

FISHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

PROPOSED SUBDIVISION - 548 PRINCESS STREET,
SHALLOW LAKE, PLAN 857, PART LOT 1 & KEPPEL
CONCESSION 2 SCD PART LOT 23, TOWNSHIP OF
GEORGIAN BLUFFS, COUNTY OF GREY, ONTARIO
(PART LOTS 22 & 23, CONCESSION 2 SCD,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF KEPPEL)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1-2: BACKGROUND STUDY &
ASSESSMENT
FINAL REPORT
(Original)

P359-0130-2022
11th Sept 2023



**PROPOSED SUBDIVISION - 548 PRINCESS STREET, SHALLOW LAKE
PLAN 857, PART LOT 1 & KEPPEL CONCESSION 2 SCD PART LOT 23,
TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS, COUNTY OF GREY, ONTARIO
(PART LOTS 22 & 23, CONCESSION 2 SCD, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF KEPPEL)**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1-2: BACKGROUND STUDY & ASSESSMENT

**FINAL REPORT
(original)**

Property Location:

Proposed Subdivision - 548 Princess Street, Shallow Lake
Part Lot 23, Concession 2 SCD, Keppel, Grey County
Plan 857, Part Lot 1, Township of Georgian Bluffs, County of Grey, Ontario

Submitted to:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared by:

Fisher Archaeological Consulting
452 Jackson Street West
Hamilton, Ontario L8P 1N4
Telephone: (905) 525-1240
Email: jacquie.fisher@sympatico.ca

Archaeological Licence Number: P359 Ruth Macdougall MA
PIF No.: P359-0130-2022
(PIF is valid)

11th September 2023

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1-2: BACKGROUND STUDY & ASSESSMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) was contracted by Cuesta Planning Consultants Inc. to conduct the archaeological Stage 1-2: Background Study and Assessment for a proposed development in Shallow Lake, Ontario. The Study Area is confined to the parcel proposed for development. Its civic address is 548 Princess Street, Shallow Lake. Its legal description is Part Lot 23, Keppel Concession 2 SCD and Part Lot 1, Plan 857, Township of Georgian Bluffs, County of Grey, Ontario. The historic property description is Part Lots 22-23, Concession 2, South of Centre Division (SCD), Geographic Township of Keppel, County of Grey.

The Study Area is an irregular shape that is 7.83 hectares in size. Generally its topography is flat. The western portion is an active agricultural field, while the eastern portion is wooded. The Study Area is bounded on the east by a subdivision of residential lots, on the north by a continuation of the agricultural field, and on the west by another field and the Shallow Lake Community Centre. A community centre, a private gymnasium, Highway 6, and more residences are to the south of the Study Area.

The Stage 1 analysis determined that the Study Area had archaeological potential for both Indigenous and historic sites due to the proximity of Park Head Creek, and in the case of historic sites proximity to the creek, the historic road, and to the settlement of Shallow Lake.

Stage 2 field work determined that a small portion of the southwest corner of the Study Area had low archaeological potential due to a debris mound from a barn that was demolished towards the end of the 20th century. The ploughed fields were subjected to pedestrian survey, and the wooded area was subjected to shovel testing; in both areas no artifacts or sites were found (ie nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest). The entire Study Area has been adequately assessed.

Therefore, FAC recommends the following:

- 1) that the Study Area as indicated on ***Figures 9-10*** has been adequately assessed, and since nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest was found, no further archaeological work is required.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.	i
PROJECT PERSONNEL.	iv
NPD TABLE.	iv
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT.	1
1.1 Development Context.	1
1.2 Archaeological Context.	2
1.2.1 Physiographic Features.	2
1.2.2 Soils and Bedrock Geology.	3
1.2.3 Water Sources and Vegetation.	3
1.2.4 Lithic Sources.	4
1.2.5 Registered Sites.	5
1.2.6 Previous Archaeological Work.	5
1.3 Historical Context.	5
1.3.1 Indigenous History.	5
1.3.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement.	10
1.3.3 Lot History.	11
1.3.4 Summary of Historical Context.	11
1.3.5 Historic Plaques.	12
1.4 Background Research Methodology & Archaeological Potential.	12
2.0 STAGE 2 METHODOLOGY.	14
3.0 RECORDS OF FINDS.	14
4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS.	15
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.	16
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION.	16
REFERENCES.	18

TABLES

Table 1: Summary of Archaeological Chronology for Southwestern Ontario.	5
Table 2: Summary of Historical Visual Records Examined.	11

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Study Area Location & Topography
Figure 2:	Aerial View of Study Area
Figure 3:	Development Plan
Figure 4:	Soils in the Vicinity of the Study Area

- Figure 5: Historical Atlas
Figure 6: 1945 Topographic Map
Figure 7: 1954 Aerial Photo
Figure 8: Stage 2 Methodology
Figure 9: Recommendations from Stage 2
Figure 10: Recommendations from Stage 2 on Development Plan

PLATES

- Plate 1: Pedestrian survey at the south end of the Study Area. The private gymnasium is at the left outside the Study Area, facing NE (Photo 2414).
Plate 2: Debris mound from demolished barn. this area has had its archaeological potential reduced to low, facing SW (Photo 2423).
Plate 3: Field conditions north of debris mound, this area was subjected to pedestrian survey, facing NE (Photo 2424).
Plate 4: Looking across the ploughed field, facing S (Photo 2429).
Plate 5: Pedestrian survey, facing NE (Photo 2431).
Plate 6: Field conditions where the rock clearance wall and hedgerow have been recently removed. This area was subjected to pedestrian survey, facing SE (Photo 2439).
Plate 7: Judgemental shovel testing among the boulders in the wooded area, facing SW (Photo 3344).
Plate 8: Bouldery ground on east side of Study Area, this was shovel tested where pockets of soil were found to exist, facing NE (Photo 3355).
Plate 9: TP 2 showing silt loam topsoil over a cobble layer, facing N (Photo 3346).
Plate 10: Context of TP 2, facing S (Photo 3348).
Plate 11: Shovel testing in wooded area, facing SW (Photo 3358).
Plate 12: Shovel testing in wooded area, facing NE (Photo 3360).
Plate 13: Shovel testing in wooded area, facing E (Photo 3378).
Plate 14: Shovel testing in wooded area, note the rock clearance wall in the background, facing NW (Photo 3376).
Plate 15: Shovel testing in wooded area, facing E (Photo 3378).

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager: Jacqueline Fisher (P042)

Project Licensee: Ruth Macdougall (P359)

Background Research: Jim Molnar, Ph.D. (P115)

Field Director: Ruth Macdougall
Jim Molnar

Field Crew: Jacqueline Fisher
Nicholas Williams

Report Author: Jim Molnar

Graphics: Jim Molnar

Report Editor: Jacqueline Fisher

First Nation Coordinator,
Saugeen Ojibway Nation: Rob Martin, Ph.D.

NPD TABLE FOR PROPOSED SUBDIVISION, 548 PRINCESS STREET, SHALLOW LAKE STAGE 1-2: BACKGROUND STUDY & 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
22 September 2022	Cloud, giving way to sun in afternoon, 11C	Dry	RM
26 April 2023	Cloudy, 7C	Dry	JM
27 April 2023	Sunny, 11C	Dry	JM

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1-2: BACKGROUND STUDY & ASSESSMENT

FINAL REPORT

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

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 Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) during land use planning as part of the evaluation of cultural heritage resources. This includes reporting all findings to MCM. There are four stages for archaeological work – Stages 1 to 4.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Stage 1 | Background research 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 full excavation or preservation of the site.

The archaeological work was conducted under the Provincial archaeological licence number P359, pertaining to PIF # P359-0130-2022.

1.1 Development Context

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) was contracted by Cuesta Planning Consultants Inc. on behalf of the landowner to conduct the archaeological Stage 1-2: Background Study and Assessment for a proposed development in Shallow Lake, Ontario (*Figures 1 and 2*). The Study Area is confined to the parcel proposed for development. Its civic address is 548 Princess Street, Shallow Lake. Its legal description is Part Lot 23, Keppel Concession 2 SCD and Part Lot 1, Plan 857, Township of Georgian Bluffs, County of Grey, Ontario.

The historic property description is Part Lots 22-23, Concession 2, South of Centre Division (SCD), Geographic Township of Keppel, County of Grey.

The Study Area is a 7.83 hectare plot of land and is irregularly shaped. **Figure 3** depicts the Study Area on the current development plan. Most of the Study Area is within the western half of historic Lot 22, with a sliver on Lot 23.

The archaeological condition was assigned by the County of Grey as a component of the process to submit a Draft Plan of Subdivision under the Planning Act. Field work was conducted over several days in September 2022 and April 2023 to complete the assessment of the Study Area (see **NPD Table**). FAC had permission from the proponent to access the Study Area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of any artifacts that may be found.

1.2 Archaeological Context

The Study Area is located in the former Keppel Township, now in the Township of Georgian Bluffs, in the County of Grey. It is located on the margin of the village of Shallow Lake. The Study Area is defined by the limits of the parcel containing the proposed development.

The topography of the Study Area is relatively flat. The western portion is an active agricultural field, while the eastern portion is wooded, and has more topographic relief. The Study Area is bounded on the east by a subdivision of residential lots, on the north by a continuation of the agricultural field, and on the west by another field and the Shallow Lake Community Centre. A community centre, a private gymnasium, Highway 6, and more residences are to the south of the Study Area.

The following sections present the environmental and cultural setting of the research area, with historical details presented in **Section 1.3 Historical Context**. A number of environmental factors such as water sources, soil types, physiographic features, and vegetation will influence the archaeological potential of an area, and are discussed in detail below. This discussion provides a framework for conducting the archaeological potential survey.

1.2.1 Physiographic Features

The Study Area is located within the Arran Drumlin Field physiographic region, while the Bruce Peninsula physiographic region is immediately to the east. The Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island form the division between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay (Chapman and Putnam 1984:162). The primary physiographic features of the wider area are Lake Huron (including Georgian Bay) and the Niagara Escarpment but the surficial geology is also characterised by a number of less prominent physiographic features, remnants of Ontario's glacial and post-glacial geologic history.

The basin of Lake Huron formed as the result of glacial activity, reaching a depth below sea level which could not result solely from river erosion (Chapman and Putnam 1984:13). During periods of warming or glacial retreat, vast quantities of water flowed off the southern edge of the Laurentide Ice Sheet carving deep troughs in the locations of the modern Great Lakes basins (Kesler 2019:65-66). The end of the ice age began *ca.* 18,000 years ago with periods of advance and retreat that lasted several thousand years (Karrow and Warner 1990:33; Kesler 2019:Figure 3.13; Lewis *et al.* 1995:Figures 3 & 4; Lewis *et al.* 2008:Figure 2). The final retreat left

the Bruce Peninsula *ca.* 12,000 years ago (Kesler 2019:Figure 3.13; Lewis *et al.* 1995:Figure 5). As the ice retreated from southern Ontario and more southerly parts of the Lake Huron basin were revealed, glacial Lake Algonquin began to form in the basin against the southern margin of the ice sheet. The southern edge of the Laurentide Ice Sheet had retreated north of Lake Huron by 11,000 years ago, but much of the Bruce Peninsula was inundated by the high water levels of the Main Lake Algonquin stage, with only the highest elevations on the east side of the Peninsula south of Lion's Head being above water (BGGC 2004:90, Map 4; see Kesler 2019:Figure 3.13; Lewis *et al.* 1995:Figure 5; Lewis *et al.* 2008:Figure 3).

Around 10,000 years ago, new outlets opened up to drain Lake Algonquin via the Ottawa Valley, drastically lowering water levels in the upper Great Lakes basins (BGGC 2004:89, Map 5; Chapman and Putnam 1984:35; Larsen 1987:4; Lewis *et al.* 1995:Figure 6; Lewis *et al.* 2008:131; Sarvis 2000:Section 5). The basin of Georgian Bay was the site of the much smaller Lake Hough, the western shoreline of which remained relatively close to the modern-day Bruce Peninsula shoreline compared with other areas of the Lake Huron basin at this time (Lewis *et al.* 1995: Figure 6). Water levels continued to fluctuate for a few thousand years due to the effects of glacial meltwater and glacial rebound in the Great Lakes region and beyond, with Lake Hough reaching its lowest stage *ca.* 7,500 years ago, at which point sediment analysis has shown that peat deposition was occurring in what is now Hope Bay (Kesler 2019:Figure 3.13; Lewis *et al.* 1995:908, Figure 6; Lewis *et al.* 2008:133; Sarvis 2000: Section 5). Water levels rebounded during the time of Lake Nipissing around 5,500 years ago, peaking above the present day water level and staying stable for roughly 500 years. Recession began again around 5,000 years ago, with the lake level slowly dropping over the next few thousand years, forming successive beach ridges until the present water level of Lake Huron-Georgian Bay was reached in recent times (Kesler 2019:Figure 3.13; Lewis *et al.* 1995:Figure 6; Lewis *et al.* 2008:133; Sarvis 2000:Section 5).

The Arran Drumlin Field formed during the last ice age. Drumlins are long, narrow, rounded hills, often found in large numbers (BGGC 2004). In this case, the Arran Drumlin field covers 500 km² and Shallow Lake is near its north end (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 141). A drumlin is located just west of the Study Area.

1.2.2 Soils and Bedrock Geology

The Study Area is located on Amabel Formation bedrock (BGGC 2004), which is a light coloured fossiliferous dolostone (Dekeyser 2006).

Soils in the Study Area are Osprey Loam in the eastern half, and Harkway Loam in the western portion (**Figure 4**). Osprey Loam is a coarse textured brown forest soil with good drainage, while Harkaway Loam is derived from medium textured limestone till; it also has good drainage (Gillespie and Richards 1954).

Generally, a preference for Indigenous settlement sites would be on well-drained soils. However, soil type cannot be used as the sole criterion for predictive modelling of site locations, as has been observed through archaeological survey and excavation.

1.2.3 Water Sources and Vegetation

Proximity to water sources is a key criterion for considering archaeological site potential. The availability of water is crucial to settlement viability, varied resource procurement, transportation, *etc.* A property located within 300 metres of a water source is considered of high archaeological potential in **Section 1.4.1 Standard**

1 cii of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011). Park Head Creek is located 300 m east of the Study Area. It flows into the large wetland of Shallow Lake just south of the village of the same name and then continues west to join the Sauble River. Shallow Lake has been drained, and is no longer an extant body of water. There is also a marsh that is over 500 metres to the east of the Study Area that Park Head Creek flows through.

The forest vegetation of southern Ontario has undergone considerable change since the last deglaciation. Following the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet beginning *ca.* 15,000 BP, the region was colonised first by small tundra plants, similar to the landscape north of the tree line in Ontario today (McCarthy *et al.* 2015:14; Stewart 2013; Yu 2003). Tree species like poplar, tamarack, and spruce began to establish themselves within a few hundred years, creating a “harsh forest-tundra transitional habitat” ecosystem, home to caribou, mammoth, mastodon, giant beaver, and a few other large mammal species but incapable of supporting large human populations (Stewart 2013: 26-27; Storck and Spiess 1994; Suffling *et al.* 2003:486; Yu 2003). Over the next several thousand years, this spruce parkland gradually gave way to a boreal forest dominated by jack and red pine, which in turn was succeeded by white pine boreal woodland (McCarthy *et al.* 2015:14; Stewart 2013:28). The climate was “colder and drier than present” until around 8,000 BP (O’Shea and Meadows 2009:10120; also McCarthy *et al.* 2015:15) when a “rapid increase in mean annual precipitation” across eastern North America shepherded the migration of deciduous woodland species from regions to the south (McCarthy *et al.* 2015:15; also Julig and Beaton 2015; Suffling *et al.* 2003:486).

Between 9,500 and 7,000 BP, deciduous tree species overtook boreal species to become dominant, creating woodland of a decidedly different character and one much more similar to modern conditions (Julig and Beaton 2015:54; Stewart 2013:28). Species such as sugar maple, beech, hemlock, and birch provided the preferred habitat for white-tailed deer, eastern cottontail, and important fur-bearing species such as striped skunk and muskrat (Maynard and Wilcox 1997:60; Stewart 2013:28). Today, the Bruce Peninsula is within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region, characterised by a wide variety of coniferous and deciduous tree species. The northern Peninsula is colonised by the coniferous woods of the Canadian Zone (balsam, spruce, and pine), with mixed deciduous Transition Zone woodland (white cedar, ironwood, maple, beech, spruce, *etc.*) better established towards the southern end (Bennett 1992:8; Hosie 1979:22).

While it was not until the mid- to late-1800s that the original forests of the Bruce Peninsula were accessed for the Settler timber industry, once logging began they quickly disappeared, and much of today’s woods are consequently second growth (see Fox 1952). Personal observation of the vegetation during the Stage 2 field work noted maple, ash, black walnut, butternut and black cherry growing in the southern part of the woodland. The northern part of the woodland was a former apple orchard with multiple-trunked dead and dying apple trees among younger maples, aspens and understory shrubs.

1.2.4 Lithic Sources

Sources of siliceous stone, specifically chert, for making tools were often focal areas for pre-Contact Indigenous peoples. The nearest bedrock formation which contains chert is located 10 km to the east. The Amabel Formation is Middle Silurian in age, and includes three chert bearing members - Lion’s Head, Eramosa, and Wiarton. The chert is white in colour and chalky in appearance, and tends to occur in small nodules (Eley and von Bitter 1989:21). An outcrop of Lion’s Head member chert is located further up the peninsula on the Georgian Bay side. Fossil Hill and Manitoulin Formation chert are also available elsewhere on Georgian Bay, and other cherts – including Kettle Point from the southeast Lake Huron shoreline; Detour

and Bayport cherts from Michigan; Bois Blanc Formation cherts from the Lake Huron and Lake Erie shorelines; and Lockport Formation Onondaga chert from the Niagara Escarpment near Lake Erie– would have been accessible to past peoples via well-established Great Lakes trade networks.

1.2.5 Registered Sites

FAC conducted a data request for registered archaeological sites listed in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD), within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area. Zero sites were identified within this radius. This result probably has more to do with the lack of development driven archaeological survey in the nearby area, rather than an absolute lack of archaeological sites.

1.2.6 Previous Archaeological Work

A search of the MCM archaeological report database for previous work in the vicinity of the Study Area returned zero results. Search criteria were based on Lots 22 and 23, Concession 2 South of Centre Division, and Concession 2 South of Oliphant Road,¹ Keppel Township, and on the placename “Shallow Lake.”

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Indigenous History²

Indigenous peoples have been living in southwestern Ontario since time immemorial, something that is generally not acknowledged or reflected in the archaeological practice of subdividing the past. 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 designations Pleistocene and Holocene, recognizing that these also have limitations.

Table 1: Summary of Archaeological Chronology for Southwestern Ontario

	Date Range	Environment	Geological Event	Archaeological Signatures
Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene				
Early	13,500 - 11,500 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

¹ Note that googleearth labels this concession as South of Oliphant Road, not South of Centre Division. However, Centre Division is used by Grey County.

² Aspects of this section are adapted from previous FAC reports submitted to MCM.

	Date Range	Environment	Geological Event	Archaeological Signatures
Late	11,500 - 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				
Early Woodland	3000 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 - 1650 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)				

	Date Range	Environment	Geological Event	Archaeological Signatures
	1650 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 such as lichens and sedges, with spruce and tamarack trees growing up over time (McCarthy et al. 2015; Stewart 2013; Yu 2003). The spruce parkland was home to mammoth, mastodon, stag-moose, giant beaver, caribou, arctic fox and snowshoe hare, California condors, and many other boreal species which no longer call the area home (Ellis 2013; Stewart 2013; Storck and Spiess 1994). 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. As they moved across the landscape, they often followed the shoreline of Lake Algonquin or one of the waterways that shifted across the clay plains, camping close to the water's edge: gathering nearby stones to support a portable shelter, cooking meals prepared from animals hunted, trapped, or fished that day, resharpening large fluted spear points or remaking them into smaller tools for other uses (Ellis 2013; Julig and Beaton 2015).

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 to return to on a seasonal basis. Some of these camps could have been at chert sources near Collingwood, to gather stone and prepare blanks to eventually turn into notched spear points; or at wetlands where waterfowl gathered annually to lay eggs and raise young; or river crossings where migrating herds of caribou were forced to slow down and bunch up (Ellis 2013). The most evocative example of large, seasonally-visited sites is the evidence, now submerged beneath the waters of Lake Huron, of caribou hunting structures on the Alpena-Amberley Ridge (AAR). The network of hunting blinds, drive lines, cairns, caches, stone rings, and shelters are all that remains of a landscape in which, between 10,000 and 7,000 years ago, many of those living in the Great Lakes area would gather to take advantage of a constricted area on the annual caribou migration route (Julig and Beaton 2015; Lemke and O'Shea 2015; O'Shea and Meadows 2009). While this is a good distance from the Study Area, there are few landscapes like the AAR which can be examined on a large scale archaeologically, and the identification of sites of a similar age in Bruce County can be difficult due to their small size.

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). One side effect was that access to the highest quality tool stone was no longer available to all groups (Fox 2013). Poorer quality local chert sources were sufficient for making everyday tools, but as a result the spear points and other lithic objects were never as finely made as those carried by earlier hunters (Ellis 2013; Fox 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 river beds provided new habitats for many of the fish species still found in the region today. These were caught using fish hooks made of bone or antler, or copper transported by canoe from the western end of Lake Superior (Ellis 2013; Fox 2013). Increasingly, large groups of people gathered together 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). In parts of Ontario, fish weirs built at river narrows during this period were subsequently used for thousands of years; even when no longer used to harvest fish, the weirs still served as important gathering places for ceremonies and trading (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). A surplus of food, hides, or fur could be exchanged in trade or as gifts for exotic materials, allowing copper from Lake Superior, marine shells from the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico, and finely-made Onondaga chert bifaces from the Niagara Peninsula to find their way into the hands of people living in diverse parts of eastern North America (Ellis 2013; Fox 2013). By about 3,500 years ago, favoured resource sites on the annual 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 (Woodland)

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 sea 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 (Fox 1990a).

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. Documents of the region dating back to the early 1600 "... produced by the French explorer Samuel de Champlain and Jesuit missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Francesco-Giuseppe Bressani, record that the Bruce Peninsula at that time was the home territory of the Algonquian-speaking Odawa - also known as the Cheveux relevés or Ondatauwat" (Fitzgerald 2013: 7).

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). 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. The Odawa and Ojibway subsisted primarily by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and became heavily involved in the fur trade with the French and English (Fox 1990b: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). This proclamation was meant to slow and regulate settlement within First Nations lands.

Written accounts of Indigenous settlement at the mouth of the Saugeen River (in Southampton) begin to appear in the 1820s and 30s. The Methodist missionary Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) describes visiting two camps of about 25 people in all in 1829 (FAC 2013). Another Ojibway settlement was at Newash (Nawash), present-day Owen Sound (McMullen 1997:10). By the mid-1830s, the Ojibway lands constituted the last large tract of unceded Indigenous territory in southern Ontario, but increasing Euro-Canadian settlement in the lower Great Lakes region put pressure on the British Crown to acquire the land for settler use (Surtees 1994).

In 1836, the signing of Treaty 45½ ceded Ojibwa territory south of a line drawn between the mouth of the Saugeen River and the southern tip of Owen Sound, resulting in the loss of interior hunting grounds and the

restriction (in theory) of all Nawash and Saugeen subsistence activity to the Bruce Peninsula (CIRNAC 2013; McMullen 1997:32).

After the 1836 treaty, other treaties followed in 1851 (Half-Mile Strip) for a road allowance to Owen Sound; 1854 (Saugeen Peninsula #72); 1857 (Newash village); 1861 (Colpoy's Bay); 1885 (Saugeen Fishing Islands); and 1899 (two additional road allowances through Saugeen). Saugeen Ojibway territory today consists of the communities of Saugeen, Neyaashiinigmiiing at Cape Croker, and the hunting grounds further north on the Bruce Peninsula near Tobermory.

The Study Area is within the lands covered by Treaty 72. The Study Area is within the Traditional Territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON 2015), comprising both Saugeen First Nation (Chippewas of Saugeen) and Neyaashiinigmiiing Anishinaabek (Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation). Today, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation acts as stewards of the land and waters in their traditional territory. The Saugeen Ojibway Nation is continually involved in environmental and developmental work to ensure that informed decisions are made concerning development within the territory (SON 2021). The Ojibway and their ancestors have lived in the area of what has become the town of Southampton for at least the past 3,000 years.

1.3.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement

Euro-Canadian knowledge of the Bruce Peninsula dates back to the early 1600s, when Samuel de Champlain and Jesuit missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Francesco-Giuseppe Bressani visited the nearby area with Indigenous guides. At this time, European trade goods became highly sought after by the Indigenous residents of the Peninsula, although much of the actual trade was carried out by Indigenous traders, with little direct Euro-Canadian presence in the region until the 19th century. The Bruce Peninsula and surrounding Ojibway territory became the focus of Methodist missionary work beginning in the 1830s (McMullen 1997:17; Semple 1996:169). Methodist missionaries such as Conrad van Dusen became heavily-involved with the Ojibway settlements of Newash and Saugeen, offering assistance with various tasks such as interpreters, and in correspondence with the Indian Department and other British authorities (see Enemikeese 1867; McMullen 1997).

Following the land surrenders associated with Treaty 45 1/2 (see above), the Euro-Canadian settlement of Owen Sound (then Sydenham) was laid out not far from the Ojibway winter village of Newash in 1840. Advertisements for free 50-acre plots of land in the "Queen's Bush," land surrendered under Treaty 45 1/2, were posted at immigration ports to lure new settlers, and demand quickly outstripped supply (Legate 1995:59-60). Squatters, poachers, and others were beginning to push into Ojibway land on the adjacent Nawash Reserve, and pressure from the British Crown forced the Nawash band to surrender the land in 1854 under Treaty 72.

The Treaty 72 lands were laid out in several townships, including Keppel which was surveyed in 1855 by Charles Rankin (Belden 1880: 11). There is no compilation of the surveyor's records of the vegetation for Keppel, unlike other townships in Grey County (Findlay 1973). Euro-Canadian settlement in Keppel was slow, due to the rocky nature of the land. The Historic Atlas concludes its discussion of Keppel Township in this way, "no great results can be expected very soon, as the territory generally is such as must be described as poor, and the settlers have disadvantages to contend against which the majority of those in more favoured localities know little or nothing of" (Belden 1880: 11).

The village of Shallow Lake coalesced along the South Diagonal Road, which ran from Owen Sound to Hepworth and allowed overland journeys from Owen Sound to Wiarton and the rest of the Bruce Peninsula. The road opened in 1870, with an inn being opened soon after, while a post office and store were established in 1887. Shallow Lake was incorporated as a village in 1911 (Shallow Lake United Church 2018) .

1.3.3 Lot History

The Study Area is located within *Anishnaabekiing*, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation Traditional Territory (SONTT). It is covered by the Covenant Chain and Twenty-Four Nations wampum belts and by Treaty 72 (Saugeen Peninsula Treaty).

The 1857 land patent map for Keppel Township shows that Lot 22 was deeded to John Stronach, while Lot 23 is blank (Ontario Archives 2023). John Stronach does not appear in the census of Grey County in either 1861 or 1871 (LAC 2023). Likewise, the name Stronach does not appear in Smith's Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Grey for 1865-66 (Ontario Heritage PIN 2023).

The Land Registry Abstract Index for Keppel Township is not available on-line, and the Historic Atlas (**Figure 5**) does not show any landowner information or other detail for Lots 22 or 23.

1.3.4 Summary of Historical Context

A number of resources were consulted to determine the historical archaeological potential of the Study Area and to identify any modern disturbances. Resources included historic maps, street maps, and government topographic series maps. FAC also consulted resources listed in SON's *Process and Standards* under **Appendix 9.2 Natural Heritage Sources, Appendix 9.3 Culture History Sources, Appendix 9.4 Archaeological Sources, and Appendix 9.5 Air Photos and Topographic Maps** where relevant to the Study Area, with some exceptions where those resources could not be accessed. In addition to information synthesized in proceeding sections, the following table summarizes the results:

Table 2: Summary of Historical Visual Records Examined

Title	Date	Comments
Keppel Township Land Patent Map Ontario Archives RG 1-100-0-0-1158	1857	-Lot 22, Concession 2 South of Centre Division has been deeded to John Stronach - No name associated with Lot 23
Township of Keppel <i>Historical Atlas of Grey and Bruce Counties</i> H. Belden & Co. Figure 5	1880	- No detail shown for the Study Area, - No settlement is depicted at Shallow Lake - Shallow Lake still extant
Warton, Ontario 41A11 Dept of National Defence 1 : 63,360 Figure 6	1945	- Study Area depicted as part cleared land and part wooded land - A couple of lakes (including Shallow Lake) have been drained and are marshy - No structures are depicted in the Study Area, a barn is shown at the southwest corner of the Study Area

Title	Date	Comments
Photo 445.811 <i>Southern Ontario, 1954</i> Ontario Dept. of Lands and Forests McMaster Map Library Figure 7	1954	- Western and northern portions of the Study Area are agricultural fields - The southeast corner is tree covered, and the remainder of the eastern portion has scattered trees (orchard) - A barn is visible at the southwest corner of the Study Area
Warton, Ontario 41A11 (7 th Edition), Natural Resources Canada, 1:50,000 Figure 1	2001	- Some peat extraction is noted for Shallow Lake and another former lake - Western portion of Study Area depicted as an agricultural field; the eastern portion is shown as wooded land - The barn in the southwest corner of the Study Area has been demolished and a community centre has been built on the adjacent property
Google Earth Image CNES / Airbus	Aug. 2009	-Western portion of Study Area is an agricultural field; the eastern portion is wooded land
Google Earth Image Maxar Technologies	Sept. 2017	- No change from previous aerial image
Google Earth Image CNES / Airbus	July 2019	- No change from previous aerial image
Google Earth Image CNES / Airbus	Aug. 2021	- No change from previous aerial image

The Study Area is located within an area of the Bruce Peninsula which did not see much Euro-Canadian settlement until the 1870s. The village of Shallow Lake began to form soon after a passable road was opened in 1870, and the Study Area is on the edge of this settlement. The general area is low-lying with a number of small lakes and marshes dotted around the landscape; Shallow Lake and another were drained by 1945, and some peat extraction was noted. In general the area is quite marshy.

Maps and historic aerial photos from the mid 20th century indicate that forest had grown back over eastern portion of the Study Area that had previously been devoid of trees. A barn that appears in the southwest corner of the Study Area in mid 20th century mapping and aerial photo has been demolished by 2001, probably when the adjacent community centre was built. Outside of the Study Area, strip development has taken place along Hwy 6 and to the east of the Study Area. Other than the barn, there is no evidence of an historic structure anywhere in the Study Area. The remainder of the former farmyard is located in the area now occupied by the community centre. The Study Area appears to have been mostly agricultural in nature during Settler times.

1.3.5 Historic Plaques

A search of historical plaques in Ontario did not reveal any plaque related to the history of the Study Area.

1.4 Background Research Methodology & Archaeological Potential

Information about the archaeological potential of the Study Area was gathered from various sources. The archaeological potential for pre-Contact/historic Indigenous habitation has been assessed using the data

collected from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) and environmental data collected from geological, soils, NTS topographic and Ontario maps. Historic Euro-Canadian site potential has been assessed using data from the OASD system, environmental data, from primary sources such as the Land Registry records, historic maps, 20th century mapping and aerial photography, and from secondary historic sources.

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

Based on the background research, the Study Area has high archaeological potential for Indigenous archaeological resources based on environmental factors such as the proximity to a primary watercourse and proximity to secondary water sources.

Based on the background research, the Study Area has high archaeological potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources based on the same environmental factors. Background research also indicates that the Study Area is near an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement, and it is beside an historic road.

Therefore, the Study Area has high potential for Indigenous archaeological resources and high potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources where it has not been extensively disturbed by modern activities. A property inspection was not undertaken, since the data available suggested that minimal modern disturbance has occurred within the Study Area.

2.0 STAGE 2 METHODOLOGY

Field work for Stage 2: Assessment of the Study Area was conducted between September 2022 and April 2023 in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, **Sections 2.1.1 Pedestrian Survey** and **2.1.2 Shovel Testing** (MCM 2011). The weather was suitable each day during fieldwork (see **NPD Table**). Lighting and ground conditions were excellent throughout the project. All work was recorded through photo-documentation, field notes, and mapping. **Figure 8** presents the Stage 2 methodology on a survey map provided by the proponent. Approximately 60% of the Study Area was subjected to pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, 30% was shovel tested at five metre intervals, 9% was shovel tested judgements, while the remaining 1% was visually inspected and found to have been disturbed in modern times..

Pedestrian Survey

The Study Area included a section of cultivated field comprising over one half of the Study Area. This section was subjected to pedestrian survey at a five metre interval. The field was ploughed and well weathered.

Shovel Testing

The portions of the Study Area that could not be ploughed were shovel tested at a five metre interval, except for the southern portion of the wooded area where a profusion of boulders on the ground surface meant that shovel testing could only take place in areas where soil was accessible. Shovel tests were 30 cm in diameter and extended a minimum of five centimetres into subsoil, where subsoil existed. All soils were screened through 6 mm wire mesh to aid in artifact retrieval. All artifacts that may be recovered would have been bagged by provenience (shovel test number and stratigraphic layer). All shovel test pits were backfilled and sod caps tamped down upon completion.

Additionally, FAC conducted all field work activities in line with SON's own *Process and Standards* guidance document for archaeological assessments (EO SON 2011). This document highlights the unique and often ephemeral nature of cultural heritage resources in SONTT, and the need for modified assessment strategies to address environmental conditions which differ significantly from those in other parts of the province (EO SON 2011:6-10).

The SON document recommends alternative strategies, including raking, when shovel testing is not possible, as does the MCM *Standards and Guidelines*. In this case however, the surface rocks in the southern portion of the wooded area were too large to allow raking to be employed, i.e. the rocks were boulder size, rather than cobble sized. This part of the woodland was visually inspected for deliberate rock arrangements as well as judgements shovel tested in the pockets where soil was accessible.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Documentary Record for Stage 2

Field notes	- FAC 2022 Book 4, and in this report
Field photographs, digital	- see List of Plates in the Table of Contents
Maps based on field work	- Field maps and in this report

The Stage 2: Assessment did not result in the identification of any artifacts or archaeological features.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

At the start of Stage 2 fieldwork, some changes were noted to the ploughed field and its margins. One rock clearance wall³ separating two fields had been recently removed, and the two fields had been joined into one. The former clearance wall area had been ploughed and its ground surface visibility was good (**Plate 6**, compare **Figure 2** and the photo arrow for **Plate 6** on **Figure 8**). In an aerial photograph from 2021, the uncultivated southwest edge of the field (**Figure 2**), had been ploughed sometime prior to the visual assessment, and it was acceptable for pedestrian survey (**Plate 3**). A mound of debris was noted adjacent to this newly ploughed area, and this debris mound was in the location of the barn depicted on the 1945 topographic map (**Figure 6**) and the 1954 aerial view (**Figure 7**). As noted above, this barn seems to have been demolished during the construction of the community centre and the mound of debris is all that remains. This small corner of the Study Area has had its archaeological potential reduced to low and it was not further assessed (**Figure 8**).

The ploughed field was subjected to pedestrian survey at five metre intervals and nothing was found. (**Plates 1, 3-6**). The field was quite level and visibility of the surface was excellent.

In the wooded area, shovel testing was employed as a strategy, along with visual inspection of the ground surface. The southern part of the woods featured numerous boulders (**Plates 7 and 10**), at times forming a boulder pavement (**Plate 8**). The density of boulders meant that judgemental shovel testing had to be employed where pockets of soil were present, and also that alternative methods such as raking the forest floor were not viable. Soils were a dark brown silt, and were often very shallow, ranging from 5 cm to 18 cm deep (**Plate 9**). Most shovel test pits in the wooded area had only one lot, the silt topsoil, with a layer of cobbles below. Subsoil was very rarely encountered, and when it was it was a thin layer of medium brown silt, often resting on cobbles.

Boulders were still present in the more northerly parts of the wooded area, although not so common as to impede shovel testing on a five metre grid (**Plates 11-15**). Soils in the northern part of the woods were similar to that described above, often shallow and frequently with only topsoil over a bed of cobbles. Stone clearance walls were found crossing the northern part of the woods and forming the boundary between the cleared field and the wooded area (See the background of **Plate 14**).

The tree species were noted during Stage 2 fieldwork, including maple, ash, black walnut, butternut and black cherry among the boulders in the southern part of the woodland. The northern part of the woodland was a former apple orchard with multiple-trunked dead and dying apple trees among younger maples, aspens and understory shrubs.

No artifacts or sites were found during the shovel testing of the wooded portion of the Study Area.

³Clearance rock walls were created as long linear features from clearing the agricultural lands of boulders and cobbles, creating individual fields, or laneways throughout a farm. Clearance walls were noted from aerials in the agricultural fields and noted during fieldwork in the eastern portion of the Study Area in the woods.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 analysis determined that the Study Area had archaeological potential for both Indigenous and historic sites due to the proximity of Park Head Creek and various marshes, and in the case of historic sites these same environmental factors, plus the proximity to the historic road and settlement of Shallow Lake.

Stage 2 field work determined that a small corner of the Study Area had low archaeological potential due to a debris mound from a barn that had been demolished towards the end of the 20th century. The ploughed fields were subjected to pedestrian survey and nothing was found. The wooded area was subjected to shovel testing and visual inspection, and nothing was found. The entire Study Area has been adequately assessed.

Therefore, FAC recommends the following:

- 1) that the Study Area as indicated on **Figures 9-10** has been adequately assessed, and since nothing having Cultural Heritage Value or Interest was found (ie. no artifacts or sites), no further archaeological work is required.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Standard 1

- 1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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.
- 2) 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*.
- 3) 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*.

- 4) 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 (416 212-7499).

Standard 2

- 1) 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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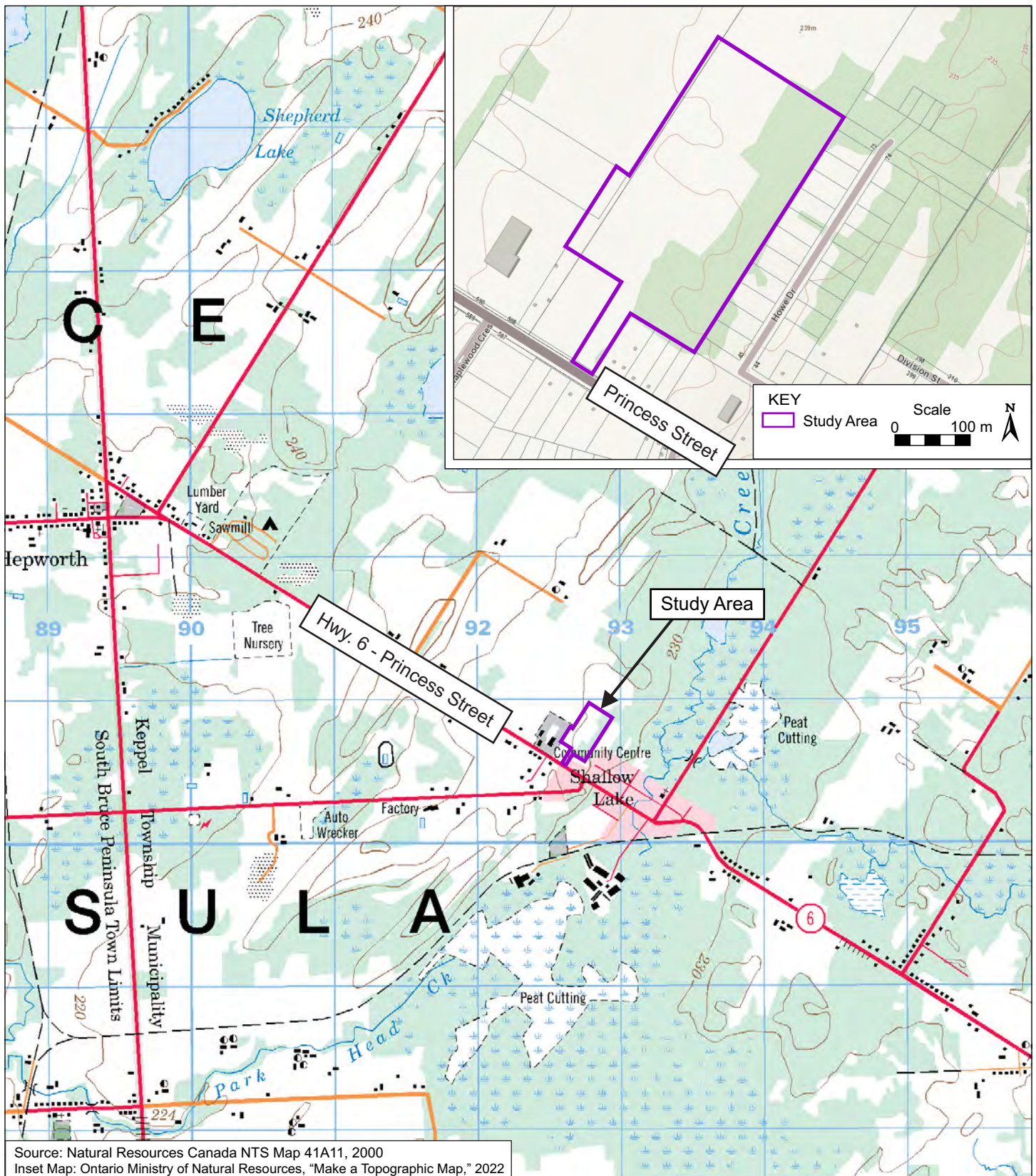
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 FAC Date: 30/06/22 Designer: JM	KEY  Study Area Scale 0 2 km N	548 PRINCESS STREET, SHALLOW LAKE TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS Archaeological Stage 1-2: Background Study & Assessment Figure 1: Study Area Location and Topographic Map
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FAC

Date: 29/06/22

Designer: JM

KEY

 Study Area

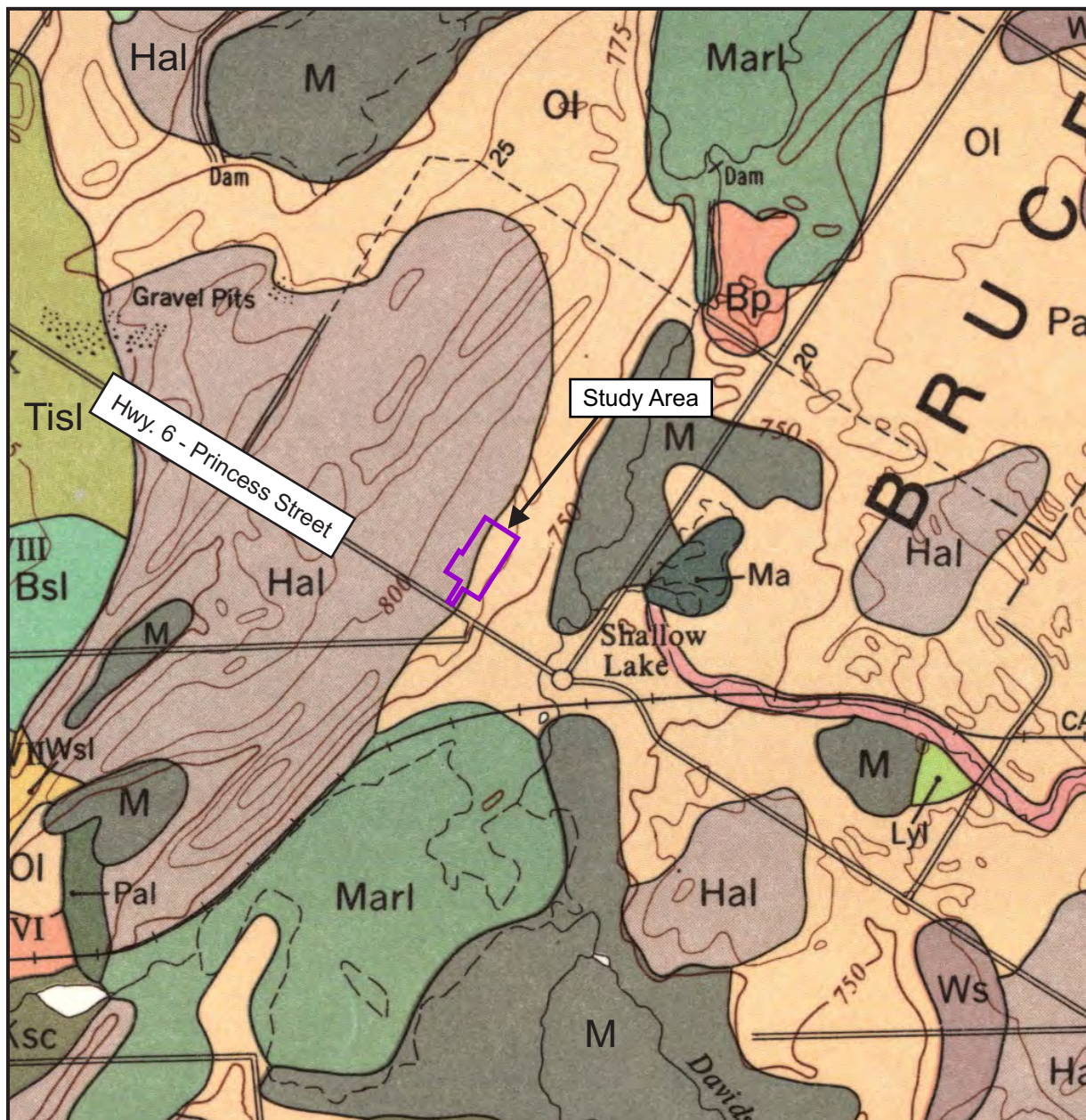
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Scale
0  100 m

548 PRINCESS STREET, SHALLOW LAKE
TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1-2: Background Study
& Assessment

Figure 2: Aerial View



KEY

- Bsl – Brady sandy loam
- Bp – Breyden land type
- Hal – Harkaway loam
- Lyl – Lily loam

- Ol – Osprey loam
- Tisl – Tioga sandy loam
- Marl – Alluvial marl deposit
- Ma – Marsh
- M – Organic muck soil
- B.L. – Bottom Land

Source: Soil Survey of Grey County, Gillespie and Richards, 1954



FAC

Date: 30/06/22
Designer: JM

KEY

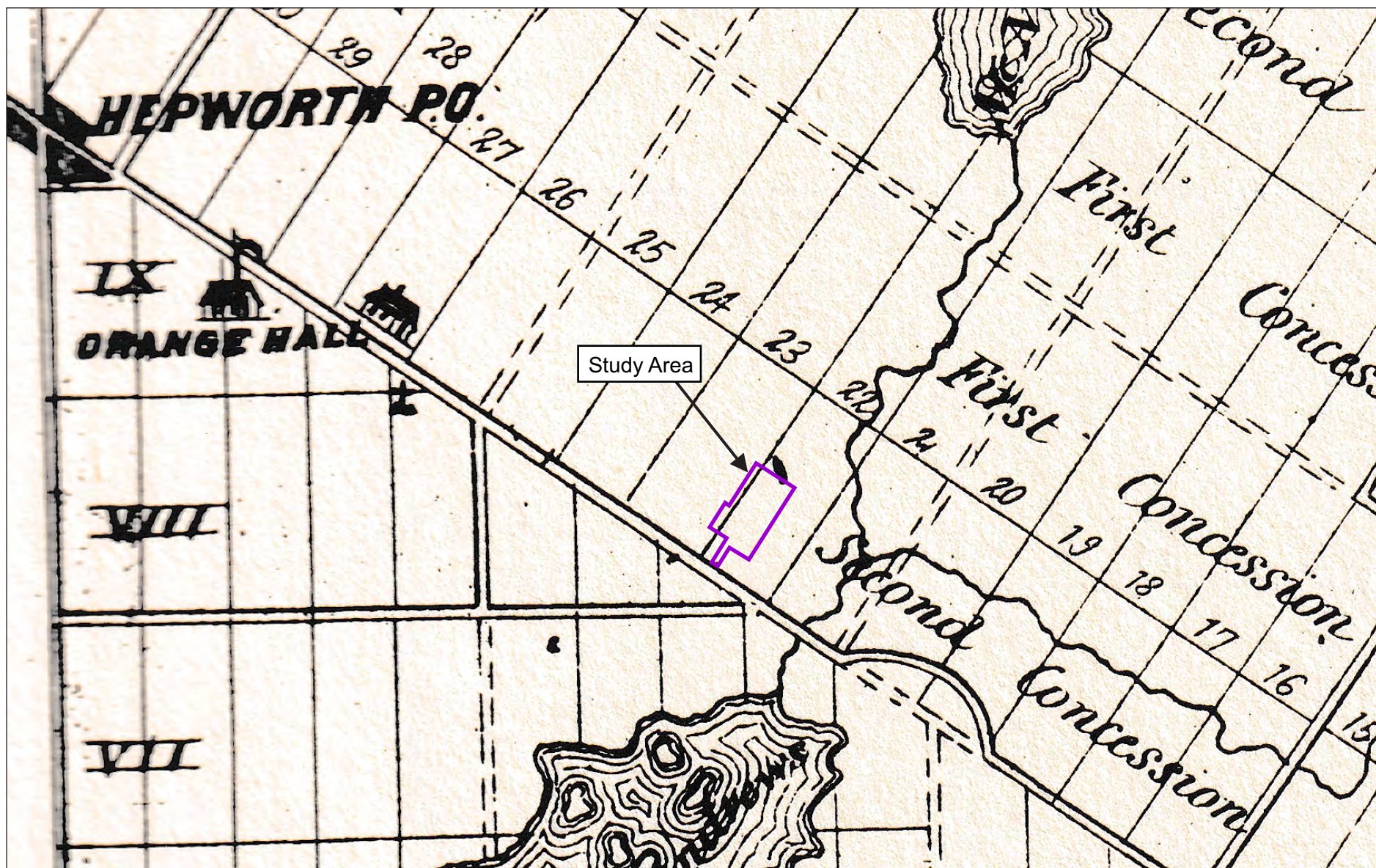
- Study Area



Scale
0 1 km

548 PRINCESS STREET, SHALLOW LAKE
TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1-2: Background Study
& Assessment

Figure 4: Soils in the Vicinity of the Study Area



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Designer: JM

KEY

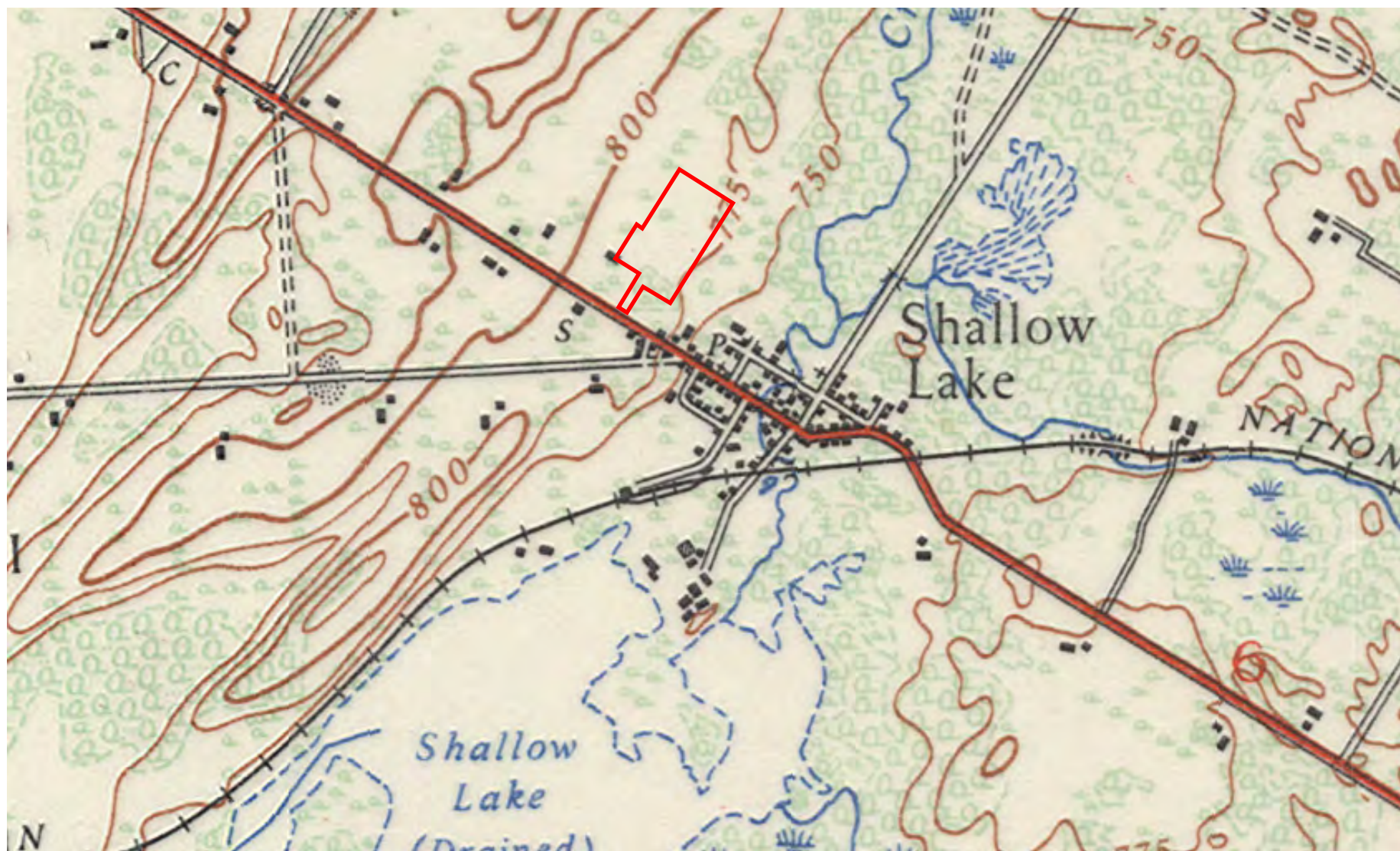
 Study Area



Scale
0  1 km

548 PRINCESS STREET, SHALLOW LAKE
TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1-2: Background Study
& Assessment

Figure 5: *Illustrated Atlas of Grey and Bruce
Counties*, H. Belden & Co. 1880



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KEY

Study Area

Source: NTS map 41A11 Wiarton, 1945

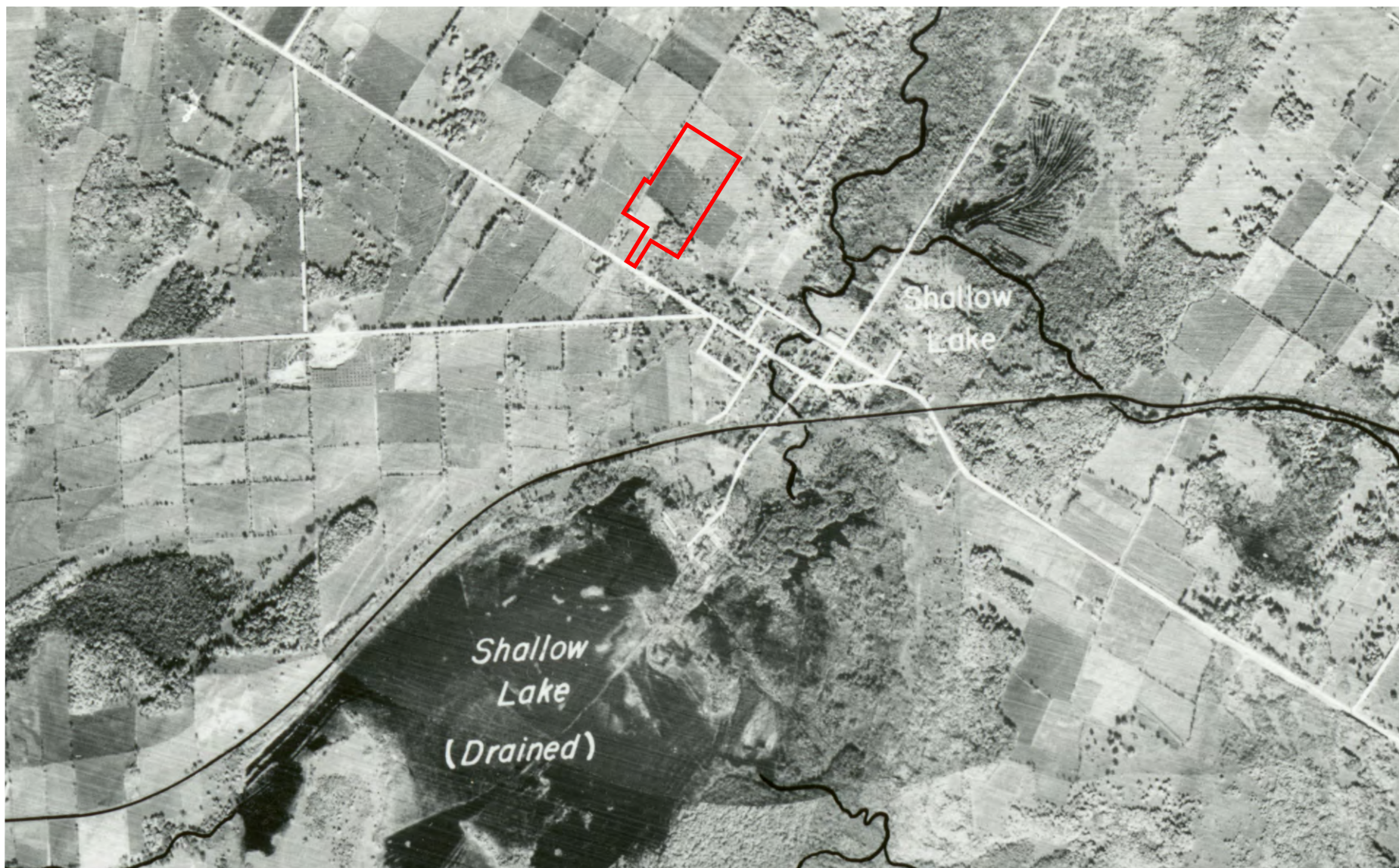


Scale

0 500 m

548 PRINCESS STREET, SHALLOW LAKE
TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1-2: Background Study
& Assessment

Figure 6: 1945 Topographic Map



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KEY

 Study Area



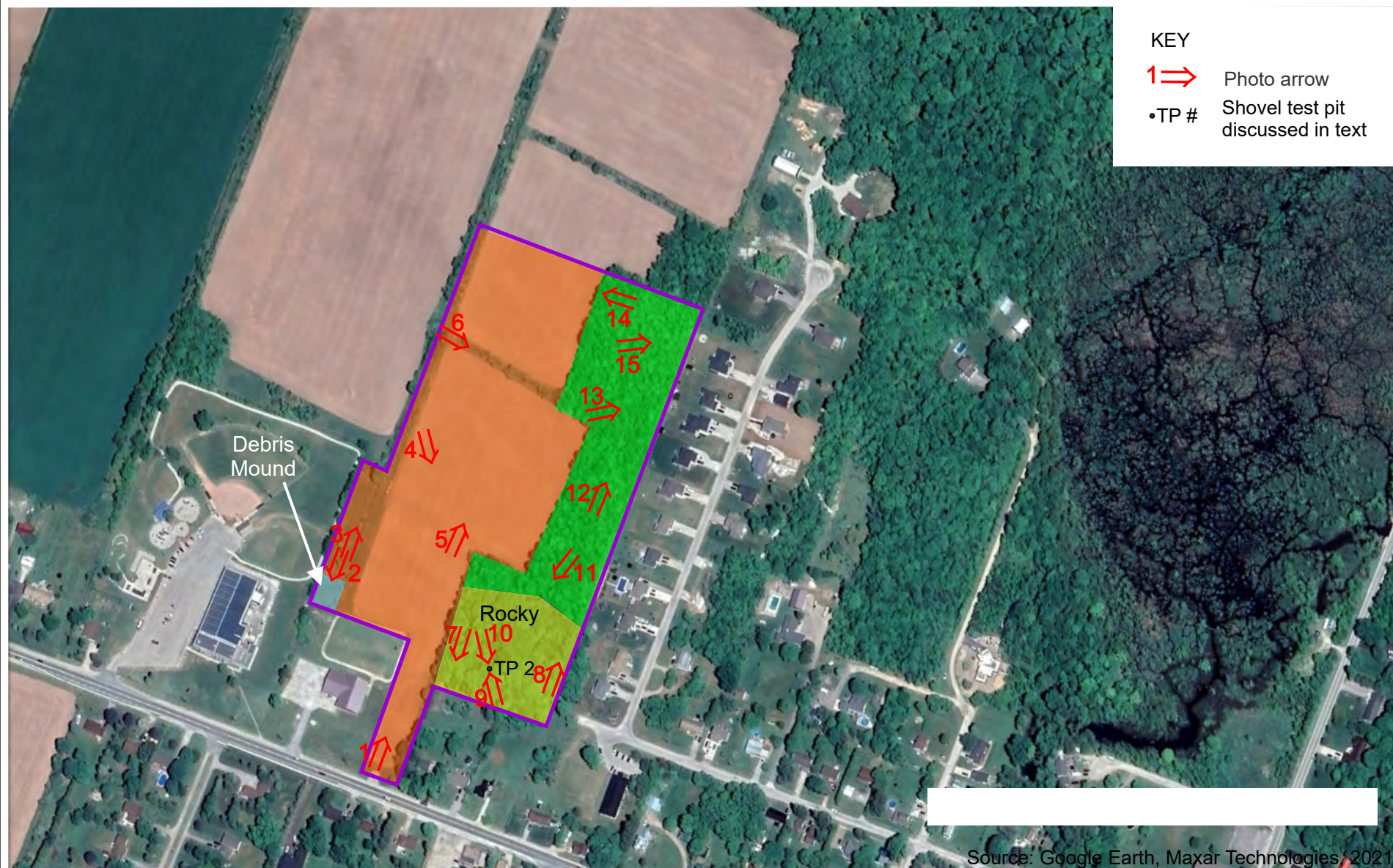
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Source: McMaster University Map Library, photo 445.811

548 PRINCESS STREET, SHALLOW LAKE
TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1-2: Background Study
& Assessment

Figure 7: 1954 Aerial View



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Date: 21/07/23

Designer: JM

KEY

Study Area

Pedestrian Survey @ 5 m intervals

Shovel Testing @ 5 m intervals

Judgemental Shovel Testing

Modern Disturbance, Potential Reduced to Low, Not Assessed



Scale

0 100 m

548 PRINCESS STREET, SHALLOW LAKE
TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1-2: Background Study
& Assessment

Figure 8: Stage 2 Methodology



Source: Google Earth, Maxar Technologies, 2021



FAC

Date: 21/07/23

Designer: JM

KEY

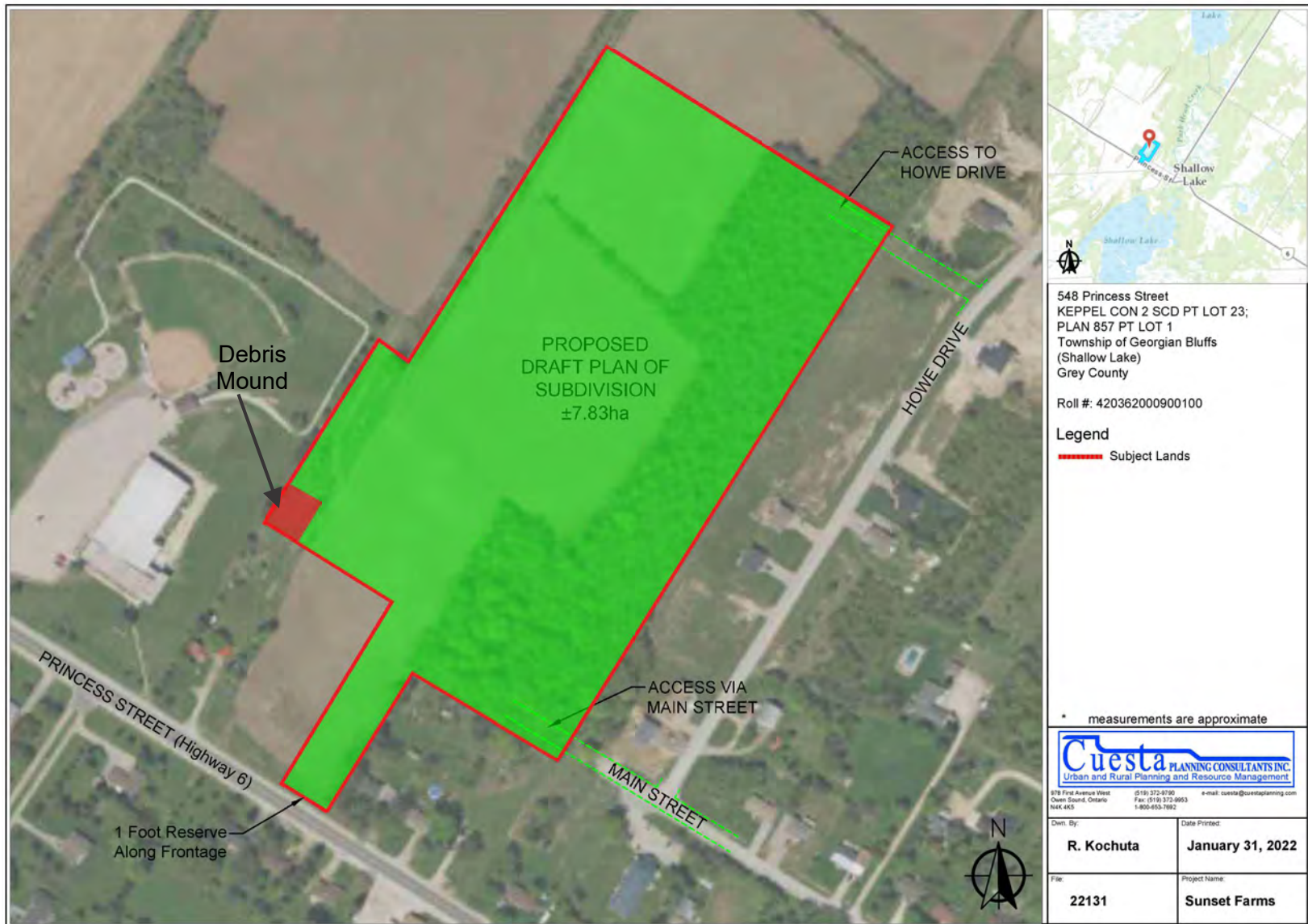
- Study Area
- Adequately Assessed, Nothing Found
- Modern Disturbance, Potential Reduced to Low, Not Assessed



Scale
0 100 m

548 PRINCESS STREET, SHALLOW LAKE
TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1-2: Background Study
& Assessment

Figure 9: Recommendations from Stage 2



Plan provided by proponent



FAC

Date: 25/07/22

Designer: JM

KEY

- Study Area
- Adequately Assessed, Nothing Found
- Modern Disturbance, Potential Reduced to Low, Not Assessed



Scale
0 100 m

**548 PRINCESS STREET, SHALLOW LAKE
TOWNSHIP OF GEORGIAN BLUFFS
Archaeological Stage 1-2: Background Study
& Assessment**

**Figure 10: Recommendations from Stage 2
on Development Plan**



Plate 1: Pedestrian survey at the south end of the Study Area. The private gymnasium is at the left outside the Study Area, facing NE (Photo 2414).



Plate 2: Debris mound from demolished barn, this area has had its archaeological potential reduced to low, facing SW (Photo 2423).



Plate 3: Field conditions north of debris mound, this area was subjected to pedestrian survey, facing NE (Photo 2424).



Plate 4: Looking across the ploughed field, facing S (Photo 2429).



Plate 5: Pedestrian survey, facing NE (Photo 2431).



Plate 6: Field conditions where the clearance rock wall and hedgerow have been recently removed. This area was subjected to pedestrian survey, facing SE (Photo 2439).



Plate 7: Judgemental shovel testing among the boulders in the wooded area, facing SW (Photo 3344). (Photo 1334).



Plate 8: Bouldery ground on east side of Study Area, this was shovel tested where pockets of soil were found to exist, facing NE (Photo 3355).



Plate 9: TP 2 showing silt loam topsoil over a cobble layer, facing N (Photo 3346).



Plate 10: Context of TP 2, facing S (Photo 3348).



Plate 11: Shovel testing in wooded area, facing SW (Photo 3358).



Plate 12: Shovel testing in wooded area, facing NE (Photo 3360).



Plate 13: Shovel testing in wooded area, facing E (Photo 3378).



Plate 14: Shovel testing in wooded area, note the clearance rock wall in the background facing NW (Photo 3376).



Plate 15: Shovel testing in wooded area, facing E (Photo 3378).