

**Stage 3 Archaeological Protection and Avoidance Program
for the Plater-Fleming Site (BdHb-2) and Archaeological
Monitoring Program of the Craiglieth Ridge Development,
Part of Lot 21, Concession 2, Formerly Collingwood
Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County,
Ontario**

Submitted to

Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities Inc.

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and

The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries

Prepared by

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STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Project Context

February 2021

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
PROJECT PERSONNEL	6
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	6
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	7
1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT	7
1.1.1 Objectives	7
1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT	7
1.2.1 Pre and early Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources	7
1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	9
1.3.1 Existing Conditions	10
1.3.2 The Natural Environment	10
1.3.3 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys	10
1.3.4 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m	11
1.3.5 Summary of Previous Investigations	11
2.0 FIELD METHODS	13
3.0 RECORD OF FINDS	14
4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	15
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	17
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	20
7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	21
8.0 MAPS	24

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometer of the Study Area	11
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LIST OF MAPS

Figure 1: Topographic Map of Study Area	25
Figure 2: Aerial Map of Study Area	26
Figure 3: Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)	27
Figure 4: 1880 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Grey County	28
Figure 5: Final Draft Plan	29

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Project Context

February 2021

Executive Summary

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities (Parkbridge) to create a Stage 3 archaeological avoidance and protection plan for the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) and an archaeological monitoring strategy for the Craiglieth Ridge Development. The assessment was undertaken in advance of grading and site preparation works for the Craiglieth Ridge Development. The project is on Lakeshore Drive, legally described as being in Part of Lot 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.”

A Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment conducted by Archaeological Services Incorporated (ASI) for a 25.5 hectare parcel of land in the fall of 2015. The Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) was known to exist in the western part of the study area, while a further 3 sites were identified in the eastern portion, including P1 (BdHb-6), P2 (BdHb-7), and P6 (BdHb-8). The Plater-Fleming Site (BdHb-2) was recommended for full protection and avoidance, while the 3 newly identified archaeological sites were recommended for Stage 3 site specific assessments.

No fieldwork was undertaken at any time for the Plater-Fleming site after the initial Stage 2 property survey conducted by ASI to better determine site limits.

The following recommendations were made regarding the Plater-Fleming site;

1. The Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2), as defined on the basis of this and the previous assessments, should be avoided and protected within the context of any development plan for the property.

Further intrusive archaeological investigation of the site is neither desirable nor necessary. This conclusion is consistent with the wishes of the Huron-Wendat Nation and the Saugeen Ojibway Nation as expressed during on-going engagement related to this assessment

The proposed protection zone (Supplementary Documentation: Figures 7 and 8) identified for the purposes of site avoidance has been defined on the following considerations:

- the results of the various archaeological assessments completed at the site (MIA 1989; Finlayson 2014; ASI: this report);
- the toe of the steep slope of the Lake Nipissing ridge along the northeast side of the site;
- the toes of the steep slopes to the northwest and southwest sides of the site associated with the creek valleys that have been cut through the Lake Nipissing ridge or the channels of those creeks, and;
- a 20-metre buffer established beyond the known southwest and west limits of the site (as defined by peripheral middens) where the physical constraints are less clear.

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Project Context

February 2021

The protection zone thus defined includes the primary settlement area of the Plater-Fleming site as known previously and as expanded northwest by the discovery of a potential midden area during this assessment, the creek outlier found to the southeast, as well as the presumed Braser component (based on the distribution of a limited number of potentially associated artifacts and historical map evidence) and it conforms to the requirements of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists for Aboriginal village sites (MTC 2011:68, 4.1 Standard 1). Archaeological monitoring of any future landscape alterations beyond the protection zone consistent with MHSTCI requirements for partial clearance (MTC 2011:140, 7.8.5 Standard 1.e.iii) will be necessary (see also Recommendation 7).

2. Implementation of the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) protection and avoidance program, based on the protection zone defined above (Supplementary Documentation: Figures 7 and 8), should be developed by means of a Stage 3 assessment that will not involve further field work but which will describe a detailed strategy for short- and long-term protection as required by the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011:68- 70, 4.1.1 Standards 1-3 and 4.1.4 Standards1-3). The development of the detailed protection and avoidance strategy should include appropriate engagement with the Saugeen Ojibway Nation, the Huron-Wendat Nation and the Wyandotte of Kansas.
3. Any future modification to the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) protection zone that would result in a reduction of the area to be protected and avoided, or which would involve alteration to any part of the known site, must be preceded by comprehensive Stage 3 investigation, carried out according to the requirements of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists as defined for Late Woodland Aboriginal village sites (MTC 2011:47-53, 54-55, Sections 3.2 and 3.3). It is also noted that since the Braser component of the Plater-Fleming site continues to lack spatial focus, any Stage 3 investigation must address the potential cultural heritage value or interest of this period of the site's occupation.

Given the cultural heritage value and sensitivities of the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2), any detailed program of Stage 3 assessment should be developed in consultation with staff of the Archaeology Programs Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries and engagement with the Saugeen Ojibway Nation, the Huron-Wendat Nation and the Wyandotte of Kansas.

Furthermore, the following recommendations were made regarding the potential of an ossuary associated with the Plater Fleming site (BdHb-2) to exist within the study area.

To minimize the risk of impacting any ossuary, cemetery or any other form of exterior activity area associated with the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) that may be located within the subject property, a licensed archaeologist must be present to monitor all predevelopment topsoil removal (grading) within those portions of the subject property outside of any of the protected blocks.

Additionally, during the Stage 3 site specific assessments of P2 (BdHb-6) and P6 (BdHb-7) recommendations were made regarding long-term protection and avoidance strategies for a portion of P2 (BdHb-6) and the entirety of P6 (BdHb-7). On November 22nd, 2019, the protected site areas were rezoned by the Municipality of Grey County as Open Space. A letter of commitment from Parkbridge is included as part of the supplementary documentation. The *Notice of Passing of a Zoning By-Law* is included in the supplementary documentation. Explicit mapping depicting the protected areas as separate zoned Open Space is included in the supplementary documentation.

The following mechanisms were recommended to be employed for the protection of the sites during construction activities;

- the erection of a temporary fence around the area to be avoided;
- issuing "no go" instructions to all on-site crews;

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Project Context

February 2021

- the depiction of the location of the area to be avoided on all contract drawings with explicit instructions or labeling to avoid the area;
- the periodic inspection and monitoring of the site area by a licensed archaeologist during and after soil disturbing activities to verify the effectiveness of the avoidance strategies.
- if alteration of the archaeological site is observed at any time during construction, the MHSTCI must be notified immediately; and
- after the completion of the soil disturbing activities, a report on the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy must be generated for the MHSTCI.

All recommendations made in earlier reports restated here remain in place.

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

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Project Context

February 2021

Project Personnel

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Wyndotte of Kansas

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Project Context

February 2021

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by Parkbridge Lifestyle Communities (Parkbridge) to create a Stage 3 archaeological avoidance and protection plan for the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) and an archaeological monitoring strategy for the Craiglieth Ridge Development. The assessment was undertaken in advance of grading and site preparation works for the Craiglieth Ridge Development. The project is on Lakeshore Drive, legally described as being in Part of Lot 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.”

1.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of this Stage 3 report are to reaffirm all recommendations set out in earlier assessments regarding long-term protection and avoidance strategies and mechanisms being implemented to adhere to these strategies as well as explicitly outline archaeological monitoring protocols to be followed during development.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) is located on Lakeshore Drive, legally described as part of Lot 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 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 than 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

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Project Context

February 2021

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.

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 a warmer climate, Archaic populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environs and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of resource abundance. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more abundant than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g. celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g. bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

Woodland Period

The term Woodland is used to refer to the transitional period between the Archaic and the historic societies. The Woodland period marks the era from 900 BCE to 1650-1700 CE. This time period has been traditionally divided into Early, Middle and Late sub-periods, which refer to arbitrary intervals characterized by the introduction of clay pottery, ceremonial interaction among groups, and increasing agricultural intensification and population growth. The elaboration of some burial practices and imported grave goods, and the smoking of tobacco in pipes are also essential features of the Woodland influence on the Archaic hunter-gatherers.

The Early Woodland period (ca. 800/900 B.C.- 0 B.C.) in Ontario is generally recognized as the period when pottery was first introduced. The basic lifeways of the people seem to have been little changed from those of their direct predecessors, the Archaic peoples. It was during the Early Woodland period that hunting, fishing and gathering provided the primary means of subsistence.

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Project Context

February 2021

Traditionally, the Middle Woodland period (ca. 200/300 B.C.- A.D. 700/900) has been distinguished from the Early Woodland period on a relatively arbitrary basis; as changes from Early to Middle Woodland are gradual. The first noticeable changes relate to modifications in projectile point production and the addition of increased decoration of pottery. As with the earlier periods, the Middle Woodland peoples appear to have maintained a reliance on hunting, fishing and gathering. Although our knowledge of the Middle Woodland is incomplete, some sources do provide evidence for the introduction of cultivated crops, such as squash and gourds, in Ontario during this time.

The Late Woodland period (900-1400 A.D.) of human settlement in the province of Ontario is of particular importance as it directly relates to the pre-contact habitation of Grey County, with which this report is concerned. The Late Woodland period of southwestern Ontario is largely defined by the emergence of semi-permanent occupation sites and a shift to a diet predominately supported by maize domestication. The Late Woodland period was not as uniform across Ontario as the previous periods; and has subsequently been divided into three sub-periods consisting of Early, Middle and Late Iroquoian.

Contact Period

The Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) lies within the traditional territory of the Tianantate and the Saugeen Ojibway Nation as well as the ancestral Huron Wendat lands. The Plater-Flemming site, a 17th century Odawa village lies several hundred meters to the west of P1 (HdHb-6). 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 provides a full description of the Tianantate, Odawa, and Huron-Wendat people.

Euro-Canadian Settlement

Collingwood was the first township in Grey County to be surveyed, in 1833 by Charles Rankin. By the 1840's, European settlement had begun in Craighleith and the first post office was opened in 1857. Lot 21, Concession 2 was patented to Sidney Smith Hamilton in 1836 who sold it to John Braser in the same year who built the first house on the property. The property changed hands through the Braser family and into the Flemming family until Andrew Flemming took possession in 1856 and constructed a new house. Both the Braser and Flemming occupations are evident in the archaeological record, several hundred meters east of P2 (AdHb-7), in the western portion of the Lot. For a full discussion of Euro-Canadian settlement and the archaeology of the Braser and Flemming components, please refer to the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment report by ASI (ASI 2016).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) is located on Lakeshore Drive, legally described as part of Lot 21, Concession 2, formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Project Context

February 2021

1.3.1 Existing Conditions

The entire Stage 2 study area consisted of approximately 25.5 hectares of mixed woodlot and overgrown meadow, with a series of sandy swales between shallow shale depressions, with the landscape rising steadily from Lake Huron in the North, until a steep ridge rises in the south where the blue mountains begin. The Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) exists in the Western portion of the study area, in an elevated position on top of the ridge. The protected portion of P2 (BdHb-7) exists in the Northeast portion of the study area and P6 (BdHb-8) exists in the Southwestern portion of the study area.

1.3.2 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 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.

1.3.3 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

To compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MHSTCI were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB is maintained by the MHSTCI. 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 MHSTCI will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 6 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area (Site Data Search, Feb. 11th, 2021; Government Ontario n.d.). These

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Project Context

February 2021

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 1 summarizes the registered archaeological sites within one kilometer of the study area.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometer of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
BdHb-6	P1	campsite	Woodland, Late
BdHb-7	P2	campsite	Petun
BdHb-8	P6	campsite	Woodland, Late
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

1.3.4 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

Other than the Stage 2 assessment done before the current undertaking, 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 a Stage 4 salvage excavation plan for the site. These investigations consisted of minimal field work, and yielded only 25 artifacts 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).

1.3.5 Summary of Previous Investigations

A Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment conducted by ASI in the fall of 2015. During the Stage 2 property assessment, four locations were identified within the study area, including the previously registered Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2).

The Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) was recommended for full protection and avoidance on a long-term basis and no further field work 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*

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Project Context

February 2021

Part of Lot 21, Concession 2, Formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries by ASI in 2016. The recommendations are reiterated here in sections 1 and 5.

The 3 newly identified sites, P1 (BdHb-6), P2 (BdHb-7) and P6 (BdHb-8) are all aboriginal sites. All 3 sites were located through a combination of test pit and pedestrian survey and were recommended for Stage 3 site specific assessments. It was also clear that Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts would be required for each, whether mitigation by excavation or avoidance and protection would be the ultimate strategy.

Stage 3 site specific assessments were undertaken for each by Bluestone Research Inc. in 2016 and Stage 4 mitigation was recommended for each site. Stage 4 mitigation consisted of hand excavation for P1 (BdHb-6) and the entire site is considered mitigated (Bluestone 2018). Stage 4 mitigation for P2 (BdHb-7) consisted of hand excavation for the majority of the site and mitigation by long term-protection and avoidance for a portion of the site which has been zoned open space (Bluestone 2021). Stage 4 mitigation of P6 (BdHb-8) consists of the long-term protection and avoidance for the entire site (Bluestone 2020).

In addition to the 4 known sites within the study area, it was noted during the Stage 1-2 assessment that Ossuaries are typically associated with sites like the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2). No ossuary has been found for the Plater-Fleming site to date, despite the history of archaeological work that has occurred throughout the study area. Nonetheless, the potential for one to exist within the study area remains, and no amount of archaeological testing can confirm one not to exist. As such, this report outlines recommendations for archaeological monitoring to take place during all soil disturbing activities, as per recommendations set out in the Stage 1-2 report (ASI 2016).

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Field Methods

February 2021

2.0 FIELD METHODS

No field work was undertaken as part of this Stage 3.

In accordance with Section 3.4 Standard 2 of the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b), Aboriginal engagement should be undertaken while conducting the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of an Aboriginal archaeological site. Additional information on the Aboriginal engagement practices undertaken during the drafting of this report is provided in the Supplementary Documentation.

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Record of finds

February 2021

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

No material culture or documentary records were collected as part of this report.

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Analysis and Conclusions

February 2021

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 3 archaeological avoidance and assessment was written according to recommendations set out in the Stage 1-2 archaeological property assessment report written by ASI (ASI 2016), the Stage 3 site specific assessments of P2 (BdHb-7) and P6 (BdHb-8) written by Bluestone Research (Bluestone 2020a and b) and the Stage 4 mitigation of P2 (BdHb-7) written by Bluestone Research in 2021 (Bluestone 2021). It was also written in consultation with the Huron Wendat First Nation, the Saugeen Ojibway First Nation, and the Wyndotte of Kansas First Nation.

The following conclusions are made regarding all archaeological resources within the study area;

The archaeological site known as P1 (BdHb-6) has been fully mitigated by excavation and no longer retains cultural heritage value or interest (Bluestone 2018).

The portion of the archaeological site known as P2 (BdHb-7) within the development limits has been fully mitigated by excavation and no longer retains cultural heritage value or interest (Bluestone 2021). A portion of P2 (BdHb-7) is being mitigated by long-term protection and avoidance and has been rezoned as Open Space. On November 22nd, 2019, the protected site area was rezoned by the Municipality of Grey County as Open Space. A letter of commitment from Parkbridge is included as part of the supplementary documentation. The *Notice of Passing of a Zoning By-Law* is included in the supplementary documentation. Explicit mapping depicting the protected area as separate zoned Open Space is included in the supplementary documentation.

The entire archaeological site known as P6 (BdHb-8) is being mitigated by long-term protection and avoidance and has been rezoned as Open Space. On November 22nd, 2019, the protected site area was rezoned by the Municipality of Grey County as Open Space. A letter of commitment from Parkbridge is included as part of the supplementary documentation. The *Notice of Passing of a Zoning By-Law* is included in the supplementary documentation. Explicit mapping depicting the protected area as separate zoned Open Space is included in the supplementary documentation.

The following mechanisms were recommended to be employed for the protection of the P2 (BdHb-7) and P6 (BdHb-8) sites during construction activities;

- the erection of a temporary fence around the area to be avoided;
- issuing “no go” instructions to all on-site crews;
- the depiction of the location of the area to be avoided on all contract drawings with explicit instructions or labeling to avoid the area;
- the periodic inspection and monitoring of the site area by a licensed archaeologist during and after soil disturbing activities to verify the effectiveness of the avoidance strategies.
- if alteration of the archaeological site is observed at any time during construction, the MHSTCI must be notified immediately; and
- after the completion of the soil disturbing activities, a report on the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy must be generated for the MHSTCI.

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Analysis and Conclusions

February 2021

The entirety of the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2), as delineated in the Stage 1-2 assessment by ASI (ASI 2016), is being mitigated by long-term protection and avoidance. On November 22nd, 2019, the protected site area was rezoned by the Municipality of Grey County as Open Space. A letter of commitment from Parkbridge is included as part of the supplementary documentation. The *Notice of Passing of a Zoning By-Law* is included in the supplementary documentation. Explicit mapping depicting the protected area as separate zoned Open Space is included in the supplementary documentation.

The following mechanisms are recommended to be employed for the protection of the Plater-Fleming Site during construction activities;

- the erection of a temporary fence around the area to be avoided;
- issuing “no go” instructions to all on-site crews;
- the depiction of the location of the area to be avoided on all contract drawings with explicit instructions or labeling to avoid the area;
- the periodic inspection and monitoring of the site area by a licensed archaeologist during and after soil disturbing activities to verify the effectiveness of the avoidance strategies.
- if alteration of the archaeological site is observed at any time during construction, the MHSTCI must be notified immediately; and
- after the completion of the soil disturbing activities, a report on the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy must be generated for the MHSTCI.

In addition to the identified archaeological resources within the study area, it was noted during the Stage 1-2 assessment that ossuaries are typically associated with sites like the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2). No ossuary has been found for the Plater-Fleming site to date, despite the history of archaeological work that has occurred throughout the study area. Nonetheless, the potential for one to exist within the study area remains, and no amount of archaeological testing can confirm one not to exist. As such, this report outlines recommendations below for archaeological monitoring to take place during all soil disturbing activities, as per recommendations set out in the Stage 1-2 report (ASI 2016).

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Recommendations

February 2021

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 3 archaeological avoidance and protection plan was written according to recommendations set out in the Stage 1-2 archaeological property assessment report written by ASI (ASI 2016), the Stage 3 site specific assessments of P2 (BdHb-7) and P6 (BdHb-8) written by Bluestone Research (Bluestone 2020a and b) and the Stage 4 mitigation of P2 (BdHb-7) written by Bluestone Research in 2021 (Bluestone 2021). It was also written in consultation with the Huron Wendat First Nation, the Saugeen Ojibway First Nation, and the Wyandotte of Kansas First Nation.

The following conclusions are made regarding all archaeological resources within the study area;

The archaeological site known as P1 (BdHb-6) has been fully mitigated by excavation and no longer retains cultural heritage value or interest (Bluestone 2018).

The portion of the archaeological site known as P2 (BdHb-7) within the development limits has been fully mitigated by excavation and no longer retains cultural heritage value or interest (Bluestone 2021). A portion of P2 (BdHb-7) is being mitigated by long-term protection and avoidance and has been rezoned as Open Space. On November 22nd, 2019, the protected site area was rezoned by the Municipality of Grey County as Open Space. A letter of commitment from Parkbridge is included as part of the supplementary documentation. The *Notice of Passing of a Zoning By-Law* is included in the supplementary documentation. Explicit mapping depicting the protected area as separate zoned Open Space is included in the supplementary documentation.

The entire archaeological site known as P6 (BdHb-8) is being mitigated by long-term protection and avoidance and has been rezoned as Open Space. On November 22nd, 2019, the protected site area was rezoned by the Municipality of Grey County as Open Space. A letter of commitment from Parkbridge is included as part of the supplementary documentation. The *Notice of Passing of a Zoning By-Law* is included in the supplementary documentation. Explicit mapping depicting the protected area as separate zoned Open Space is included in the supplementary documentation.

The following mechanisms were recommended to be employed for the protection of the P2 (BdHb-7) and P6 (BdHb-8) sites during construction activities;

- the erection of a temporary fence around the area to be avoided;
- issuing “no go” instructions to all on-site crews;
- the depiction of the location of the area to be avoided on all contract drawings with explicit instructions or labeling to avoid the area;
- the periodic inspection and monitoring of the site area by a licensed archaeologist during and after soil disturbing activities to verify the effectiveness of the avoidance strategies.
- if alteration of the archaeological site is observed at any time during construction, the MHSTCI must be notified immediately; and
- after the completion of the soil disturbing activities, a report on the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy must be generated for the MHSTCI.

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Recommendations

February 2021

The entirety of the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2), as delineated in the Stage 1-2 assessment by ASI (ASI 2016), is being mitigated by long-term protection and avoidance. On November 22nd, 2019, the protected site area was rezoned by the Municipality of Grey County as Open Space. A letter of commitment from Parkbridge is included as part of the supplementary documentation. The *Notice of Passing of a Zoning By-Law* is included in the supplementary documentation. Explicit mapping depicting the protected area as separate zoned Open Space is included in the supplementary documentation.

The following mechanisms are recommended to be employed for the protection of the Plater-Fleming Site during construction activities;

- the erection of a temporary fence around the area to be avoided;
- issuing “no go” instructions to all on-site crews;
- the depiction of the location of the area to be avoided on all contract drawings with explicit instructions or labeling to avoid the area;
- the periodic inspection and monitoring of the site area by a licensed archaeologist during and after soil disturbing activities to verify the effectiveness of the avoidance strategies.
- if alteration of the archaeological site is observed at any time during construction, the MHSTCI must be notified immediately; and
- after the completion of the soil disturbing activities, a report on the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy must be generated for the MHSTCI.

In addition to the identified archaeological resources within the study area, it was noted during the Stage 1-2 assessment that ossuaries are typically associated with sites like the Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2). No ossuary has been found for the Plater-Fleming site to date, despite the history of archaeological work that has occurred throughout the study area. Nonetheless, the potential for one to exist within the study area remains, and no amount of archaeological testing can confirm one not to exist. As such, this report outlines recommendations for archaeological monitoring to take place during all soil disturbing activities, as per recommendations set out in the Stage 1-2 report (ASI 2016).

All soil disturbing activities should be monitored by a licensed archaeologist. This includes, but is not limited to, tree removal where stumps will be pulled and the soil otherwise disturbed, all site preparation activities, truck and machine traffic, soil grading, and excavations. All subsoil surfaces should be observed for signs of an ossuary or other archaeological resources. If any archaeological resources are identified, work must stop immediately and the MHSTCI must be consulted as well as the First Nation groups, and an archaeological work plan must be developed before proceeding.

In addition to monitoring soil grading activities throughout the entire study area, any work being undertaken within 20 meters of the established protected areas should also be monitored. After the completion of the soil disturbing activities, a report on the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy must be generated for the MHSTCI.

All work crews must be made aware that the archaeologist has the power to stop work at their discretion, should archaeological resources be identified.

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Recommendations

February 2021

Engagement with First Nations must be undertaken for this work. This report has been provided to each of the following First Nations for comment.

The Huron-Wendat First Nation have requested updates regarding the soil grading activities, and fully expect to be involved in any archaeological fieldwork that is required based on the results of soil stripping.

The Saugeen Ojibway First Nation have requested updates regarding the soil grading activities, and fully expect to be involved in any archaeological fieldwork that is required based on the results of soil stripping.

The Wyandotte of Kansas have been provided this report but have not provided comment to date. They should be kept apprised of the soil grading progress, effectiveness of the protection strategies, and given the opportunity to comment on any proposed fieldwork resulting from the grading activities.

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

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

February 2021

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

The *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 Government and 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.

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

Bibliography and Sources

February 2021

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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Bluestone Research Inc. 2020b *Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of P6 (BdHb-8) in Part of Lot 21, Concession 2, Formerly Collingwood Township, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario*. On file with the MHSTCI.

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STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

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STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION PLAN

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8.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages. Maps identifying exact site locations do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the Supplementary Documentation.





Stage 3 Protection and Avoidance Plan for the Plater-Fleming Site and Construction Monitoring Protocol for the Craiglieth Ridge Development

Figure 1: Topographic Map of Study Area

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Date: February, 2021

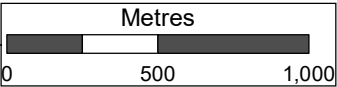
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<http://www.geographynetwork.ca/website/obm/viewer.htm>

Scale 1:25,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

- Study Area
- Local Road
- Major Road
- Railroad
- Contour Lines
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area





**Stage 3 Protection and
Avoidance Plan for the
Plater-Fleming Site and
Construction Monitoring
Protocol for the Craiglieth
Ridge Development**

Figure 2: Aerial
Map of Study Area

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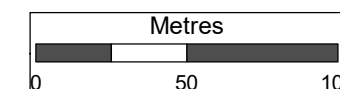
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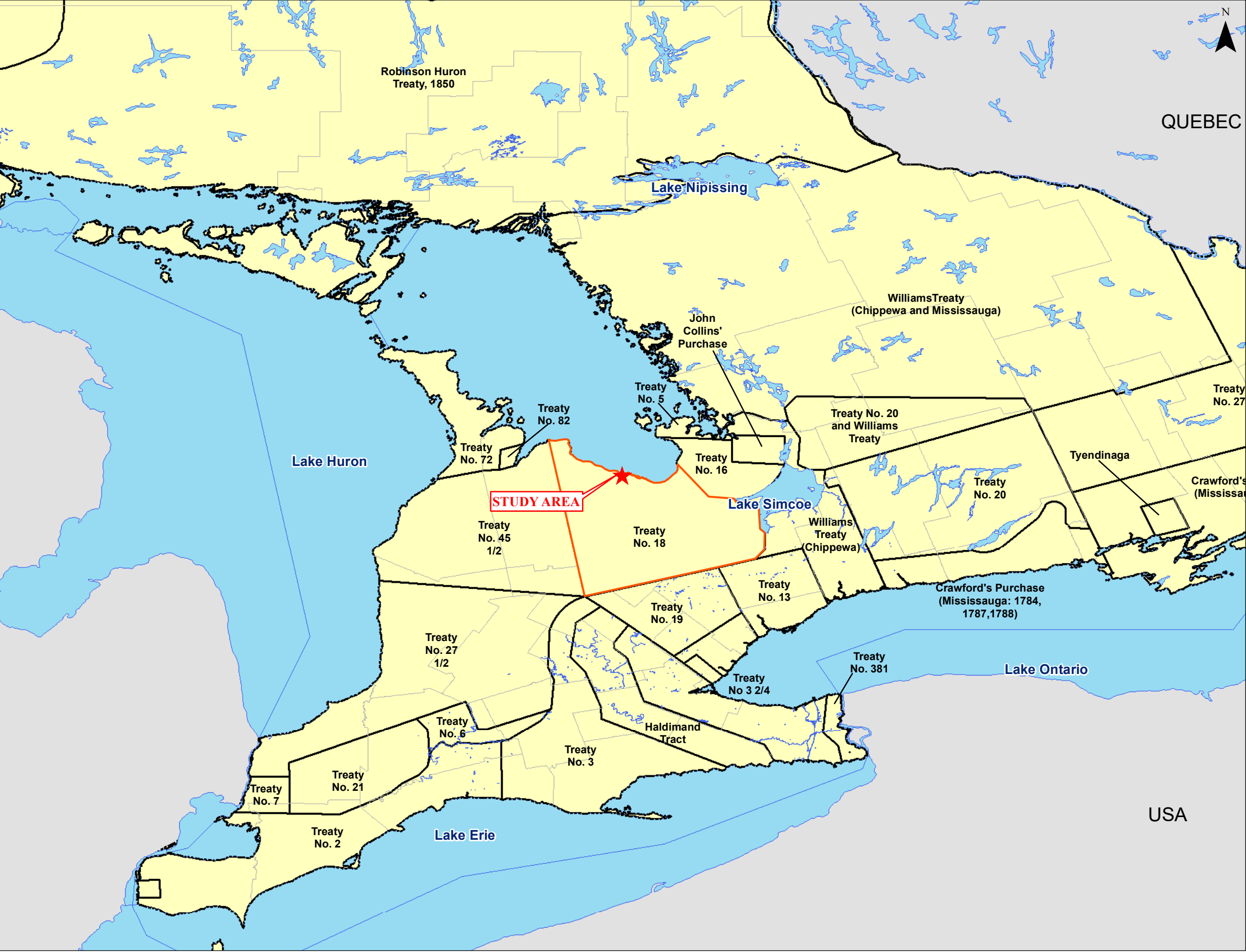
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Legend

 Study Area





Stage 3 Protection and Avoidance Plan for the Plater-Fleming Site and Construction Monitoring Protocol for the Craiglieth Ridge Development

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

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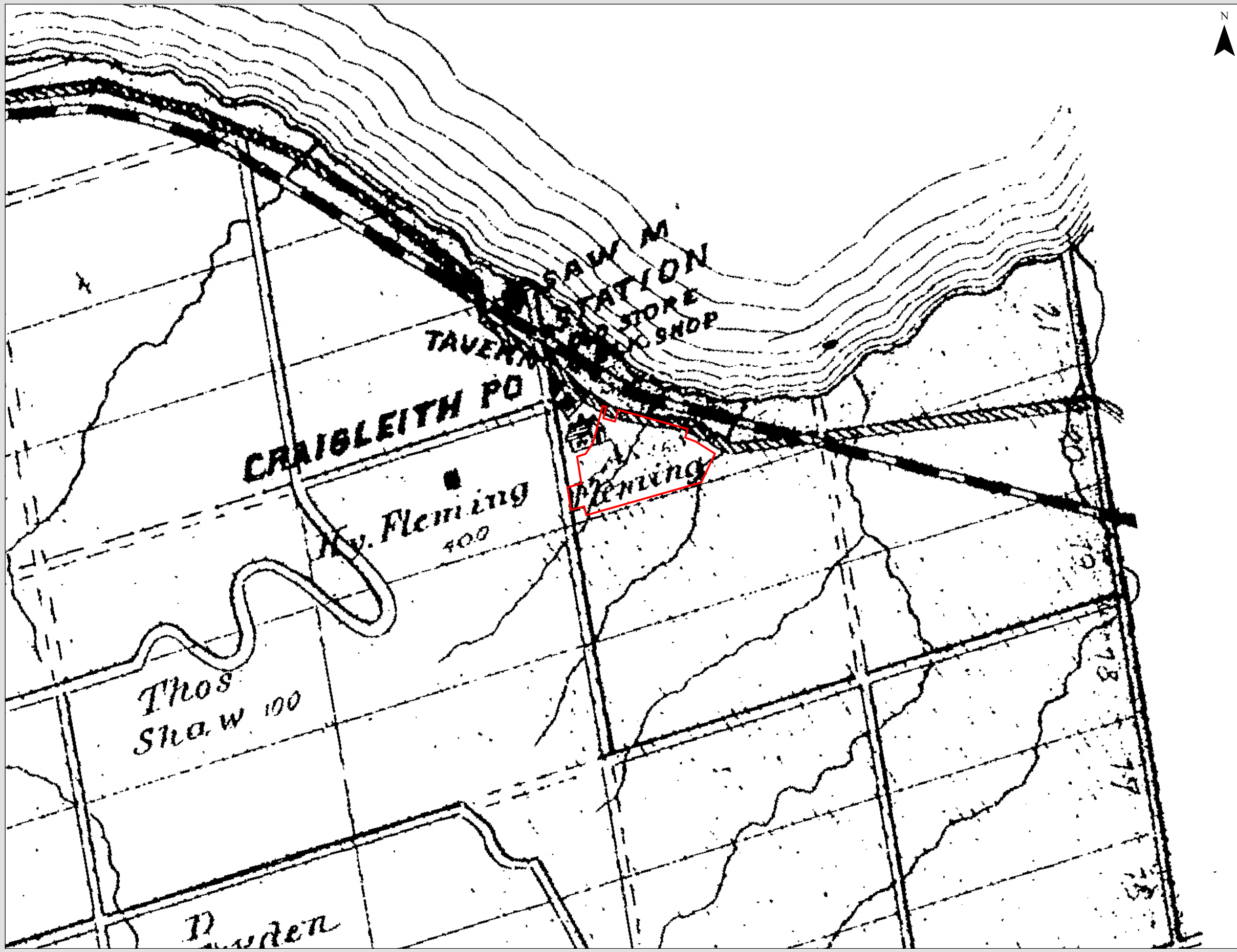
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Source: Morris (1943)
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Legend

- ★ Study Area
- Treaty Boundaries
- Provincial Boundary
- County Boundary
- Water Body

Kilometres

0 50 100



Stage 3 Protection and Avoidance Plan for the Plater-Fleming Site and Construction Monitoring Protocol for the Craigleith Ridge Development

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

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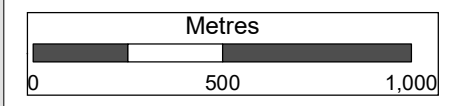
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Legend

 Study Area



Stage 3 Protection and
Avoidance Plan for the
Plater-Fleming Site and
Construction Monitoring
Protocol for the Craigleith
Ridge Development

Figure 5: Site Plan

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