

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Downtown River Precinct
City of Owen Sound
County of Grey, Ontario**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

GM BluePlan Engineering Limited
1260 – 2nd Avenue East
Owen Sound, ON N4K 2J3

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City of Owen Sound
County of Grey, Ontario**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by GM BluePlan Engineering Limited to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Downtown River Precinct Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. This project considers revitalization of the downtown area along the Sydenham River by improving and reconfiguring parking and a one-way traffic flow loop. The Study Area is located within the existing right-of-ways on 1st Avenue West and 1st Avenue East between 8th Street and 10th Street in the City of Owen Sound.

The Stage 1 background study determined that no previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The Study Area contains the property that is considered to be the location of the first log church, Little Zion, associated with the British Methodist Episcopal Church congregation circa 1851. This property will require Stage 2 survey to identify any deeply buried archaeological resources associated with the Little Zion church. The property inspection determined that other parts of the Study Area also retain archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment.

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. Part of the Study Area retains potential for deeply buried archaeological resources associated with the location of the first log church Little Zion associated with the early British Methodist Episcopal Church congregation circa 1851. These lands should be subject to Stage 2 assessment by mechanical trenching at a maximum of 10 metre intervals within the areas of impact.
2. Parts of the Study Area retain archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit survey at a 5 m intervals prior to any proposed impacts to the property;
3. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance or slopes in excess of 20 degrees. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
4. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by GM BluePlan Engineering Limited to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Downtown River Precinct Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. This project considers revitalization of the downtown area along the Sydenham River by improving and reconfiguring parking and a one-way traffic flow loop. The Study Area is located within the existing right-of-ways on 1st Avenue West and 1st Avenue East between 8th Street and 10th Street in the City of Owen Sound (Figure 1).

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990, as amended in 2009) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS).

In the S & G, Section 1, the objectives of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment are discussed as follows:

- To provide information about the history, current land conditions, geography, and previous archaeological fieldwork of the Study Area;
- To evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the Study Area that can be used, if necessary, to support recommendations for Stage 2 archaeological assessment for all or parts of the Study Area; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment, if necessary.

This report describes the Stage 1 archaeological assessment that was conducted for this project and is organized as follows: Section 1.0 summarizes the background study that was conducted to provide the historical and archaeological contexts for the project Study Area; Section 2.0 addresses the field methods used for the property inspection that was undertaken to document its general environment, current land use history and conditions of the Study Area; Section 3.0 analyses the characteristics of the project Study Area and evaluates its archaeological potential; Section 4.0 provides recommendations for the next assessment steps; and the remaining sections contain other report information that is required by the S & G, e.g., advice on compliance with legislation, works cited, mapping and photo-documentation.

1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act*, RSO (1990) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted in accordance with the Municipal Engineers' Association document *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (2000 as amended in 2007, 2011 and 2015).

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was granted by GM BluePlan Engineering Limited on October 26 2016.



1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section, according to the S & G, Section 7.5.7, Standard 1, is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history and any other relevant historical information pertaining to the Study Area. A summary is first presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the Study Area. This is then followed by a review of the historical Euro-Canadian settlement history.

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990, 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. Exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). It is also during this period that maize was first introduced into southern Ontario, though it would have only supplemented people's diet (Birch and Williamson 2013:13–15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter.

By approximately 1,000 BP until approximately 300 BP, lifeways become more similar to that described in early historical documents. Populations in the study area are generally thought to have been Algonquian-speaking. Subsistence and settlement patterns appear at first to be relatively unchanged from the preceding period, although direct evidence of subsistence and settlement during the eleventh and twelfth centuries within the study area is limited. By the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, regional populations appear to have added horticulture to their traditional settlement-subsistence practices such that by the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries populations had further coalesced into larger and sometimes fortified settlements, supported by seasonal satellite camps (Murphy and Ferris 1990).

This trend of coalescence has been well documented in Iroquoian sites along the Lake Ontario basin and western St. Lawrence River valley (see Birch and Williamson 2013). It may have developed in response to increased contact with Iroquoian populations resulting in both conflict and cooperation. Archaeological evidence from the Western Basin indicates that Algonquian populations apparently migrated away from the expanding Iroquoian populations, corresponding to the historically described conflict between the



Neutral Nations and the Algonquian Fire Nation (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:418). The above description of the evolution of settlement and subsistence systems in Algonquian populations is largely derived from sites between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, west of present day London, Ontario (Murphy and Ferris 1990). In Bruce County, archaeological evidence is indicative, alternatively, of some residential stability related to the practice of agriculture (e.g. Nodwell Site, Rankin 2000). The archaeological evidence of Huron-Wendat/Tionontate material culture on Odawa sites, the proximity of contemporary Huron-Wendat and Tionontate and Odawa sites to each other, and the historically documented alliance between the Odawa and the Neutral Nations are all indicative of cooperation between Algonquian and Iroquoian populations in Bruce and Grey Counties (Fox 1990).

The study area is located within the traditional territory of the Odawa (Anishinnabeg). The Odawa are first described in 1615 when Samuel de Champlain encountered a group of Odawas at the mouth of the French River (Biggar 1922:3: 44). The Odawa were an Algonquian Nation who occupied Bruce County, Grey County and Manitoulin Island. The Odawa subsisted primarily from fishing but also practiced horticulture and were extensively involved in trade. They were known to co-reside with Iroquoian populations (Thwaites 1901:125).

By the mid-seventeenth century, the Indigenous populations occupying southern Ontario had largely been dispersed by the Haudenosaunee (Five Nations Iroquois) who sought to monopolize the beaver hunt in the region. The region of Bruce and Grey Counties is not specifically addressed in the contemporary documentary sources; however, the later dispersal of the Haudenosaunee from the region in the late seventeenth century is confirmed by Ojibwa oral tradition (Copway 1850: 80, 88).

Due, in large part, to increased military pressure from the French upon their homelands south of Lake Ontario, the Iroquois abandoned much of Ontario by the late 1680s, although they did not relinquish their interest in the resources of the area, as they continued to claim the north shore as part of their traditional hunting territory. The territory was immediately re-occupied by Anishinaabek groups, including the Mississauga, Ojibwa (or Chippewa) and Odawa, who, in the early seventeenth century, occupied the vast area extending from the east shore of Georgian Bay, and the north shore of Lake Huron, to the northeast shore of Lake Superior and into the upper peninsula of Michigan. Individual bands were politically autonomous and numbered several hundred people. Nevertheless, they shared common cultural traditions and relations with one another and the land. These groups were highly mobile, with a subsistence economy based on hunting, fishing, gathering of wild plants, and garden farming. Their movement southward also brought them into conflict with the Haudenosaunee.

Peace was achieved between the Iroquois and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations. By 1710, Ojibwa groups were well established in southern Ontario (Rogers 1978). Euro-Canadian accounts describe the study area as occupied by Anishnaabeg groups by the late 1780s (Bowman 1975). In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century, the Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.



The study area is located in the traditional territory of the Saugeen First Nation and Nawash First Nation, which also includes the Bruce Peninsula (previously known as the Saugeen Peninsula), Grey and Bruce Counties, as well as parts of Huron, Dufferin, Wellington and Simcoe Counties. Ojibway chiefs granted land along the shores of Lake Huron and southern Georgian Bay to the Crown with the signing of the 1818 Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty No. 18 and the 1836 “Saugeen Tract Agreement” Treaty #45 ½, (AANDC 2016a, 2016b).

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis, when Métis people began to identify as a separate group, rather than as extensions of their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry (Métis National Council n.d.). Living in both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous societies, the Métis acted as agents and subagents in the fur trade but also as surveyors and interpreters. Métis populations were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior, however, communities were located throughout Ontario (MNC n.d.; Stone and Chaput 1978:607,608). During the early nineteenth century, many Métis families moved towards locales around southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound (MNC n.d.). By the mid-twentieth century, Indigenous communities, including the Métis, began to advance their rights within Ontario and across Canada, and in 1982, the Métis were federally recognized as one of the distinct Indigenous peoples in Canada. Recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada (Supreme Court of Canada 2003, 2016) have reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91 (24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the Study Area is located in the Former Townplot of Sydenham, Grey County, in what is now the City of Owen Sound.

The S & G stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those that are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be located in proximity to water. The development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 m of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006).



Town of Owen Sound

Owen Sound is located on a natural harbor off of Georgian Bay at the Mouth of the Sydenham River in Grey County. In 1815, William Fitzwilliam Owen surveyed the Upper Great Lakes area and identified the inlet now known as Owen Sound. He named it after his older brother Admiral Edward Owen. The road to Owen Sound, known as Garafraxa Road, was one of the earliest colonization roads in Ontario and ran from Arthur, through the Queen's Bush, to the mouth of the Sydenham River. It was built between 1838 and 1840. A settlement called Sydenham was established at the current town site in 1840 by John Telfer, a government official who built his own home in the area in 1842. The settlement was renamed Owen Sound in 1851, became the seat of Grey County in 1852, and was incorporated as a town in 1857. Owen Sound was also the most northerly terminus of the Underground Railroad. Escaped slaves began arriving after 1830, and many settled on the east hill of the Sydenham River. By 1872 the census noted there were 672 black residents of Owen Sound, about 10% of the population at that time. In 1920 Owen Sound was incorporated as a city (Mika and Mika 1983:149). Owen Sound was known as a major port city. Its location on Georgian Bay gave it access to the upper Great Lakes and major rail lines moved cargo south from there. Its role as a port declined dramatically following the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway allowing shipping directly to the lower lakes and dramatically lowering the cost of shipping. Today Owen Sound is considered a gateway to cottage country to the north (City of Owen Sound).

British Methodist Episcopal Church

Thomas Henry Miller became the first lay preacher to the growing black community when he arrived in Owen Sound in 1851. The first location for his congregation was in a log structure, later known as "Little Zion", located on the eastern bank of the Sydenham River at 8th Street near what is now the Owen Sound Farmers Market (Grey Roots Museum and Archives 2017; City of Owen Sound n.d. Barker 1999; Croft 1980; Meyler 2007). On September 29, 1856, the British Methodist Episcopal Church (BME) was constituted in Chatham, Ontario separated itself from the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the Little Zion congregation became part of the BME of Owen Sound with Reverend Josephus O'Banion as its first ordained minister. The church relocated up to four times between 1851 and 1864 when it was located in a small brick building at 245 11th Street West. Services were held at 241 11th Street West near 3rd Avenue West until 1911 (Meyler 2007; Hill 1981; City of Owen Sound n.d. Barker 1999). This last church location was demolished in 1993 and is memorialized by a commemorative cairn within Harrison Park (City of Owen Sound n.d.).

Market Square

The current Owen Sound Farmers Market building was built in 1868 by the Parker Brothers as a private waterworks utility building. The original Town Hall was also built there in 1868. The waterworks was purchased by the town of Owen Sound in 1890 and repurposed as the official farmers market in 1936. It was designated a heritage building in 1986. The grounds surrounding the building had been used as an open-air market, fairgrounds, and gathering space since the mid-nineteenth century (The Corporation of the City of Owen Sound 1986; Sun Times 1995; City of Owen Sound Community Planning and Heritage Advisory Committee 2007).

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway

Opened in 1871, the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway (TG&B) first operated between Toronto and Orangeville and was extended to Owen Sound in 1873 to facilitate commerce between the agricultural



and forest resources of Grey and Bruce counties and the Toronto markets. By 1884 it was purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway (Caledon Community Map 2016; Ontario Heritage Trust 2016).

1.2.3 Historical Map Review

The 1843 *Plan of Sydenham* (Russell 1843) and the 1880 Grey supplement in the *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (Belden 1880) were examined to determine the presence of historic features within the Study Area during the nineteenth century (Figures 2 and 3). It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

In addition, the use of historical map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then geo-referenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.

While neither map illustrates any historic structures, the 1843 map illustrates the names on the crown patents of that year. No names are listed on Le Marchand Place (now 1st Avenue West), however Table 1 details the 13 town plots within the Study Area between Water Street (now 1st Avenue East) and Poulett Street (now 2nd Avenue East). The map also indicates the river in its present alignment, as well as illustrating Baker Street (now 9th Street East) and Union Street (now 8th Street East) as historically surveyed roads. The “Mayor and Corporation” was established at the intersection of Union Street and Poulett Street, where the existing City Hall and Farmers Market are located.

Table 1: 1843 Patent Plan property owner(s) within the Study Area

<i>Water Street</i>	
Plot #	Property Owner(s)
1	James Connol
2	George McDougall
3	John Neland
4	James H. Pafford(?)
5	Anthony Blatchford
6	William Wilson
7	Archibald McMurchey
8	John Miller
9 & 10	George Brown
11 & 12	Mayor and Corporation
13	Thomas Rutherford

The 1880 map illustrates that the Town Hall and Market building fronted on to 2nd Avenue East, and Union Street and Division Street both crossed the Sydenham River. One congregational church is shown on the west bank of the river south of Jackson Street (now 9th Street West).

1.2.4 Twentieth-Century Mapping Review

The 1923/1931 Fire Insurance Plan of Owen Sound was examined to determine the extent and nature of development and land uses within the Study Area (Figure 4). The map illustrates that the Sydenham River and the historic ROWs follow their present alignments. The 1st Avenue East ROW remained open to the river's edge, as it was in the nineteenth century. Many of the city's early twentieth-century buildings are still present, such as 1st Avenue West residences, the public library, and the "corporation office" which is now a farmers market.

A review of available Google satellite imagery, since 2005, shows that the Study Area is within the urban centre of the City of Owen Sound.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Study Area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the MTCS through "Ontario's Past Portal"; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

1.3.1 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

A Stage 1 property inspection was conducted on November 21, 2016 that noted the Study Area is located along the 1st Avenues East and West of the Sydenham River in downtown Owen Sound. The Study Area is surrounded by commercial and residential development with a small area of parkland on a spur of the west side of the river. The Farmers Market building within the Study Area is designated under the City of Owen Sound's Heritage Register. The property fronts onto the 8th Street East ROW and is surrounded by a paved lot with covered vendor area, adjacent to the foundation of the building with a parking lot on the north and east side.

1.3.2 Geography

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is a helpful indicator of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the physiography and soils are briefly discussed for the Study Area.

The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble



beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Ontario since 5,000 BP (Karrow and Warner 1990:Figure 2.16), proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (S & G, Section 1.3.1).

The Study Area is located within the Cape Rich Steps physiographic region of southern Ontario. The Cape Rich Steps region was a preglacial upland between two river valleys that joined to flow into the Georgian Bay depression, and rises approximately 500 feet from the water's edge over a series of five steps. The lowest two steps are narrow terraces formed by Lake Nipissing and Lake Algonquin, cut in shale containing boulders and gravel beaches. The third step is a broad gentle slope leading to the edge of the Manitoulin Formation on red shale with little glacial till apart from a few drumlins near Annan. The fourth is the Manitoulin Formation, consisting of dolostone over red shale sitting at 1,100 feet a.s.l. in St. Vincent Township. The uppermost step is the brow of the Niagara Escarpment (Chapman and Putnam 1984:126).

Figure 5 depicts surficial geology for the Study Area. The surficial geology mapping demonstrates that the Study Area is underlain by foreshore-basinal deposits, including sand (Ontario Geological Survey 2010). The natural soils in the Study Area are unclassified (Figure 6).

The Study Area is located on the Sydenham River, a small river that flows north from its source at Williams Lake in Chatsworth Township, over the Niagara Escarpment at Inglis Falls, and empties into Georgian Bay at Owen Sound. It drains approximately 285 square kilometres of wooded, rocky or swampy areas to the south and west (Chapman and Putnam 1984:88).

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Research

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is located in Borden block *BdHf*.



According to the OASD, no previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2016). According to the background research, no previous archaeological assessment reports detail fieldwork within 50 m of the Study Area.

2.0 FIELD METHODS: PROPERTY INSPECTION

A Stage 1 property inspection must adhere to the S & G, Section 1.2, Standards 1-6, which are discussed below. The entire property and its periphery must be inspected. The inspection may be either systematic or random. Coverage must be sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential. The inspection must be conducted when weather conditions permit good visibility of land features. Natural landforms and watercourses are to be confirmed if previously identified. Additional features such as elevated topography, relic water channels, glacial shorelines, well-drained soils within heavy soils and slightly elevated areas within low and wet areas should be identified and documented, if present. Features affecting assessment strategies should be identified and documented such as woodlots, bogs or other permanently wet areas, areas of steeper grade than indicated on topographic mapping, areas of overgrown vegetation, areas of heavy soil, and recent land disturbance such as grading, fill deposits and vegetation clearing. The inspection should also identify and document structures and built features that will affect assessment strategies, such as heritage structures or landscapes, cairns, monuments or plaques, and cemeteries.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment property inspection was conducted under the field direction of Robert Pihl (P057) of ASI, on November 21, 2016 in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions and to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the Study Area. It was a visual inspection only and did not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources. Fieldwork was only conducted when weather conditions were deemed suitable, per S & G Section 2. Previously identified features of archaeological potential were examined; additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping were identified and documented as well as any features that will affect assessment strategies. Field observations are compiled onto the existing conditions of the Study Area in Section 7.0 (Figure 7) and associated photographic plates are presented in Section 8.0 (Plates 1-14).



3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The historical and archaeological contexts have been analyzed to help determine the archaeological potential of the Study Area. These data are presented below in Section 3.1. Results of the analysis of the Study Area property inspection are presented in Section 3.2.

3.1 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, lists criteria that are indicative of archaeological potential. The Study Area meets the following criteria indicative of archaeological potential:

- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (Sydenham River);
- Early historic transportation routes (1st Avenue East, 1st Avenue West, 9th Street, 8th Street, TG&B); and
- Proximity to early settlements (City of Owen Sound)
- Proximity to heritage structure (815 1st Avenue West, 114 8th Street East)
- Properties that local histories have identified with possible archaeological sites (Little Zion Church)

According to the S & G, Section 1.4 Standard 1e, no areas within a property containing locations listed or designated by a municipality can be recommended for exemption from further assessment. The City of Owen Sound's Heritage Register was consulted and two properties within the Study Area are designated under the Ontario Heritage Act: Queen's Park at 815 1st Avenue West, and the Market Building at 114 8th Street East.

These criteria are indicative of potential for the identification of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, depending on soil conditions and the degree to which soils have been subject to deep disturbance.

3.2 Analysis of Property Inspection Results

The property inspection determined that part of the Study Area retains archaeological potential (Plate 5; Figure 7: areas highlighted in green). If impacted, these areas will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts. According to the S & G Section 2.1.2, test pit survey is required on terrain where ploughing is not viable, such as wooded areas, properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged, overgrown farmland with heavy brush or rocky pasture, and narrow linear corridors up to 10 metres wide.

Part of the Study Area is considered to be the location of the first log church associated with the early British Methodist Episcopal Church congregation in 1851 on the property that is now the Owen Sound Farmers Market. This area retains potential for deeply buried archaeological resources between the City Hall building and the historic right-of-way of 1st Avenue East (Plates 8 and 9; Figure 7: areas highlighted in orange). According to the S & G Section 2.1.7, Standard 3, this area will require Stage 2 mechanical trenching at a maximum of 10 metre intervals prior to any development. Testing should be carried out using a backhoe equipped with a smooth bucket to sample any deeply buried soil horizons and sample any subsurface features that may be present. Additional hand exposure/excavation of significant archaeological features or deposits may be required as part of this process. Should Stage 2 excavation



result in the delineation of archaeological resources, appropriate mitigative measures must be identified. Mitigative options include: protection and avoidance; further test or full-scale salvage excavation; archaeological monitoring of construction activities; or a combination of such approaches.

The remainder of the Study Area has been subjected to deep soil disturbance events from construction activities associated with the ROW and urban infrastructure, and according to the S & G Section 1.3.2 these areas do not retain archaeological potential (Plates 1-4, 6, 7, 10-14; Figure 7: areas highlighted in yellow). The property inspection determined that some of lands within the Study Area are sloped in excess of 20 degrees, and according to the S& G Section 2.1 do not retain archaeological potential (Plates 2-4, 7, 10, 11, 13; Figure 7: areas highlighted in yellow). These areas do not require further survey.

3.3 Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study determined that no previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The Study Area contains the property that is considered to be the location of the first log church, Little Zion, associated with the British Methodist Episcopal Church congregation circa 1851. This property will require Stage 2 survey to identify any deeply buried archaeological resources associated with the Little Zion church. The property inspection determined that other parts of the Study Area also retain archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. Part of the Study Area is considered to retain potential for deeply buried archaeological resources associated with the location of the first log church Little Zion associated with the early British Methodist Episcopal Church congregation in 1851. These lands should be subject to Stage 2 assessment by mechanical trenching at a maximum of 10 metre intervals within the areas of impact.
2. Parts of the Study Area retain archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit survey at a 5 m intervals prior to any proposed impacts to the property;
3. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance or slopes in excess of 20 degrees. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
4. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the MTCS should be immediately notified.



5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI also advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.



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7.0 MAPS



Figure 2: Downtown River Precinct Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1847 Plan of Sydenham



Figure 3: Downtown River Precinct Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1880 Illustrated Atlas of Grey County

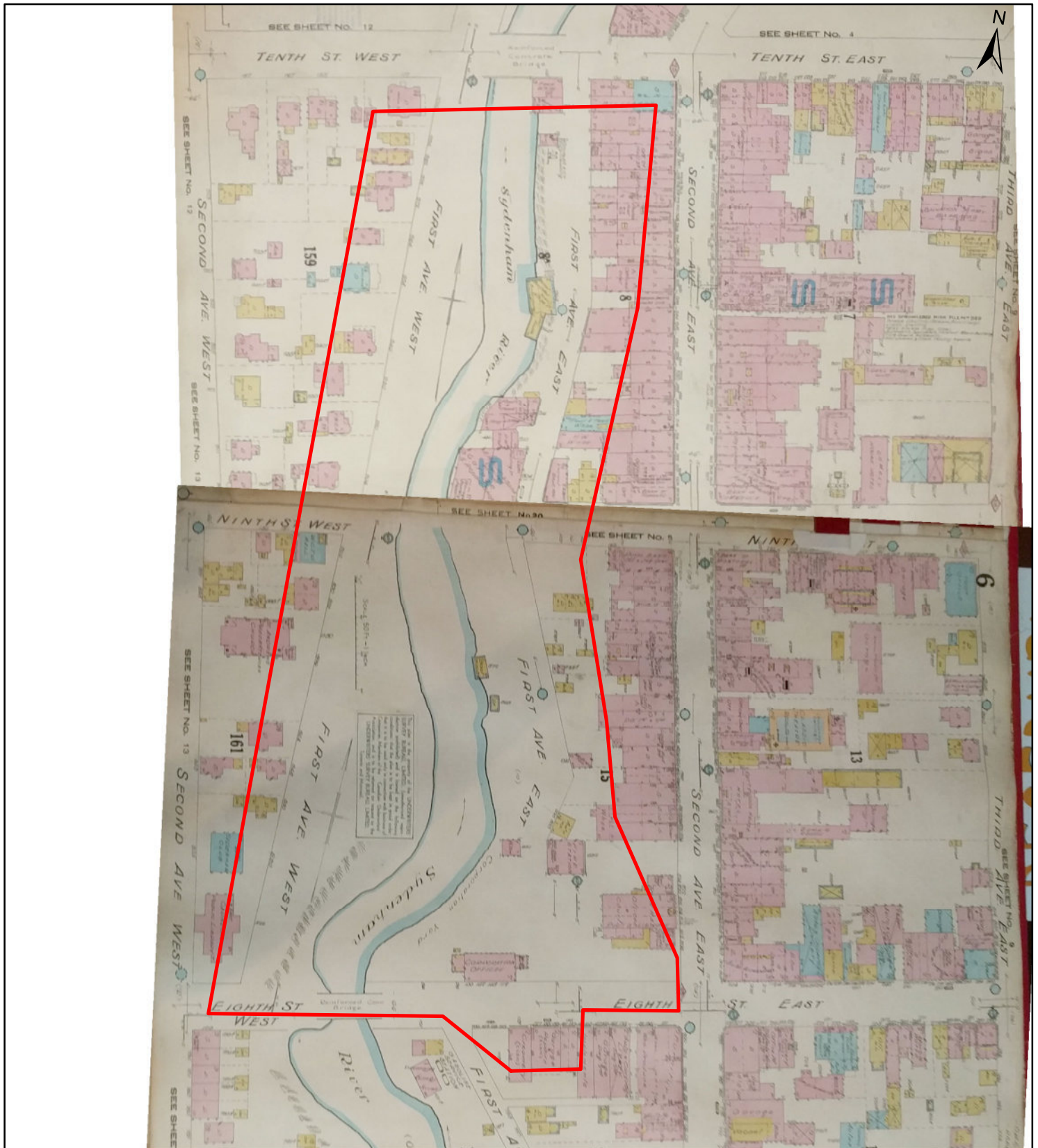


Figure 4: Downtown River Precinct Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1923-1931 Fire Insurance Plan of Owen Sound



Figure 5: Downtown River Precinct Study Area - Surficial Geology

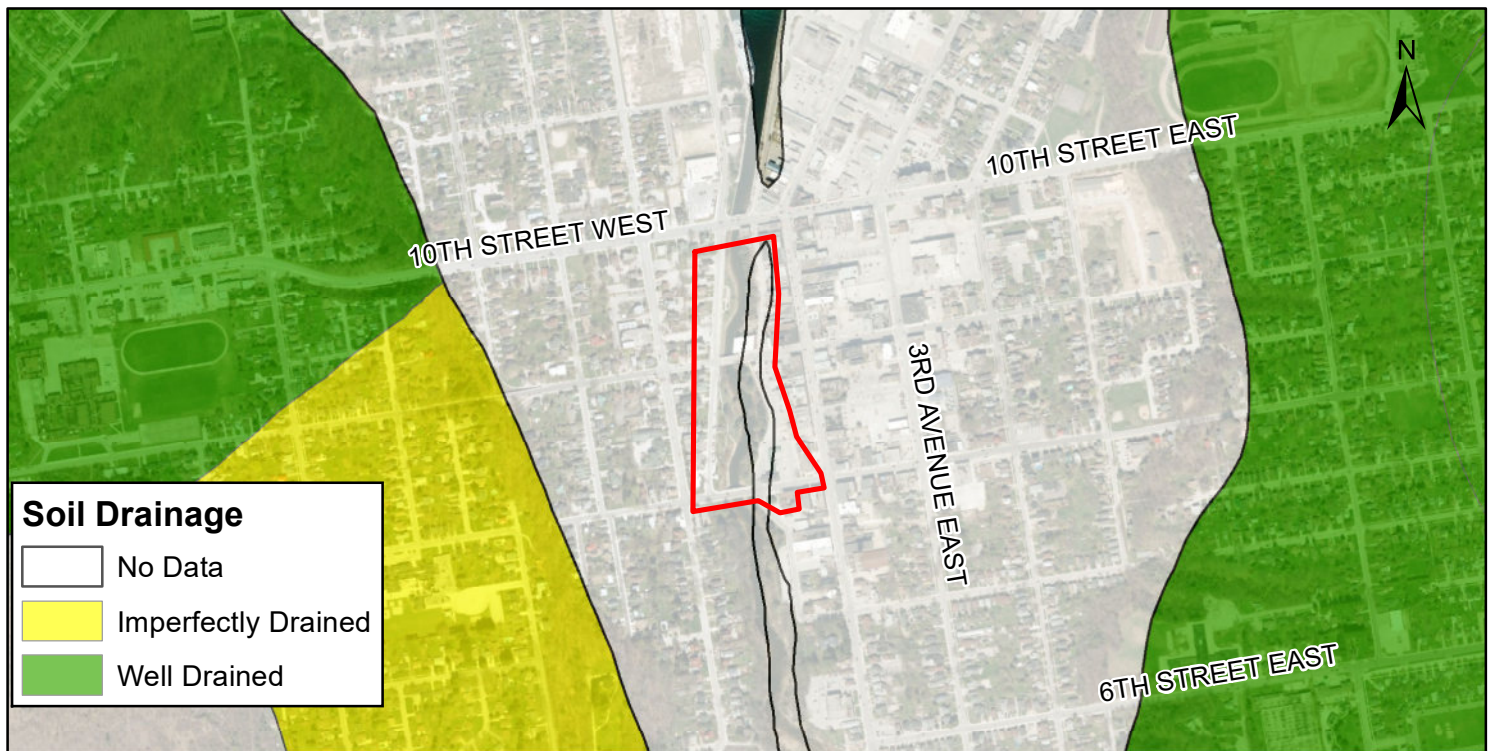


Figure 6: Downtown River Precinct Study Area - Soil Drainage



Figure 7: Downtown River Precinct Study Area – Results of the Property Inspection

8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: East view of existing 10th Street bridge; Area is disturbed, no potential



Plate 2: South view of 1st Avenue West; Area beyond the disturbed ROW is sloped, no potential



Plate 3: South view of 1st Avenue West; Area beyond the disturbed ROW is sloped, no potential



Plate 4: North view from 9th Street bridge; Area beyond the disturbed ROW is sloped, no potential



Plate 5: South view of 1st Avenue West; Area beyond the disturbed ROW retains archaeological potential, requires Stage 2 survey



Plate 6: South view of 1st Avenue West; Area is disturbed, no potential



Plate 7: North view from 8th Street bridge; Area is sloped, no potential



Plate 8: North view of Study Area at 8th Street; Area retains potential for deeply buried archaeological resources, and requires Stage 2 trenching



Plate 9: South view of 1st Avenue East; Area behind farmers market building retains potential for deeply buried archaeological resources, and requires Stage 2 trenching



Plate 10: Southwest view of 1st Avenue East; Area beyond the disturbed ROW is sloped, no potential



Plate 11: South view of 1st Avenue East; Area beyond the disturbed ROW is sloped, no potential



Plate 12: North view of 1st Avenue East; Area is disturbed, no potential

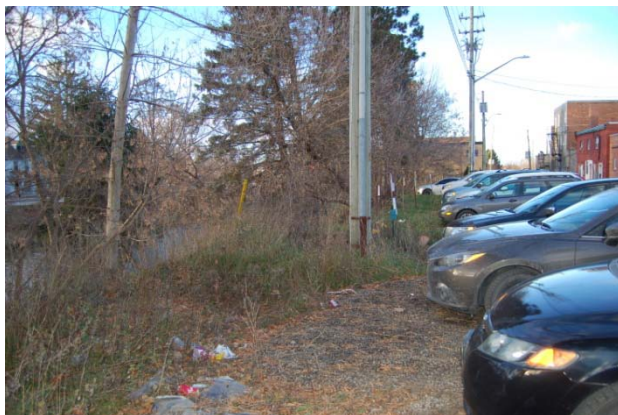


Plate 13: North view of 1st Avenue East; Area beyond disturbed ROW is sloped, no potential



Plate 14: North view of 1st Avenue East; Area is disturbed, no potential