

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment  
Perkins Crescent, Listowel  
(South Side of Walton Avenue North)**

Part Lots 22 & 23, Concession 1 Wallace & Part PK LT 5 PL  
173 as in R148861, Save And Except Plan 483, Parts 1&2,  
44R542, & Parts 1, 2, 3, 44R3212; S/T R207261; S/E PTS  
1,2 on Exp. Plan PC109773; S/E PTS 1,2 44R-5118  
Municipality of North Perth, Geographic Township of Wallace,  
County of Perth, Ontario

**Submitted to:**

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and

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PIF Number: P1263-0051-2025  
CP Number: 2024-136

**ORIGINAL REPORT**

May 6, 2025

## Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Robyn McIntyre from MHBC Planning Urban Design & Landscape Architecture (the 'Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on part Lots 22 & 23, Concession 1 Wallace & Part PK LT 5 PL 173 as in R148861, Save And Except Plan 483, Parts 1&2, 44R542, & Parts 1, 2, 3, 44R3212; S/T R207261; S/E PTS 1,2 on Exp. Plan PC109773; S/E PTS 1,2 44R-5118 Municipality of North Perth, in the Geographic Township of Wallace, within the County of Perth, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of the proposed subdivision development on the vacant parcel with no municipal address to the southeast of Walton Avenue in Listowel (the 'Study Area') and the development will span the entire property (Figure 6).

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet this condition, a Stage 1 assessment was conducted as part of the application phase of development under archaeological consulting license P1263 issued to Mr. Jonathan Peart by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism ('MCM') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b) and the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario, 2011).

The Study Area comprises an irregular-shaped parcel that measures 13.12 hectares ('ha') located at the northeastern corner of the settlement area of the town of Listowel. Approximately 158 metres ('m') of the western edge of the Study Area fronts onto Walton Avenue North across the street from the Fairview Cemetery (Site #03315). The remainder of the western limits of the Study Area are bounded by residential neighbourhoods. The majority of the Study Area comprises open agricultural fields and a small portion of manicured lawn except for the southeastern corner of the Study Area where it is crossed by the Middle Maitland River. The river and its flood plain comprise approximately a third of the Study Area and includes the river itself, long grasses, wetlands, and trees. A small tributary of the river also crosses the southwestern corner of the Study Area where it forms a narrow wet area with trees and long grasses (Figure 3).

The Stage 1 assessment of the Study Area consisted of background research and a property inspection, as per Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Included as part of the background research was a review of recent aerial imagery of the Study Area as well as documentary records pertaining to the Study Area and the Fairview Cemetery, which is located to the northwest of Walton Avenue North adjacent to the Study Area.

The Fairview Cemetery occupies a property measuring 6.76ha at the northeastern corner of Lot 23, Concession 1 and is currently operated by the Municipality of North Perth. The cemetery is divided into four sections labelled A to D on the plan provided by the current cemetery manager, Kevin Konings (Figure 4). Section B, located to the northwest of the Study Area, is the original portion of the cemetery with the original entry being from Gladstone Street, which is now Rhine Street East, into the Crescent in the centre of Section B. A map of the current limits of the cemetery was also provided by the Municipality of North Perth (Figure 5). Historically, the cemetery was originally a privately owned cemetery dating to 1882 when it was operated by J.H. McDonald. The oldest interment, however, is a seven month old baby that died on December 25, 1856, which indicates the cemetery may have originally been a part of a smaller family burial ground within Section B. The cemetery was in use until 1945 when it was transferred to the town of Listowel and it is still in use today.

The Stage 1 property inspection of the Study Area was conducted on April 11, 2025 in order to gain first-hand knowledge of its geography, topography, and current condition, and to evaluate and map archaeological potential. In particular the property inspection was conducted in order to determine further archaeological strategies with respect to the limits of the Fairview Cemetery. The property inspection involved spot-checking of the entire Study Area and its periphery.

According to the results of this inspection, the absence of disturbances within the Study Area, as defined by Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011) and identified on the current aerial imagery, was confirmed.

The presence of the Middle Maitland River in the southeastern corner of the Study Area, as marked on topographic maps and in current aerial imagery, was also confirmed. It comprises approximately 2% of the Study Area. The portion of the Middle Maitland River that passes through the Study Area was evaluated as open water and therefore a marine feature. According to the MCM web page for marine archaeology, many of the cold, fresh waters of Ontario's lakes and rivers have conserved important evidence of Ontario's history of exploration, settlement, and commerce (Government of Ontario, 2022). Some of Ontario's waterways have been surveyed for marine archaeological resources, leaving much to be discovered in Ontario's abundance of lake beds, riverbeds, and shorelines. Given results of the Stage 1 assessment wherein the riverbed of the Middle Maitland River that passes through the Study Area was determined to be a marine feature, **it retains archaeological potential.**

A portion of the Study Area (2.86ha) to the north and south of the Middle Maitland River comprised an area of long grasses, wetlands, and trees identified as the flood plain of the river (Photos 32 to 42). Additionally, a small tributary of the same river crosses the southwestern corner of the Study Area (0.15ha, Photos 43 and 44). These areas comprise approximately 23% of the Study Area and were observed to be waterlogged. Given the results of the Stage 1 assessment, wherein the areas of long grasses, wetlands, and trees were determined to be permanently wet, **they do not retain archaeological potential.**

The remaining 75% of the Study Area comprised agricultural fields (9.76ha; Photos 9 to 30) and a small area of manicured lawn (0.05ha; Photo 31). These areas show no signs of deep land alteration. Given the results of the Stage 1 assessment, wherein the agricultural fields and small area of manicured lawn within the Study Area were determined to be undisturbed, **they retain moderate to high archaeological potential.**

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment resulted in the determination that portions of the Study Area exhibit a moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. Generally, these areas were limited to the agricultural fields and small area of manicured lawn throughout the Study Area. Given the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, wherein portions of the Study Area retain archaeological potential, **the Study Area is recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment as per Section 1.3, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).**

Additionally, the eastern boundary of the Fairview Cemetery was photo documented (Photos 1 to 8). The first row of graves was observed to be at least 10m to the west of the road surface and 25m from the limits of the Study Area (Photos 1 and 8). The graves are lined in a neat row running northeast to southwest parallel to Walton Avenue North and the interment dates range from 1980 to 2021 (Photos 2 to 7). These results were compared to the cemetery plan provided by the cemetery office (Figure 4) and the cemetery boundary map provided by the Municipality of North Perth (Figure 5) to determine if the observed limits of the cemetery, as demarcated by the boulevard and Walton Avenue North corresponded with the known historical limits. Based on the results that no graves exist within 25m of the Study Area, and that current maps of the cemetery are maintained by the municipality of North Perth, it is determined that the observed limits of the cemetery match the known limits of the cemetery, which correspond to Walton Avenue North to the southeast, Davidson Avenue North to the northwest, Rhine Street East to the northeast, and Mackenzie Street East to the southwest. As such, there is no to low potential for finding unmarked graves outside the limits of the Fairview Cemetery. Given the results of the Stage 1 Assessment a **Stage 3 Grave Search is not recommended for the Study Area.**

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

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## Acknowledgments

Generous contributions by Robyn McIntyre of MHBC Planning Urban Design & Landscape Architecture made this report possible.

Information about the cemetery, including plans and GIS data, was provided by Kevin Konings, Cemetery Supervisor at the Fairview Cemetery Office, and Jennifer Roth, GIS Technician, Municipality of North Perth.

## 1.0 Project Context

### 1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Robyn McIntyre from MHBC Planning Urban Design & Landscape Architecture (the 'Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on part Lots 22 & 23, Concession 1 Wallace & Part PK LT 5 PL 173 as in R148861, Save And Except Plan 483, Parts 1&2, 44R542, & Parts 1, 2, 3, 44R3212; S/T R207261; S/E PTS 1,2 on Exp. Plan PC109773; S/E PTS 1,2 44R-5118 Municipality of North Perth in the Geographic Township of Wallace, within the County of Perth, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in advance of the proposed subdivision development on the vacant parcel with no municipal address to the southeast of Walton Avenue in Listowel (the 'Study Area') and the development will span the entire property (Figure 6).

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet this condition, a Stage 1 assessment was conducted as part of the application phase of development under archaeological consulting license P1263 issued to Mr. Jonathan Peart by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism ('MCM') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b) and the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario, 2011).

The purpose of the Stage 1 Background Study was to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 assessment were as follows:

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

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

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- a review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- an examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database ('ASDB') to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the Study Area.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities.

### 1.2 Historical Context

#### 1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

The Study Area is located within Perth County, which was most likely occupied by Algonkian-speaking groups who also exhibited cultural influence from Iroquoian-speaking groups, both before and after European contact. Generally, the pre-contact Indigenous presence in much of Southern Ontario reflects occupation by Northern Iroquoian speakers. During and following the Iroquois Wars of the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century and the dispersal of the Iroquoian-speaking Huron-Petun and Neutral, a considerable reduction in the extent of territory occupied by Iroquoian speakers

occurred in Southern Ontario. Beginning about 1690, Algonkian speakers from Northern Ontario began to move southwards (Ferris, 2009; Rogers, 1978; Schmalz, 1991). It has been presumed that occupation of Huron County before about 1690 would have been by Iroquoians, but the Middle Woodland Saugeen Complex, known best from locations just north of Huron County in the Saugeen River valley such as the Donaldson site, is most often interpreted as Algonkian (Fiedel, 1999), arguing for an occupation of Huron County by Algonkian speakers for millennia.

Dating somewhat later than the Donaldson site, Wright (Wright, 1974; Fox, 1990) believed that the isolated occurrence of a palisaded village in neighbouring Bruce County at the Middle Ontario Iroquoian-like (Middleport substage) Nodwell site established a case for immigration by the Iroquoian-speaking Huron. More recently, however, Rankin (2000) has argued that the Nodwell village represents a short-lived sedentary farming experiment by hunter-gatherers, probably indigenous Algonkian speakers, who may have been ancestral to the Odawa (see also (Warrick, 2008).

French missionaries indicated relatively close ties between the Odawa and the Huron-Petun (Fox, 1990; cf. Feest & Feest, 1978, p. 773). Ferris (1999) has also pointed out the potential misuse in the literature of the designation “Huron” to describe sites in Huron and Bruce Counties. As Koenig (2005) indicates, there are some who argue that the ancestors of those Algonkian speaking First Nations now occupying the shores of Lake Huron and Bruce Peninsula only arrived in the mid-1800s, relating to known relocations from the U.S. and the establishment of reserves (Surtees, 1971). In Southwestern Ontario, however, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatomi) were immigrating from Ohio and Michigan in the late 1700s (Feest & Feest, 1978). Still, archaeological sites in Huron County point to much earlier settlement, probably by at least some of their ancestors. So, during the Late Woodland period, there is evidence that the Study Area could have been inhabited by Algonkian- or Iroquoian-speaking groups, or a combination of groups.

While it is difficult to trace ethnic affiliation during the period of initial contact between Indigenous and European groups, Koenig states that “there is no doubt that some native groups regularly occupied sites on the [Bruce] peninsula at the end of [the early historic] period” (Koenig, 2005, p. 62). Feest and Feest (1978) imply that the Bruce Peninsula was Odawa territory from 1616; early 17<sup>th</sup> century French glass trade beads at the Glen and Cripps sites on the northern tip of the Bruce Peninsula appear to attest to this (Fox, 1990). Fox not only points to Odawa (or Ottawa) settlement on the Bruce Peninsula during the mid-1600s at Hunter’s Point, but also to sites in the southern Bruce County littoral such as the Hunter site on the Saugeen Reserve, dating about 1600 (Fox, 1990), as well as the Inverhuron-Lucas site (Fox 1990:463). Abandonment of this area by the Odawa seems to have occurred, at least briefly, in the mid-1600s due to the Iroquois Wars (Fox, 1990).

By 1690, Algonkian speakers from the north appear to have begun to repopulate Huron and Bruce County (Rogers, 1978). This is the period in which the Mississaugas are known to have moved into Southern Ontario and the Lower Great Lakes watersheds (Konrad, 1981). Although noted as “MIS” (i.e. Mississauga), Tanner (Tanner, 1987) shows First Nation occupation at the mouth of the Saugeen River in the late 1700s. Villages, sometimes temporary, fishing camps and portage trails were documented by surveyors and other Euro-Canadian visitors and settlers (Koenig, 2005).

The Study Area falls within the Huron Tract Purchase (Treaty 29) which was signed on July 10th, 1827, by representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples. The territory described in the written treaty covers approximately 2,200,000 acres. According to Morris, Treaty 29 was a repetition of the Treaty made on the 26th of April, 1825 (Treaty 27½) with changes in description as to the bearing of the line from the outlet of Burlington Bay “from north 50 degrees west from the outlet of Burlington bay on Lake Ontario to north 45 degrees west from the outlet of Burlington on Lake Ontario (Morris, 1943).

The original Treaty 27½ is described as

*...being an agreement made at Amherstburg in the Western District of the Province of Upper Canada on the 26th of April, 1825, between James Givens, Esquire, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on behalf of His Majesty King George*

*the Fourth and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the part of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, inhabiting and claiming the tract of land .... Wawanosh Township in the County of Huron was named after Way-way-nosh the principal Chief of the Band making this Treaty.*

Morris, 1943, p. 26

Euro-Canadian records also mention that while the Huron Tract was being surveyed, First Nations guides were often employed because of their knowledge of the land. These historical mentions claim that First Nations groups often travelled through Huron County for hunting and gathering but never stayed very long (Hay Township Book Committee, 1996). They also were known to help settlers clear their land and open roads and aid in advising women on medicinal herbs and medicines for the sick (Hay Township Book Committee, 1996). First Nations groups were also known to have lived at a temporary campsite north of Egmondville as they traversed a seasonal route between the Lake Erie shoreline in the summer and the Saugeen Peninsula in the winter (Campbell, 1968).

### 1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The current Study Area is located on part Lots 22 & 23, Concession 1 in the Geographic Township of Wallace in the County of Perth, Ontario.

The history of this area began on July 24, 1788, when Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Québec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario, 2012-2025). Further change came in December 1791 when the former Province of Québec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the *Constitutional Act*. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. He initiated several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne, 1895). Present day Perth County was originally a part of the District of Hesse, one of four districts founded in 1788 after the British came into possession of most of North America. The District of Hesse comprised all British territories west of Long Point, which makes up most of Western Ontario.

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed as the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts. The Western District contained two counties, Kent and Essex which spanned the region now referred to as Southwestern Ontario. In 1827, the Canada Company, formed by British investors, purchased one million acres of land from the Crown with intentions to sell plots for settlement. The land bought by the Canada Company became known as the Huron Tract or Huron District which included the area of land boarded by Lake Huron to the west, the historic Township of Basonquet to the south, the historic Township of Colborne to the north and the historic Townships of North and South Easthope to the east, including much of the present-day Perth County. The Huron Tract was mostly surveyed by Deputy Provincial Surveyor John McDonald in 1835 on behalf of the Canada Company. In 1849, Districts had been abolished and Perth County was established in January 1850 and included 11 townships.

Settlement in Perth County began as early as 1829 as European settlers began living in the central townships of the County. Large scale settlement, however, did not begin until the 1840s. The 11 townships in Perth County were laid out and surveyed as early as 1850, when the Township of Wallace was finally surveyed. The majority of surveyed lots were assigned to European settlers from Germany, Ireland and Scotland (Johnston & Johnston, 1967). After the establishment of the Grand Trunk Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway in 1877, the population of Perth County swelled up to 46,586 in 1881 (Ontario Agricultural Commission, 1881).

Wallace Township was opened for settlement in 1849, but early survey plans were not completed until 1855 and were found to have many errors. The first surveying was done by an amateur surveyor known as J.P. Brown who was the first resident of the township and lived from 1851 to 1856 on Lot 1, Concession 6 (Middleton & Landon, 1927). Wallace Township was incorporated in

1858 and included the villages of Gowanstown and Kurtzville. It lies along the northern boundary of Perth County.

Listowel borders both Wallace and Elma Townships where it straddles the Middle Maitland River. It was incorporated as a village in 1867 and as a town in 1875. It was named after a town by the same name in southwestern Ireland. The Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway extended to Listowel in 1871, and the Stratford and Huron Railway followed in 1873. The railways brought industries such as a woolen mill, sawmill, planning mill, and a tannery, as well as increased population (Welch & Payne, 2022).

The 1879 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Perth, Ont.* ('*Historical Atlas*') demonstrates the extent to which Wallace Township had been settled by 1879 (Belden, 1879). Structures and landowners are scattered throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads, or watercourse.

According to the *Historical Atlas* map of Wallace Township, the Study Area is located on parts of Lots 22 and 23 in Concession 1 adjacent to the northeast corner of the early town lots of Listowel (Figure 2). The majority of both Lots 23 and 24 were a part of Listowel and have no ownership details listed; however, the northwestern edge of Lot 23 and the northern third of Lot 22 were marked as owned by G.H. Walton. The Middle Maitland River meanders diagonally through the entire portion of Lot 22, as it does today. The Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway pass the Study Area approximately 70m to the northeast before it joins with Stratford and Huron Railway within the town of Listowel approximately 1.4 kilometres ('km') to the southwest of the Study Area.

Although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the historical maps discussed here, it should be recognized that historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston, 1997, p. 100). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore & Head, 1984).

### 1.2.3 Land Ownership Records for the Fairview Cemetery Property

The Fairview Cemetery occupies a property measuring 6.76ha in the northeastern corner of Lot 23, Concession 1 and is currently operated by the Municipality of North Perth. The cemetery is divided into four sections labelled A to D on the plan provided by the current cemetery manager, Kevin Konings (Figure 4). Section B, located to the northwest of the Study Area, is the original portion of the cemetery with the original entry being from Gladstone Street, which is now Rhine Street East, into the Crescent in the centre of Section B. A map of the current limits of the cemetery was also provided by the Municipality of North Perth (Figure 5). Historically, the cemetery was originally a privately owned cemetery dating to 1882 when it was operated by J.H. McDonald. The oldest interment, however, is a seven month old baby that died on December 25, 1856, which indicates the cemetery may have originally been a part of a smaller family burial ground within Section B. The cemetery was in use until 1945 when it was transferred to the town of Listowel and it is still in use today.

According to the records maintained by the Ontario Lands Registry Office (Government of Ontario, 2024), John H. McDonald purchased the northerly part of Lot 23, Concession 1 in 1893 from John C. Hay (Registration No. 5591). McDonald owned the property until his death in 1942 when the land passed to his son, John H. McDonald, as his executor (Registration No. 13163). John H. McDonald Jr., then sold the land to the Corporation of the Town of Listowel on September 7, 1944 (Registration No. 13578).

## 1.3 Archaeological Context

### 1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area comprises an irregular-shaped parcel that measures 13.12ha located at the northeastern corner of the settlement area of the town of Listowel. Approximately 158m of the western edge of the Study Area fronts onto Walton Avenue North across the street from the Fairview Cemetery (Site #03315). The remainder of the western limits of the Study Area are

bounded by residential neighbourhoods. The majority of the Study Area comprises open agricultural fields and a small portion of manicured lawn except for the southeastern corner of the Study Area where it is crossed by the Middle Maitland River. The river and its flood plain comprise approximately a third of the Study Area and includes the river itself, long grasses, wetlands, and trees. A small tributary of the river also crosses the southwestern corner of the Study Area where it forms a narrow wet area with trees and long grasses (Figure 3).

The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is located within Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam, 1984). This region forms the watershed from which issue the headwaters of the Saugeen, Maitland, and Grand Rivers, as well those of the Nottawasaga. In comparison with other areas in Ontario, the Dundalk Plain has a severe landscape with very little forest cover with most of the land being characterized by bogs and swamps. Despite its high elevation, drainage is slow on this high plain.

The original vegetation of the better drained areas was mostly hardwoods, including maple, beech, and some birch, while the swampy areas contained elm, ash, cedar, and tamarack. Despite the severity of the land, most of it was occupied by early settlers so that by the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century population averaged 30 per square mile (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, p. 132). Hay and grain crops for pasture are dominant throughout the well-drained areas. According to Chapman and Putnam, the soil map

*...includes large areas classified in the Huron, Perth, Brookston, Harriston, Listowel, and Parkhill series. In all cases, the surface soils are loams or silt loams, regardless of the nature of the underlying till. This is due, actually, to the presence of a separate geological deposit, quite probably loess or windborne material which overlies the pebbly till to a depth of 12 to 24 inches. The physical effect of this material, which is more pervious than the boulder clay beneath, is to form a water-soaked layer that is slow to dry out in spring thus preventing early cultivation of the land.*

Chapman & Putnam, 1984, p. 130

The closest source of potable water is the Middle Maitland River, which passes through the southeastern edge of the Study Area.

### 1.3.2 Pre-Contact Indigenous Land Use

This portion of southern Ontario was occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter-gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Wallace Township (Ellis & Ferris, 1990).

**Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Wallace Township**

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
1000 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network

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Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

### 1.3.3 Previously Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB (Government of Ontario, n.d.) is maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area lies within block AkHf.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

According to the ASDB, no archaeological sites have been registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area.

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted adjacent to the Study Area, and no sites are registered within 50m of the Study Area.

## 2.0 Field Methods

A Stage 1 property inspection of the Study Area was conducted on April 11, 2025 under archaeological consulting license P1263 issued to Mr. Jonathan Peart by the MCM in order to gain first-hand knowledge of its geography, topography, and current condition, and to evaluate and map archaeological potential. In particular the property inspection was conducted in order to determine further archaeological strategies. The limits of the Study Area were determined using shapefiles uploaded to a handheld Global Positioning System ('GPS').

The property inspection was conducted in accordance with Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011), and involved spot-checking of the entire Study Area and its periphery, including the eastern boundary of the Fairview Cemetery. During the Stage 1 assessment, the weather was cloudy and 5° Celsius; visibility of land features was excellent. At no time were field or weather conditions detrimental to the identification of features of archaeological potential. The photography from the property inspection is presented in Section 9.1 below and confirms that the requirement for a Stage 1 property inspection of the Study Area was met, as per Section 1.2 and Section 7.7.2 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Figure 3 illustrates the Stage 1 assessment results, as well as photograph locations and directions all in relation to the proposed development of the Study Area.

According to the results of this inspection, the absence of disturbances as defined by Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011) and identified on the current aerial imagery was confirmed.

The presence of the Middle Maitland River in the southwestern corner of the Study Area, as marked on topographic maps and in current aerial imagery, was also confirmed. It comprises approximately 2% of the Study Area. The portion of the Middle Maitland River that passes through the Study Area was evaluated as open water and therefore a marine feature.

A portion of the Study Area (2.86ha) to the north and south of the Middle Maitland River comprised an area of long grasses, wetlands, and trees identified as the flood plain of the river (Photos 32 to 42). Additionally, a small tributary of the same river crosses the southwest corner of the Study Area (0.15ha; Photos 43 and 44). These areas comprise approximately 23% of the Study Area and were observed to be waterlogged. As a result, they were determined to be permanently wet and therefore to not indicate archaeological potential.

The remaining 75% of the Study Area comprised agricultural fields (9.76ha; Photos 9 to 30) and a small area of manicured lawn (0.05ha; Photo 31). These areas show no signs of deep land alteration and were determined to indicate archaeological potential.

Additionally, the western boundary of the Fairview Cemetery was photo documented (Photos 1 to 8). The first row of graves was observed to be at least 10m to the west of the road surface and 25m from the limits of the Study Area (Photos 1 and 8). The graves are lined in a neat row and the interment dates range from 1980 to 2021 (Photos 2 to 7). These results were compared to the cemetery plan provided by the cemetery office (Figure 4) and the cemetery boundary map provided by the Municipality of North Perth (Figure 5) to determine if the observed limits of the cemetery, as demarcated by the boulevard and Walton Avenue North corresponded with the known historical limits. Based on the results that no graves exist within 25m of the Study Area, and that current maps of the cemetery are maintained by the municipality of North Perth, it is determined that the observed limits of the cemetery match the known limits of the cemetery, which correspond to the Walton Avenue North to the southeast, Davidson Avenue North to the northwest, Rhine Street East to the northeast, and Mackenzie Street East to the southwest.

### 3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Study Area was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0 above. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Inventory of Document Record**

<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Current Location</b>	<b>Additional Comments</b>
1 Page of Field Notes	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Map provided by the Proponent	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Field Map	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
67 Digital Photographs	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file

## 4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment advance of the proposed subdivision development on the vacant parcel with no municipal address to the southeast of Walton Avenue in Listowel.

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MCM to determine areas of archaeological potential within a study area. According to Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011), these variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, when considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees. The MCM (Government of Ontario, 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

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

The closest source of potable water is Middle Maitland River, which passes through the southeast corner of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Dundalk Plain physiographic region. As was discussed earlier, the soils within this region are imperfectly drained, but suitable for pre-contact and post-contact Indigenous agricultural. Considering also the length of occupation of Wallace Township prior to the arrival of Euro-Canadian settlers, the pre-contact and post-contact Indigenous archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The *Historical Atlas* from 1879 shows the Study Area in close proximity to historical infrastructure, including the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway and the Stratford and Huron Railway. Considering the location of the Study Area adjacent to the early town of Listowel, the potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged to be moderate to high.

The Stage 1 property inspection of the Study Area was conducted on April 11, 2025 in order to gain first-hand knowledge of its geography, topography, and current condition, and to evaluate and map archaeological potential. In particular the property inspection was conducted in order to determine further archaeological strategies with respect to the limits of the Fairview Cemetery. The property inspection involved spot-checking of the entire Study Area and its periphery.

According to the results of this inspection, the absence of disturbances within the Study Area, as defined by Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011) and identified on the current aerial imagery, was confirmed.

## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Perkins Crescent, Listowel

The presence of the Middle Maitland River in the southwestern corner of the Study Area, as marked on topographic maps and in current aerial imagery, was also confirmed. It comprises approximately 2% of the Study Area. The portion of the Middle Maitland River that passes through the Study Area was evaluated as open water and therefore a marine feature. According to the MCM web page for marine archaeology, many of the cold, fresh waters of Ontario's lakes and rivers have conserved important evidence of Ontario's history of exploration, settlement, and commerce (Government of Ontario, 2022). Some of Ontario's waterways have been surveyed for marine archaeological resources, leaving much to be discovered in Ontario's abundance of lake beds, riverbeds, and shorelines. Given results of the Stage 1 assessment wherein the riverbed of the Middle Maitland River that passes through the Study Area was determined to be a marine feature, **it retains archaeological potential.**

A portion of the Study Area (2.86ha) to the north and south of the Middle Maitland River comprised an area of long grasses, wetlands, and trees identified as the flood plain of the river (Photos 32 to 42). Additionally, a small tributary of the same river crosses the southwest corner of the Study Area (0.15ha, Photos 43 and 44). These areas comprise approximately 23% of the Study Area and were observed to be waterlogged. Given the results of the Stage 1 assessment, wherein the areas of long grasses, wetlands, and trees were determined to be permanently wet, **they do not retain archaeological potential.**

The remaining 75% of the Study Area comprised agricultural fields (9.76ha; Photos 9 to 30) and a small area of manicured lawn (0.05ha; Photo 31). These areas show no signs of deep land alteration. Given the results of the Stage 1 assessment, wherein the agricultural fields and small area of manicured lawn within the Study Area were determined to be undisturbed, **they retain moderate to high archaeological potential.**

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment resulted in the determination that portions of the Study Area exhibit a moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. Generally, these areas were limited to the agricultural fields and small area of manicured lawn throughout the Study Area.

Additionally, the eastern boundary of the Fairview Cemetery was photo documented (Photos 1 to 8). The first row of graves was observed to be at least 10m to the west of the road surface and 25m from the limits of the Study Area (Photos 1 and 8). The graves are lined in a neat row running northeast to southwest parallel to Walton Avenue North and the interment dates range from 1980 to 2021 (Photos 2 to 7). These results were compared to the cemetery plan provided by the cemetery office (Figure 4) and the cemetery boundary map provided by the Municipality of North Perth (Figure 5) to determine if the observed limits of the cemetery, as demarcated by the boulevard and Walton Avenue North corresponded with the known historical limits. Based on the results that no graves exist within 25m of the Study Area, and that current maps of the cemetery are maintained by the municipality of North Perth, it is determined that the observed limits of the cemetery match the known limits of cemetery, which correspond to Walton Avenue North to the southeast, Davidson Avenue North to the northwest, Rhine Street East to the northeast, and Mackenzie Street East to the southwest. As such, there is no to low potential for finding unmarked graves outside the limits of the Fairview Cemetery.

## 5.0 Recommendations

Given the results of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, wherein portions of the Study Area retain archaeological potential, **the Study Area is recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment as per Section 1.3, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).**

The Stage 2 assessment will begin with a property inspection, conducted as per Section 2.1.8 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011), to confirm or identify any disturbance areas, permanently wet areas, steeply sloping areas, or open water that are present within the Study Area. Any such areas will be excluded from the Stage 2 field survey and will be photo documented only as per Section 2.1, Standards 2a and 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).

The remainder of the Study Area retaining archaeological potential, namely the agricultural fields and small area of manicured lawn within the Study Area, will be subject to a Stage 2 field assessment. Given the current land conditions, this investigation will consist of a typical test pit survey conducted at a five-metre interval of all areas that are not accessible to ploughing in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Additionally, a typical pedestrian survey will be conducted across all areas that are accessible to ploughing. The ploughed land will be subject to typical pedestrian survey at a five-metre interval in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).

The test pit survey will be conducted within 1m of standing structures or until test pits show evidence of disturbance according to Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). Each test pit must be at least 30 centimetres ('cm') in diameter and excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil. The soil and test pits will then be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil will be screened through six-millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit.

In accordance with Section 2.1.3 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011), if archaeological resources are encountered during the test pit survey, the test pit excavation will continue on the survey grid to determine the extent of further positive test pits. If insufficient archaeological resources are found through a continued survey of the grid to meet the criteria for continuing to Stage 3, the survey coverage will be intensified around the positive test pits using either Option A or Option B of Section 2.1.3, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011), whichever of the two is warranted based on the results. All artifacts that are encountered will be recorded with reference to their associated positive test pit or 1m test unit and will be retained for laboratory analysis as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 8 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).

The pedestrian survey will be conducted across all areas that are accessible to ploughing. Prior to the assessment, these areas will be ploughed and allowed to weather, as per Section 2.1.1, Standards 2 and 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). The ploughing will be deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure and provided a minimum of 80% surface visibility as per Section 2.1.1, Standards 4 and 5 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). The ploughed land will be subject to typical pedestrian survey conducted at a five-metre interval in accordance with Section 2.1.1, Standard 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). During the pedestrian survey, if archaeological resources are recovered, survey intervals will be intensified to 1m within a 20m radius of the find as per Section 2.1.1, Standard 7 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011). This approach will be taken to establish whether or not the artifact is an isolated find or part of a larger artifact scatter. All observed artifacts will be recorded according to a specific findspot designation and then collected for laboratory analysis and description, as per Section 2.1.1, Standard 8 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).

The final decision as to whether or not additional Stage 3 assessment may be required will be made once the Stage 2 assessment is complete and the material cultural has been analysed and catalogued.

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Additionally, if any of the areas recommended for Stage 2 assessment are determined to be previously disturbed, steeply sloped, or permanently wet during the course of the Stage 2 assessment, they will be photo documented as per Section 2.1, Sections 2a and 2b and Section 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario, 2011).

If, in the future, the open water portion of the Study Area will be impacted by development, then a marine archaeological assessment may be required. There is a checklist provided by the MCM to ensure marine concerns are not overlooked, which can be consulted in order to determine whether or not a marine archaeological assessment of this waterbody is required. According to Subsection 48(1), P.3 of the *Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990b), a marine archaeological assessment must be carried out by the holder of a Marine Archaeology license.

Based on the determination that no graves exist within 25m of the Study Area, and that current maps of the cemetery are maintained by the Municipality of North Perth, it is determined that the observed limits of the cemetery match the known limits of cemetery which correspond to Walton Avenue North to the southeast, Davidson Avenue North to the northwest, Rhine Street East to the northeast, and Mackenzie Street East to the southwest. As such, there is no to low potential for finding unmarked graves outside the limits of the Fairview Cemetery. Given the results of the Stage 1 Assessment a **Stage 3 Grave Search is not recommended for the Study Area.**

Given the proximity of Fairview Cemetery to the Study Area, however, there is the possibility of encountering interred human remains in the form of unregistered or Indigenous burials. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act* (FBCSA) (Government of Ontario, 2002) and the *Cemeteries Act* (Government of Ontario, 1990d), when proclaimed in force, require anyone who uncovers a burial site containing human remains to cease fieldwork or construction activities and report the discovery to the appropriate authorities (police or coroner). If the police and coroner decide that the site has no forensic interest, the Registrar of Cemeteries will be notified of the discovery. The site then comes under the jurisdiction of the Registrar, who will notify the site's landowners of their obligations under the FBCSA. The terms and conditions of an archaeological license require licensees to comply with all relevant provisions of the *Cemeteries Act* and Ontario Regulation 133/92 (Burial Sites).

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

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## 8.0 Maps

Figure 1: Study Area Location

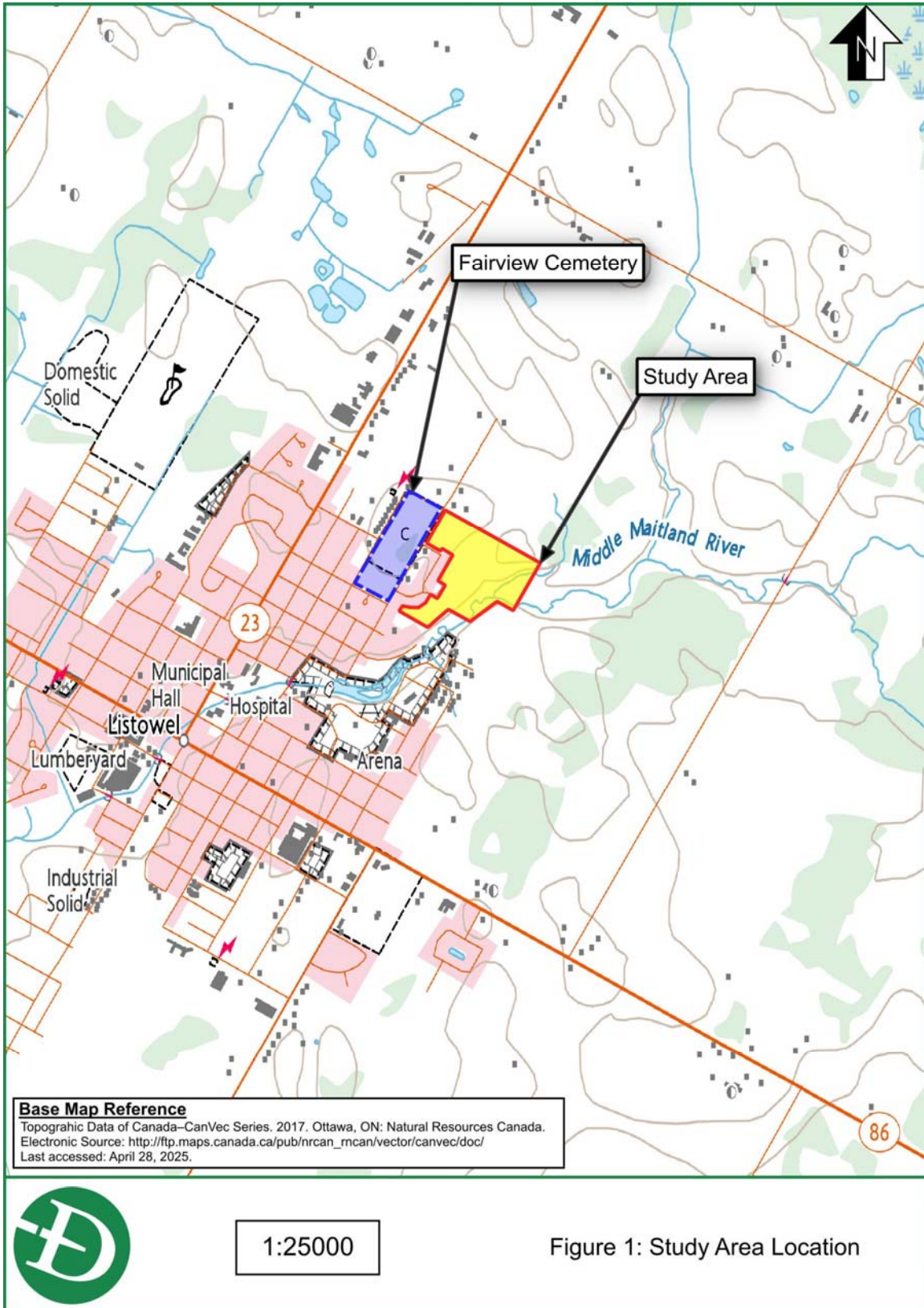


Figure 2: Historic Map Showing Study Area Location

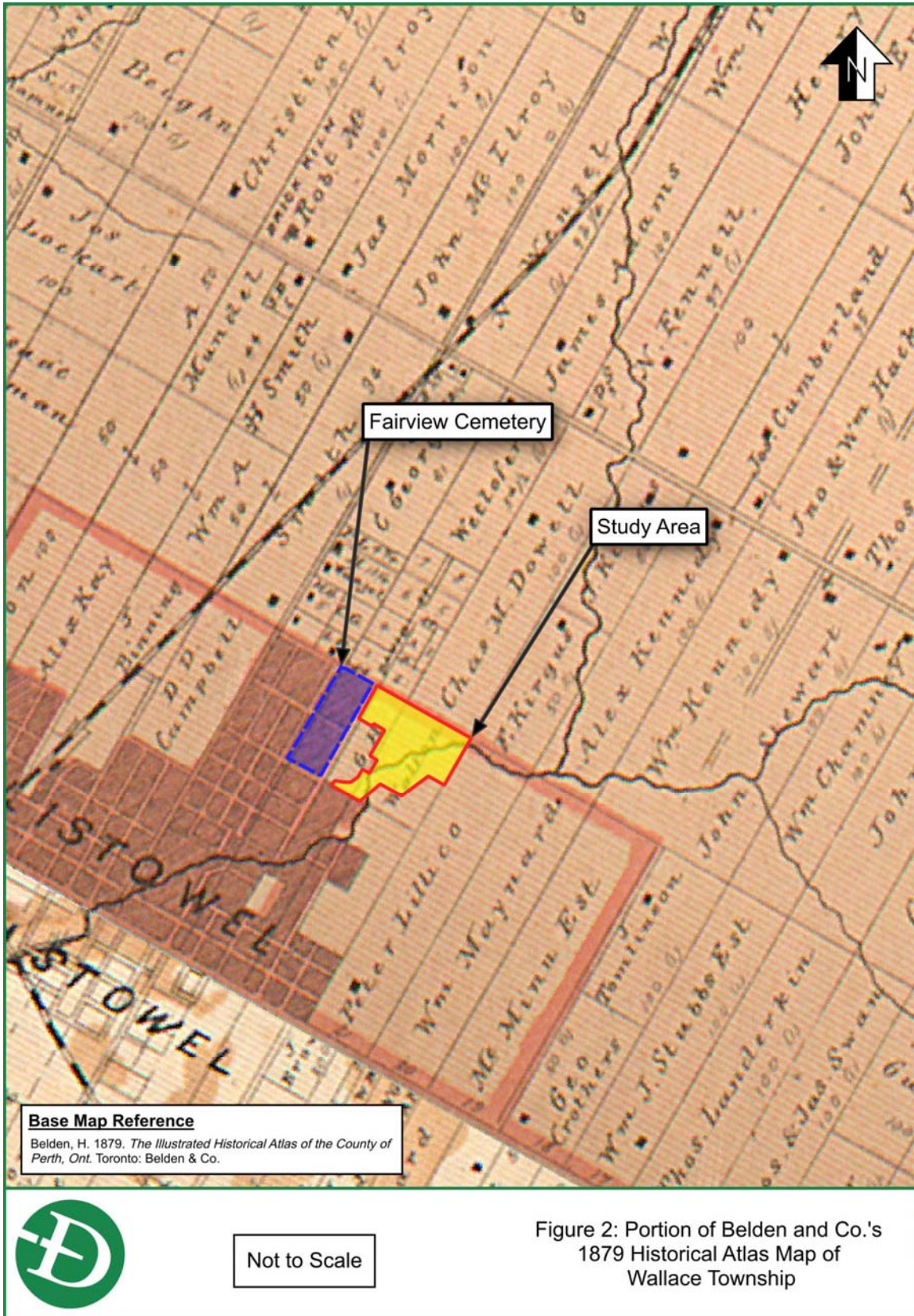


Figure 3: Stage 1 Property Inspection Results Map

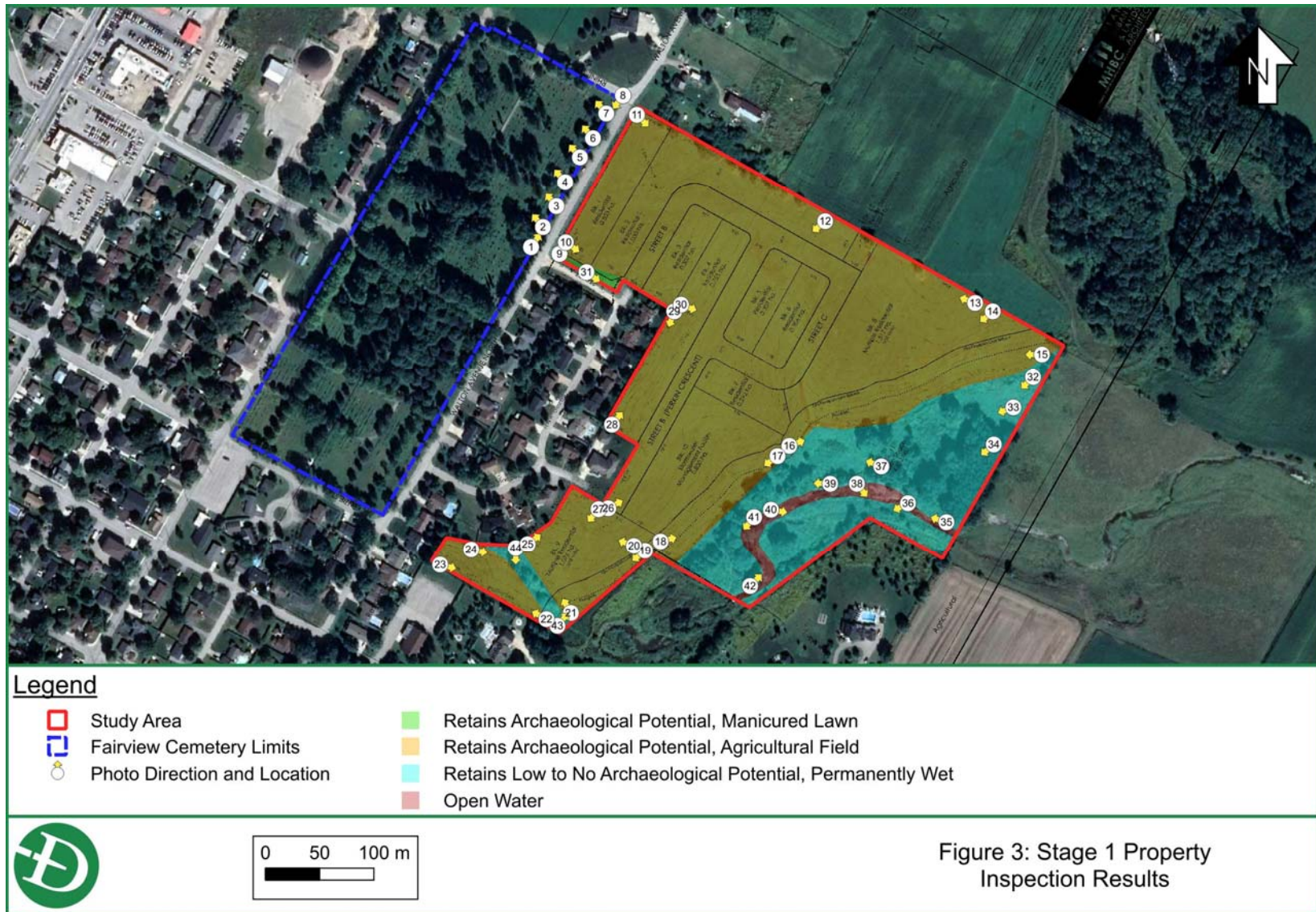


Figure 4: Fairview Cemetery Plan

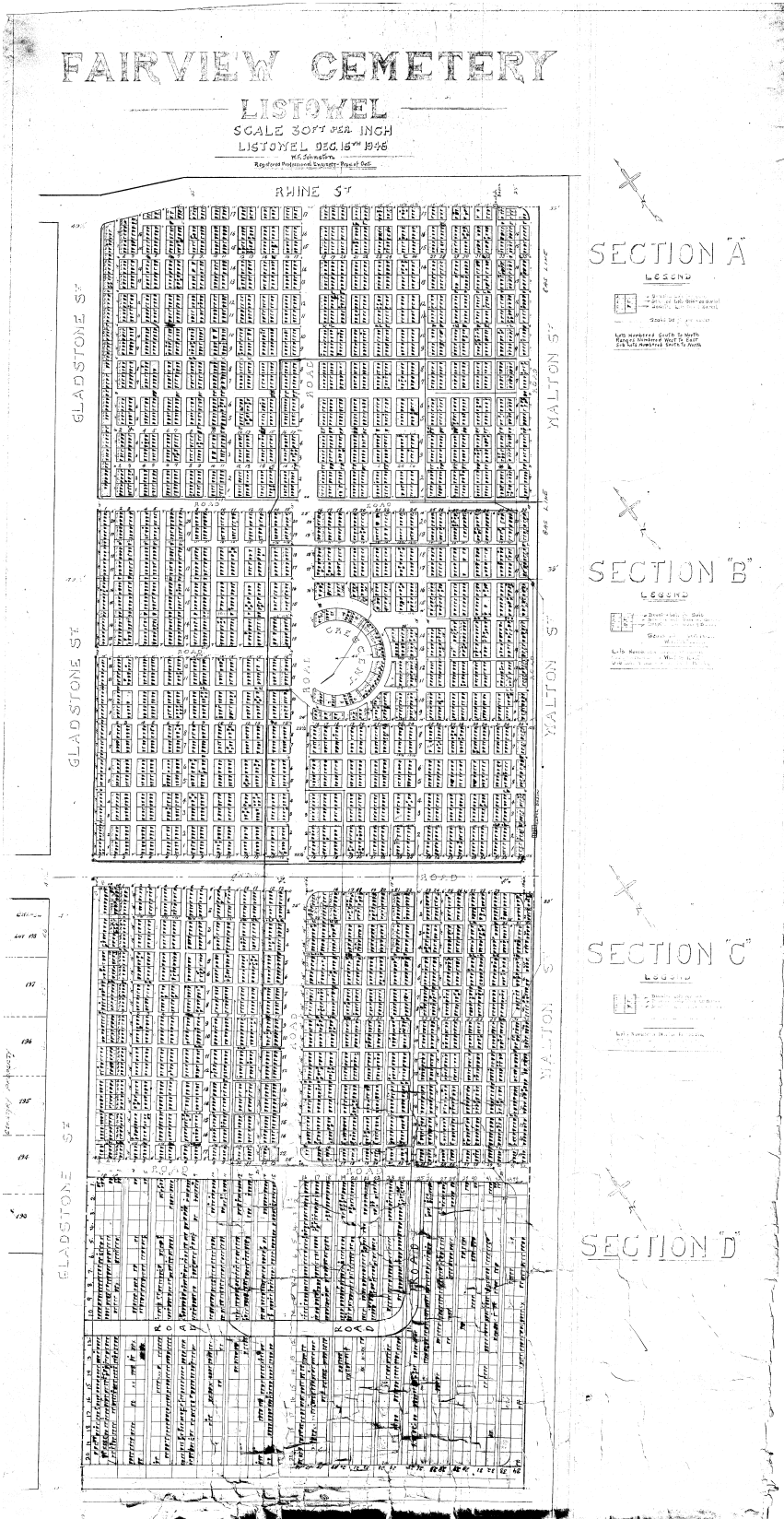
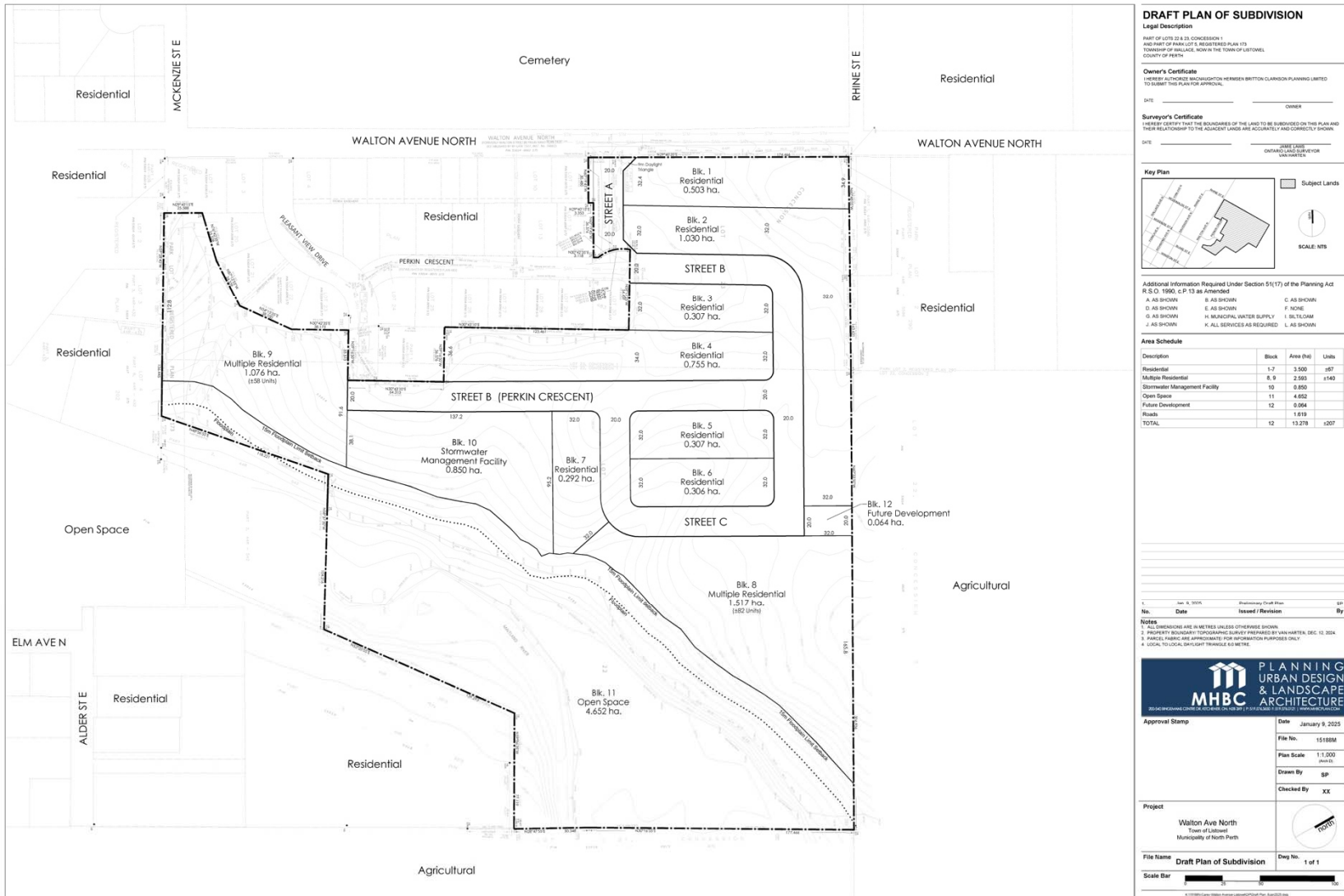


Figure 5: Fairview Cemetery Property Boundaries



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Figure 6: Development Plan



## 9.0 Photos

### 9.1 Field Photos

**Photo 1: View along Walton Avenue North showing the road surface, boulevard, and the first row of headstones within Fairview Cemetery, looking northeast**



**Photo 2: Headstone dating to 1983 in Section A, Fairview Cemetery, approximately 25m from the Study Area, looking northwest**



**Photo 3: Headstones dating to between 1985 and 2021 in Section A, Fairview Cemetery, approximately 25m from the Study Area, looking northwest**



**Photo 4: Headstones dating to the 1980s in Section A, Fairview Cemetery, approximately 25m from the Study Area, looking northwest**



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**Photo 5: Headstones dating to between 1889 and 1997 in Section A, Fairview Cemetery, approximately 25m from the Study Area, looking northwest**



**Photo 6: Headstones dating to between 1888 and 2005 in Section A, Fairview Cemetery, approximately 25m from the Study Area, looking northwest**



**Photo 7: Headstones dating to between 1981 and 1994 in Section A, Fairview Cemetery, approximately 25m from the Study Area, looking northwest**



**Photo 8: View along Walton Avenue North showing the road surface, boulevard, and the first row of headstones within Fairview Cemetery, looking southwest**



**Photo 9: View along Walton Avenue North, agricultural field, looking northeast**



**Photo 10: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking southeast**



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**Photo 11: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking southeast**



**Photo 12: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking southwest**



**Photo 13: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking northwest**



**Photo 14: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking southwest**



**Photo 15: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking west**



**Photo 16: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, and Middle Maitland River floodplain, Permanently Wet, looking east**



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**Photo 17: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking southwest**



**Photo 18: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking east**



**Photo 19: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking southeast**



**Photo 20: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking northwest**



**Photo 21: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking northwest**



**Photo 22: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking northwest**



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**Photo 23: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking east**



**Photo 24: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking east**



**Photo 25: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking northeast**



**Photo 26: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking northeast**



**Photo 27: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking southwest**



**Photo 28: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking northeast**



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**Photo 29: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking southwest**



**Photo 30: Agricultural field, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking east**



**Photo 31: Manicured lawn, Retains Archaeological Potential, looking southeast**



**Photo 32: Waterlogged grass field and wooded area within the floodplain of the Middle Maitland River, looking southwest**



**Photo 33: Waterlogged grass field and wooded area within the floodplain of the Middle Maitland River, looking southwest**



**Photo 34: Waterlogged grass field and wooded area within the floodplain of the Middle Maitland River, looking southwest**



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**Photo 35: Middle Maitland River, Open Water, looking northwest**



**Photo 36: Middle Maitland River, Open Water, looking southwest**



**Photo 37: Waterlogged grass field and wooded area within the floodplain of the Middle Maitland River, Permanently Wet, looking southwest**



**Photo 38: Middle Maitland River, Open Water, looking southeast**



**Photo 39: Middle Maitland River, Open Water, looking east**



**Photo 40: Middle Maitland River, Open Water, looking southeast**



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**Photo 41: Middle Maitland River, Open Water, looking southwest**



**Photo 42: Middle Maitland River, Open Water, looking northeast**



**Photo 43: Waterlogged grass field associated with small tributary of the Middle Maitland River, Permanently Wet, looking northeast**



**Photo 44: Waterlogged grass field and wooded area associated with small tributary of the Middle Maitland River, Permanently Wet, looking south**

