

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 208
Lakeshore Drive in Part of Lots 20 & 21, Concession
2, Formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue
Mountains, Grey County, Ontario**

Submitted to

Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc.

85 Theme Park Drive
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and

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport

Prepared by

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Report Type: Original

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Executive Summary

Bluestone Research Inc. (Bluestone) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities (Parkbridge) to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014). The assessment was undertaken in advance of a draft Plan approval for a housing development on Lakeshore Drive, legally described as part of Lots 20 & 21, Concession 2, formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “*development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.*”

In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the 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 208 Lakeshore Drive has determined that the study area exhibits high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on Aug 23rd 2016 under archaeological consulting license P344 issued to Derek Lincoln, MA, of Bluestone by the MTCS. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area, and as such **no further archaeological assessment of the property is recommended.**

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

Project Personnel

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Acknowledgements

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Bluestone Research Inc. (Bluestone) was retained by the Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities (Parkbridge) to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a property purchase. The assessment was undertaken in advance of a draft Plan approval for a housing development on Lakeshore Drive, legally described as part of Lot 21, Concession 2, formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the PPS that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “*development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.*”

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

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s (MTCS) 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.

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The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- To determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately .54 acres of agricultural field behind a residence located at 208 Lakeshore Drive, legally described as parts of Lots 20 & 21, Concession 2, formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

1.2.1 Pre and early Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

Our knowledge of past First Peoples settlement and land use in the 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	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate

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		B.C.			
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

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.

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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 property 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 study area. 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. The Stage 1-2 report produced by ASI in 2016 (P125-0187-2015) provides a full description of the Tianantate and Odawa people.

1.2.2 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources

The 1880 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Grey County's*, map of Collingwood Township depicts a sparsely developed rural landscape, though landowners, structures, early transportation routes, and early town sites are depicted. A portion of the 1880 historic map of Collingwood Township is depicted in Figure 3, and one A. Fleming is listed as owner of Lots 12, 20, and 21 Concession 2. There is one structure depicted within the west portion of Lot 21, several hundred meters outside the study area.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately .54 acres of agricultural field behind a residence at 208 Lakeshore Drive, legally described as part of Lots 20 & 21, Concession 2, formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

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 Craigeleith 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

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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 northeasterly flowing stream contained within a small valley bisecting the property. There is also a stream draining north to Lake Huron along the western edge of the study area.

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 5 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area (Site Data Search, July 28th; Government Ontario n.d.). These include the 2 other sites identified during the Stage 1-2 assessment of this study area, and the previously known Plater-Martin and Plater-Fleming sites. The fifth site, the Goodchild site, lies outside the Stage 2 study area 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 Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
BdHb-8	P6	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

A study was done on the adjacent property (west) in 2015 by ASI under PIF P125-0187-2015) in which 4 sites were identified; P1 (BdHb-6), P2 (BdHb-7), and P6 (BdHb-8) newly discovered, and the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) was reidentified as occupying a larger area. The Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) will

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be fully protected and avoided on a long-term basis and no further field work will be undertaken. Explicit instructions regarding the protection of the Plater-Fleming site are laid out in detail in the Stage 1-2 report titled *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lot 21, Concession 2, Formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario* submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport by ASI in 2016. The other 3 sites were recommended for Stage 3 site specific assessments which were conducted by Bluestone Research in 2016. All three require stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

Other than the Stage 2 and 3 assessments done before the current undertaking (ASI 2016, Bluestone 2016), numerous studies have been carried out at the adjacent Plater-Fleming site. The site was first identified by Andrew Hunter in 1904 and investigated further by Charles Garrad and J. Allan Blair from 1961-1963. These investigations consisted of the excavation of a 65 by 5 foot test trench through a slope midden at the north end of the trench (Garrad 1989:9). In 1988 the Museum of Indian Archaeology began investigations whereupon they identified a sizeable village, including 4 longhouses, a three-row palisade and 5 ritual dog burials.

In 2009, This Land Archaeology Inc. carried out a Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment for the Plater-Fleming site to better test the limits of the site and formulate Stage 4 salvage excavation plan for the site. These investigations consisted of minimal field work, and only 25 artifacts were yielded from 8 one meter by one meter test units.

Archaeological assessments to the immediate east and southeast of the property were undertaken by AMICK Consultants in 2011, and ASI in 2015 for properties that include part of the Plater-Martin site, however neither assessment resulted in any archaeological resources unrelated to the already identified Plater-Martin site. For a complete and detailed description of investigations conducted with 50 meters, please refer to the Stage 1-2 assessment report by ASI (ASI 2015).

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

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and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- 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 extant source of potable water to the study area are two streams that intersect the adjacent property to the west, as well as Lake Huron 200 meters north.

Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. As indicated previously, the soils within the study area are variable, but include pockets of well-drained and sandy soils that would be suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal agriculture.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 5 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area; none of which are located within the study area.

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 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of York County, Ont.* demonstrates that the study area and its environs were densely 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. Thus, in accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of 208 Lakeshore Road has determined that the study area exhibits moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

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Field Methods
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2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of 208 Lake Shore Road conducted on August 23rd, 2016 under PIF # P344-0107-2016 issued to Derek Lincoln, MA, of Bluestone by the MTCS. The study area consists of approximately .54 acres of agricultural field behind a residence at 208 Lakeshore Drive, legally described as part of Lots 20 & 21, Concession 2, formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

During the Stage 2 survey, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Table 3). Photos 1 to 4 confirm that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 4 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Table 3: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
August 23, 2016	Pedestrian survey	Sunny, warm	85% visibility

The entire study area consists of agricultural fields and was subject to pedestrian survey. A reduced 2.5-metre interval was used, due to the identification of the 3 sites on the adjacent property and in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). During the pedestrian survey no archaeological resources were identified.

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Record of Finds
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3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 4 below. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
2 Pages of field notes	Bluestone office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 Hand drawn maps	Bluestone office, London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 map provided by Client	Bluestone office, London	Hard and digital copies in project file
18 Digital photographs	Bluestone office, London	Stored digitally in project file

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Analysis and Conclusions
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4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport's *Standard's and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist's* Government of Ontario (2011). The subject property was using pedestrian survey at 2.5 intervals. A small portion of the study area was confirmed disturbed during test pit survey. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources.

Recommendations
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5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 assessment. If construction plans change to incorporate new areas that were not subject to a Stage 2 field survey, these must be assessed prior to the initiation of construction. In keeping with legislative stipulations, all 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 no archaeological resources were found on the subject property, no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

6.0 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 *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.

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

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STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 208 LAKESHORE DRIVE

Images

December, 2016

8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 208 LAKESHORE DRIVE

Images
December, 2016

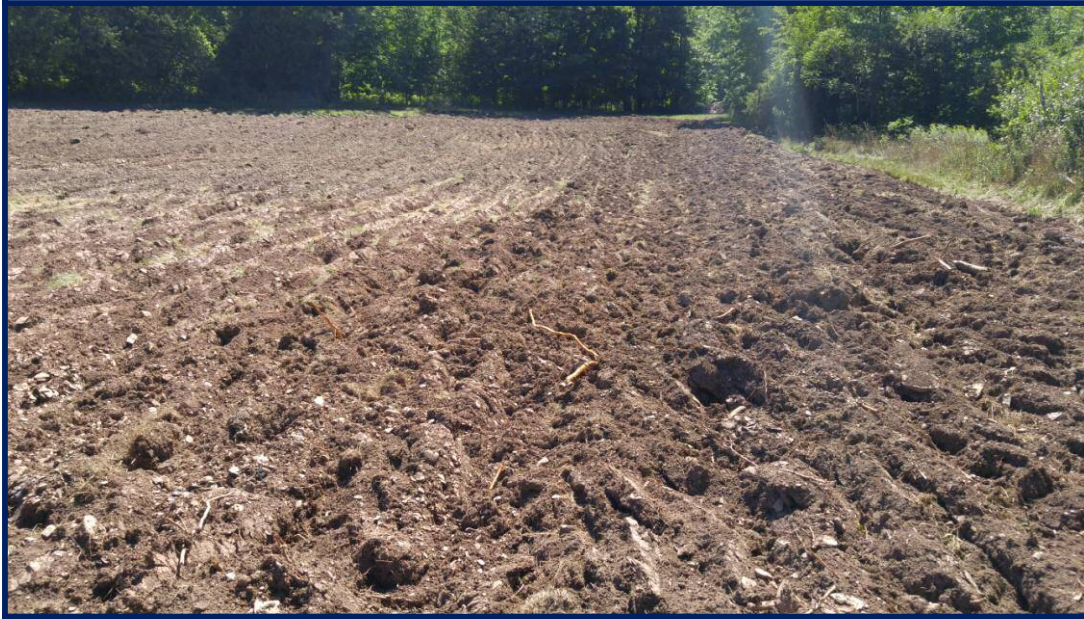


Photo 1: Area Assessed by Pedestrian Survey at 2.5m Intervals Facing South



Photo 2: Surface Conditions During Pedestrian Survey Facing South

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 208 LAKESHORE DRIVE

Images
December, 2016



Photo 3: Property Overview Facing nothast



Photo 4: Area Assessed by Pedestrian Survey at 2.5meter Intervals Facing North

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 208 LAKESHORE DRIVE

Maps
December, 2016

9.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages.



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 208 Lakeshore Road

Figure 1: Topographic Map of Study Area

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Date: November 2016

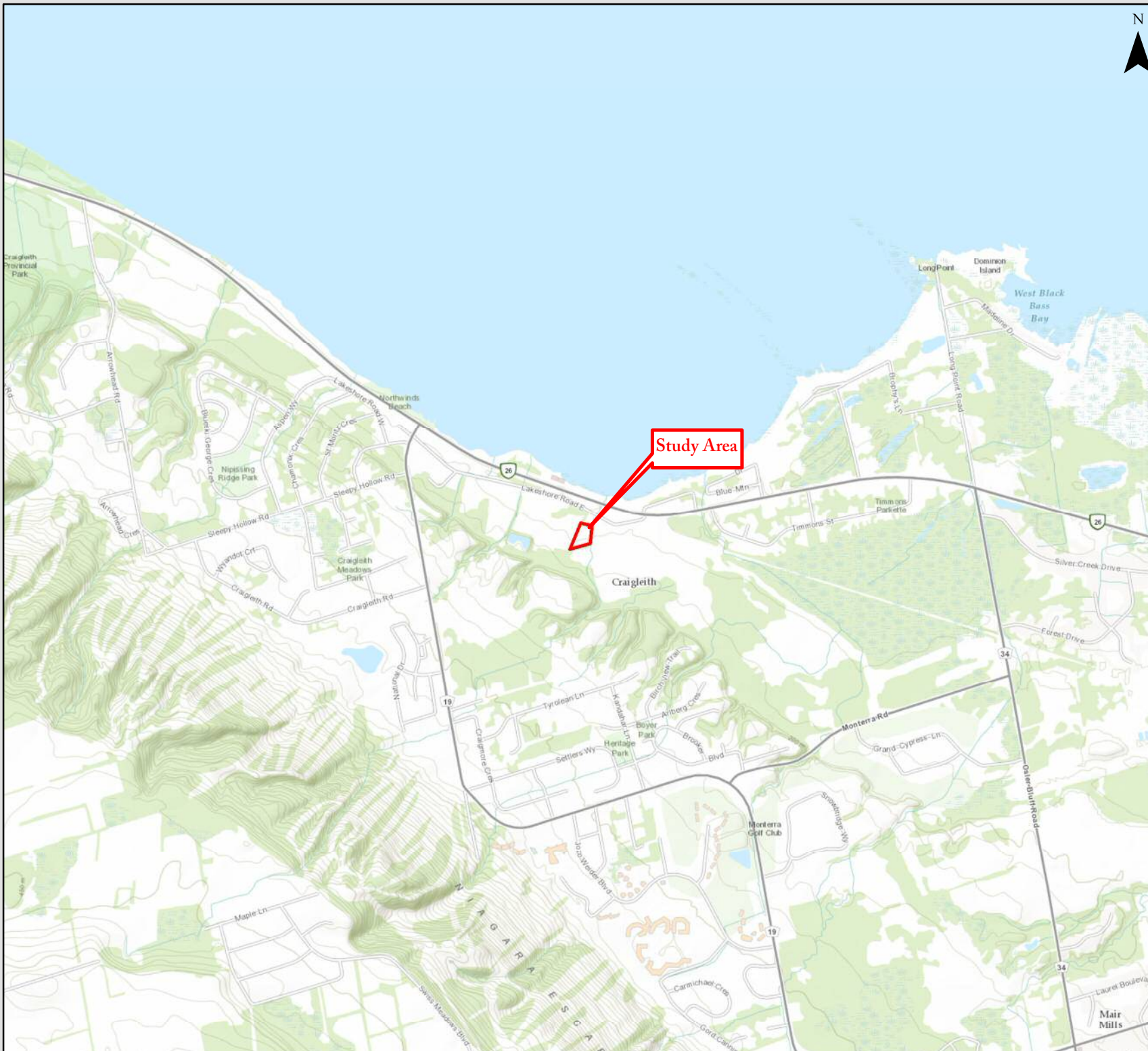
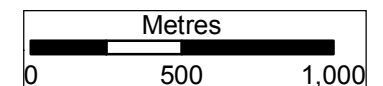
Source: World Topographic Map, Esri

Scale: 1:25,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

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





Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 208 Lakeshore Road

Figure 2: Study Area

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Date: November 2016

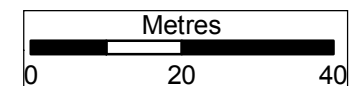
Source: World Imagery Map, Esri

Scale: 1:1,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

 Study Area





Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 208 Lakeshore Road

Figure 3: Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)

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Date: November 2016

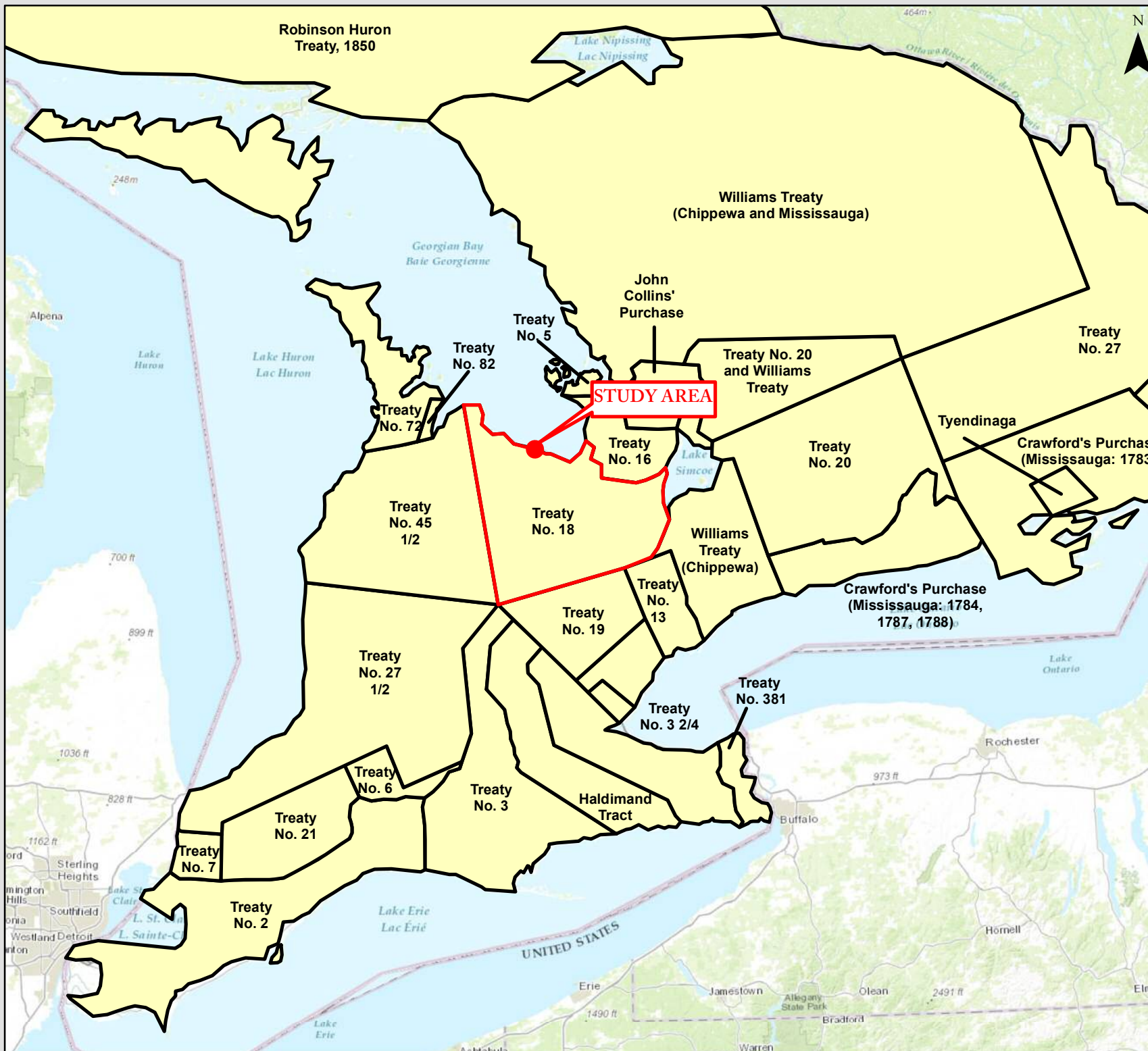
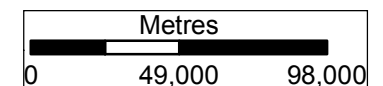
Source: World Topographic Map, Esri J. Morris, 1943

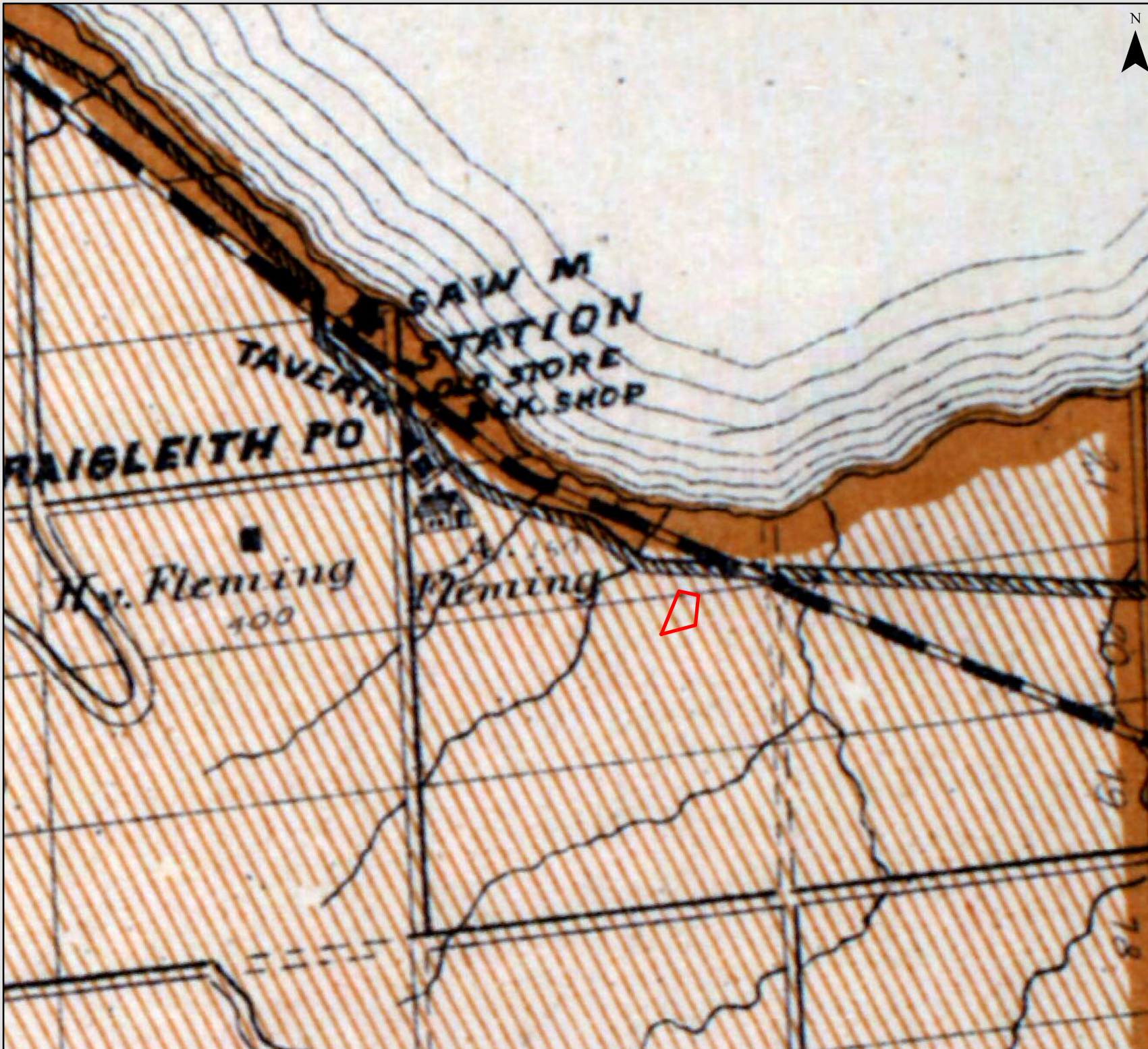
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Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

-  Study Area Region
-  Treaty Boundaries
-  Water Body
-  Country Boundary





Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 208 Lakeshore Road

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

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Date: November 2016

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 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 208 Lakeshore Road

Figure 5: Assessment Strategies and Results

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Date: November 2016

Source: World Imagery Map, Esri

Scale: 1:1,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend


 Assessed by Test Pit Survey at 2.5m Intervals

 Photo Location

