



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

1235 and 1239 3rd Avenue East, Part of Town Plot of Owen Sound, Geographic Township of Sarawak, Grey County, now the City of Owen Sound, Ontario

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Executive Summary

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

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) was retained by FC Entertainment & Hospitality (The Client) to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 1235 and 1239 3rd Avenue East, Part of Town Plot of Owen Sound, Geographic Township of Sarawak, Grey County, now the City of Owen Sound, Ontario (Maps 1 and 2). The study area contains the Grey County Courthouse and Jail, both built in 1854, and the former Governor's House, built in 1889. The Courthouse is designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Jail is listed on Owen Sounds Heritage Register. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment is in support of an Official Plan and Zoning By-Law Amendment for the proposed re-development of the study area.

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are defined in the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and include background contextual research to evaluate archaeological potential and to provide appropriate recommendations where additional assessment may be required. No optional property inspection was conducted as part of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment which was a desktop study only.

The study area has potential for historical archaeological resources due to the presence of the historical 19th century buildings on the property. Although three executions are recorded to have taken place within the Jail property, all three men were buried in the Greenwood Cemetery located over 2 km south of the study area so there is low potential for human remains associated with the Jail. Although the building footprints take up a large portion of the study area, background research indicates disturbance within yards and open areas may have been minimal so much of the archaeological potential may remain in these areas. As no property inspection was conducted as part of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment, any ground disturbance that may have impacted archaeological potential should be documented as part of future Stage 2 archaeological assessments.

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment has resulted in the following recommendations:

- 1) Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required for parts of the study area as shown on Map 9. For areas of manicured lawn, the Stage 2 archaeological assessment should consist of test pit survey at 5 m intervals following the standards outlined in Section 2.1.2 of the MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
- 2) As a property inspection was not completed as part of the Stage 1, all parking lots, and paved areas, and building footprints must be subject to visual inspection during the Stage 2 field survey to confirm the extent of disturbance and better determine any requirements for further work in these areas.
- 3) Should development impacts extend beyond the areas shown on Map 9, additional archaeological assessment may be required.

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

Project Personnel

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Abbreviations

ASDB	Archaeological Site Database maintained by MCM
BCE/CE	Before Common Era/Common Era. Used as a secular alternative to BC/AD.
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
km	Kilometre(s)
m	Metre(s)
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
ND	No Date
PIF	Project Information Form
WSP	WSP Canada Inc.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) was retained by FC Entertainment & Hospitality Inc. (The Client) to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 1235 and 1239 3rd Avenue East, Part of Town Plot of Owen Sound, Geographic Township of Sarawak, Grey County, now the City of Owen Sound, Ontario (Maps 1 and 2). The study area contains the Grey County Courthouse and Jail, both built in 1854, and the former Governor's House, built in 1889. The Courthouse is designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Jail is listed on Owen Sounds Heritage Register. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment is in support of an Official Plan and Zoning By-Law Amendment for the development of the study area.

As no optional site inspection was conducted as part of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment, no permissions were required for access to the study area.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment are based on principles outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Consolidated 2007), and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2011). More specifically, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment has the following objectives:

- To provide information about a property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land condition.
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property.
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1 Regional Indigenous Context

The general culture history of southern Ontario based on Ellis and Ferris (1990), spanning the Pre-Contact Indigenous Period is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Overview of cultural chronology of southern Ontario.

Period		Time Period (circa)	Characteristics
Paleo	Early	9,000 – 8,400 BCE	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; small bands; mobile hunters and gatherers and large territories; fluted projectiles.
	Late	8,400 – 8,000 BCE	Holcomb, Hi-Lo and lanceolate biface traditions; continuing mobility; campsite/way-station sites; smaller territories are utilized; non-fluted projectiles.
Archaic	Early	8,000 – 6,000 BCE	Side-notched, corner-notched (e.g., Nettling, Thebes) and bifurcate base traditions; growing diversity of stone tool types; heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels).
	Middle	6,000 – 2,500 BCE	Stemmed (e.g., Kirk, Stanley/Neville), Brewerton side-and corner-notched traditions; reliance on local resources; populations increasing; more ritual activities; fully ground and polished tools; net-sinkers common; earliest copper tools.
	Late	2,000 – 950 BCE	Narrow Point (e.g., Lamoka), Broad Point (e.g., Genesee) and Small Point (e.g., Crawford Knoll) traditions: less mobility; use of fish-weirs; more formal cemeteries appear; stone pipes emerge; long-distance trade.
Woodland	Early	950 – 400 BCE	Meadowood tradition; cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; bands of up to 35 people.
	Middle	400 BCE – 550 CE	Saugeen Tradition; stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; cobble spall scrapers; seasonal settlements and resource utilization; post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries and rectangular structures identified.
	Transitional	550 – 900 CE	Princess Point Complex; cord roughening, impressed lines and punctate designs on pottery; adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; oval houses and 'incipient' longhouses; first palisades; villages with 75 people.
	Early Late	900 – 1300 CE	Glen Meyer Tradition; settled village-life based on agriculture; small villages (0.4 ha) with 75-200 people and 4-5 longhouses; semi-permanent settlements.

Period		Time Period (circa)	Characteristics
	Middle Late	1300 – 1400 CE	Uren and Middleport Traditions; classic longhouses emerge; larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; more permanent settlements (30 years).
	Late Late	1400 – 1600 CE	Pre-Contact Neutral; larger villages (1.7 ha); examples up to 5 ha with 2,500 people; extensive croplands; also, hamlets, cabins, camps and cemeteries; potential tribal units; fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear.

Paleo Period

The first human occupation of southern Ontario began just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period. Although there were a complex series of ice retreats and advances which played a large role in shaping the local topography, south-central Ontario was finally ice free by 12,500 years ago. By about 11,000 years ago, this area became home to Indigenous groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes. The period of these early Indigenous inhabitants is known as the Paleo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Our current understanding of settlement patterns of Early Paleo peoples suggests that small bands, consisting of probably no more than 25-35 individuals, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories. One of the most thoroughly studied of these groups followed a seasonal round that extended from as far south as Chatham to the Horseshoe Valley north of Barrie. Early Paleo sites tend to be located in elevated locations on well-drained loamy soils. Many of the known sites were located on former beach ridges associated with glacial lakes. There are a few extremely large Early Paleo sites, such as one located close to Parkhill, Ontario, which covered as much as six hectares. It appears that these sites were formed when the same general locations were occupied for short periods of time over the course of many years. Given their placement in locations conducive to the interception of migratory mammals such as caribou, it has been suggested that they may represent communal hunting camps. There are also smaller Early Paleo camps scattered throughout the interior of southwestern and south-central Ontario, usually situated adjacent to wetlands.

The Late Paleo Period (8,400-8,000 BCE) has been less well researched and is consequently more poorly understood. By this time the environment of south-central Ontario was coming to be dominated by closed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements. It seems that many of the large game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Paleo Period had either moved further north, or as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths, become extinct.

Like the Early Paleo peoples, Late Paleo peoples covered large territories as they moved about in response to seasonal resource fluctuations. On a province wide basis Late Paleo projectile points are far more common than Early Paleo materials, suggesting a relative increase in population.

The end of the Late Paleo Period was heralded by numerous technological and cultural innovations that appeared throughout the Archaic Period. These innovations may be best explained in relation to the dynamic nature of the post-glacial environment and region-wide population increases.

There are a handful of registered Paleo Period sites in Grey County. There are four archaeological sites that can be dated to the Early Paleo Period and two additional archaeological sites dated to the Paleo Period in general (MCM 2023). The nearest Paleo Period archaeological site to the study area is the McConnell-3 (BcHd-4) site, located approximately 36 km to the east.

Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic Period (8,000-6,000 BCE), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous trees (Ellis et al. 1990, pp. 68-69). One of the more notable changes in the Early Archaic Period is the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points. Other significant innovations include the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, suggesting the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry. The presence of these often large and not easily portable tools suggests there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement, although it is still suspected that population densities were quite low, and band territories large.

During the Middle Archaic Period (6,000-2,500 BCE) the trend to more diverse toolkits continued, as the presence of net-sinkers suggest that fishing was becoming an important aspect of the subsistence economy. It was also at this time that "bannerstones" were first manufactured.

Bannerstones are carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for atlatls or spear-throwers. Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic is an increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources for the manufacturing of projectile points. It seems that during earlier periods, when groups occupied large territories, it was possible for them to visit a primary outcrop of high-quality chert at least once during their seasonal round. However, during the Middle Archaic, groups inhabited smaller territories that often did not encompass a source of high-quality raw material. In these instances, lower quality materials which had been deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

This reduction in territory size was probably the result of gradual region-wide population growth which led to the infilling of the landscape. This process forced a reorganization of Indigenous subsistence practices, as more people had to be supported from the resources of a smaller area. During the latter part of the Middle Archaic, technological innovations such as fish weirs have been documented as well as stone tools especially designed for the preparation of wild plant foods.

It is also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period that long-distance trade routes began to develop, spanning the northeastern part of the continent. In particular, native copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior were being widely traded (Ellis et al. 1990, p. 66). By 3,500 BCE the local environment had stabilized in a near modern form (Ellis et al. 1990, p. 69).

During the Late Archaic (2,500-950 BCE) the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued. Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early or Middle Archaic sites, and it seems that the local population had definitely expanded. It is during the Late Archaic that the more formal cemeteries appear. The appearance of cemeteries during the Late Archaic has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources. It is argued that cemeteries would have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory and its resources. These cemeteries are often located on heights of well-drained sandy/gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses.

This suggestion of increased territoriality is also consistent with the regionalized variation present in Late Archaic projectile point styles. It was during the Late Archaic that distinct local styles of projectile points appear. Also, during the Late Archaic the trade networks which had been established during the Middle Archaic continued to

flourish. Native copper from northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast are frequently encountered as grave goods. Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual and interesting of the Late Archaic artifacts is the birdstone. Birdstones are small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate.

There are 12 registered Archaic Period archaeological sites within Grey County (MCM 2023). Ten of these sites can only be attributed to the general Archaic Period while two of the sites can be dated to the Late Archaic Period.

Woodland Period

The Early Woodland Period (940 to 400 BCE) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. While the introduction of pottery provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it may have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The first pots were thick walled and friable. It has been suggested that they were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil. These vessels were not easily portable, and individual pots must not have enjoyed a long use life. There have also been numerous Early Woodland sites located at which no pottery was found, suggesting that ceramic vessels had yet to assume a central position in the day-to-day lives of Early Woodland peoples.

Other than the introduction of this limited ceramic technology, the life-ways of Early Woodland peoples show a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic Period. For instance, birdstones continue to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland varieties have "pop-eyes" which protrude from the sides of their heads.

Likewise, the thin, well-made projectile points which were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic Period continue in use. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance.

The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic also continued to function, although there does not appear to have been as much traffic in marine shell during the Early Woodland Period. During the last 200 years of the Early Woodland Period, projectile points manufactured from high quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear on sites in southwestern Ontario. There are two registered Early Woodland Period archaeological sites within Grey County (MCM 2023).

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, the Middle Woodland (300 BCE to 500 CE) provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland Periods. While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish were becoming an even more important part of the diet.

In addition, Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology. Middle Woodland vessels are often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels are easily identifiable.

It is also at the beginning of the Middle Woodland Period that rich, densely occupied sites appear along the margins of major rivers and lakes. While these areas had been utilized by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied off and on for as long as several hundred years and large deposits of artifacts often accumulated. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, these Middle Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied off and on over the course of the year. There are also numerous small upland Middle Woodland sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps from which localized resource patches were exploited. This shift towards a greater degree of sedentism

continues the trend witnessed from at least Middle Archaic times and provides a prelude to the developments that follow during the Late Woodland Period. There are 4 Middle Woodland Period archaeological sites registered within Grey County (MCM 2023).

The Late Woodland Period began with a shift in settlement and subsistence patterns involving an increasing reliance on corn horticulture (Fox 1990, p. 185; Smith 1990; Williamson 1990, p. 312). Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as 600 CE or a few centuries before. Corn did not become a dietary staple, however, until at least three to four hundred years later, and then the cultivation of corn gradually spread into south-central and southeastern Ontario.

During the early Late Woodland, particularly within the Princess Point Complex (circa 500-1050 CE), a number of archaeological material changes have been noted: the appearance of triangular projectile point styles, first seen during this period begin with the Levanna form; cord-wrapped stick decorated ceramics using the paddle and anvil forming technique replace the mainly coil-manufactured and dentate stamped and pseudo-scallop shell impressed ceramics; and if not appearance, increasing use of maize (*Zea mays*) as a food source (e.g., Bursey 1995; Crawford et al. 1997; Ferris and Spence 1995, p. 103; Martin 2004 [2007]; Ritchie 1971, pp. 31-32; Spence et al. 1990; Williamson 1990, p. 299).

The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of agricultural life ways in south-central Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this time may have encouraged the spread of maize into southern Ontario, providing a greater number of frost-free days (Stothers and Yarnell 1977). Further, shifts in the location of sites have also been identified with an emphasis on riverine, lacustrine and wetland occupations set against a more diffuse use of the landscape during the Middle Woodland (Dieterman 2001).

One such site, located on the Grand River near Cayuga, Ontario is the Grand Banks site (AfGx-3). As of 1997, 40 maize kernels and 29 cupules had been recovered at this site (Crawford et al. 1997). The earliest AMS radiocarbon assay run on maize produced a date of approximately 500 CE (Crawford et al. 1997, p. 116). This site is interpreted as a long-term basecamp that may have been used year-round or nearly year-round (Crawford and Smith 1996, p. 785). This growing sedentism is seen as a departure from Middle Woodland hunting and gathering and may reflect growing investment in care of garden plots of maize (Smith 1997, p. 15). The riverine location of Grand Banks (AfGx-3) may have also provided light, nutrient-rich soil for agriculture (Crawford et al. 1998). While Levanna projectile points are formal tools, Princess Point Complex toolkits are predominantly characterized by informal or expedient flake tools and ground stone and bone artifacts are rare (Ferris and Spence 1995, p. 103; Shen 2000). At Grand Banks, experimental archaeology suggests that chert flakes were put to a variety of use tasks, from butchering to bone-working to wood-working to plant-working. Formal bifaces and projectile points had less evidence of use-wear (Shen 2000). Local cherts appear to have been used, although Onondaga, albeit also a local resource, was preferred at Grand Banks (AfGx-3) (Shen 1997).

There are 10 registered Late Woodland Period sites located within Grey County. The closest to the study area is the Balmy Beach (BdHf-1) site, located approximately 5 km to the north.

The first agricultural villages in southern Ontario date to the 10th century. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland Period, these sites are located in the uplands, on well-drained sandy soils. Categorized as "Early Ontario Iroquoian" (900-1300 CE), many archaeologists believe that it is possible to trace a direct line from the Iroquoian groups which later inhabited southern Ontario at the time of first European contact, back to these early villagers.

Village sites dating between 900 and 1300 CE, share many attributes with the historically reported Iroquoian sites, including the presence of longhouses and sometimes palisades. However, these early longhouses were actually not all that large, averaging only 12.4 metres in length (Dodd et al. 1990, p. 349; Williamson 1990, pp. 304-305).

It is also quite common to find the outlines of overlapping house structures, suggesting that these villages were occupied long enough to necessitate re-building.

The Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages once every 10-15 years, when the nearby soils had been depleted by farming and conveniently collected firewood grew scarce (Pearce 2010). It seems likely that Early Ontario Iroquoians occupied their villages for considerably longer, as they relied less heavily on corn than did later groups, and their villages were much smaller, placing less demand on nearby resources.

Judging by the presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits, agriculture was becoming a vital part of the Early Ontario Iroquoian economy. However, it had not reached the level of importance it would in the Middle and Late Ontario Iroquoian Periods. There is ample evidence to suggest that more traditional resources continued to be exploited and comprised a large part of the subsistence economy. Seasonally occupied special purpose sites relating to deer procurement, nut collection, and fishing activities, have all been identified. While beans are known to have been cultivated later in the Late Woodland Period, they have yet to be identified on Early Ontario Iroquoian sites.

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period (1300-1400 CE) witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artifact assemblages. Changes in ceramic styles have been carefully documented, allowing the placement of sites in the first or second half of this 100-year period. Moreover, villages, which averaged approximately 0.6 hectares in extent during the Early Ontario Iroquoian Period, now consistently range between one and two hectares.

House lengths also change dramatically, more than doubling to an average of 30 metres, while houses of up to 45 metres have been documented. This increase in longhouse length has been variously interpreted. The simplest possibility is that increased house length is the result of a gradual, natural increase in population (Dodd et al. 1990, pp. 323, 350, 357; Smith 1990). However, this does not account for the sudden shift in longhouse lengths around 1300 CE. Other possible explanations involve changes in economic and socio-political organization (Dodd et al. 1990, p. 357). One suggestion is that during the Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period small villages were amalgamating to form larger communities for mutual defense (Dodd et al. 1990, p. 357). If this was the case, the more successful military leaders may have been able to absorb some of the smaller family groups into their households, thereby requiring longer structures. This hypothesis draws support from the fact that some sites had up to seven rows of palisades, indicating at least an occasional need for strong defensive measures. There are, however, other Middle Ontario Iroquoian villages which had no palisades present (Dodd et al. 1990). More research is required to evaluate these competing interpretations.

The lay-out of houses within villages also changes dramatically by 1300 CE. During the Early Ontario Iroquoian Period villages were haphazardly planned, with houses oriented in various directions. During the Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period villages are organized into two or more discrete groups of tightly spaced, parallel aligned, longhouses. It has been suggested that this change in village organization may indicate the initial development of the clans which were a characteristic of the historically known Iroquoian peoples (Dodd et al. 1990, p. 358).

Initially at least, the Late Ontario Iroquoian Period (1400-1650 CE) continues many of the trends which have been documented for the preceding century. For instance, between 1400 and 1450 CE house lengths continue to grow, reaching an average length of 62 metres. One longhouse excavated on a site southwest of Kitchener was an incredible 123 metres (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990, pp. 444-445). After AD 1450, house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between 1500 and 1580 CE averaging 30 metres in length.

Why house lengths decrease after 1450 CE is poorly understood, although it is believed that the even shorter houses witnessed on Historical Period sites can be at least partially attributed to the population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990, p. 405, 410).

Village size also continues to expand throughout the Late Ontario Iroquoian Period, with many of the larger villages showing signs of periodic expansions. The Late Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period and the first century of the Late Ontario Iroquoian Period was a time of village amalgamation. One large village situated just north of Toronto has been shown to have expanded on no fewer than five occasions. These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defence may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together. Late Ontario Iroquoian village expansion has been clearly documented at several sites throughout southwestern and south-central Ontario. The ongoing excavations at the Lawson site, a large Late Iroquoian village located in southwestern Ontario, has shown that the original village was expanded by at least twenty percent to accommodate the construction of nine additional longhouses (Anderson 2009).

2.2 Post Contact History

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian speaking peoples 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 (Schmalz 1991).

Following European settlement in North America, the nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as settlers began to colonize the land. Despite this shift in Indigenous life ways, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009, p. 114). As a result, Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout southern Ontario which show continuity with past peoples, even if this connection has not been recorded in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

2.2.1 Grey County and Owen Sound

The lands that would become Grey County were originally occupied by the Algonkian, Petun and Cheveux Relevés peoples before being scattered by the Iroquois around 1640 (Mika and Mika 1981, p. 176). Algonkian Ojibway then took control of the area and were living in the area when Europeans began to move there. French explorer Samuel de Champlain was likely the first European to visit the region and he was followed by Jesuit and Recollet priests who established missions among the Indigenous peoples. Grey County was surveyed between 1817 and 1857 (Mika and Mika 1981, p. 176). Sawawak Township was the last to be surveyed. Grey was established as a provisional county in 1852 and as an independent Municipal County in 1854.

Newash Village, occupied by the Saugeen Ojibway Nation, was located at the mouth of the Pottawatomi River and is depicted on some of the early mapping of Grey County (Map 3). In 1857, the lands occupied by the Saugeen Ojibway were ceded and many of the residents moved to the Saugeen and Cape Croker reserves (Mika and Mika 1981, p. 176). Originally known as Sydenham, Owen Sound saw its first Euro-Canadian settlement in 1841 and developed quickly as a port. Sydenham renamed Owen Sound in 1851. Owen Sound was incorporated as a city in 1920 (Mika and Mika 1983, p. 151).

2.3 Study Area History

The study area is the location of the judicial complex associated with Grey County Courthouse and Jail which was built after the creation of Grey County in the 1850s. The Courthouse is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act and the jail is listed on Owen Sounds Heritage Register. The Courthouse is located at 1235 3rd Avenue East and was constructed in 1854 (THA 2020). The Jail, located at 1259 3rd Avenue East, was constructed in 1854. This initial building was quickly recognized as being inadequate in size and security and was enlarged in 1869 with the

stone jail yard walls built in the same year (THA 2020). A third floor was added in 1877. A photo from the 1870s shows the Courthouse and Jail in the late 19th century (Image 1, p. 22). The Land Registry office, built in 1855 and located on an adjacent property at 1240 4th Avenue East is visible in front of the Jail. In 1889, a Governor's Residence was built on the north end of 1259 3rd Avenue East. A photo from the 1920s shows the Governor's Residence (Image 2, p. 22).

A plan of Bruce and Grey Counties from 1855 (Map 3) shows the study area vicinity shortly after the construction of the Courthouse and Jail. Although the Courthouse and Jail are not depicted, the Indigenous village of Newash is shown approximately 2 km to the northwest. The original street names are shown in a plan of Owen Sound from 1858 (Map 4). By 1880, a railway had been constructed to Owen Sound and is shown approximately 300 m to the west (Map 5).

The first Governor was Edward Miller who was succeeded by his son, John Miller in 1862 (THA 2020). John Miller served as Governor until 1916. The first prisoners were Greenaway Steel and his mother, Martha Watt who were arrested for robbery. As the Jail was used to house prisoners prior to the completion of construction, both were held in the women's section of the Jail as the men's cells were still under construction. After being sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary, Steel and Watt were able to escape after some friends used scaffolding to pry the bars off their windows. Watt was re-arrested a year later, but her son was never recaptured.

The Jail held a population of up to 90 people and was used to house a wide range of "prisoners, lunatics, vagrants, capital cases, children's shelter, maternity cases and serious criminal cases, prisoners serving sentences from one minute at hard labour to 23 months" (THA 2020, p. 60). Three executions by hanging are known to have been conducted within the Jail. The first hanging took place on December 4, 1884 and was likely conducted within one of the prison yards. Cook Teets, a 55-year-old blind man, was executed for the crime of poisoning his wife, Rosannah Leppard (Argyle 2015; Gadoury and Lechasseur 1994; THA 2020). The second execution was that of Charles Henry Love and took place on May 27, 1913 for the murder of his wife, Hannah Love (Grey Roots ND; Gadoury and Lechasseur 1994). Both Teets and Love may have been wrongfully convicted as others later confessed to the crimes. Roseanne Leppard, Roseannah's mentally unstable mother-in-law who was living with her at the time of her death, later claimed responsibility (Argyle 2015). Additionally, there were questions raised during the trial of how a blind man could have managed to administer the poison and Teets maintained his innocence up to his death. In the case of Charles Love, his son Arnold (also known as Arnell) Love later claimed responsibility (Grey Roots ND). Arnold was a teenager at the time of the murder and later confessed to stabbing his mother. He appears to have never been convicted of the crime.

The third and final execution was that of Frederick Thomas Langton Bussey who was executed on February 4, 1948 (Gadoury and Lechasseur 1994; Hunter 2020). Bussey was a traveling carnival worker from Regina who was charged with the rape and murder of Betty Playford, an eleven-year-old girl. Bussey was caught because he bragged of the crime to a reporter in Montreal and was therefore unlikely to have been wrongfully convicted. Teets, Love and Bussey were buried in the Greenwood Cemetery located at 190 1st Street SW in Owen Sound (Ancestry ND; Cowan 2022). Teets and Love were buried in the indigent plot which was intended for those of lesser means and have no headstones (Clark 2012).

Goad's fire insurance plans provide information on the layout of the study area during the early 20th century. In 1911 (Map 6), the southern jail yard is being shown to store wood. A small rectangular structure, possibly a shed is visible to the south of the wood pile. East of the prison are two structures that are no longer present. One of the structures is labeled as an ice house. The 1923 fire insurance plans (Map 7) no longer show the ice house suggesting that this structure may have been removed by this time. Additionally, the foot print of the Governor's Residence is different suggesting the building may have undergone some renovations during the 1910s or early 1920s. Otherwise the footprints of the Courthouse and Jail appear the same.

In 1960, the City of Owen Sound purchased the Courthouse, and it was used as the headquarters of the Police Department until 1985 (THA 2022). The Courthouse was designated under the Heritage Act in 1979. Between 1986 and 1994, the Courthouse was used by the Grey Bruce Arts Council. The Ontario Ministry of Corrections vacated the Governor's Residence and Jail in 2011. The property saw some minor renovations during the 20th and 21st centuries. These include (THA 2020, pp. 7 and 8):

- Modifications to the Governor's Residence to include women's cells on the second floor and an addition of a garage
- the addition of a storage shed in 2002;
- a new wall door, fire escape and generator in 2006;
- a 30' x 30' exercise enclosure in 2010; and
- exercise yard enclosure in 2011.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Study Area Environment

The study area is located within the Cape Rich Steps physiographic region. This region consists of a series of steps formed by glacial lakes Nipissing and Algonquin (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The lower terraces are cut in shale and strewn with boulders or gravel beaches. The surficial geology consists of coarse-textured lacustrine deposits and coarse-textured lacustrine deposits containing sand, gravel and minor silt and clay (Map 8).

The nearest water source is the Sydenham River located approximately 340 m to the west. The study area consists entirely of the property of the former Grey County Courthouse and Jail.

3.2 Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km

A search of the MCM's Archaeological Site Database (ASDB) was conducted on February 13, 2023. The ASDB indicates there are no registered archaeological sites located within 1 km of the study area.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

No previous archaeological assessments are known to have been completed within 50 m of the study area although a handful of assessments are known to have been completed within 1 km. ASI (2017a) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Downtown River Precinct located approximately 650 m to the southwest. ASI (2017a) identified the potential for deeply buried archaeological resources for portions of the study area and recommended Stage 2 archaeological assessment through mechanical trenching. An additional area of archaeological potential was recommended for Stage 2 test pit survey. The Stage 2 archaeological assessments (ASI 2018) recommended additional construction monitoring. Approximately 625 m south of the study area, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the 10th Street Bridge Replacement conducted by ASI (2017b) identified their study area as entirely disturbed and recommended no additional archaeological assessment.

AMICK (2017) conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the property at 257 18th Street West, located approximately 950 m to the northwest. The entire study area was identified as disturbed and no archaeological resources found.

Timmins Martelle (2019) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the property at 246 10th Street East located approximately 525 m to the south of the present study area. The entire property was determined to be disturbed and no additional archaeological assessment was recommended. Timmins Martelle (2022) also conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for 1043-1057 3rd Avenue East located approximately 400 m to the south. No additional archaeological assessments were recommended.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Assessing Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present within the project area. In accordance with the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential and indicate archaeological potential has been removed.

- Previously identified archaeological sites;
- Water sources:
 - Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
 - Features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
 - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
- Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, 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, prairie);
 - Scarce raw minerals (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
 - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
- Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement;
 - Early historical dwellings, schools, churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings, industrial sites; and,
- Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes);
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site; and,
- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, the MCM stipulates the following:

- No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
- No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and
- No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

4.2 Features Indicating Archaeological Potential Has Been Removed

Archaeological potential can be determined to not be present when the area has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources, including:

- Quarrying;
- Major landscaping involving grading below topsoil;
- Building footprints; and,
- Sewage and infrastructure development.

4.3 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Map 9 shows the archaeological potential for the study area. As the Grey County Courthouse and Jail are heritage buildings built in the 1850s, there is archaeological potential for historical archaeological resources related to these buildings. Additional potential for historical archaeological potential is present on the east end of the study area due to its proximity to neighbouring historical buildings, specifically the 1855 Land Registry Office located at 1240 4th Avenue East. Although much of the study area is occupied by the footprints of the buildings and the modern aerial photograph shows some disturbance on the east end of the study area through the addition of a parking lot (Map 9), unpaved areas remain, particularly within the jail yard walls, the eastern portion of the study area located between the jail yard walls and 4th avenue, and the lawn area located along 3rd Avenue. Portions of these areas are likely to still retain archaeological potential. Some recent renovations such as the addition of a new sanitary sewer line in 2009 may have impacted the archaeological potential of portions of the study area, but the extent of the disturbance is unknown. As this Stage 1 archaeological assessment was a desktop study only and no site inspection was conducted, the extent of ground disturbance will need to be documented as part of any future Stage 2 archaeological assessments.

Although the Grey County Jail was the site of three executions, there is no evidence of any human burials occurring on the property so the risk of encountering human remains is low. Background research indicates all three executed men were buried at Greenwood Cemetery over 2 km to the south (Ancestry ND; Clark 2012; Cowan 2022). Burials of any additional deaths unrelated to executions that may have occurred at the Jail are likely to have taken place at the same cemetery.

The archaeological potential for Indigenous archaeological resources within the study area is low. Although there was a historical Indigenous village located approximately 2 km from the study area, large portions of the study area have likely been disturbed from the construction of the Courthouse and Jail. The study area is also located more than 300 m from a water source and is thus beyond the area typically used to identify Indigenous archaeological potential due to proximity to water.

As the first courthouse and jail built for Grey County, any 19th century archaeological resources related to the occupation of these buildings are significant to the history of Owen Sound and Grey County and the understanding of 19th century judicial practices in Canada. Additionally, as understanding of the uses of the jail yards remains limited (see THA 2020), any archaeological resources may help to elucidate the use of these spaces.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment has resulted in the following recommendations:

- 1) Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required for parts of the study area as shown on Map 9. For areas of manicured lawn, the Stage 2 archaeological assessment should consist of test pit survey at 5 m intervals following the standards outlined in Section 2.1.2 of the MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
- 2) As a property inspection was not completed as part of the Stage 1, all parking lots, and paved areas, and building footprints must be subject to visual inspection during the Stage 2 field survey to confirm the extent of disturbance and better determine any requirements for further work in these areas.
- 3) Should development impacts extend beyond the areas shown on Map 9, additional archaeological assessment may be required.

6.0 ADVICE AND COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 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 *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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.

7.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to WSP by FC Entertainment & Hospitality Inc. (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without WSP's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the client, WSP may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to WSP. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by WSP are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of WSP, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of WSP. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of WSP's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

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9.0 IMAGES

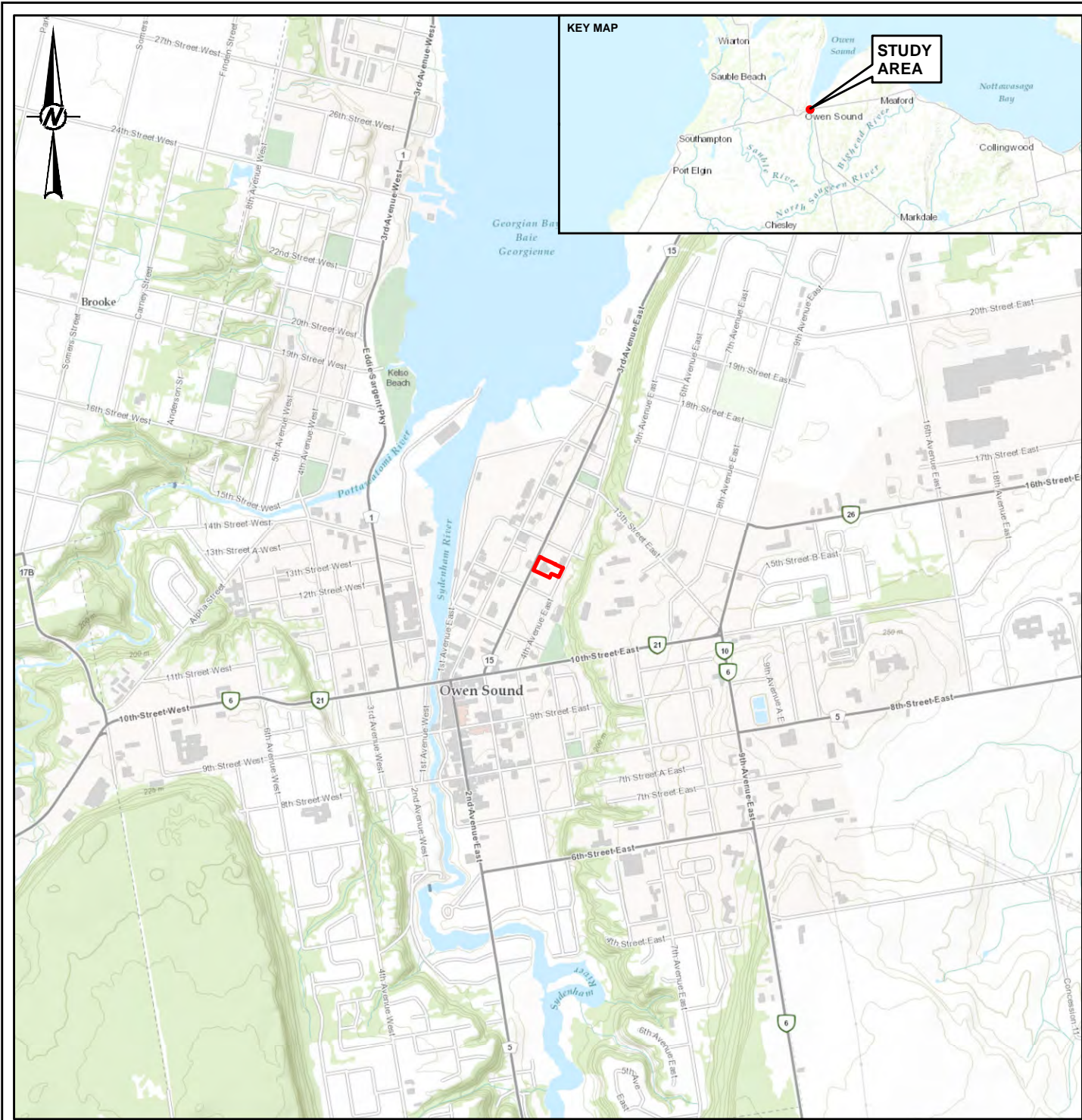


Image 1: Photo of the study area, c. 1870. The jail and courthouse are visible behind the land registry office in the centre of the photo (Owen Sound 2019).



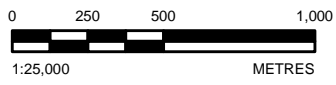
Image 2: Photo from the 1920s showing the Grey County Jail (THA 2020).

10.0 MAPS



LEGEND

STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
FC ENTERTAINMENT & HOSPITALITY INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 1235 AND 1239 3RD AVENUE EAST, PART OF TOWN PLOT OF OWEN SOUND, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF SARAWAK, GREY COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

TITLE
KEY PLAN

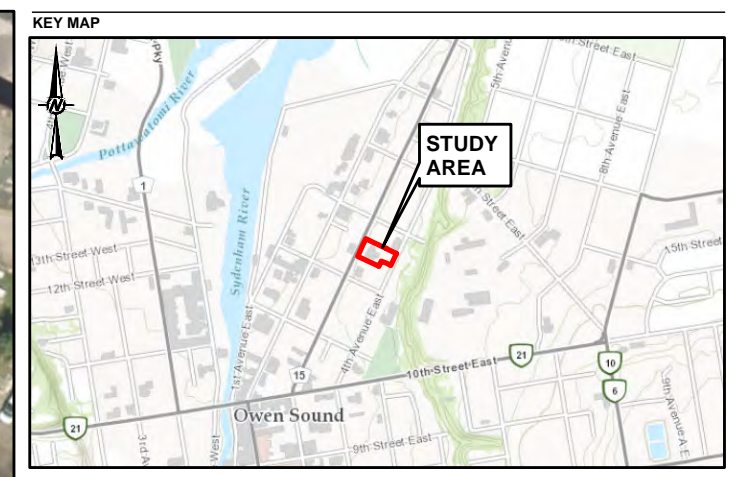
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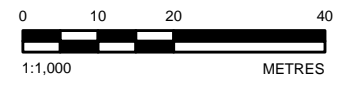
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SCALE 1:25,000

- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - ROADWAY
 - TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
 - TOWNSHIP, CONCESSION AND LOT



NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
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SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
FC ENTERTAINMENT & HOSPITALITY INC.

PROJECT
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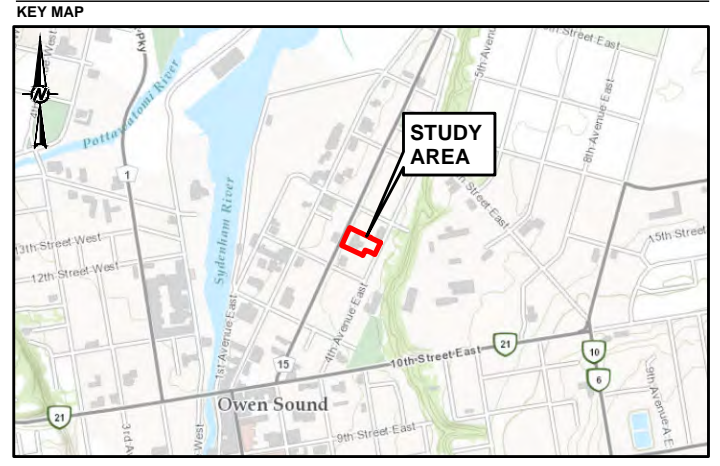
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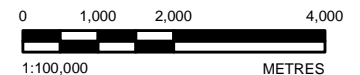
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



SCALE 1:25,000

LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
 1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
 2. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
 FC ENTERTAINMENT & HOSPITALITY INC.

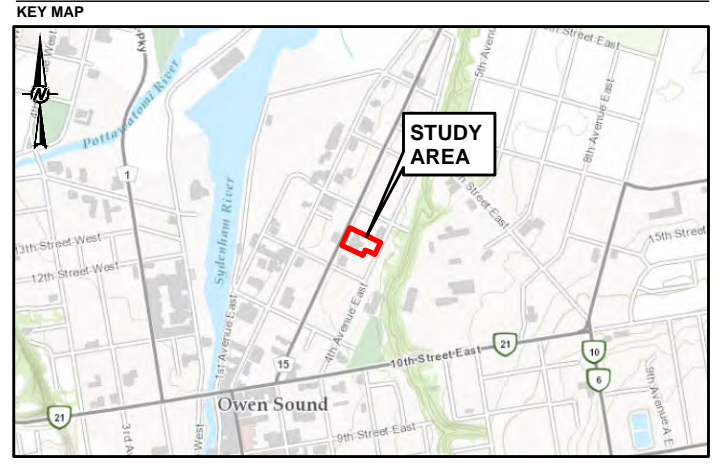
PROJECT
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 1235 AND 1239 3RD AVENUE EAST, PART OF TOWN PLOT OF OWEN SOUND, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF SARAWAK, GREY COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

TITLE
1855 PLAN OF GREY AND BRUCE COUNTIES

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-29
	DESIGNED	RH
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	RH
	APPROVED	RF

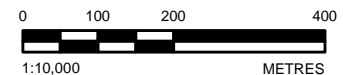
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 IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



SCALE 1:25,000

LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
 1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
 2. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
 FC ENTERTAINMENT & HOSPITALITY INC.

PROJECT
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 1235 AND 1239 3RD AVENUE EAST, PART OF TOWN PLOT OF OWEN SOUND, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF SARAWAK, GREY COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

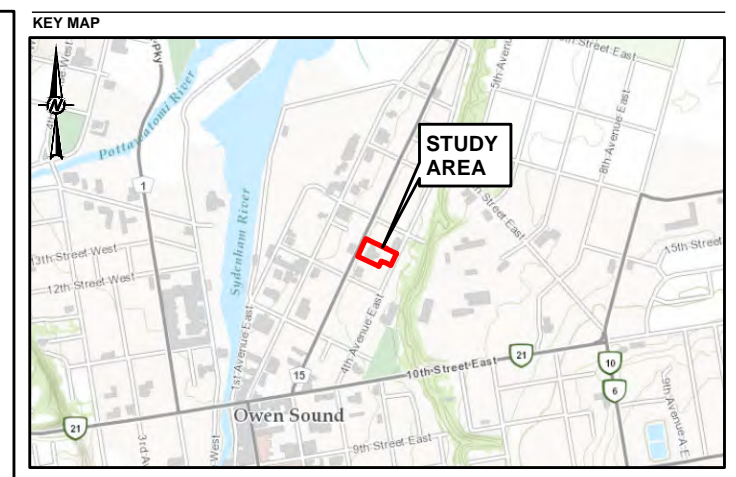
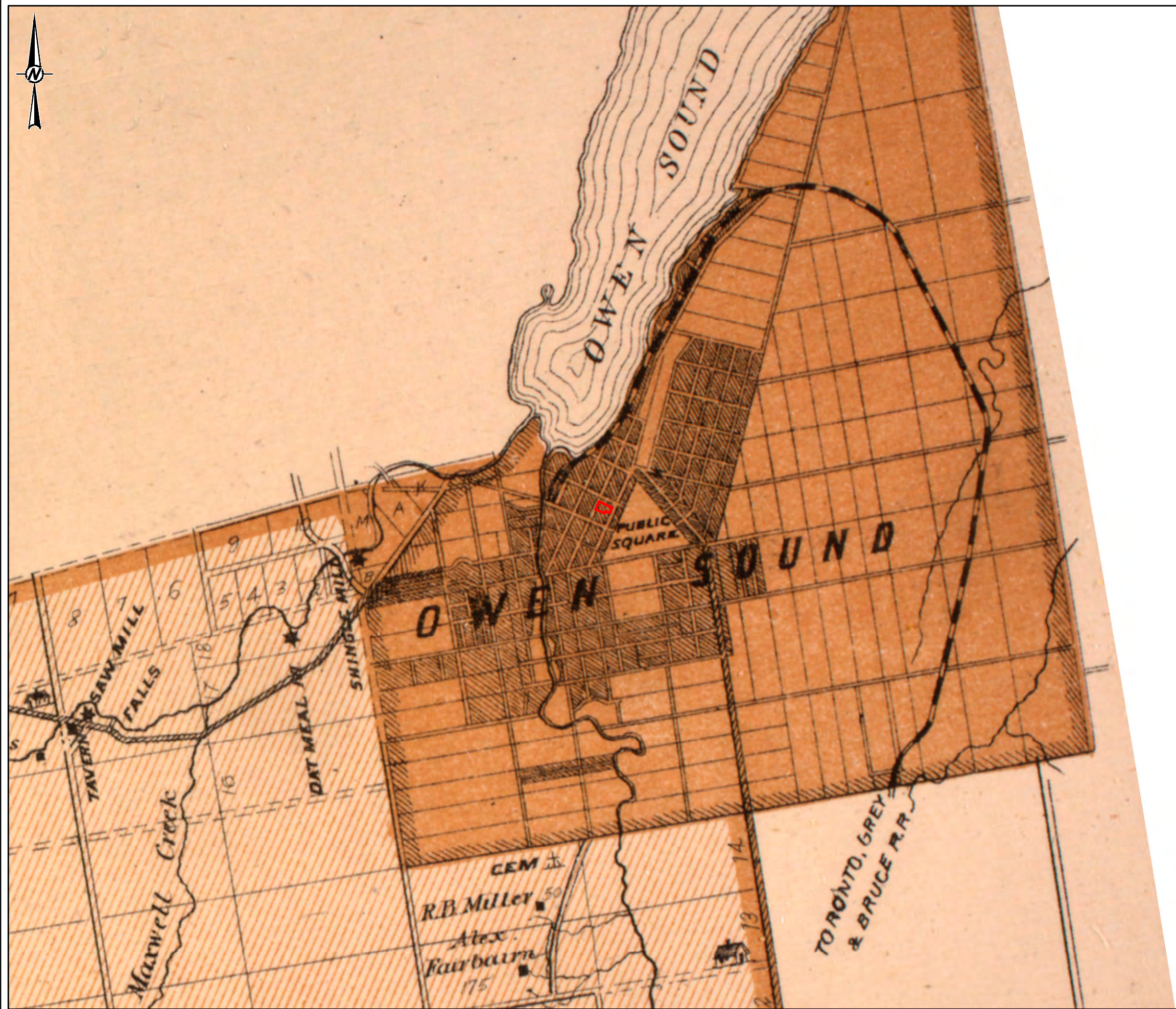
TITLE
 1858 PLAN OF OWEN SOUND

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-29
	DESIGNED	RH
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	RH
	APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



SCALE 1:25,000

LEGEND

 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

- 1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
- 2. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
- 3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT

FC ENTERTAINMENT & HOSPITALITY INC.

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 1235 AND 1239 3RD AVENUE EAST, PART OF TOWN PLOT OF OWEN SOUND, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF SARAWAK, GREY COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

TITLE

1880 PLAN OF DERBY TOWNSHIP SHOWING OWEN SOUND

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-29
DESIGNED	RH
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	RH
APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO.
23592175

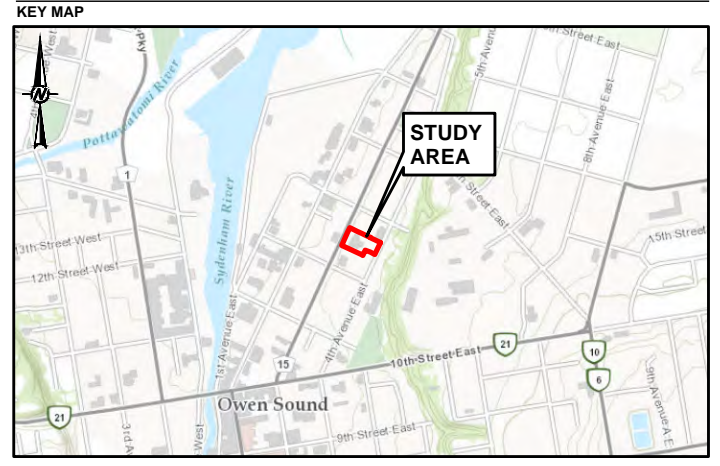
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REV.
0

MAP
5

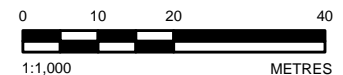
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



SCALE 1:25,000

LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
 1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
 2. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
 FC ENTERTAINMENT & HOSPITALITY INC.

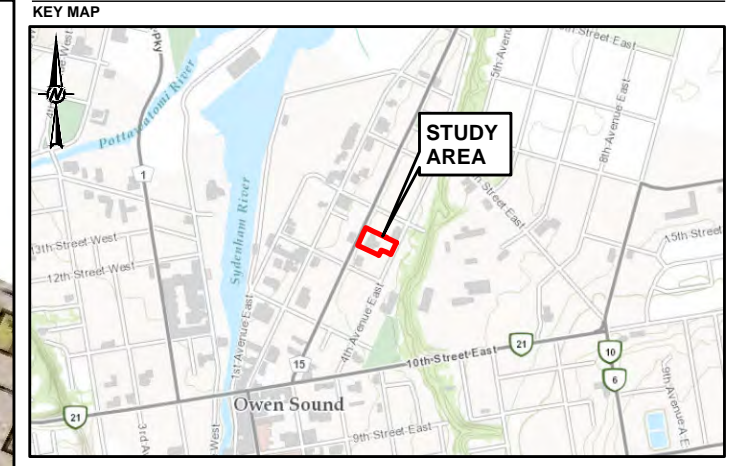
PROJECT
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 1235 AND 1239 3RD AVENUE EAST, PART OF TOWN PLOT OF OWEN SOUND, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF SARAWAK, GREY COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

TITLE
 1911 FIRE INSURANCE PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-29
	DESIGNED	RH
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	RH
	APPROVED	RF

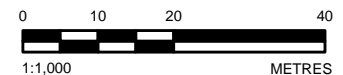
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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 IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



SCALE 1:25,000

LEGEND
[Red box symbol] STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
FC ENTERTAINMENT & HOSPITALITY INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 1235 AND 1239 3RD AVENUE EAST, PART OF TOWN PLOT OF OWEN SOUND, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF SARAWAK, GREY COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

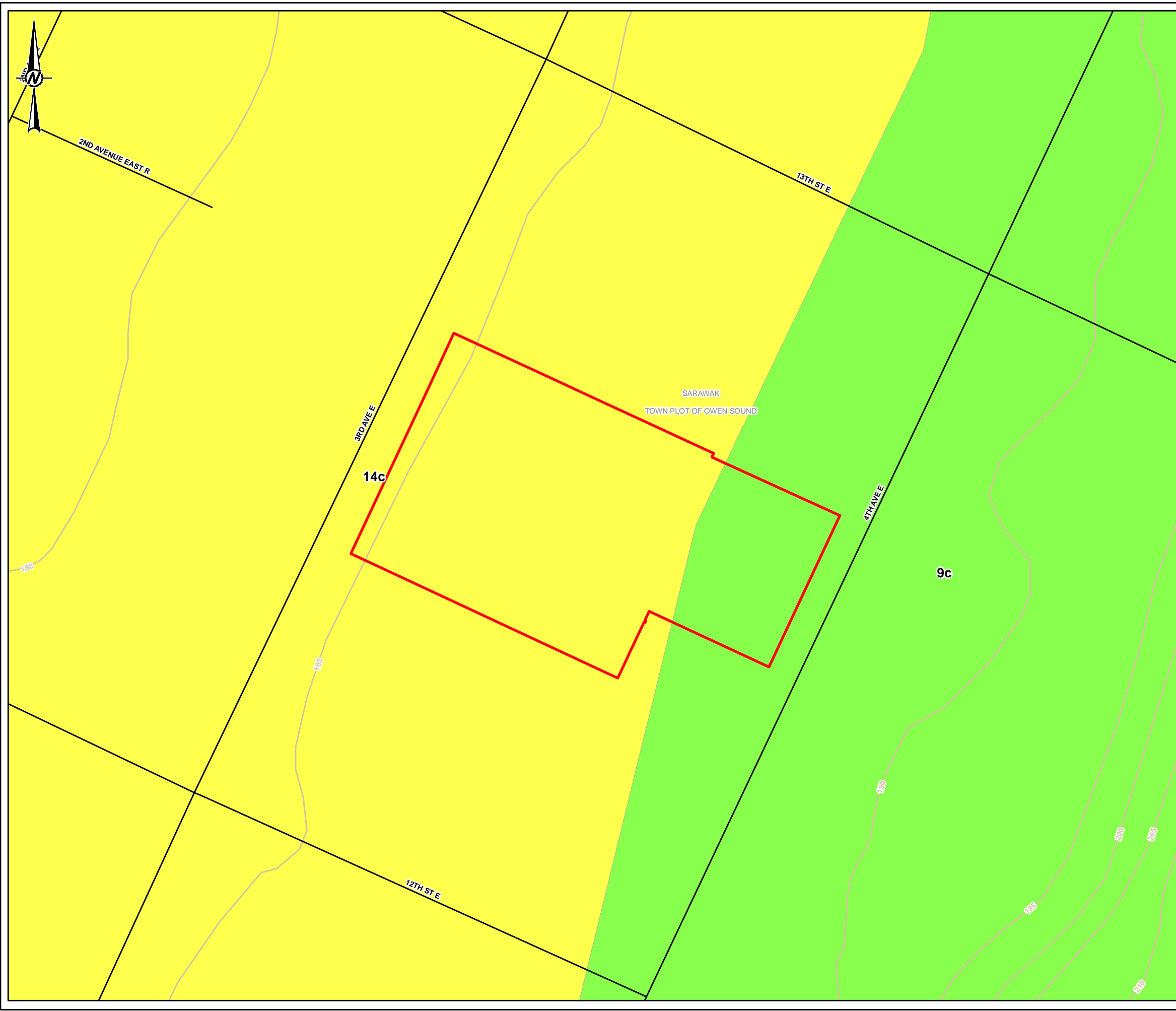
TITLE
1923 FIRE INSURANCE PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-29
	DESIGNED	RH
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	RH
	APPROVED	RF

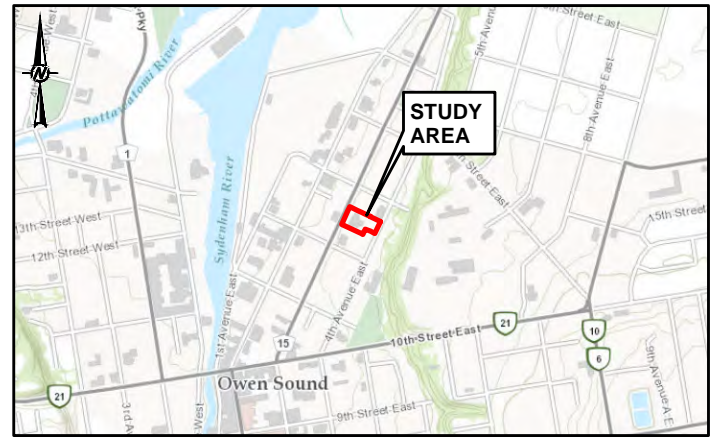
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



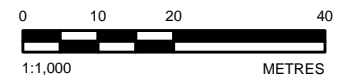
KEY MAP



SCALE 1:25,000

LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
 - ROADWAY
 - TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
 - TOWNSHIP, CONCESSION AND LOT
- OGS SURFICIAL GEOLOGY**
- 9c. **COARSE-TEXTURED GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** SAND, GRAVEL, MINOR SILT AND CLAY; FORESHORE AND BASINAL DEPOSITS
 - 14c. **COARSE-TEXTURED LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** SAND, GRAVEL, MINOR SILT AND CLAY; FORESHORE AND BASINAL DEPOSITS



NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE--DATA 128-REV
2. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
3. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT

FC ENTERTAINMENT & HOSPITALITY INC.

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 1235 AND 1239 3RD AVENUE EAST, PART OF TOWN PLOT OF OWEN SOUND, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF SARAWAK, GREY COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

TITLE

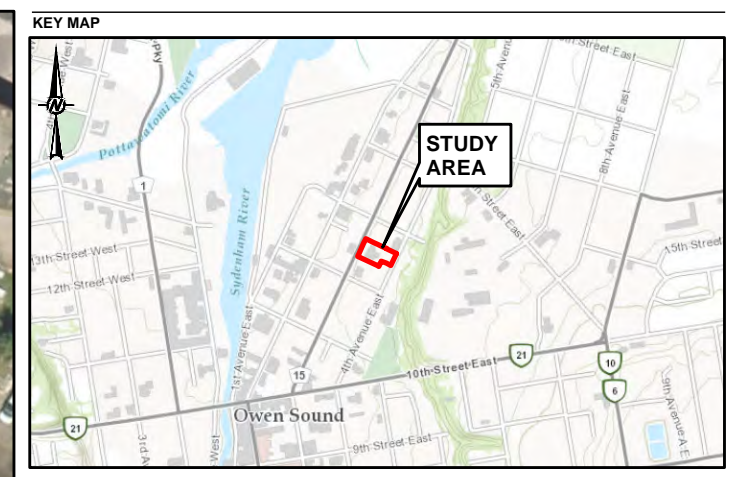
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-29
	DESIGNED	RH
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	RH
	APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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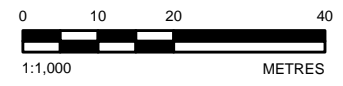
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LEGEND

TYPE	
	AREAS OF DISTURBANCE TO BE DOCUMENTED DURING STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL - TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS
	STUDY AREA
	ROADWAY
	TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
	TOWNSHIP, CONCESSION AND LOT



NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
 1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
 2. IMAGERY CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
 FC ENTERTAINMENT & HOSPITALITY INC.

PROJECT
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 1235 AND 1239 3RD AVENUE EAST, PART OF TOWN PLOT OF OWEN SOUND, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF SARAWAK, GREY COUNTY, NOW THE CITY OF OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

TITLE
 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-03-29
	DESIGNED	RH
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	RH
	APPROVED	RF

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
23592175	0001	0	9

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Signature Page

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

WSP Canada Inc.



Randy Hahn, Ph.D.
Archaeologist



Rhiannon Fisher, MSc, RPA
Lead Archaeologist

RH/RF/ca

[https://wsponlinecan.sharepoint.com/sites/ca-231-01238-00/shared documents/06. deliverables/603-submission/p1107-0061-2023_re_29march2023.docx](https://wsponlinecan.sharepoint.com/sites/ca-231-01238-00/shared%20documents/06_deliverables/603-submission/p1107-0061-2023_re_29march2023.docx)



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