1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE

Licensee Information:

Licensee:	Michael B. Henry CD BA
Archaeology Licence:	P058
Contact Information:	Lakelands District Office 380 Talbot Street, P.O. Box 29 Port McNicoll, ON L0K 1R0 Phone: (705) 534-1546 Fax: (705) 534-7855 Email: mhenry@amick.ca www.amick.ca

Project Information:

AMICK Project Number:	11821-P
MTC Project Number:	P058-784-2011
Investigation Type:	Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Project Name:	Trailshead Eden Oak
Project Location:	Part of Lot 20, Concession 2 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of Blue Mountains, County of Grey

Approval Authority Information:

File Designation Number:	Registered Plan 529

Reporting Information:

Site Record/Update Forms:	N/A
Date of Report Filing:	30 September 2011
Type of Report:	ORIGINAL

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2011 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Trailshead Eden Oak, Part of Lot 20, Concession 2 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of Blue Mountains, County of Grey, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Tourism and Culture for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application. 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), and the Ontario Heritage Amendment Act (SO 2005).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological work on September 13, 2011. Those portions of the property that did not consist of previous disturbance or existing structures were subject to reconnaissance, photographic documentation and physical assessment on September 15 and September 16, 2011, consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five metres between individual test pits, high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of two and a half metres between individual test pits and low-intensity test pit survey at an interval of ten metres between individual test pits to confirm disturbance. 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 Tourism and Culture (MTC) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the physical assessment of the study area, a portion of a previously documented and registered Contact Period Petun village site was relocated. A portion of the Plater-Martin Site (BdHb-1) is situated in the southwest corner of the subject property. No alteration of the landscape associated with the proposed development is contemplated for this portion of the subject property. Therefore it is recommended that within the remaining portion of the study area no further archaeological assessment of the property is required. The Plater Martin Site (BdHb-1) will be dedicated to the Town of Blue Mountains and will be zoned an Archeaological Protection Zone, this area including the 20 metre buffer, will be restricted from any landscape alterations (including tree removal) until a Stage 3 and 4 Archaeological Investigation has been conducted.

It is further recommended that the subject property outside the known limits of the Plater-Martin Site (BdHb-1) and outside of a 20 metre wide protective buffer around the known limits of this site, be cleared of archaeological concerns and that development be allowed to proceed.

3.0 TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF MAPS

LIST OF IMAGES

APPENDICIES

4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Consulting Archaeologist
Michael Henry(MTC Professional Archaeologist Licence# P058)
Project Archaeologist
Derek Lincoln (MTC Professional Archaeologist Licence# P344)
Field Assistants
James Bouvier
Ed Strohm
Pete Conrad
Matthew Lincoln
Report Preparation
Sarah MacKinnon (MTC Research Archaeologist Licence # R389)
Michael Henry (MTC Professional Archaeologist Licence# P058)
Draughting
Sarah MacKinnon (MTC Research Archaeologist Licence # R389)
Photography
Derek Lincoln (MTC Professional Archaeologist Licence# P344)

5.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

5.1 Development Context

This report describes the results of the 2011 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Trailshead Eden Oak, Part of Lot 20, Concession 2 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of Blue Mountains, County of Grey, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Tourism and Culture for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application. 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), and the Ontario Heritage Amendment Act (SO 2005).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological work on September 13, 2011. The subject property was subject to reconnaissance, photographic documentation and physical assessment on September 15 and September 16, 2011, consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five metres between individual test pits, high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of two and a half metres between individual test pits and low-intensity test pit survey at an interval of ten metres between individual test pits to confirm disturbance. 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 Tourism and Culture (MTC) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

5.2 Historical Context

As part of the present study, background research was conducted in order to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed project area.

"A Stage 1 background study provides the consulting archaeologist and Ministry report reviewer with information about the known and potential cultural heritage resources within a particular study area, prior to the start of the field assessment."

(OMCzCR 1993)

The evaluation of potential for heritage resources is further elaborated Section 5.3 of the Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments (1992) prepared by the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications (MCC) and the Ontario Ministry of Environment (MOE):

"Generally, lands affected by project development should be classified by the proponent as having high, medium or low potential for the discovery of heritage resources. Since heritage resources are not uniformly distributed across the landscape, not all project areas will exhibit the same likelihood of finding heritage resources. Potential is based on the following geographical and historical factors which may have influenced previous use and settlement of an area:

- *Distance from historic transportation routes.*
- *Distance from sources of water (rivers, lakes, streams, creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, relict creek beds).*
- *Ability of the terrain to accommodate human settlement. This includes topography, soils and access to plant, animal and mineral resources.*
- *Documentation of existing heritage resource sites in the affected area and region. Known resources in the affected area, such as architectural features, cultural landscapes or registered archaeological sites, can be evaluated for possible heritage significance by using the evaluation criteria outlined in Section 5.5 of this guideline.*
- *Historical context of the region encompassing the affected area.*
- *Description of previous land uses of the affected area, including nature and extent of previous development disturbances."*

(MCC & MOE 1992: 6)

The evaluation of potential does not indicate that sites are present within areas affected by proposed development. Evaluation of potential considers the possibility for as yet undocumented sites to be found in areas that have not been subject to systematic archaeological investigation in the past. Potential for archaeological resources is used to determine if physical assessment of a property or portions of a property is required.

> *"Archaeological resources not previously documented may also be present in the affected area. If the alternative areas being considered, or the preferred alternative selected, exhibit either high or medium potential for the discovery of archaeological remains an archaeological assessment will be required."*
>
> (MCC & MOE 1992: 6-7)

> *"The Stage 1 background study (and, where undertaken, property inspection) leads to an evaluation of the property's archaeological potential. If the evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, the next step is a Stage 2 assessment."*
>
> (MTC 2011: 17)

In addition, the collected 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 significance of any resources which might be encountered during the conduct of the present study. The requisite archaeological sites data was collected from the Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, MTC and the corporate research library of AMICK Consultants Limited.

TABLE 1 Cultural Chronology for South-Central Ontario

Period		Group	Date Range	Traits
Palaeo-Indian		Fluted Point	9500-8500 B.C.	Big game hunters.
		Hi-Lo	8500-7500 B.C.	Small nomadic groups.
Archaic	Early		8000-6000 B.C	Hunter-gatherers.
	Middle	Laurentian	6000-200 B.C.	Territorial divisions arise.
	Late	Lamoka	2500-1700 B.C.	Ground stone tools appear.
		Broadpoint	1800-1400 B.C.	
		Crawford Knoll	1500-500 B.C.	
		Glacial Kame	c.a. 1000 B.C.	Elaborate burial practices.
Woodland	Early	Meadowood	1000-400 B.C.	Introduction of pottery.
		Red Ochre	1000-500 B.C.	
	Middle	Point Peninsula	400 B.C.-500 A.D.	Long distance trade.
		Princess Point	500-800 A.D.	Horticulture.
	Late	Pickering	800-1300 A.D.	Villages and agriculture.
		Uren	1300-1350 A.D.	Larger villages.
		Middleport	1300-1400 A.D.	
		Huron	1400-1650 A.D.	Warfare
Historic	Early	Odawa, Ojibwa	1700-1875 A.D.	Social displacement.
	Late	Euro-Canadian	1785 A.D.+	European settlement.

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by MTC indicates that there are three (3) previously documented sites within the study area or within 1 kilometres 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 MTC. In addition, it must also be noted that the 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.

5.2.1 First Nations Occupation

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 MTC. As a result it was determined that three (3) archaeological sites relating directly to First Nations habitation/activity had been formally documented within the immediate vicinity of the study area. The sites are briefly described below:

Table 2 First Nations Sites within 1km

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
Plater-Martin	BdHb-1	Village	Late Woodland, Contact Period, Petun (Tionantate)
Plater-Fleming	BdHb-2	Village	Late Woodland, Contact Period, Petun (Tionantate)
GoodChild	BdHb-3	Burial	Late Woodland, Contact Period, Petun (Tionantate)

In 1987 a report was prepared by Charles Garrad and submitted to the Town of Blue Mountains in which he proposed to establish a park area with the object of preserving a number of natural and cultural heritage features. Included within this report are descriptions of the Plater-Martin (BdHb-1) and Plater Fleming (BdHb-2) Sites. The Plater-Martin Site (BdHb-1) extends into the southwest corner of the subject property.

Of additional concern with respect to First Nations settlement and activity, the distance to water criteria used to establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for First Nations occupation and land use in the area in the past. This consideration establishes archaeological potential within the study area.

Plater-Martin (BdHb-1)

As noted above, the Plater-Martin Site (BdHb-1) is partially included within the southwest corner of the subject property. Charlie Garrad's report provides an extensive description and discussion of the site under the title, 'Site of the Capital Town of the Petun Indians – Ekarenniondi (St. Matthew), ca. 1639-1650':

"The remains of two major Indian towns are on the ridge. The largest and most important is the Plater-Martin BdHb-1 Archaeological Site on Lot 20. This was the last location of the town of EKARENNIONDI, the principal town of the Petun Indian confederacy. The Jesuits called it ST. MATTHEW, headquarters of the mission of St. Matthias to the Deer Nation, the principal nation of the Petun Indian confederacy. At the time of Champlain's tour of the Petun area in 1616, the town was in another location but moved to this site sometime between 1616 and 1639. It can be certain that many of the town's residents had met Samuel de Champlain.

"The Jesuit Fathers CHARLES GARNIER and ISAAC JOGUES, who were later martyred, first recorded and named the town in 1639. In 1640, Garnier returned with Father PIERRE PIJART, and again in 1646 with Father LEONARD GARREAU. Garnier moved to ETHARITA but periodically visited Garreau at Ekarenniondi through 1647 and 1648. In 1649, Father ADRIEN GRESLON arrived.

"There are many mentions of the town in the Jesuit records of the time published as the 'Jesuit Relations'. The entire Chapter V of volume 35 is devoted to the Mission of Saint Matthias. Archaeological evidence has been found of a Jesuit, a soldier, and of the intense involvement of the town's inhabitants with the French fur trade. It was the first French settlement in the future Collingwood Township when it was still part of New France. The first Christian Church in the Township was built there, the below-ground remains of which might still be archaeologically evident.

"Among the events the Jesuits recorded as taking place in the twon was an international Indian tribal conference to determine how to expel the French from North America. A direct outcome of the conference was the death of Father NOEL CHABANEL. Chabanel was stationed with Garnier at ETHARITA but visited EKARENNIONDI on his way to Ste. Marie II on Christian Island. He was last seen leaving the town on the morning of December 7, 1649. He was followed and killed at the Nottawasaga River by one of the town's residents, LOUIS HONARENNHAX, apparently a delegate at the conference who was frustrated by its lack of resolve. Chabanel was subsequently canonized.

"Another outcome of this conference recorded in the 'Jesuit Relations' was the condemnation to death of the resident Fathers, Garreau and Greslon. A 'throng' gathered at the gate expressly to kill the Fathers as they entered the town, but miraculously they were allowed to pass through unharmed. The gate where this incident occurred might well be located archaeologically.

"While it is recorded that in March 1649 the people of the Huron Bear Nation town of Ossossone, with Father JOSEPH MARIE CHAUMONOT, fled across the ice of Nottawasaga Bay to the Petun, the record is silent concerning the towns which gave them refuge and of a significant event which occurred as a result. Archaeological evidence indicates that this town was one of two which hosted the refugees, and that these included the adopted WENROHONERON (Moss-Backed Turtle People). When the majority of the Ossossone people left to join other Hurons on Christian Island on

May 1st., 1649, the Turtle Clan of the Bear Nation and their Wenrohoneron adoptees remained to form a Turtle Nation added to the Petun Deer and Wolf, the whole to become known in later history as WYANDOT. When the Wyandot flourished in the Detroit Valley a century later, the tripartite Deer-Wolf-Turtle division was still maintained. Thus, this site is the genesis of homeland of the Wyandot Nation and sacred to their modern descendants, the Wyandot tribe of Oklahoma.

"Father Charles Garnier was residing at the town of ETHARITA where he was killed during the Iroquois attack on Decemeber 7th, 1649. On learning the sad news, Fathers Garreau and Greslon from EKARENNIONDI went to the destroyed town, and found and buried the remains of the slain priest.

"The Jesuit establishment at Quebec today possesses a human bone revered as being from Father Garnier's body. If so, the body must have been exhumed later by the fathers from EKARENNIONDI for transport with them to Quebec in 1650.

"After the departure of Chaumonot and the deaths of Chabanel and Garnier, the only two missionaries left in the entire Petun district were Garreau and Greslon, both at EKARENNIONDI. Their recall in 1650 to Ste. Marie II, and subsequently Quebec, terminated all missionary activity on Craigleith Heritage Ridge, and closed the era of New France in the Petun area.

"Human remains have been found on the site and undoubtedly there are more present. It is probable that ONDITACHIE lived, and possibly died, there. He was the Petun shaman described by Jean de Brebeuf in 1636 as able to control the weather. It can more certainly be deduced that the principal Petun Chief whose title, SASTARETSE, is first mentioned by Father Rene Menard in 1660, lived there before the dispersal of 1650.

"The drama of the clash of diverse cultures and beliefs, unique to the human species, was played out at this town more than in any other in the area. Here, two cultural traditions and two religions confronted each other.

"Although absent from the written record, the agony of decision to leave Ontario in 1650 must have been intense. The sad history of the Hurons to the east after their decision to abandon their towns and seek refuge on Christian Island and subsequently in Quebec is recorded in the 'Jesuit Relations', but the corresponding torturous debate and decisions among the Petun-Wyandot are not. Nevertheless, as the capital town and seat of the Head Chief, it surely was at Ekarenniondi that the decision was made to abandon Ontario and to move west with the Ottawa rather than east with the Hurons. This decision created a place for the Wyandot in the subsequent history of North America. The Sastaretse alive in 1701 when the French/Indian peace treaty was negotiated with the Iroquois that allowed Cadillac's settlement at Detroit (where he was joined by the Wyandot), may have been the one who lived at Ekarenniondi, or his immediate successor. The last legitimate holder of the title was signatory to the surrender of south-western Ontario for Loyalist

> *settlement in 1795 (McKee Treaty). Thus the Plater-Martin BdHb-1 site is linked by continuous and traceable Indian descent to the process by which Ontario evolved."* (Garrad 1987: 2-6)

Plater-Fleming (BdHb-2)

The Plater-Fleming Site (BdHb-2) is another Petun village site in close proximity to the subject property. No portion of this significant archaeological resource is contained within the subject property. The following passage from Charlie Garrad's 1987 report is included as the site is undoubtedly related and contemporaneous to the above-described Plater-Martin Site (BdHb-1) and is offered as further historical context.

In a recent paper, entitled, "Paired Villages: Continuity and Variability among the Petun, Charlie Garrad suggests that the Petun organization of settlement includes paired sets of villages, each with its own particular socio-political functions in that society (see Garrad 2011). This hypothesis suggests that the proper analysis and interpretation of either village would be incomplete without due consideration of its opposite member in the system.

The passage describing this settlement is entitled, 'Site of a Petun and Ottawa Town – St. Simon and St. Jude, ca. 1639-1650':

> *"A second and contemporary town lies a quarter mile (.4 km) distant from EKARENNIONDI along the ridge on Lot 21. It is registered as the Plater-Fleming BdHb-2 Archaeolgical Site. Its native name is not recorded, but the Jesuits named it for St. Simon and St. Jude. It belonged to the Mission of St. Matthias. It controlled the pathway from the larger town to the lake and served as an outlying suburb where visitors were accommodated. The principal regular visitors were the Ottawa peoples.*
>
> *"Fathers CHARLES GARNIER, ISAAC JOGUES, PIERRE PIJART, JOSEPH MARIE CHAUMONOT< LEONARD GARREAU and ADRIEN GRESLON all visited this town. Chaumonot may have lived there with his Huron refugees from Ossossone during their stay in 1649.*
>
> *"The 'Jesuit Relations' report that a 'small Chapel' with belfry was erected in an unidentified town belonging to the St. Matthias Mission other that St. Matthew. It was destroyed by traditional people opposed to the new faith it symbolised. This town is most pronbably the one where the Chapel was built and destroyed. There is the possibility of confirming it archaeologically.*
>
> *"To date, archaeology on the site has revealed the town shared much of the trauma of its larger neighbour. Ossossone refugees also lived there. They and all other arrivals on Craigleith beach necessarily passed through this town to travel to the inland villages. Evidence of seasonally visiting transient people, believed to be the Ottawa, has been found. Also indicated is the performance of shamanistic bear rituals, corresponding with identical evidence reported by New York State Archaeologist W. A. Ritchie. Tools made of modified remi of the black bear, first*

> *reported on this site, now have known counterparts in Wisconsi, Michigan, and on Manitoulin Island. Thus this site has much to tell about the former seasonal rounds of the upper Great Lakes Ottawa peoples, who now reside mainly on Manitoulin Island, and partly on a number of smaller reserves in Ontario and in Oklahoma with the Wyandot.*
>
> *"Human remains have been found on the site, and it can be assumed there are more graves present."* (Garrad 1987: 6-7)

5.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement

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 MTC. As a result it was determined that no (0) archaeological site relating directly to Euro-Canadian habitation/activity has been formally documented within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

However, within the Archaeological Site Record for the Plater-Flemming Site (BdHb-2) there are notes regarding nearby very significant historic archaeological resources. Strictly speaking these historic archaeological resources are not situated within the village site and should be investigated and reported independently. They should then be registered as distinct archaeological sites. The following not is taken directly from the Archaeological Sites Database entry for the Plater-Fleming Site (BdHb-2):

> *"Olebaum, a developer, has demolished barns. Site considered endangered. (Garrard, 1985). Site is interpreted to include house standing on property, circa 1854, Fleming family, following acquisition of property by Sandford Flemming in his father's name as well as the first settler's log cabin and barn, circa 1839 (John Brasure). Settler first in Craigleith area. Demolished by Flemings. For original location see Sandford Fleming Diary, Ont Archives . The Fleming house, the Brasure cabin site and the Plater-Flemming site must be considered endangered."* (MTC Sites Database 20110

This data makes it clear that there are two significant and early archaeological sites related to the Euro-Canadian settlement of the area situated within 2 kilometres of the subject property. The second of the two occupations is also connected to a prominent Canadian historical figure of international importance, Sir Sanford Fleming.

In 1987 a report was prepared by Charles Garrad and submitted to the Town of Blue Mountains in which he proposed to establish a park area with the object of preserving a number of natural and cultural heritage features. Included within this report are descriptions of the Brasure Cabin site and the Fleming House that was standing at the time of his report.

The Brasure Cabin is the first Euro-Canadian homestead in the area. Mr. Garrad's report contains the following passage concerning this important site:

> *"In the gully bisecting the Nipissing beach which separates the two Indian town sites, John Brasure built the first buildings in Craigleith. He is thought to have arrived in 1835. The site of his log house can still be seen. It, together with the first barns, stable and gardens made by John Brasure are recorded on three scale maps, and thus their original locations can be found and their dimensions determined. At lest one of the maps is almost certainly the work of Sandford Fleming, as it forms part of his diary."* (Garrad 1987: 7)

Scaled maps depicting the locations of individual buildings on private property from the early 19th century are quite rare. The Fleming family who were the subsequent owners and occupants of the property apparently demolished the Brasure cabin. They established a separate homestead site on the property as described by Charles Garrad and quoted below:

> *"In 1854 the former Brasure property was acquired by (Sir) Sandford Fleming (1827-1915) in his father's name. The house was built the following year, and there his parents, Andrew Grieg Fleming (1793-1879) and Elizabeth Arnot Fleming (1801-1891), lived out the remainder of their lives. Their memorial stone in Collingwood Presbyterian Cemetery is marked "died at Craigleith".*
>
> *"The name 'Craigleith' first appears in Sandford Fleming's diary in his entry of December 31, 1855. A map of the property dated 1852 specifies 'Craigleith House'. It was planned and financed by Sandford but the actual construction most probably was by those of his five brothers who were sawyers, wood-millers, carpenters and builders by trade. The house has some intrinsic architectural merit as an example of the Scottish cruciform style. It was reputedly framed elsewhere and the pre-cut lumber rafted ashore at Craigleith, resumably from Collingwood. It must have been Collingwood Township's most imposing residence in its day, and its first frame building.*
>
> *"The house became famous for its hand-carved trim, interior woodwork, finish, style and charming setting. The carving was the work of David Fleming, a skilled craftsman, eldest brother of Sir Sandford. An example of his carving skill survives in the Collingwood museum. The house was, for a while, the Craigleith Post Office. Sandford's father was the postmaster, and his desk is preserved by the family.*
>
> *"From the house the development of Craigleith as a community was master-minded, and the house gave its name to a quarry, store, mill, post office, school, railway station and the community which developed on the property. Today the name Craigleith is applied to an even larger area which, being unincorporated, has no certain formal bounds, but includes Craigleith Provincial Park.*

"Sandford Fleming never lived at Craigleith , but his diary records his visits to his family there, particularly at various New Years'. His entry for January 1, 1856 reads, '…to Father's (Craigleith), the new house very comfortable…'. The following May he laid out the orchards, and perhaps in so doing discovered the Indian remains on the property, as he was later a known enthusiast for archaeology.

"From this house the Flemings conducted an extensive quarrying and timber business. On the death of the parents, all Sandford's brothers and sisters in the area were well established on their own properties and so Craigleith House stood empty for decades, as it does now. It has a number of non-Fleming historical associations. In 1872 the steamer 'May Ward' grounded on a shoal off of the Craigleith shore and a lifeboat from the ship reached land under the guidance of Frank Moberly, the younger brother of the famous surveyor Walter Moberly. It was to the House and to the Fleming family that Moberly came for help. Much later, when it stood empty, it was home to so many birds that mention of them was made by Miss Elizabeth Marsh in her book 'Birds of Peasemarsh'.

"Details of the acquisition of the property and of the construction of 'Craigleith House' are contained in Sir Sandford Fleming's diar in the Ontario Archives. The orchards he laid out bore fruit until within living memory. Human bones were uprooted by a falling apple tree, and it is probable that Sandfor's decision to plant an orchard played a part in preserving the archaeological site, which otherwise might have been ploughed frequently.

"Craigleith House is no longer being maintained. The associated barns and their contents, which included some of David Fleming's hand-carved trim from the House, have been destroyed. When seen in October 1987 the house was totally unprotected from vandalism and deterioration, the doors and windows gone." (Garrad 1987: 7-8)

5.2.3 General Historical Outline

The County of Grey

The County of Grey was first established in 1852, before it was established it was referred to by the British as The Queen's Bush. Until 1852 this area was unknown for its dangerous travelling conditions for Euro-Canadians. The Huron, Petun and the First Nations resided in this area for numerous years. 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, trails/roads and natural harbours provided easy access for settlers, however due to the great distance and dangerous traveling conditions the early settlers of this area relied on neighbouring First Nations groups to advise on planting, medicine and survivial. 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 goods such as fish, furs, minerals and forestation where the main industries. By 1865 Grey County consisted of 16 Townships, 4 towns and 44 villages or post offices (grey.ca).

Town of Blue Mountains

The Township of Collingwood was the first Township to be surveyed within Grey County, however it is likely that this area was visited by exploring parties years earlier, due to its beautiful scenery. The Township was named after Admiral Collingwood, at this time it was popular to name settlements after naval heroes and military generals in Upper Canada. Land within the Township was given to United Empire Loyalists, military or for settlers looking to settle in the forest, however many grants were given out, but very few grantees actual settled in the area. Charles Rankin L.P.S was sent out in 1833 to survey and lay out townships in what was often referred to as the 'wild land' which was just beyond the boarder of Simcoe County. While surveying the area Rankin picked a sheltered bay west of what is now known as Thornbury and is the first known settler in Grey County. This bay is still known as Rankin's Landing. Following the Rankins, were the McGuires, settlement of this area was slow due to the difficult living conditions and lack of readily available services such as blacksmiths, shops etc. (ourroots.ca). With the construction of the railway line completed in 1880, settlement in the area increased as a result (thetownofbluemountains.ca).

Originally this area was generally known as Craigleith, 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 setteled 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 Craigleith, 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 considered to be of the latest architectural designs (thetownofbluemountains.ca).

Figure 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1880. The study area is shown to not belong to anyone and no structures are present. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is low potential for archaeological deposits related to early Euro-Canadian settlement within the study area.

5.2.4 Summary of Historical Context

The data provided from the Ministry of Tourism and Culture indicates three (3) formally registered archaeological sites in the vicinity.

Background research indicates the vicinity of the study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water in the past. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Euro-Canadian origins. Background research also indicates that a previously documented and registered archaeological site extends into the southwest corner of the subject property. Figure 6 is reproduced from Charlie Garrad's 1987 report entitled, Proposals for Craigleith Heritage

Ridge and illustrates the known archaeological resources in proximity to the subject property. As these resources constitute significant archaeological resources in need of longterm protection and preservation measures, Figure 6 is included in the Report Supplementary Documentation Package and not within the main body of this report. Figure 6 should not be included together with any publicly disclosed information.

The brief overview of documentary evidence readily available indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to the historic transportation routes and in an area populated by Euro-Canadian settlers during the early nineteenth century and as such has potential for sites relating to early Euro-Canadian settlement in the region.

Archaeological potential does not indicate that there are necessarily sites present, but that environmental and historical factors suggest that there may be as yet undocumented archaeological sites in areas that have not been subject to systematic archaeological research in the past.

5.3 Archaeological Context

5.3.1 Location and Current Conditions

This report describes the results of the 2011 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Trailshead Eden Oak, Part of Lot 20, Concession 2 (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of Blue Mountains, County of Grey, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Tourism and Culture for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application. 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), and the Ontario Heritage Amendment Act (SO 2005).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological work on September 13, 2011. The subject property was subject to reconnaissance, photographic documentation and physical assessment on September 15 and September 16, 2011, consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five metres between individual test pits, high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of two and a half metres between individual test pits and low-intensity test pit survey at an interval of ten metres between individual test pits to confirm disturbance. 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 Tourism and Culture (MTC) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The study area consists of a small portion of forest area and a large portion of the study area that has been subject to deep land alteration with heavy equipment. This area was test pitted at a 10 metre interval to confirm disturbance. A water course which flows South to North into Georgian Bay which is a environmentally protected natural feature. As well as part of the Nipissing Beach Ridge is located in the South-western portion of the study area which is an environmentally protected natural feature of the area. The study area is bounded on the North by existing residential, on the Northeast by Highway 26, and on the South and West by existing wooded area. Adjacent to the Southwest corner of the study area is the Plater-Martin Site (BdHb-1). A plan of the study area is included within this report as Figure 3.

5.3.2 Physiographic Region

The study area is situated within the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region. For the most part, at one time, this restricted basin was part of the floor of Lake Algonquin, and its surface beds are deposits of deltaic and lacustrine origin, and not glacial outwash. As a small basin shut in by the Edenvale Moraine, the Minesing flats represent an annex of the Nipissing lake plains. Although the study area lies on the north side of the Minesing flats, noticeable properties such as calcareous clays and overlying sands comprising the soils are similar (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 177-182).

5.3.3 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 site 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).

An intermittent stream course is located in the western half of the study area which flows South to North. The study area is located approximately 185 metres South of Georgian Bay.

5.4 Current Property Conditions Context

Current characteristics encountered within an archaeological research study area determine if physical assessment of specific portions of the study area will be necessary and in what manner a Stage 2 Physical Assessment should be conducted, if necessary. Conventional assessment methodologies include pedestrian survey on ploughable lands and test pit methodology within areas that cannot be ploughed. For the purpose of determining where physical assessment is necessary and feasible, general categories of current landscape conditions have been established as archaeological conventions. These include:

5.4.1 Buildings and Structural Footprints

A building, in archaeological terms, is a structure that exists currently or has existed in the past in a given location. The footprint of a building is the area of the building formed by the perimeter of the foundation. Although the interior area of building foundations would often be subject to physical assessment when the foundation may represent a potentially significant historic archaeological site, the footprints of existing structures are not typically assessed. Existing structures commonly encountered during archaeological assessments are often residential-associated buildings (houses, garages, sheds), and/or component buildings of farm complexes (barns, silos, greenhouses). In many cases, even though the disturbance to the land may be relatively shallow and archaeological resources may be situated below the disturbed layer (eg. a concrete garage pad), there is no practical means of assessing the area beneath the disturbed layer. However, if there were evidence to suggest that there are likely archaeological resources situated beneath the disturbance, alternative methodologies may be recommended to study such areas.

The study area contains two buildings.

5.4.2 Disturbance

Areas that have been subjected to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources are known as land disturbances. Examples of land disturbances are areas of "past quarrying, major landscaping, recent built and industrial uses, sewage and infrastructure development, etc." (MCL 2005: 15), as well as driveways made of either gravel or concrete, in-ground pools, and wells or cisterns. Utility lines are conduits which provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. Areas containing below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and are excluded from Stage 2 Physical Assessment. Disturbed areas are excluded from Stage 2 Physical Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential or because they are not assessable using conventional methodology.

The study area does consist of previous disturbances. 75% of the study area consists of land which has been subject to deep land alteration. This area was test pit at an interval of 10 metres between individual test pits in order to confirm disturbance

5.4.3 Low-Lying and Wet Areas

Landscape features which are covered by permanently wet areas, such as marshes, swamps, or bodies of water like streams or lakes, are known as low-lying and wet areas. Low-lying and wet areas are excluded from Stage 2 Physical Assessment due to inaccessibility.

The study area does contain a water course which flows South the North in the Western portion of the study area.

5.4.4 Steep Slope

Landscape which slopes at a greater than (>) 20 degree change in elevation, is known as steep slope. Areas of steep slope are considered uninhabitable, and are excluded from Stage 2 Physical Assessment.

The study area does contain areas of steep slope. Part of the Nipissing Beach Ridge is located within the Western portion of the study area.

5.4.5 Wooded Areas

Areas of the property which cannot be ploughed, such as natural forest or woodlot, are known as wooded areas. These wooded areas qualify for Stage 2 Physical Assessment, and are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

The study area contains 25% wooded area.

5.4.6 Ploughable Agricultural Lands

Areas of current or former agricultural lands which have been ploughed in the past are considered ploughable agricultural lands. Ploughing these lands regularly moves the soil around, which brings covered artifacts to the surface, easily identifiable during visual inspection. Furthermore, by allowing the ploughed area to weather sufficiently through rainfall washing soil off any artifacts, the visibility of artifacts at the surface of recently worked field areas increases significantly. Pedestrian survey of ploughed agricultural lands is the preferred method of physical assessment because of the greater potential for finding evidence of archaeological resources if present.

The study area contains no ploughable lands.

5.4.7 Lawn, Pasture, Meadow

Landscape features consisting of former agricultural land covered in low growth, such as lawns, pastures, meadows, shrubbery, and immature trees. These are areas that may be considered too small to warrant ploughing, (i.e. less than one hectare in area), such as yard areas surrounding existing structures, and land-locked open areas that are technically workable by a plough but inaccessible to agricultural machinery. These areas may also include open area within urban contexts that do not allow agricultural tillage within municipal or city limits or the use of urban roadways by agricultural machinery. These areas are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

The study area does contain a meadow area which forms the plateau of the Nipissing Beach Ridge.

6.0 FIELD METHODS

This report confirms that the entirety of the study area was subject to visual inspection, and that the fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines, including weather and lighting conditions. The property reconnaissance and assessment were completed in ideal conditions under sunny skies on 15 September and 16 September 2011. The temperature at the time of the reconnaissance and assessment was 20°C for both days. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Figures 4 & 5 of this report. Upon completion of the field reconnaissance of the study area, it was determined that select areas would require Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisting of test pit survey methodology and pedestrian survey methodology.

6.1 Photo Reconnaissance

A detailed examination and photo documentation was carried out on the study area in order to document the existing conditions of the study area to facilitate Stage 2 assessment. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and photographed. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Figures 4 & 5 of this report.

6.2 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*
> *b. pasture with high rock content*
> *c. 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*
> *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.*
> *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.*
> *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.*
> *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.*
> *4. Test pit to within 1 m of built structures (both intact and ruins), or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance.*
> *5. Ensure that test pits are 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.*
> *7. Screen soil through mesh no greater than 6 mm*
> *8. Collect all artifacts according to their associated test pit.*
> *9. Backfill all test pits unless instructed not to by the landowner.*
>
> (MTC 2011: 31-32)

6.3 Field Work Weather Conditions

The conduct of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the study area was completed in accordance with the above noted standards on September 15 and September 16, 2011. The temperature was around 20°C for both days. The work was completed under sunny skies. Weather conditions were appropriate for the conduct of archaeological field work.

7.0 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.*

7.1 Archaeological Resources

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment, as series of 21 positive test pits were recorded. All of these positive test pits were documented within the previously identified location of the Plater-Martin Site (BdHb-1). A plan of the distribution of the positive test pits together with the previously identified limits of the Plater-Martin Site (BdHb-1) is included in the Supplementary Report Package as Figure 6.

The artifacts recovered from the Plater-Martin Site (BdHb-1) include 12 animal bone fragments, 42 pieces of chipping detritus, 2 core fragments, one projectile point and two pieces of a clay smoking pipe stem which mend.

A total of 63 artifacts were collected from 21 positive test pits. A catalogue of all artifacts recovered is appended to this report. Table 3 below summarizes the artifacts recovered from the surface of the site:

Table 3: Plater-Martin Site (BdHb-1) Artifact Counts and Types

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Animal Bone Fragment	12	19%
Biface Fragment	1	2%
Chipping Detritus	42	67%

Core	2	3%
Molten Brass Fragment	1	2%
Projectile Point	1	2%
Pipe Stem Fragment	2	3%
Chirt Shatter	1	2%
Tooth	1	2%
Total	63	100%

7.2 Archaeological Fieldwork Documentation

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: one sketch map, two pages of photo log, one page of field notes, and 70 digital photographs.

8.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological work on September 13, 2011. Those portions of the property that did not consist of previous disturbance or existing structures were subject to reconnaissance, photographic documentation and physical assessment on September 15 and September 16, 2011, consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five metres between individual test pits, high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of two and a half metres between individual test pits and low-intensity test pit survey at an interval of ten metres between individual test pits to confirm disturbance. 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 Tourism and Culture (MTC) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

Section 7.7.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 132) outlines the requirements of the Analysis and Conclusions component of a Stage 1 Background Study.

1) *"Identify and describe areas of archaeological potential within the project area.*
2) *Identify and describe areas that have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations. Describe the nature of alterations (e.g., development or other activity) that have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and have removed archaeological potential."*

8.1 Characteristics Indicating Archaeological Potential

Section 1.3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 17-18). Factors which indicate archaeological potential are features of the local landscape and environment which may have attracted people to either occupy the land or to conduct activities within the study area. One or more of these characteristics found to apply to a study area would necessitate a Stage 2 Property Assessment to determine if archaeological resources are present. These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.

1) *Previously Identified Archaeological Sites*
   Previously documented archaeological sites related to First Nations activity and occupation have been documented in the vicinity of the study area.

2) *Water Sources*
   Primary water sources are describes as including lakes, rivers streams and creeks. Close proximity to primary water sources (300 metres) indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water and routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

   There is an identified primary water sources within 300 metres of the study area. The study area is approximately 185 metres south of Georgian Bay. As well a water-course is located in the western portion of the study area that flows South to North and empties into Georgian Bay.

   Secondary water sources are described as including intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Close proximity (300 metres) to secondary water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

   There are no identified secondary water sources within 300 metres of the study area.

3) *Features Indicating Past Water Sources*
   Features indicating past water resources are described as including glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, and cobble beaches. Close proximity (300 metres) to features indicating past water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There are no identified features indicating past water sources within 300 metres of the study area.

4) *Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline*
This form of landscape feature would include high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.

There is an accessible shoreline within 300 metres of the study area. The study area lies approximately 185 meters from Georgian Bay.

5) *Elevated Topography*
Features of elevated topography which indicate archaeological potential include eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux.

There is an identified feature of elevated topography within the study area. In the South-western portion of the study area is a large plateaux.

6) *Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil*
Pockets of sandy soil are considered to be especially important near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.

The soil throughout the study area is light brown sand.

7) *Distinctive Land Formations*
These are landscape features that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.

There are no identified distinctive land formations within the study area.

8) *Resource Areas*
Resource areas that indicate archaeological potential include food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, and prairie), scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert) and resources of importance to early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining).

There are no identified resource areas within the study area.

9) *Areas of Early Euro-Canadian Settlement*
These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.

The study area is situated within an area settled in 1852.

10) Early Historical Transportation Routes

This includes evidence of trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes.

The study area is situated adjacent to an early settlement road which appears on the Historic Atlas Map of 1880.

11) Heritage Property

Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.

There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties which form a part of the study area.

12) Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites

This includes property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations. These are properties which have not necessarily been formally recognized or for which there is additional evidence identifying possible archaeological resources associated with historic properties in addition to the rationale for formal recognition.

There are no documented heritage features, or historic sites, or archaeological sites within the study area.

8.2 Characteristics Indicating Removal of Archaeological Potential

Section 1.3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate no archaeological potential or for which archaeological potential has been removed (MTC 2011: 18-19). These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.
The introduction of Section 1.3.2 (MTC 2011: 18) notes that *"Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as 'disturbed' or 'disturbance', and may include:"*

1) Quarrying

There is no evidence to suggest that quarrying operations were ever carried out within the study area.

2) Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil

Unless there is evidence to suggest the presence of buried archaeological deposits, such deeply disturbed areas are considered to have lost their archaeological potential. Properties which do not have a long history of Euro-Canadian occupation can have archaeological potential removed through extensive landscape alterations which

penetrate below the topsoil layer. This is because most archaeological sites originate at grade with relatively shallow associated excavations into the soil. First Nations sites and early historic sites are vulnerable to extensive damage and complete removal due to landscape modification activities. In urban contexts where a lengthy history of occupation has occurred, properties may have deeply buried archaeological deposits covered over and sealed through redevelopment activities which do not include the deep excavation of the entire property for subsequent uses. Buildings are often erected directly over older foundations preserving archaeological deposits associated with the earlier occupation.

There is evidence to suggest that major landscaping operations involving grading below topsoil were carried out within the study area. Approximately 75% of the study area has been subject to major landscaping involving grading below the topsoil.

3) *Building Footprints*
Typically, the construction of buildings involves the deep excavation of foundations, footings and cellars which often obliterate archaeological deposits situated close to the surface.

There are two buildings within the study area.

4) *Sewage and Infrastructure Development*
Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation which can remove archaeological potential.

There is no evidence to suggest that below ground services of any kind have resulted in impacts to any portion of the study area.

"Activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential."

(MTC 2011: 18)

"Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.."

(MTC 2011: 18)

Table 4 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have archaeological potential on the basis of

proximity to water, the presence of sandy soils and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent to the study area.

Table 4 Evaluation of Archaeological Potential

FEATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL		YES	NO	N/A	COMMENT
1	Known archaeological sites within 300m	**Y**			If Yes, potential determined
PHYSICAL FEATURES					
2	Is there water on or near the property?	**Y**			If Yes, what kind of water?
2a	Primary water source within 300 m. (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.)		**N**		If Yes, potential determined
2b	Secondary water source within 300 m. (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.)	**Y**	**N**		If Yes, potential determined
2c	Past water source within 300 m. (beach ridge, river bed, relic creek, etc.)		**N**		If Yes, potential determined
2d	Accessible or Inaccessible shoreline within 300 m. (high bluffs, marsh, swamp, sand bar, etc.)	**Y**			If Yes, potential determined
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)	**Y**			If Yes, and Yes for any of 4-9, potential determined
4	Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area	**Y**			If Yes and Yes for any of 3, 5-9, potential determined
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		**N**		If Yes and Yes for any of 3-4, 6-9, potential determined
HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC USE FEATURES					
6	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/berry extraction areas, etc.)		**N**		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined.
7	Early Euro-Canadian settlement area within 300 m.	**Y**			if Yes, and Yes for any of 3-6, 8-9, potential determined
8	Historic Transportation route within 100 m. (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridors, etc.)	**Y**			If Yes, and Yes for any 3-7 or 9, potential determined
9	Contains property designated and/or listed under the Ontario Heritage Act (municipal heritage committee, municipal register, etc.)		**N**		If Yes and, Yes to any of 3-8, potential determined
APPLICATION-SPECIFIC INFORMATION					
10	Local knowledge (local heritage organizations, First Nations, etc.)	**Y**			If Yes, potential determined
11	Recent disturbance not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960-confirmed extensive and intensive including industrial sites, aggregate areas, etc.)	**Y**			If Yes, no potential or low potential in affected part (s) of the study area.

If **YES** to any of 1, 2a-c, or 10 Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**
If **YES** to 2 or more of 3-9, Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**
If **YES** to 11 or No to 1-10 Low Archaeological Potential is **confirmed** for at least a portion of the study area.

8.3 Stage 2 Analysis and Recommendations

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 Physical 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 2 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.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Stage 1 Recommendations

Under Section 7.7.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 133) the recommendations to be made as a result of a Stage 1 Background Study are described.

1) Make recommendations regarding the potential for the property, as follows:
a. if some or all of the property has archaeological potential, identify areas recommended for further assessment (Stage 2) and areas not recommended for further assessment. Any exemptions from further assessment must be consistent with the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines.
b. if no part of the property has archaeological potential, recommend that the property does not require further archaeological assessment.

2) Recommend appropriate Stage 2 assessment strategies.

The study area has been identified as an area of archaeological potential.

1) Within the study area the land consists of a small portion of forest area and a large portion of the study area that has been subject to deep land alteration with heavy equipment. This area was test pitted at a 10 metre interval to confirm disturbance. A water course which flows South to North into Georgian Bay which is a environmentally protected natural feature. As well as part of the Nipissing Beach Ridge is located in the South-western portion of the study area which is an

environmentally protected natural feature of the area.. The areas not consisting of structures, steep slope, or low-lying and wet areas were determined to have potential and Stage 2 assessment was therefore conducted using test pit survey methodology in accordance with the Standards governing the use of this method.
Any areas that could not be ploughed were subject to assessment using the test pit methodology. Test pits were dug at a fixed interval of 5 metres across the surface area. Test pits measured a minimum of 30 centimeters in diameter and were dug at least 5 centimeters into the subsoil beneath the topsoil layer. All excavated earth was screened through 6 mm wire mesh to ensure that any artifacts contained within the soil matrix are recovered. All test pits were back filled and restored as much as was reasonably possible to the level of the surrounding grade.

9.2 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 o f a Stage 2 Physical 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 physical assessment of the study area, a portion of a previously documented and registered Contact Period Petun village site was relocated. A portion of the Plater-Martin Site (BdHb-1) is situated in the southwest corner of the subject property. No alteration of the landscape associated with the proposed development is contemplated for this portion of the subject property. Therefore it is recommended that within the remaining portion of the study area no further archaeological assessment of the property is required. The Plater Martin Site (BdHb-1) will be dedicated to the Town of Blue Mountains and will be zoned an Archeaological Protection Zone, this area including the 20 metre buffer, will be restricted from any landscape alterations (including tree removal) until a Stage 3 and 4 Archaeological Investigation has been conducted.

It is further recommended that the subject property outside the known limits of the Plater-Martin Site (BdHb-1) and outside of a 20 metre wide protective buffer around the known limits of this site, be cleared of archaeological concerns and that development be allowed to proceed.

10. 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 Tourism and Culture 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 Archaeolgical 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.*

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Bursey, J. A.
1997 *"Stone Artifacts from the McQueen-McConnell Site, A Protohistoric Petun Village."* Ontario Archaeology. Number 63. North York, Ontario.

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.

D. C. Slade Consultants Inc. (DCS)
2008 Revised February 26/2008 Draft Plan of Subdivision Pat of Lots 158 & 173, Registered Plan 529, Town of the Blue Mountains (Geographic Township of Collingwood), County of Grey. Collingwood, Ontario.

Garrad, Charles
1987 Proposals for Craigleith Heritage Ridge. Unpublished Report on file with the Town of the Blue Mountains, Ontario.

2011 *"Paired Villages: Continuity and Variability among the Petun."* Arch Notes. New Series Volume 16, Issue 1. Toronto, Ontario.

Google Inc.
2009 Google Earth (Version 6.0.3.2197) [Software]. Available from http://www.google.com/earth/index.html

Google Maps
2011 URL: http://maps.google.ca/?utm_campaign=en&utm_source=en-ha-na-ca-bk-gm&utm_medium=ha&utm_term=google%20maps Current as of 05 July 2011.

Government of Ontario
1990a Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 1990. Queen's Printer, Toronto.

1990b Planning Act, RSO 1990. Queen's Printer, Toronto.

2005 Ontario Heritage Amendment Act, SO 2005. Queen's Printer, Toronto.

Grey.ca
2010 History of Grey, County, URL: http://www.grey.ca/government-administration/about-grey/history-of-grey-county/, as of Sept. 22, 2010. Grey County, Owen Sound.

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (OMCzCR)
1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines, Stages 1-3 and Reporting Format. OMCzCR, Cultural Programs Branch, Archaeology and Heritage Planning, Toronto.

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.

2006 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (draft). Heritage & Libraries Branch, Heritage Operations Unit, Toronto.

2009 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (draft). Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, Toronto.

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)
2009 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (draft). Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, Toronto.

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

Ourroots.ca
2010 History of the County of Grey., URL: http://www.ourroots.ca/e/page.aspx?id=2529344, as of Sept. 22, 2010. University of Calgary, Calgary.

Thetownofbluemountains.ca
2010 History of The Depot., URL: http://www.thebluemountains.ca/craigleith-depot-history.cfm, as of Sept. 22, 2010., The Blue Mountains, Town of Blue Mountains.

Walker & Miles
1880 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Grey, Ont. Walker & Miles, Toronto.

12. Maps

Figure 1 Location of the Study Area (Google Maps 2011)

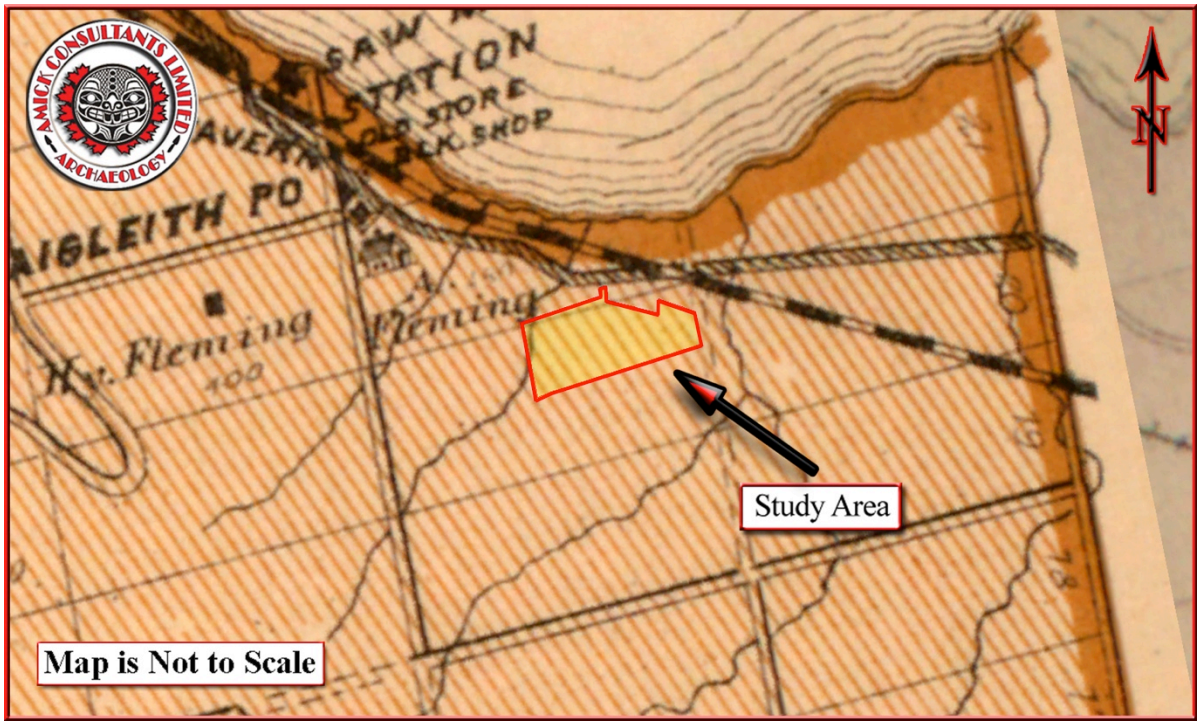

Figure 2 Segment of Historic Atlas Map for the Township of Collingwood (1880)
(Walker & Miles 1880)

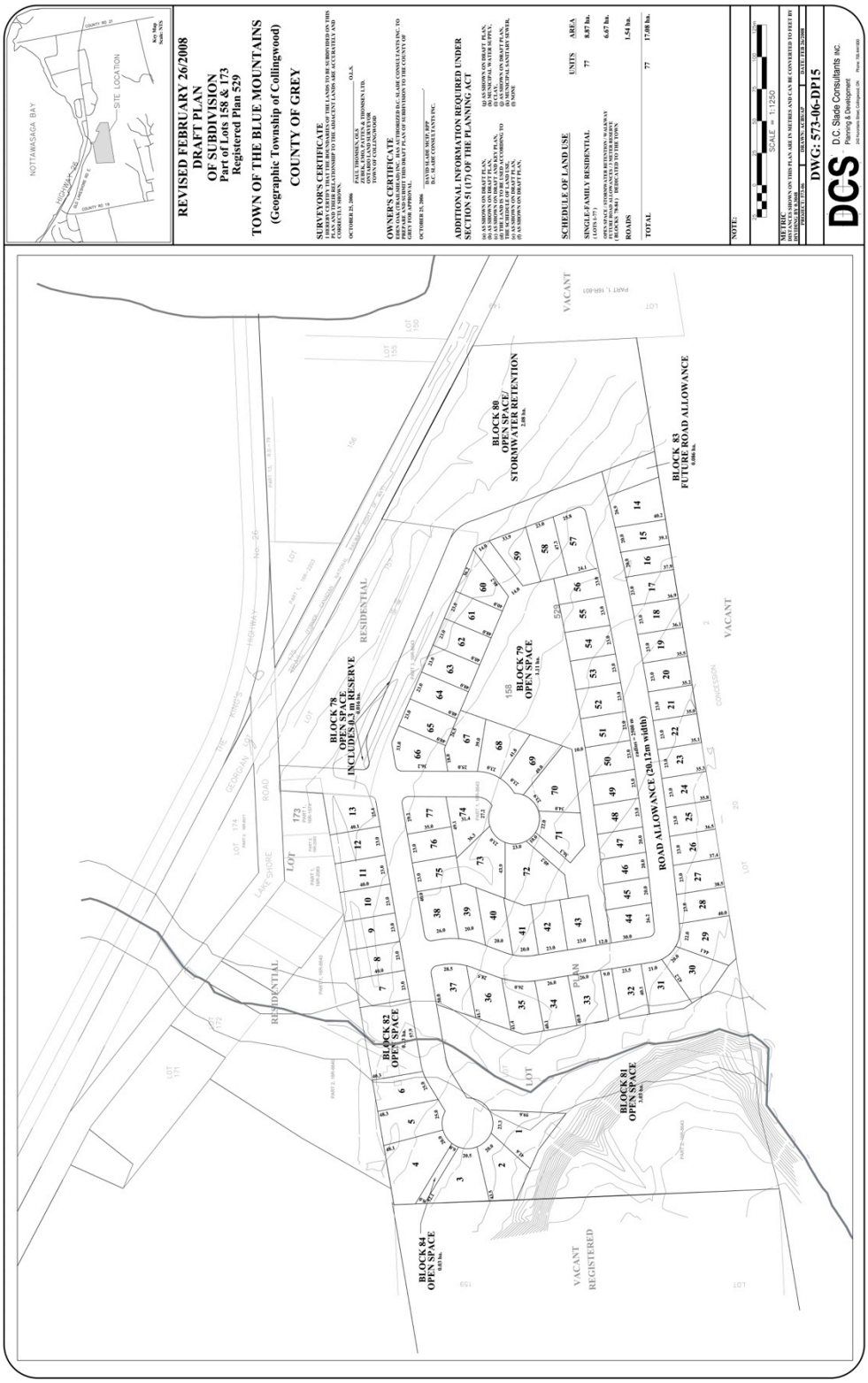

Figure 3 Draft Plan of Subdivision (D.C Slade Consultants Inc. 2008)

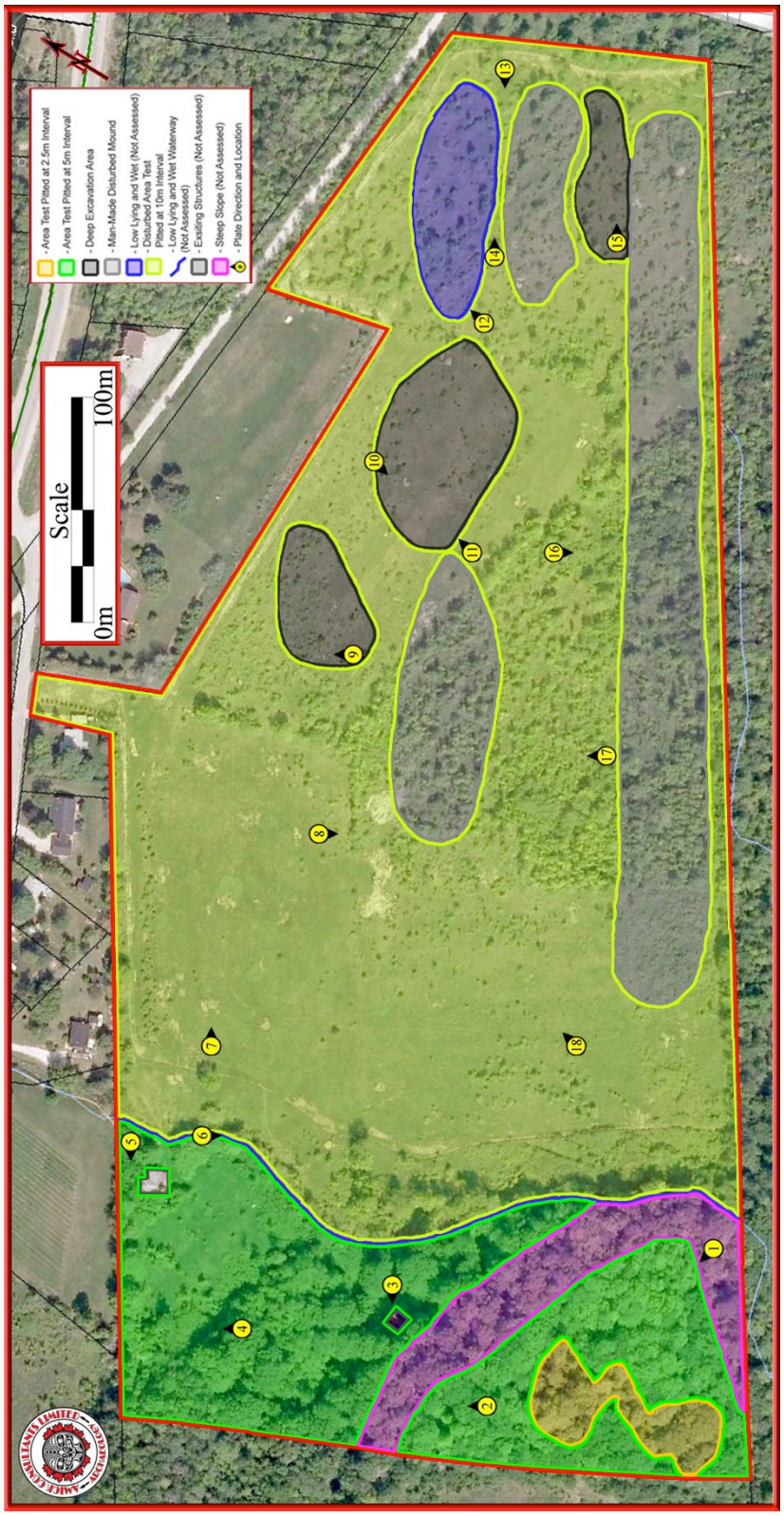

Figure 4 Aerial Photo of the Study Area (Google Earth 2011)

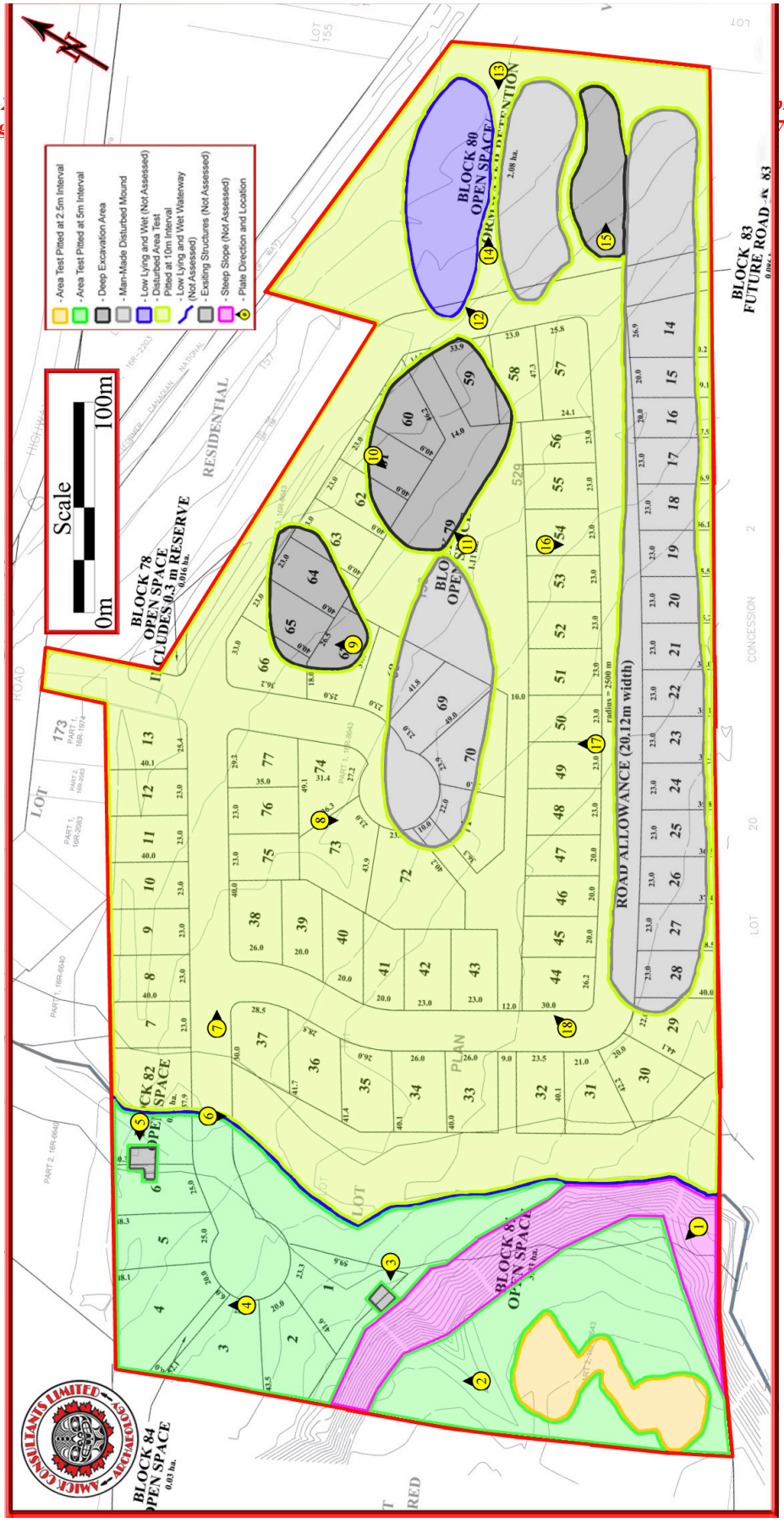

Figure 5 Detailed Plan of the Study Area

13. Images

Plate 1 Steep slope, facing East

Plate 2 Plateau Test Pitting Conditions, facing Northwest

Plate 3 Existing Structure, facing Southwest

Plate 4 Test Pitting Conditions, facing Northwest

Plate 5 Existing Structure, facing Southwest

Plate 6 Watercourse, facing Southeast

Plate 7 Disturbed Area Test Pitted at 10m, facing Northeast

Plate 8 Disturbed Area Test Pitted at 10m, facing Southeast

Plate 9 Area of Deep Excavation, facing Northwest

Plate 10 Area of Deep Excavation, facing Southwest

Plate 11 Area of Deep Excavation, facing North

Plate 12 Low-Lying and Wet Area, facing North

Plate 13 Low-Lying and Wet Area, facing Southwest

Plate 14 Man-Made Mound, facing Northeast

Plate 15 Disturbed Area Test Pitted at 10m, facing Northeast

Plate 16 Man-Made Mound, facing Southeast

Plate 17 Disturbed Area Test Pitted at 10m, facing Northwest

Plate 18 Disturbed Area Test Pitted at 10m, facing North

APPENDIX 1

Native Artifact Type Descriptions

Lithics

Biface

This is a lithic artifact that has been worked on two faces.

Chipping Detritus

This term refers to flakes intentionally removed from a core to produce a tool, or to material removed as a by product of intentional flaking.

Core

A core is a larger piece of material that shows evidence of having been used to produce flakes of blades or has been preformed in order to be used to produce flakes or blades.

Groundstone Fragment

This term refers to a stone that has been ground in order to shape it into a useful form.

Projectile Point

Projectile Point Fragment

These are portions of projectile points that are not large enough or do not have enough detail to make a positive identification of type or date.

Utilized Flake

These are flakes that show evidence of having been worked in order to produce a useful tool.

APPENDIX B
Catalogue of First Nations Artifacts (BdHb-1)

Cat #	Testpit	Desc	Freq	Chert	Type	Length	Width	Thickness	Burnt	Comment
7	18	Animal Bone Fragment	1						1	
8	16	Animal Bone Fragment	1						1	
18	12	Animal Bone Fragment	10						6	
1	21	Biface Fragment	1	ONO		14.76	19.03	6.25		Pos. broken Projectile base
2	7	Chipping Detritus	1	ONO						
4	8	Chipping Detritus	2	ONO						
5	8	Chipping Detritus	1	COL						
6	9	Chipping Detritus	1	COL						
9	11	Chipping Detritus	1	ONO						
13	14	Chipping Detritus	1	LC					1	
14	18	Chipping Detritus	1	COL						
15	10	Chipping Detritus	2	COL						
17	3	Chipping Detritus	1	HBL						
19	4	Chipping Detritus	2	COL						
20	1	Chipping Detritus	2	COL					2	
22	5	Chipping Detritus	1	COL					1	
23	12	Chipping Detritus	5	LC					3	
24	12	Chipping Detritus	2	COL					2	
25	12	Chipping Detritus	3	ONO					2	
28	15	Chipping Detritus	3	ONO					2	
29	15	Chipping Detritus	2	COL					1	
30	15	Chipping Detritus	2	LC					2	
31	17	Chipping Detritus	1	COL						
32	17	Chipping Detritus	2	LC					2	
33	16	Chipping Detritus	3	COL					1	
34	16	Chipping Detritus	3	ONO					2	
16	6	Core	1	COL		39.52	24.77	17.15		
26	12	Core	1	COL		58.95	46.35	26.04	1	
10	19	Molten Brass Fragment	1						1	Incised lines
27	12	Projectile Point	1	ONO	Daniels	31.65	18.47	4.5	1	
3	20	Pipe Stem Fragment	1		Tapered					2 pieces mend
11	19	Pipe Stem Fragment	1	IND						Longitudinal

										rows of smaller linear punctates divided by a recess
21	13	Chirt Shatter	1	COL					1	
12	2	Tooth	1							