
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY
AND
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Chipwoods Park

Part of Lot 8, Concession 3
Formerly the Township of Melancthon, Grey County
Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, Ontario

REVISED REPORT

July 30, 2026

MCM Archaeological File PIF # P244-0333-2024 | Licensee: Claire Freisenhausen (P244)

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Project Personnel

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April of 2024, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by 1000719578 Ontario Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the subject property in the Township of Melancthon, and historically Part of Lot 8, Concession 3, Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County.

The current REVISED Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and the Township of Melancthon's Planning Department. This assessment was requested by the proponent prior to the proposed property redevelopment which is to include redevelopment of the existing residential community and its associated infrastructure. This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research and Stage 2 fieldwork conducted on the portions of the subject property to be impacted by the proposed redevelopment.

The subject property is bounded by forested areas, farmland, and wetlands on all sides, with a residential property to the east. There is a stream and pond within the property. The property consists of an existing residential community with seasonal and permanent residences and the associated infrastructure. The subject property was historically located in the Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, Canada West.

The portions of the subject property subject to Stage 2 fieldwork have been determined to be mainly disturbed by large scale soil grading, presumably for the original residential community, by the installation of the existing water and hydro utilities, the construction of the road infrastructure and the permanent structures associated with the residential community and the formation of the pond. No 19th century structures were identified through the historic and cartographic research within the boundaries of the property.

Potential for Indigenous settlement was considered to be present on this property due to the geographic location in relation to water courses and wetland areas.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the subject property yielded no artifacts from any of the lots encountered. A total of six (6) Lots were encountered, with three natural subsoils, two 20th century landscaping and grading fills, and one type of forest floor topsoil. The stratigraphy in the areas subject to test pit survey was generally consistent across the various areas of test pit survey across the subject property; with disturbances observed in relation to previous large scale grading of the subject property, the existing structures and infrastructure.

No archaeological resources in an original, or displaced context relating to either any previous Indigenous occupations, nor to any previous Euro-Canadian occupations have been recovered.

These factors indicate that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the Subject Property.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) Professional Archaeological license project number P244-0333-2024 (Stage 1-2), held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted in April of 2024, and Stage 2 fieldwork was carried out on July 29 to December 11th, 2024. Additional Fieldwork was conducted between June 24 and July 20, 2026 to address MCM revision requests following the review of the original report.

Given the results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI), the following recommendations have been made:

1. The property at *Chipwoods Park* in the Township of Melancthon, and historically part of Lot 8 Concession 3, Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest.* **No further archaeological assessment is required for the subject property.**

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY
AND
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT
Township of Melancthon, Ontario
Formerly Part of Lot 8, Concession 3
Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, Ontario

1.0 INTRODUCTION & SUMMARY

In April of 2024, CRM Lab Archaeological Services (CRM Lab) was retained by 1000719578 Ontario Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the subject property in the Township of Melancthon, and historically Part of Lot 8, Concession 3, Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County.

Figure A1 illustrates the location of the subject property at 1:50,000km on the appropriate section of the National Topographic Survey (NTS) 041A01 – Dundalk, **Figure A2** illustrates the location of the subject property on the Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry Topographic Map, **Figure A3** illustrates the survey plan of the subject property, and **Figure A4** illustrates the proposed redevelopment plan of the subject property.

The current REVISED Stage 1-2 Assessment report has been prepared by CRM Lab to document the assessment findings and subsequent recommendations for the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) in accordance with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and the Township of Melancthon's Planning Department. This assessment was requested by the proponent prior to the proposed property redevelopment which is to include redevelopment of the existing residential community and its associated infrastructure. This report documents the findings and subsequent recommendations based on the Stage 1 Background Research and Stage 2 fieldwork conducted on the portions of the subject property to be impacted by the proposed redevelopment.

The subject property is bounded by forested areas, farmland, and wetlands on all sides, with a residential property to the east. There is a stream and pond within the property. The property consists of an existing residential community with seasonal and permanent residences and the associated infrastructure. The subject property was historically located in the Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, Canada West.

The portions of the subject property subject to Stage 2 fieldwork have been determined to be mainly disturbed by large scale soil grading, presumably for the original residential community, by the installation of the existing water and hydro utilities, the construction of the road infrastructure and the permanent structures associated with the residential community and the formation of the pond. No 19th

century structures were identified through the historic and cartographic research within the boundaries of the property.

Potential for Indigenous settlement was considered to be present on this property due to the geographic location in relation to water courses and wetland areas.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the subject property yielded no artifacts from any of the lots encountered. A total of six (6) Lots were encountered, with three natural subsoils, two 20th century landscaping and grading fills, and one type of forest floor topsoil. The stratigraphy in the areas subject to test pit survey was generally consistent across the various areas of test pit survey across the subject property; with disturbances observed in relation to previous large scale grading of the subject property, the existing structures and infrastructure.

No archaeological resources in an original, or displaced context relating to either any previous Indigenous occupations, nor to any previous Euro-Canadian occupations have been recovered.

These factors indicate that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) in the Subject Property.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

This project was carried out under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) Professional Archaeological license project number P244-0333-2024 (Stage 1-2), held by Ms. Claire Freisenhausen (P244). Stage 1 historic research was conducted in April of 2024, and Stage 2 fieldwork was carried out on July 29 to December 11th, 2024. Additional Fieldwork was conducted between June 24 and July 20, 2026 to address MCM revision requests following the review of the original report.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

The purpose of the current Stage 1-2 Assessment was to locate and identify any archaeological remains in the subject property which may be impacted by the proposed redevelopment (see **Figure A4**). Historic land records, mapping and aerial photographs were analyzed to determine the cultural heritage value of the subject area, complying with the Ministry's *2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

2.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The current assessment has been conducted at the request of the proponent in order to fulfill the requirements of the Township of Melancthon's Planning Department under Subsection 51 (15) of the Planning Act, R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 prior to the proposed redevelopment of the subject property. The proposed enhancements include construction of a new residential community and its associated infrastructure.

As the subject property is located entirely on private property, permission to enter the subject property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities was obtained from the property owner via email. No limitations were placed on access to the subject property, including the recovery of artifacts.

2.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The subject property consists of a parcel of land that was historically part of the Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County.

A variety of resources were reviewed as part of the Stage 1 historic background research. An analysis of historic maps and aerial photographs was conducted to examine topography, drainage, and land use history to determine the types and locations of former structures - if any - on the property. 19th and 20th century maps and directories were consulted for the names of site occupants and to determine the changes over time of the street addresses and names. Archival sources were sought at the Provincial Archives of Ontario.

2.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

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

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

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 BP and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). By 1,500 BP there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 BP - it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson 2013:13–15). As is clearly evident in the detailed ethnographies of Anishinaabek populations, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (CE), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990:317). By 1300-1450 CE, this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). From 1450-1649 CE this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 CE, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee¹ and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat.

Samuel de Champlain in 1615 reported that a group of Iroquoian-speaking people situated between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat were at peace and remained “la nation neutre”. In subsequent years, the French visited and traded among the Neutral, but the first documented visit was not until 1626, when the Recollet missionary Joseph de la Roche Daillon recorded his visit to the villages of the Attiwandaron, whose name in the Huron-Wendat language meant “those who speak a slightly different tongue” (the Neutral apparently referred to the Huron-Wendat by the same term). Like the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Haudenosaunee, the Neutral people were settled village agriculturalists. Several discrete settlement clusters have been identified in the lower Grand River, Fairchild-Big Creek, Upper Twenty Mile Creek, Spencer-Bronte Creek drainages, Milton, Grimsby, Eastern Niagara Escarpment and Onondaga Escarpment areas, which are attributed to Iroquoian populations. These settlement clusters are believed by some scholars to have been inhabited by populations of the Neutral Nation or pre- (or ancestral) Neutral Nation (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

Between 1647 and 1651, the Neutral were decimated by epidemics and ultimately dispersed by the Haudenosaunee, who subsequently settled along strategic trade routes on the north shore of Lake Ontario for a brief period during the mid seventeenth-century. Compared to settlements of the Haudenosaunee, the “Iroquois du Nord” occupation of the landscape was less intensive. Only seven

villages are identified by the early historic cartographers on the north shore, and they are documented as considerably smaller than those in New York State. The populations were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins, and squash. These settlements also played the important alternate role of serving as stopovers and bases for Haudenosaunee travelling to the north shore for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974).

Shortly after dispersal of the Huron-Wendat, Ojibwa began to expand into southern Ontario (Rogers 1978:760–762). This history was constructed by Rogers using both Anishinaabek oral tradition and the European documentary record, and notes that it included Chippewa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, and Saulteaux or “Southeastern Ojibwa” groups. Ojibwa, likely Odawa, were first encountered by Samuel de Champlain in 1615 along the eastern shores of Georgian Bay. Etienne Brule later encountered other groups and by 1641, Jesuits had journeyed to Sault Sainte Marie (Thwaites 1896:11:279) and opened the Mission of Saint Peter in 1648 for the occupants of Manitoulin Island and the northeast shore of Lake Huron. The Jesuits reported that these Algonquian peoples lived “solely by hunting and fishing and roam as far as the “Northern sea” to trade for “Furs and Beavers, which are found there in abundance” (Thwaites 1896- 1901, 33:67), and “all of these Tribes are nomads, and have no fixed residence, except at certain seasons of the year, when fish are plentiful, and this compels them to remain on the spot” (Thwaites 1896-1901, 33:153). Algonquian-speaking groups were historically documented wintering with the Huron-Wendat, some who abandoned their country on the shores of the St. Lawrence because of attacks from the Haudenosaunee (Thwaites 1896-1901, 27:37).

Other Algonquian groups were recorded along the northern and eastern shores and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay - the “Ouasouarini” [Chippewa], the “Outchougai” [Outchougai], the “Atchiligouan” [Achiligouan] near the mouth of the French River and north of Manitoulin Island the “Amikouai, or the nation of the Beaver” [Amikwa; Algonquian] and the “Oumisagai” [Mississauga; Chippewa] (Thwaites 1896-1901, 18:229, 231). At the end of the summer 1670, Father Louys André began his mission work among the Mississagué, who were located on the banks of a river that empties into Lake Huron approximately 30 leagues from the Sault (Thwaites 1896-1901, 55:133-155).

The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian-speaking groups – the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.

After the Huron-Wendat had been dispersed, the Haudenosaunee began to exert pressure on Ojibwa to the north. While their numbers had been reduced through warfare, starvation, and European diseases, the coalescence of various Anishinaabek groups led to enhanced social and political strength (Thwaites 1896- 1901, 52:133) and Sault Sainte Marie was a focal point for people who inhabited adjacent areas both to the east and to the northwest as well as for the Saulteaux, who considered it their home (Thwaites 1896- 1901, 54:129-131). The Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. From east to west, these villages consisted of Ganneious, on Napanee Bay, an arm of the Bay of Quinte; Quinte, near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula; Ganaraske, at the mouth of the Ganaraska River; Quintio, at the mouth of the Trent River on the north shore of Rice Lake; Ganatsekwyagon (or Ganestiquiagon), near the mouth of

the Rouge River; Teyaiaagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Quinaouatoua, on the portage between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Grand River (Konrad 1981:135). Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The inhabitants of these villages were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins and squash, but their central roles were that of portage starting points and trading centres for Iroquois travel to the upper Great Lakes for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974; Williamson et al. 2008:50–52). Ganatsekwyagon, Teyaiaagon, and Quinaouatoua were primarily Seneca; Ganaraske, Quinte and Quintio were likely Cayuga, and Ganneious was Oneida, but judging from accounts of Teyaiaagon, all of the villages might have contained peoples from a number of the Iroquois constituencies (ASI 2013).

During the 1690's, Ojibwa soon replaced the Haudenosaunee by force. By the first decade of the 18th century, the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg (Mississauga Nishnaabeg) had settled at the mouth of the Humber, near Fort Frontenac at the east end of Lake Ontario and the Niagara region and within decades were well established throughout southern Ontario. In 1736, the French estimated there were 60 men at Lake Saint Clair and 150 among small settlements at Quinte, the head of Lake Ontario, the Humber River, and Matchedash (Rogers 1978:761). This history is based almost entirely on oral tradition provided by Anishinaabek elders such as George Copway (Kahgegagahbowh), a Mississauga born in 1818 near Rice Lake who followed a traditional lifestyle until his family converted to Christianity (MacLeod 1992:197; Smith 2000). According to Copway, the objectives of campaigns against the Haudenosaunee were to create a safe trade route between the French and the Ojibwa, to regain the land abandoned by the Huron-Wendat. While various editions of Copway's book have these battles occurring in the mid-17th century, common to all is a statement that the battles occurred around 40 years after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat (Copway 1850:88; Copway 1851:91; Copway 1858:91). Various scholars agree with this timeline ranging from 1687, in conjunction with Denonville's attack on Seneca villages (Johnson 1986:48; Schmalz 1991:21–22) to around the mid- to late-1690s leading up to the Great Peace of 1701 (Schmalz 1977:7; Bowman 1975:20; Smith 1975:215; Tanner 1987:33; Von Gernet 2002:7–8).

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations.

From the beginning of the 18th century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there is no interruption to Anishinaabek control and use of southern Ontario. While hunting in the territory was shared, and subject to the permission of the various nations for access to their lands, its occupation was by Anishinaabek until the assertion of British sovereignty, the British thereafter negotiating treaties with them. Eventually, with British sovereignty, tribal designations changed (Smith 1975:221–222; Surtees 1985:20–21). According to Rogers (1978), by the 20th century, the Department of Indian Affairs had divided the "Anishinaubag" into three different tribes, despite the fact that by the early 18th century, this large Algonquian-speaking group, who shared the same cultural background, "stretched over a

thousand miles from the St. Lawrence River to the Lake of the Woods.” With British land purchases and treaties, the communities at Beausoleil Island, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Georgina and Snake Islands, Rama, Sarnia, Saugeen, the Thames, and Walpole, became known as “Chippewa” while the communities at Alderville, New Credit, Mud Lake, Rice Lake, and Scugog, became known as “Mississauga.” The northern groups on Lakes Huron and Superior, who signed the Robinson Treaty in 1850, appeared and remained as “Ojibbewas” in historical documents.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases throughout Ontario in the early 19th century, and entered into negotiations with various Nations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

During the American Revolution, Mississauga warriors supported the English military. Rebel forces destroyed the villages of the Six Nations Iroquois in New York and many people were forced to move to the Niagara area. When Six Nations Iroquois leaders learned that the English planned to make a peace treaty with the Americans and establish a boundary line that would give away their homelands they were angry. The English government offered to protect Six Nations Iroquois peoples and give them land within their boundaries. On August 8, 1783, Lord North instructed Governor Haldimand to set apart land for the Six Nations Iroquois and ensure that they carried on their hunting and fur trading with the British. On May 22, 1784, a tract of land along the Grand River was purchased by the British government from the Mississaugas who lived in the vicinity (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005). The land set apart is called the Haldimand Tract. Joseph Brant led Haudenosaunee loyalists (1600 people) to the Haldimand tract in 1784 and in the fall of 1784, Sir Frederick Haldimand formally awarded the tract to the Mohawks “and others of the Six Nations [Iroquois].” They were authorized to “Settle upon the Banks of the River” and were allotted “for that Purpose six miles [10 km] deep from each Side of [it] beginning at Lake Erie, & extending in the Proportion to [its] Head.” The precise boundaries of the grant were unclear as there was no survey; for example, the northern boundary of the original deed from the Mississaugas to the Crown stated that the line extended “from the creek that falls from a small lake into...the bay known by the name of Waghquata [Burlington Bay]...until it strikes the river La Tranche [Thames].” The 1790 survey by Augustus Jones intentionally failed to include the headwaters of the Grand, an action made all the more difficult to address given the unclear description of the extent in the original deeds (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

Brant regarded the territory as his own to manage on behalf of the Confederacy and interpreted the proclamation as tantamount to full national recognition of the Mohawks and fellow tribesmen. This interpretation was strongly denied by the British (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005). Appointed as Lieutenant Governor of the new colony of Upper Canada in 1791, Simcoe refused to permit the Six Nations Iroquois to sell/lease any part of their reserve because they were arranged independently of the Crown. Brant, on the other hand, argued for the Six Nations Iroquois’ need for an immediate assured income from land sales as they could no longer hope to survive by hunting exclusively. Simcoe thought that if such practices were permitted, it could lead to other Europeans attempting to seize control by any means of the better part of the Six Nations Iroquois’ reserve and it was therefore unresolved as to whether Six Nations Iroquois people could dispose of their lands directly to whomever they chose (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

In the first few years, Brant, who had been described, by some, as a Europeanized entrepreneur, took the initiative and invited white friends and acquaintances to the tract and provided them with rough land titles. Over the next 25 years (1784-1810), a considerable number of Europeans and Americans obtained similar leases authorizing them (in Brant's opinion) to occupy and improve lots overlooking the river (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

The subsequent Peter Russel administration (1797-1798), however, recognized the leases and the sales that Brant arranged with white settlers along the Grand River Valley. Trustees were appointed to act on the behalf of the Six Nations Iroquois with the authority to receive payment of purchases. On the other hand, some Six Nations Iroquois thought that the land sale practices violated the ancient principle that land was not a "commodity which could be conveyed." Two Mohawk sachems even tried to take up arms to depose Brant because they did not agree with his ways. Their efforts were for naught and they returned to the Bay of Quinte where other Six Nation Iroquois peoples, led by Sachem John Deseronto, had settled after the American Revolution (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

A formal investigation of the matter was launched in 1812 although leases were not set aside. Due to problems of white encroachment including squatters without titles, settlers who bought land from individuals or through other transactions with Six Nations Iroquois, many of the leases were confirmed by the Crown in 1834-5. Unauthorized sales and agreements remained rampant (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

In 1841, Samuel P. Jarvis (Indian Superintendent) informed the Six Nations Iroquois that the only way to keep white intruders off their land would be for them to surrender it to the Crown, to be administered for their sole benefit. With this plan, the Six Nations Iroquois would retain lands that they actually occupied and a reserve of approximately 8,094 ha. The surrender of land was made by the Confederacy in January, 1841 (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

Today, this history and those surrenders are still contested and there are numerous specific land claims that have been filed by the Six Nations Iroquois with the federal government in regard to lands within the Haldimand Tract (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

2.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

2.2.2.1 Grey County & Dufferin County

Melancthon Township was moved from Grey County to the newly created Dufferin County in 1879. The history of European expansion in Grey and Simcoe Counties begins early in the history of Upper Canada. In 1613 the coureur de bois Etienne Brule was sent to Huronia by the Governor of New France to establish a trade relationship with the Huron-Wendat inhabitants of what was known as Huronia (Bayfield 2012). Brule made this contact at a village called Carhagouha, located in the vicinity of Penetanguishene, after arriving in the area by canoe via Penetanguishene Bay. Two years after Brule established himself in the area he was visited by Samuel de Champlain, the Governor of New France.

Grey County was established in 1852, relatively late for Upper Canada as it took longer for permanent settlement to be established along Georgian Bay. Townships from varying counties were combined to form the new county. Initially the county would still be administrated from Wellington County until the proper infrastructure could be created (history-articles.com). Initially Sydenham (Owen Sound) was suggested as a capital for the county, but it was judged to be unsuitable until new buildings were constructed for the courthouse and jail. This was completed in 1852. (ibid)

The early history of Grey County was closely tied to the military development of Upper Canada. The first settlers were either military men and their families or refugees from the United States. Following the American Revolutionary War people who were loyal to the British, known as United Empire Loyalists, were exiled. They were granted free land in Upper Canada by the British for their support. Both the United Empire Loyalists and military families were considered “official” or non-resident patentees and were free to clear the land they received as they wished (Johnson 1973).

Early European settlements in Upper Canada were localized to the northern shore of Lake Ontario. It was a much slower process for townships in the northern part of Grey County, including Melancthon Township – the location of the subject property.

2.2.2.2 Township of Melancthon

The Township of Melancthon was originally opened for settlement in 1821. The closest settlement area to the subject property was the Town of Shelburne. The original surveyor of the township described the area as being almost all marshland and being extremely mean. Due to this inhospitable and mean nature, the surveyor, who was a Catholic, chose to name the township, and the neighbouring townships after the leaders of the Protestant revolution (Chapman and Putnam). The first settlers arrived in 1826, but widespread settlement did not begin until the 1850s.

2.2.3 Nottawasaga Purchase – Treaty 18

The arrival of Loyalists during and after the American Revolutionary War placed pressure on the British Crown to find lands on which to settle the newcomers. Among the Loyalists were approximately 2000 members of the Six Nations who had lost their homes fighting on behalf of the Crown. The Ontario Government has a summary of Treaty 18:

“Treaty 18 was signed on Oct 17, 1818, by representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples. It is also known as the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty and was the first of three treaties signed between October and November of 1818. A fourth, Treaty 27, was signed in the Spring of 1819. The treaty details include a payment of goods at the “Montreal Price,” because Montreal was the economic hub of Upper and Lower Canada.

Current communities in the area include Wasaga, Bradford and Collingwood.”

The Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty, or Treaty 18, was made between the Chippewa near Lake Simcoe (the current Chippewa of Rama First Nation, Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, and the Chippewas of Georgina Island) and the colonial government of Upper Canada. On October 17, 1818, Mississauga leaders including Chief Musquakie (or Yellowhead), and colonial officials met near the Holland River in the Township of King to negotiate the treaty and sign. Treaty 18 outlines the surrender of 1,592,000 acres of land (encompassing current-day communities such as Collingwood and Bradford) in exchange for an annual payment of £1200 in goods “at the Montreal price” in perpetuity.

The Chippewa leaders surrendered the land directly to the Crown in a public council, following protocol rooted in the 1763 Royal Proclamation and the 1764 Treaty of Niagara. These legal documents and agreements confirmed that settlers could not use land without a collectively negotiated treaty. Despite this, the Anishinaabeg in then-Upper Canada experienced frequent settler encroachment on their unceded land.

Indigenous Peoples, including the Chippewa, experienced hardship with infectious diseases, the colonization of hunting and fishing grounds, and increasing colonial policies and practices, particularly after the War of 1812 and Canadian Confederation in 1867. When negotiating Treaty 18, Chief Musquakie requested that the colonial government provide them with a doctor, though none was guaranteed in the treaty text.

Upper Canada sought to secure more land to settle British immigrants following the War of 1812, when the settler population of the province increased from 95,000 in 1814, to 186,488 in 1828. In need of essential resources, other Anishinaabe Peoples signed treaties with the Crown, including the Mississaugas of the Credit (Treaty 19) and the Michi Saagiig near Rice Lake (Treaty 20).

<https://grasac.artsci.utoronto.ca/?p=2211>

2.2.4 Property History – Cartographic & Documentary Sources

The current subject property consists in part of a parcel of land which was historically in the Township of Melancthon in Dufferin County.

A chronological list of significant events pertaining to the Study Area is outlined in **Table 1** below. The land has had a series of owners throughout history. Several individuals have been able to be identified and additional information is also included.

Mary Ann Moorhouse

Mary Ann Moorhouse acquired the east half of the Lot in 1879. The website familysearch.org contains a biographical sketch of Moorehouse:

When Mary Anne Jelly was born on 23 August 1846, in Leeds, Canada West, British Colonial America, her father, John Jelly Sr., was 46 and her mother, Mary Gilpin, was 45. She married Eusebius Robinson Moorhouse on 4 July 1867, in Elizabethtown-Kitley, Leeds and Grenville,

Ontario, Canada. They were the parents of at least 4 sons and 3 daughters. She lived in Elizabethtown Township, Leeds and Grenville, Ontario, Canada in 1871 and Leeds and Grenville, Ontario, Canada in 1881. She died on 28 July 1885, in Elmsley, Lanark, Ontario, Canada, at the age of 38, and was buried in Elmsley, Lanark, Ontario, Canada.

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/about/K2YV-4RM>

The 1871 census of Brockville contains an entry for Mary Ann, still with the maiden name Jelly and living with her father John, and mother Mary and three siblings, in it she is described as age 24, born in Ontario, religion as Church of England, origin as Irish, marital status as married.

John Jelly

John Jelly is listed as having left the land to his daughter Mary Ann in his will. The website familysearch.org contains a biographical sketch of Jelly:

When John Jelly Sr. was born on 19 July 1800, in Tandragee, County Armagh, Ireland, his father, Seth Jelly, was 39 and his mother, Martha Sinnamon, was 40. He married Mary Gilpin on 29 December 1828, in Elizabethtown-Kitley Township, Leeds and Grenville, Ontario, Canada. They were the parents of at least 5 sons and 2 daughters. He lived in Elizabethtown Township, Leeds and Grenville, Ontario, Canada in 1871. He died on 20 September 1876, in Elizabethtown-Kitley Township, Leeds and Grenville, Ontario, Canada, at the age of 76, and was buried in Saint Peters Anglican Church Cemetery, North Augusta, Augusta Township, Leeds and Grenville, Ontario, Canada

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/about/K2YV-CLQ>

Ida Mary Moorehouse

In 1902 the children of Mary Ann Moorehouse sold the land. The website familysearch.org contains a biographical sketch of Ida Moorehouse:

When Ida Mary Moorhouse was born on 27 October 1868, in Elmsley, Lanark, Ontario, Canada, her father, Eusebius Robinson Moorhouse, was 25 and her mother, Mary Anne Jelly, was 22. She lived in Leeds and Grenville, Ontario, Canada for about 10 years. She died on 2 April 1916, in Manitoba, Canada, at the age of 47, and was buried in St. John's Anglican Cathedral Cemetery, St. Johns, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/about/K2HS-TRV>

Samuel Lindsay

In 1902 the children of Mary Ann Moorehouse sold the land to a Samuel Lindsay. The 1901 census of Melancthon Township contains two entries for Samuel Lindsay, a father and a son. The father is described as age 46, born in Ontario, ethnicity as Irish, religion as Church of England, and occupation as farmer.

The 1865-66 directory for the County of Grey contain as record for Lot 8, Concession 3. Robert McNabb is listed as living on the Lot.

A chronological list of selected documentation is given in **Table 1** below.

Consultation with the Ontario Cemeteries Index shows no cemeteries within the Subject property, or within the subject property itself; the nearest cemetery is the Shelburne Cemetery approximately 3.4 km to the south of the subject property.

The original Lot was divided into an eastern and western portion.

TABLE 1: Selected Historical Chronology of the Study Area

East Side Lot 8

Dates	Description	Source
1879	Patent: The Crown to Mary Ann Moorehouse 200 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1876-1881	Will: John Jelly to Mary Ann Moorehouse East 1/2 100 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1902	Grant: Ida Mary Moorehouse, John M Moorehouse, Edith L Moorehouse Maggie E Moorehouse, Fred. E Moorehouse et ux to Samuel Lindsay for 19000 E 1/2 100 acres	Abstract to Deeds

West Side Lot 8

Dates	Description	Source
1864	Patent: The Crown to James Meakin 100 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1870	B&S: James Meakin to William Meakin for 600, 100 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1871	B&S: William Meakin et ux to Robert Stewart for 800 for 100 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1892	B&S: Robert Stewart to Martha Stewart	Abstract to Deeds
1898	Grant: Martha Stewart et mar to James Hay for 100 acres	Abstract to Deeds
1898	Grant: James Hay et ux to W, Larson 100 acre	Abstract to Deeds

Mapping Lot 8

Dates	Description	Source
1880	No structures are depicted within the subject property. A creek is shown running through the subject property. The current 3 Line Road is shown as a Concession Road. No owners' names are listed	H. Belden Map of Grey County Figure A5
1941	No structures are depicted within the subject property. A creek is shown running through the subject property. No owners' names are listed. The subject property is shown as surrounded by woodland. No owners' names are listed	Department of National Defense Topographic Map Figure A5
1954	No structures are depicted within the subject property. A creek is shown running through the subject property. The current 3 Line Road can be seen.	University of Toronto Aerial Photos Archive Figure A5
2009	Satellite Image depicts subject property as it currently appears. More trees have grown around the subject property since the 1954 aerial photo, additionally a pond has been created along the stream	Google Earth/MNRF Figure A5
2014	Satellite Image depicts subject property as it currently appears.	Google Earth/MNRF
2022	Satellite Image depicts the Subject property as it currently appears.	Google Earth/MNRF Figure A5

2.2.4 Analysis of Historic Maps & Documentation

A number of historic documents and maps were examined for evidence of former land use, structures, and property divisions. A selected group of the most relevant historic map segments are shown in the original to illustrate the location of the Study Area in relation to historic property divisions (**Figure A5**). A selected group of relevant aerial and satellite photographs are shown to illustrate the location of the Study Area in relation to historic property divisions (**Figure A5**).

The 1880 H. Belden Atlas of Grey County depicts no structures within the subject property. No lot owner is listed. A creek can be seen running through the property.

The 1941 Topographic mapping appears to indicate that there were no structures within the property. The property is marked as a wooded area surrounded by marshland. A creek can be seen running through the property.

The 1954 aerial photo depicts no structures within the property. A creek is shown running through the property. The current 3 Line Road can be seen. There are fewer trees surrounding the property than on modern mapping

Several structures appear within the property on modern satellite imagery, including the residential dwellings and the community centre, and the infrastructure for residential community. All of these maps have been discussed in **Table 1** above.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.3.1 Existing Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Site Database at the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, Heritage Operations Unit found no registered sites within or directly adjacent to (within 50m) the subject property, or within 300m of the subject property.

There are three previously registered sites within 2.0 km of the Study Area.

TABLE 2: Existing Archaeological Sites within 2km of the Subject Property

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity
BaHb-17	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian
BaHb-15	Stone	-	-
BaHb-14	BaHb-14 - H1	-	-

2.3.2 Property Conditions & Current Land Use

The subject property is bounded by forested areas, farmland, and wetlands on all sides, with a residential property to the east. There is a stream and pond within the property. The property consists of an existing residential community with seasonal and permanent residences and the associated infrastructure. The subject property was historically located in the Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, Canada West.

2.3.3 Physiographic Setting & Archaeological Potential

The subject property, located in this part of Dufferin County is part of the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region. The geography of this region is dominated gently undulating till plains with dumlinoidal swells oriented southwest. The region is the source of the Saugeen, Maitland, Nottawasaga, and Grand Rivers. The region is typified by areas of swampland and is poorly drained. Melancthon Township was described by the original surveyors as entirely swampland.

The soil in the subject property is Caledon fine sandy loam which is a Grey-Brown Podzolic soil typified as a fine sandy loam material over outwash gravel with good drainage.

Potable water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement of an area. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Southern Ontario since the post-glacial period, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential.

Furthermore, other geographic characteristics such as elevated topography (i.e. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil (especially near heavy soil or rocky ground), distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places (i.e. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds) and promontories can indicate archaeological potential.

The *Ministry's* Standards & Guidelines (2011) stipulate that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a primary water source, and undisturbed lands within 200 metres of a secondary water source are considered to be of high archaeological potential. There is a creek running through the subject property from the earliest historic mapping giving the subject property potential for the recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources. Additionally, a 2023 environmental study identified several areas of wetlands surrounding and within the property.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early 19th century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on 19th century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model outlined and as noted above, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An additional factor is the development of the network of concession roads and early railways through the course of the 19th century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. The subject property is located along a historic concession road, however it is not in close proximity as it is too far west in the lot.

According to the current documentary and mapping research, the subject property has had no mapped 19th century buildings constructed on it.

2.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessment

There is no known previous archaeological assessment of the subject property, or in the direct vicinity.

2.3.5 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

Stage 1 historic research was conducted in April of 2024, and Stage 2 fieldwork was carried out from July 29 to December 11th, 2024. Additional Fieldwork was conducted between June 24 and July 20, 2026 to address MCM revision requests following the review of the original report.

3.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Stage 2 test pit excavations were conducted by CRM Lab staff in all accessible areas of the subject property to complete the Stage 2 Assessment of the subject property. Clear mapping was provided by the proponent to facilitate identification of the boundaries, as well as survey markers of the subject property. **Figure A6** illustrates the areas of test pit excavations within the subject property, as well as the locations of photographs taken in the field which are included in the current report. **Plates 1-237** include a selection of photographs depicting the property and relevant landscape features of the property, as well as samples of the types of stratigraphy encountered.

The weather was seasonal for each of the mid summer to late fall periods covered by the intermittent fieldwork; with temperatures ranging from 22-23 degrees at morning commencement to 24-29 degrees upon completion in the afternoons, with a mix of sun/cloud in and no precipitation during any of the summer fieldwork periods; in the late fall temperatures ranging from 2-4 degrees at morning commencement to 5-8 degrees upon completion in the afternoons, with a mix of sun/cloud in and no precipitation during any of the fieldwork periods, with the exception of the December fieldwork which was undertaken following the first snowfall. However, all December fieldwork areas had previously been inspected and documented *prior* to the snowfall, and as such the underlying surface and vegetation conditions were previously known and documented. All fieldwork was conducted when lighting conditions allowed for good to most excellent visibility. The ground remained unfrozen beneath the snow and was absolutely easy to excavate and screen. 2026 fieldwork was also seasonal with fieldwork under a mix of sun/cloud in and no precipitation during any of the fieldwork with a number of days with temperatures above 38 degrees with the Humidex; fieldwork was curtailed or cancelled during high temperature periods.

The areas subject to test pit survey represent the accessible (i.e.: not covered by the heavy fill of the roadways, not covered by a permanent structure (the Clubhouse), not containing subsurface water or hydro lines and not permanently wet), and the flat portions (less than a 20 degree grade) of the subject property, which required test pitting @5m intervals to complete the requirements of a Stage 2 Assessment. Test pits were excavated within 1m of all built structures (Section 2.1.2 Standard 4). The water and hydro lines, being private utilities, were all turned off prior to Stage 2 fieldwork. A number of areas of the subject property were flooded out with wetland conditions as noted in **Figure A6**.

The current assessment was designed to determine the location and condition of potential remnants of any Indigenous and/or 19th century features or structures not identified during the Stage 1 Study of historic maps and documentation that may be impacted by the redevelopment of the subject property. Furthermore, the assessment sought to examine buried strata for the identification of original grade deposits and a determination of the degree of subsurface disturbances on the subject property.

Approximately 65% of the subject property was subject to test pit survey following the guidelines set out under Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM). 13% was tested judgementsally as it consisted of intermittent wet and higher dry areas, the latter of which could be tested. Of the 45% not

subject to Stage 2 fieldwork 7% was determined to exist within the existing pond and waterways, 2% was a greater than 20 degree slope and 23% consisted of the wetland areas of the subject property.

Figure A6 illustrates the areas of test pit excavations, as well as locations of the photographs taken in the field, and other relevant physiographic features of the property affecting fieldwork strategies.

Figure A7 illustrates the fieldwork in relation to the development plan for the project.

Hand dug shovel test pits were excavated on a 5x5m grid in the flat portions of the property, and between the existing trailers, existing residences and their varying related temporary outbuildings. Test pits were advanced to within 1m of all built structures (Section 2.1.2 Standard 4). A 5x5m grid was adhered to as well as possible, with spacing between test pits being reduced at times by no more than 1m to accommodate the complexities of navigating the trailers, existing temporary homes, outbuildings, woodpiles etc. prevalent on the property. A trowel was used where necessary to clear off test pit walls and floors for photography or closer inspection.

Elevations for each test pit were taken from the surface of the ground as the area was generally level, and representative test pits were documented photographically. Schematic profile drawings of stratigraphy were drawn in the field iPad for representative types of the test pits excavated, noting soil types, inclusions, any artifacts and lot thickness. Soil layers were identified, described and designated as “Lots” according to the Parks Canada classification system.

All soils removed during excavation were screened using 6mm (1/4”) diameter wire mesh screen to determine artifact and inclusion content. Test pits were at least 30cm in diameter, and subsoil was excavated into *at least* the first 5cm in each test pit. Each test pit was backfilled at the conclusion of its respective investigation.

4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

None of the excavated test pits yielded artifacts, or evidence of prior structural features. No artifacts from any context related to either a previous Indigenous or Euro-Canadian occupation were recovered during the current Stage 2 field assessment, indicating no direct occupation within the assessed areas prior to the 20th century in this location.

The following description of the archaeological findings in the test pit survey includes the stratigraphy of the soil lots encountered across the areas of excavation. Photographic plates of the Stage 2 fieldwork, as well as general property context photographs can be found in **Appendix B**.

The records generated by the current fieldwork include 1023 digital photographs, digital field notes (on iPad & iPhone) and hand drawn maps digitally copied to the main computers of CRM Lab. The additional historic background research conducted for the current project, and the associated notes are contained in the iPad as with all fieldnotes, as well as in digital format in the form of MS Word files housed on the main computers of CRM Lab. The current text and appendices, and the associated digitally rendered drawings and maps, digital photographs, and artifact catalogue are also housed on the main CRM Lab computers. A high resolution PDF, as well as a lower resolution version for printing

and circulation have been created of the entire report (including all graphics and appendices). All digital records have been backed up on remote hard drives and CRM Lab's iCloud account.

All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the process and findings of these investigations are to be held at the Thornbury offices of CRM Lab Archaeological Services until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

4.1 Soil Stratigraphy - Lots

A total of six (6) Lots were encountered, with three natural subsoils, two 20th century landscaping and grading fills, and one type of forest floor topsoil; **Table 3** below lists the stratigraphy in the areas of excavation. The depths of the various lots were generally consistent with only minor variations across the areas of excavation.

TABLE 2: Stage 2 Assessment - Stratigraphy

Lot #	Description & Interpretation
Lot 1	Sod & Topsoil Landscaping Fill: - medium dark brown sandy loam with some pea gravel - very hard compaction - 23-31cm average thickness - Present in all test pits except in forested areas; appears in the open areas only - Overlies Lot 2 in all test pits where Lot 1 is present - <i>No artifacts, only mid to late 20th c. objects</i>
Lot 2	Displaced 20 th Century Fill: - reddish brown medium grey-brown sandy clayish loam fill with some pea gravel - hard & dense compaction - 8-11cm average thickness - Present in all test pits except in forested areas; appears in the open areas only - Overlies Lot 3 subsoil in all test pits where Lot 2 is present - Underlies Lot 1 where Lot 2 is present - this is a levelling & grading fill related to such events within the open areas of the residential community; like to accommodate the placement of the trailers, existing residences & associated temporary structures - <i>No artifacts, only mid to late 20th c. objects in the upper reaches of this lot</i>
Lot 3	Sterile Subsoil Type 1: - Sandy medium to grey-brown granular sand with riverine gravicular inclusions - medium to hard compaction - Excavated up to 50cm to confirm interpretation initially; once confirmed as sterile subsoil excavated to an average of 10cm - Present in all test pits except in forested areas; appears in the open areas only - Underlies Lot 2 where Lot 2 is present - <i>No artifacts, no 20th c. objects</i>

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Lot #	Description & Interpretation
Lot 4	Natural Forest Floor Topsoil: - dark grey brown sandy loam - medium to loose compaction - 10-14cm average thickness - Present in all test pits in forested areas; not present in open areas - Overlies Lot 5 in all test pits where Lot 4 is present - <i>No artifacts, only intermittent mid to late 20th c. objects in upper 4-6cm of Lot</i>
Lot 5	Sterile Subsoil Type 2: - reddish orange sandy gravel with some silt - medium to loose compaction - Excavated up to 15cm to confirm interpretation; once confirmed as sterile subsoil excavated to an average of 5-10cm - Present in all test pits in forested areas; not present in open areas - Underlies Lot 4 where Lot 4 is present - <i>No artifacts, no 20th c. objects</i>
Lot 6	Sterile Subsoil Type 3: - light grey silty sand - medium compaction - Excavated up to 15cm to confirm interpretation; once confirmed as sterile subsoil excavated to an average of 5-10cm - Present in all wet area adjacent test pits in forested areas; not present in open areas - Underlies Lot 4 where Lot 4 is present - Overlies Lot 5 intermittently, only present in west end of property - <i>No artifacts, no 20th c. objects</i>

Test pits in the open, and previously graded areas of the land were consistently Lots 1-2-3. The previous surface appears to have been graded out/removed and Lot 2 brought in to replace it, perhaps as a more robust underlaying for the residential community, or perhaps the previous surface was removed to be sold as “good topsoil” with Lot 1 placed on the surface as a landscaping layer afterwards. This determination was made given the vastly differing qualities of the presumably *undisturbed* forest floor (Lot 4) and Lot 2 which itself did not feature either the qualities of Lot 4, nor a reasonable facsimile of a former ploughzone; note that the subject property is located in a largely agricultural area, and is surrounded by farms.

Furthermore, Lot 3 subsoil exhibited a complete lack of transition between it and Lot 2 above, illustrative of a grading event. By contrast, the test pits in all of forested areas were consistently Lots 4-5 or 4-6-5, with a more natural appearing boundary between the lots indicating a longterm and naturally occurring relationship between the lots. Lots 5 and 6 being additional subsoil varieties. No buried “A” Horizon, and no discrete pre-20th century nor Indigenous occupation lots were observed.

4.2 Artifacts

No artifacts from any context related to either a previous Indigenous or Euro-Canadian occupation were recovered during the current Stage 2 field assessment, indicating no direct occupation within the assessed area prior to the 20th century in this location.

5.0 INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

First Nations were not invited by the proponent to participate in this assessment.

6.0 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The subject property at Chipwoods Park in the Township of Melancthon, and historically part of Lot 8, Concession 3, Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County has been subject to a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment.

The current assessment has been conducted in order to fulfill the requirements of the Township of Melancthon's Planning Department as part of a development condition prior to granting approval for the proposed residential community and property redevelopment under the Planning Act.

Stage 1 historic research was conducted in April of 2024, and Stage 2 fieldwork was carried out from July 29 to December 11th, 2024. Additional Fieldwork was conducted between June 24 and July 20, 2026 to address MCM revision requests following the review of the original report. The field assessment layout and strategy were guided by the findings of the Stage 1 Background Study, by the existing site conditions, and by the appropriate sections of the 2011 S&G.

The potential for cultural occupation had been identified by the documentary and cartographic research. Potential for Indigenous archaeological resources in any undisturbed areas of the property was considered to be high on this property given its proximity to the existing and mapped primary water sources. Potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources in any undisturbed areas of the property was considered to be low on this property given its lack of historical targets.

Analysis of 20th century mapping, in addition to current property conditions indicated limited disturbances in the form of infrastructure and permanent structures associated with the residential community, as well as ground preparations within the residential areas, and the creation of the pond; otherwise, the property remains largely undisturbed.

No sites previously registered with the Ministry's Archaeological Database lie directly adjacent to (within 50m) the Study Area, or within 300m. There are three previously registered Sites in the Archaeological Database of the Ontario MCM within 2km of the Study Area, beyond 300m.

No artifacts, or any archaeological resources from any context related to either a previous Indigenous or Euro-Canadian occupation were recovered during the current Stage 2 field assessment, indicating no direct occupation within the assessed area prior to the 20th century in this location.

Stage 2 test pit survey of the accessible portions of the subject property yielded no artifacts from any of context. A total of six (6) Lots were encountered, with three natural subsoils, two 20th century landscaping and grading fills, and one type of forest floor topsoil. The stratigraphy in the areas subject to test pit survey was generally consistent across the various areas. Portions of the subject property subject to Stage 2 fieldwork have been determined to be mainly disturbed by large scale soil grading, presumably to accommodate the original residential community, by the installation of the existing water and hydro utilities, the construction of the road infrastructure and the permanent structures associated with the residential community and the formation of the pond.

The results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment indicate that the subject property does not contain archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the current Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment and the findings of no archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI), the following recommendations have been made:

1. The property at *Chipwoods Park* in the Township of Melancthon, and historically part of Lot 8 Concession 3, Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County *does not contain any archaeological resources of cultural heritage value or interest. **No further archaeological assessment is required for the subject property.***

7.1 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism requires that the following statements be included in every archaeological report (Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists 2010:73):

1. This report has submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) 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 to be 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 redevelopment.

2. It is an offence under Sections 48 & 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may represent 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 carryout archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. *The Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c.C.4 and *the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, 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, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services.
5. 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, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, CRM Lab Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) should immediately be notified.

8.0

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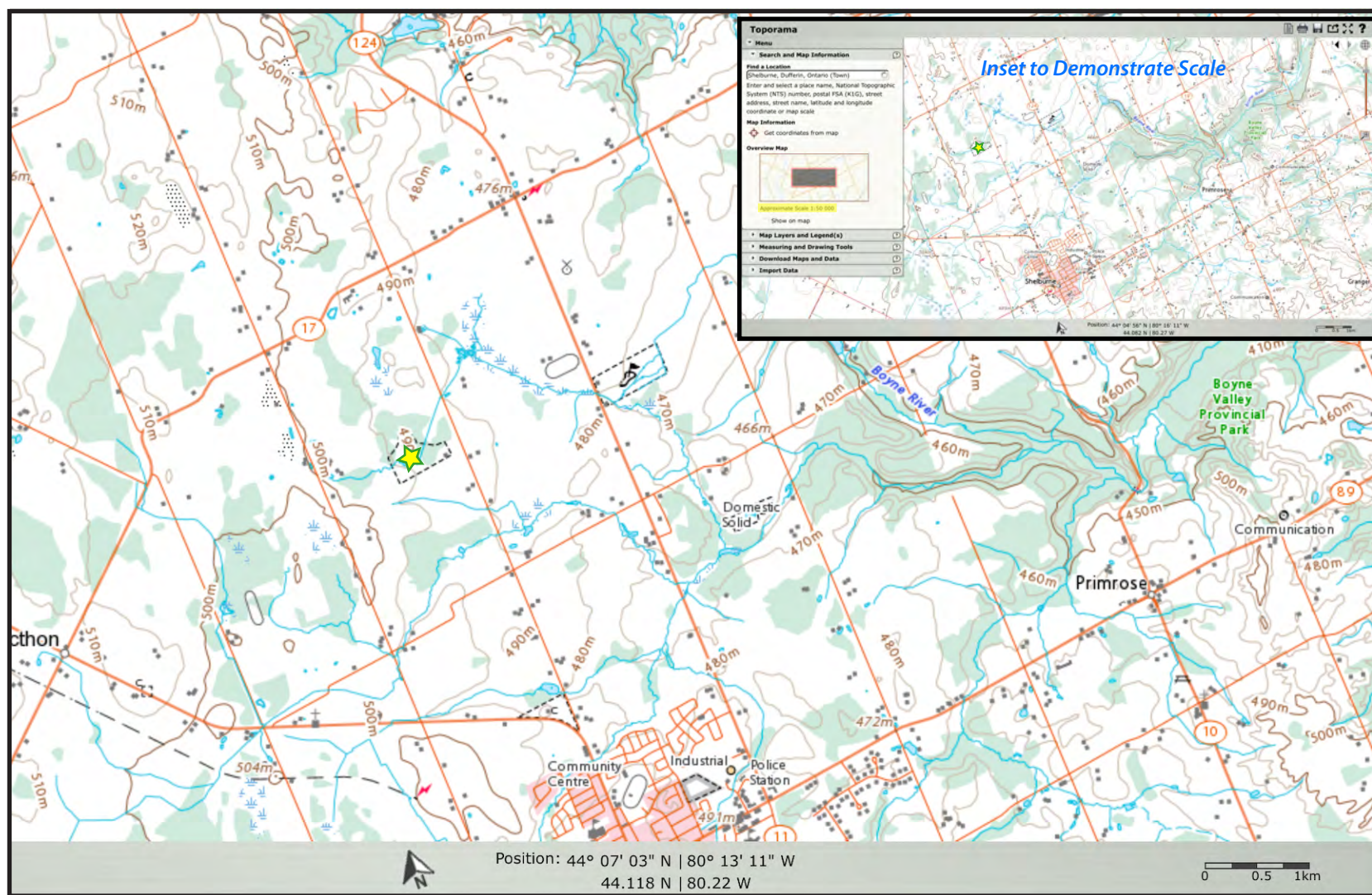
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APPENDIX A:

MAPS

Site Maps



1:50,000 NTS 41A01 - Dundalk



★ Project Area Location

Chipwoods Park
2024-2026 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Melancthon Township, Ontario
Figure A1: Location of the Project Area



NTS 41A01 - Dundalk

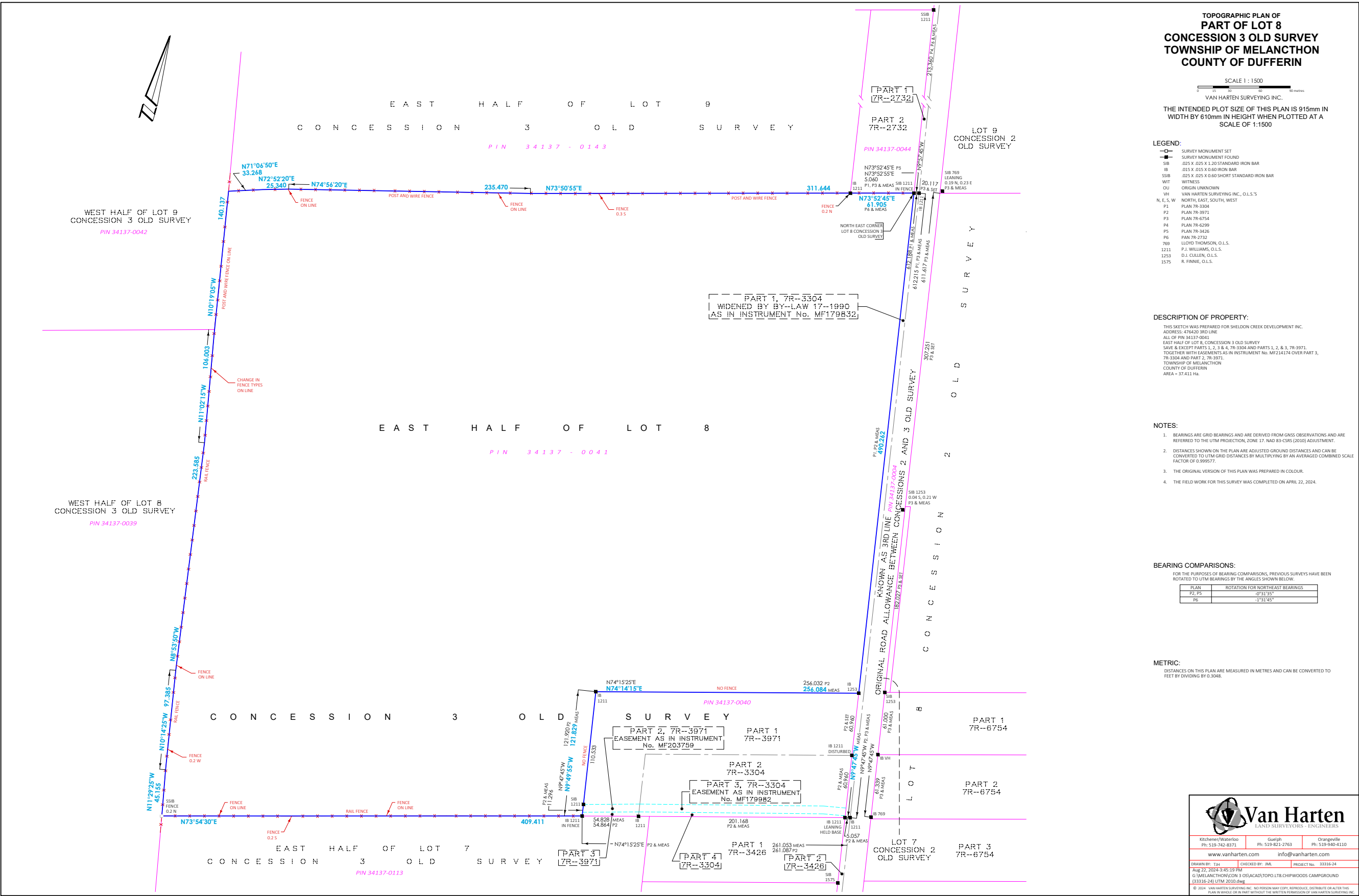
— Subject Property & Project Area Boundaries

Chipwoods Park
2024-2026 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Melancthon Township, Ontario
Figure A2: Detailed Location of Project Area



Subject Property & Project Area Boundaries

Chipwoods Park
2024-2026 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Melancthon Township, Ontario
Figure A3: Survey Plan of Project Area



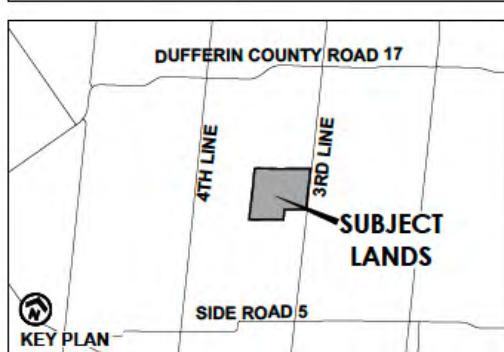
LEGEND

- EXISTING WATERCOURSE
- EXISTING WATER FEATURE (AZIMUTH)
- ESTIMATED EX. REGIONAL FLOOD LINE (NVCA)
- EX. REGIONAL FLOOD LINE BUFFER (6m)
- WETLAND CONSTRAINT (AZIMUTH AUG)
- WETLAND CONSTRAINT BUFFER (15m)
- EXISTING DEVELOPED AREA
- PERMANENT WATERCOURSE/DIRECT FISH HABITAT
- WATERCOURSE/DIRECT FISH HABITAT BUFFER
- DRAINAGE FEATURE/INDIRECT FISH HABITAT

SITE STATISTICS - PROPOSED

	TOTAL SITE AREA (GROSS):	37.38ha (92.37ac)
	NET SITE AREA*:	11.42ha (28.22ac) (30.5%)
	RESIDENTIAL AREA:	6.31ha (15.59ac)
	ROADS / SIDEWALKS:	2.06ha (5.09ac)
	AMENITY REC. AREAS / PARKETTES:	0.74ha (1.83ac)
	LANDSCAPE OPEN SPACE:	0.82ha (2.03ac)
	ADVANCED TREATMENT SYSTEM BLOCK:	0.11ha (0.27ac)
	SWM BLOCKS:	1.38ha (3.41ac)
	NATURAL HERITAGE SYSTEM:	25.96ha (64.15ac) (69.5%)

*NOTE: NET SITE AREA EXCLUDES NATURAL HERITAGE SYSTEM AREAS



DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN CHIPWOODS

476420 3RD LINE, PART OF LOT 8, CONCESSION 3, OLD SURVEY,
TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON, COUNTY OF DUFFERIN

ADDITIONAL SITE STATISTICS

UNIT COUNTS:	224 UNITS (9.14m x 27.5m)
AMENITY AREA / RECREATION AREA / PARKETTES:	7,387m ² (6.5% OF NET SITE AREA)
VISITOR PARKING PROVIDED:	43 SPACES (0.19 SPACES / UNIT)

EXISTING AGRICULTURAL

EXISTING AGRICULTURAL

SWM BLOCK

PARKETTE

EXISTING BUILDING TO REMAIN

COMMON / REC. AREA

PARKETTE

SWM BLOCK

EXISTING WATERCOURSE CROSSING

SWM BLOCK

ACCESSIBLE SPACES (2)

CHECK-IN AREA

COMMUNITY MAILBOX / PARKETTE

EXISTING RESIDENTIAL

EXISTING ACCESS EASEMENT (PROPOSED ENTRANCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT)

EXISTING RESIDENTIAL

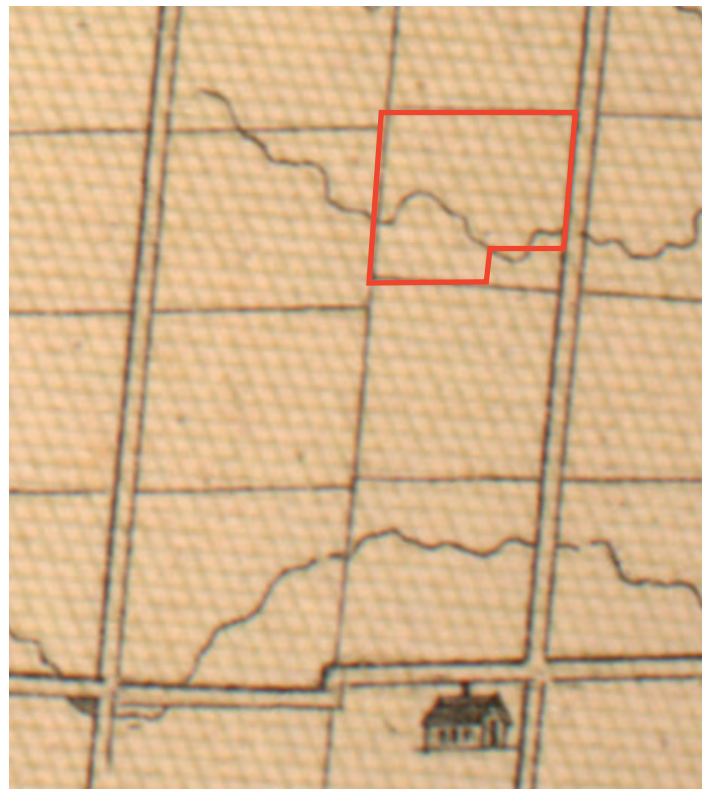


SCALE 1:3000
APRIL 22, 2025

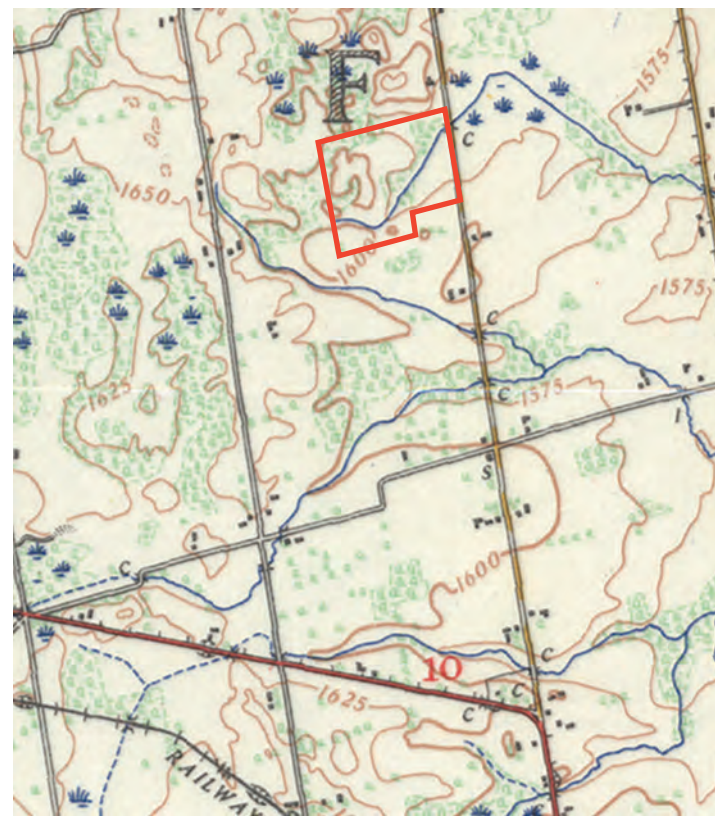
GSAI
Glen Schnarr & Associates Inc.

Subject Property & Project Area Boundaries

Chipwoods Park
2024-2026 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Melancthon Township, Ontario
Figure A4: Proposed Site Plan



1880



1941



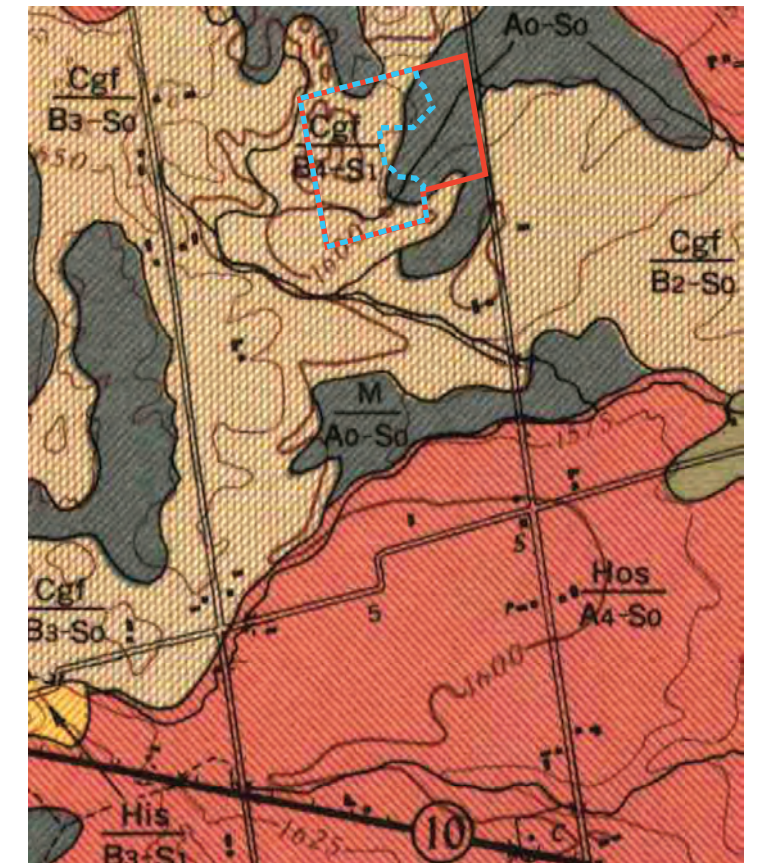
1954

**NB: Mapping
@ various scales
& visual distortions
in historic mapping
& satellite imagery**



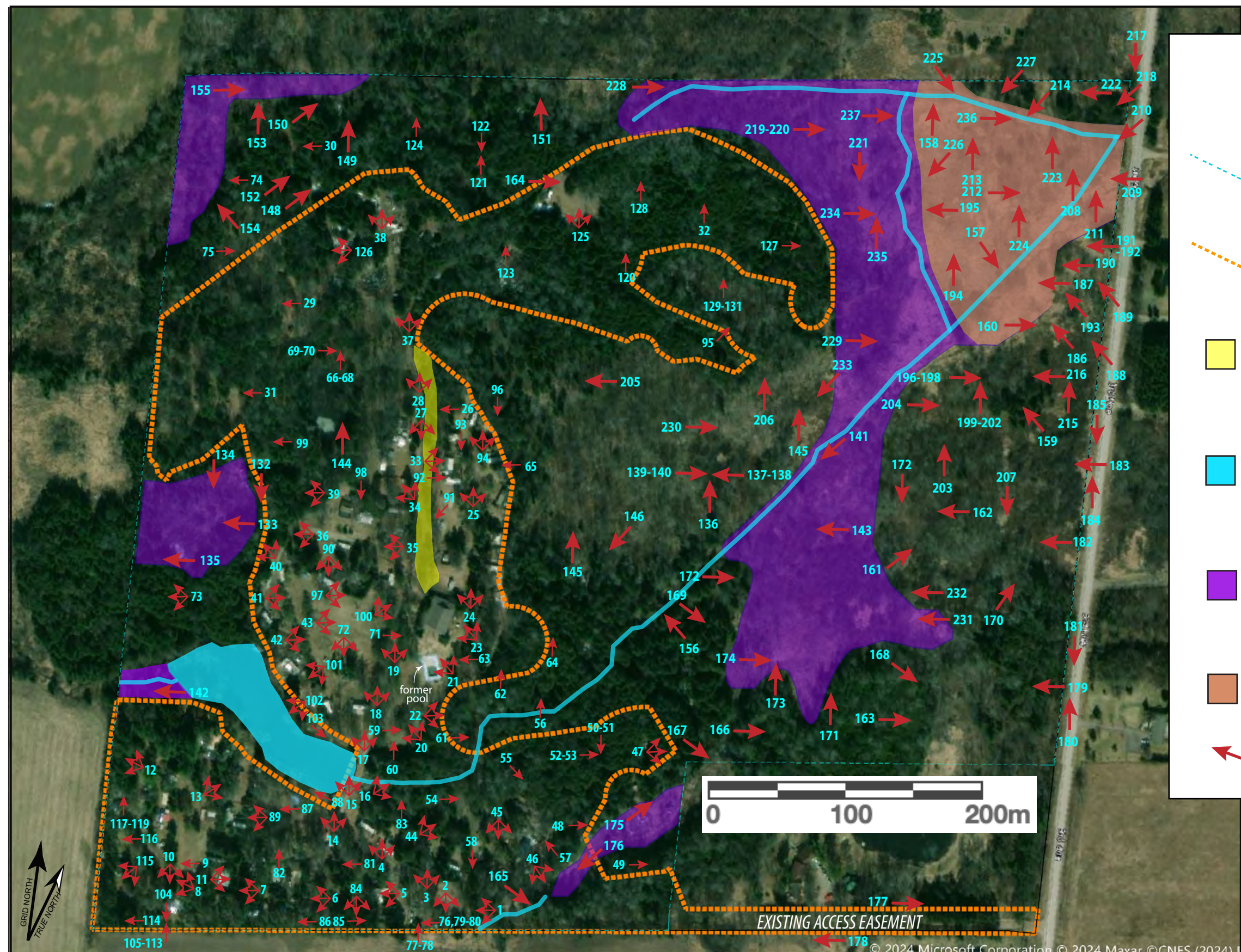
2023

Subject Property
& Project Area Boundaries



Soil Mapping

Chipwoods Park
2024-2026 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Melancthon Township, Ontario
Figure A5: Location of the Project Area
on the 19th & 20th Century Mapping



KEY

Subject Property AND Project Area Boundaries:
Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey @5m intervals
****Except as Noted Below****

NO Remaining Intact Archaeological Potential
NO Further Archaeological Assessment Required

Limits of Construction Impacts

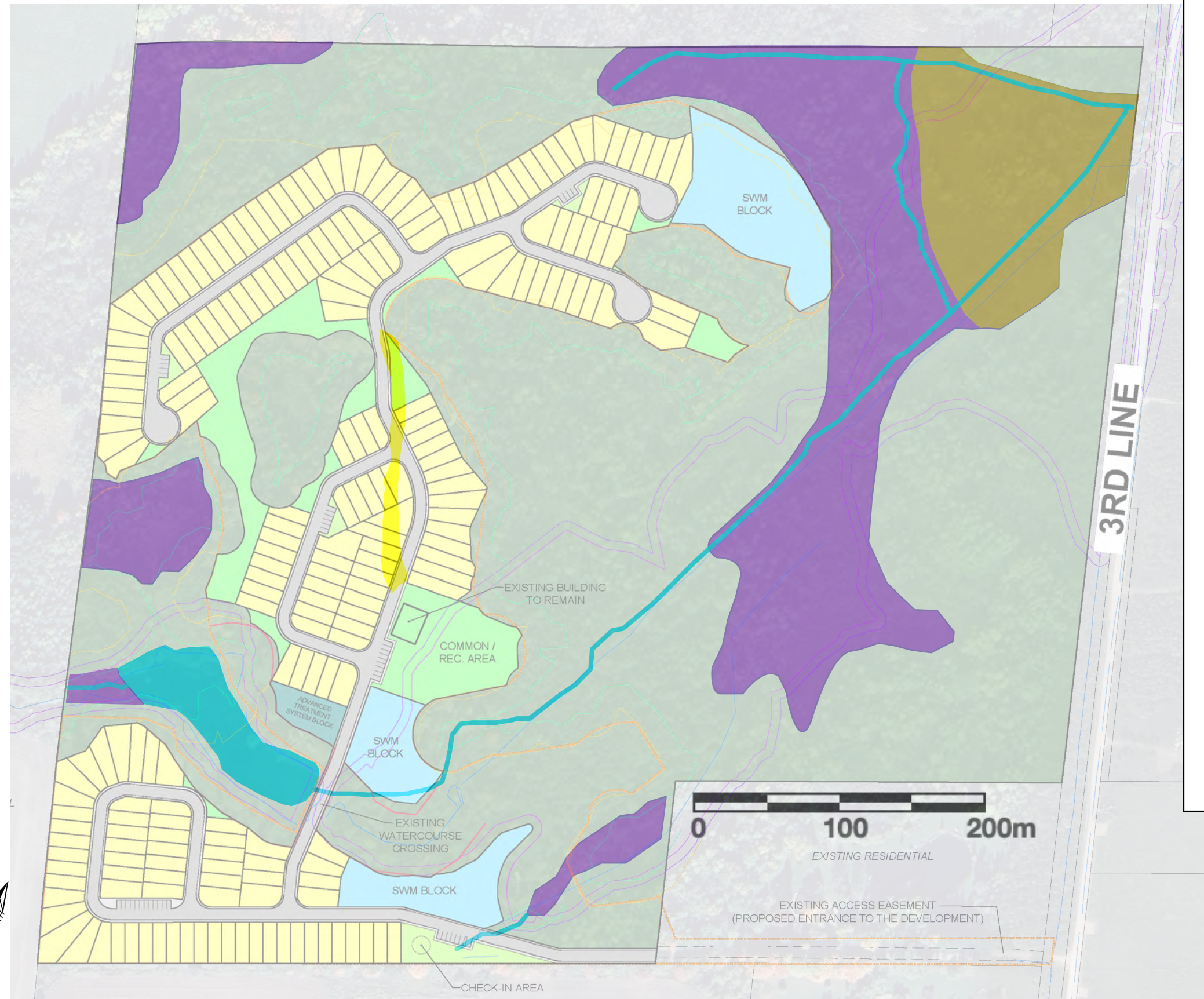
Portions of Study Area NOT Subject to
Stage 2 Test Pit Survey
NO CHVI/Archaeological Potential
Due to Greater than 20 Degree Slope

Portions of Study Area NOT Subject to
Stage 2 Test Pit Survey
NO CHVI/Archaeological Potential
Due to Waterbodies/Waterways

Portions of Study Area NOT Subject to
Stage 2 Test Pit Survey
NO CHVI/Archaeological Potential
Due to Wetlands

Portions of Study Area Subject to
JUDGEMENTAL Stage 2 Test Pit Survey
Where Possible Due to Wetlands

7 Photograph Location & Direction



KEY

Subject Property AND Project Area Boundaries:
Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey @5m intervals
****Except as Noted Below****
NO Remaining Intact Archaeological Potential
NO Further Archaeological Assessment Required

Limits of Construction Impacts



Portions of Study Area NOT Subject to
Stage 2 Test Pit Survey
NO CHVI/Archaeological Potential
Due to Greater than 20 Degree Slope



Portions of Study Area NOT Subject to
Stage 2 Test Pit Survey
NO CHVI/Archaeological Potential
Due to Waterbodies/Waterways



Portions of Study Area NOT Subject to
Stage 2 Test Pit Survey
NO CHVI/Archaeological Potential
Due to Wetlands



Portions of Study Area Subject to
JUDGEMENTAL Stage 2 Test Pit Survey
Where Possible Due to Wetlands

APPENDIX B:

IMAGES

Selected Site Photographs

Chipwoods Park
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 1: Southern/Front Access Point Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 2: Southern/Front Access Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 3: Southern/Front Access Field Conditions; looking north

Chipwoods Park
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 4: Southern/Front Access Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 5: Southern Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 6: Southern Field Conditions; looking west

Chipwoods Park
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 7: Southern Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 8: Southern Field Conditions; looking northwest



Plate 9: Southern Field Conditions & Fieldwork in Progress; looking west

Chipwoods Park
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 10: Southern Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 11: Southern Field Conditions; looking east



Plate 12: Southern Field Conditions; looking northwest

Chipwoods Park
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 13: Southern Field Conditions; looking northeast



Plate 14: Southern Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 15: Southern Field Conditions at Pond; looking north



Plate 16: Southern Field Conditions; looking northeast



Plate 17: Central Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 18: Central Area Field Conditions; looking north

Chipwoods Park
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
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Plate 19: Central Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 20: Central Area Field Conditions; looking northwest



Plate 21: Central Area Field Conditions; looking northwest



Plate 22: Central Area Field Conditions towards woods; looking east



Plate 23: Central Area Field Conditions; looking northwest



Plate 24: Central Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 25: Central Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 26: Example of Central Area Field Conditions *behind* trailers in forest with slope; looking west



Plate 27: Northern end of Central Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 28: Northern end of Central Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 29: Northern Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 30: Far Northern Area Field Conditions in Bush; looking west



Plate 31: Northern Area Field Conditions in Bush; looking west



Plate 32: Far Northern Area Field Conditions in Bush at east end; looking north

Chipwoods Park
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
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Plate 33: North Central Area Field Conditions showing slope; looking east



Plate 34: North Central Area Field Conditions; looking northwest



Plate 35: North Central Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 36: North Central Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 37: North Central Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 38: North Central Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 39: West Central Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 40: West Central Area Field Conditions; looking northwest



Plate 41: West Central Area Field Conditions; looking east

Chipwoods Park
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
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Plate 42: West Central Area Field Conditions; looking east



Plate 43: West Central Area Field Conditions; looking east



Plate 44: East Southern Area Field Conditions; looking northeast



Plate 45: East Southern Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 46: East Southern Area Field Conditions; looking southeast



Plate 47: East Southern Area Field Conditions & W.I.P.; looking east

Chipwoods Park
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plates 48-49: East Southern Area Field Conditions with property boundary marker & W.I.P ; looking east



Plates 50-51: East Southern Area Sample Test Pit Planview – Lots 4-5; looking south



Plates 52-53: East Southern Area Sample Test Pit Profile – Lots 4-5; looking east

Chipwoods Park
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plates 54-55: East Southern Area Field Conditions & W.I.P.; looking east & southeast



Plate 56: East Southern Area Field Conditions; looking north

Chipwoods Park
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Plate 57: East Southern Area Field Conditions; looking northwest



Plate 58: East Southern Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 59: East Central Area Field Conditions & W.I.P.; looking east



Plate 60: East Central Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 61: East Central Area Field Conditions & W.I.P.; looking east



Plate 62: East Central Area Field Conditions; looking north

Chipwoods Park
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Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plates 63-64: North Central Area Field Conditions & W.I.P.; looking west & north



Plates 65-66: East Central Area & Northwest Field Conditions & W.I.P.; looking west & north



Plates 67-68: Northwest Area Sample Test Pit Planview – Lots 4-5; looking north

Chipwoods Park
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
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Plates 69-70: Northwest Area Sample Test Pit Profile – Lots 4-5; looking east



Plate 71: East Central Area Field Conditions & W.I.P.; looking east



Plate 72: West Central Area Field Conditions & W.I.P.; looking south



Plate 73: West Central Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plates 74-75: Northwest Area Field Conditions; looking west & east

Chipwoods Park
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
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Plates 76-77: Southwest Area Sample Test Pit Context & Planview – Lots 1-2-3; looking west & north



Plate 78: Southwest Area Sample Test Pit Planview Close-up – Lots 1-2-3; looking north



Plates 79-80: Southwest Area Sample Test Pit Profile– Lots 1-2-3; looking east

Chipwoods Park
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Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plates 81-82: Southwest Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking west & north



Plate 83: Southwest Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking north



Plate 84: Southwest Area Field Conditions; looking south

Chipwoods Park
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Plates 85-86: Southwest Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking east & west



Plates 87-88: Southwest Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking west & northwest



Plate 89: Southwest Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking west

Chipwoods Park
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
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Plate 90: West Central Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking south



Plate 91: North Central Area Field Conditions with Hydro marked & showing slope; looking southwest



Plates 92-93: Northeast Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking east & south

Chipwoods Park
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Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 94: North Central Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 95: Northeast Area Field Conditions in Bush; looking northeast



Plate 96: Northeast Area Field Conditions in Bush; looking south

Chipwoods Park
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Plate 97: West Central Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking east



Plates 98-99: West Central Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking south & west



Plate 100: West Central Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking northeast



Plate 101: Southwest Central Area Field Conditions; looking southwest



Plate 102: Southwest Central Area Field Conditions; looking southwest



Plate 103: Southwest Central Area Field Conditions at pond; looking southeast

Chipwoods Park
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Plate 104: Southwest Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking south



Plates 105-106: Southwest Area Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 1-2-3; looking north



Plates 107-109: Southwest Area Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 1-2-3; looking north

Chipwoods Park
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Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plates 110-113: Southwest Area Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 1-2-3; looking north



Plate 114: Southwest Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking west



Plate 115: Southwest Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking southwest

Chipwoods Park
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Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plates 116-117: Southwest Area W.I.P. & Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 1-2-3; looking west & north



Plates 118-119: Southwest Area Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 1-2-3; looking north



Plate 120: Northeast Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking north



Plates 121-122: North Area Sample Test Pit Planview & Profile Lots 4-5; looking north & south



Plate 123: North Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking north



Plate 124: North Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking north

Chipwoods Park
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
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Plate 125: North Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking north



Plate 126: North Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context; looking west



Plates 127-128: North Area W.I.P. & Test Pit Location/Context & bush conditions; looking east & north



Plate 129: North Area Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 4-5; looking north



Plates 130-131: North Area Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 4-5; looking north

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario

2026 ADDITIONAL FIELDWORK PHOTOGRAPHS



Plate 132: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 133: Project Area Field Conditions in marshlands with wet loving plants; looking west



Plate 134: Project Area Field Conditions showing waterlogged ground; looking south

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 135: Project Area Field Conditions showing marsh/water plants; looking west



Plate 136: Fieldwork in progress; looking north



Plates 137 & 138: Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 4-6-5; looking west

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
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Plates 139 & 140: Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 4-6-5; looking east



Plate 141: Project Area Field Conditions showing waterlogged ground; looking southwest



Plate 142: Wetland Project Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 143: Wet Area Fieldwork in progress; looking west

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
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Plate 144: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north **Plate 145: Fieldwork in progress; looking north**



Plate 146: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southwest **Plate 147: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north**



Plate 148: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast **Plate 149: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north**

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 150: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast **Plate 151: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north**



Plate 152: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast



Plate 153: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north **Plate 154: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northwest**

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 155: WET Project Area Field Conditions; view east **Plate 156: WET Project Area Field Conditions; view northwest**



Plate 157: WET Project Area Field Conditions; view southeast **Plate 158: WET Project Area Field Conditions; view north**



Plate 159: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northwest **Plate 160: Fieldwork in progress; looking east**

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
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Plate 161: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast



Plate 162: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west

Plate 163: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east



Plate 164: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 165: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southeast



Plate 166: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east



Plate 167: Project Area Field Conditions with property boundary stake in foreground; looking southeast

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 168-169: Project Area Field Conditions with flagging tape marking test pit locations; looking southeast



Plate 170: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast



Plate 171: Project Area Field Conditions moving towards marsh; looking north



Plate 172: Fieldwork in progress; looking south



Plate 173: Fieldwork in progress at edge of marsh; looking north



Plate 174: Fieldwork in progress showing waterlogged ground; looking east

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 175: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northeast



Plate 176: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southwest



Plate 177: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east



Plate 178: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 179: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 180: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 181: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south **Plate 182: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west**



Plate 183: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 184: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north **Plate 185: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south**

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
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Plate 186: Field Conditions; view northwest



Plate 187: Wetland Area Field Conditions; view west



Plate 188: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northwest



Plate 189: Project Area Field Conditions; looking northwest

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 190: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west **Plate 191: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west**



Plate 192: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 193: Fieldwork in progress; looking northwest

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 194: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north **Plate 195: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west**



Plate 196: Fieldwork in progress; looking east



Plates 197 & 198: Sample Test Pit Planview Lots 4-6; looking east

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plates 199 & 200: Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 4-6; looking north



Plates 201 & 202: Sample Test Pit Profile Lots 4-6; looking north



Plate 203: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north Plate 204: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 205: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west **Plate 206: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north**



Plate 207: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south **Plate 208: Wet Field Conditions with Willow; looking north**



Plate 209: Marshy Area Field Conditions; view west **Plate 210: Marshy Area Field Conditions at culvert; view southwest**

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 211: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north **Plate 212: Project Area Field Conditions; looking east**



Plate 213: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 214: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southwest

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 215: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 216: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 217: Project Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 218: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southwest



Plates 219 & 220: Wet Conditions Fieldwork in progress; looking east

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 221: Marsh Area Field Conditions; looking south



Plate 222: Project Area Field Conditions; looking west



Plate 223: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 224: Project Area Field Conditions; looking north



Plate 225: Wet Project Area Field Conditions; looking Southeast



Plate 226: Project Area Field Conditions; Southwest

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
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Plate 227: Project Area Field Conditions; looking southwest **Plate 228: Marsh Field Conditions with PI; looking east**



Plate 229: Marshy Plants in Project Area Field Conditions; looking east **Plate 230: Fieldwork in progress; looking east**



Plate 231: Fieldwork in progress; looking west

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Township of Melancthon, Ontario



Plate 232: Fieldwork in progress; looking west



Plate 233: Fieldwork in progress; looking southwest



Plate 234: Attempted Fieldwork in progress with Senor Staff; looking east

Chipwoods Park – REVISED REPORT
Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
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Plate 235: WET Sample Test Pit Lot 4 plus water; looking north **Plate 236: Marsh slog work in progress; looking east**



Plate 237: Marsh Assessment Fieldwork in progress; looking east