



1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE

LICENSEE INFORMATION:

Contact Information:

Michael B. Henry CD BA FRAI FRSA
Southwestern District Office
553 Dufferin Avenue
London, ON N6B 2A5
Phone: (419) 432-4435
Email: mhenry@amick.ca
www.amick.ca

Licensee:

Ontario Archaeology Licence:

Michael B. Henry CD BA FRAI FRSA
P058

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Corporate Project Number:

2020213

MHSTCI Project Number:

P058-1964-2020

Investigation Type:

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Project Name:

Thornbury

Project Location:

Lots 15-19, Southwest of Huron Street, Part of Lots 16-18, Northeast of King Street, Part of McAuley Street, within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, now Parts 1-7 & 9 of Registered Plan 16R-9726 Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario

Project Designation Number:

Not Currently Available

MHSTCI FILING INFORMATION:

Site Record/Update Form(s):

N/A

Date of Report Filing:

19 December 2020

Type of Report:

ORIGINAL

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2019 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Lots 15-19, Southwest of Huron Street, Part of Lots 16-18, Northeast of King Street, Part of McAuley Street, within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, now Parts 1-7 & 9 of Registered Plan 16R-9726 Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision and a Draft Plan of Condominium and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The study area was initially subject to test pit survey at five-metre intervals, however, disturbed gravel filled test pits increased the test pits to ten-metre intervals. Photographic documentation of the entire property was completed on 16 November 2020. All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was completed by AMICK Consultants Limited on 16 November 2020. As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. The objectives of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment have therefore been met and in accordance with the results of this investigation, the following recommendations were made:

- 1. No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
- 2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*

3. *The proposed undertaking of the property is clear of any archaeological concern;*
4. *No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the study area prior to the acceptance of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the study area have been addressed and that no further archaeological studies are warranted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological reports maintained by MHSTCI.*

3.0 TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE.....	1
2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL.....	5
5.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	5
5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT.....	5
5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT	6
5.2.1 GENERAL HISTORICAL OUTLINE.....	6
5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	7
5.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES.....	10
5.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES.....	11
5.3.4 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION.....	11
5.3.5 SURFACE WATER.....	11
6.0 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STAGE 1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH	12
6.1 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	12
7.0 STAGE 2 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS	13
7.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION FOR STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT	13
7.2 TEST PIT SURVEY.....	13
8.0 RECORD OF FINDS	16
8.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES.....	17
8.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK DOCUMENTATION.....	17
9.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	17
9.1 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	18
10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	18
10.1 STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	18
11.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	20
12.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	21
13.0 MAPS	23

4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED PARTNERS

Michael Henry (MHSTCI Professional Archaeologist Licence #P058)

Marilyn Cornies (MHSTCI Professional Archaeologist Licence #P038)

AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED BUSINESS MANAGER

Melissa Maclean BBA email mmaclean@amick.ca

PROJECT COORDINATOR

Melissa Maclean

PROJECT LICENSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST

Michael Henry (MHSTCI Professional Archaeologist Licence #P058)

PROJECT FIELD DIRECTORS

Katrina Mason (MHSTCI Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #R1226)

PROJECT FIELD ASSISTANTS

Jessica Watson

Alysia Gillham

PROJECT REPORT PREPARATION

Nicole Gavin (MHSTCI Professional Archaeologist Licence #P1288)

PROJECT GRAPHICS

Nicole Gavin (MHSTCI Professional Archaeologist Licence #P1288)

5.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2020 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Lots 15-19, Southwest of Huron Street, Part of Lots 16-18, Northeast of King Street, Part of McAuley Street, within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, now Parts 1-7 & 9 of Registered Plan 16R-9726 Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision and a Draft Plan of Condominium and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by

the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The study area was initially subject to test pit survey at five-metre intervals, however, disturbed gravel filled test pits increased the test pits to ten-metre intervals. Photographic documentation of the entire property was completed on 16 November 2020. All records, documentation, field notes, and photographs related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

A preliminary plan has been submitted together with this report to MHSTCI for review and reproduced within this report as Map 4.

5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

5.2.1 GENERAL HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The Huron, Petun and various Algonkian First Nations resided in this area for an extended period of time prior to any European visitors to the area. The County of Grey was first established in 1852. Before the county was organized, the British referred to the entire area as “The Queen’s Bush”. Until 1852 this area was known for its dangerous travelling conditions for Euro-Canadians. The first townships within Grey County were originally called “Alta” and “Zero” which were quickly renamed Collingwood and St. Vincent respectively. During the colonization of the County, a quickly established network of trails and roads, in an addition to several natural harbours, provided easy access for settlers. However, due to the great distances involved and dangerous traveling conditions, the early settlers of this area relied heavily on First Nations to advise on settlement area selection, crop planting, medicine and survival. From the start of colonization, it was easy to use the numerous natural resources easily available in the area as a means to generate income. Typically, fish, furs, minerals, and forestation were the initial main industries. By 1865 Grey County consisted of 16 Townships, 4 towns and 44 villages or post offices (Grey County 2010).

Originally, area surrounding the Town of The Blue Mountains was generally known as Craigeleith, which means rocky harbour. The first known settler in the area was John Brazier, who would later sell land to the Fleming family. Early settlers included George Lunan and

Sir Sandford Fleming, who settled in the area in 1854 with his parents and brothers and sister. Sir Sandford Fleming would later become one of Canada's most celebrated railway engineers. The Fleming family played a major role in the settlement of Craigeleith, through the establishment of a quarry and furniture factory, and through the donation of land the first school house was built as well as the first gravel road in the township. One of the significant contributions of the Fleming family was the donation of land to the Northern Railway. By 1880, the depot opened its doors and was of the latest architectural designs (Town of Blue Mountains 2010).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment from Topographic Map of the Township of Collingwood, County of Grey, Ontario (Fleming 1872). This map illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1872. The town of Thornbury is depicted with street names; however, individual owners are not named for the actual town centre. The streets that bound the study area are Elgin Street along the eastern boundary, Huron Street along the northern boundary and the North Grey Railway along the southern boundary. This railway extends northwest-southeast; however, the railway is no longer active and has been converted into the Georgian Trail. Beaver River, Mill Pond, and Georgian Bay (Nottawasga Bay) are all illustrated in close proximity to the study area.

Map 3 is a facsimile segment from Thornbury Ontario (Goad 1890). This map illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1890. The town of Thornbury is illustrated in more detail than the 1872 map and depicts the study area within plot 46 Station Grounds. Bounded by Huron Street in the north and Elgin Street on the east, the study area is depicted adjacent to the railway station. The railway has changed from the North Grey Railway in 1872 to the Grand Trunk Railway, North and Northwest Division, in 1890. This railway is no longer active and has been converted to the Georgian Trail. In addition, Mill Pond, Beaver Creek and Georgian Bay (Nottawasga Bay) are all in close proximity to the study area.

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures and other features within properties on these maps were sold by subscription. Property owners paid to include information or details about their properties. While information included within these maps may provide information about the occupation of a property at a specific moment in time when the information was collected, the absence of such information does not necessarily indicate that the property was not occupied.

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) indicates that there is one (1) previously documented site within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this is based on the assumption of the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by

MHSTCI. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

On the basis of information supplied by MHSTCI, no archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the study area. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of previous assessments, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MHSTCI. In addition, it must also be noted that the lack of formerly documented previous assessments does not indicate that no assessments have been conducted.

Data contained in previous archaeological reports in close proximity to the study area that is relevant to Stage 1 Background Study is defined within the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists in Section 7.5.8 Standard 4 as follows:

*“Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area, **as documented by all available reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 m) to those lands.**”*

(MTCS 2011: 126 Emphasis Added)

In accordance with data supplied by MHSTCI for the purposes of completing this study, there are no previous reports detailing, “archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project”, nor do any previous reports document known archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area.

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that the necessity to summarize the results of previous archaeological assessment reports, or to cite MHSTCI File Numbers in references to other archaeological reports, is reserved for reports that are directly relevant to the fieldwork and recommendations for the study area (S & Gs 7.5.7, Standard 2, MTC 2011: 125). This is further refined and elaborated upon in Section 7.5.8, Standards 4 & 5, MTC 2011:

*“4. Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area, as documented by all available **reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50m) to those lands.**”*

*“5. **If previous findings and recommendations are relevant to the current stage of work, provide the following:***

- a. *a brief summary of previous findings and recommendations*
- b. *documentation of any differences in the current work from the previously recommended work*
- c. *rationale for the differences from the previously recommended work”*
(Emphasis Added)

The study area is situated in an area for which there is no archaeological master plan.

It must be further noted that there are two (2) relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or in close proximity to, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant CHVI. The first plaque is located north of the study area, on Bay Street East. The plaque is in remembrance of Charles Rankin (1797-1886) and reads:

This pioneer surveyor was the pathfinder who opened much of this region to settlement. Born in Enniskillen, Ireland, Rankin came to Upper Canada with his family at an early age. He was appointed a deputy provincial surveyor in 1820 and at first worked in the southwestern section of the province. In 1833 he began surveying the Nottawasaga Bay area and settled on some 80 ha of land west of the present town of Thornbury. His more important surveys included; several townships in the present county of Grey; the Garafraxa Colonization Road; the town plot of Sydenham (Owen Sound); the Toronto-Owen Sound Road; the Muskoka Road; and the town plot of Southampton. (Read the Plaque)

The second plaque is also located on Bay Street East, situated northeast of the study area. In remembrance of Major Charles Stuart (1783-1865) the plaque reads:

Son of a British army officer, Stuart was born in Jamaica. After fourteen years service as a commissioned officer in the service of the East India Company, he came to Upper Canada in 1817. Devoutly religious, Stuart found an outlet for his humanitarian zeal in vigorous anti-slavery activity. Although most of his written works are polemical tracts denouncing slavery, his "The Emigrants Guide to Upper Canada" is a useful summary of the progress of areas most suited to settlement. In 1851 he moved to this area where he encouraged the establishment of a small settlement at Lora Bay. On his death in 1865 he was buried at Lora Bay but was later removed to the nearby Thornbury-Clarksburg cemetery.

In addition, archaeological sites data is also used to determine if any archaeological resources had been formerly documented within or in close proximity to the study area and if these same resources might be subject to impacts from the proposed undertaking. This data was also collected in order to establish the relative significance of any resources that might be encountered during the conduct of the present study. For example, the relative rarity of a site can be used to assign an elevated level of significance to a site that is atypical for the immediate vicinity. The requisite archaeological sites data of previously registered

archaeological sites was collected from the Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, MHSTCI and the corporate research library of AMICK Consultants Limited. The Stage 1 Background Research methodology also includes a review of the most detailed available topographic maps, historical settlement maps, archaeological management plans (where applicable) and commemorative plaques or monuments. When previous archaeological research documents lands to be impacted by the proposed undertaking or archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area, the reports documenting this earlier work are reviewed for pertinent information. AMICK Consultants Limited will often modify this basic methodology based on professional judgment to include additional research (such as, local historical works or documents and knowledgeable informants).

5.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MHSTCI. As a result, it was determined that no (0) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-Contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

Table 1 illustrates the chronological development of cultures within southern Ontario prior to the arrival of European cultures to the area at the beginning of the 17th century. This general cultural outline is based on archaeological data and represents a synthesis and summary of research over a long period of time. It is necessarily generalizing and is not necessarily representative of the point of view of all researchers or stakeholders. It is offered here as a rough guideline and as a very broad outline to illustrate the relationships of broad cultural groups and time periods.

TABLE 1 PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Years ago	Period	Southern Ontario
250	Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures
1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000 10000 11000	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures
		(Wright 1972)

5.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MHSTCI. As a result, it was determined that one (1) archaeological site relating directly to Post-Contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

TABLE 2 POST-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
De-Ro	BeFv-21		Euro-Canadian

The study area lies approximately 370 metres south of Beaver River, approximately 200 metres east of Mill Pond and approximately 145 metres west of Nottawasaga Bay (Georgian Bay) which are sources of potable water and a navigable water ways. The distance to water criteria used to establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for Pre-Contact occupation and land use in the area in the past.

5.3.4 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The study area is situated within Beaver Creek physiographic region which is characterized by a multitude of landforms. These include moraines, lake plains, beaches, vertical cliff and valleys. This physiographic region is fairly small and measures approximately 10.5 kilometres wide. The soil within which the study is situated is the sand plains. (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 122-124).

5.3.5 SURFACE WATER

Sources of potable water, access to waterborne transportation routes, and resources associated with watersheds are each considered, both individually and collectively to be the highest criteria for determination of the potential of any location to support extended human activity, land use, or occupation. Accordingly, proximity to water is regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological resource potential. The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a water source are considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 21).

The study area is located approximately 145 metres west of Nottawasaga Bay (Georgian Bay), approximately 200 metres east of Mill Pond and approximately 370 metres south of Beaver River. With the proximity of Nottawasaga Bay (Georgian Bay) and Mill Pond, the undisturbed study area exhibits high archaeological potential.

6.0 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STAGE 1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Lots 15-19, Southwest of Huron Street, Part of Lots 16-18, Northeast of King Street, Part of McAuley Street, within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, now Parts 1-7 & 9 of Registered Plan 16R-9726 Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario was conducted by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Incorporated on 15 January 2013.

At that time, it was determined that no (0) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-Contact habitation/activity or to Post-Contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity (one kilometre) of the study area. The overview of documentary evidence indicated that the study area had features of archaeological potential, including proximity to water sources (Beaver River, Mill Pond, and Nottawasaga Bay (Georgian Bay), a historical transportation route (King Street), the Euro-Canadian settlement of the townplot of Thornbury, and Thornbury's railway station situated within close proximity to the study area.

The property inspection and review of aerial photography established that approximately 20% of the study area was considered to be of low archaeological potential. Development and the railway construction resulted in disturbance within the study area. However, the northern portion of the property, north of the railway, contains grass and trees and could not be confirmed as disturbed by a Stage 1 Property Inspection. Therefore, this area was recommended for further field investigation.

6.1 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study conducted by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Incorporated, a portion of the study area has been identified as a property that exhibits potential to yield archaeological deposits of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). The following recommendations were made:

“1) Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 in Registered Plan 16R-9726, shown on Map 11 as having archaeological potential will require Stage 2 survey. Since these lands are grassed and treed in an urban context (i.e., unploughable) the Stage 2 assessment must consist of a standard test pit survey using a five metre interval, as per the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011). The purpose of this work will be to identify and evaluate any archaeological resources that might be present; and

2) Parts 5, 6 and 9 in Registered Plan 16R-9726, shown on Map 11 as having low archaeological potential, are not recommended for Stage 2 survey. These are areas of modern development and disturbance and therefore should be considered free of archaeological concern.”

7.0 STAGE 2 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

This report confirms that the portion of the study area that was viable to assess was subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment by high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits and when disturbance was encountered, a test pit methodology at a ten-metre interval between test pits was employed. The Stage 2 assessment took place on 16 November 2020.

The fieldwork undertaken as a component of this study was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines (including weather and lighting conditions). Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment and to create the documentation appropriate to this study. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated on Maps 4-6 of this report. The Stage 1 Property Assessment conducted by Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants determined that a select area would require Stage 2 Property Assessment.

It must be noted that AMICK Consultants Limited has been retained to assess lands as specified by the proponent. As such, AMICK Consultants Limited is constrained by the terms of the contract in place at the time of the Archaeological Assessment and can only enter into lands for which AMICK Consultants Limited has received consent from the owner or their agent(s). The proponent has been advised that the area within the planning application must be subject to archaeological assessment and that portions of the planning application may only be excluded if they are of low potential, are not viable to assess, or are subject to planning provisions that would restrict any such areas from any form of ground altering activities.

7.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION FOR STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT

A detailed examination and photo documentation were carried out on the study area in order to document the existing conditions of the study area to facilitate the Stage 2 Property Assessment. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and select features were photographed as a representative sample of each area defined within Maps 4-6. Observations made of conditions within the study area at the time of the inspection were used to inform the requirement for Stage 2 Property Assessment for portions of the study area as well as to aid in the determination of appropriate Stage 2 Property Assessment strategies. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Maps 4-6 of this report.

7.2 TEST PIT SURVEY

In accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, test pit survey is required to be undertaken for those portions of the study area where deep prior disturbance had not occurred prior to assessment or which were accessible to survey. Test pit

survey is only used in areas that cannot be subject to ploughing or cultivation. This report confirms that the conduct of test pit survey within the study area conformed to the following standards:

1. Test pit survey only on terrain where ploughing is not possible or viable, as in the following examples:

a. wooded areas

[The study area does contain wooded areas and was subject to test pit survey at ten-metre intervals due to disturbance. The test pits yielded dark brown sand with rock and gravel]

b. pasture with high rock content

[Not Applicable - The study area does not contain any pastures with high rock content]

c. abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth

[Not Applicable - The study area does not contain any abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth]

d. orchards and vineyards that cannot be strip ploughed (planted in rows 5 m apart or less), gardens, parkland or lawns, any of which will remain in use for several years after the survey

[Not Applicable - The study area does not contain any of the above-mentioned circumstances]

The entire study was subject to test pit survey at 10-metre intervals due to the disturbance of the soil. The property was considered to be completely (100%) disturbed. The berms located around the edge of the property were most likely from the grading of the site, and garbage and gravel were present across the study area.

e. properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged. The presence of such obstacles must be documented in sufficient detail to demonstrate that ploughing or cultivation is not viable.

[Not Applicable - The study area does not contain any existing landscaping]

f. narrow (10 m or less) linear survey corridors (e.g., water or gas pipelines, road widening). This includes situations where there are planned impacts 10 m or less beyond the previously impacted limits on both sides of an existing linear corridor (e.g., two linear survey corridors on either side of an existing roadway). Where at the time of fieldwork the lands within the linear corridor meet the standards as stated under the above section on pedestrian survey land preparation, pedestrian survey must be carried out. Space test pits at maximum intervals of 5 m (400 test pits per hectare) in areas less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.

[Not Applicable – The study area does not contain any linear corridors]

2. *Space test pits at maximum intervals of 5 m (400 test pits per hectare) in areas less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.*
[Initially, test pits were spaced at an interval of 5m between individual test pits, however when disturbance was noted, test pit intervals increased to 10m between individual test pits]
3. *Space test pits at maximum intervals of 10 m (100 test pits per hectare) in areas more than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.*
[Test pits were spaced at an interval of 10m between individual test pits due to disturbance noted in the soil]
4. *Test pit to within 1 m of built structures (both intact and ruins), or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance.*
[No Applicable – there are no structures within the study area]
5. *Ensure that test pits are at least 30 cm in diameter.*
[All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter]
6. *Excavate each test pit, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil and examine the pit for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.*
[All test pits were excavated by hand, however subsoil was not reached due to the imported gravel fill]
7. *Screen soil through mesh no greater than 6 mm.*
[All soil was screened through mesh no greater than 6 mm]
8. *Collect all artifacts according to their associated test pit.*
[Not Applicable - No archaeological resources were encountered]
9. *Backfill all test pits unless instructed not to by the landowner.*
[All test pits were backfilled]

(MTC 2011: 31-32)

“A combination of property inspection and test pitting may be used when initial Stage 2 results determine that all or part of the project area may in fact be disturbed. The Stage 2 survey may then consist of a detailed inspection (equivalent to Stage 1), combined with test pitting.”

1. *If it was not done as part of Stage 1, inspect and document the disturbed areas according to the standards described for Stage 1 property inspections.*
[The entire study area was considered to be disturbed, as confirmed by gravel-filled test pits]

Standard archaeological survey methodologies employed in Ontario for Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment (i.e. pedestrian survey and test pit survey) cannot determine if deeply buried cultural remains are or are not present. The purpose of Stage 2 Property Assessment is not to test for deeply buried deposits. The Standards and Guidelines for Consultants Archaeologists recognize this fact and have a whole separate section covering this specific issue. The only way to determine if deeply buried remains are present is to follow those standards not via a standard Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment.

In most cases, unless there is documentation or evidence to the contrary, areas where grading has exceeded topsoil depth are areas considered to have no or low archaeological potential because in most cases removal of the topsoil will remove archaeological sites. While archaeological sites are popularly thought of as being deeply buried, archaeological sites begin on the surface of the ground and for most of humanity's history involved no substantial excavations or significant landscape alterations. Only with the rise of urbanization and sedentary settlement do sites begin to accumulate depth. This is a result of continuous building and rebuilding over top of earlier settlements. Deep archaeological sites are created by adding to the surface of an area and building the landform up. Deeply buried archaeological deposits are relatively rare outside of urban environments in Ontario and even within urban contexts, this seldom occurs outside of the historic core of the community where redevelopment has occurred since initial settlement.

If an area was not occupied during a period of potential archaeological significance, there is no potential to locate deeply buried significant archaeological resources. There are only a few very rare exceptions related to historical significance that is not tied to the time period of activity or occupation of a site but to certain historical events and/or personalities.

2. *Place Stage 2 test pits throughout the disturbed areas according to professional judgment (and where physically viable) as to confirm that these areas have been completely disturbed.*

[The entire study was subject to test pit survey at 10-metre intervals due to the disturbance of the soil]

(MTC 2011: 38)

The property was considered to be completely (100%) disturbed. The berms located around the edge of the property were most likely from the grading of the site, and garbage and imported gravel fill were present across the study area.

8.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Section 7.8.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 137-138) outlines the requirements of the Record of Finds component of a Stage 2 report:

1. *For all archaeological resources and sites that are identified in Stage 2, provide the following:*
 - a. *a general description of the types of artifacts and features that were identified*
 - b. *a general description of the area within which artifacts and features were identified, including the spatial extent of the area and any relative variations in density*
 - c. *a catalogue and description of all artifacts retained*
 - d. *a description of the artifacts and features left in the field (nature of material, frequency, other notable traits).*
2. *Provide an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field (e.g. photographs, maps, field notes).*
3. *Submit information detailing exact site locations on the property separately from the project report, as specified in section 7.6. Information on exact site locations includes the following:*
 - a. *table of GPS readings for locations of all archaeological sites*
 - b. *maps showing detailed site location information.*

8.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No archaeological resources of any description were encountered anywhere within the study area.

8.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK DOCUMENTATION

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: one sketch map, one page of field notes, and 25 digital photographs.

9.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The study area was initially subject to test pit survey at five-metre intervals, however, disturbed gravel filled test pits increased the test pits to ten-metre intervals. Photographic documentation of the entire property was completed on 16 November 2020. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by

the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

9.1 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Section 7.8.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 138-139) outlines the requirements of the Analysis and Conclusions component of a Stage 2 Property Assessment.

1. *Summarize all finding from the Stage 2 survey, or state that no archaeological sites were identified.*
2. *For each archaeological site, provide the following analysis and conclusions:*
 - a. *A preliminary determination, to the degree possible, of the age and cultural affiliation of any archaeological sites identified.*
 - b. *A comparison against the criteria in Stage 2: Property Assessment to determine whether further assessment is required*
 - c. *A preliminary determination regarding whether any archaeological sites identified in Stage 2 show evidence of a high level cultural heritage value or interest and will thus require Stage 4 mitigation.*

No archaeological sites or resources were found during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Under Section 7.8.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 139) the recommendations to be made as a result of a Stage 2 Property Assessment are described.

- 1) *For each archaeological site, provide a statement of the following:*
 - a. *Borden number or other identifying number*
 - b. *Whether or not it is of further cultural heritage value or interest*
 - c. *Where it is of further cultural heritage value or interest, appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies*
- 2) *Make recommendations only regarding archaeological matters. Recommendations regarding built heritage or cultural heritage landscapes should not be included.*
- 3) *If the Stage 2 survey did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts, recommend that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.*

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
- 2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*
- 3. The proposed undertaking of the property is clear of any archaeological concern.*
- 4. No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the study area prior to the acceptance of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the study area have been addressed and that no further archaeological studies are warranted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological reports maintained by MHSTCI.*

11.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

While not part of the archaeological record, this report must include the following standard advisory statements for the benefit of the proponent and the approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister 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 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 and Culture, 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.*
- b. 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.*
- c. 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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.*
- e. 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 licence.*

12.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

- Chapman, L.J. & D.F. Putnam (1984). *The Physiography of Southern Ontario (Third Edition)*. Ontario Geological Survey, Special Report #2. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.
- Esri. "Topographic" [basemap]. Scale Not Given. "World Topographic Map". November 18, 2020. https://www.gisapplication.lrc.gov.on.ca/matm/Index.html?site=Make_A_Topographic_Map&viewer=MATM&locale=en-US (November 18, 2020).
- Hoffman, D.W & N.R Richards (1955). Ontario Soil Survey Report No. 19: Soils of York County. Ontario Agricultural College & Experimental Farms Service, Guelph.
- Fleming, J. (1872). *Topographic Map of Collingwood, County of Grey Ontario*. Toronto, Ontario.
- Goad, Charles (1890). *Thornbury Ontario October 1890*. Montreal, Canada.
- Goel, Tarun (2013). Road Construction: History and Procedure. Bright Hub Engineering. Retrieved 24 May 2015 from URL: <http://www.brighthubengineering.com/structural-engineering/59665-road-construction-history-and-procedure/>
- Google Earth (Version 6.0.3.2197) [Software]. (2009). Available from <http://www.google.com/earth/index.html>.
- Google Maps. (2012). Available from: <https://www.google.ca/maps/@44.5604954,-80.4476317,1309m/data=!3m1!1e3!5m1!1e4>
- Grey County (2010). History of Grey County. Retrieved 22 September, 2010 from URL: <http://www.grey.ca/government-administration/about-grey/history-of-grey-county/>. Owen Sound, Ontario.
- Kuhlmann, Stacy. (2017). *Types of Soil*. Diagram of Soil Types available from <http://www.tes.com/lessons/AKChU3fbfZKo9g/types-of-soil>.
- Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 1990a, Government of Ontario. (Queen's Printer, Toronto).
- Ontario Heritage Amendment Act, SO 2005, Government of Ontario. (Queen's Printer, Toronto).
- Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (OMCzCR). (1993). *Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines, Stages 1-3 and Reporting Format*. (Queen's Printer for Ontario 1993)
- Ontario Ministry of Culture (MCL). (2005). *Conserving a Future for Our Past: Archaeology, Land Use Planning & Development in Ontario (An Educational Primer and Comprehensive Guide for Non-Specialists)*. (Heritage & Libraries Branch, Heritage Operations Unit: Toronto).

ORIGINAL 19 December 2020 Stage 2 Archaeological Background Study of Lots 15-19, Southwest of Huron Street, Part of Lots 16-18, Northeast of King Street, Part of McAuley Street, within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, now Parts 1-7 & 9 of Registered Plan 16R-9726 Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario (AMICK File #2020119/MHSTCI File #P058-1964-2020)

Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications (MCC) & Ministry of Environment (MOE). (1992). *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments*. (Cultural Programs Branch, Archaeology and Heritage Planning: Toronto).

Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC). (2011). *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist*. (Programs and Services Branch: Culture Programs Unit, Toronto).

Ontario Planning Act, RSO 1990b, Government of Ontario. (Queen's Printer, Toronto).

Patten & Thomsen Limited (2009). *Plan of Survey of Lots 15-19, Southwest of Huron Street and Lots 15-19, Northeast of King Street and Part of McAuley Street, Townplot of Thornbury, Formerly Town of Thornbury, Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey*.

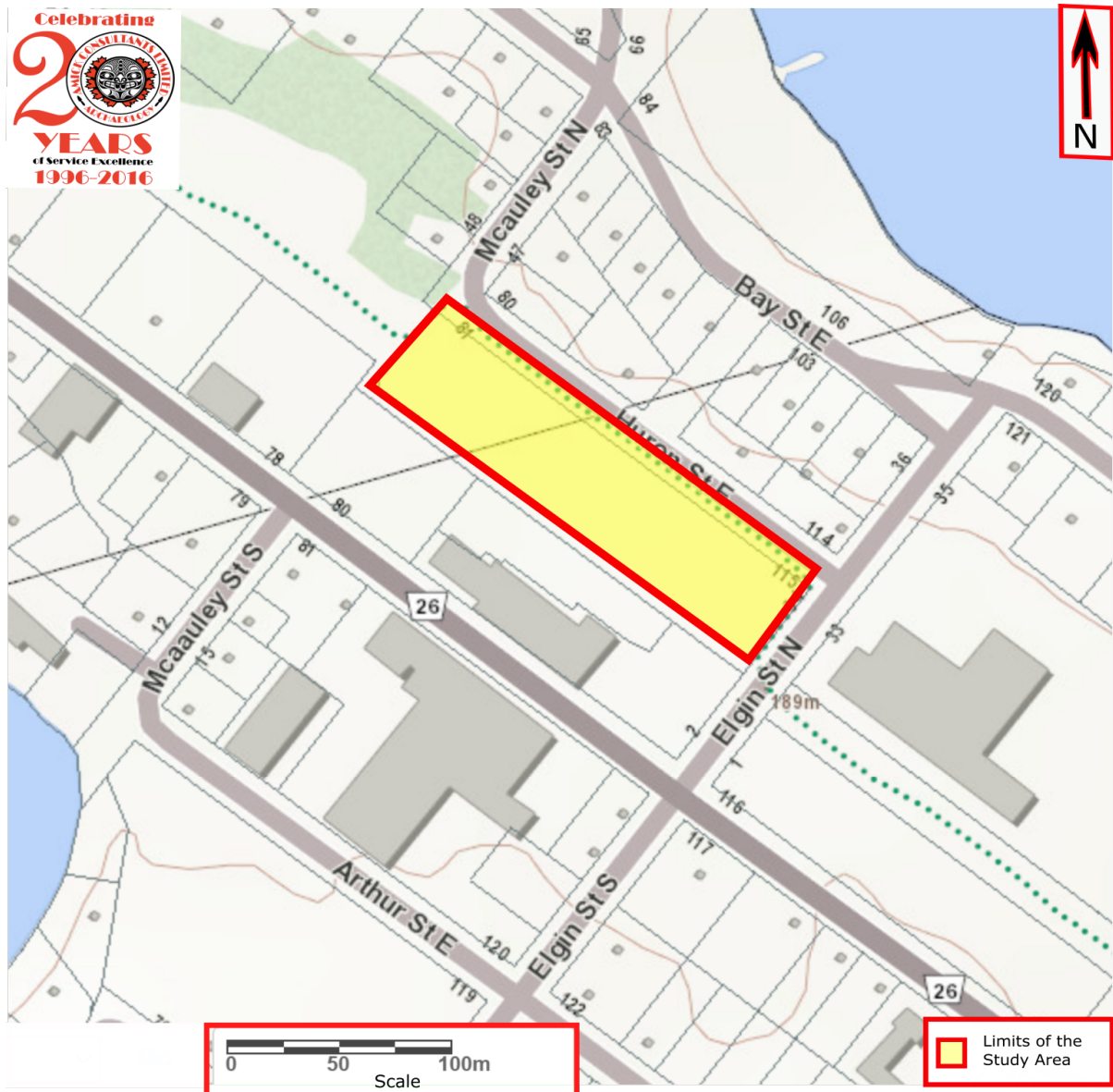
Provincial Policy Statement (2014). Government of Ontario. (Queen's Printer, Toronto).

Town of Blue Mountains (2010). *History of The Depot*. Retrieved 22 September 2010 from URL: <http://www.thebluemountains.ca/craigleith-depot-history.cfm>. Town of Blue Mountains.

(consolidation 2020). The Town of Blue Mountains Comprehensive Zoning By-Law 2018-65. Approved Nov. 2018. Retrieved on 9 July 2020 from URL: https://www.thebluemountains.ca/document_viewer.cfm?doc=549#page=96.

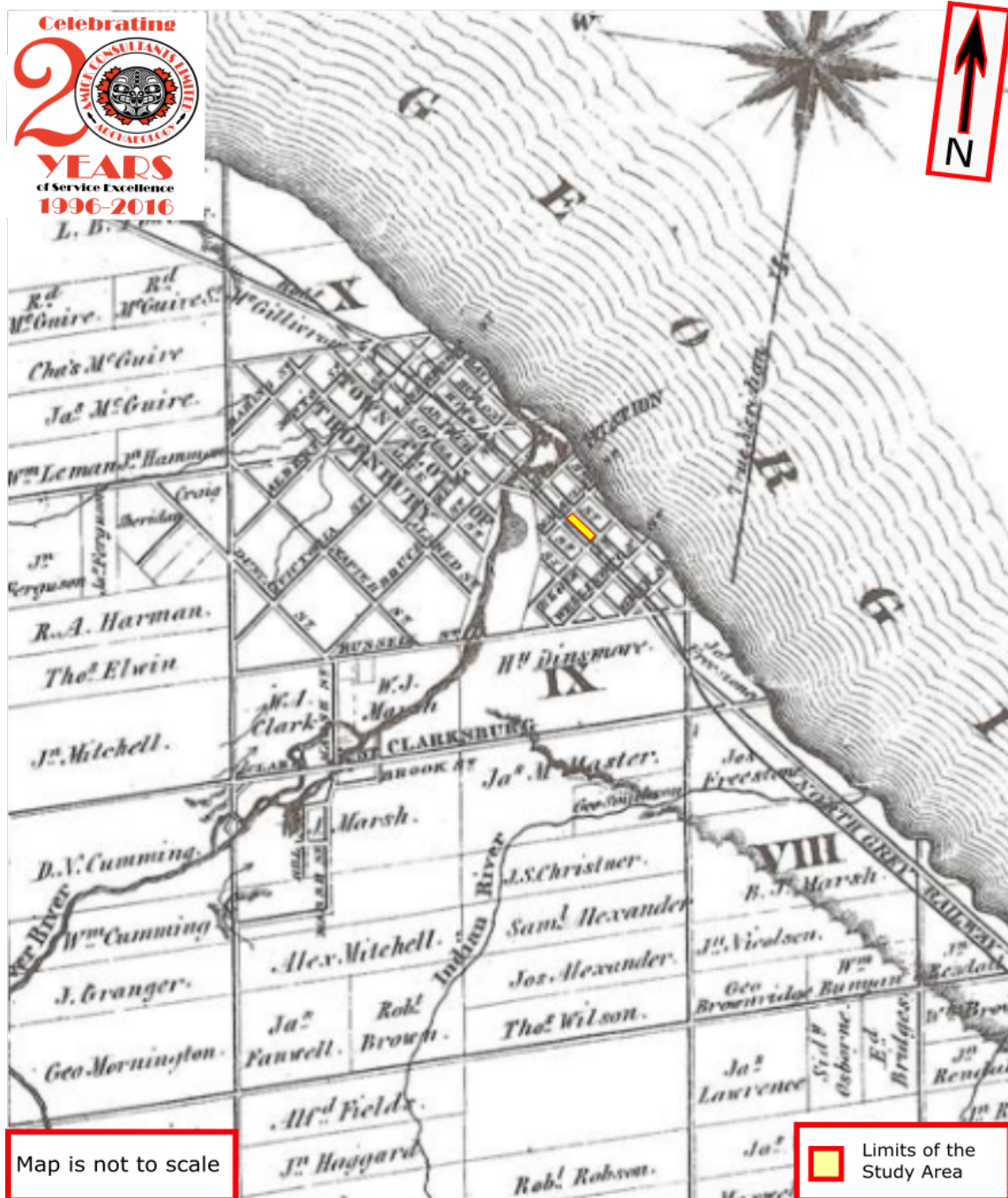
Wright, J.V. (1972). *Ontario Prehistory: an Eleven-thousand-year Archaeological Outline*. Archaeological Survey of Canada. National Museum of Man, Ottawa.

13.0 MAPS



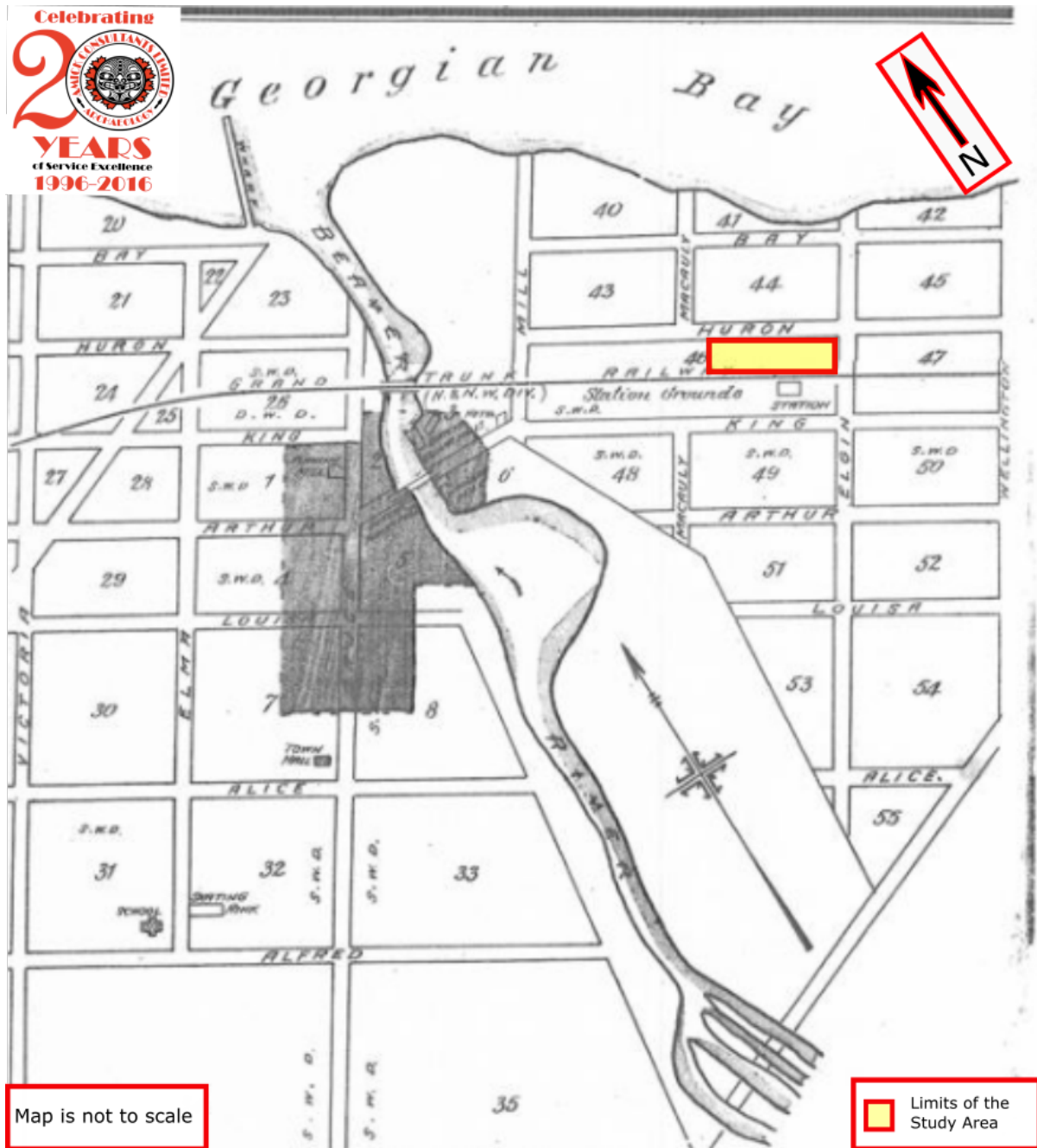
MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2018)

ORIGINAL 19 December 2020 Stage 2 Archaeological Background Study of Lots 15-19, Southwest of Huron Street, Part of Lots 16-18, Northeast of King Street, Part of McAuley Street, within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, now Parts 1-7 & 9 of Registered Plan 16R-9726 Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario (AMICK File #2020119/MHSTCI File #P058-1964-2020)



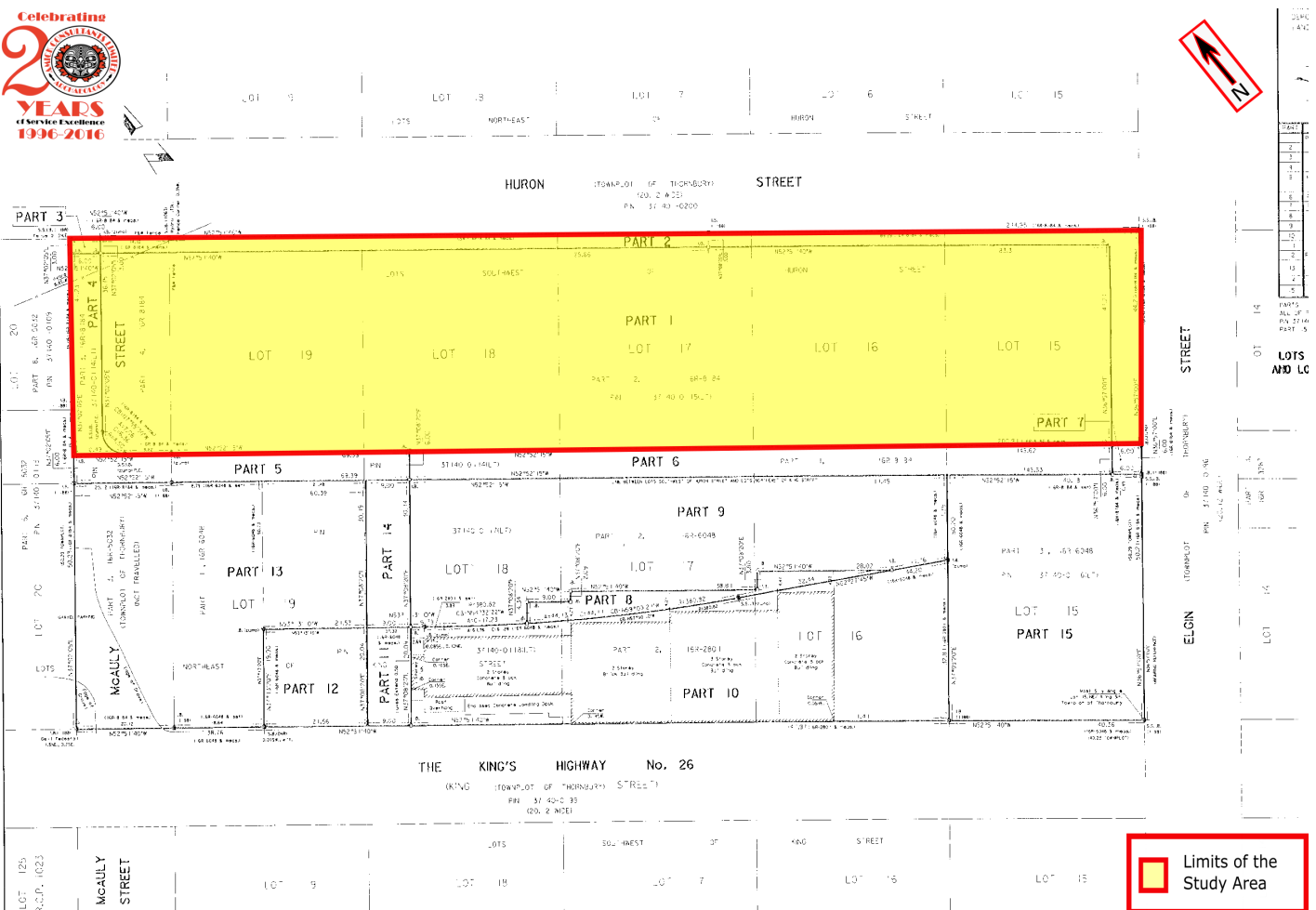
MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF COLLINGWOOD, COUNTY OF GREY ONTARIO (FLEMING, 1872)

ORIGINAL 19 December 2020 Stage 2 Archaeological Background Study of Lots 15-19, Southwest of Huron Street, Part of Lots 16-18, Northeast of King Street, Part of McAuley Street, within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, now Parts 1-7 & 9 of Registered Plan 16R-9726 Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario (AMICK File #2020119/MHSTCI File #P058-1964-2020)



**MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THORNBURY ONTARIO
(GOAD 1890)**

ORIGINAL 19 December 2020 Stage 2 Archaeological Background Study of Lots 15-19, Southwest of Huron Street, Part of Lots 16-18, Northeast of King Street, Part of McAuley Street, within the Township of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, now Parts 1-7 & 9 of Registered Plan 16R-9726 Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario (AMICK File #2020119/MHSTCI File #P058-1964-2020)

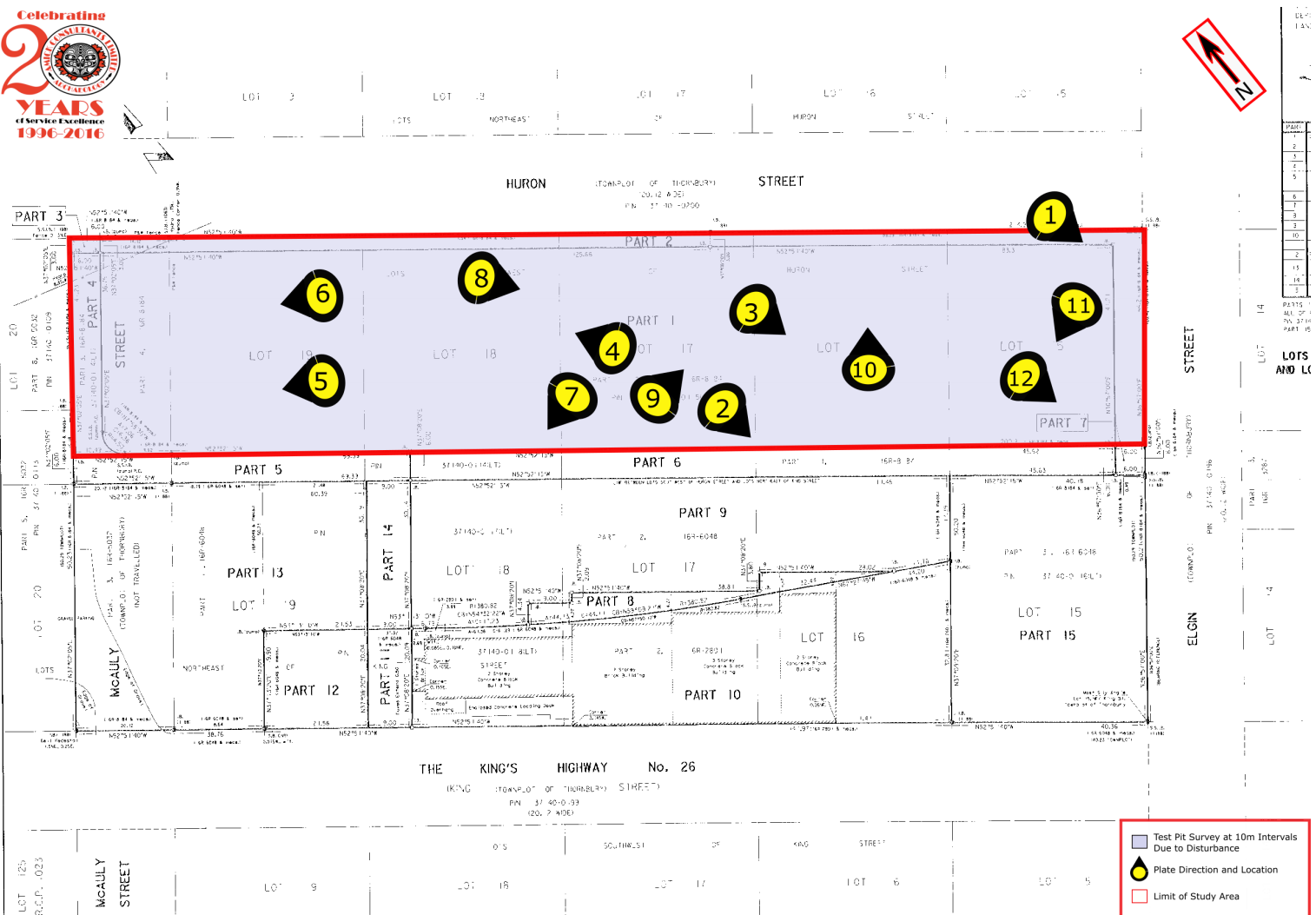


ORIGINAL 19 December 2020 Stage 2 Archaeological Background Study of Lots 15-19, Southwest of Huron Street, Part of Lots 16-18, Northeast of King Street, Part of McAuley Street, within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, now Parts 1-7 & 9 of Registered Plan 16R-9726 Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario (AMICK File #2020119/MHSTCI File #P058-1964-2020)



MAP 5 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE ASSESSED AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2011)

ORIGINAL 19 December 2020 Stage 2 Archaeological Background Study of Lots 15-19, Southwest of Huron Street, Part of Lots 16-18, Northeast of King Street, Part of McAuley Street, within the Township of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, now Parts 1-7 & 9 of Registered Plan 16R-9726 Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario (AMICK File #2020119/MHSTCI File #P058-1964-2020)



MAP 6 DETAILED PLAN OF THE ASSESSED AREA (PATTEN & THOMSEN LIMITED, 2009)

ORIGINAL 19 December 2020 Stage 2 Archaeological Background Study of Lots 15-19, Southwest of Huron Street, Part of Lots 16-18, Northeast of King Street, Part of McAuley Street, within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, now Parts 1-7 & 9 of Registered Plan 16R-9726 Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario (AMICK File #2020119/MHSTCI File #P058-1964-2020)

14.0 IMAGES



IMAGE 1 LOOKING SOUTHEAST AT BERM



IMAGE 2 LOOKING DOWN AT DISTURBANCE



IMAGE 3 LOOKING DOWN AT DISTURBANCE



IMAGE 4 LOOKING WEST AT CONDITIONS



IMAGE 5 LOOKING WEST AT TEST PIT CONDITIONS



IMAGE 6 LOOKING WEST AT STUDY AREA

ORIGINAL 19 December 2020 Stage 2 Archaeological Background Study of Lots 15-19, Southwest of Huron Street, Part of Lots 16-18, Northeast of King Street, Part of McAuley Street, within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, now Parts 1-7 & 9 of Registered Plan 16R-9726 Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario (AMICK File #2020119/MHSTCI File #P058-1964-2020)



IMAGE 7 LOOKING SOUTH AT DISTURBANCE



IMAGE 8 LOOKING EAST AT TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 9 LOOKING NORTH AT DISTURBANCE



IMAGE 10 LOOKING NORTH AT TEST PIT SURVEY



IMAGE 11 LOOKING DOWN AT DISTURBED TEST PIT



IMAGE 12 LOOKING SOUTHEAST AT DISTURBANCE