

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Culture Programs Unit
Programs and Services Branch
Culture Division
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7
ArchaeologyReports@ontario.ca

Ministère du Tourisme, de la Culture et du Sport

Unité des programmes culturels
Direction des programmes et des services
Division de culture
401, rue Bay, bureau 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7
ArchaeologyReports@ontario.ca



Jul 14, 2014

Parker S. Dickson (P256)
Stantec Consulting
171 Queens London ON N6A 5J7

**RE: RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports:
Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment:
Southgate Solar Project, Southgate Solar LP", Dated Jul 3, 2014, Filed with MTCS
Toronto Office on N/A, MTCS Project Information Form Number P256-0154-2014**

Dear Mr. Dickson:

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
Michael Enright, Dillon Consulting Limited
Ian Parrott, Approval Services, Environmental Approvals Branch, Operations
Division, Env. and Climate Change, MOE

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**Stage 1 Archaeological
Assessment: Southgate Solar
Project, Southgate Solar LP**

Various Lots and Concessions
Geographic Township of
Egremont
Now Southgate Township
Grey County, Ontario



Prepared for:
Southgate Solar LP
55 Standish Court, 9th Floor
Mississauga, ON L5R 4B2
Tel: (905) 542-3535

Prepared by:
Stantec Consulting Ltd.
171 Queens Avenue, 6th Floor
London, ON N6A 5J7
Tel: (519) 645-2007
Fax: (519) 645-6575

Licensee: Parker Dickson, MA
License Number: P256
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ORIGINAL REPORT

July 3, 2014

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Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Dillon Consulting Limited on behalf of Southgate Solar LP to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the area to be impacted by the Southgate Solar Project. The Project Area comprises a 2,540 hectare parcel of land within an area bounded in the north by Southgate Road 24, Southgate Road 14 to the south, Southgate Sideroad 47 to the east, and Highway 6 to the west in the Geographic Township of Egremont, now Southgate Township, Grey County, Ontario. However, only approximately 1,200 hectares are being considered for the Project Location which is still being defined. The Stage 1 assessment conducted by Stantec was undertaken in order to meet the requirements for an application for a Renewable Energy Approval (Government of Ontario 2011a), as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 sections 21 and 22 under Part V.0.1 of the *Environmental Protection Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment, involving background research and a property inspection, resulted in the determination that the Project Area exhibits moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. **The Stage 1 archaeological assessment has determined that a portion of the Hydro One Transmission Line was previously assessed and does not retain archaeological potential. The remainder of the Project Area retains archaeological potential and any areas that will be subject to construction disturbance as a part of the Project Location will be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to construction, unless already documented in previous Stage 2 archaeological assessment reports.**

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required and so the archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

Project Personnel

Licensed Archaeologist:	Parker Dickson, MA (P256)
Project Manager:	Tracie Carmichael, BA, B.Ed. (R140)
Archaeology Lead:	Tracie Carmichael, BA, B.Ed. (R140)
Report Writer:	Walter McCall, Ph.D. (P389), Arthur Figura (P083)
GIS Specialist:	Sarah Allen, BGIS
Technical Review:	Jeffrey Muir, BA (R304)
Licensee Review:	Parker Dickson, MA (P256)
Project Manager Review	Tracie Carmichael, BA, B.Ed. (R140)
Senior Review:	Jim Wilson, MA (P001)

Acknowledgements

Proponent Contact:	Mr. Michael Enright, Dillon Consulting Limited Mr. Jose De Armas, Southgate Solar LP
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport:	Mr. Robert von Bitter
Ministry of Natural Resources:	Ms. Lauren Workman
Grey Roots Museum and Archives:	Ms. Karin Noble, Archivist Ms. Kate Jackson, Assistant Archivist
Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON):	Ms. Joselyn Keeshig, Renewable Energy Coordinator, SON Environment Office Dr. Bill Fitzgerald, Ph.D., Licensed Archaeologist on behalf of SON Mr. Doran Ritchie, Land Use Planning Coordinator, SON Environment Office

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Dillon Consulting Limited (Dillon) on behalf of Southgate Solar LP to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Southgate Solar Project located within an area bounded in the north by Southgate Road 24, Southgate Road 14 to the south, Southgate Sideroad 47 to the east, and Highway 6 to the west in the Geographic Township of Egremont, now Southgate Township, Grey County, Ontario. The Stage 1 assessment conducted by Stantec was undertaken in order to meet the requirements for an application for a Renewable Energy Approval (Government of Ontario 2011a), as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 sections 21 and 22 under Part V.0.1 of the *Environmental Protection Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

The Southgate Solar Project is a 50MWac ground-mount solar photovoltaic (PV) energy generation project located near Southgate, Ontario (Figure 1). The project will include installation of approximately 197,000 to 207,000 solar panels in the range of 290 to 305Wp. The output of the solar PV units will be collected and connected to an electrical substation capable of transforming the power from a distribution voltage power collector system to the local circuit at the transmission line. An interconnect station will be also built at or nearby the point of interconnection (POI). Approximately 2,540 hectares of agricultural and rural lands were evaluated as part of the Project Area. The Project Area forms a rough square bounded in the north by Southgate Road 24, Southgate Road 14 to the south, Southgate Sideroad 47 to the east, and Highway 6 to the west. The parcels involved include Lots 7 to 8, Concession 1 East of Garafraxa Road (EGR); Lots 15 to 32, Concession 2 EGR; Lots 14 to 32, Concession 3 EGR; and Lots A and 1 to 5, Concessions 15 to 19, Geographic Township of Egremont, now Southgate Township, Grey County, Ontario. However, only approximately 1,200 hectares are being considered for the Project Location which is still being defined.

1.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Stage 1 assessment are to compile available information about the known and potential archaeological resources within the Project Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

- To provide information about the Project Area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- To evaluate in detail the Project Area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and



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- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Stantec archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic, and environmental literature pertaining to the Project Area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps such as the original township plans provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) and historical atlases;
- An overview of Project Area's Quaternary geology and present-day drainage systems and wetlands;
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area; and
- A property inspection of the Project Area.

Permission to access the Project Area was provided by Michael Enright of Dillon Consulting Limited and Jose De Armas of Southgate Solar LP.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Project Area is comprised primarily of agricultural fields, woodlots, pasture fields, and farm complexes within Southgate Township, Grey County (Figure 1). Southgate Township was formed on January 1, 2000 with the amalgamation of the Village of Dundalk, the Township of Proton and the Township of Egremont; the Project Area falls wholly within the Geographic Township of Egremont.

1.2.1 Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

The post-contact Aboriginal occupation of Southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking communities by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Konrad 1981; Rogers 1978; Schmalz 1991). For example, the Iroquoian Petun were located to the Northeast along the Nottawasaga watershed and could have had some presence in the Project Area prior to their dispersal by the New York State Iroquois. Once the Iroquois moved further into Southern Ontario due to conflict with the French, the Ojibway moved into the Bruce Peninsula and the surrounding area (Schmalz 1991). This is also the period in which the Mississaugas are known to have moved into southern Ontario and the lower Great Lakes watersheds (Konrad 1981). In southwestern Ontario, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) were immigrating from Ohio and Michigan in the late 1700s (Feest and Feest 1978:778-779).



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Despite the differentiation among these Algonkian groups in Euro-Canadian sources, there was a considerable different view by Algonkian groups concerning their self-identification during the first few centuries of European contact. These peoples relied upon kinship ties that cut across European notions of nation identity (Bohaker 2006:277-283). Many of the British-imposed nation names such as Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, or Mississauga artificially separated how self-identified Anishinaabeg classified themselves (Bohaker 2006:1-8) and as a result a number of these groups were culturally and socially more alike than contemporary European documentation might indicate.

The area of the Saugeen Peninsula along the watersheds of the Saugeen River is still inhabited by the Saugeen Ojibway Nation. The Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) consists of the Saugeen Ojibway First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation. The people of SON reside in the SON Traditional Territory, known as *Anishnaabekiing*. This traditional territory includes the Saugeen Peninsula (also known as Bruce Peninsula), the waters and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and extends to the south and to the east into the watersheds of Maitland and Nottawasaga Rivers (Environmental Office 2011). This traditional territory therefore includes the Project Area.

Euro-Canadian documentation records the conclusion of Treaty Number 45½ between the Crown and the SON. The Project Area falls within this treaty's territory. On August 9, 1836, Sir Francis Bond Head, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, met with the SON at Manitowaning and submitted a document for their consideration which read in part:

I now propose that you should surrender to your Great Father, the Sauking [Saugeen] territory that you at present occupy, and that you shall repair either to this island [Manitoulin] or to that part of your territory which lies on the north of Owen Sound upon which proper houses shall be built for you, and proper assistance given to enable you to become civilized and to cultivate land which your Great Father engages to ever to protect for you from the encroachment of the whites.

(Morris 1943: 28-29)

While it is difficult to exactly delineate treaty boundaries today, Figure 2 provides an approximate outline of the area encompassed by Treaty Number 45½ (identified by the letter "W").

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The European settlement in Grey County began in the early 1800s along the shorelines of Lake Huron and along the first two main roads: Durham and Garafraxa road. Charles Rankin surveyed Garafraxa Road (present Highway #6) in 1837 in order to encourage Euro-Canadian settlement in the county. The surveyor sited Garafraxa Road upon an existing trail used by local Aboriginal groups; many of its original bends and turns still exist today (Cork 2000:18). The lots along the First Concession were laid out when John McDonald resurveyed Garafraxa Road in 1841 in order to



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straighten out Rankin's original survey (Smith 1865:147). Robert W. Kerr surveyed in Concessions 2 and 3 in 1845. These initial surveys are visible on the original township map produced in 1846 based upon Kerr's survey work (Figure 3). At that time, Concession 3 (both East of Garafraxa Road in the Project Area and West of Garafraxa Road in Normanby Township) were designated as "School Lands" for potential future development of educational institutions once the surveyed lots began to attract prospective Euro-Canadian property owners. However, these lands were also sold for regular agricultural and domestic use too. These first three concessions were also known as the "Old Survey" and are marked as such on the original township map produced after John D. Daniel surveyed the remainder of the township in 1851 (Figure 4). Alongside the original township maps, the field notebooks by the surveyors only note topographic relief, soil conditions, and vegetation within the Project Area (Kerr 1845; Daniel 1851).

The early settlers were mostly Loyalists or recent immigrants from Great Britain (Cork 2000:17). While many settled along the Garafraxa Road, some chose to locate along the so-called Proton Trail, which traversed Egremont Township from the northeast corner of Mount Forest through Woodlands and Maple Lane heading along the serpentine route to Hopeville. The Assessment Roll for 1850 lists 30 names, most of whom occupied the lots parallel to Garafraxa Road within the Old Survey, which were the earliest to be surveyed (as cited in Smith 1865). A number of townships around Grey County experienced a boom in settlement from 1854 to 1855, including Egremont Township. By 1861, the population of Egremont had swelled to 2,934 making it the sixth largest township in Grey County in terms of population. The population listed in the *Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Grey for 1865-6* is around 3,500 (Smith 1865:84). The *Gazetteer* also observed that Mount Forest was the only village of any importance in the Township, although it also notes several post offices and nine schools within the township, in addition to five others associated with the adjacent township of Normanby (Smith 1865).

The remains of the Georgian Bay & Wellington Railway (originally named the Wellington & Georgian Bay Railway but renamed to differentiate it from another railway with similar initials) are still visible today (Photo 3). In 1878, the Georgian Bay & Wellington Railway was incorporated to construct a line from Guelph to Owen Sound. The new line meant to compete with the already established Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway which ran from Toronto to Owen Sound through Orangeville. Ultimately, only a 26.75 mile segment from Palmerston to Durham was built and completed in 1882 and would later become part of the Grand Trunk Line to Owen Sound (van der Heide 2009).

The 1880 *Grey County Supplement to the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada's* map of Egremont Township (Figure 5) illustrates a sample of township settlement near the end of the 19th century. It identifies four landowners and four structures among the lots present within the Project Area (Belden & Co. 1880). The four structures include one post office and three other probable domestic homesteads.

The one named community within the Project Area is the Murdock Post Office. The community was a building that housed both the post office and a store, while across the street (and not



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marked on this map) there was a blacksmith shop. However, it was only active in the last part of the 19th century (Wright 1928).

Table 1 summarizes the available landowner information and structures within the Project Area as depicted in the 1880 *Grey County Supplement to the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* map of Egremont Township. Historical atlases, especially the Historical Atlas of Canada and its supplements, were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers since these atlases were funded by subscription fees. As such, landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps. In addition, all structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984). As a result, landowner information for the seemingly vacant lots is probably just missing from the Historical Atlas.

Table 1: Landowner Information from the 1880 *Grey County Supplement to the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada*

Lot	Concession	Owner	Comment
22	2 EGR	None	Murdock post office in northeast corner of the lot
30	3 EGR	T. Tanner	small structure near centre of the lot along small unnamed tributary
4	15	Thos. Keith	none
5	15	Thos. Keith	small structure in northeast corner of the lot
A	16	Jas. Geddes	name extends into Lot A, Concession 17 to the north and listed as possessing 110 acres; property may extend into adjacent lot by 10 acres
1	19	Jas. Matthews	small structure at the north end of the lot; small lake (currently identified as Matthews Lake) spans this lot and neighboring Lot 2, Concession 19 to the east; name extends into Lot 1, Concession 18 to the south and listed as owning 155 acres. Structure and lake are outside the Project Area

1.2.3 Recent Reports

Other than the existing historic documentation, the larger Project Area has been documented in recent archaeological assessments (**Table 2**). These reports are discussed in more detail in Section 1.3.3.

Table 2 Recent Reports

Year	Title	Author	PIF Number(s)
2009	<i>Report on the 2009 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Of Proposed Flannagan Pit, Part Lot 3</i>	AMICK Consultants Limited	P038-332-2009



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Year	Title	Author	PIF Number(s)
	<i>& Part Lot 5 Concession 16 and Part Lot 3 & Part Lot 4 Concession 15, Township of Southgate, (Formerly Egremont Township) County of Grey</i>		
2009	<i>Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1 & 2) Bruce to Milton Transmission Corridor Project (Western Portion), Parts of Bruce, Greenock, Brant, Bentinck, Normanby, Egremont and Proton Townships, Bruce and Grey Counties, Ontario</i>	Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder)	P001-417-2008; P084-168-2009 and P084-188-2009
2010a	<i>Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Revised), Bruce to Milton Transmission Corridor Project (Western Portion), Parts of Bruce, Greenock, Brant, Bentinck, Normanby, Egremont and Proton Townships, Bruce and Grey Counties, Ontario</i>	Golder	P001-417-2008; P084-168-2009 and P084-188-2009
2011a	<i>Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Aitken Pit and Access Road, Part Lots 29 and 30, Concession 3, Egremont Township, Township of Southgate, Grey County</i>	William Fitzgerald	P097-051-2010
2011b	<i>Ministry of Tourism and Culture Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments: Proposed Flanagan Aggregate Extraction Pit Expansion, Part Lot 1 Concession 16 Egremont Township, Township of Southgate, Grey County</i>	William Fitzgerald	P097-053-2010

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The Stage 1 assessment area is situated within the Horseshoe Moraines and the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic regions.

The northern section of the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region within Grey County:

includes several tracts of shallow, stony drift on the Niagara cuesta and, also, a few scattered groups of drumlins. ...The toe of the "Horseshoe" lies on the high country or plateau in the central part of Grey county...[and is] covered by a complex of till ridges, kame-moraines, outwash plains, and spillways, interspersed with more smoothly moulded till plains and drumlinized areas.

(Chapman and Putnam 1984:127-128)

The Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region is:



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[t]he "roof" of peninsular Ontario in the counties of Dufferin, Grey, and Wellington compris[ing] an area of 925 square miles of undulating till plain. ...The main part of the area is a fluted till plain, the flutings running south-eastward; in other words the surface appears planed but scored by shallow troughs which are barely perceptible to the eye. ...The plain is characterized by swamps or bogs and by poorly drained depressions.

(Chapman and Putnam 1984:130)

The predominant soil types are Pike Lake Loam, Burford Loam, and Harriston Loam (Figure 6). The majority of the soils in the Project Area would have been suitable for both native agriculture and present day agricultural practices, although areas of wetland are also present. The Pike Lake Loam series soils developed on calcareous gravelly materials containing pockets of till. In most areas, well to excessively drained soil contains large number of stones and combined with steep topography is used largely as a pasture or a woodlot (Gillespie and Richards 1954:47-48). The Harriston series silt loams are well drained soils with similar characteristics to other Grey-Brown Podzolic Soils (Gillespie and Richards 1954:27-28). The Burford series soil is usually a gravelly loam of slightly darker colour with low moisture holding capacity (Gillespie and Richards 1954:50-51).

The Project Area is drained by several water courses. The Beatty Saugeen River and Norman Reeves Creek run along the southern parts of the Project Area. Both water courses are tributaries of the South Saugeen River. The northwest portion of the Project Area is drained by an unnamed tributary to Camp Creek. Despite the relatively high elevation in the area, a rolling topography, and gravelly soil conditions of the Dundalk Till Plain, the drainage in many places is slow, resulting in the presence of many swamps, bogs and poorly drained depressions.

1.3.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Resources

The SON asserts its occupation of *Anishnaabekiing* (see Section 1.2.1) including the Project Area from "time immemorial" (Environmental Office 2011:1). Archaeological evidence offers a complementary view, although the limited archaeological recoveries from the Project Area make it difficult at this time to directly link the SON tradition to the entire span of occupation of this region.

This portion of southwestern Ontario has been occupied by First Nations peoples since the retreat of the glaciers approximately 11,000 years ago. However, the Project Area has fallen within an area that has been minimally studied archaeologically and as a result not many archaeological sites have been documented (see Section 1.3.3 for further discussion). For the majority of this time people followed a hunter gatherer lifestyle, moving seasonally between areas of localized resource abundance during the archaeologically defined Paleo-Indian and Archaic Periods. With the advent of ceramics, archaeological cultures are defined for the Early and Middle Woodland traditions. The Middle Woodland Saugeen Complex (Finlayson 1977) should have been present in the Project Area or the vicinity, but most of the evidence for this culture lies to the west nearer to Lake Huron or further northeast within the Nottawasaga watershed. Saugeen complex ceramics are characterized by dentate, pseudo-scallop shell stamping, and rocker



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stamping decorations. Distinctive chipped stone tools from that period include cobble spall scrapers and Saugeen type projectile points with broad, shallow side notches and convex bases (Spence *et al.* 1990:148).

By the Late Woodland, the archaeological resources within Grey County provide evidence for peoples that could have been influenced by better known groups, such as the antecedents of the Algonkian-related Odawa and SON to the west and the Iroquoian-related Petun to the east. However, the Project Area is sparsely documented other than in the recent reports mentioned in Section 1.2.3 above and discussed in Section 1.3.3 below. **Table 3** provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Southgate Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000-8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400-8000 B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000-6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like Points	6000-2500 B.C.	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Narrow Point	2000-1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broad Point	1800-1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point	1500-1100 B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100-950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950-400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Saugeen Complex	400 B.C.-A.D. 500	increased sedentism and dentate/pseudo-scalloped pottery
	Transitional Groups	A.D. 500-800	poorly understood Princess Point-like archaeological cultures
Late Woodland	Material Culture with Algonkian and Iroquoian Affinities	A.D. 800-1550	agricultural development and continued hunting and gathering similar to later recorded groups
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	A.D. 1600-1875	early written records and treaties
Historic	French/Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1749-present	European settlement and Aboriginal interaction

1.3.3 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological



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sites stored in the ASDB is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometres 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 Project Area under review is located within Borden Block BaHe.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

The review of the ASDB determined that a portion of the Hydro One Transmission Line Corridor which runs in northwest-southwest direction across the Project Area was previously assessed by Golder (Golder 2009; Golder 2010a). There are two archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometre radius of the Project Area (Government of Ontario n.d.); both are Euro-Canadian sites and fall approximately 800 metres to the west of the current Project Area (see Tile 1 in the Supplementary Documentation). The two sites were found by Golder during the expansion of the Hydro One Transmission Line Corridor (Golder 2009; Golder 2010a): Location 15 (BaHe-4) and Location 16 (BaHe-5). Location 15 is a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian domestic site and was recommended for Stage 4 mitigation. The site was avoided and located far enough from further transmission line corridor development that no Stage 4 mitigation or reporting has been undertaken for the site (Golder 2010b). Location 16 is a small late 19th century scatter of Euro-Canadian artifacts associated with a standing structure. Therefore, the site's cultural heritage value or interest was sufficiently documented during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the site and no further work was recommended (Golder 2010a).

Aside from Golder's work, archaeological consultants have conducted a number of Stage 1-2 archaeological assessments within the Project Area, mostly aggregate pit applications. In all cases, no further archaeological assessment was required after the Stage 2 field work was conducted because no archaeological sites were registered. The projects were conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited (2009) and Dr. William Fitzgerald (2011a; 2011b). There is also an active aggregate pit in the Project Area which may have been subject to archaeological assessment but whose reports are prior to 2005 and not publicly available in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Flanagan Pit is this active pit (see Section 2.0 and Photo 7) with no available archaeological assessment report but the proposed expansion is discussed here (Fitzgerald 2011b).



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Project Context

July 3, 2014

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The Project Area is composed of ploughed agricultural fields that have been in operation over 100 years, unploughable lands such as woodlots and rocky pastures; watercourses and other water sources such as lakes; an abandoned railbed; a hydroelectric corridor; an aggregate pit; and modern buildings and roads. For this Stage 1 archaeological assessment, the existing conditions are further discussed in Sections 2.0 and 3.0 below.

Field Methods

July 3, 2014

2.0 FIELD METHODS

Prior to the property inspection and within a week of a PIF number being issued, initial background research compiled the available information concerning any known and/or potential archaeological heritage resources within the Project Area. A property inspection was conducted under archaeological consulting license P256 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, of Stantec by the MTCS. The property inspection was completed on June 10, 2014, in accordance with Section 1.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). The property inspection involved randomly spot checking within the Project Area to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential. During the property inspection the weather was sunny with some clouds, and visibility of land features was excellent. At no time were field, lighting, or weather conditions detrimental to the identification of features of archaeological potential.

The Project Area is composed of agricultural field; unploughable lands such as woodlots and rocky pastures; watercourses and other water sources such as lakes; an abandoned railbed; a hydroelectric corridor; an aggregate pit; and modern buildings and roads. This Project Area is located within Southgate Township, Grey County, Ontario.

The photography from the property inspection (Figure 7) conducted on June 10, 2014 is presented in Section 7.1 and confirm that the requirements for a Stage 1 property inspection were met, as per Section 1.2 and Section 7.7.2 Standard 1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b).

Photos 1, 2, 5, and 6 show the typical topography and physical environment within the Project Area, including ploughed agricultural fields (Photos 1 and 2) and woodlots (Photos 5 and 6). Photo 2 also shows a view of the Hydro One Transmission Line Corridor. Photo 3 illustrates the remains of the abandoned Georgian Bay & Wellington Railway line immediately south of Grey Road 9. Photo 4 illustrates typical roads and Photo 7 shows the location of the active aggregate pit within the Project Area.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Stantec applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011b) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites; distance to various types of water sources; soil texture and drainage; glacial geomorphology; elevated topography; and the general topographic variability of the area. However, it is worth noting that extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

The Project Area is located in close proximity to a number of primary and secondary water sources, including the Saugeen Beatty River, Norman Reeves Creek, and several unnamed tributaries to both Camp Creek and South Saugeen River. A number of unnamed tertiary water sources (i.e. small tributaries of primary and secondary sources, seasonal streams, and marshes and swamps) have also been identified in the Project Area. Moreover, additional ancient and/or relic tributaries of the various primary and secondary water sources may have existed but are not identifiable today and are not indicated on historic mapping.

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: SOUTHGATE SOLAR PROJECT, SOUTHGATE SOLAR LP

Analysis and Conclusions
July 3, 2014

Further examination of the natural environment within the Project Area identified soil conditions suitable for both Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian agriculture, as well as numerous areas of elevated topography. Based on these considerations, along with the background research presented in Sections 1.2.1 and 1.3.2, the pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Project Area is judged to be moderate to high.

For historic Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements, early transportation routes, and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. Historical mapping for Grey County demonstrates that the Project Area and its environs were occupied by Euro-Canadian settlers by the mid-19th century. Moreover, the Project Area is in close proximity to early road and rail transportation routes, including Garafraxa Road Road, as well as the late 19th century Georgian Bay & Wellington Railway Line. Much of the established road and rail networks and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today. Considering the above, the Euro-Canadian archaeological potential of the Project Area is judged to be moderate to high.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that two registered Euro-Canadian archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Project Area.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the Project Area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Stantec was retained by Dillon on behalf of Southgate Solar LP to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the area to be impacted by the proposed Southgate Solar Project. The Stage 1 assessment, involving background research and a property inspection, resulted in the determination that the portion of the Hydro One Transmission Line Corridor was previously assessed and does not retain any archaeological potential. **The remainder of the Project Area retains archaeological potential and any areas that will be subject to construction disturbance as a part of the Project Location will be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to construction, unless already documented in previous Stage 2 archaeological assessment reports.**

The objective of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be to document archaeological resources within the Project Location and to determine whether these archaeological resources require further assessment. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Project Location will include pedestrian survey and/or test pit survey. Pedestrian survey will entail the systematic walking of open ploughed fields at five metre intervals as outlined in Section 2.1.1 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). Test pit survey (as outlined in Section 2.1.2) will entail the excavation by hand of test pits approximately 30 centimetres in diameter dug five centimetres into sterile subsoil at five metre intervals across any areas that cannot be ploughed, such as manicured lawns, rocky pasture, or woodlots. The soils are then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. If the archaeological field team judges any lands to be low and wet, steeply sloped, or disturbed (such as road right-of-ways, aggregate pits, former railway lines, or other extensive disturbance) during the course of the Stage 2 field work they will be photographically documented as such (as outlined in Section 2.1 Standards 2 and 6).

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required and so the archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH 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*, 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, 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 fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

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

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 license.

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: SOUTHGATE SOLAR PROJECT, SOUTHGATE SOLAR LP

Bibliography and Sources

July 3, 2014

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: SOUTHGATE SOLAR PROJECT, SOUTHGATE SOLAR LP

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: SOUTHGATE SOLAR PROJECT, SOUTHGATE SOLAR LP

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Images
July 3, 2014

7.0 IMAGES

7.1 PHOTOS

Photo 1: Typical Topography within the Project Area, looking west



Photo 2: Hydro One Transmission Lines, looking southeast



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: SOUTHGATE SOLAR PROJECT, SOUTHGATE SOLAR LP

Images
July 3, 2014

Photo 3: Former Georgian Bay & Wellington Railway Bed, looking south



Photo 4: Southgate Sideroad 41, looking north



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: SOUTHGATE SOLAR PROJECT, SOUTHGATE SOLAR LP

Images
July 3, 2014

Photo 5: Typical Woodlot within the Project Area, looking south



Photo 6: Typical Woodlot within the Project Area, looking north



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: SOUTHGATE SOLAR PROJECT, SOUTHGATE SOLAR LP

Images

July 3, 2014

Photo 7: Aggregate Pit (Flanagan Pit) within the Project Area, looking northeast



Maps

July 3, 2014

8.0 MAPS

All mapping will follow on succeeding pages. Maps identifying exact site locations do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the supplementary documentation.

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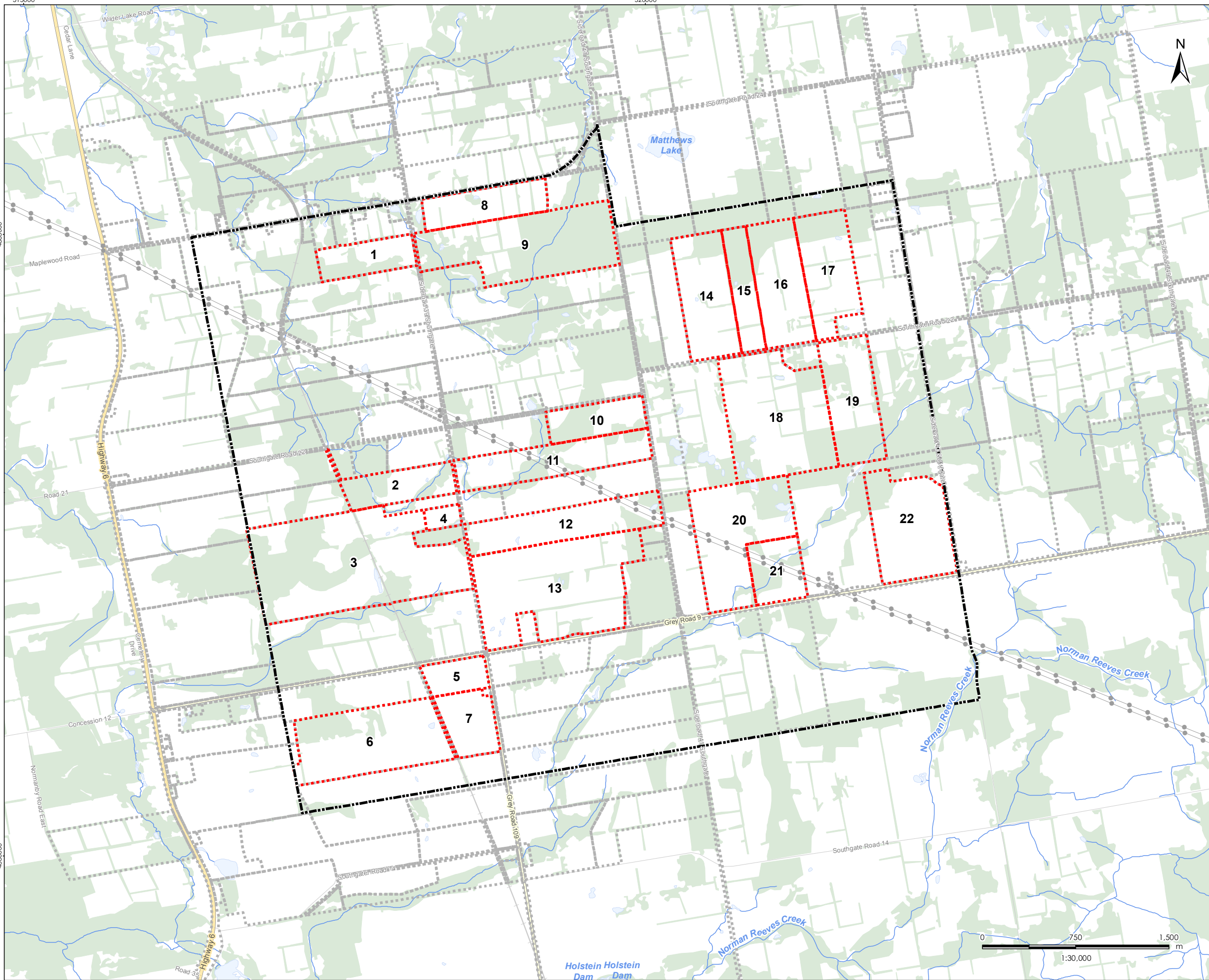
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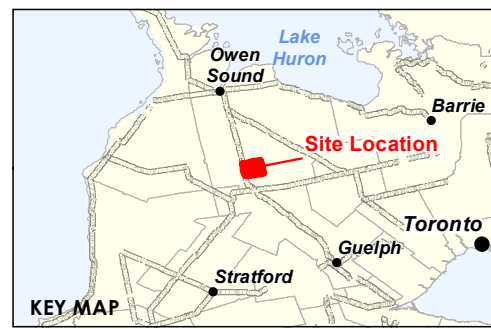
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Revised: 2014-04-16 By: sallen



- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Parcel Boundary - Leased
 - Parcel Boundary
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Local Road
 - Railway, Abandoned
 - Transmission Line
 - Watercourse
 - Waterbody
 - Wooded Area

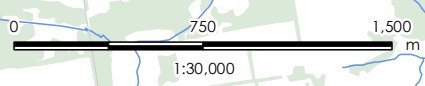


- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2013.

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 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
 Southgate Solar Project

Figure No.
1

Title
Location of Project Area



June 2014
 16040283

Legend

- Project Area
- Municipal Boundary - Upper Tier
- Municipal Boundary - Lower or Single
- Watercourse
- Waterbody

- A** Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and Chippewa)
- B** Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and Iroquois)
- B1** Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Mississauga)
- B2** Crawford's Purchases, 1784, 1787 And 1788 (Mississauga)
- A2** John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
- C** Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomi, and Huron)
- D** Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792 (Mississauga)
- E** Haldimand Tract: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- F** Tyendinga: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- G** Treaty No. 3 3/4: from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th, 1795
- H** Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
- I** Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- J** Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- L** Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805 (Mississauga)
- M** Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805 (Mississauga)
- N** Treaty No. 16, November 18th, 1815 (Chippewa)
- O** Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- P** Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818 (Chippewa)
- Q** Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- R** Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
- S** Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
- T** Treaty No. 27½, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and Chippewa)
- U** Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or Huron)
- V** Treaty No. 45, August 9th, 1836 (Chippewa and Odawa, "For All Indians To Reside Thereon")
- W** Treaty No. 45½, August 9th, 1836 (Saugeen)
- X** Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St. Regis)
- Z** Treaty No. 61, September 9th, 1850 (Robinson Treaty: Ojibwa)
- AA** Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
- AB** Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
- AF** Williams Treaty, October 31st and November 15th, 1923 (Chippewa and Mississauga)
- AG** Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923 (Chippewa)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2012.
3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.

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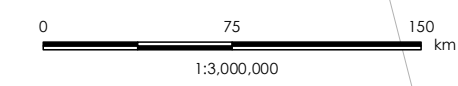
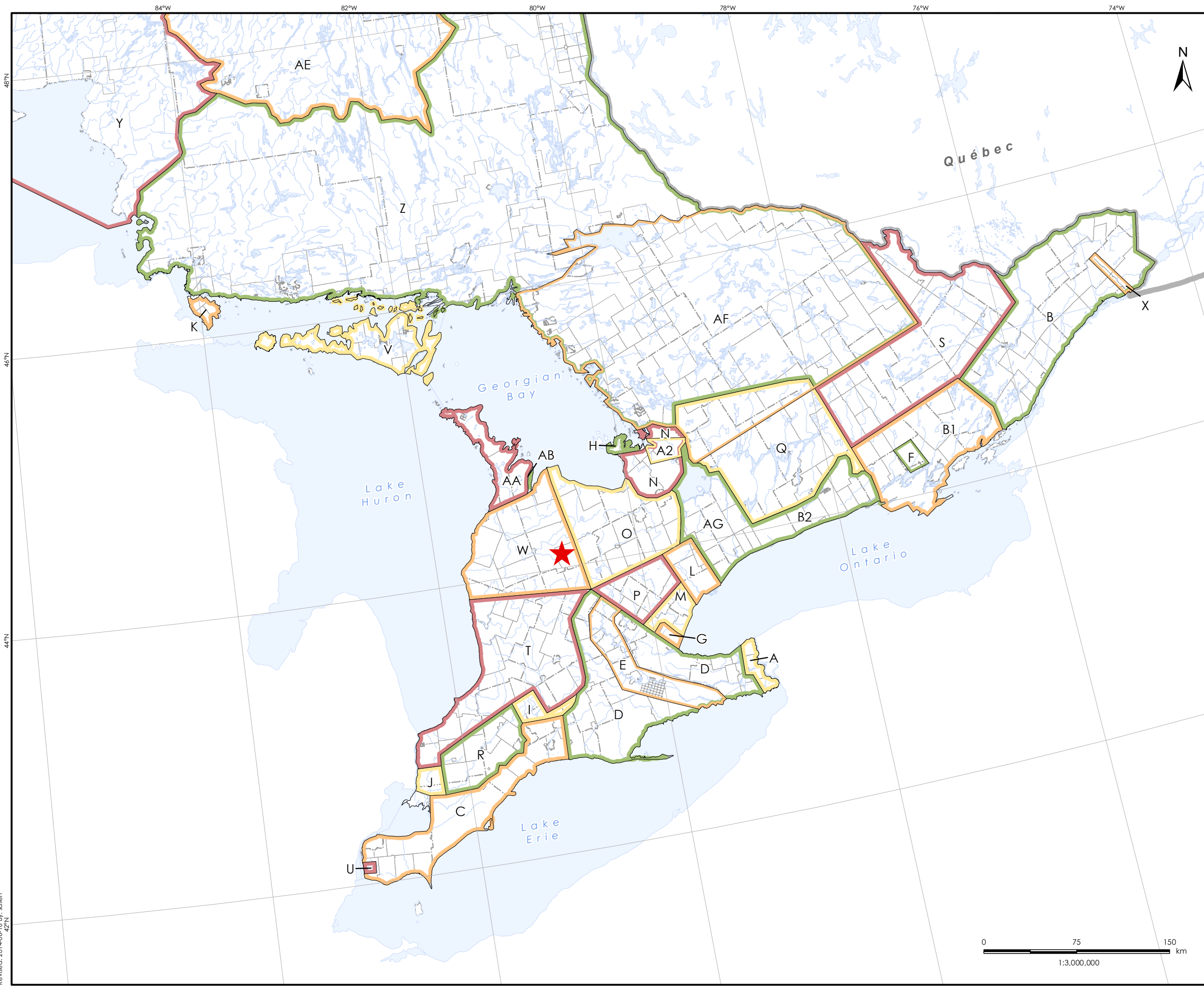
Figure No.

2

Title

**Treaties and Purchases
 (Adapted from Morris 1943)**

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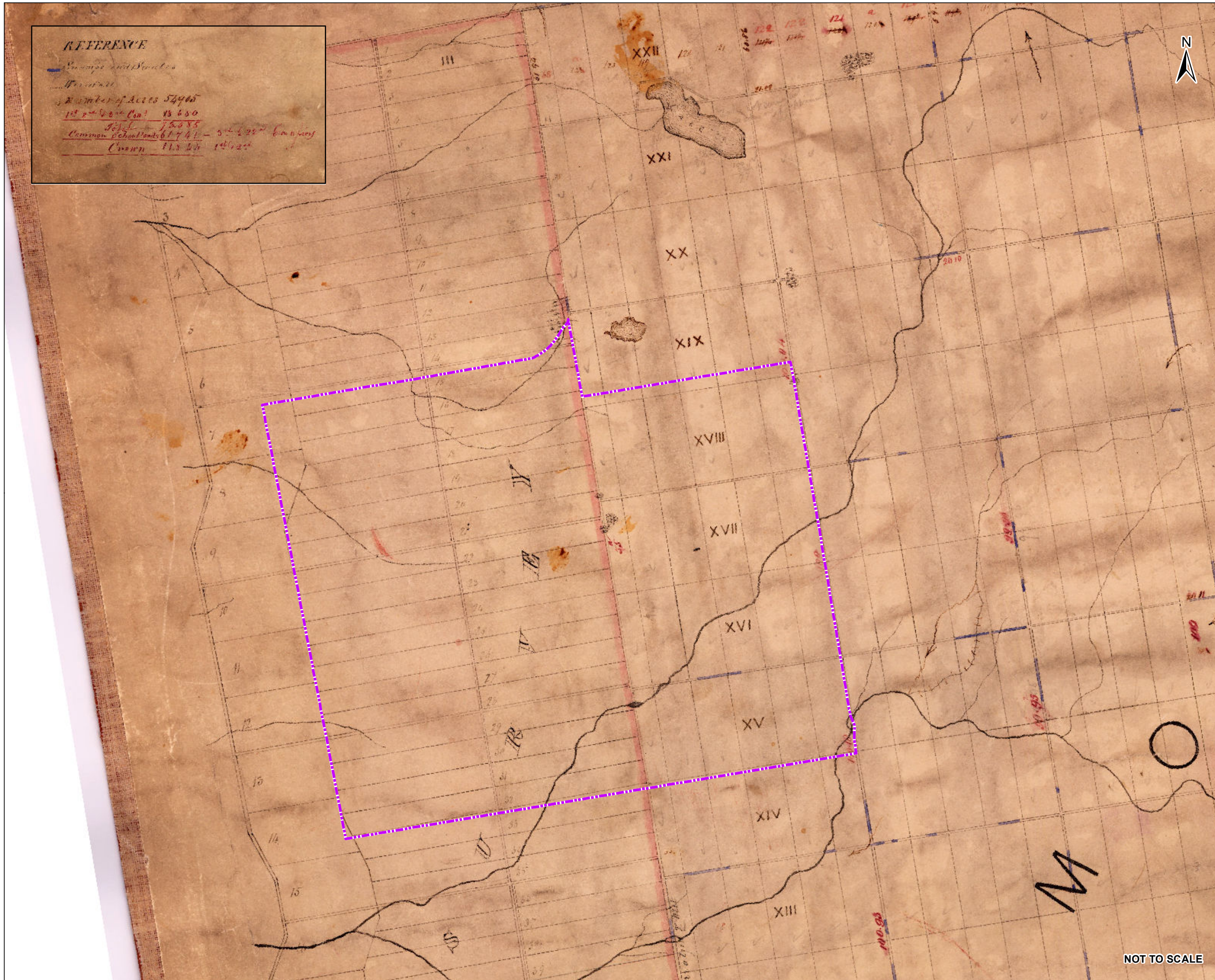
- Notes
- 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 - 2. A plan of the 2nd and 3rd concession of the townships of Egremont and Normanby – surveyed by the order of The Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands by Robert W. Kerr DPS, 1846

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Southgate Solar Project

Figure No.
3

Title
**Portion of 1846 Historic
Map of Egremont**

Legend
 Project Area



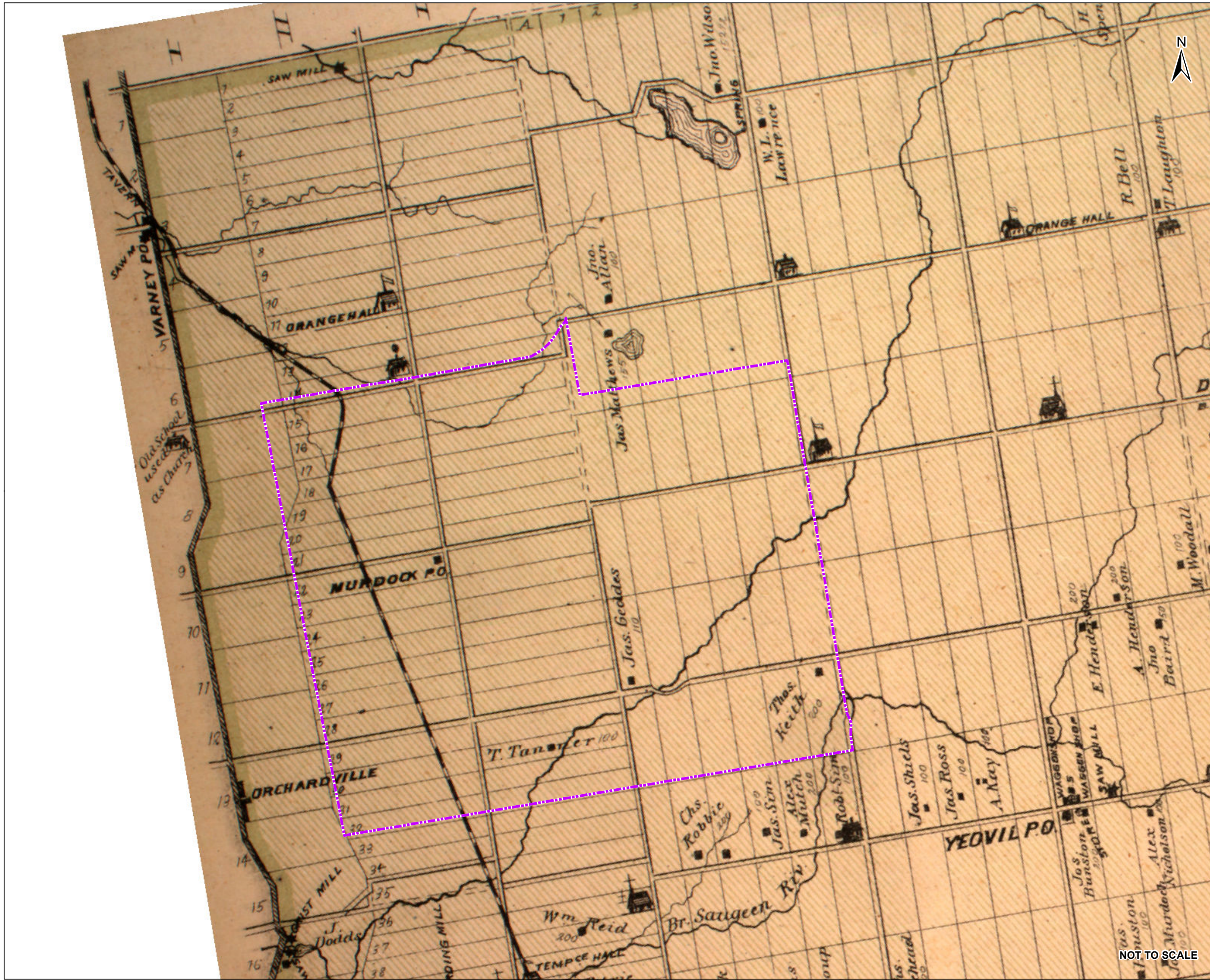
- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Daniel, John D. 1855. Egremont. Plan 859. Unpublished map, on file with the Ministry of Natural Resources Crown Land Survey Records Office, Peterborough, Ontario

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 Southgate Solar Project

Figure No.
4

Title
**Portion of 1852 Historic
 Map of Egremont**



NOT TO SCALE

Legend
 Project Area



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Egremont Township map from Grey supplement in Illustrated atlas of the Dominion of Canada Toronto: H. Belden and Co., 1880.

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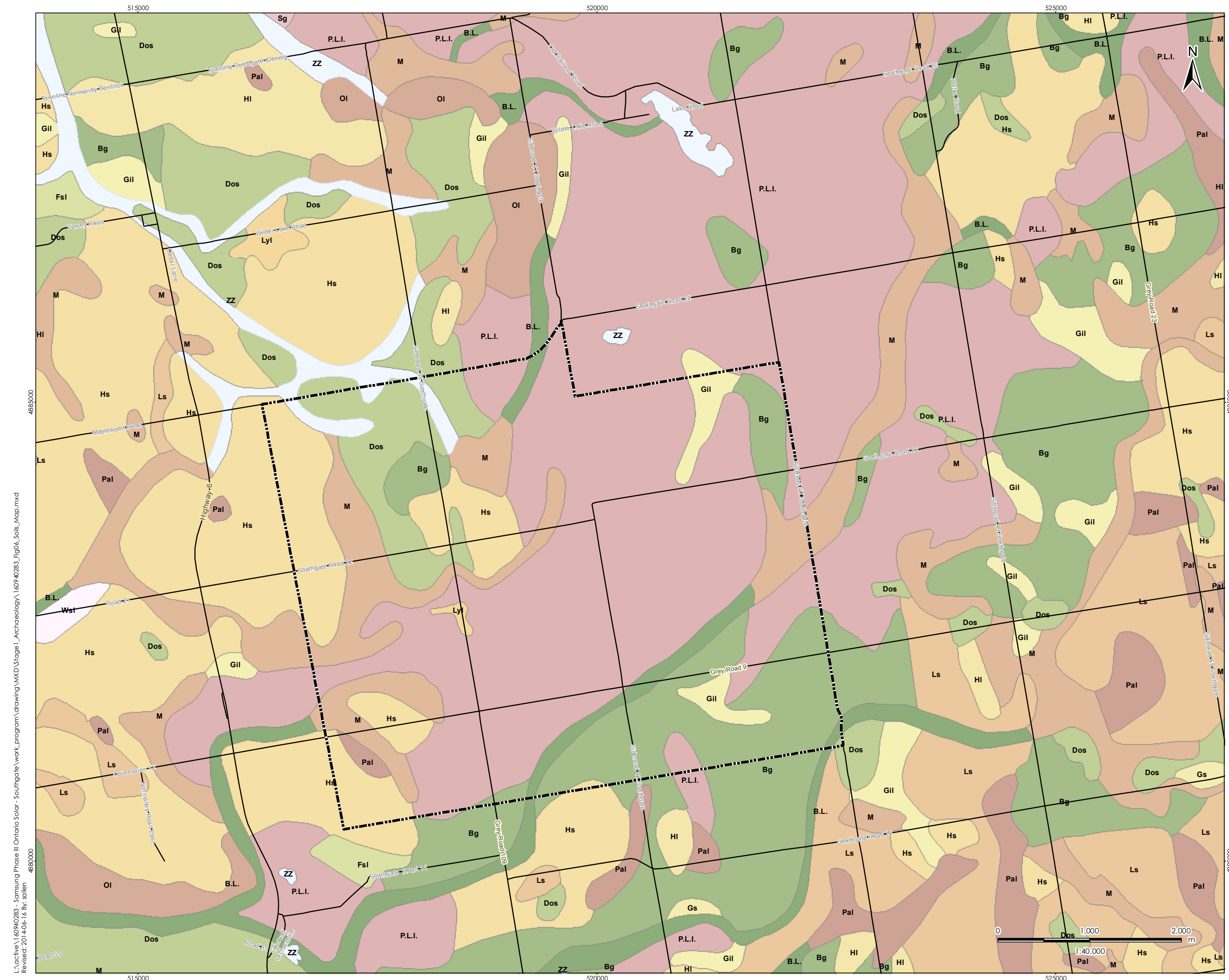
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 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
 Southgate Solar Project

Figure No.

5

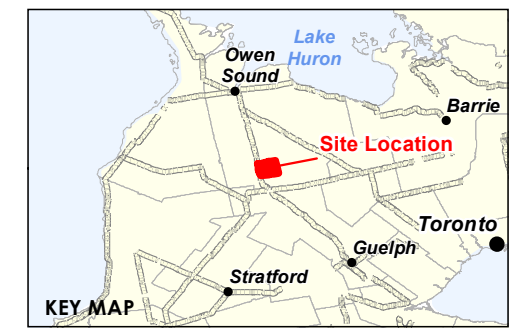
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**Portion of 1880 Historic
 Map of Egremont**



Legend

- Project Area
- Road
- Soil Land Class**
- Bottom Land
- Burford Loam
- Donnybrook Sandy Loam
- Fox Sandy Loam
- Gilford Loam
- Granby Sand
- Harriston Loam
- Harriston Silt Loam
- Lily Loam
- Listowel Silt Loam
- Muck
- Osprey Loam
- Parkhill Loam
- Pike Lake Loam
- Sargent Loam
- Waterloo Sandy Loam
- Water



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2013.

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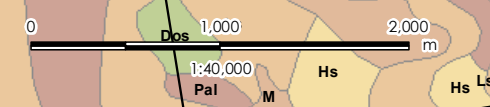
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Figure No.

6

Title

Soil Land Class



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- Legend**
- Photo Location and Direction
 - Project Area
 - Area of Archaeological Potential
 - Transmission Line (Previously Assessed - Golder 2009; Golder 2010a)
 - Railway, Abandoned
 - Transmission Line
 - Watercourse

- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2013.
 3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2010.

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Figure No.
7

Title
Archaeological Potential



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 Revised: 2014-04-16 By: sallen

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: SOUTHGATE SOLAR PROJECT, SOUTHGATE SOLAR LP

Closure
July 3, 2014


9.0 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared for the sole benefit of Dillon Consulting Limited and Southgate Solar LP and may not be used by any third party without the express written consent of Stantec Consulting Ltd., Dillon Consulting Limited, and Southgate Solar LP. Any use which a third party makes of this report is the responsibility of such third party.

We trust this report meets your current requirements. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information or have additional questions about any facet of this report.

Project Manager Review 

(signature)

Tracie Carmichael, BA, B.Ed. (R140)
Licensee Review 

(signature)

Parker Dickson, MA (P256)
Senior Review 

(signature)

Jim Wilson, MA (P001)

