



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

Part of Lot 31, Concessions 9 & 10 and Part of the Road Allowance Between
Concessions 8 & 9
Town of the Blue Mountains
County of Grey
Historic Township of Collingwood
Historic County of Grey

November 25, 2023

Prepared for: The Proponent

Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.

Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 3.78 Ha in size.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retained archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a 5 m Test Pit Survey is recommended.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey was completed within the participation of SON Representatives. The Study Area has been found to have been subject to extensive soil disturbance with numerous examples of grading, regading, topsoil movement, topsoil/soil storage etc. As such a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey was completed for the Study Area with no archaeological resources being identified.

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

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Archaeological Resources Reported On Herein (Bordenized & Non-Bordenized)

Name	Borden	Affinity	Type	CHVI	Notes
-	-	-	-	-	-

1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located within Part of Lot 31, Concessions 8 & 9 and Part of the Road Allowance Between Concessions 8 & 9, Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey, Historic Township of Collingwood in the Historic County of Grey (Map 1).

The requirement for an Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to a Development Application under the Planning Act for the construction of industrial/commercial units. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the 3.78 Ha Study Area.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is irregular in shape, approximately 3.78 Ha in size, and is predominantly vacant woodlot with intermittent areas of scrub.. The Study Area is bounded by the Ontario 26 Gighway and Grey Road 2 on its eastern limit, Clark Street on its southern limit, and the Thornbury Wastewater Treatment Facility and commercial developments on its western limit (Map 2 & 3).

The Study Area is situated within the South Georgian Bay Shoreline Watershed (OMNRF 2023). The Study Area is less than 300 m southwest of Georgian Bay.

The Study Area is situated within the Beaver Valley (2) physiographic region of Southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam 1984).

2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

2.1. Indigenous Cultural History

The Indigenous Cultural History of the area encompassing the Study Area has been succinctly summarized in an archaeological assessment report authored by Fisher Archaeological Consulting (Fisher Archaeological Consulting 2023), and has been reproduced below:

“Indigenous peoples have been living in southwestern Ontario since time immemorial, something that is generally not acknowledged or reflected in the archaeological practice of subdividing the past. Discussions in the Ontario archaeological community have started to recognise the sharp divide between Indigenous and archaeological understandings of the past, and to acknowledge the negative effect that certain archaeological terminology has on the ongoing process of reconciliation (Hazell 2019; Hinshelwood 2019; Taylor-Hollings 2019). In light of this, FAC would like to discuss Indigenous history of southwestern Ontario using the designations Pleistocene and Holocene, recognizing that these also have limitations.

Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene

The First Peoples began to move into what is now southwestern Ontario as the ice sheet retreated and water levels in the Great Lakes basins lowered. As populations increased in southeastern North America around 13,000 years ago, small groups of people gradually moved north into a newly-revealed land (Chaput et al. 2015; Lothrop et al. 2016). The landscape that greeted them would have been open and cold, sparsely vegetated with tundra plants such as lichens and sedges, with spruce and tamarack trees growing up over time (McCarthy et al. 2015; Stewart 2013; Yu 2003). The spruce parkland was home to mammoth, mastodon, stag-moose, giant beaver, caribou, arctic fox and snowshoe hare, California condors, and many other boreal species which no longer call the area home (Ellis 2013; Stewart 2013; Storck and Spiess 1994). The first peoples would have moved across this landscape in small groups, following herds of migrating animals and searching for food in a post-glacial landscape that was constantly changing. As they moved across the landscape, they often followed the shoreline of Lake Algonquin or one of the waterways that shifted across the clay plains, camping close to the water's edge: gathering nearby stones to support a portable shelter, cooking meals prepared from animals hunted, trapped, or fished that day, resharpening large fluted spear points or remaking them into smaller tools for other uses (Ellis 2013; Julig and Beaton 2015).

Middle Holocene

As time passed and the first peoples became more familiar with the seasonal changes and the habits of local animals, they began to establish regular camps to return to on a seasonal basis. Some of these camps could have been at chert sources near Collingwood, to gather stone and prepare blanks to eventually turn into notched spear points; or at wetlands where waterfowl gathered annually to lay eggs and raise young; or river crossings where migrating herds of caribou were forced to slow down and bunch up (Ellis 2013). The most evocative example of large, seasonally-visited sites is the evidence, now submerged beneath the waters of Lake Huron, of caribou hunting structures on the Alpena-Amberley Ridge (AAR). The network of hunting blinds, drive lines, cairns, caches, stone rings, and shelters are all that remains of a landscape in which, between 10,000 and 7,000 years ago, many of those living in the Great Lakes area would gather to take advantage of a constricted area on the annual caribou migration route (Julig and Beaton 2015; Lemke and O'Shea 2015; O'Shea and Meadows 2009). While this is a good distance from the Study Area, there are few landscapes like the AAR which can be examined on a large scale archaeologically, and the identification of sites of a similar age in Bruce County can be difficult due to their small size.

As the climate warmed around 9,000 years ago, the land in southern Ontario became more hospitable and food resources more abundant. Some groups began to establish claims over specific areas of land and to follow the seasonal round within a more restricted territory, often within a particular watershed (Ellis 2013). One side effect was that access to the highest quality tool stone was no longer available to all groups (Fox 2013). Poorer quality local chert sources were sufficient for making everyday tools, but as a result the spear points and other lithic objects were never as finely made as those carried by earlier hunters (Ellis 2013; Fox 2013). Groundstone axes and adzes were added to the toolkit as coniferous forests established themselves in southern Ontario and the people made wooden dugout canoes and cooking troughs; other new groundstone tools were used to process a diversifying array of plant resources, or as weights for fishing nets (Ellis 2013; Kapches 2013).

Ways of life changed slowly over the next few millennia, as deciduous woodlands replaced the coniferous forests, and the post-glacial tundra became a distant cultural memory. Warmer waters in the Great Lakes, and stable stream and river beds provided new habitats for many of the fish species still found in the region today. These were caught using fish hooks made of bone or antler, or copper transported by canoe from the western end of Lake Superior (Ellis 2013; Fox 2013). Increasingly, large groups of people gathered together during spring and autumn fish spawning runs to catch fish in nets and to cooperate in the cleaning and processing of large catches (Needs-Howarth 2013). In parts of Ontario, fish weirs built at river narrows during this period were subsequently used for thousands of years; even when no longer used to harvest fish, the weirs still served as important gathering places for ceremonies and trading (Needs-Howarth 2013). More changes to food gathering came with the introduction of the bow and arrow, which allowed hunters to target smaller game with something other than traps and snares (Needs-Howarth 2013). A surplus of food, hides, or fur could be exchanged in trade or as gifts for exotic materials, allowing copper from Lake Superior, marine shells from the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico, and finely-made Onondaga chert bifaces from the Niagara Peninsula to find their way into the hands of people living in diverse parts of eastern North America (Ellis 2013; Fox 2013). By about 3,500 years ago, favoured resource sites on the annual round were being re-inhabited year after year, with some groups beginning to establish cemeteries for their dead, marking ritually and territorially important places on the landscape (Ellis 2013; Spence 2013; Stewart 2013).

Late Holocene (Woodland)

Around 3,000 years ago, people in southern Ontario began to make low-fired ceramics, a change in technology which would eventually have a profound impact on ways of life. This is often considered the beginning of the Early Woodland period. Other changes that had begun on a small scale in earlier times were now more entrenched, especially regarding treatment of the dead; yearly gatherings for the spring resource harvest may have included burial ceremony involving feasting and the presentation of gifts to the ancestors in the form of caches of tools and food (Spence 2013; Williamson 2013).

By the time of the Middle Woodland, there was a major shift in the way people settled the landscape and procured foods. It is at this time (500 BCE. to 700 CE) that people were making fish a more important aspect of their diet, although hunting and foraging were done as well. As a consequence, rich and large sites began to appear on river valley floors. The sites were inhabited periodically for sometimes hundreds of years, and represented a warm sea macroband base camp, to take advantage of spawning fish. People kept returning to particular fish spawning grounds, and became more reliant on

this resource. People were becoming more sedentary and had a restricted band territory, compared to the people of the Middle Holocene.

When exactly the Late Woodland began and the Middle Woodland ended has been debated by archaeologists, but the designation has been based on a number of material distinct differences from the Middle Woodland. Differences include factors such as new settlement and subsistence strategies, a new type of pottery construction, different pottery decorating techniques, and a variety of projectile point forms. Based on these characteristics, it is generally felt that the Late Woodland period began at around 800 CE (Fox 1990a).

Cultural changes continued during the Late Woodland period with new settlement and subsistence strategies, a new type of pottery construction, different pottery decorating techniques, and a variety of new projectile point forms that first appeared around 800 CE.

Contact Period

First contact with Europeans occurred after 1600 CE, initiating a cataclysmic series of changes in Indigenous lives and societies. Documents of the region dating back to the early 1600 "... produced by the French explorer Samuel de Champlain and Jesuit missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Francesco-Giuseppe Bressani, record that the Bruce Peninsula at that time was the home territory of the Algonquian-speaking Odawa - also known as the Cheveux relevés or Ondatauwauat" (Fitzgerald 2013: 7).

During the 1640s and early 1650s, the Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy conducted large-scale raids of parts of Ontario, that were intended to gain access to beaver hunting grounds and also to re-populate their own communities that had been decimated by both disease and previous wars (Fitzgerald 2013:7). By the late 1660s into the turn of the 1700s, the Odawa and their Ojibway allies went on the offensive against the Iroquois. Combined with military campaigns by the French further east, the result was the withdrawal of the Iroquois from southern Ontario. The Odawa and Ojibway subsisted primarily by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and became heavily involved in the fur trade with the French and English (Fox 1990b:457; Handy 1978: Ch.3-4; McMullen 1997:40-41).

The Ojibway became increasingly entangled in the activities of European peoples following the British defeat of the French in the Seven Years War (1756-1763). Britain's Royal Proclamation of 1763 established the procedures for land surrenders from Indigenous Peoples to the British Crown for over the next two centuries. The proclamation stated that only the Crown could purchase lands in the "Indian Territory," the mechanism for this was through formal and public councils between the Crown and the Indigenous People whose lands were involved in the negotiations (Surtees 1994: 93). This proclamation was meant to slow and regulate settlement within First Nations lands.

Written accounts of Indigenous settlement at the mouth of the Saugeen River (in Southampton) begin to appear in the 1820s and 30s. The Methodist missionary Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) describes visiting two camps of about 25 people in all in 1829 (FAC 2013). Another Ojibway settlement was at Newash (Nawash), present-day Owen Sound (McMullen 1997:10).

By the mid-1830s, the Ojibway lands constituted the last large tract of unceded Indigenous territory in southern Ontario, but increasing Euro-Canadian settlement in the lower Great Lakes region put pressure on the British Crown to acquire the land for settler use (Surtees 1994).

In 1836, the signing of Treaty 451/2 ceded Ojibwa territory south of a line drawn between the mouth of the Saugeen River and the southern tip of Owen Sound, resulting in the loss of interior hunting grounds and the restriction (in theory) of all Nawash and Saugeen subsistence activity to the Bruce Peninsula (CIRNAC 2013; McMullen 1997:32).

After the 1836 treaty, other treaties followed in 1851 (Half-Mile Strip) for a road allowance to Owen Sound; 1854 (Saugeen Peninsula #72); 1857 (Newash village); 1861 (Colpoy's Bay); 1885 (Saugeen Fishing Islands); and 1899 (two additional road allowances through Saugeen). Saugeen Ojibway territory today consists of the communities of Saugeen, Neyaashiinigmiing at Cape Croker, and the hunting grounds further north on the Bruce Peninsula near Tobermory.

The Study Area is within the lands covered by Treaty 72. The Study Area is within the Traditional Territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON 2015), comprising both Saugeen First Nation (Chippewas of Saugeen) and Neyaashiinigmiing Anishinaabek (Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation). Today, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation acts as stewards of the land and waters in their traditional territory. The Saugeen Ojibway Nation is continually involved in environmental and developmental work to ensure that informed decisions are made concerning development within the territory (SON 2021). The Ojibway and their ancestors have lived in the area of what has become the town of Southampton for at least the past 3,000 years.” (Fisher Archaeological Consulting 2023).

2.2. Indigenous Peoples Known Archaeological Land Use Context

A search was conducted within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all pre-contact registered archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study Area. The Sites Module is the online registry of all known and registered archaeological sites and is maintained by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). This determined that a total of 11 such sites have been registered as of the date of this report.

This baseline review was conducted to better place the specific Study Area within the known archaeological landscape of the surrounding area, in specific relation to land use patterns by Indigenous peoples. A 5 km radius was chosen, by the licensee, to better sample the broader known archaeological landscape in which the Study Area is situated by reviewing sites registered as ‘Pre-Contact’ or ‘Indigenous’. It should be noted that low numbers, or an absence of registered archaeological sites, is directly tied to the degree of archaeological survey conducted within the area. Further, absence or productivity of sites may not accurately reflect the land use patterns of Indigenous peoples within the landscape.

Within the data reviewed for this assessment, it is of note that there are distinct Woodland period occupations. Unfortunately, this dataset is hindered by a lack of site type intervened being made. However, the site type inferences which are present such as Campsites and a

Village indicate an area subject to habitation and resource procurement. Cultural Affinities of both Petun and Iroquoian peoples are noted within the registered site data.

While it is known that Southern-Ontario, as a whole, has been inhabited by Indigenous peoples from the Paleo-Indian period, the specific past land use of the Study Areas location within the landscape suggests a focused and sustained occupation by various Indigenous peoples.

TABLE 1: REGISTERED INDIGENOUS SITES WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF STUDY AREA

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Pre-Contact	3
Unknown Site Type	1
Other Camp / Campsite	1
Other Camp / Campsite, Village	1
Archaic	1
Other Camp / Campsite	1
Middle Woodland	1
Other Camp / Campsite, Cabin	1
Late Woodland	5
Petun - Unknown Site Type	1
Iroquoian, Lalonde - Unknown Site Type	2
Iroquoian, Lalonde - Other Camp / Campsite	1
Unknown Site Type	1
Woodland, Post-Contact	1
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian - Unknown Site Type	1

It should be noted that this list contains site types and designations created in the 20th century and may not accurately reflect the true nature or purpose of the identified sites.

3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.1. Treaty History

The Study Area is situated within the boundaries of the Nottawasaga Purchases or Treaty 18. This Treaty was signed by representatives of the Anishinaabe Peoples as well as the Crown in 1818. It is bordered to the West by the Saugeen Treaty. These Treaties meet roughly at what is today St Vincent - Sydenham Townline and runs South to modern Arthur, Ontario. The

Southern border of Treaty 18 then runs slightly northeast through Orangeville directly to Newmarket. Encompassing the Holland River, the Eastern boundary of Treaty 18 then heads North into Cook's Bay where it follows the shoreline. It follows the water into Kempenfelt Bay through Barrie then northwest to Edmore Beach and following the shoreline of Georgian Bay back to its meeting point close to St Vincent - Sydenham Townline. This treaty equals about 645,000 Ha in exchange for 1200 pounds in goods paid yearly at the Montreal Price (MIA 2023).

3.2. County History

Grey County is located in Northern Southwestern Ontario within the Georgian Triangle. It encompasses the land on the southwest shore of Georgian Bay south to Wellington and Dufferin Counties. It is bordered on the east by Simcoe County and on the west by Bruce County.

Before it became a County the land of Grey was administratively within the Hesse District of 1788, renamed the Western District in 1792, though it remained uncaded until 1836 (MIA 2022) (MOPBSD 2022). The land was first surveyed in 1830 with colonial settlement slowly trickling up to the available land 3 to 4 years later (H. Belden & Co. 1880). In 1837, the Garafraxa Road, now Highway 6, was laid out from Fergus to Sydenham, modernly known as Owen Sound, with free land grants and promises of infrastructure to entice settlement in the area. By 1841, much of the road was settled but the promised infrastructure did not come to fruition for the central part of the road consequently referred to as "forty mile swamp" due to its difficult conditions and lack of adequate bridges (Marsh 1931)(H. Belden & Co 1880). More roads were built better connecting these lands to Toronto, Collingwood, Guelph and other important places and more settlers arrived. Grey County was established in 1852 with the County Seat at Sydenham, now Owen Sound and 16 Townships: Artemesi, Bentinck, Collingwood, Derby, Egremont, Euphrasio, Gleneig, Holland, Melanchthon, Normanby, Osprey, Proton, Saint Vincent, Sullivan, and Sydenham. It was administratively attached to Wellington County until 1854 (Marsh 1931)(H. Belden & Co 1880). Roads continued to be improved upon and gravelled during the late 1850s and despite the County investing in a railway to Owen Sound the endeavour never manifested and instead the Northern Railway went to Collingwood, leaving Grey County without rail access until the early 1870s (Marsh 1931)(H. Belden & Co 1880). Around this time agriculture was the primary industry with manufacturing also holding a prominent place in the economy of the County (H. Belden & Co 1880). In 1881, the Township of Melanchthon was transferred to Dufferin County (March 1931). Grey County had a large

restructuring in 2001 resulting in a reduction in its municipalities to 9: the City of Owen Sound; the Towns of Hanover and Blue Mountains; the Townships of Chatsworth, Georgian Bluffs, and Southgate; and the Municipalities of Grey Highlands, Meaford, and West Grey. Modernly Grey County's economy is led by healthcare, retail, manufacturing and construction (Statistics Canada 2016).

3.3. Township History

The Blue Mountains is a Town on the northeastern extent of the County of Grey along the southwestern shore of Georgian Bay. The Blue Mountains came into existence in 1998 when the Town of Thornbury and the Township of Collingwood amalgamated into the Town of The Blue Mountains (The Blue Mountains Public Library 2023).

The Township of Collingwood was surveyed in 1833, the first township in the County to receive a full survey (Mika & Mika 1977). The township was 69,500 acres in size and contained the Blue Mountains which reach an elevation of over 450 m above sea level. The Blue Mountains divided the Township of Collingwood diagonally down the middle a continuation of the Niagara Escarpment which extends further north through Lake Huron and further south through Southern Ontario (H. Belden & Co 1880). The first settlers began to arrive in 1835 initially around the area of Craigeleath followed by Thornbury. The intention was that this area was to be given to United Empire Loyalists but due to its remote location often land speculators sold parcels to who ever was available and thus the Township was largely settled by those of Irish and Highland Scots decent (H. Belden & Co 1880). In 1852 the Townships of Collingwood and Euphrasia were Municipally tied but the union only lasted two years, separating in 1854 (Mika & Mika 1977). The Township of Collingwood saw an uptick in settlement and economic success after the Northern Railway extended its terminus from Collingwood Town to the south east through Collingwood Township to Meaford in 1872 (H. Belden & Co 1880). This extension of the rail line brought a rail station to the settlement of Thornbury which greatly influenced its incorporation as a town in 1887 (Mika & Mika 1983). Modernly, the Town of The Blue Mountains has a population of over 9000 and an economy that has tourism at its centre with a growing population of commuting workers (Statistics Canada 2023).

3.4. Local or Community History

Clarksburg is a village located in the the Town of The Blue Mountains within Grey County. Clarksburg is located slightly inland from the southwest shore of Georgian Bay along the

Beaver River. This village was first settled around 1856 when William Marsh purchased the land and water privileges intending to build a mill. William's son W.J. set up a mercantile and in 1858 W.A. Clark purchased the water privileges and mill and set up a wooden mill. More mills followed these and soon stores and a small village was built around this growing economy (Mika & Mika 1977). The village supported a small farming community surrounding it and by the early 1900s had thriving manufacturing industries, its own newspaper, and a flourishing community named Clarksburg after its energetic and enterprising premier resident William Clark (Mika & Mika 1977) (H. Belden & Co 1880). Modernly, Clarksburg is known for its artistic focus and eclectic shopping experiences. Clarksburg hosts galleries, studios, theatre, music and occasionally operas making it a unique tourist destination within the Grey County landscape (Clarksburg 2023).

3.5. Study Area History

A review of historical resources resulted in the following data relevant to the Study Area:

Map 5: 1872 Topographical Map of the Township of Collingwood (Fleming 1872)

The Study Area is situated within Part of Lot 31, Concessions 8 & 9 and Part of the Road Allowance Between Concessions 8 & 9. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of William Dingmore & Joseph Freestone. There are no structures recorded on or adjacent to the Study Area however the Study Area is directly adjacent to the Northern Grey Rail line and a prominent travel road.

Map 6: 1880 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Grey & Bruce, Ont. (Belden 1880)

The Study Area is situated within Part of Lot 31, Concessions 8 & 9 and Part of the Road Allowance Between Concessions 8 & 9. The land containing the Study Area is not associated with any ownership. There are no structures recorded on or adjacent to the Study Area however the Study Area is directly adjacent to the Northern Railway Line and a prominent road.

The following should be noted in regard to the review of historic maps:

- Study Area placement within historic maps is only approximate
- Many historic maps were subscriber based, meaning only individuals who paid a fee would have their property details mapped

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

4.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted March 8, 2023, using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 544709 N 4933388 indicated that there are 2 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. None of the registered archaeological sites are within the Study Area nor are any within a 50 m buffer which would suggest encroachment of archaeological resources into the Study Area.

TABLE 2: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BdHc-23	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
BdHc-14	Indian Brook	Woodland, Late	Petun	Unknown

4.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

One previous archaeological assessment report has been completed in a portion of the Study Area.

PIF/CIF#: P384-0117-2013

Consultant Firm: AMICK Consultants Limited

Report Title: *Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Grey Road 2, Part of Lots 30 & 31, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 30 & 31, Concession 9 New Survey (Geographic Township of Collingwood, County of Grey), Town of The Blue Mountains, County of Grey (AMICK 2016)*

Executive Summary: *This report describes the results of the 2013 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of Grey Road 2, Part of Lots 30 & 31, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 30 & 31, Concession 9 New Survey (Geographic Township of Collingwood, County of Grey), Town of The Blue Mountains, County of Grey, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P384 issued to Kayleigh MacKinnon by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a component study of a Municipal Class EA as required under the Environmental Assessment Act (RSO 1990b). 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 Archaeological Background Research of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking*

and was granted permission to carry out archaeological work on 04 November 2013. A detailed photoreconnaissance of the study area was conducted on 11 November 2013. 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, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario. As a result of the Stage 1 Background Research, the project area potentially impacted by the proposed undertaking has been identified as an area of archaeological potential. On the basis of data collected as part of this study, the following recommendations are made: 1. Stage 2 Property Assessment is required for the subject property 2. It is recommended that the areas of existing asphalt road, asphalt parking lot, gravel parking lots, existing structures, earth mounds, disturbed gravel shoulder, low-lying and wet areas and area of steep slope, identified within this report are exempt from any requirement for further investigation. 3. It is recommended that the lawn area adjacent to Highway 26 and the lawn areas surrounding the existing structures must be subject to high intensity test pit survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual test pits. 4. It is recommended that the meadow areas adjacent to the east side of Highway 26 and the meadow area adjacent to Highway 26, Grey Road 33 and Grey Road 2 and the meadow area adjacent to Highway 26 and Grey Road 2 must be subject to high intensity test pit survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual test pits. 5. It is recommended that the wooded areas adjacent to Grey Road 33 and Grey Road 2 must be subject to high intensity test pit survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual test pits. 6. It is recommended that the overgrown meadowland surrounding the wooded areas must be subject to high intensity test pit survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual test pits.

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in support of roadway improvements related to Grey Road 2. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment buffer included a portion of the southern limit of the current Study Area and made recommendations for further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. This report had no impact to the findings or recommendations of this report.

4.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on March 7, 2023, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

4.4. Archaeological Management Plan

There is no active and/or approved Archaeological Management/Master Plan for the area in which the Study Area is located.

4.5. Heritage Conservation District

The Study Area is not situated within an existing or proposed Heritage Conservation District (OHT 2023).

4.6. Heritage Properties

The Study Area contains no registered or listed heritage properties.

4.7. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2023).

4.8. Study Area Archaeological Potential

The Study Area retains the following criteria of indicating archaeological potential:

- Registered archaeological sites within 300 m of the Study Area
- Present or past water sources within 300 m of the Study Area,
- Proximity to early historic transportation routes
- The Study Area is situated within an area suitable for resource procurement, transit and habitation by both pre-historic and post-contact Indigenous Peoples.
-

5. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the presence of one or more indicators of archaeological potential (see Section 4.8). Based on this analysis, it is concluded that a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required of the Study Area (Map 6).

6. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made (Map 6):

- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
 - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

7. STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 archaeological analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Fieldwork was conducted in November 2023. The weather consisted of light cloud cover or sunny conditions, but at all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather conditions.

The assessment began with a visual review of the Study Area conditions.

TABLE 3: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Director(s)
Nov-18-2023	6°C, light cloud cover	T. Irvin (P379)	Bhagowtee

The Study Area was found to consist of various pockets of scrubland, treed cover, exposed soils, expansive spoil mounds and low lying and wet pockets. It was clear to both the licences and the SON Representatives that the Study Area had undergone extensive and deep soil disturbance at some point. The Study Area was subject to a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey which confirmed that extensive soil movement and disturbance has occurred at some point in the 20th century history of the property. The completed Test Pit Survey found examples of low lying and wet pockets, large spoil mounds, examples of heavy grading and machinery use on the property etc (Images 1-20).

The central portion of the property had large and expansive spoil mounds which suggest that the entirety of the Study Area has been graded to remove the topsoil which has been placed within the central portion of the Study Area. This large spoil mound was visually inspected and subject to a sample screening with no archaeological resources being identified.

The archaeological methodology employed during the Stage 2 Test Pit survey consisted of:

- All test pits were excavated by shovel at 5 m intervals on 5 m transects (unless noted above)
- Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all structures, both extant and in ruin, when present
- All test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
- All excavated soils which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

The archaeological survey of the property resulted in the discovery of no archaeological resources.

7. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records (Table 4).

TABLE 4: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Field Notes: P379-0637-2023	Digital Files	-
Photos: P379-0637-2023	Digital Files	-

8. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area, measuring approximately 3.78 Ha in size was subject to a complete archaeological assessment which confirmed disturbance and soil movement throughout the entirety of the Study Area. It should be noted that the Study Area is directly adjacent to both a municipal highway and a large water treatment facility. It is likely that the development of these two facilities is related to the soil disturbance noted.

No archaeological resources were noted during the survey.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Low Potential: 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey	No Resources	3.87	100.0%
Total		3.87	100

9. STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the Study Area has been sufficiently assessed and is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

10. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists requires that the following standard statements be provided within all archaeological reports for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126):

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 MTCS, 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 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 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.

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.

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.

11. IMAGES



Image 1: Disturbed and regraded lands subject to a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey.



Image 2: 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey being conducted.



Image 3: Disturbed and regraded lands subject to a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey.



Image 4: Disturbed and regraded lands subject to a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey.



Image 5: Disturbed and regraded lands subject to a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey.



Image 6: Example of disturbed rock and asphalt inclusion with the Study Area soils.



Image 7: Example of spoil mounds as encountered within the Study Area.



Image 8: SON Representative atop large secondary spoil mound.



Image 9: Disturbed and regraded lands subject to a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey.



Image 10: Disturbed and regraded lands subject to a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey.



Image 11: Disturbed and regraded lands subject to a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey.



Image 12: Low Lying & Wet pocket.



Image 13: Disturbed and regraded lands subject to a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey.



Image 14: Disturbed and regraded lands subject to a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey.



Image 15: Disturbed and regraded lands subject to a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey.



Image 16: Field Archaeologists demonstrating varying heights within the Study Area.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment



Image 17: SON Representative conducting Test Pit Survey.



Image 18: SON Representative conducting Test Pit Survey.



Image 19: SON Representative screening soils from a large central topsoil spoil pile.



Image 20: Example of disturbed rock and asphalt inclusion with the Study Area soils.

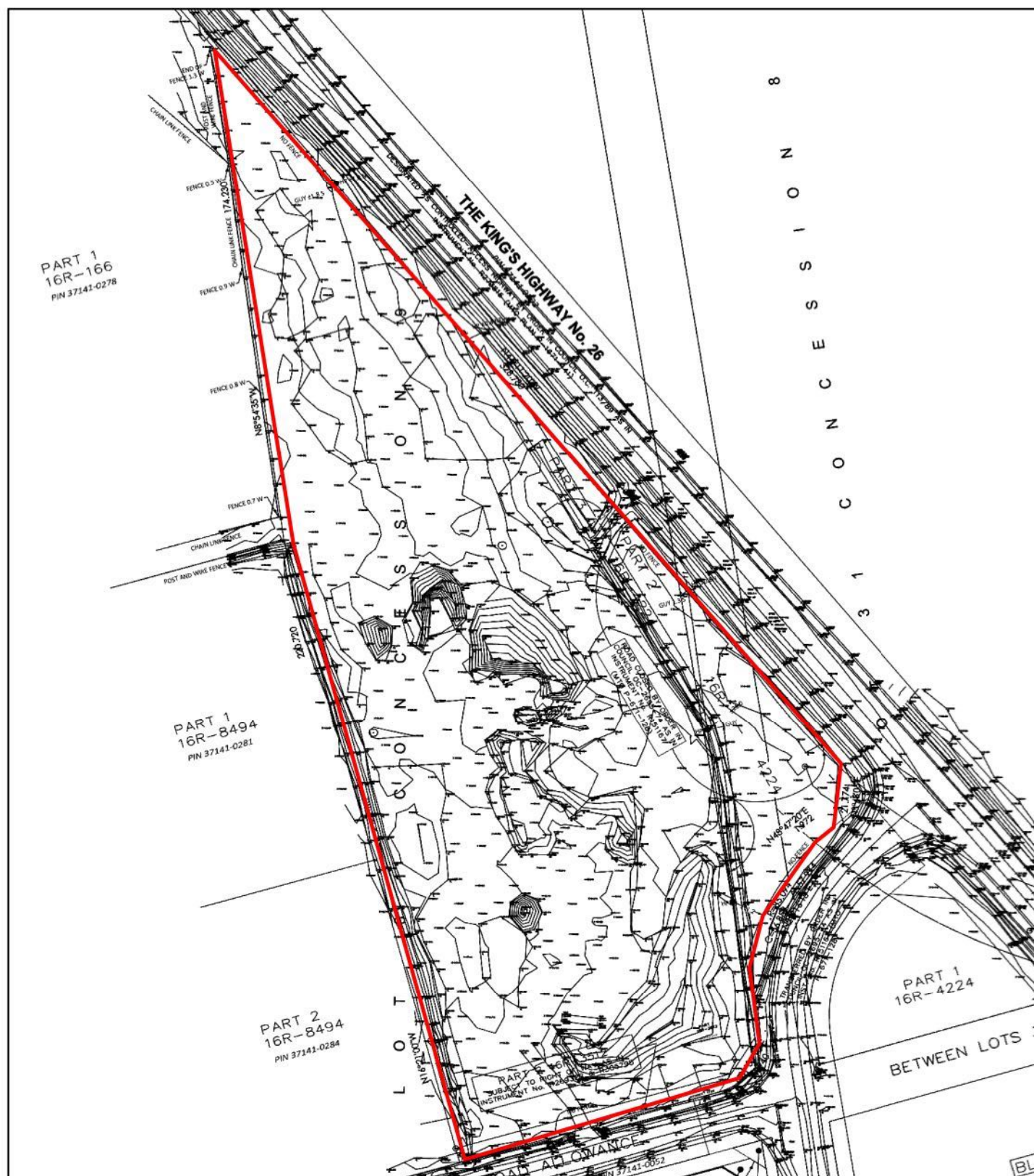
12. MAPS



 Study Area

Source: Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Simcoe,
Grey County, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri
Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/
NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 1: Study Area Location



N
Meters
0 20 40 60 80

Study Area

Source: Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Simcoe,
Grey County, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri
Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA,
USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



Meters
0 20 40 60 80

 Study Area

Source: Grey County, Maxar, Microsoft

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



Source: Fleming 1872

Map 4: Study Area atop 1872 Map



Source: Belden 1880

Map 5: Study Area atop 1880 Map



Meters
0 20 40 60 80

Study Area

Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey Recommended

Source: Grey County, Maxar, Microsoft

Map 6: Stage 1 Results & Recommendations



Meters
0 20 40 60 80

Study Area

5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey Conducted: Deep Soil Disturbance / Grading - No Archaeological Resources Identified

Photo # & Direction

Source: Grey County, Maxar, Microsoft

Map 7: Stage 2 Results of Assessment

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