



Executive Committee Agenda

Thursday, October 4, 2018

9:30 a.m.

Council Chambers, County Administration Centre
Walkerton, Ontario

1. Declaration of Pecuniary Interest

2. Information Items

A. Nuclear Innovation Institute Update (attached)

3. Act on Recommendations

That in accordance with the Procedure By-law, staff be authorized and directed to give effect to the actions of the Executive Committee in respect of all resolutions passed during the October 4, 2018 meeting.

4. Next Meeting

November 1, 2018

5. Adjournment



Committee Report

To: Warden Paul Eagleson
Members of the Executive Committee

From: Christine McDonald,
Acting Chief Administrative Officer

Date: October 4, 2018

Re: Nuclear Innovation Institute Update

Recommendation:

The report on progress as it relates to establishing Ontario's Nuclear Innovation Institute in Southampton is for information.

Background:

On May 16th, 2018 Bruce Power and the County of Bruce announced a new partnership to establish Ontario's Nuclear Innovation Institute. The proposed location being considered is co-located on the property beside the Bruce County Museum & Cultural Centre, in Southampton, aligning with the expansion of the Bruce County Museum Archives.

In order to gather feedback and surface potential issues and concerns with this proposed location, two neighbourhood engagement sessions were held (June 12th and July 5th); with a report back to Council on August 2nd highlighting feedback received to date and an overview of mitigation strategies to address potential concerns. On August 27th, the report was also brought to Saugeen Shores Council for their awareness. During this delegation, Saugeen Shores Council provided comments in support of the project, the proposed location, our mitigation efforts; and, noted the significant and growing community support.

In addition to these neighbourhood information sessions and Council meetings, Frank Saunders (President, Nuclear Innovation Institute) has provided detailed presentations on the Institute, during both the Organization of Canadian Nuclear Industries (OCNI) public "Talk Tuesday" session (July 31, 2018), and the September meeting of The Probus Club of Saugeen Shores. Further, Matt Meade (Research Analyst, NII Support, Bruce County) provided a brief update and garnered feedback on the Institute during the September 12th Bruce County Economic Development Regional Working Group's latest meeting. Throughout this engagement effort, public input has been requested and received via email. Additional feedback received since August 2nd has been incorporated into the analysis of mitigation



strategies to address concerns raised. This includes 35 new emails, from 22 people (15 of these people are new participants, having never submitted written correspondence previously). No new concerns have been surfaced, through these ongoing efforts, rather additional clarification, details or options have been provided within the six identified concern categories.

Overall the local media has communicated positive support for the Institute location, from the launch announcement to our community engagement efforts to recent municipal election coverage (see Appendix A for examples).

Additional work and dialogues through Bruce County's engagement of Deloitte and Bruce Power's outreach to targeted stakeholders continues to inform the development of the operational and financial model for managing the Institute; function of the Skilled Trades Secretariat and the opportunity for the County to establish a business incubator/accelerator, co-located in the Institute. As these areas continue to develop, additional details on these items will be brought to Council at a later date.

The intent of this report is to provide an update on progress, as it relates to mitigation strategies that address identified community concerns. These concerns include:

1. Access to Project Information
2. Building Design Details
3. Museum Expansion (Archive)
4. Preservation of Heritage
5. Parking and Traffic
6. Aesthetics

Project Update:

1. Access to Project Information

In response to public feedback that information on the Institute be made available to the public, and updated as new information is available, a new website is currently in the final stages of development and will be live in advance of the next community information session, www.nuclearinnovationinstitute.com.

The website includes details on the proposed location and materials that were used during the Neighbourhood Information Sessions; media releases issued on the Institute, and background information prepared to date.



As more information becomes available, it will be posted to the website. We encourage those interested in learning more to visit the website regularly as the development progresses.

The website is also linked from www.brucecounty.on.ca and www.brucepower.com.

In addition to the website, a logo and brand for the Institute are currently under development. Targeted demographic focus group sessions will occur to gather feedback on the brand, as well as, outreach to key organizations in the media and communications sectors.

2. Building Design Details

We are working with an architectural firm (Reitch & Petch Architects) to develop conceptual drawings for the Institute.

Preliminary interior floor plan layouts include the following for the Museum Archive Expansion:

- 9,170 ft² for Archive Storage, Research Room & Microfilm, Processing and Special Projects; Archivist Office, Assistant Archivist Office and Archive Volunteer Office.
- 2,190 ft² for Community Voices Gallery and Classrooms (Virtual Museum & Heritage Studies).
- 2,170 ft² for Support Spaces (Reception, Washrooms, Coat Room, Loading Dock, Receiving & Holding, Servery and Storage).

In keeping with previous communications, it is anticipated the Nuclear Innovation Institute size will not exceed 30,000 square feet. Preliminary interior floor plan layouts include the following:

- 13,670 ft² dedicated to 'innovation space' which includes multi-purpose spaces that can be reconfigured for collaboration teams; meetings, events, and networking.
- 2,100 ft² open area for reception and collaboration; lounge/café; conference room and classroom; open space for visitors, staff and guests.
- 1,590 ft² for 6-8 Staff Offices, the Skilled Trades Secretariat Office, Staff Lounge and Lunchroom
- 1,800 ft² for Incubator/Accelerator/Innovation Lab Space.
- 1,830 ft² for Support Spaces (IT Room, Storage, Washrooms and Coat Room).



In addition to the interior floor plan layout, we are working with the architectural firm to design the exterior of the building, taking the following into consideration (as per community feedback):

- A height that is in line with current buildings on the area;
- A design that ensures adequate green space and access to Fairy Lake;
- A building that is open and flows nicely into the existing landscape, and;
- Options that incorporate heritage features from the existing house into the design.

Draft exterior conceptual drawings along with interior floor plan layouts will be ready for presentation to the larger community during the October 16th Community Information Open House.

3. Museum Expansion (Archive)/Community Wing

The expansion of the archives continues to remain an important part of this project, and is included in the overall vision of a campus style centre that incorporates the Institute into its landscape.

The same architectural firm has developed floor plan layouts for the Museum expansion; ensuring a collaborative development where there are multiple shared spaces to minimize duplication in spaces, reducing overall footprint requirements and creating a cost effective building management and operational design.

4. Preservation of Heritage

As noted in item 2. Conceptual drawings will take into account incorporating heritage features in the building design.

Additionally, a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the property at 254 High Street (Southampton), was conducted by Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. on September 5th, 2018 (attached - see Appendix B). No archaeological materials or features were located during the assessment. The Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) was engaged as part of this archaeological assessment and a SON archaeological monitor was present on the Study Area during all archaeological investigations. No specific concerns were noted by the monitor. SON is now in receipt of the report and are reviewing the study.

Based upon the background research of past and present conditions, and the results of the archaeological assessment, the consultant recommends the following:



- No further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area, and;
- Compliance legislation must be adhered to in the event of discovery of deeply buried cultural material or features.

A request for expedited processing has been submitted along with our archaeological assessment to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. Our intent is to bring this registered archaeological assessment back to the community as part of our planned Community Information Open House on October 16th.

5. Parking and Traffic

Paradigm Transportation Solutions Limited has been retained to undertake a Transportation Impact Study, Parking Study and Complete Street Conceptual Design - preliminary work plan is attached (see Appendix C).

Transportation Impact Study (TIS)

The TIS will evaluate the effects of the proposed development on the transportation system and recommend improvements, if necessary, to address potential impacts. Traffic forecasts and analysis will be completed for a five-year planning horizon and two analysis periods (weekday AM and PM peak hours). The study area will include six intersections total, including both major intersections on Victoria Street North and existing driveways.

Parking Study

The Parking Study will estimate the parking demand generated by the proposed development (40-50 users and visitors for the Nuclear Innovation Institute maximum) and establish the number of parking spaces that should be provided, recognizing site constraints and local conditions. If needed, a strategy will be developed to satisfy the parking demands of the proposed development.

Complete Street Conceptual Design

The Conceptual Design of Victoria Street North near the Museum will illustrate the application of Complete Streets principles for Victoria Street North as described in the Complete Streets Policy and Implementation Guide for Grey Bruce.

The anticipated timeline for completion of the study is the beginning of November. Preliminary results, in particular as they relate to the Transportation Impact Study and Parking Study, will be made available during the October 16th Community Information Open House.

6. Aesthetics



The new build will be in keeping with the existing built form of the Museum and incorporate and enhance the idyllic setting of Fairy Lake.

This is our intention and as noted above in item 2 under conceptual architectural drawings.

Community Information Open House

A Community Information Open House will take place on October 16th 2018 from 6:00pm-8:00pm at The Plex (Rotary Hall) in Port Elgin. During the August 27th Saugeen Shores Council meeting, it was recommended that the Fall session take place in a larger facility and invitations be extended to the Town of Saugeen Shores to raise broader community awareness about the project and the proposed location.

Invitations to attend the Community Information Open House will be:

- sent to our existing contact list, including: The Southampton Residence Association, both BIA's, Saugeen Shores Chamber of Commerce, G.C. Huston Public School, the Historic Saugeen Metis, Indigenous economic development officers, the two school boards and the three neighbouring Churches; and,
- all participants who attended the first two Neighbourhood Sessions and/or provided feedback via email.

Invitations will also be extended by:

- requesting Saugeen Shores Councillors share details with their constituents;
- utilizing both the Bruce County Museum & Cultural Centre, and the Town of Saugeen Shores website and social media platforms; and,
- posting advertisements in the Town online and print newspapers; and issuing a media notice to radio outlets in the area.

During the October 16th Community Information Open House we will host a series of 'stations' on topics raised through previous dialogues, where staff will be on hand to provide additional information and respond to questions.

Currently we anticipate the following stations will be set up:

1. Access to Project Information - details on the website and other materials that provide additional background (e.g. FAQ sheet)
2. Building Design Details - interior drawings showcasing the buildings proposed floor plan layout, with details on the Institute's purpose and uses.
3. Museum Expansion (Archive) - information on the current plans for the Museum expansion and how it aligns with the Institute
4. Traffic and Parking: Paradigm will be on hand to respond to questions about the traffic and parking analysis to date and make preliminary findings available.



5. Preservation of Heritage/ Aesthetics: conceptual drawings of the exterior of the building will be presented to the public.

Next Steps

Following the October 16th Community Information Open House; additional feedback and input on the above categories will be reviewed, assessed and compiled, to inform the final decision on the location.

We will return to Executive Committee late 2018/ early 2019 with a proposed operational model/governance structure; financial model, and details of the capital campaign which will incorporate current work undertaken by Deloitte, targeted stakeholder dialogues and work currently underway within Bruce Power.

Financial/Staffing/Legal/IT Considerations:

At this time there are no financial, legal or IT considerations associated with this report.

Link to Strategic Goals and Elements:

- Goal #7 Stimulate and reward innovation and economic development
F. Try small and then go BIG - act on ideas and take calculated risks

Written by: Stellina Williams, Business Investment Specialist & Matt Meade, Research Analyst,
Office of the CAO

Approved by:

Christine McDonald
Acting Chief Administrative Officer



Appendix A - Local Media Coverage

- Launch announcement
Kincardine Record - May 16, 2018
<http://www.kincardinerecord.com/story.php?id=5851>

Saugeen Shores Hub - May 16, 2018
<https://saugeenshorehub.ca/news/4097-bruce-power-partners-with-county-for-nuclear-innovation-and-research-hub.html>
- After the neighbourhood engagement sessions
Saugeen Times - July 10, 2018
<https://saugeentimes.com/second-public-meeting-raises-concerns-over-proposed-innovation-institute/>
- After the Bruce County Council report (August 2, 2018)
Shoreline Beacon - August 9, 2018
<https://www.shorelinebeacon.com/news/local-news/support-for-ontario-nuclear-innovation-institute-in-southampton>

Walkerton Herald-Times - August 13, 2018
<https://www.southwesternontario.ca/news-story/8815289-ontario-institute-for-nuclear-innovation-update/>
- After the Saugeen Shores Council delegation (August 27, 2018)
Saugeen Shores Hub - August 29, 2018
<https://saugeenshorehub.ca/news/4340-proposed-nuclear-institute-addressed.html>
- Municipal Election Coverage
Bayshore Broadcasting - August 13, 2018
http://www.bayshorebroadcasting.ca/news_item.php?NewsID=103527

Saugeen Times - September 18, 2018
<https://saugeentimes.com/two-more-candidates-weigh-in-on-issues/>

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
ADDITIONAL LAND ACQUISITION
PART OF PUBLIC RESERVE BLOCK
NORTH OF HIGH STREET OR LITTLE LAKE SQUARE
PLAN OF SOUTHAMPTON
MUNICIPALITY OF SAUGEEN SHORES
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON
FORMER GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF SAUGEEN
BRUCE COUNTY ONTARIO
ORIGINAL REPORT**

Prepared for:

Bruce County Museum and Archives

and

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

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September 6, 2018

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Executive Summary

The proponent retained the services of Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment on property proposed for land acquisition for possible expansion of the Bruce County Museum and Archives. The property shall, for the purposes of this report, be referred to as the Study Area.

Permission to access the Study Area and to conduct all activities associated with the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was provided by the proponent. The Study Area is a residential lot with several mature trees, a manicured lawn and two existing buildings, including a house and a three-car garage. The Study Area is located at 254 High Street, Part of Public Reserve Block, North of High Street or Little Lake Square, Plan of Southampton, Town of Southampton, in the geographic Township of Saugeen, Town of Saugeen Shores, in the County of Bruce. The Study Area is approximately 2,112 m² in size.

The County of Bruce required an archaeological assessment for the proposed land acquisition and expansion. The archaeological assessment was triggered by the Planning Act. No formal application has been filed as of yet, and the proponent has had the archaeological assessment conducted as part of due diligence.

Background research indicated that there are five registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the Study Area. There is one commemorative plaque near the Study Area, entitled: *Fur Trading at the Saugeen*. Historic records indicate that the Study Area was likely owned as early as the 1850s, although the Crown Patent was not issued until 1873.

Soils of the Study Area are not identified as it lies within the town limits, however, it can be assumed that the soils are most likely Brady sandy loam, a well sorted sandy outwash with imperfect drainage. Field observations noted that the topography of the Study Area is relatively flat with an elevation of approximately 188 -190 m above sea level. The Study Area lies 31.25 metres west of Fairy Lake, approximately 730 metres east of Lake Huron, and approximately 494 metres south of the Saugeen River. There are no water sources located directly within the Study Area.

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area was conducted under license P027 (Scarlett Janusas, PIF#: P027-0356-2018) on September 5th, 2018 under good assessment weather conditions. No archaeological materials or features were located during the assessment.

Based upon the background research of past and present conditions, and the archaeological assessment, the following is recommended:

- No further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area
- Compliance legislation must be adhered to in the event of discovery of deeply buried cultural material or features

This archaeological assessment has been conducted under the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2011).

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Project Personnel

Project Manager Principal Archaeologist	Scarlett Janusas (P027)
Report Preparation	Scarlett Janusas (P027) Jordon MacArthur Pete Demarte (R1073)
Field Director	Pete Demarte (R1073)
Historic Research	Jordon MacArthur
Field Crew	Pete Demarte (R1073) Jordon MacArthur Justina Zivic Kyle Root
Graphics	Pete Demarte (R1073) Jordon MacArthur
Saugeen Ojibway Nation Archaeological Monitor	Kyle Root

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
ADDITIONAL LAND ACQUISITION
PART OF PUBLIC RESERVE BLOCK,
NORTH OF HIGH STREET OR LITTLE LAKE SQUARE
PLAN OF SOUTHAMPTON, MUNICIPALITY OF SAUGEEN SHORES
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BRUCE COUNTY ONTARIO
ORIGINAL REPORT**

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

The proponent retained the services of Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment on property proposed for land acquisition for possible expansion of the Bruce County Museum and Archives. The property shall, for the purposes of this report, be referred to as the Study Area.

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The County of Bruce required an archaeological assessment for the proposed land acquisition and expansion. The archaeological assessment was triggered by the Planning Act. No formal application has been filed as of yet, and the proponent has had the archaeological assessment conducted as part of due diligence.

This archaeological assessment has been conducted under the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 2011).

1.2 Indigenous Engagement

Saugeen Ojibway Nation was engaged by the proponent and an archaeological monitor was present on the Study Area during all archaeological investigations. No specific concerns were noted by the monitor.

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Current Environment

The Study Area measures approximately 55 metres deep (approximately north-south) by 44.42 metres wide (approximately east-west) at the north end and 32.55 metres (approximately east-west) at the south end. The Study Area lies approximately 730 metres east of Lake Huron, 31.25 metres west of Fairy Lake and approximately 494 metres south of the Saugeen River. The Study Area is a developed residential lot with two standing buildings (one house and one three-car garage), and a manicured lawn with several mature trees and small garden plots. The Study Area is relatively flat with an elevation of 188 - 190 metres above sea level.

1.3.2 Prehistory of Study Area

The Paleo period, 9500 – 8000 B.C., represents the first human populations in Ontario. These people subsisted largely on caribou and small mammals and fish. They were nomadic in nature, traveling large areas, but generally following glacial strandlines. Sites from this period are represented solely by lithic assemblages. There are no registered Early or Late Paleo Indian sites located on or in the vicinity of the Study Area.

The Archaic period spans a large time period from 7800 to 1000 B.C. Raw materials used by these nomadic people became much more diverse, and they remained hunters and gatherers. There are no registered archaeological sites identified as Early, Middle or Late Archaic periods. BcHi-15 is a burial site with grave goods, and although the site registration data does not specifically identify cultural affiliation, it may well be a late Archaic or Woodland burial.

The Woodland periods spans from 1000 B.C. to 1650 A.D. The introduction of ceramics marks the differentiation between the Woodland and Archaic periods. BcHi-6, otherwise known as the Shutt Site is a Late Woodland site.

1.3.3 Indigenous Historic Period

The Indigenous Historic Period runs from circa 1700 to 1865. Archival information and site registration data indicate that there was a substantial village near the mouth of the Saugeen River.

About the year 1696, a fierce battle between the Ojibwa and Iroquois nations took place at Saugeen (present site of Southampton), resulting in the Ojibwa (known as “Chippewa”) moving into the area where they remain today on a reserve adjoining the eastern boundary of the town. The prelude to the “Battle of Skull Mound” had been shaping throughout the preceding decade as the two nations struggled for fur trade supremacy. Prior to moving into the Saugeen region, the Ojibwa (who called themselves “Anishnabe”) lived around Lake Superior and traveled annually to trade with the French at Quebec and Montreal. The Iroquois attacked and killed several Ojibwa

trade parties en route to Quebec prompting a meeting of the Council of Chiefs at Saugeen to discuss the situation. After this meeting, the Iroquois agreed to pay a bale of furs for each man killed and to allow future parties to pass peaceably to Montreal. This arrangement worked well for three years until the Iroquois began once again attacking and killing Ojibwa trade parties on their return journeys. A full-scale war was put off until the following spring, giving each side time to call in their allies. Bloody battles occurred throughout the spring and summer culminating in the vicious meeting at Saugeen in which the Iroquois were defeated and driven south of Lake Ontario. The Ojibwa then retained all territories won during the battles until they surrendered them to the Crown more than a century later.

From a copy of “A Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, Approved by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th September 1855 (Appendix B N. Robertson 1960:527) speaks to the changes made to the “Indian reserves” so that they would not interfere with the town plot of Southampton.

On a memorandum dated 12th instant, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, submitting certain proposed changes, as shown in two certain plans, in the shape of the Indian reserves in the tract commonly called the Saugeen Peninsula, lately surrendered to the Crown, both changes having been assented to by the Indians in Council, and recommending:

1st. That the reserve known as the Saugeen Reserve, now bounded on the west by a straight line running due north from the River Saugeen at the spot where it is entered by a ravine immediately to the west of the village, be bounded instead by the Indian path called the Copway Road, which takes a north-westerly direction, as shown by the red line in the plan. This change will give the Saugeen Indians a small increase of frontage on Lake Huron, and will not interfere with the town plot now laid out on the tongue of land contained between that lake and the River Saugeen.

Schmalz (1977:1) indicates that a group of Ojibway (including Mississauga), Potawatomi, Ottawa and Caughnawaga settled in the Saugeen Township.

The Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash First Nation share the same traditional territories in southwestern Ontario. They were a part of the ancient Three Fires Confederacy of Ojibway, Odawa, and Pottawatomi. Prior to 1650, these groups inhabited the lands bordering on Lake Huron but after that year they moved westward to escape the Iroquois. After the defeat of the Iroquois, some Ojibway settled in the Saugeen Territory. [The route taken by the Three Fires to war with the Iroquois at the mouth of the Saugeen parallels the Lake Huron shoreline].

Throughout the eighteenth century the Saugeen Territory was inhabited by several generations of Ojibway whose immediate territory was threatened neither by war nor by European settlers. Some of these Ojibwa were the Wahbadicks, the Newashes, the Wahwahnosés, and the Metegwob who fished, trapped and hunted along the many rivers, streams and lakes of their lands (ibid: 2-9). It should also be noted that there were many “foreign” Indian settlements of the territory coming from the United States.

The Saugeen Ojibway Nation traditional territories cover the watersheds bounded by the Maitland River and the Nottawasaga River (east of Collingwood on Georgian Bay). The area includes all the Bruce Peninsula (which was once known as the Saugeen Peninsula), all of Grey and Bruce Counties, and parts of Huron, Dufferin, Wellington and Simcoe Counties.

1.3.4 Historic Métis

The Historic Saugeen Métis are descendants of the Métis who traded at Saugeen. Pierre Piché was considered this first Métis in the area, trading in about 1816. The Ojibwa invited Piché to share the resources within the Saugeen territory, but also required him to “share” in the protection of these same resources and the environment for mutual benefit.

“In 1816-1818, Wampum, strings of bead, was presented to Piché as a tangible reminder, an enduring record, of the historic diplomatic exchange, and the words spoken between the Ojibwe and Métis, that formed their peaceful and sharing relationship in the Saugeen territory” (HSM 2018).

The Historic Saugeen Métis are descended from unions between European traders and Indigenous women. The Lake Huron watershed Métis “lived, fished, hunted, trapped and harvested the lands and waters of the Bruce Peninsula, the Lake Huron proper shoreline and its watershed. These are considered the traditional Métis territory.

The contemporary Métis community extends for 275 km of Lake Huron shoreline from Tobermory to south of Goderich, and includes the counties of Bruce, Grey and Huron.

There are no registered Métis sites located within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area.

During the late 1700s, the Jesuit Fathers established two missions in Bruce County with the mission of St. Peter and St. Paul believing to have been near present day Southampton. Soon after the arrival of the Jesuit Fathers, fur traders began moving into the area. In the early part of the 19th century, a series of fur trading posts were established at Saugeen, now rendering unnecessary the long difficult trips to Quebec and Montreal carrying hundreds of fur pelts for trade with the French. In 1818, Metis fur trader Pierre Piché came from Lower Canada to Fort Michilimackinac where he learned of the abundance of fur-bearing animals at the mouth of the Saugeen and traveled there to establish a trading post. He built a house and store on the south side of the river and married an Ojibwa woman with whom he had a family. In the face of much competition, Piché held control of much of the fur trade in the Saugeen area. After his premature death in 1828, his business was taken over by a succession of other French or Metis traders such as Edward Sayers, Achille Cadot and one Adelaide Lamorandiere who stayed at Saugeen until the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1837. The fur trade at Saugeen became even more intense when, sometime between 1822 and 1826, the Hudson’s

Bay Company established a post there known as “Saguingue”. The post remained open until 1832 when it was closed due to the decreasing number of bear in the area as well as a lack of interest on the part of the Ojibwa, many of whom were now devoting themselves to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church who had set up a mission at Saugeen in 1831.

1.3.5 Euro-Canadian Historic Period

To accommodate British and European immigration, officers of the Crown began their quest to secure lands from the Indians toward the end of the 18th century. Large proportions of the Mississauga Tract along the northern shores of Lake Ontario had been obtained in 1792 and the bulk of the Huron Tract south of present day Bruce County in 1825. On August 9, 1836, after negotiations on Manitoulin Island between the chiefs of the Saugeen Ojibway and the Government of Upper Canada led by Sir Francis Bond Head, the Crown gained title to approximately 1.5 million acres of Indigenous land along the shores of Lake Huron. The “Saugeen Tract Agreement” as it was called, was registered as Crown Treaty #45 ½ and include all of present day Bruce County save and except the peninsula area north of Southampton. That was surrendered to the Crown through Crown Treaty # 72 dated October 12, 1854.

Unlike other areas of Upper Canada surrendered by the Indians to the Crown, the Saugeen Tract was not immediately assigned to a district under the new system of geographic division set up after the proclamation of 1788 and became an area of unknown designation referred to simply as the “Queen’s Bush”. In order to provide for the administration of justice Act of Parliament (9 Vic, Ch. 47) was passed May 23, 1846 as follows:

That portion of the province lying to the northward of the District of Huron, bounded on the north by Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, which is not included in either of the Districts of Wellington or Simcoe (which) is declared, for all purposes of and connected with the administration of justice, civil and criminal, to form part of the District of Huron.

In 1848, efforts were made to have this territory included in a new county with Owen Sound as the seat but the idea was turned down. Finally, on May 30, 1849, Act of Parliament (12 Vic., Ch. 96) divided the Huron District, including the judicial “Queen’s Bush” into the three new counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce. The new county was named for James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, who at that time was the Governor-General of Canada. The first session of a new county council was held January 28, 1850 at Goderich where the new clerk and warden were appointed. Surveys began shortly thereafter for the townships that would make up the new County of Bruce.

On January 13, 1851, Public Land Surveyor A. Vidal was commissioned to survey Saugeen Township, completing his work on August 22. Saugeen’s first settlers had arrived prior to the completion of the survey, John Spence and William Kennedy having arrived at Southampton in June 1848. The first settlers to arrive after the survey were

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wallace in the spring of 1851, followed by a number of others throughout the next few years.

Although the Crown Lands Department had as early as 1847 considered laying out a town plot at the mouth of the Saugeen River, it was not until the summer of 1851 that Public Land Surveyor R. A. Lynn actually performed the survey. Soon afterwards, settlers began pouring into the little village, which soon became a growing concern. James Orr opened a tavern and George Butchart started a sawmill. Robert Reid, Richard Hill and James Calder all opened stores, and Reid opening the first post office in 1851. In 1852, a Crown Land office opened at Southampton and, in 1853, the village was made a port of entry for collecting customs.

The original village of Southampton was first surveyed from a part of Saugeen Township in the County of Bruce and, for some years, went by two different names. The Crown Lands Department referred to the village as “Saugeen” in reference to the area’s Indigenous peoples while the Post Office and Custom House Departments called it “Southampton” after the town of Southampton in England. It was not until 1895 that the official name of Southampton was finally bestowed upon the community.

The Bank of Upper Canada opened an agency in 1854 and, on July 24, 1858, the village was finally incorporated with the first council elected a few weeks later. Southampton was proclaimed a town on December 26, 1904 and, in 1999, amalgamated with nearby Port Elgin and the remainder of Saugeen Township to form the Town of Saugeen Shores.

1.2.5.1 Specific Lot History: Part of Public Reserve Block, North of High Street or Little Lake Square, Plan of Southampton, Town of Southampton

The Study Area is located on part of the Public Reserve Block North of High Street, which was also known as Little Lake Square. As the name suggests, the square encompasses all of Fairy Lake. The Village of Southampton obtained the Crown patent for the entire 32 acres (12.95 ha.) of land on June 10th, 1878. The first action taken on the property was the proposed building of a Schoolhouse on the southwest quarter of the block. This initiative began on November 15th, 1878. In the early 1880’s the lot was further subdivided. The Study Area itself was sold by the Corporation of the Village of Southampton to John Shannon on May 29th, 1883. The area was listed as 22,568 square feet (2,096.64 m²) on the southwest corner.

John Shannon purchased the lot for \$100.00 in May of 1893. In the Collector’s Roll for 1894 the tax is listed at \$1,200.00. This indicates that sometime between May 1893 and the Collector’s Roll of 1894 Mr. Shannon built on the land. It is fair to assume that the current house on the lot therefore dates to around mid-1893 to mid-1894. Of note is that Mr. Shannon took out a mortgage of \$1,500.00 for the property on March 17th, 1896. Whether the mortgage was to assist with payment of debts for the construction of the manse is unclear but likely.

Mr. John Shannon was a carriage maker, and he and his wife held onto the property until March 17th, 1904 when they sold it to William McVittie for \$2,000.00.

William McVittie was listed in earlier Assessment Rolls for the Town of Southampton as a farmer, and he sold 10,535 square feet (978.73 m²) of the property to St. Paul's Church, represented by Wardens Joseph E. Tranter and Theodore H. Burns, on May 1st, 1908. The Church has since held onto the land. The Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland, of Owen Sound, is said to have been the first to hold Church of England services in Southampton. About 1856 the Rev. J. P. Hodge was settled over the congregation that had there become organized. He only remained a year or so. After a vacancy, the Rev. J. P. Curran was placed in charge of this parish. Under his efforts a church, a frame building, known as St. Paul's was built. In later years this has given place to the tasteful brick edifice in which this congregation worship (Robertson 1960).

The existing buildings on the property consist of a detached three-car garage and the Manse, which was used as a Rectory for the Reverends of St. Paul's Anglican Church located across the street.

1.3.6 Plaques or Monuments

Southampton has one commemorative plaque. It is located in a park at Front and Saugeen Street, on the south side of the Saugeen River (Figure 1). The text reads:

"The Anishnabe lived by the mouth of the Saugeen River before Pierre Piché arrived in 1818 to begin fur trading in the region. By 1826, the Hudson's Bay Company established an outpost at Saguingue to compete with independent fur traders like Piché. From La Cloche, its main post on Lake Huron, the Hudson's Bay Company employed First Nations, Métis, French, and British fur traders who largely depended on Anishnabe hunters to supply deer, bear and marten skins. By 1832, the supply of premium furs was exhausted and the company closed its post. Although many Anishnabe gave up hunting and settled in an agricultural village, fur trading continued here until the mid-19th century when Southampton was founded".

1.3.7 Determination of Archaeological Potential

There are a number of variables that are evaluated when determining archaeological potential. These include:

- presence of previously identified archaeological sites,
- water sources (primary, secondary, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline),
- elevated topography,
- pockets of sandy soil in heavy soil or rocky ground,
- distinctive land formations,

- resource areas (food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry),
- non-Aboriginal settlement (monuments, cemeteries),
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement;
- early historic transportation routes;
- listed or designated heritage property;
- and properties with archaeological potential as identified by local histories or informants

1.3.8 Rationale for Fieldwork Strategy

The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential based on its proximity to water sources, prehistoric shorelines, and Indigenous sites as well as a strong Indigenous and historic Métis presence in the geographic area.

Approximately 75% of the Study Area was subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment, and the remaining 25% of the Study Area was determined to be extensively and deeply disturbed with existing buildings and driveways (Maps 10 and 11). The survey of the Study Area was conducted by test pitting methodology at five metre or less intervals as the area consists of a manicured lawn. The disturbed areas include a gravel driveway, a concrete sidewalk, the existing house (manse), and a detached three-car garage.

1.4 Archaeological Context

1.4.1 Previously Known Archaeological Resources/Assessments

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PastPortal site (2018) indicated there are five sites located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The first site BcHi-6, is a Late Woodland site called the 'Shutt Site'. It is classified as a burial and/or campsite. The second site located within one kilometre of the Study Area is BcHi-15, which was a burial site with shell beads and ochre.

The furthest site to the Study area is BdHi-2, otherwise known as 'Ne'bwaakah giizwed ziiibi (River Mouth Speaks)'. The site is a multi-component site with both indigenous material and Euro-Canadian material dating from ~A.D. 800 to a late 19th/ 20th century. A midden was uncovered below the modern asphalt and gravel road. Indigenous pottery dating from the 16th to 18th century was recovered, as well as beads, including wampum and glass, jingle dress cones, copper and brass artifacts and scraps, and Jesuit rings and other jewelry. Features include animal bone bundles (dog, bird, beaver), plus a 19th C. post. Only a small portion of the site was excavated, though a wealth of information was gathered from that: *"The analyses of artifacts together with radio carbon dates, indicate three broad periods of habitation and/or utilisation of this site location: 1) the Middle Woodland (ca A.D. 800); 2) the Late Woodland ca A.D. 1400 to 1700s, the bulk of the site material; and 3) the 19th to the early 20th century.... Seventeen of the features were small pits or posts – mostly of Aboriginal in origin, with*

one possibly being a 19th century post. Twenty two of the features contained either animal burials (one beaver, three dogs), one bird, or small pits containing fish (16) and one with mixed bones” (FAC 2010 Chapter 10:2-4).

The fourth site within one kilometre of the Study Area is BcHi-10. There is no information regarding this site in the PastPortal database. The fifth and final site is BcHi-20, also known as the ‘Southampton Beach Shipwrecks Site’. This is the site of the General Hunter, and a scow.

1.4.2 Current Environment – Existing Features

The Study Area consists of a residential lot with two buildings (house and detached garage), and a manicured lawn with several mature trees and small garden plots. There are no water sources located directly within the Study Area.

1.4.3 Physiography, Bedrock and Topography

The underlying bedrock of the area is Salina and Bass Island formation (Chapman and Putnam 1973:4-5).

The Study Area lies in the physiographic region known as the Huron Fringe. The Huron Fringe is 200 miles (321.8 m) long and 435 square miles (~112,664 hectares). The fringe refers to a narrow strip of land running a length of approximately 320 kilometres along the shore of Lake Huron between in Sarnia and Tobermory and extending a width of an average of 3.5 kilometres inland. The waves of Algonquin reworked the sand and gravel deposited by the glaciers and formed terraces with boulders, gravel bars and sand dunes while building a massive leaving behind what is now Lake Huron and Georgian Bay (Chapman and Putnam 1973:264).

The Study Area has a flat topography.

1.4.4 Prehistoric Shorelines

About 18,000 years ago, the Laurentide Ice Sheet covered all of southeastern Canada including what is now the County of Bruce. Some 5,000 years later, the sheet began to melt and recede northward exposing the Bruce area. At that time, all of the County of Bruce lay submerged under the glacial waters of the lake and, over the next few millennia, the lake waters lashed and beat the land. The waves of Algonquin reworked the sand and gravel deposited by the glaciers and formed terraces with boulders, gravel bars and sand dunes while building a massive leaving behind what is now Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Glacial Lake Algonquin as well as Lake Nipissing left behind traces of their beaches along both the shores of Georgian Bay as well as Lake Huron. For example some of these terraces can be seen in the sand dunes that stretch from Sauble Beach south across the mouth of the Saugeen River where a massive beach of

sand and gravel was built by Lake Algonquin. Just below this is the beach line of Lake Nipissing, which is ribbed with gravel bars (ibid: 265).

According to Goldthwait (1910) glacial Lake Algonquin was approximately 216 metres asl in the Southampton area, and the Lake Nipissing shoreline sat at 188 metres asl. The Study Area lies at an elevation of approximately 188-190 metres asl. There is a possibility of Paleo or Archaic sites as the site is within the elevation of the Lake Nipissing shoreline.

1.4.5 Soils

Soils of the Study Area are not identified as the Study Area lies within the town limits of Southampton, and the soil map does not show the type. It would appear that the Study Area would fall into the area identified as Brady sandy loam. These soils are a well sorted sandy outwash with imperfect drainage and are relatively stone-free (Hoffman and Richards 1954). Site observation note that the soils were a dark-brown sandy loam overlying a sandy loam subsoil that ranged in colour from grey to a reddish-gold. Average test pit depths ranged from 20 cm and 45 cm.

1.4.6 Drainage

The Study Area lies approximately 730 metres east of Lake Huron, 31.25 metres west of Fairy Lake and approximately 495 metres north of the Saugeen River. There are no water sources located on the Study Area.

1.4.7 Vegetation

The Study Area is a residential lot with two standing buildings (house and detached garage). The lot consists of a manicured lawn with several mature trees and small garden plots.

1.4.8 Dates of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on September 5th, 2018 under partly sunny skies with a high of 28 degrees Celsius.

As per the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' Standards and Guidelines (2011: Section 2.1, Standard 3) the fieldwork was conducted under the appropriate lighting and weather conditions.

2.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

2.1 Stage 1 (Background Research)

As part of the background research, an examination of the following was conducted:

- the Site Registration Database (maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) was examined for the presence of known archaeological sites in the project area and within a radius of one kilometre of the project area by contacting the data coordinator of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture;
- reports of previous archaeological fieldwork within a radius of 50 m around the property;
- topographic maps at 1:10 000 (recent and historical) or the most detailed map available;
- historic settlement maps such as the historic atlases;
- available archaeological management/master plans or archaeological potential mapping;
- commemorative plaques or monuments; and,
- any other avenues that assist in determining archaeological potential were examined

There are five registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the Study Area, but no known archaeological assessments are located within 50 metres. Topographic and historic maps are presented in the Map sections at varying scales. The County of Bruce does not have an archaeological management plan, other than a basic one related only to distance to water. There is one commemorative plaque in the vicinity of the Study Area relating to the Fur Trading post at the Saugeen River (Figure 1).

2.2 Stage 2 (Archaeological Assessment)

Approximately 75% of the Study Area was subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as the remaining 25% of the Study Area was determined to be extensively and deeply disturbed (Maps 10 and 11). The survey of the Study Area was conducted by test pitting methodology at five metre or less intervals as the area consists of a manicured lawn. The disturbed areas include a gravel driveway, a concrete sidewalk, the existing house (manse), and a detached three-car garage. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on September 5th, 2018 under partly sunny skies with a high of 28°C.

All field activities were photo documented and are presented in Images 1 to 14, and Map 9. Test pitting was conducted in standardized five metre or less intervals with test pits having a minimum of 30 centimetre diameter. All test pits were excavated a minimum of five centimetres into sterile subsoil and backfilled. Test pit contents were screened through six mm metal mesh.

Maps 1 and 2 illustrate the location of the Study Area. Map 9 illustrates the images taken of the archaeological assessment (Images 1 - 14), Map 10 illustrates the archaeological potential, and, Map 11 illustrates assessment methodology.

No archaeological materials or features were located in the Study Area.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that the Study Area exhibited archaeological potential based on its proximity to water sources, prehistoric shorelines, and Indigenous sites as well as a strong Indigenous and historic Métis, and early Euro-Canadian presence in the geographic area.

3.2 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

No archaeological materials or features were located during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

3.3 Inventory of Documentary Records Made In Field

Documents made in the field include:

- Daily record log and field notes – 1 page (double sided)
- Image log – 1 page
- Digital images – 14 colour images
- Field map showing location and orientation of image(s) taken.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Approximately 75% of the Study Area was subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as the remaining 25% of the Study Area was determined to be extensively and deeply disturbed (Maps 10 and 11). The survey of the Study Area was conducted by test pitting methodology at five metre or less intervals as the area consists of a manicured lawn. The disturbed areas include a gravel driveway, a concrete sidewalk, the existing house (manse), and a detached three-car garage.

No archaeological materials or features were located during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

Based on Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines, no further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the background research of past and present conditions, and the archaeological assessment, the following is recommended:

- No further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area
- Compliance legislation must be adhered to in the event of discovery of deeply buried cultural material or features

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

According to the 2011 Standards and Guidelines (Section 7.5.9) the following must be stated within this report:

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed 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*.

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

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

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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8.0 MAPS

Map 1: Regional Location of Study Area



Map 2: Topographic Map of Study Area



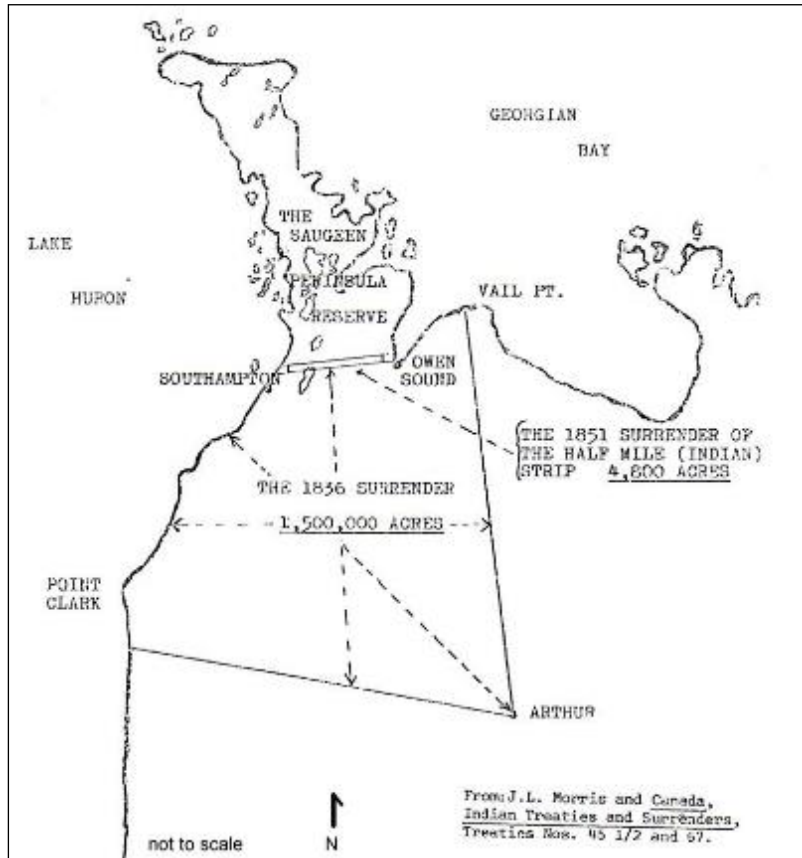
Map 3: Aerial of Study Area (Bruce County Aerial Mapping 2015)



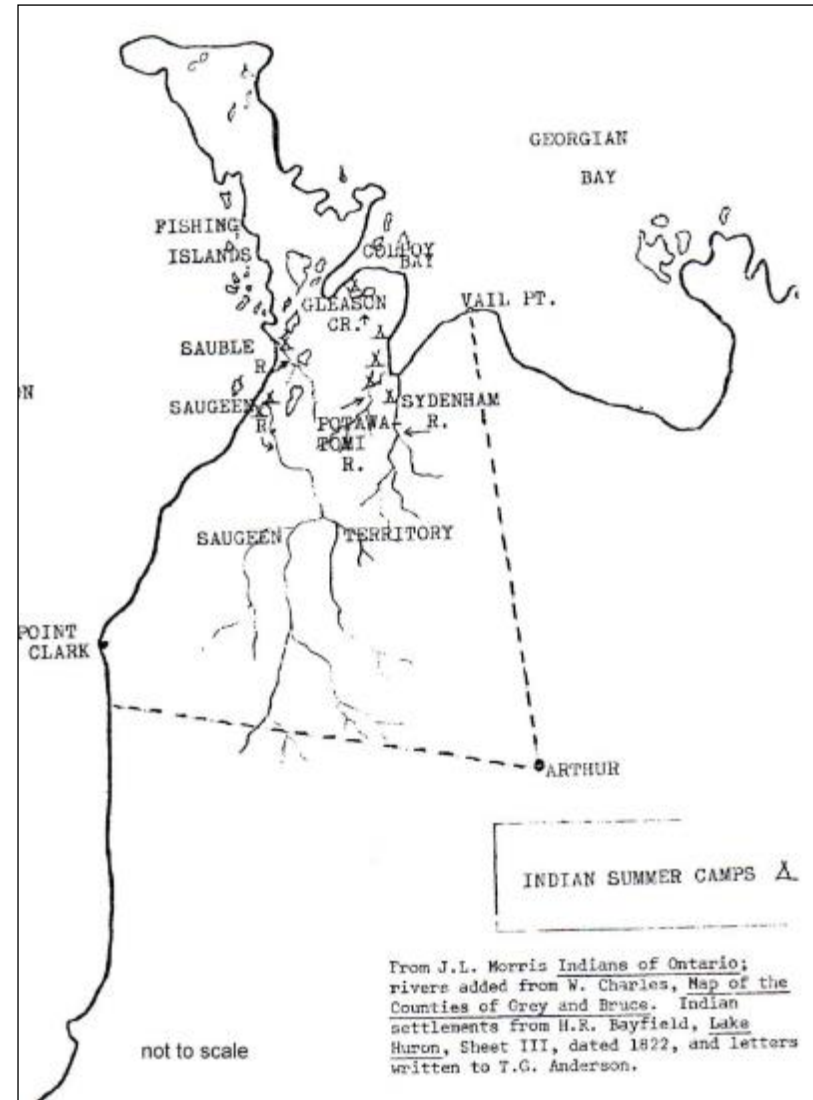
Map 4: Land Acquisition



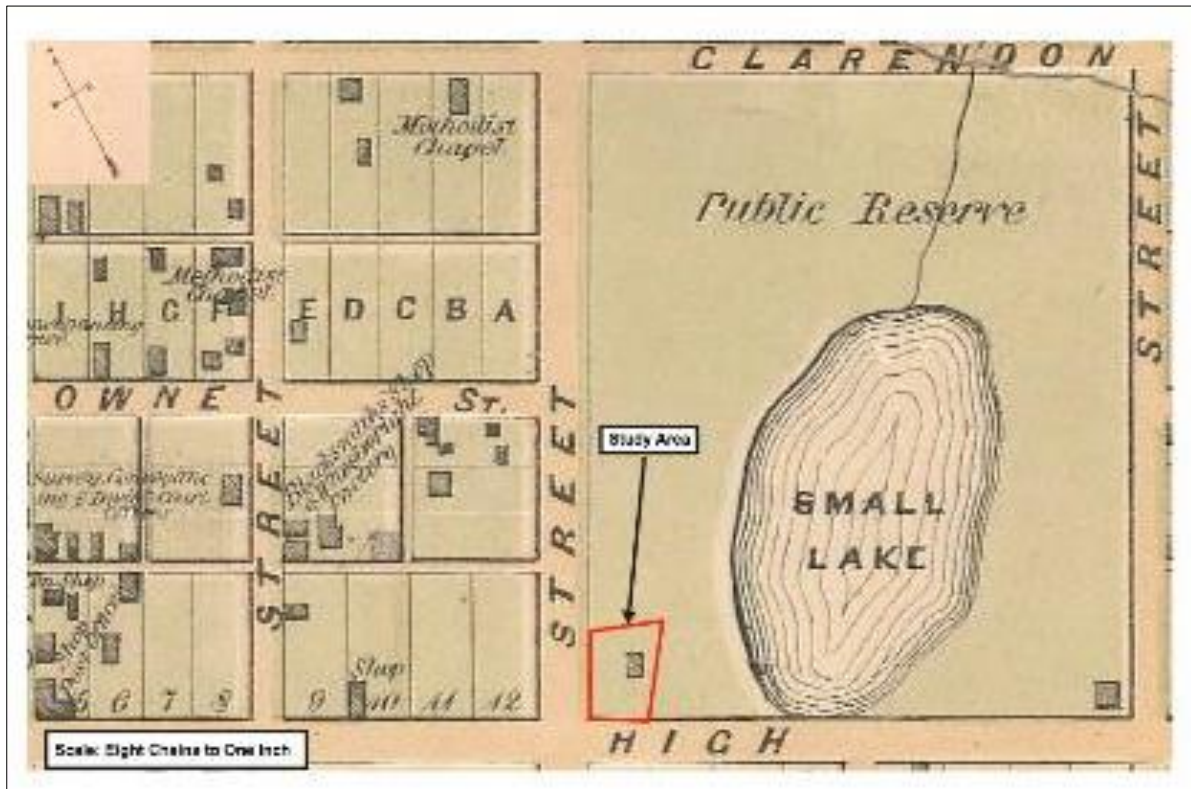
Map 5: 1836 Surrender (Schmalz 1977:233)



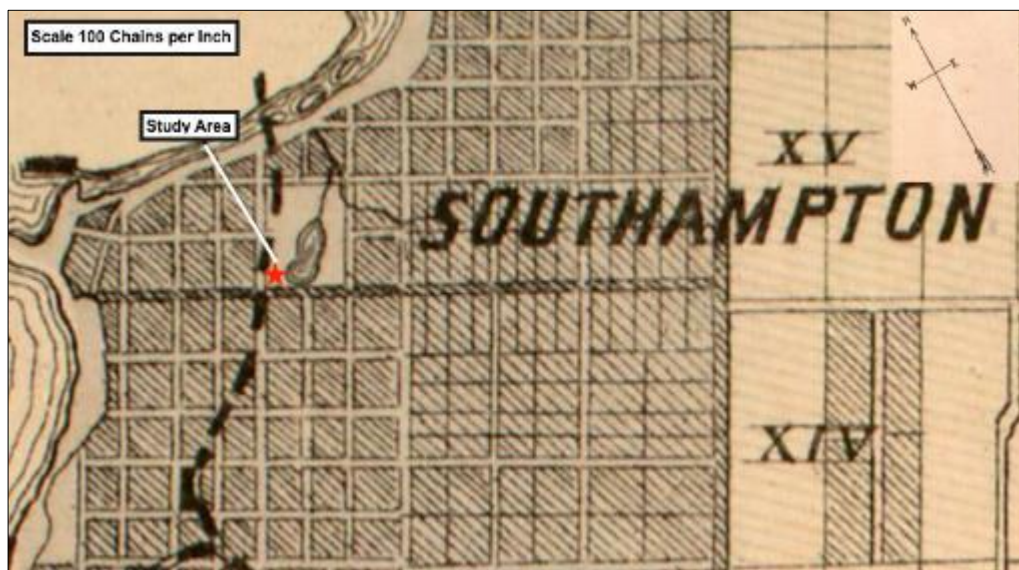
Map 6: Saugeen Lands Before Surrender (Schmalz 1977)



Map 7: 1857 Map of the Town of Southampton (Queens Printer 2018)



Map 8: 1880 Illustrated Historic Atlas Map Section (Belden & Co 1880)



Map 9: Location and Direction of Images



Map 10: Area of Archaeological Potential

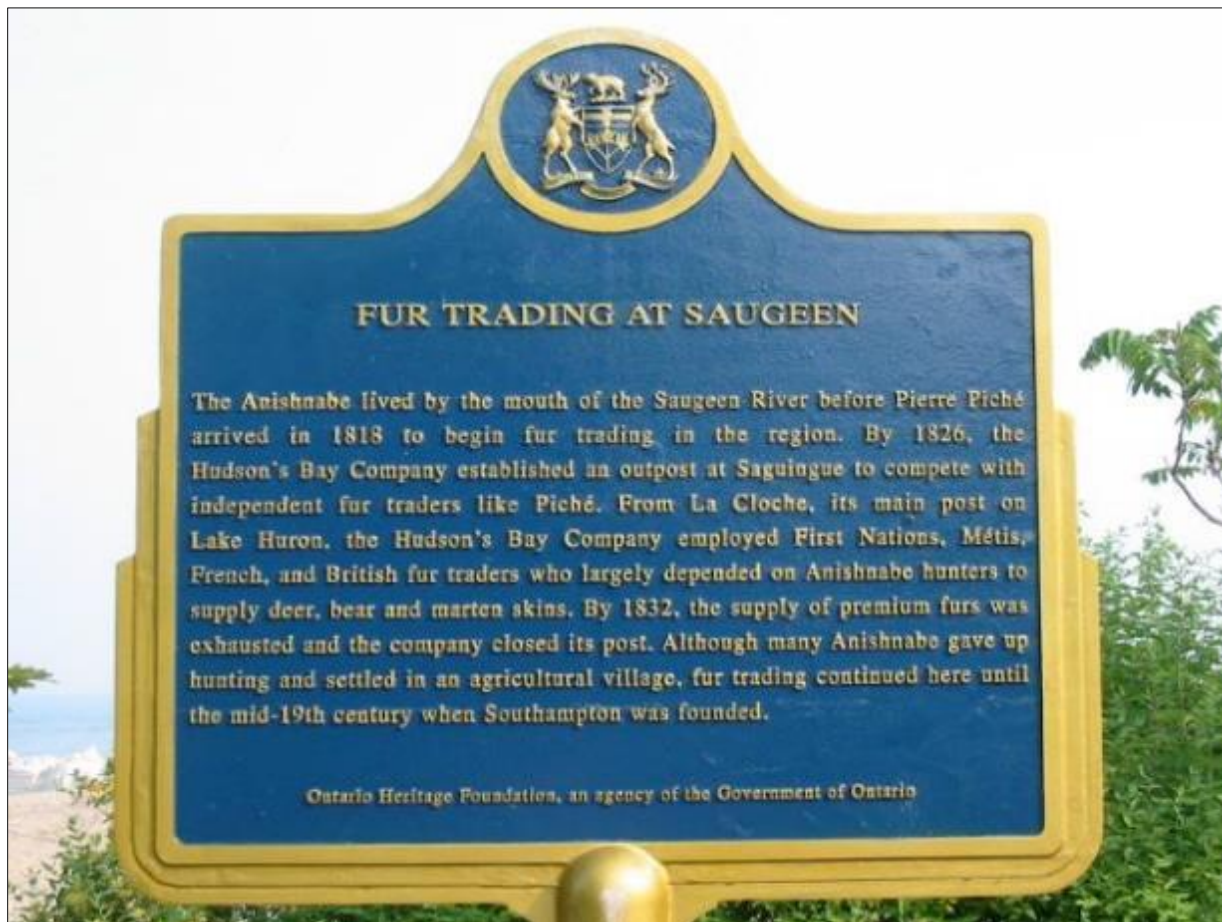


Map 11: Stage 2 Assessment Methodology



9.0 FIGURES

Figure 1: Historic Plaque - Fur Trading at Saugeen



10.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Study Area from NE Corner (Facing SW)



Image 4: Study Area from SE Corner (Facing NW)



Image 2: Study Area from NW Corner (Facing SE)



Image 5: Disturbed Garden Area (Facing NW)



Image 3: Study Area from SW Corner (Facing NE)



Image 6: Disturbed Gravel Driveway Area (Facing SE)



Image 7: Crew Test Pitting Study Area (Facing NW)



Image 10: Sample Disturbed Test Pit Along Gravel Driveway



Image 8: Disturbed Walkway Area (Facing SE)



Image 11: Sample Test Pit



Image 9: Large Tree



Image 12: Sample Test Pit



Image 13: Crew Test Pitting Study Area (Facing NE)



Image 14: Garden Area (Facing NE)



11.0 APPENDICES

Appendix A: Abstract Index for Part Public Lot Reserve Block, North side of High Street or Little Lake Square

Inst #	Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
	Patent	June 10, 1873	Crown	Corporation of the Village of Southampton	32 ac
2748	B&S	May 29, 1893	Corporation of the Village of Southampton	John Shannon	22568 ft. pt. SW Corner
2983	Mort	July 17, 1896	John Shannon et ux	Agric Son and Limited Co	22568 ft. pt. \$1500 SW corner
3827	B&S	Mar 17, 1904	John Shannon et ux	William McVittie	22568 sq. ft. pt. at SW Corner \$2000
4320	B&S	May 1, 1908	William McVittie et ux	Joseph E. Tranter & Theodore H. Burns Wardens of St. Paul's Church	10535 sq. ft. \$1800
341483	Notice	Apr 29, 1999		Wardens for the congregation of St. Paul's Anglican Church	Re: No. 4320 under subsection 113(2) of the Registry Act

Appendix B – Image Log

Image #	Description	Direction	Date
1	Study Area from NE Corner	SW	Sep. 5, 2018
2	Study Area from NW Corner	SE	Sep. 5, 2018
3	Study Area from SW Corner	NE	Sep. 5, 2018
4	Study Area from SE Corner	NW	Sep. 5, 2018
5	Disturbed Garden Area	NW	Sep. 5, 2018
6	Disturbed Gravel Driveway Area	SE	Sep. 5, 2018
7	Crew Test Pitting Study Area	NW	Sep. 5, 2018
8	Disturbed Walkway Area	SE	Sep. 5, 2018
9	Disturbed Planter/Garden Area	SW	Sep. 5, 2018
10	Sample Disturbed Test Pit Along Gravel Driveway		Sep. 5, 2018
11	Sample Test Pit	-	Sep. 5, 2018
12	Sample Test Pit	-	Sep. 5, 2018
13	Crew Test Pitting Study Area	NE	Sep. 5, 2018

14	Disturbed Garden Area	NE	Sep. 5, 2018
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5A-150 Pinebush Road
Cambridge ON N1R 8J8
p: 519.896.3163
905.381.2229
416.479.9684

www.ptsl.com

31 August 2018
Project: Promo (Bruce County)

Matthew Meade
Research Analyst
Office of the CAO
Corporation of the County of Bruce
30 Park Street
Walkerton ON N0G2V0

Dear Mr. Meade:

**RE: OFFER OF SERVICES – TRANSPORTATION IMPACT STUDY, PARKING STUDY
AND COMPLETE STREET CONCEPTUAL DESIGN
BRUCE COUNTY MUSEUM AND CULTURAL CENTRE EXPANSION
33 VICTORIA STREET NORTH, SOUTHAMPTON**

Paradigm Transportation Solutions Limited is pleased to submit this offer of services to undertake a Transportation Impact Study, Parking Study and Complete Street Conceptual Design in support of the proposed expansion of the Bruce County Museum and Cultural Centre. The submission is based on our phone conversation and your e-mails dated 20 August 2018 to 22 August 2018.

The following outlines our understanding of the assignment and details our work plan, schedule and fee to complete the project.

Project Understanding

The Bruce County Museum and Cultural Centre (the Museum) is located at 33 Victoria Street North between High Street and Clarendon Street in the community of Southampton in the Town of Saugeen Shores.

Bruce County is proposing to add both an expansion (archive) and an Innovation Institute to the Museum. The addition is expected to comprise approximately 30,000 to 40,000 sq. ft. of gross floor area (GFA).

To better understand the transportation implications and requirements of the proposed development, Bruce County has requested preparation of the following studies:

- ▶ A **Transportation Impact Study (TIS)** to evaluate the effects of the proposed development on the transportation system and recommend improvements, if necessary, to address potential impacts. The study will be completed following industry best practice in the absence of published Transportation Impact Study guidelines for Bruce County and the Town of Saugeen Shores. The study area will comprise the following six (6) intersections:
 - Victoria Street North and High Street (unsignalized)
 - Victoria Street North and Thompson Street (unsignalized)
 - Victoria Street North and Lansdowne Street (unsignalized)
 - Victoria Street North and Clarendon Street (unsignalized)
 - Up to two (2) site driveways (existing driveway on Victoria Street North and one other location)

Traffic forecasts and analysis will be completed for one (1) horizon year (typically five (5) years from the date the study is commissioned) and two (2) analysis periods (weekday AM and PM peak hours).

- ▶ A **Parking Study** to estimate the parking demand generated by the proposed development (40-50 users and visitors for the Innovation Institute maximum) and establish the number of parking spaces that should be provided, recognizing site constraints and local conditions. If needed, a strategy would be developed to satisfy the parking demands of the proposed development.
- ▶ A **Conceptual Design** of Victoria Street North near the Museum to illustrate the application of Complete Streets principles to the subject road section per the *Complete Streets Policy and Implementation Guide for Grey Bruce*¹.

In preparing our submission, we have assumed all three (3) studies will be carried out concurrently and documented in one (1) comprehensive report.

Work Plan

The following outlines our work plan to carry out this assignment:

Task 1 – Conduct Pre-Study Consultation

We will contact Bruce County and the Town of Saugeen Shores by telephone and/or e-mail to confirm the study scope and assumptions. Delays in receiving concurrence from the County or Town will impact the schedule.

¹ Grey Bruce Health Unit. Complete Streets Policy and Implementation Guide for Grey Bruce. Prepared by Toronto Centre for Active Transportation and MMM Group Ltd. March 2015.



If the scope of work needs to change following our discussion, we will advise you immediately and seek direction. Expanding the scope of work or study area due to pre-study consultation comments from the agencies may result in additional cost or time to complete the assignment.

Task 2 – Assemble Information

We will gather available data, relevant background reports and any other information about the study area pertinent to the assessment (e.g. other approved developments in the vicinity, zoning by-law provisions). Available roadway drawings, Geographical Information System (GIS) data and orthophoto base mapping for Victoria Street North will also be requested.

If available, we will request a “to scale” site plan of the proposed Museum addition in AutoCAD and PDF formats to assist in completing any required site measurements and for preparing figures for the study report. We will also need confirmation/verification of development statistics (i.e. gross floor area) and timing (i.e. opening year) prior to commencing work. Changes to these items once work begins may result in additional fees and time to complete the assignment.

Task 3 – Collect Data

We will visit the site to observe current traffic and parking conditions on roads in the study area. Lane configurations and traffic control at the study area intersections will be documented. Parking regulations and legal on-street and off-site parking supply within convenient walking distance of the Museum (200 metres) will be inventoried. Other related features such as pedestrian and cycling facilities will be noted.

We will conduct eight (8) hour turning movement and classification counts (7:00 to 10:00 AM, 11:30 AM to 1:30 PM, and 4:00 to 7:00 PM) at the study area intersections.

We will conduct a survey on one (1) weekday and one (1) Saturday at the Museum or other location (if the Innovation Institute use differs in character and function considerably from the Museum) during typical hours of operation (10:00 AM to 5:00 PM) to collect site-specific trip and parking generation data. The dates and times to be surveyed will be confirmed with Bruce County and the Town of Saugeen Shores.

We will also conduct utilization surveys of the on-street parking supply within convenient walking distance of the Museum (200 metres) to determine current demand and availability. The surveys will be carried out on one (1) weekday and one (1) Saturday during the Museum hours of operation (10:00 AM to 5:00 PM). Surveyor staff will be deployed within the study area to capture parking use on a set block by block/zone by zone route every 30 minutes.

The cost to collect the traffic and parking data noted above is included in our fee.

Task 4 – Develop Trip and Parking Generation Rates

We will calculate peak period trip and parking generation rates for the proposed land use from the survey data collected in Task 3. The derived rates will be compared to data cited in the



Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) reference documents *Trip Generation Manual (10th Edition)* and *Parking Generation (4th Edition)*, previous Paradigm studies, and/or other available information to confirm their validity. Data from the ITE reference documents may be used instead if determined to be more appropriate for the proposed land use.

Task 5 – Forecast Traffic Volumes

We will prepare vehicle traffic forecasts for each horizon year and analysis period. The components of the forecasts are as follows:

- ▶ **Existing** 2018 volumes will be derived from the traffic counts collected in Task 3;
- ▶ **Future Background** volumes will be estimated by applying a growth rate to the Existing volumes and adding anticipated trips from nearby approved and in-stream developments. Growth rates and developments to include in the background traffic forecasts will be confirmed with Bruce County and the Town of Saugeen Shores; and
- ▶ Vehicle trips generated by the proposed development will be forecast based on the trip generation rates from Task 4. These trips will be assigned to the study area intersections based on existing traffic patterns or other available trip distribution data. The resulting site-generated traffic will be added to the Future Background estimates to produce **Future Total** volumes for the analysis periods.

Task 6 – Analyze Traffic Operations

We will analyze the operation of the study area intersections for the Existing, Future Background and Future Total traffic conditions for each horizon year and analysis period using Synchro software. Volume-to-capacity (v/c) ratios, Level of Service (LOS) and queuing will be assessed.

Based on the analysis results, we will identify any operational deficiencies, as well as the net impact of the proposed development on the study area road network. The need for road improvements (e.g., auxiliary turn lanes) and/or other mitigating measures (e.g., traffic control device modifications) to address deficiencies will be determined. We will assess whether these measures are required due to non-site traffic (i.e. Existing or Future Background) or the increase in volumes resulting from the proposed development (i.e. Future Total).

Task 7 – Assess Parking Requirements

We will estimate the peak parking demand for the proposed development based on the rates developed in Task 4. The peak demand forecast will be compared to the parking requirements set out in the municipal zoning by-law to assess degree of compliance and required relief, if any.

If the proposed parking supply does not comply with the by-law requirements but will adequately serve the forecast peak demand, we will provide a justification for the proposed number of spaces, recognizing site constraints, local conditions and potential spillover impacts. If not, we will identify parking management measures (e.g., Transportation Demand



Management (TDM) strategies, shared parking) that could be considered to alleviate projected supply deficits. This may include use of legal on-street and off-site parking nearby, such as G.S. Huston Public School outside school hours.

Task 8 – Examine Transportation Demand Management Opportunities

We will examine opportunities to mitigate potential traffic and parking impacts through the application of Transportation Demand Management (TDM) measures. The TDM strategy for the proposed development will address:

- ▶ Existing measures already in place near the Museum (e.g. proximity to existing or planned active transportation networks); and
- ▶ Proposed measures to be implemented on the site.

Task 9 – Assess Site Circulation and Parking Layout

If a site plan is available, we will review the site layout and access configuration to ensure the design meets applicable municipal and industry guidelines. The analysis will be completed using AutoTURN and include assessments of vehicle access, clearance, and swept path manoeuvres within the site.

If a site plan is not available, we will provide site design and layout advice to help avoid future concerns with on-site and on-street parking and drop-off/pick-up activities.

Task 10 – Prepare Complete Street Conceptual Design for Victoria Street North

We will prepare a conceptual design for Victoria Street North from High Street to Clarendon Street illustrating the application of Complete Streets principles per the *Complete Streets Policy and Implementation Guide for Grey Bruce*. The design will be prepared in consultation with Town of Saugeen Shores and Bruce County staff to ensure the concept meets municipal objectives.

The design process will involve:

- ▶ Developing a typical cross-section incorporating the desired design features (e.g. sidewalks, bike lanes, on-street parking) with their preferred dimensions.
- ▶ Submitting the draft cross-section drawing to Bruce County and the Town of Saugeen Shores for review and comment.
- ▶ Creating a scalable orthophoto base plan annotated with available GIS data.
- ▶ Preparing a conceptual design for the street illustrating key components such as curbs and pavement markings, with provisions for supporting features like landscaping and street furniture.
- ▶ Submitting the draft conceptual design drawings to Bruce County and the Town of Saugeen Shores for review.



- ▶ Meeting with municipal staff, if required, to discuss comments.
- ▶ Revising the conceptual design drawings to incorporate the comments received; and
- ▶ Submitting the final conceptual design drawings.

All drawings will be prepared in AutoCAD and adhere to applicable Town of Saugeen Shores and/or Bruce County drawing standards. The conceptual design drawings will be prepared in accordance with applicable Transportation Association of Canada (TAC), Ontario Traffic Manual (OTM), and other applicable agency and industry standards and guidelines.

Task 11 – Prepare Report

We will prepare and submit draft (one (1) digital PDF version) and final (one (1) digital PDF version plus five (5) hard copies, if required) reports documenting the study findings and recommendations. The final report for submission will include the design drawings and appendices containing the detailed analysis results and data collected. The cost to reproduce the final report is included in our fee. Additional hard copies of the report can be provided on a time and materials basis.

Task 12 – Attend up to Two (2) Meetings

We will attend up to two (2) meetings (Council, stakeholder or project) during the assignment, including the preparation of presentation material if required. We prepare and issue meeting minutes if requested.

Schedule

We expect to submit our draft report to you within six (6) weeks of receiving authorization to proceed. The final report will typically be submitted within five (5) business days of receiving any comments from the client or their agent on the draft report.

Delays in obtaining concurrence from Bruce County or the Town of Saugeen Shores on the study scope and assumptions, and/or receiving data and other information required from the municipalities will impact this schedule.



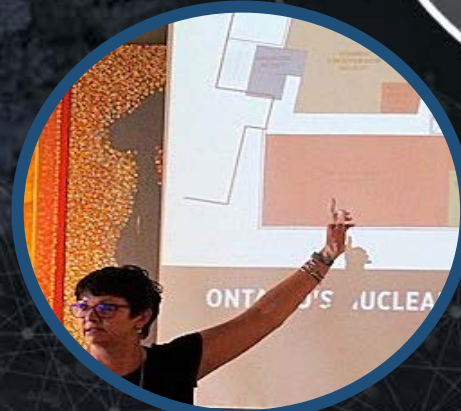


Nuclear Innovation Institute & the Museum Archive Expansion

An Update



BACKGROUND



Bruce County Museum
& Cultural Centre,
33 Victoria St North,
Southampton,
Ontario

BACKGROUND



- ✓ 82 different people (5 attended both)
- ✓ 19 feedback forms & 22 emails
- ✓ 35 new emails (15 new participants)



PROJECT UPDATE



Bruce Power™
Innovation at work



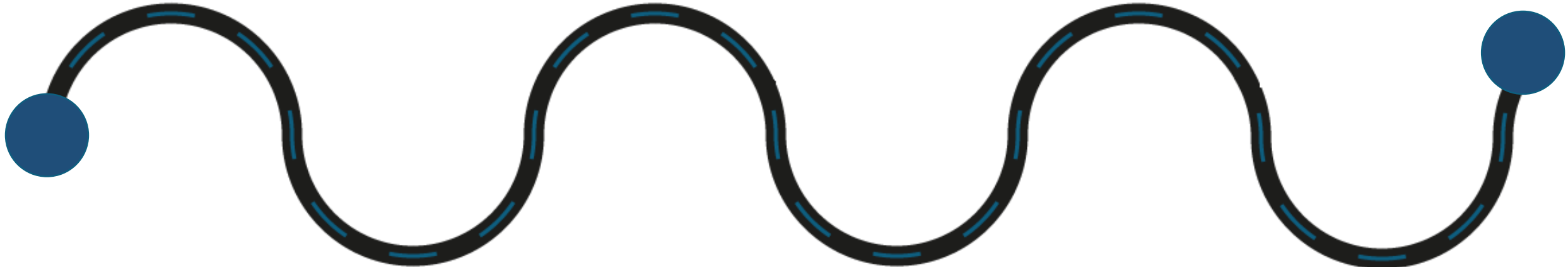
1. Access to Project Information



3. Museum Expansion



5. Parking/Traffic



2. Design Details



4. Preservation of Heritage (House)



6. Aesthetics



PROJECT UPDATE



1. Access to Project Information

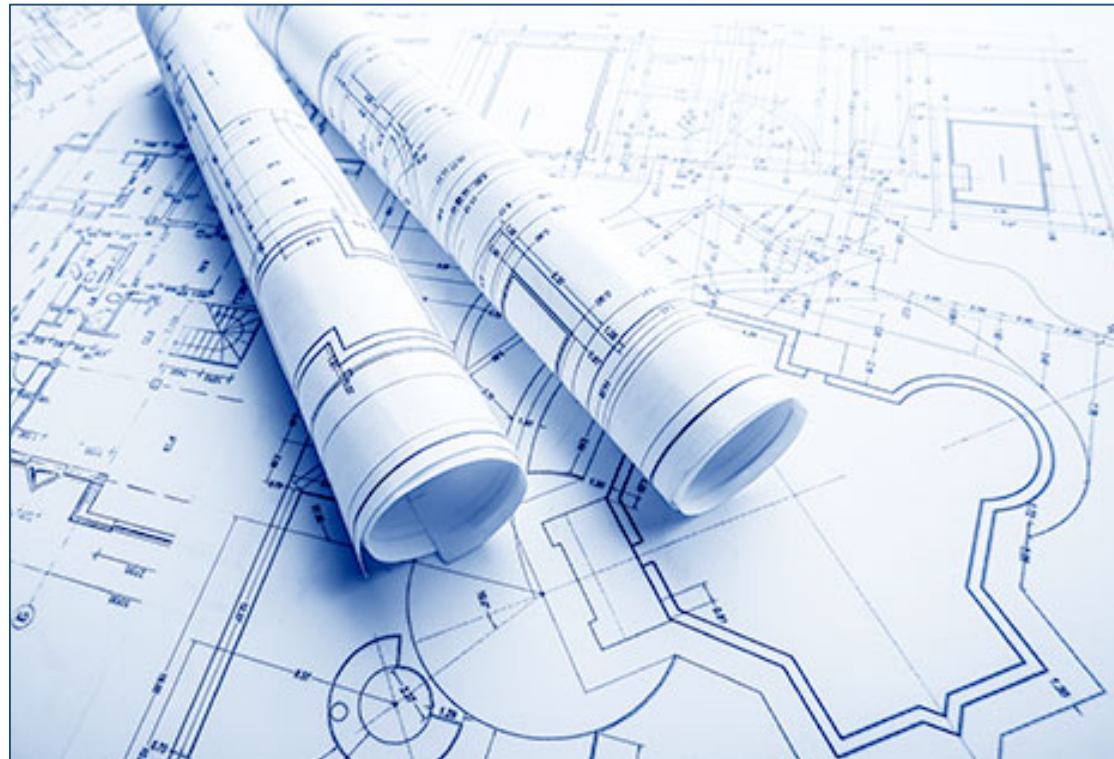


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PROJECT UPDATE



2. Design Details



PROJECT UPDATE



3. Museum Expansion



PROJECT UPDATE



4. Incorporation of Heritage (House)



- ✓ *Conceptual drawings to incorporate heritage features*
- ✓ *Archaeological assessment completed (Stage 1 & 2)*
 - ✓ *No archaeological materials or features*
 - ✓ *Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) engaged*
 - ✓ *No further archaeological assessment required*
 - ✓ *Compliance legislation must be adhered to*

PROJECT UPDATE



5. Parking/Traffic



Case Study – Owen Sound

Bridge Street, New Dundee

Photo - Before:



Photo - After:



PROJECT UPDATE



Bruce Power™
Innovation at work



6. Aesthetics



COMMUNITY INFORMATION OPEN HOUSE



Bruce Power
Innovation at work

October 16th, 2018 at the Plex (Rotary Hall), Port Elgin

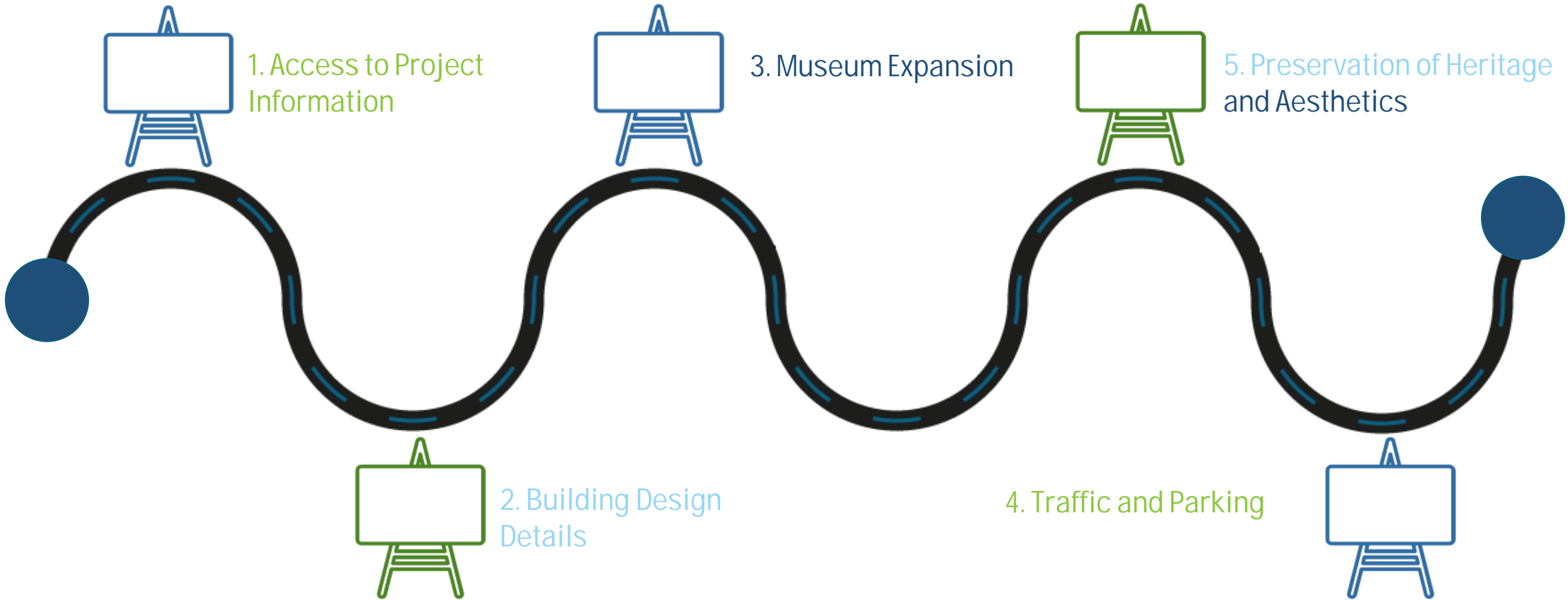


Invitations to Open House

- ✓ *Existing contact list*
- ✓ *All participants (attendees or email)*
- ✓ *Saugeen Shores Councillors networks*
- ✓ *Websites and social media platforms*
- ✓ *Media (online, print, radio & television)*



COMMUNITY INFORMATION OPEN HOUSE



NEXT STEPS



thank you



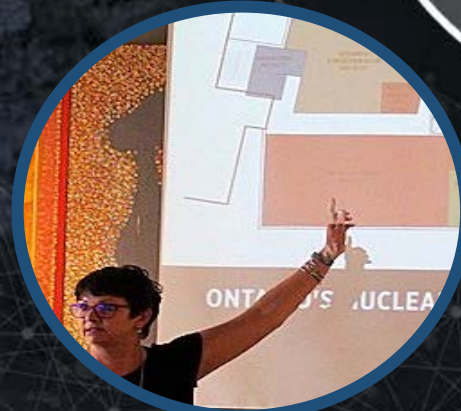


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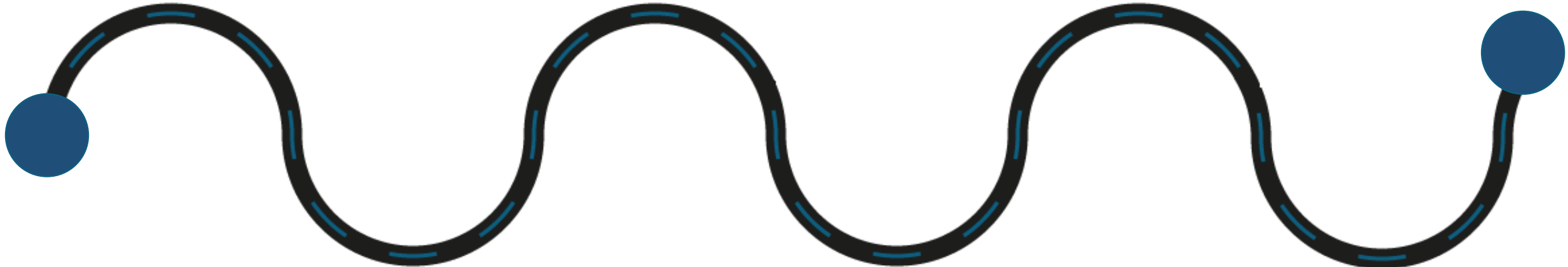
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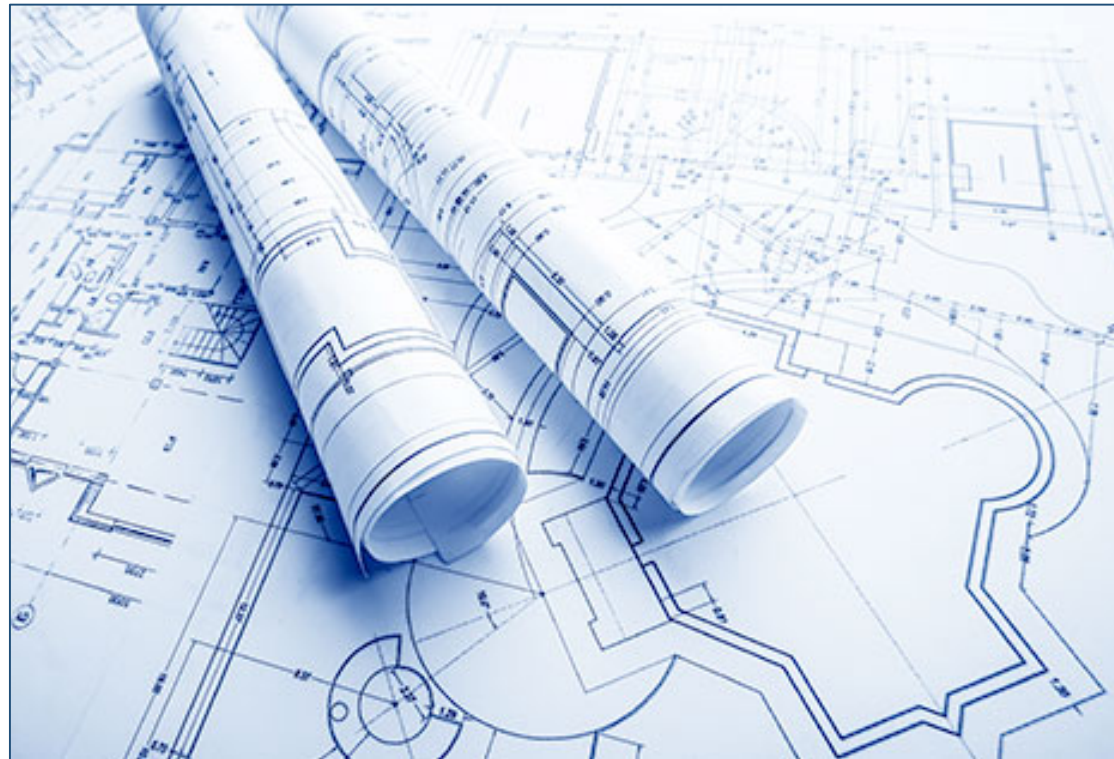


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PROJECT UPDATE



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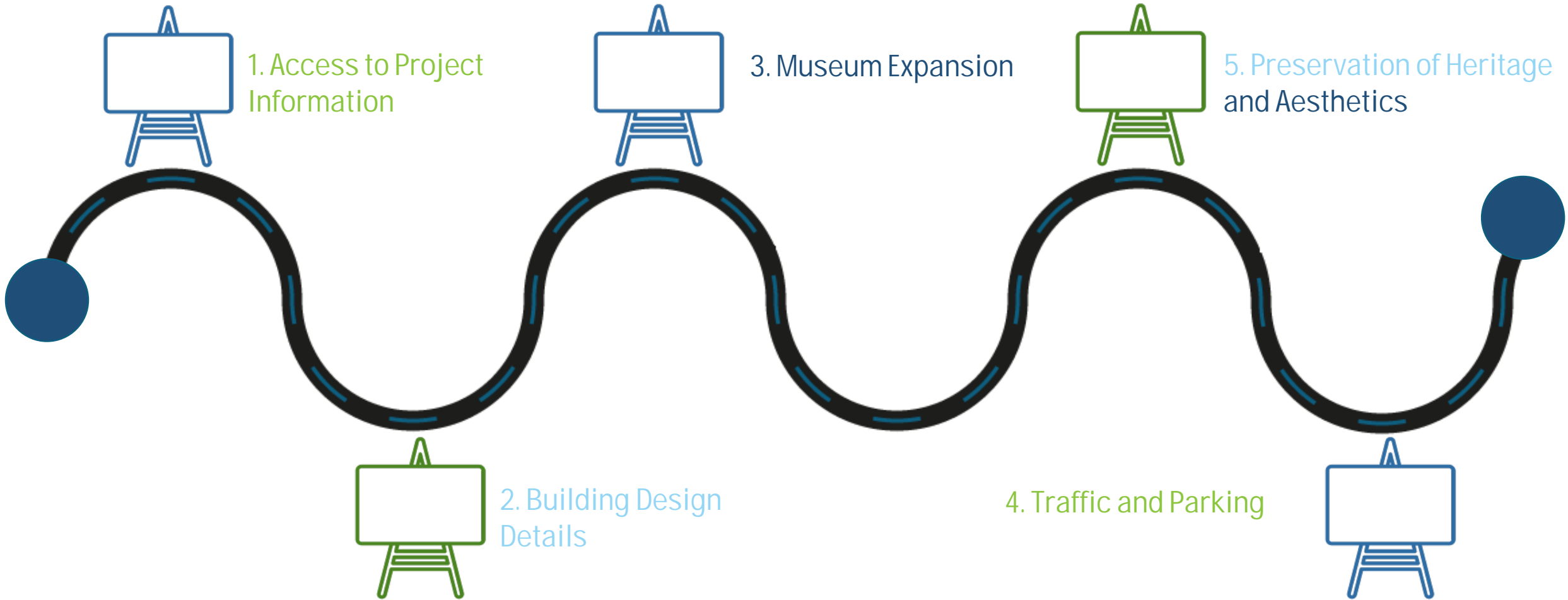


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COMMUNITY INFORMATION OPEN HOUSE



NEXT STEPS



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