Stage 1 & 2
Archaeological Assessment

209806 Highway 26
Part of Lot 20, Concession 1
Geographic Township of Collingwood
Town of Blue Mountain
Grey County

Prepared for:
Pinnacle Building Group Corp.
c/o Taylor Doering
1001 Durst Road
Waterloo, Ontario
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Licensee: Michael Golloher
PIF: P1037-0120-2021
Original Report

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
2365 Watts Road,
Haliburton, Ontario
K0M 1SO

April 8, 2022

Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 0.66 hectare area located at 209806 Highway 26, part of Lot 20, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Collingwood, Town of Blue Mountain, Grey County, Ontario. The assessment was undertaken in support of Application for Site Plan Approval and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section D3.4.1 of the *Town of the Blue Mountains Official Plan,* which requires an archaeological impact assessment in support of new plans of subdivision or condominium, where the development is being proposed on sites which have not already been significantly disturbed

The study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of the study area within 300 metres of Georgian Bay suggests the potential for locating Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological material. Additionally, the study area is located adjacent to a historic road identified in historic mapping and suggests the potential for locating Historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The condensed, residential nature of the study area precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on December 16, 2021 under PIF #: P1037-0120-2021, issued to Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (P1037). The weather during the survey was overcast and mild. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 67% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey with the remaining area not assessed due to permanent inundation and evidence of subsurface disturbance from the construction of the motel and associated driveway. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart and to within one metre of the standing structure. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 centimetres in diametre and was excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Depth varied between 25 and 30 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All excavated soil was dry and freely screened through the mesh. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a light brown sand topsoil horizon overlaying a dull orange sand subsoil. No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey, the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

Table of Contents

Project Personnel

Managing Director:	**Anthony Butler, M.Sc. (P310)**
Project Manager:	**Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321)**
Licensed Archaeologist & Field Director:	**Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (P1037**
Report Production:	**Amanda Black, B.A. (R375)**
	Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321)
Mapping:	**Kelsea Dawn, GIS(PG)**
	Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321)

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 0.66 hectare area located at 209806 Highway 26, part of Lot 20, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Collingwood, Town of Blue Mountain, Grey County, Ontario (Map 1). The assessment was undertaken in support of Application for Site Plan Approval and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section D3.4.1 of the *Town of the Blue Mountains Official Plan,* which requires an archaeological impact assessment in support of new plans of subdivision or condominium, where the development is being proposed on sites which have not already been significantly disturbed (Town of the Blue Mountains 2016:191).

The objectives of the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition
- To evaluate the property's archaeological potential.
- To document archaeological resources located on the property
- To determine whether any identified archaeological resources require further assessment
- To recommend Stage 3 assessment strategies for any archaeological sites determined to require additional assessment.

As part of this assessment, background research was conducted in Earthworks corporate library, the OnLand Registry Database, and the Federal Canadian Census located online at Library and Archives Canada.

Permission to access the property was provided by the proponent.

1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous History

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the general culture history of southern Ontario, as based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1: Pre-Contact Indigenous Culture History of Southern Ontario

Culture Period	Diagnostic Artifacts	Time Span (Years B.P.)	Detail
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectile Points	11,000-10,400	Nomadic caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plano Projectile Points	10,400-10,000	Gradual population increase
Early Archaic	Nettling and Bifurcate Points	10,000-8,000	More localized tool sources
Middle Archaic	Brewerton and Stanly-Neville Projectile Points	8,000-4,500	Re-purposed projectile points and greater amount of endscrapers
Narrow Point Late Archaic	Lamoka and Normanskill Projectile Points	4,000-3,800	Larger site size
Broad Point Late Archaic	Genessee, Adder Orchard Projectile Points	3,800-3,500	Large bifacial tools. First evidence of houses
Small Point Late Archaic	Crawford Knoll, Innes Projectile Points	3,500-3,100	Bow and Arrow Introduction
Terminal Archaic	Hind Projectile Points	3,100-2,950	First evidence of cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points, Cache Blades, and pop-eyed birdstones	2,950-2,400	First evidence of Vinette I Pottery
Middle Woodland	Pseudo-scallop shell	2,450-1550	Burial Mounds
	Princess Point pottery	1550-1100	First evidence of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	Levanna Point	1,100-700	Early longhouses
	Saugeen Projectile Points	700-600	Agricultural villages
	Nanticoke Notched Points	600-450	Migrating villages, tribal warfare

1.2.2 Post Contact Indigenous History

Current research suggests that the study area was inhabited by the Odawa prior to contact and trade with Europeans. By 1580, the Petun Deer and Wolf tribes migrated into the region to take advantage of the fur trade and appear to have cohabited with the Odawa (Garrad 2014).

The study area enters the historic record in 1616, when Samuel de Champlain, Father Joseph le Caron, and a group of French explorers entered the region, visiting the main village and up to 9 additional villages in the region (Champlain 1929). These early accounts named the confederacy as the Petun, or Tobacco people. A more accurate designation would be the Tionontaté, or "people of the place where the hills are" (Garrad and Heidenreich 1978: 396). European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and Aboriginal groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the pre-Contact period until the establishment of the Mission of the Apostles by the Jesuits in 1639 (Garrad 2014:210). Over the following decade a combination of worsening environmental conditions, smallpox epidemics, and escalating raids from the Five Nation Iroquois placed severe strains on the extant Petun populations, which culminated in the dispersal of the Petun from the region in 1650 following the destruction of the principal village of Etharita in December 1649.

The Odawa also vacated the area in 1650, but eventually returned shortly thereafter and resided locally through to the nineteenth century (Garrad 1979:29). Following the War of 1812, settlement pressures prompted the British Government to enter into negotiations with the Odawa to purchase over five hundred thousand hectares of land south and west of Lake Simcoe. These negotiations were concluded with the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga purchase in 1818 (Surtees 1994:116).

1.2.3 European Settlement History

The County of Grey, largely vacant by European settlers until the 1830's was named after Charles the second Earl of Grey. Formally belonging to Simcoe and Wellington Counties, Grey County was formed in 1854 (Beldon 1880:11). Grey County had seventeen townships and had a population of 37,750 in 1861 (Smith 1866: 17).

Township of Collingwood originally called Alta was renamed Collingwood after a Navy hero after Capt. Moberly petitioned for the name change. By 1866 the Owen Sound - Collingwood gravel road which runs along the shoreline providing several commercial outlets, was already established. The population of Collingwood Township in 1861 was 1,492 (Smith 1866:56-57). Craigleith was a small post office on the Owen Sound - Collingwood Road marked by a tavern. The 1865-66 Directory lists a Tavern/Inn run by a Mrs. Cook and a new stone schoolhouse. Also listed for Craigleith is A. G. Fleming the Postmaster and a farmer, Thomas Martin a farmer and Gilbert McCaffrae a labourer (Smith 1866:64).

The township was surveyed by Charles Rankin in 1833. The settlers were mostly from Scotland and Ireland and did not arrive until the 1840-1850's the population did not flourish until the Northern Railway was introduced in 1880 (Beldon 1880:11).

Throughout the twentieth century, the township remained as a low density agriculture and resort destination. In 1998, the township was amalgamated with the town of Thornbury to create the Town of the Blue Mountains.

1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area

Land registry records indicate that the Crown Patent for Lot 20, Concession 1, Collingwood Township was first granted to Robert Kish in 1873. The 1874 Tax Assessments for Collingwood Township lists Robert Kish as a sawyer (someone who works in a saw mill) for Lots 19 and 20, Concession 1 consisting of 200 and 199 acres respectively. The owner of the Lots is listed as Collingwood Forum. There is no Agricultural Census data for 1861 and 1871 for Lot 20, Concession 1, Collingwood Township. By 1878 Robert Kish was listed for 187 ¾ acres for Lot 20, Concession 1 (Tax assessment 1874 & 1878). Land registry records indicate that in 1880 Theo Moore entered into a B&S with Anthony W? for 2 acres in the north ½ of the lot. Theo Moore entered into a B&S with George McCarty for 66 acres in the north ½ of Lot 20, "south of the gravel road". In 1882 and in 1883 Theo Moore entered in a B&S for 20 acres in the north ½ of Lot 20 with Joseph Cooper.

Historic nineteenth century mapping epicts the gravel road from Owen Sound to Collingwood (Highway 26) and the Northern Railway as early as 1851 (Map 3). Historic topographic mapping indicates the study area was a vacant woodlot prior to its conversion to a hotel lot in the late twentieth century (Map 4).

1.2.5 Historic Plaques

As per Section 1, Standard 1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Earthworks consulted local historical plaques in order to inform archaeological potential and assessment strategies. No local plaques were found which related to the history of the current study area.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of a motel lot with associated driveway and manicured lawn, with a wooded area jutting out to the east (Maps 1 thru 9).

1.3.2 Natural Environment

The study area is situated within a glacial beach strand of the till Simcoe Lowland physiographic region (Map 5) of southern Ontario. This region consists of a series of steep sided, flat-floored valleys which were flooded by Lake Algonquin, and is bordered by beaches and boulder terraces (Chapman and Putnam 1984:176). The surficial geology consists of raised sand beaches of post-Nipissing age (Map 6), and the soil consists of Granby Sand (Map 7), a very dark grey sand or sandy loam over a drab mottled grey glei horizon grading into grey calcareous sand, and is considered part of the Dark Grey Gleisolic Great Soil Group (Gillespie and Richards 1954:59).

The nearest natural water source is Nottawasga Bay at the southern shore of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron is which located approximately 0.33 kilometres north of the study area.

The study area is located within the Barrie Ecodistrict of the Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion, which itself is situated within the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone. This region encompasses 6,311,957 hectares and extends from the shore of Lake Huron to the Ontario-Quebec border with the Barrie ecodistrict consisting of 560,878 hectares (Crins et al 2018:331). The ecodistrict is associated with the Eastern Temperate Deciduous Forest Vegetation Zone with over half being converted to developed land or farmland, the remainder of the landscape consisting of a mix of lowland and upland forests. The tree species are dominantly deciduous forests and include; sugar maple, American beech, northern red oak, American basswood, yellow birch, red maple, white ash, eastern hop-hornbeam, black cherry, white oak and bur oak in dryer soils. In moister soils the tree species include silver maple, American elm, balsam poplar, black ash and green ash. Younger forests consist of paper birch, trembling aspen and large-toothed aspen. Several old growth forests have been documented in the south (Crins et al 2018:333).

> *Characteristic mammals include white-tailed deer, Northern raccoon, striped skunk, and woodchuck. Wetland habitats are used by many species of water birds and shorebirds, including wood duck, great blue heron, and Wilson's snipe. Open upland habitats are used by species such as field sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, and eastern meadowlark. Upland forests support populations of species such as hairy woodpecker, wood thrush, scarlet tanager, and rose-breasted grosbeak. Reptiles and amphibians found in this ecosystem include American bullfrog, northern leopard frog, spring pepper, red-spotted newt, snapping turtle, eastern gartersnake, and common watersnake. Characteristic fish species in the ecoregion include the white sucker, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, rainbow darter, emerald shiner and pearl dace.*
>
> (Crins et al. 2009:49)

1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MHSTCI Archaeological Sites Database was conducted. There were no registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the study area.

1.3.4 Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

In 2008 Archaeological Assessments Ltd. conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Craigleith Community Property, a 63-acre property located directly north of Earthwork's study area on Nottawasaga Bay under PIF #: P013-383-2008. The Stage 1 results determined the section of the 2008 study area that is located adjacent of Earthwork's study retains high potential for archaeological resources and a stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended prior to development (Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2008).

In 2014 New Directions Archaeology Ltd. Conducted a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of a 13.2-kilometre right-of-way corridor of Highway 26 from Collingwood to Thornbury, including the right-of-way adjacent to Earthwork's study area under PIF#:P018-0668-2014. The Stage 1 indicated that sections of New Directions Archaeology's study area retained archaeological potential and recommended a Stage 2 assessment in areas that had not be disturbed by modern infrastructure. The Stage 2 results determined that the right-of-way underwent intensive and extensive disturbance, and no archaeological material was observed within the right-of-way (New Directions Archaeology Ltd. 2016).

The property north of the study area was subject to a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment by Earthworks in 2019 under PIF #s: P321-0043-2019 & P321-0046-2019. The study area was subjected to a Stage 2 test pit survey, with no artifacts recovered (Earthworks 2019).

1.4 Summary

As documented in Section 1.0 the study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of the study area within 300 metres of Georgian Bay suggests the potential for locating Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological material. Additionally, the study area is located adjacent to a historic road identified in historic mapping and suggests the potential for locating Historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The condensed, residential nature of the study area precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on December 16, 2021 under PIF #: P1037-0120-2021, issued to Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (P1037). The weather during the survey was overcast and mild. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 67% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey (Image 10) with the remaining area not assessed due to permanent inundation and evidence of subsurface disturbance from the construction of the motel and associated driveway.

Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart and to within one metre of the standing structure. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 centimetres in diametre and was excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Depth varied between 25 and 30 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All excavated soil was dry and freely screened through the mesh (Image 11). All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a light brown sand topsoil horizon overlaying a dull orange sand subsoil (Image 12). No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey.

The results of the Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Map 8.

3.0 Record of Finds

Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field.

Table 2**: **Information Inventory of Documentary Record

Document	Location	Description
Field Notes	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page of notes
Photographs	Earthworks Office Project File	16 digital photographs
Field Map	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on a 0.66 hectare area located at 209806 Highway 26, part of Lot 20, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Collingwood, Town of Blue Mountain, Grey County, Ontario. The Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted on December 16, 2021.

The Stage 2 archaeological survey did not yield any evidence of archaeological material. As a result, no additional archaeological assessments are required.

5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material, and no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The MHSTCI is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage Sport Tourism and Culture Industries 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 Heritage Sport Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

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

The *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.

7.0 References

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Town of the Blue Mountains

2016 *Town of the Blue Mountains Official Plan*. Available Online <https://www.thebluemountains.ca/document_viewer.cfm?doc=5>

8.0 Images

Image 1: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.

Image 2: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.

Image 3: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.

Image 4: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.

Image 5: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.

Image 6: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.

Image 7: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.

Image 8: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.

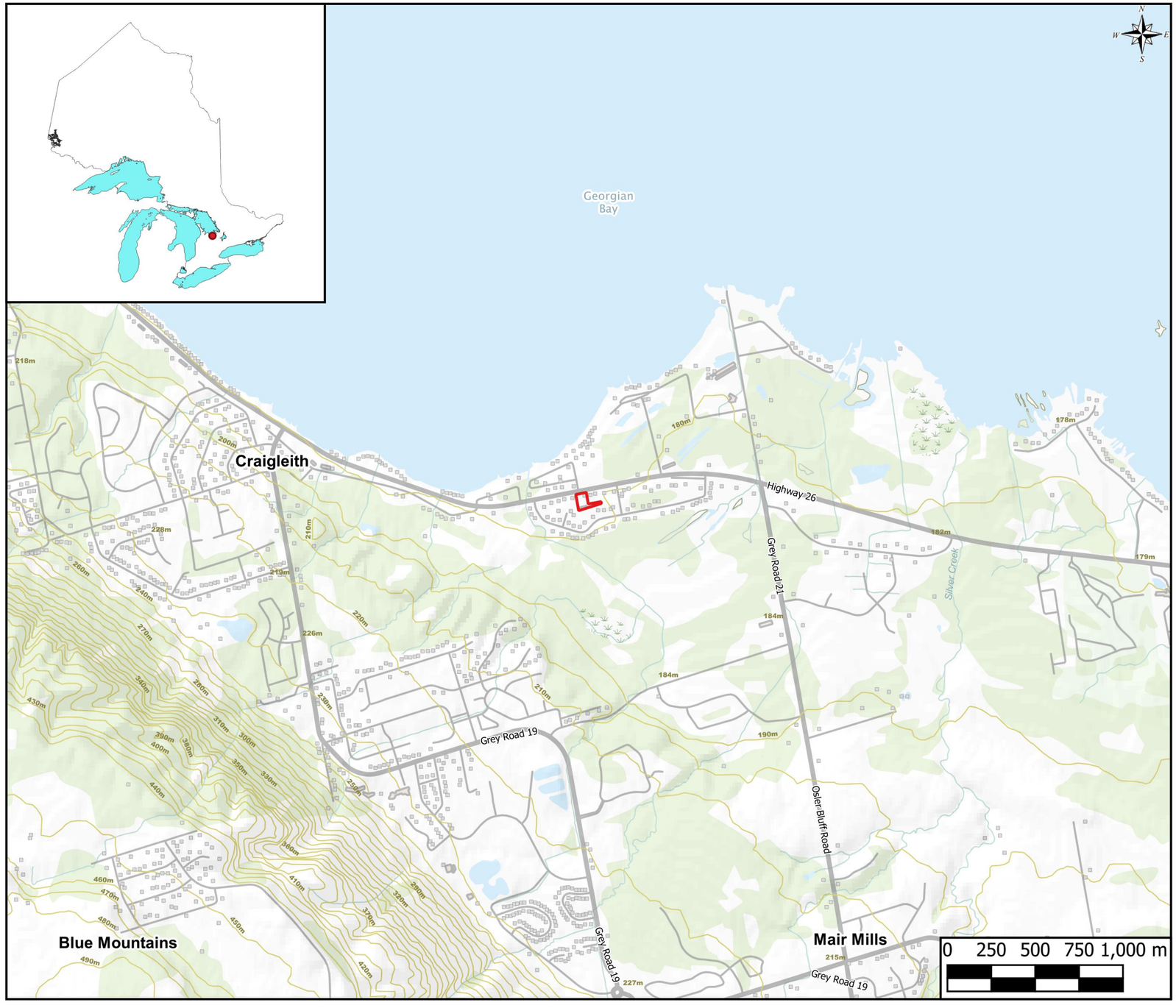
Image 9: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.

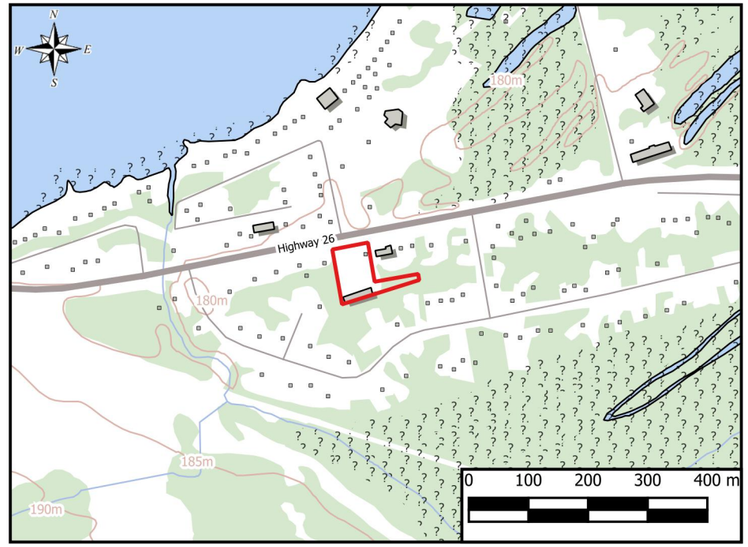
Image 10: Test Pit Survey in Progress. Facing West.

Image 11: Soil Screening Conditions.

Image 12: Open Test Pit showing Subsurface Stratigraphy.

9.0 Maps



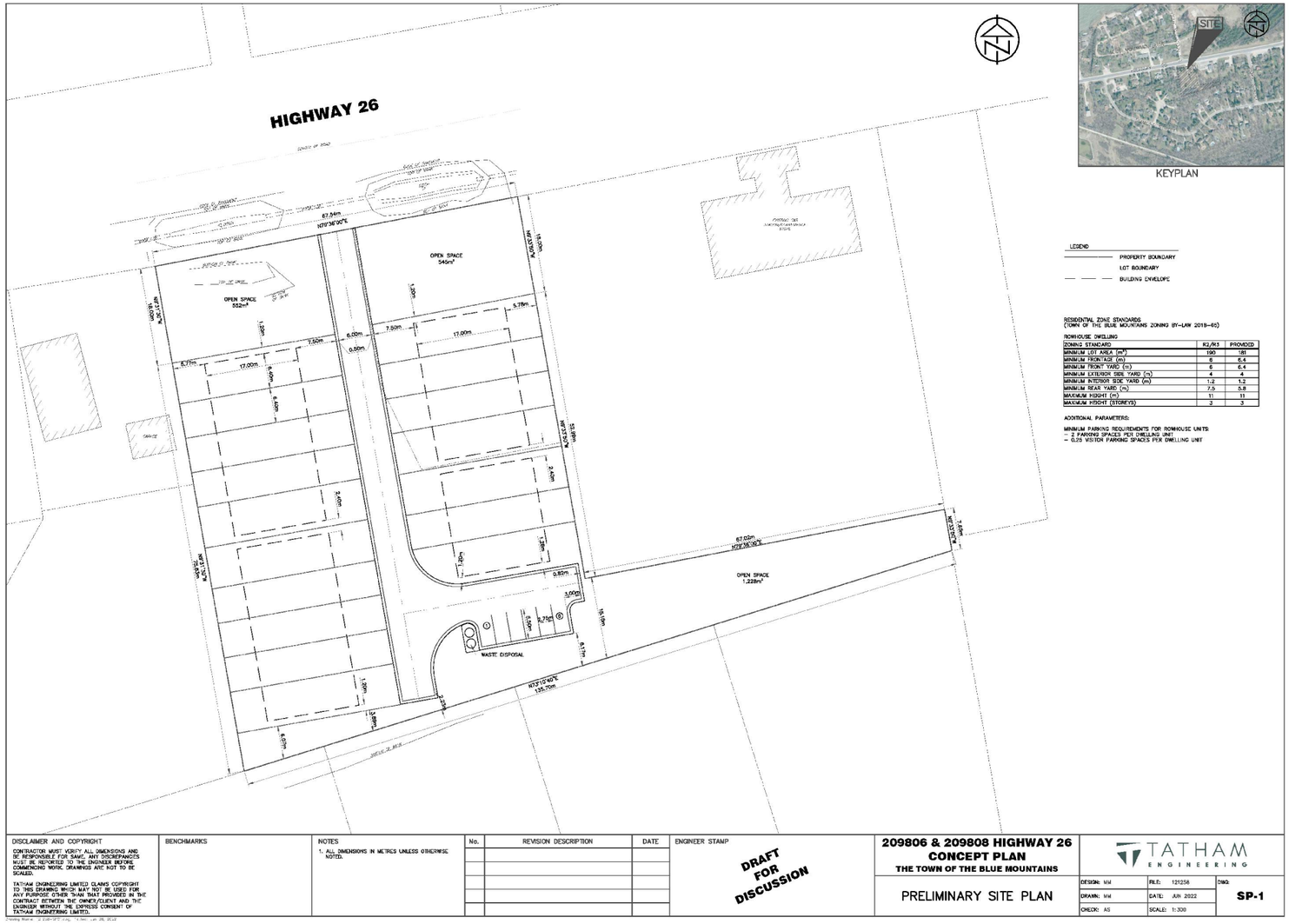


Legend

Study Area

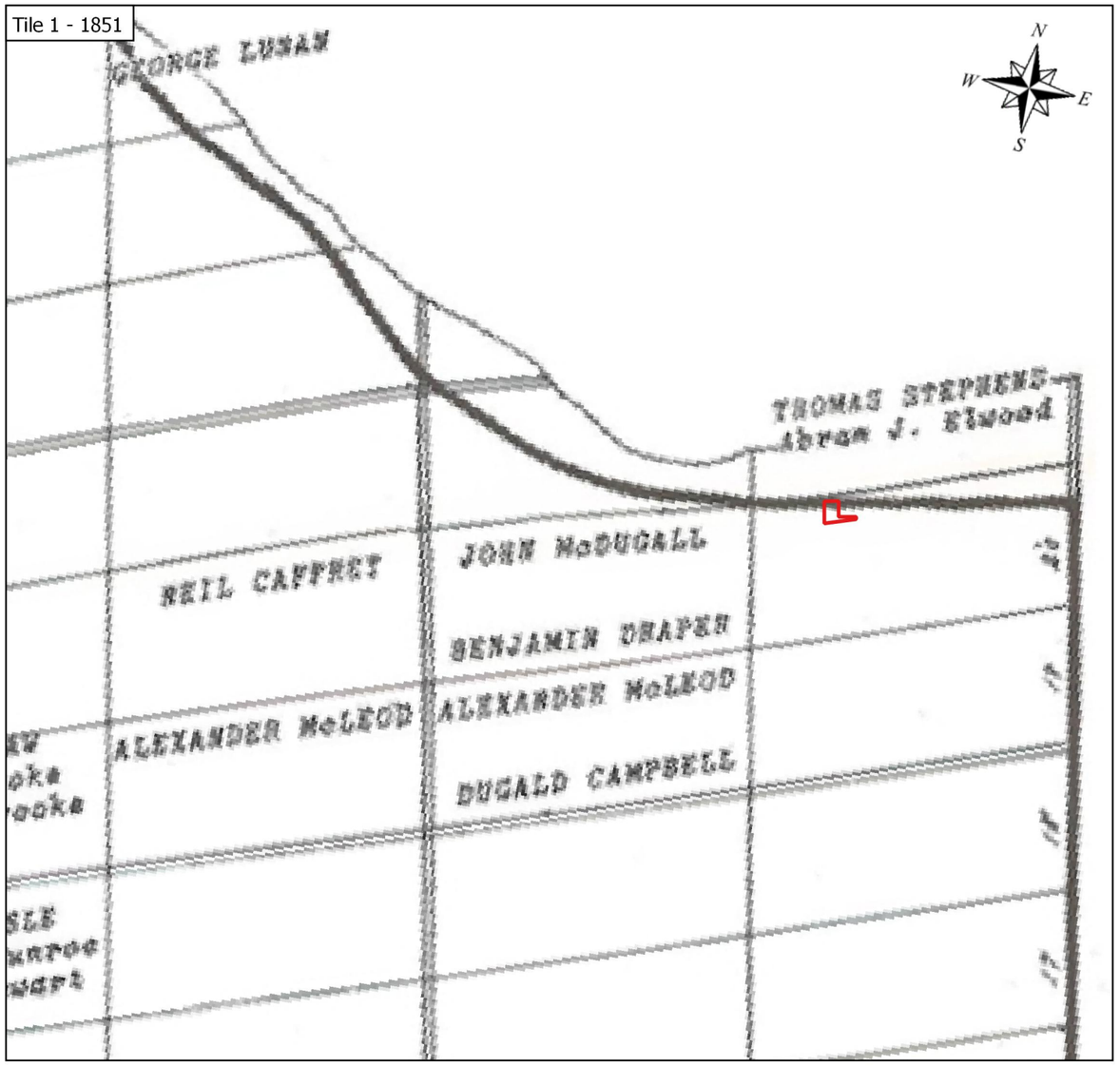
Reference:
Canvec Data. Scale 1:50000
Ontario Basic Mapping. Scale 1:10000
Grey County 2015 Aerial Imagery

Map 1: Regional Map



Map 2: Site Plan

Tile 1 - 1851



Tile 2 - 1872

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Study Area

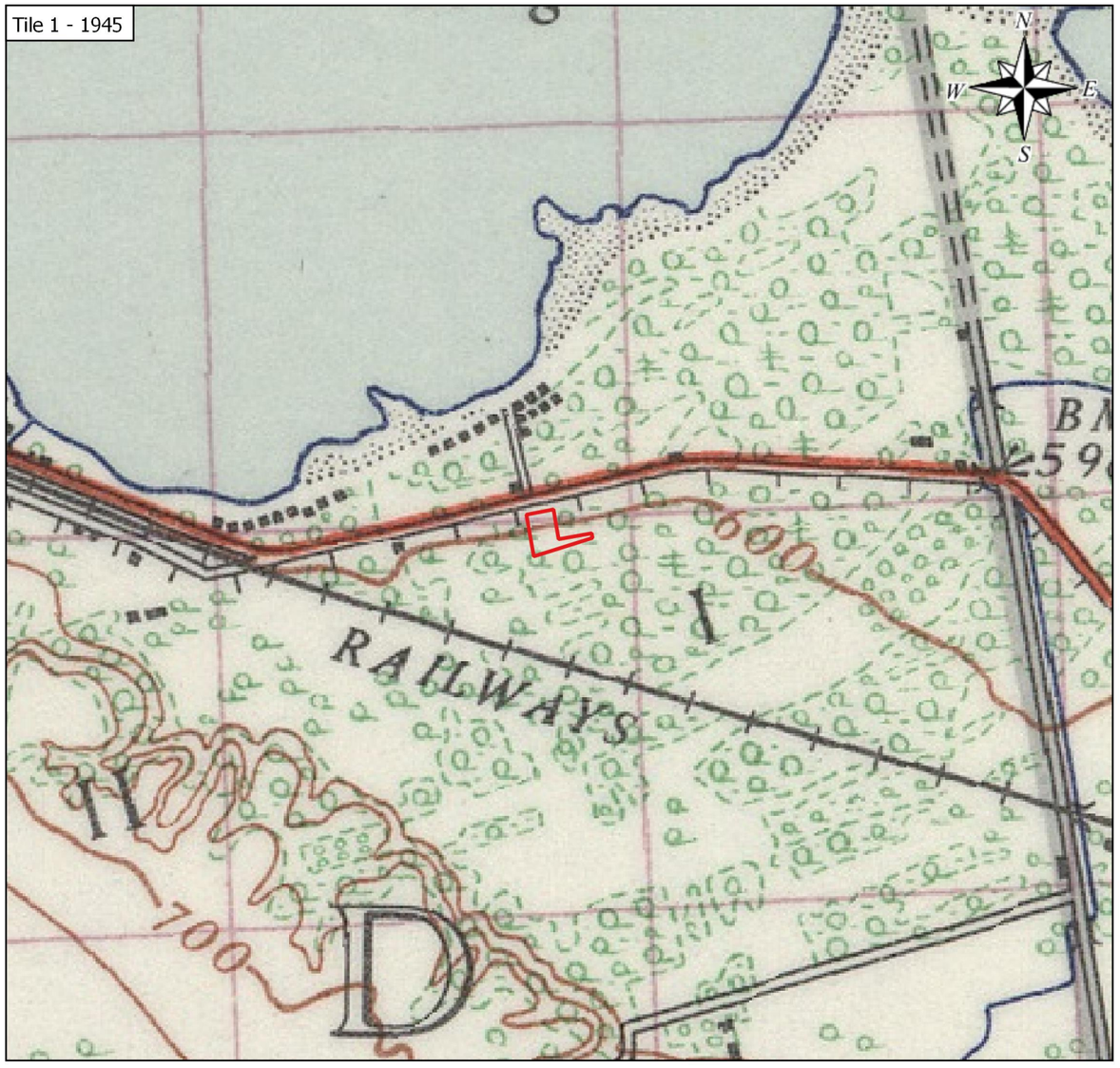
Not to Scale

Tile 1 - Collingwood Township Census of 1851. Prepared from Richard Rorke's notes and original 1834 map by Charles Rankin.

Tile 2 - J. Fleming 1872 Topographical Map of the Township of Collingwood

Map 3: Nineteenth Century Historic Mapping

Tile 1 - 1945



Tile 2 - 1989

Legend

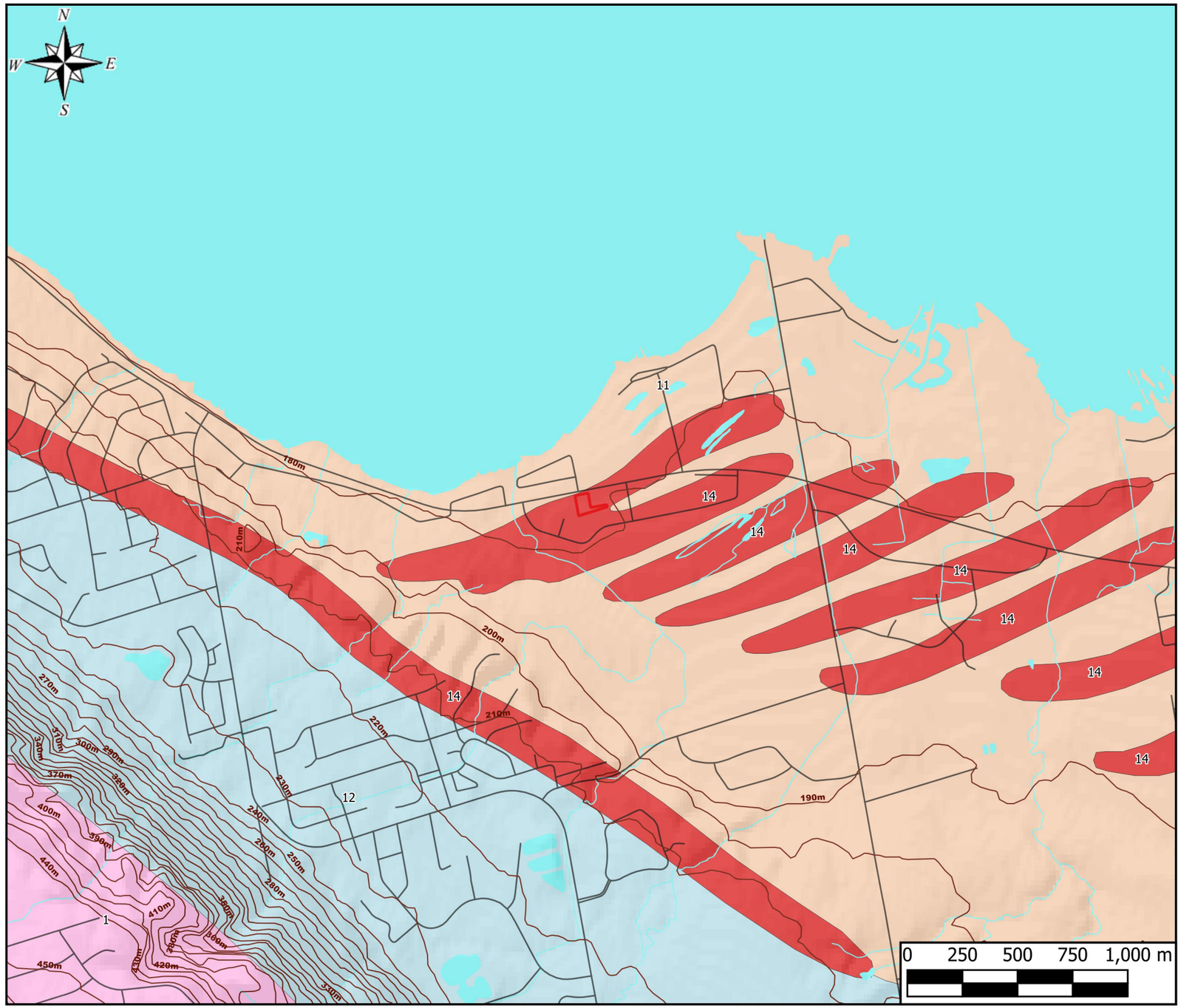
Study Area

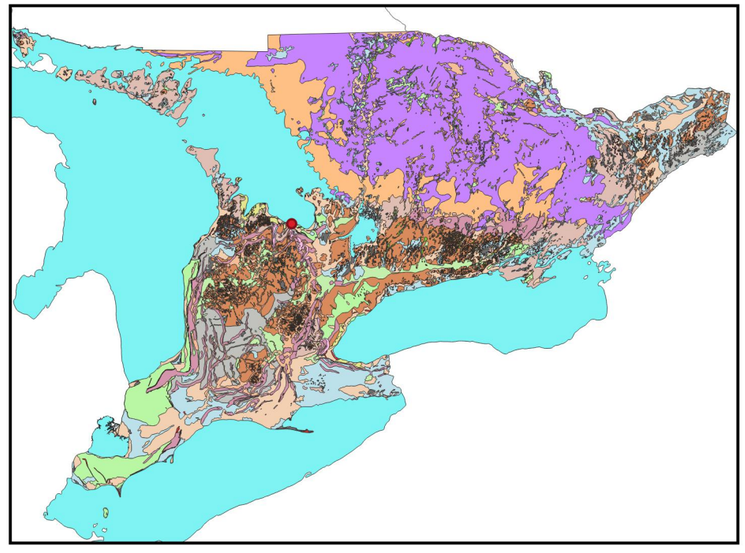
0 250 500 750 1,000 m

Tile 1 - Canada, Department of National Defence. Nottawasaga, Ontario. 1:63,360. Map Sheet 041A09, [ed.1], 1945

Tile 2 - Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources [Natural Resources Canada]. Nottawasaga Bay, Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 41 A/9, [ed.4], 1989.

Map 4: Twentieth Century Topographic Mapping



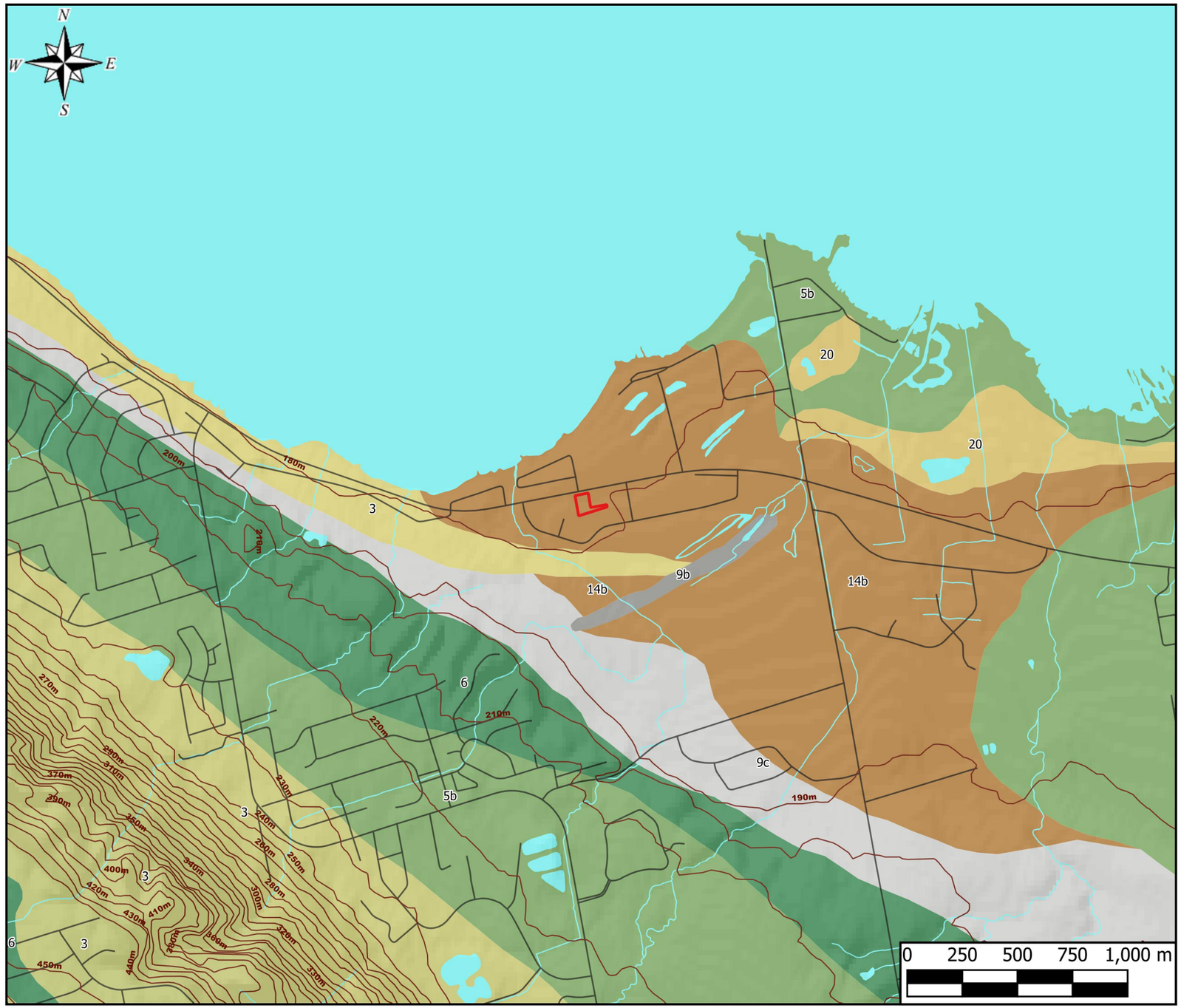


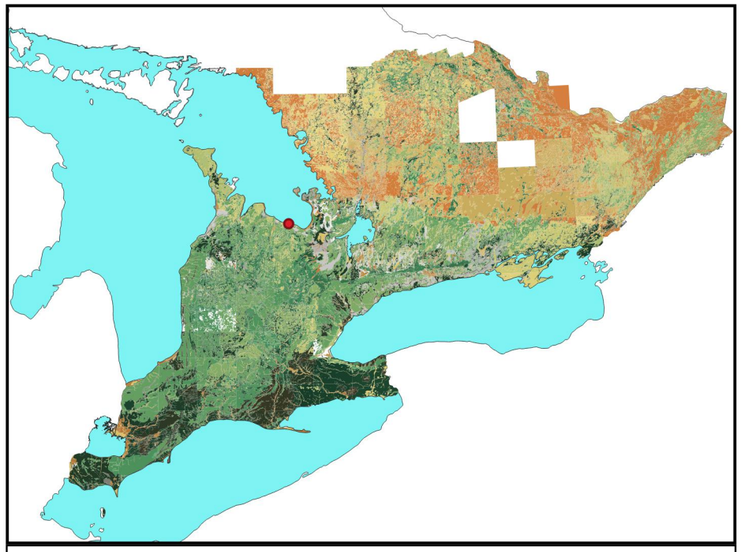
Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 1 - Escarpments
- 11 - Sand Plains
- 12 - Clay Plains
- 14 - Beaches

Base Data:
Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. 2007. Physiography of southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release—Data 228.

Map 5: Physiographic Landforms



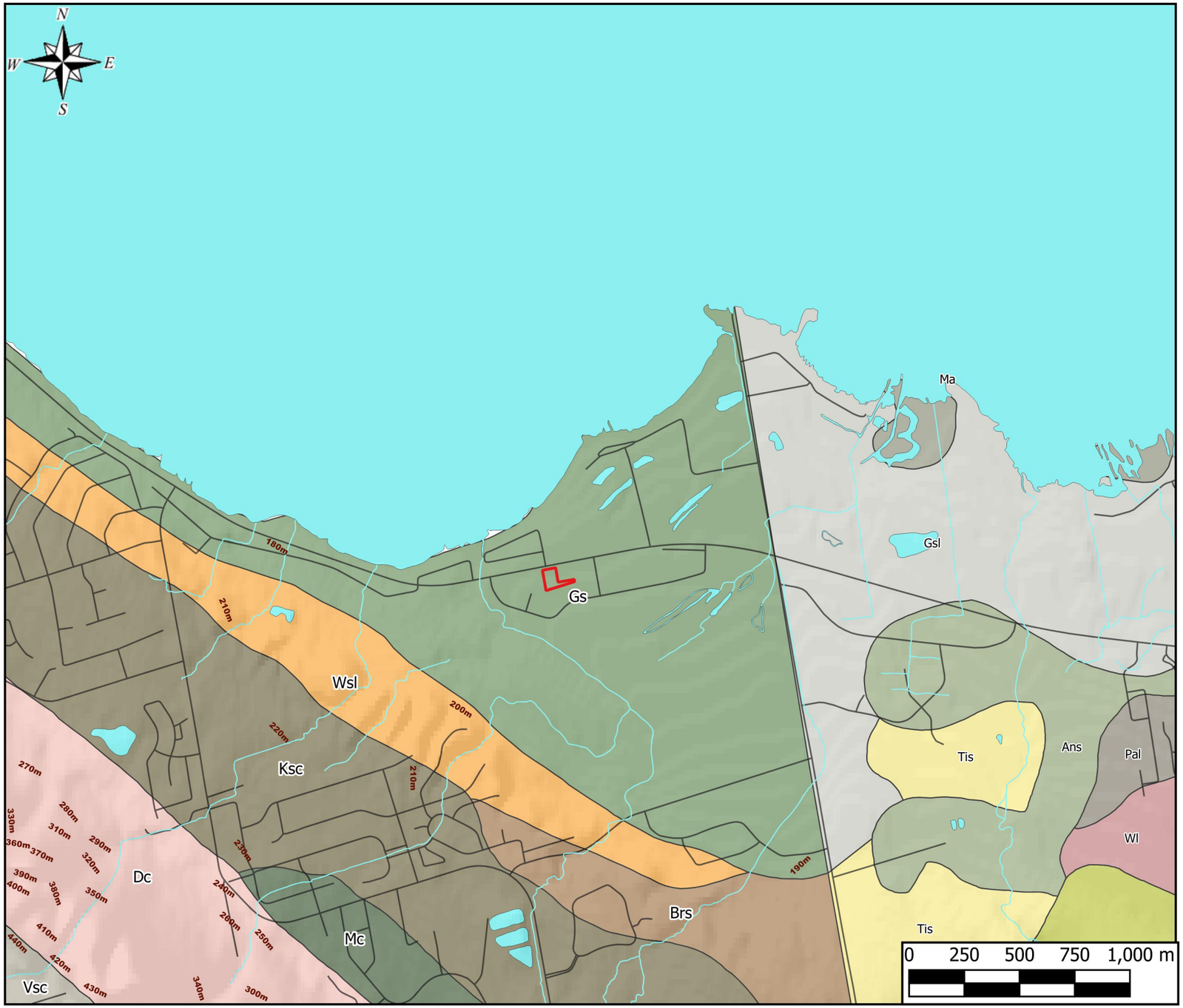


Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 3 - Blue, brown and black shale, dark grey limestone; expos
- 3 - Grey fossiliferous limestone; exposed or thinly drift cove
- 3 - Red and green shale; exposed or thinly drift covered
- 3 - Sandstone, dolostone, shale
- 5b - Sandy silt till; low relief, undulating, subdued by lakewa
- 6 - Gravel and sand
- 6 - Mainly sand
- 9b - Sandy gravel
- 9c - Sand, minor fine gravel
- 14b - Sand, raised beaches of post-Nipissing age
- 20 - Mud, muck, peat; inadequately drained basins, connect

Base Data:
Ontario Geological Survey 2010. Surficial geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release--Data 128-REV ISBN 978-1-4435-2483-4

Map 6: Surficial Geology



Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network

Grey County Soil Survey

- Brs - Brighton Sand
- Dc - Dunedin Clay
- Gs - Granby Sand
- Ksc - Kemble Silty Clay
- Mc - Morley Clay
- Vsc - Vincent Silty Clay Loam
- Wsl - Waterloo Sandy Loam

Simcoe County Soil Survey

- Ans - Alliston Sandy Loam
- Bes - Berrien Sandy Loam
- Gsl - Granby Sandy Loam
- Ma - Marsh
- Pal - Parkhill Loam
- Stsl - Sargent Gravelly Sandy Loam
- Tis - Tioga Loamy Sand
- Wl - Wiarton Loam

Reference:
Soil Map of Grey County. Soil Survey Report No. 17. Scale 1:63,360

Soil Map of Simcoe County. Soil Survey Report No. 29. Scale 1:63,360

Map 7: Regional Soil Map

Legend

- Study Area
- Area Subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Survey at 5 metre intervals
- Area of Permanent Inundation - Not Assessed
- Area of Subsurface Disturbance - Not Assessed
- (#) Photo Location and Direction

Reference:
Grey County 2015 Aerial Imagery

Map 8: Stage 2 Assessment Results