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Aug 21, 2015

T. Keith Powers (P052)
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**RE: RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports:
Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological
Assessment for 3195 East Bayshore Road, Part of Lots 7, 53 and 54, Registered
Plan 838, City of Owen Sound, County of Grey", Dated Aug 10, 2015, Filed with
MTCS Toronto Office on N/A, MTCS Project Information Form Number P052-0578-
2014, MTCS File Number 0003550**

Dear Mr. Powers:

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18 has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.¹

Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to ArchaeologyReports@Ontario.ca.

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Trevor Heathers, Northridge Property Management Inc.
Ann Balaban, Planning & Heritage, City of Owen Sound

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**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for
3195 East Bayshore Road, Part of Lots 7, 53 and 54,
Registered Plan 838,
City of Owen Sound, County of Grey**



Prepared by

Licensee: Keith Powers
Archaeological Consulting Licence P052
Project Information Number P052-0578-2014

THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.

Original Report
Report Dated: July 27, 2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for 3195 East Bayshore Road, Part of Lots 7, 53 and 54, Registered Plan 838, City of Owen Sound, County of Grey, Ontario. The proponent is seeking an Official Plan Amendment and Zoning By-law Amendment for a property known as the “RCA Site”. The proponent is proposing to convert the Site to a “Residential” designation to provide for the development of a residential neighbourhood. The preliminary development concept includes freehold single-detached and townhouse lots as well as a condominium townhouse block, oriented around a central green space connecting the community to the waterfront. The archaeological assessment is required as part of the development application process. The subject property is approximately 15.5 hectares (38.3 acres) in size.

A Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted to provide information about the property’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition in order to evaluate and document in detail the property’s archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey. A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The characteristics of the property dictated that the Stage 2 survey be conducted by test pit survey.

The Stage 1 background study found that the subject property exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and concluded that the property requires a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 property assessment, which consisted of a systematic test pit survey, did not result in the identification of archaeological resources. The report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
Table of Contents	ii
Project Personnel	iii
1.0 Project Context	1
1.1 Development Context	1
1.2 Historical Context	2
1.3 Archaeological Context	3
2.0 Field Methods	6
3.0 Record of Finds	8
4.0 Analysis and Conclusions	8
5.0 Recommendations	8
6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation	9
7.0 Bibliography and Sources	10
8.0 Images	11
9.0 Maps	18

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project/Field Director:	Mr. T. Keith Powers (P052)
Field Archaeologists	Mr. T. Keith Powers Mr. Sam Felipe Mr. John Ellis Mr. Jimmy Cho
Report Preparation:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly (R149)
Graphics	Mrs. Karen Powers

INTRODUCTION

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS). All licensees are to file a report with the MTCS containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MTCS is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. *The Archaeologists Inc.* confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions an archaeological license.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT (Section 7.5.5)

This section of the report will provide the context for the archaeological fieldwork, including the development, historical and archaeological context.

1.1 Development Context (Section 7.5.6, Standards 1-3)

Section 7.5.6, Standard 1

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for 3195 East Bayshore Road, Part of Lots 7, 53 and 54, Registered Plan 838, City of Owen Sound, County of Grey, Ontario. The proponent is seeking an Official Plan Amendment and Zoning By-law Amendment for a property known as the “RCA Site”. The proponent is proposing to convert the Site to a “Residential” designation to provide for the development of a residential neighbourhood. The preliminary development concept includes freehold single-detached and townhouse lots as well as a condominium townhouse block, oriented around a central green space connecting the community to the waterfront. The archaeological assessment is required as part of the development application process. The subject property is approximately 15.5 hectares (38.3 acres) in size.

Section 7.5.6, Standard 2

There is no additional development-related information relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork strategy or recommendations made in the report.

Section 7.5.6, Standard 3

Permission to access the study area was given by the landowner and their representative. However, no property inspection was undertaken.

1.2 Historical Context (Section 7.5.7, Standards 1-2)

Section 7.5.7, Standard 1

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted in order to document the property archaeological and land use history and present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist.

Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases, resource areas, (including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry), areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, 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, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as 'disturbed' or 'disturbance', and may include: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.

The background study determined that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential for the subject property.

- the subject property is located less than 100 metres from Georgian Bay
- The property is located within 100 metres of a historic transportation route

According to the 1880 Illustrated historical atlas of the counties of Grey & Bruce, Ont. Ingersoll: Union Publishing Co., there are no structures depicted within the subject property. The Atlas does not provide lot or concession numbers or names of owners as the subject property lay within the municipal boundaries of Owen Sound. The subject property is located in the Township of Sydenham and within part of Lots 7, 53 and 54 of Registered Plan 838, City of Owen Sound.

Although no structures are depicted within the property according to the Atlas, the subject property is immediately adjacent to a historic transportation route (i.e. East Bayshore Road). A review of the development map site plan and recent aerial photography, indicates that portions of the subject property exhibit no or low archaeological potential due to previous deep land alterations. More specifically, the existing industrial/commercial structures and their associated driveways and parking areas are considered disturbed and of low archaeological potential. However, some of the associated grassed and treed areas do not exhibit clear evidence of deep soil alterations. Therefore archaeological potential exists for these portions of the subject property.

In summary, the Stage 1 background study indicates that there is potential for the recovery of pre-contact and post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the subject property. As it cannot be clearly demonstrated through the background study that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of the area, archaeological potential is not removed. There are areas within the subject property that have the potential for the recovery of archaeological resources.

Section 7.5.7, Standard 2

The Stage 2 property assessment of the subject property will employ the strategy of test pit survey, following the standards listed in Section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This is the appropriate strategy based on Stage 1 background study. To our knowledge there are no other reports containing relevant background information related to this development project.

1.3 Archaeological Context (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7)

Section 7.5.8, Standard 1

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), an inventory of the documented archaeological record in Ontario. Information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area was obtained from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport archaeological sites database. According to MTCS, although there are no registered sites within the subject property or within a one-kilometer radius of the property.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 2

The subject property is located along the eastern shore of Georgian Bay within the City of Owen Sound. The property is municipally known as 3195 East Bayshore Road. It is bound by East Bayshore Road to the west, 32nd Street East to the north and 9th Avenue East to the east. The southern boundary is defined by Kenny Drain, a storm water drain. The property is generally flat with a pronounced downward slope on the western side towards Georgian Bay as well as an upward slope along the southern boundary. The property contains light vegetation throughout the property aside from a deciduous and coniferous successional growth woodlot located in the southwest corner. The property is currently occupied by a building, known as the RCA Plant, and a telecommunications former cabinet manufacturing facility for RCA radios. Today, the building is

primarily used for warehousing. There are a few tenants on-site including Harbour Self Storage, a fitness a training centre and a dance/gymnastics studio. In addition to the industrial building, in 2012 a small portion of the property was leased and tower was constructed. Parking is provided by a large surface lot surrounding the building. While the building continues to be used for warehousing and services, the building is generally out of date and does not meet the requirements of a modern industrial facility. The facility was constructed in the 1970's and is a relic of the branch plant economy.

The Site is currently designated as "Industrial" in the City of Owen Sound Official Plan. The owner of the Site, Northridge Property Management, is proposing to convert the Site to a "Residential" designation to provide for the development of a residential neighbourhood. The preliminary development concept includes freehold single-detached and townhouse lots as well as a condominium townhouse block, oriented around a central green space connecting the community to the waterfront.

The subject property is located in the shale plains of the Cape Rich Steps physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:126-127). They are described as "the upland between two river valleys leading to the master stream that flowed down the Georgian Bay depression. From the water's edge the land rises 500 feet in a series of five steps. The first two are the work of Lake Nipissing and Lake Algonquin, and are narrow terraces near the shore of Georgian Bay. Above the Algonquin level the next "tread" is a broad gentle slope leading up to the edge of the Manitoulin Formation. It is based on red shale and there is very little glacial till on it apart from the few drumlins around Annan. Dolostone of the Manitoulin Formation overlies the red shale on a mesa-like remnant standing 100 feet a.s.l., situated halfway between Cape Rich and Meaford in concessions VIII and IX of St. Vincent Township. A narrow saddle of red shale separates this tableland from a shelf of similar dolostone, around the upper cap of the Amabel Formation. A small, low mesa of the Manitoulin Formation lies north of Johnson, on the Owen Sound side. The upper step may be recognized as the brow of the Niagara Escarpment in this section. The two lower terraces are cut in shale and are strewn with boulders or gravel beaches. The ancient lake benches south of Cape Rich must be considered as part of the Georgian Bay apple belt, although since 1943 this land has been part of a military reserve. The red clay soil which comprises the greater part of the area may be appraised by the fact that much of it was in grass before 1943 and used only for hay and pasture. The shallow soil on the dolostone is best used for pasture or forest. There is some good land on the drumlins" (Chapman and Putnam 1984:126-127).

Section 7.5.8, Standard 3

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork of the subject property was undertaken on September 15, 2015. The weather was overcast and mild with occasional light rain showers.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 4

No previous archaeological fieldwork has taken place within the limits of the project area. The Archaeologists Inc. is unaware of any previous archaeological fieldwork carried out immediately adjacent to the project area.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 5

We are unaware of previous findings and recommendations relevant to the current stage of work.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 6

There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 7

There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report.

2.0 FIELD METHODS (Section 7.8.1, Standards 1-3)

This section of the report addresses Section 7.8.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. It does not address Section 7.7.2 because no property inspection was done as a separate Stage 1.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 1

Portions of the property were not surveyed because of features of no or low archaeological potential due to previous disturbances. These disturbed areas, as discussed above, included the existing residential and commercial structures and their associated driveways. There are no other exemptions.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 2

As relevant, we provide detailed and explicit descriptions addressing Standards 2a and b.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 2a - The general standards for property survey under Section 2.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists were addressed as follows:

- Section 2.1, S1 – All of the subject property was assessed and surveyed (excluding the above noted exemptions), include lands immediately adjacent to built structures.
- Section 2.1, S2a (land of no or low potential due to physical features such as permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes) – n/a
- Section 2.1, S2b (no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations) – As noted above, those areas including the existing industrial structures and their associated driveways and parking areas, were not surveyed as they were assessed as disturbed.
- Section 2.1, S2c (lands recommended not to require Stage 2 assessment by a previous Stage 1 report where the ministry has accepted that Stage 1 into the register) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2d (lands designated for forest management activity w/o potential for impacts to archaeological sites, as determined through Stage 1 forest management plans process) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2e (lands formally prohibited from alterations) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2f (lands confirmed to be transferred to a public land holding body, etc) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S3 - The Stage 2 survey was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility of features.
- Section 2.1, S4 - No GPS recordings were taken as no artifacts were found during the Stage 2 assessment.
- Section 2.1, S5 - All field activities were mapped in reference to either fixed landmarks, survey stakes and development markers as appropriate. See report section *9.0 Maps*.

- Section 2.1, S6 - See report section 8.0 *Images* for photo documentation of examples of field conditions encountered.
- Section 2.1, S7 - n/a

Section 7.8.1, Standard 2b -The subject property was subject to a systematic test pit survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property, except for those portions assessed as disturbed, as noted above. Disturbed areas were judgmentally test pitted (when possible) to confirm disturbance. The existing building footprints and areas of gravel and asphalt were not surveyed.

The test pit survey of the property followed the standards within Section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Test pit survey was only conducted where ploughing was not possible or viable, as per Standard 1. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres and to within one metre of built structures, when present, or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter. Each test pit was excavated by hand, into the first five cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted. Soils were screened through 6mm mesh. All test pits were backfilled.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 2c - All areas of the subject property exhibiting moderate to high archaeological potential were surveyed at five metre intervals.

Section 7.8.1, Standard 3

A total of 35% of the subject property was subject to a systematic test pit survey at 5 metre intervals. The remaining 65% was assessed as disturbed and was judgmentally test pitted (where possible) to confirm disturbance.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS (Section 7.8.2, Standards 1-3)

This section documents all finds discovered as a result of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property.

Section 7.8.2, Standard 1

No archaeological resources or sites were identified in the Stage 2.

Section 7.8.2, Standard 2

An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field is provided in Table 2.

Document Type	Description
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This report constitutes the field notes for this project
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 18 digital photographs
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Figures in this report represent all of the maps generated in the field.

Section 7.8.2, Standard 3

Information detailing exact site locations on the property is not submitted because no sites or archaeological resources were identified in the Stage 2 assessment.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS (Section 7.8.3, Standards 1-2)

Section 7.8.3, Standard 1

No archaeological sites were identified. Standard 2 is not addressed because no sites were identified.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Section 7.8.4, Standards 1-3)

Section 7.8.4, Standard 1

This standard is not applicable as no sites were identified.

Section 7.8.4, Standard 2

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

Section 7.8.4, Standard 3

The Stage 2 survey did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts and it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION (Section 7.5.9, Standards 1-2)

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

Not applicable

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES (Section 7.5.10, Standards 1)

Belden & Co.

1880 Illustrated historical atlas of the counties of Grey & Bruce, Ont. Ingersoll:
Union Publishing Co.

Chapman, L.J. and F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey
Special Volume 2.* Toronto: Government of Ontario, Ministry of Natural
Resources.

Ministry of Tourism and Culture

2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

8.0 IMAGES (Sections 7.5.11, 7.8.5)



Plate 1: Shows disturbed area.



Plate 2: Shows existing building footprint and disturbed areas.



Plate 3: Shows area of disturbance.



Plate 4: Close up showing disturbance. Note gravel fill and lack of topsoils.



Plate 5: Shows existing building footprint and disturbed area.



Plate 6: Shows disturbances.



Plate 7: Shows disturbed areas.



Plate 8: Shows disturbed areas.



Plate 9: Shows conditions for test pit survey.



Plate 10: Shows conditions for test pit survey.



Plate 11: Shows disturbed areas.



Plate 12: Shows disturbed test pit profile.

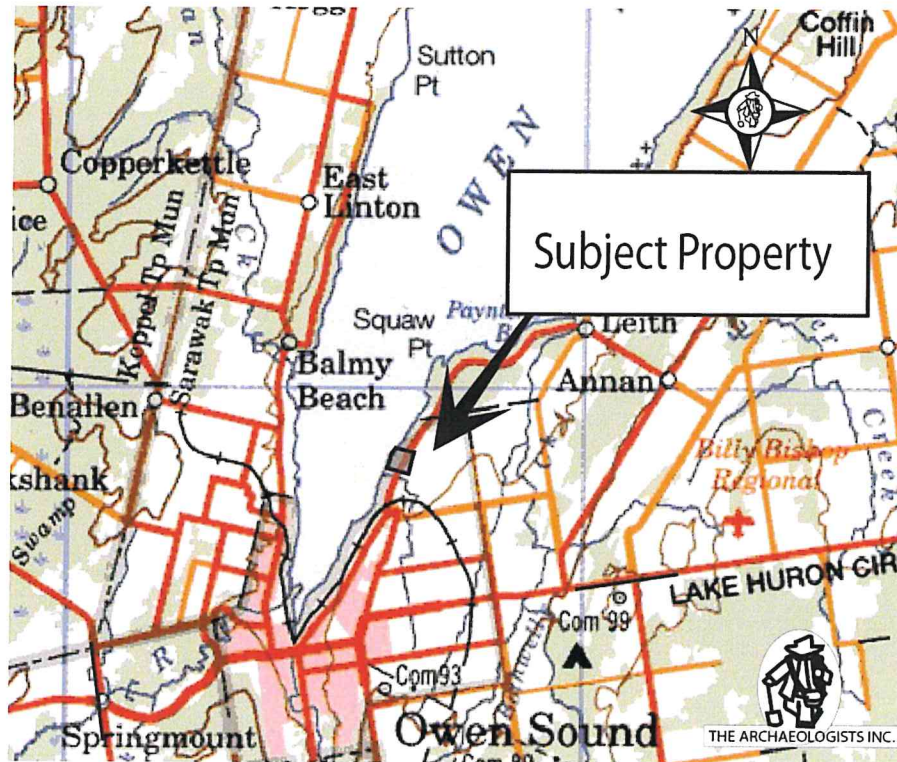


Plate 13: Shows disturbed area.

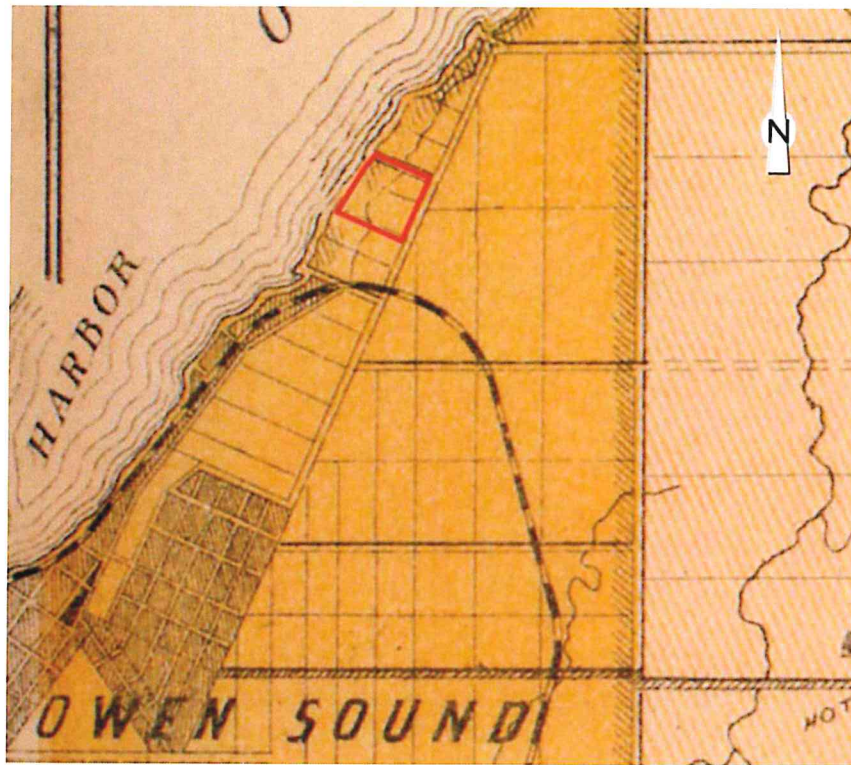


Plate 14: Shows disturbed test pit profile.

9.0 MAPS (Section 7.5.12, 7.8.6)



Map 1: General location of subject property.



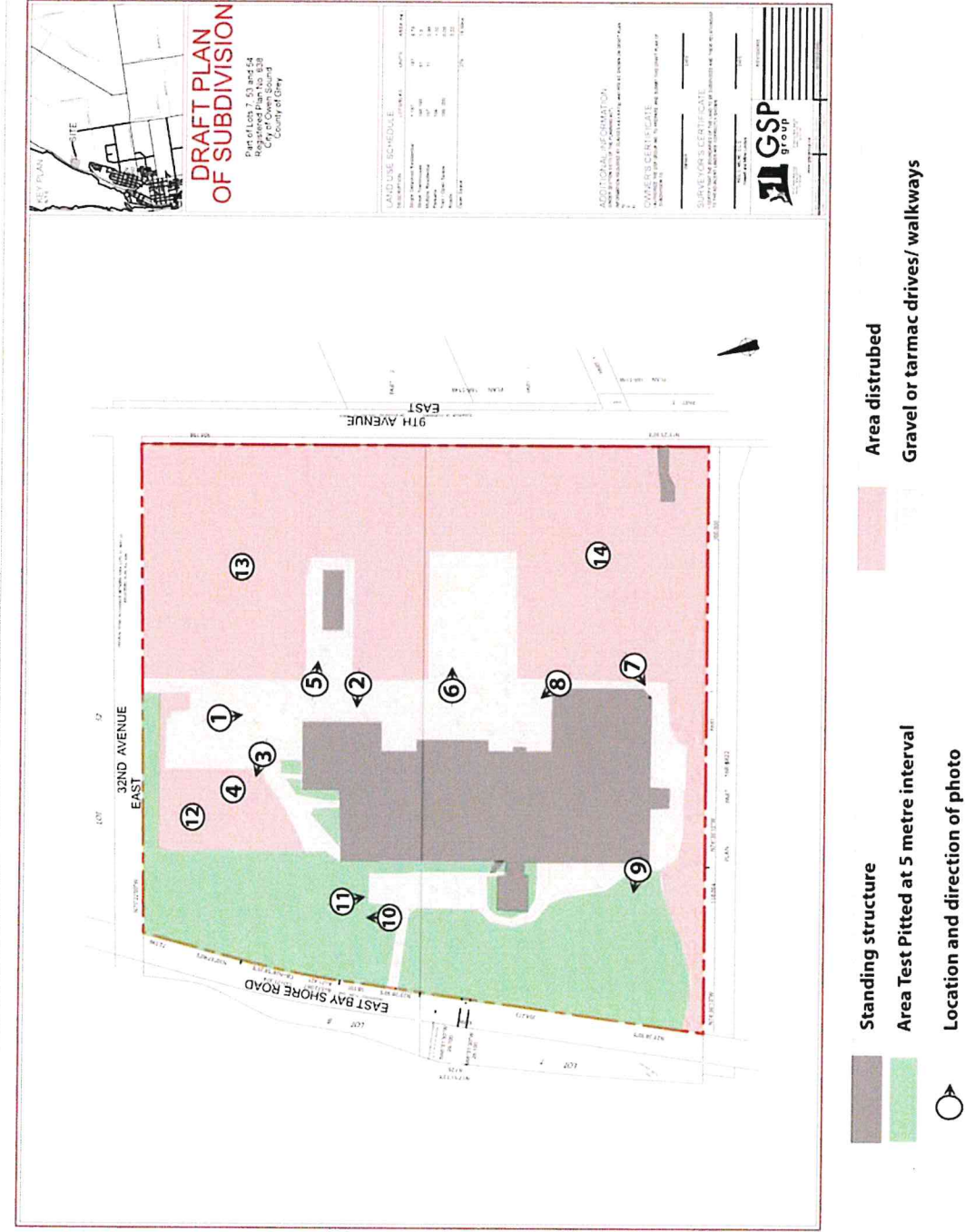
Map 2: Subject property overlaid on 1880 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Grey County.



Map 3: Limits of subject property overlaid on recent Google Maps aerial imagery (Google 2015).



Map 4: Aerial photograph provided by proponent.



Map 6: Results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

