

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 169
Lakeshore Road in Part of Lot 21, Concession 2,
Formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue
Mountains, Grey County, Ontario**

Submitted to

Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc.

85 Theme Park Drive
Wasaga Beach, Ontario
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and

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture. and Sport

Prepared by

Bluestone Research Inc.

Report Type: Original

Archaeological License Number P344, Derek Lincoln, MA, RPA
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bluestone Research Inc. (Bluestone) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc. (Parkbridge) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for 169 Lakeshore Road. It was conducted to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a purchase of the property. The study area measures approximately 0.8 hectares in size and is located on the North side of Lakeshore Road in Part of Lot 21, Concession 2, Formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 169 Lakeshore Road determined that the study area exhibits high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended. Stage 2 assessments should consist of test pit survey at 5 meter intervals according to section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the information presented herein, issue comment and offer written confirmation of their acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.

Project Personnel

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Project Manager:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Licensed Field Director:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Report Writer:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
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Acknowledgements

Tim Exner	Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc.
Robert Von Bitter	Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport, Archaeological Sites Database Coordinator

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Bluestone Research Inc. (Bluestone) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc. (Parkbridge) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for 169 Lakeshore Road. It was conducted to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a purchase of the property. The study area measures approximately 0.8 hectares in size and is located on the North side of Lakeshore Road in Part of Lot 21, Concession 2, Formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Rob Wagner of Parkbridge.

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCSS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

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

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

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

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately 0.8 hectares of woodlot. The study area is located at 169 Lakeshore Road.

1.2.1 Pre and early Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

Our knowledge of past First Peoples settlement and land use in Grey County is incomplete. Nonetheless, using province-wide (MCCR 1997) and region-specific archaeological data, a generalized cultural chronology for native settlement in the area can be proposed. The following paragraphs provide a basic textual summary of the known general cultural trends and a tabular summary appears in Table 1.

The Paleoindian Period

The first human populations to inhabit Ontario came to the region between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different then they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In the area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleoindian diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleoindian sites are small and ephemeral. They are usually identified by the presence of fluted projectile points and other finely made stone tools.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement within Grey County

Period			Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleoindian	Early		9000 – 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
	Late		8400 – 8000 B.C.	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Archaic	Early		8000 – 6000 B.C.	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
	Middle		6000 – 2500 B.C.	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
	Late		2000 – 1800 B.C.	narrow points	Lamoka
			1800 – 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
			1500 – 1100 B.C.	small points	Crawford Knoll
	Terminal		1100 – 850 B.C.	first true cemeteries	Hind
Woodland	Early		800 – 400 B.C.	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
	Middle		400 B.C. – A.D. 600	thick coiled pottery, notched rims; cord marked	Couture
	Late	Western Basin	A.D. 600 – 900	Wayne ware, vertical cord marked ceramics	Riviere au Vase-Algonquin
			A.D. 900 – 1200	first corn; ceramics with multiple band impressions	Young- Algonquin
			A.D. 1200 – 1400	longhouses; bag shaped pots, ribbed paddle	Springwells-Algonquin
			A.D. 1400-1600	villages with earthworks; Parker Festoon pots	Wolf- Algonquin
Contact		Aboriginal	A.D. 1600 – 1700	early historic native settlements	Neutral Huron, Odawa, Wenro
		Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1700-1760	fur trade, missionization, early military establishments	French
			A.D. 1760-1900	Military establishments, pioneer settlement	British colonials, UELs

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Archaic

The archaeological record of early native life in Southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 10,000 years ago at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Archaic populations are better known than their Paleoindian predecessors, with numerous sites found throughout the area. The characteristic projectile points of early Archaic populations appear similar in some respects to early varieties and are likely a continuation of early trends. Archaic populations continued to rely heavily on game, particularly caribou, but diversified their diet and exploitation patterns with changing environmental conditions. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleoindian subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climate, Archaic populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environs and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of resource abundance. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more abundant than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g. celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g. bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

Woodland Period

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland Period (circa 950 B.C to historic times). The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more permanent in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland Period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas similar to those that define the incipient agricultural or Neolithic period in Europe. The earliest pottery was rather crudely made by the coiling method and house structures were simple enclosures.

Contact Period

The study area lies within the traditional territory of the Tianantate and the Saugeen Ojibway Nation. The Plater-Flemming site, a 17th century Odawa village lies several hundred meters to the west of. The Odawa were an Algonkian-speaking people who occupied portions of the Southern Canadian Shield and the Western and Upper Great Lakes areas (Feest and Feest 1978:772). The Tianantate are better known as the Petun (tobacco people), a name given to them by 17th century French explorers for the large amounts of tobacco they grew.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately 0.8 hectares of woodlot. The study area is located at 169 Lakeshore Road.

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the Niagara Escarpment physiographic region as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984:114-122). The Niagara Escarpment is described by Chapman and Putnam (1984) as being an escarpment that effectively divides Southern Ontario into its eastern and western halves along a roughly north-south aligned axis. The Niagara Escarpment in the area near Craighleith is characterized as being one of the steepest sections of relief, with cliffs and “mountainous terrain” facing northeast towards Georgian Bay (Chapman and Putnam (1984:117).

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. The study area contains a small stream in the west side.

1.3.2 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

To compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered per the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometers east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometers north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is within Borden Block BdHb.

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

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 6 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area (Site Data Search, March 1st 2017; Government Ontario n.d.). Three of these sites were subject to Stage 3 site specific assessments by Bluestone Research in 2016. Two of the sites are the well known Plater-Martin and Plater-Fleming sites. The sixth site, the Goodchild site, lies to the north-east. Table 2 summarizes the registered archaeological sites within one-kilometer of the study area.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometer of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
BdHb-8	P6	campsite	Woodland, Late
BdHb-6	P1	campsite	Woodland, Late
BdHb-7	P2	campsite	Petun
BdHb-3	Goodchild	cemetery	Middle-Late Archaic, Early Woodland
BdHb-2	Plater-Fleming	House, settlement, village	Huron Wendat, Petun
BdHb-1	Plater-Martin	village	Odawa

1.3.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

There has been 2 documented archaeological investigation within 50 meters of the subject property. The first was a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment conducted by Archaeological Services Incorporated in which the 3 sites P1, P2, and P6 mentioned above were identified. The second was the Stage 3 site specific assessment of P1 conducted by Bluestone Research in 2016. A Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts was recommended for the site. The other 2 sites were also assessed by Bluestone Research, although they lie further to the south, more than 50 meters away.

It should be noted that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments carried out within 50 meters of a property, so a complete inventory of assessments on lands adjacent to the subject property cannot be provided.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

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

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS categorizes water sources in the following manner:

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 169 LAKESHORE ROAD

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

The closest primary source of extant potable water is a creek passing through the study area, as well as Georgian Bay 10 meters to the north.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 6 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area, including P1 (BdHb-6) immediately across the road to the south.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The *1880 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Grey* demonstrates that the study area and its environs were occupied by Euro-Canadian settlers by the later 19th century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the study area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high. As the entire study area is deemed to retain archaeological potential, no property inspection was conducted. Accordingly, as per section 1.3.1 of the MTCS' *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 169 Lakeshore Road has determined that the study area exhibits archaeological potential and **a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended** in the form of test pit survey at 5 meter intervals for the entire study area. Figure 4 provides a detailed map depicting areas deemed to retain archaeological potential and which require additional assessment.

2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

A Stage 1 property inspection for 169 Lakeshore Road was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The study area exists within a woodlot adjacent to Georgian Bay and a creek runs through it. No documentation exists suggesting the property has been subject to disturbance. Furthermore the property is in close proximity to 6 archaeological sites, including the immediately adjacent P1 (BdHb-6). Therefore, according to section 1.3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the study area requires a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Stage 2 assessment strategies can be informed by Figure 4 in Section 5 of this report. Stage 2 assessment should consist of test pit survey at 5 meter intervals, according to section 2.1.2 of *the Standards and Guidelines for consultant Archaeologists*.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological field work or stage 1 property inspection was carried out. Currently there are no plans to physically alter the property, and the assessment has been undertaken to inform purchasing options. If plans change to incorporate new areas that were not subject to a Stage 1 background review, these must be assessed prior to any initiation of construction. In keeping with legislative stipulations, any construction and demolition-related impacts (including, for example, machine travel, material storage and stockpiling, earth moving) must be restricted to the areas that were archaeologically assessed and cleared by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport through acceptance of the assessment report into the provincial register.

As the entire Study Area was deemed to retain archaeological potential, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for the entire property. Stage 2 assessment should be undertaken according to strategies laid out in Figure 4 of Section 5 of this report. Stage 2 assessment should consist of Test Pit survey at 5 meter intervals, according to Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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 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 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*, 2012, requires 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.

5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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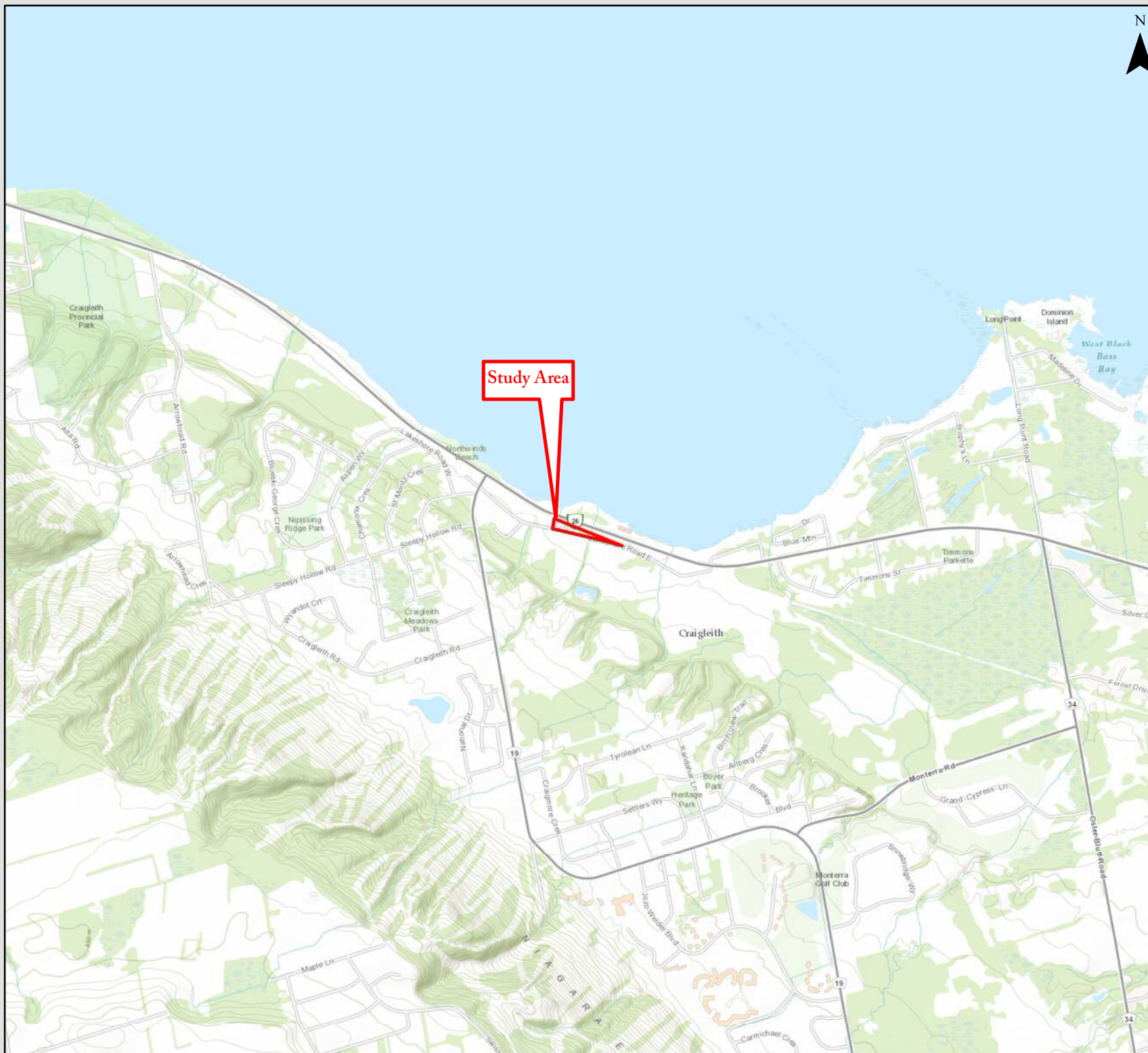
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Maps
March 2017

6.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages.



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Craigleith Triangular Acquisition

Figure 1: Topographic Map of Study Area

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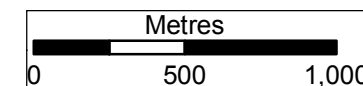
Source: World Topographic Map, Esri

Scale: 1:25,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

-  Local Road
-  Highway
-  Contour Line
-  Wooded Area
-  Water
-  Power Line
-  Study Area





Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Craiglieth Triangular Acquisition

Figure 2: Study Area

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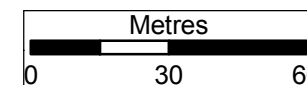
Source: World Imagery Map, Esri

Scale: 1:1,600

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

 Study Area





Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Craiglieth Triangular Acquisition

Figure 4: Portion of the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Grey County, Ont., 1880 - Collingwood Township

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Date: February 2017

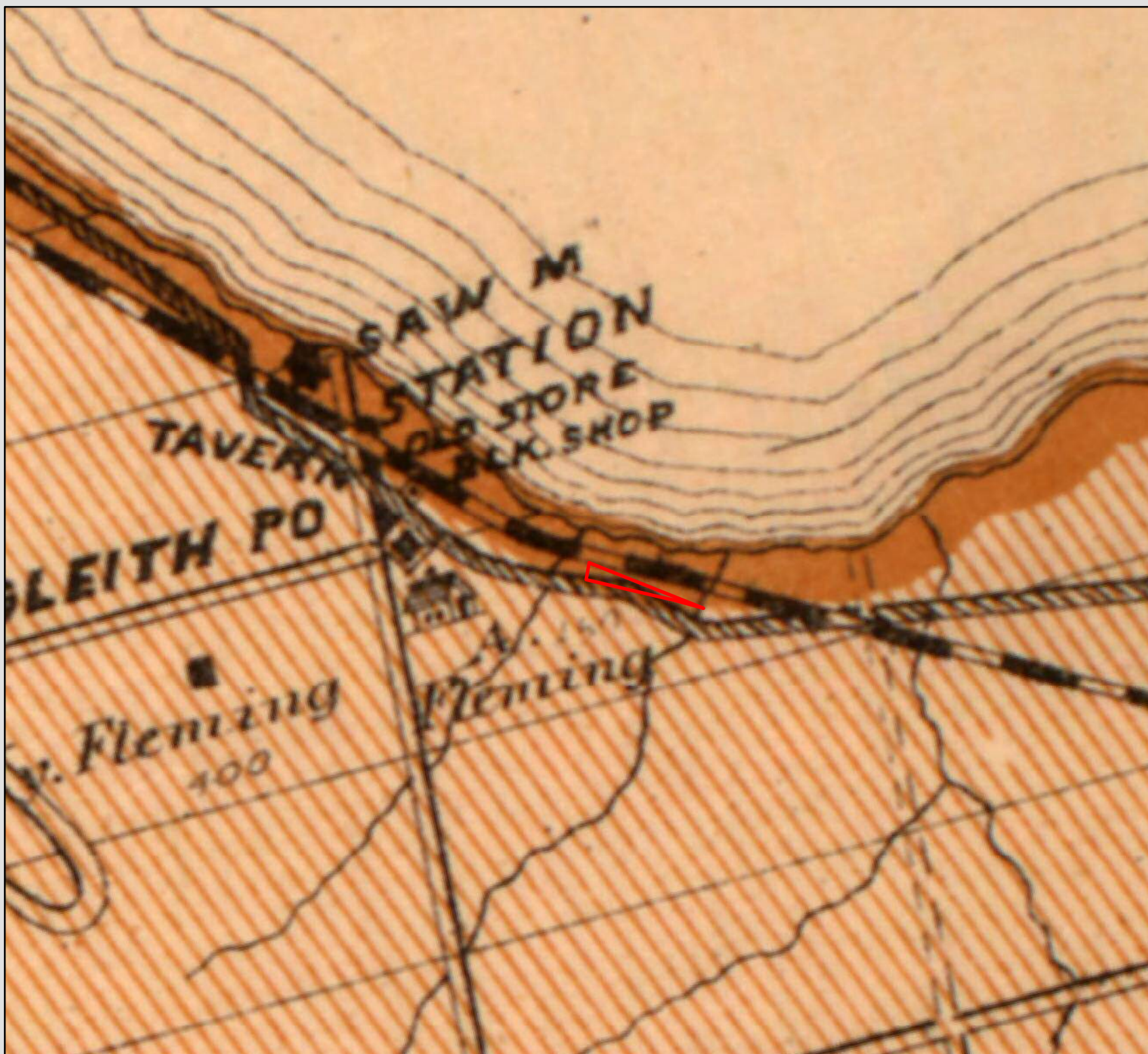
Source: Illustrated Historical Atlas of Grey County, Toronto: H. Belden & Co., 1880

NOT TO SCALE

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

 Study Area





Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Craiglieth Triangular Acquisition

Figure 4: Archaeological Potential Map & Stage 2 Assessment Recommendations

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Date: February 2017

Source: World Imagery Map, Esri

Scale: 1:1,600

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

 Retains Archaeological Potential, Requires Test Pitting at 5m

