 Assessment on Aerial

Plate 1: Looking across the ploughed northwestern field section towards the northen Study Area edge; facing NE (Photo 4717).

Plate 2: Looking across the ploughed northwestern field section towards the northeastern ploughed field section (beyond the slope). Note the treed field boundary to the right, which was determined to have been previously ditched; facing E (Photo 4718).

Plate 3: Crew performing the pedestrian survey of the northwestern field section at five metre intervals; facing NW (Photo 4723).

Plate 4: Looking across the southern ploughed field section towards the southeastern corner. Note that the field slopes gradually down towards the corner; facing SE (Photo 4737).

Plate 5: Crew performing the pedestrian survey of the southern ploughed field section at five metre intervals; facing W (Photo 4738).

Plate 6: Looking down the slope into the wooded southeastern corner of the Study Area. This area is low and wet; facing W (Photo 4739).

Plate 7: Looking down the ditch that separates the northern and southern fields. Note the vegetation, and the steeply sloped edges ; facing ENE (Photo 4757).

Plate 8: Looking across the ploughed northeastern field section towards the northern ploughed Study Area boundary. Note that the barn is beyond the Study Area boundary, and is at the base of a steep slope; facing N (Photo 4749).

Plate 9: Crew performing the pedestrian survey of the northeastern field section at five metre intervals; facing E (Photo 4750).

Plate 10: Crew digging shovel test pits in the field access driveway at five metre intervals; facing NE (Photo 4770).

Plate 11: Test Pit 2- Showing typical stratigraphy across the western end of the Study Area. Medium brown silty loam ploughzone (Lot 1) over orange brown silty sand subsoil (Lot 2) (Photo 4772).

Plate 12: Crew digging shovel test pits in the field access driveway at five metre intervals; facing S (Photo 4769).

Plate 13: Shovel test pits being dug along the top of slope on the eastern Study Area edge at five metre intervals. Note the property stake in the background denoting the edge of the Study Area before the steep slope begins; facing ENE (Photo 4778).

Plate 14: Test Pit 3- Showing stratigraphy typical of the eastern Study Area edge. Medium brown silty loam topsoil with heavy pebble and cobble inclusions (Lot 1) over yellow-buff sand subsoil with pebble inclusions (Lot 2) (Photo 4774).