



ACC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANTS CANADA

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Development

Grey Road 19, Town of The Blue Mountains, Part of Lot 15, Concession 1,
Township of Collingwood, County of Grey, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

Prepared by:

Archaeological Licensee: Matthew Muttart, M.A., P1208

Archaeological Consultants Canada

PO Box 81045 Ancaster, RPO Fiddlers Green

Hamilton, ON L9G 4X1

PIF#: P1208-0414-2024

Project No. 335-12-23

8 February 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment as part of a proposed development. The assessment was conducted as part of the pre-approval process for future development under the *Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990*. The area of assessment, or the “subject property”, is located on 19 Grey Road, in the Town of The Blue Mountains, on Part of Lot 15, Concession 1, in the Geographic Township of Collingwood, County of Grey, Ontario. The subject property measures 9.64 hectares (“ha”) in size (Figure 1). MCM assigned Project Information Form (“PIF”) number P1208-0414-2024 to this project. The property was accessed on January 12 and 15, 2024.

Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- The subject property is fronted by Grey County Road 19, an early historical transportation route (Belden & Co, 1880).
- A marsh and creek are located within the subject property.

A visual property inspection determined that areas of low to no archaeological potential include 0.90 ha of land that is low-lying and permanently wet, 0.20 ha has been previously disturbed during construction of outer buildings and a gravel parking area.

The remainder of the subject property, 8.54 ha, was determined to retain archaeological potential and require Stage 2 assessment. As these lands consisted of woodlot and manicured greenspace the Stage 2 assessment was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 property assessment.

The following recommendation is provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

1. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The subject property has now been fully assessed according to the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological assessment of the property is required.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
PROJECT PERSONNEL.....	5
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	6
1.1 Development Context	6
1.2 Historical Context	7
1.2.1 Background Research	7
1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario	7
1.3 Archaeological Context	11
1.3.1 Natural Environment.....	11
1.3.2 Current Land Use	11
1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	111
1.3.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources.....	13
2.0 FIELD METHODS	155
3.0 RECORD OF FINDS.....	166
3.1 Soils	166
3.2 Archaeological Resources.....	166
3.3 Documentary Record	166
4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	177
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	188
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	19
7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	200
8.0 IMAGES	233
9.0 FIGURES.....	274



LIST OF TABLES

1. General Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario	8
2. Inventory of Documentary and Material Records	16

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Location of the Subject Property on a 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map
2. Location of the Subject Property on Belden & Co's 1880 Grey Supplement in the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada
3. Location of the Subject Property on a Map of the Soils of the County of Grey
4. Current Land Use of the Subject Property
5. Aerial Imagery Showing Previous Archaeological Assessments Conducted within 50 m of the Subject Property
6. Aerial Imagery Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property, with Image Locations and Directions



PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	Matthew Muttart, M.A., P1208
Professional License:	Matthew Muttart, M.A., P1208
Field Director:	Matthew Muttart, M.A., P1208
Assistant Field Director:	Zack Cousineau, B.A., A1335
Field Technicians:	Brianne McDonald, B.A. P. J. Shoonian Michelle Volpe, MLIS, R1241
Report Preparation:	Brianne McDonald, B.A.
Graphics:	Brianne McDonald, B.A.



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Development

19 Grey Road, Town of The Blue Mountains, Part of Lot 15, Concession 1, Township of Collingwood, County of Grey, Ontario

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment as part of a proposed development. The assessment was conducted as part of the pre-approval process for future development under the *Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990*. The area of assessment, or the “subject property”, is located on 19 Grey Road, in the Town of The Blue Mountains, on Part of Lot 15, Concession 1, in the Geographic Township of Collingwood, County of Grey, Ontario. The subject property measures 9.64 hectares (“ha”) in size (Figure 1).

The objective of a Stage 1 background study is to provide information about the subject property’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions. A Stage 1 study evaluates the subject property’s archaeological potential in order to recommend appropriate strategies for the Stage 2 survey.

The objective of a Stage 2 property assessment is to document all archaeological resources present on the property and to make a determination about whether these resources, if present, have cultural heritage value or interest. Archaeological resources consist of artifacts (Indigenous stone tools, pottery and subsistence remains as well as Euro-Canadian objects), subsurface settlement patterns and cultural features (post moulds, trash pits, privies, and wells), and sites (temporary camps and special purpose activity areas, plus more permanent settlements such as villages, homesteads, grist mills and industrial structures). If any archaeological resources are present that exhibit Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, a Stage 2 survey will determine whether these resources require further assessment and, if necessary, recommend appropriate Stage 3 strategies for identified archaeological sites.

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1208, held by Matthew Muttart, who also directed the fieldwork. The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (“MCM”) assigned Project Information Form (“PIF”) number P1208-0414-2024 (Stage 1 & 2) to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was accessed on January 12 and 15, 2024.

All fieldwork and reporting were completed using MCM’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This report documents the research, the field methods and results, and the conclusions and recommendations based on the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment.

All documents and records related to this project will be curated at the offices of ACC, in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Background Research

Stage 1 background research was conducted to determine the potential for finding and identifying archaeological resources including sites within the current subject property and to determine the necessity of conducting a Stage 2 survey. This is done by reviewing geographic, archaeological, and historical data for the property and the surrounding area. The background research was conducted to:

- amass all the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area.
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered sites within and around the subject property.
- develop an historical framework for assigning levels of potential significance to any new sites discovered during fieldwork.

1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Over their thousands of years of occupation in the general region, Indigenous peoples have left behind, to a greater or lesser degree, physical evidence of their lifeway activities and settlements at many locations. Based upon a published synthesis of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright, 1968). Table 1 is a general outline of the cultural history of southern Ontario that is applicable to the subject property. Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group.

It is likely that Ontario was occupied soon after the retreat of the Ice Age glaciers. The earliest known human occupation in the area was during the Paleoindian period (between 12,000 and 9,500 years ago) wherein small groups of nomadic peoples hunted big game such as caribou in a cool sub-arctic climate. Sites are typically found near glacial features such as the shorelines of glacial lakes or kettle ponds which would have allowed access to the low-lying environments that were favoured by the caribou and other wildlife. These people were few and their small, temporary campsites are relatively rare. Paleoindian sites are recognized by the presence of distinctive artifacts such as fluted projectile points, beaked scrapers, and gravers and by the preference for light colored cherts, such as Collingwood chert. The Paleoindian Period is divided into two sub-periods, Early Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian.

People during the Archaic period (*circa* 10,000 to 500 years ago) were still primarily nomadic hunters, but they adapted to a more temperate climate. Groups were dispersed during winter months and converged around watercourses from the spring to fall in large fishing campsites. The Archaic period is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched, or stemmed projectile points. The Archaic Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle,



and Late Archaic. During the Archaic Period, groups began to establish territorial settlements and introduce burial ceremonialism. There is a marked increase in the number and size of sites, especially during the Late Archaic period.

Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

PERIOD	SUBDIVISION I	SUBDIVISION II	YEARS BEFORE PRESENT	COMMENTS
PALEOINDIAN	Early Paleoindian	Fluted Point Horizon	12,000-10,500	big game hunters
	Late Paleoindian	Holcombe & Hi-Lo Horizons	10,500-9,500	small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC	Early Archaic	Side Notched Horizon	10,000-9,700	nomadic hunters and gatherers
		Corner-Notched Horizon	9,700-8,900	
		Bifurcate Horizon	8,900-8,000	
	Middle Archaic	Middle Archaic I/Stemmed Horizon	8,000-5,500	territorial settlements
		Middle Archaic II	5,500-4,500	polished ground stone tools
	Late Archaic	Narrow Point Horizon	4,500-3,500	
		Broad Point Horizon	4,000-3,500	
		Small Point Horizon (including Haldimand and Glacial Kame Complexes)	3,500-2,800	burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND	Early Woodland	Meadowood Complex	2,900-2,400	introduction of pottery
		Middlesex Complex	2,500-2,000	
	Middle Woodland	SW Ontario: Saugeen	2,300-1,500	long distance trade networks
		Western Basin: Couture	2,300-1,500	
	Transitional Woodland	SW Ontario:		
		Princess Point	1,500/1,400-1,200	incipient agriculture
		Western Basin:		
		Riviere au Vase	1500/1400-1200/1100	
	Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquois Tradition	Early: Glen Meyer	1200/100-750/700	transition to village life
		Middle I: Uren	720/700-710/670	large villages with palisades
		Middle II: Middleport	710/670-670/600	wide distribution of ceramic styles
		Late: Neutral	600-450	
	Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition	Younge Phase	1200/1100-800	
		Springwells Phase	800-600	
		Wolf Phase	600-450	
HISTORIC	SW Ontario Iroquois	Historic Neutral	450-350	tribal warfare
	European Contact	Initial Contact	380-300	tribal displacement
		European Settlement	200 >	European settlement
		First Nations Resettlement	200 >	

(Compiled from Adams, 1994, Ellis *et al.*, 1990, Wright, 1968)

The Woodland period is distinguished by the introduction of pottery vessels for storage and cooking. Sites of the Woodland period (*circa* 3000 to 400 years ago) are usually the most numerous because the population levels in southern Ontario had significantly increased,



especially along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Woodland Period is also marked by the establishment of complex long distance trading networks. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland Period, there is increasing sedentarism and the establishment of horticulture, a reliance on tribal warfare, and the introduction of semi-permanent villages with large protective palisades. The Late Woodland period also envelops the emergence of Iroquoian tribes and confederacies.

The historic period (from A.D. 1650 to 1900) begins with the arrival of Euro-Canadian groups. While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the fifteenth century, it was not until the voyages of Jacques Cartier in the 1530s that Europeans visited Ontario Iroquoians in their home territories. Sites of this period document European exploration, trade, and the displacement and devastation of native groups caused by warfare and infectious disease. The most common sites of this period include Euro-Canadian homesteads, industries, churches, schools, and cemeteries.

During pre-contact and early contact times, the vicinity of the subject property would have contained a mixture of deciduous trees, coniferous trees, and open areas. In the early nineteenth century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived via easily accessible colonization routes from York and began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the subject property and surrounding land were primarily used for agricultural purposes. Mixed farming was common, with wheat crops and beef cattle dominating the landscape (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:177).

The subject property was historically located within Part of Lot 15, Concession 1, in the Geographic Township of Collingwood, County of Grey. The first European to venture into what would become southern Ontario was Étienne Brûlé who was sent by Samuel de Champlain in the summer of 1610 to consolidate an emerging friendship between the French and the First Nations, and to learn their languages and customs. Other Europeans would subsequently be sent by the French to train as interpreters. These men played an essential role in communications with the First Nations (Gervais, 2004:182).

The late 17th and early 18th centuries saw the growth and spread of the fur trade, with the establishment and maintenance of trading posts along the Great Lakes. In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and the British led to the Seven Years' War, which ended when the French surrendered in 1760 (Smith, 1987:22). In addition to cementing British control over the Province of Quebec, the British victory over the French also proved pivotal in catalyzing the Euro-Canadian settlement process.

In 1791, the provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada were created from the former province of Quebec by a British parliamentary act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and was tasked with governing and directing its settlement, as well as establishing a constitutional government based on Britain's model (Coyne et al, 1895:33).



At the time of European contact in the early 17th century, what is now Grey County was occupied by Algonquian speaking Odawa who maintained a peaceful relationship with the Iroquoian speaking groups living at the southern end of Georgian Bay (Fox 1990:461). In the late 17th century, hostilities broke out between the Odawa and Iroquois nations, as the two struggled to dominate the fur trade. After many hostilities and a period of displacement, the Iroquois were defeated by the Algonquian Odawa and Ojibwa people and were driven south of Lake Ontario (Schmalz, 1977). The Ojibwa then retained all territories won during the battles until they surrendered them to the Crown in 1818 (Schmalz, 1977). These territories included portions of Grey and Wellington Counties.

Grey County was first settled by Charles Rankin, a surveyor who settled in the Owen Sound area in 1834 (Belden, 1880). Prior to 1849 Grey County was part of the District of Waterloo; it became an independent municipal county in 1854 (Mika & Mika, 1981). Roads were the main form of transportation in the county, especially Garafraxa Road (now Highway 6) and Durham Road, as no railways were present until the 1870s (Mika & Mika, 1981).

The subject property is located in the historic Geographic Township of Collingwood. The township is the northeastern township of Grey. It is bounded on the north by Georgian Bay and the Blue Mountains run through the middle of the township. In 1833, the township was the first to be surveyed in the county. Originally called Alta by the surveyor Charles Rankin after the high land from the mountains. Later it was renamed to Collingwood after Lord Cuthbert Collingwood, a British admiral (Mika & Mika, 1977).

The Blue Mountains began attracting skiers in the 1930s. The Blue Mountain ski club was formed in 1935, they along with the Toronto Ski Club they worked to transform the mountain into ski runs, clearing the land and adding two rope tows and a log club house. The two ski clubs jointly owned 350 acres in the area of the Blue Mountains. Jozo Weider partnered with Peter Campbell forming Blue Mountains Resorts in 1946. Weider leased 9 acres of land from the Blue Mountain Ski Club to build a ski resort (Collingwood Ski Club, 2022).

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian occupation within and near the subject property. Figure 2 represent the Euro-Canadian settlement in and around the current subject property in the late 19th century. Belden & Co's 1880 *Grey Supplement in the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* does not list any owner for the subject property at the time. The area surrounding the subject property is predominantly rural and unsettled. The nearest settlement is the hamlet of Craigeleith approximately 4 kilometers ("km") northwest of the subject property.

While there are no structures illustrated within the subject property on the historical atlas mapping, this does not necessarily mean that one or more additional structures were not present at that time, earlier or later. Not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference regarding the level of detail provided on the maps (Caston, 1977:100). Given that the subject property fronts a historic road, Grey Road 19, there is the potential for 19th century buildings to be present, depending on the level of disturbance.



1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The subject property is located within the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:113). This area is made up of the lowlands bordering Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. The lowlands fall naturally into two major divisions, Nottawasaga Basin and Lake Simcoe Basin, which are separated by the Simcoe Uplands. The two basins are connected in the Barrie area by a flat valley. The entire Simcoe Lowlands region was once flooded by Lake Algonquin and is made up of shorecliffs, beaches and bouldered terraces (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:177-178).

The *Soils of the County of Grey* (Gillespie & Richards, 1954) indicates that the dominant surface soil type within the subject property is Kemble silty clay (Figure 3). This soil consists of fine textures derived from limestone till. This soil is described as a brown forest, grey-brown podzolic intergrade with imperfect drainage.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Primary water sources include, among others, lakes, rivers, creeks, and streams. Secondary water sources include intermittent streams, creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Past water sources, such as raised beach ridges, relic water channels, and glacial shorelines are also considered to have archaeological potential. Swamps and marshes are also important as resource extraction areas, and any resource areas are considered to have archaeological potential. The nearest water source is a marsh located within the southwestern corner of the subject property and a creek within the subject property. Georgian Bay is located 3.8 km to the north of the subject property.

1.3.2 Current Land Use

Figure 4 shows the current land use of the subject property. The subject property consists of a portion of residential property with a creek running through the centre of the property, with marshland and woodlot in the southern half. The subject property is located within a residential area of the town of Blue Mountains. Grey Road 19 is located directly to the north.

Fieldwork for the project was completed on January 12 and 15, 2024.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

1.3.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Previously registered archaeological sites can be used to indicate archaeological potential. To determine if any previous assessments have yielded archaeological sites, either within or surrounding the current subject property, two main sources were consulted. These include the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (“OASD”) and the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, both of which are maintained by MCM.



The OASD contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 km by 18.5 km blocks based on longitude and latitude. Each Borden block is designated with a four-letter label and sites identified within the block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. The subject property is located within the *BcHb* Borden block.

According to the OASD, no archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property; additionally, no sites have been registered within 1 km of the subject property (MCM, 2024a). The absence of registered sites may reflect a lack of systematic survey in the area rather than an indication of cultural occupation.

1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that there are no archaeological reports detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the subject property. There are two reports detailing fieldwork within 50 m of the subject property filed with the MCM at the time this report was written. Reports were searched based on registered site information, historic lots and concessions, and nearby streets. Figure 5 shows the location of these assessments in relation to the current subject property.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Grey Road 19 Lots 15-16 & Con 1 (Former Township of Collingwood, County of Grey) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey, Ontario. Archaeological Services Inc., report dated January 7, 2021. PIF: P380-0084-2020

In 2021, Archaeological Services Inc. (“ASI”) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of proposed improvements to Grey Road 19 at the intersection of Grey Road 19/ Simcoe Road 34/ Grey Road 21 and Mountain Road and the roundabout at Grey Road 19/ Grey Road 119/ Gord Canning Drive. It was determined from the assessment that parts of the study area had archaeological potential and required Stage 2 assessment (ASI 2021). ASI’s study area was directly north of the current subject property.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Grey Road 19 Part of Lots 15-16, Concession 1 (Geographical Township of Collingwood, County of Grey) Town of The Blue Mountains, County of Grey, Ontario Archaeological Services Inc., report dated November 22, 2022. PIF P383-0331-2022.

In 2022, ASI conducted a Stage 2 assessment of the road directly north of the subject property. ASI had previously done a stage 1 assessment of the area in 2021 determining that 3.03 ha had been previously assessed, 0.05 ha were previously disturbed by the construction of Grey Road 19, and 0.01 ha had archaeological potential and were subjected to test pit survey at 10 m to confirm disturbance. No archaeological resources were encountered, and no further archaeological assessment was recommended (ASI, 2022).

1.3.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a subject area. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a preliminary indication that significant sites might be found within the subject area, and consequently, that it may be necessary to allocate time and resources for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The framework for assigning levels of potential archaeological significance is drawn from provincial guidelines found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011: Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.).
 - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)
 - secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
 - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)
 - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)



- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is in a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or parts of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as “disturbed” or “disturbance” and may include:

- quarrying
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- building footprints
- sewage and infrastructure development
- activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on a property. The subject property is comprised of land that is suitable for human habitation and agriculture. According to the 1880 historical maps the subject property is fronted by Grey Road 19, an early historical transportation route.

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources on a property. The subject property is comprised of land that is suitable for human habitation. There is a marsh and a creek within the subject property which could be used as a water source and a resource extraction area.

Given the above, background archival research indicates that the subject property exhibits general archaeological potential for the discovery of Euro-Canadian and Indigenous archaeological resources and, therefore, Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for the subject property.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The subject property measures 9.64 ha. A Stage 1 visual inspection and Stage 2 property assessment were conducted concurrently on January 12 and 15, 2024, with advance permission to enter the subject property obtained from the Proponent. Weather conditions during the assessment consisted of clear skies with a maximum daily temperature of 3 degrees Celsius. Minimal snow cover did not impact the ability for full viewing of archaeological potential and there were no adverse conditions created by conducting winter survey (MCM, 2013:3). The soil was not frozen or saturated during the assessment.

The Stage 1 assessment of the subject property began with an on-site property inspection to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current condition of the property. The entirety of the subject property was accessible and was inspected. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken during the visual inspection. Coverage of the property was sufficient to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential, meeting the requirements of Section 1.2 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Areas of low to no archaeological potential include lands that have been previously disturbed, lands that have steeply sloping topography, and lands that are low-lying and permanently wet. 0.90 ha or 9.33% of the subject property is low-lying and permanently wet marshland. 0.20 ha, 2.07%, of the subject property, has been previously disturbed by modern soil alterations, including for construction of a barn, outer buildings, and a gravel parking area. No areas of steeply sloping topography were observed.

The remainder of the subject property, totaling 8.54 ha, or 88.58%, retained archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The study area consisted of woodlot and manicured greenspace that required Stage 2 assessment by test pit survey. Ploughing of these areas is not possible due to trees and heavy vegetation and continued use of the green space meeting the requirements of Section 2.1.2 1a-e of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, that ploughing, or cultivation is not viable. The woodlots and manicured greenspace were subjected to test pit excavation by hand at 5 m intervals. Each test pit was 30 centimetres in diameter and was dug to at least five centimetres into the subsoil. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.

The test pit survey was conducted to within 1 m of all disturbances and other areas of low to no archaeological potential. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken, and all test pits were backfilled upon completion. As no artifacts were observed during the test pit assessment no intensified survey was conducted.

There were no weather, ground, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. As such, it is confirmed that the assessment met Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* regarding weather and lighting. The entirety of the subject property was assessed. The results of Stage 1 & 2 assessment are shown in Figure 6. Images of the assessment are shown in Section 8.0.



3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 Soils

Test pits contained approximately 26 to 30 cm of medium brown silty clay topsoil above orange to light brown silty clay subsoil (Images 12-14).

3.2 Archaeological Resources

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were observed during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment of the subject property.

3.3 Documentary Record

All fieldwork-related activities were documented and kept, including field notes and observations and detailed maps. Appropriate photographic records were kept of the assessment and all image descriptions were recorded in a photo log.

A detailed list of field records is presented in Table 2. All digital items have been duplicated and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, ACC will keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the license and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the license, except where the objects and records are donated to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	335 -12-23	
Licensee	Matthew Muttart	
MCM PIF number	P1208-0414 -2024	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
field notes & photo logs	4	pages (paper, with digital copies)
maps	1	aerial imagery of the subject property
photos	14	digital format

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- The subject property is fronted by Grey County Road 19, an early historical transportation route (Belden & Co, 1880).
- A marsh and creek are located within the subject property.

A visual property inspection determined that areas of low to no archaeological potential include 0.90 ha of land that is low-lying and permanently wet, 0.20 ha has been previously disturbed during construction of outer buildings and a gravel parking area.

The remainder of the subject property, 8.54 ha, was determined to retain archaeological potential and require Stage 2 assessment. As these lands consisted of woodlot and manicured greenspace the Stage 2 assessment was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals.

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 property assessment. According to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011), the subject property has now been completely assessed and does not require any additional fieldwork.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MCM is requested to deem this report compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and to issue a letter accepting this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The following recommendation is provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

1. No artifacts or other archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The subject property has now been fully assessed according to the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological assessment of the property is required.



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following advice on compliance with current legislation is provided for consideration:

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 2005, c O.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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such a 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar, Burials Unit, at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery.
- e. It is an offence to destroy or alter an archaeological site without approval from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. 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.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

Adams, Nick

1994 *Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario*. Publication No.16, Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Archaeological Services Inc.

2021 *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Grey Road 19 Lots 15-16 & Con 1 (Former Township of Collingwood, County of Grey) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey, Ontario*. PIF: P380-0084-2020. In MCM Register.

2022 *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Grey Road 19 Part of Lots 15-16, Concession 1 (Geographical Township of Collingwood, County of Grey) Town of The Blue Mountains, County of Grey, Ontario* PIF P383-0331-2022. In MCM Register.

Belden H, & Co.

1880 *Grey Supplement Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada*. Toronto

Borden, Charles E.

1952 A Uniform Site Designation Scheme for Canada. *Anthropology in British Columbia*, No. 3, 44-48.

Caston, Wayne

1997 Evolution in the Mapping of Southern Ontario and Wellington County. *Wellington County History*. 10:91-106.

Chapman, Lyman John and Donald F. Putnam

1984 The Physiography of Southern Ontario (Third Edition). *Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2*. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.

Collingwood Ski Club

2022 History of Collingwood Ski Club (CSC).
<https://collingwoodskiclub.com/about-us/#:~:text=In%20the%201930's%20local%20enthusiasts,Ski%20Club%20in%20March%201935>. [accessed February 16, 2024]

Coyne, James, C. O. Ermatinger, K. W. McKay

1895 *Historical Sketches of the County of Elgin*. Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute, St. Thomas.

ESRI

2022 World Topographic map
<https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=30e5fe3149c34df1ba922e6f5bbf808f>
[accessed February 6, 2024]



ACC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANTS CANADA

Ellis, Chris & Neal Ferris

- 1990 *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication No. 5. London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Fox, William A.

- 1990 The Odawa. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to AD 1650*. N. Ferris and C. Ellis eds., pp. 457 – 473. Ontario Archaeological Society, London Chapter, Occasional Paper No. 5, London.

Gervais, Gaetan and Kathe Roth

- 2004 Champlain and Ontario (1603-35). In R. Litalien and D. Vaugeois (Eds.), *Champlain: The Birth of French America (pp.180-90)*. McGill- Queens University Press.

Gillespie, J.E. & N.R. Richards

- 1954 *Soils Survey of Grey County*. Report No. 17 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Experimental Farms Services, Canada Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

Mika, Nick and Helma Mika

- 1977 *Places in Ontario: Their Name Origins and History. Part I, A-E*. Mika Publishing Company, Belleville.

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (“MCM”)

- 2005 *The Heritage Act, R.S.O. 2005*. Queen's Printer, Toronto.
2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Toronto.
2013 *Winter Archaeology. A Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario*.
2024a Sites within a one km radius of the subject property. Provided from the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*.
2024b Archaeological assessments completed within the subject property or within 50 m of the subject property. Provided from the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

- 2019 Topographic Map, Land Information Ontario
https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/MakeATopographicMap/index.html?viewer=Make_A_Topographic_Map.MATM&locale=en-CA
[Accessed February 8, 2024]

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (“MNDM”)

- 2007 Physiography of Southern Ontario. Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam, authors. GIS map data layer distributed by the Ontario Geological Survey as Miscellaneous Release – Data (MRD) 228. Queen’s Printer for Ontario.
<http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/ogsearch>
[Accessed February 8, 2024]



Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (“OMAFRA”)

2012 *GIS Layers for Soils and Physiography in the Province of Ontario.*

<http://sis.agr.gc.ca/cansis/publications/surveys/on/index.html>

[Accessed February 8, 2024]

Schmalz, Peter S.

1977 *The History of the Saugeen Indians.* Lowe, Ottawa.

Smith, D. B.

1987 *Sacred Feathers: The Reverend Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) and the Mississauga Indians.* Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Wright James V.

1968 *Ontario Prehistory: an eleven thousand-year archaeological outline.*
Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa.



ACC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANTS CANADA

8.0 IMAGES





Image 1: Subject property disturbance, facing northwest.



Image 2: Subject property, facing northwest.



Image 3: Subject property showing marshland, facing south.



Image 4: Barn, facing southwest.





Image 5: Subject property, facing northeast.



Image 6: Lawn conditions, facing west.



Image 7: Lawn conditions, subject property, facing northwest



Image 8: Forest conditions, facing southeast.





Image 9: Forest conditions, facing northwest.



Image 10: Typical test pit in manicured lawn area.



Image 11: Typical test pit in forest area.



Image 12: Typical test pit near barn.



9.0 FIGURES



Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property on a 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map

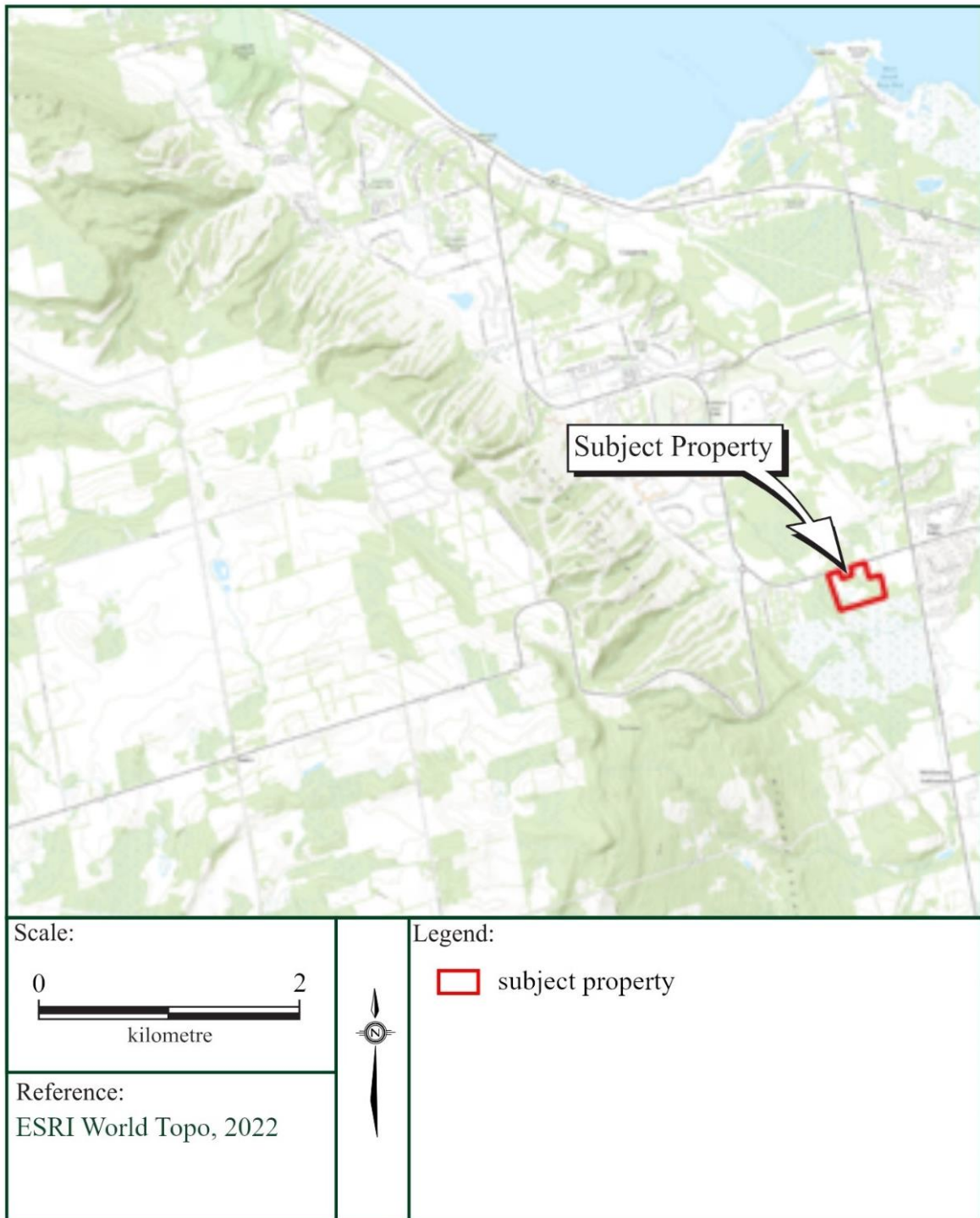


Figure 2: Location of the Subject Property on Belden & Co's 1880 Grey Supplement in the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada

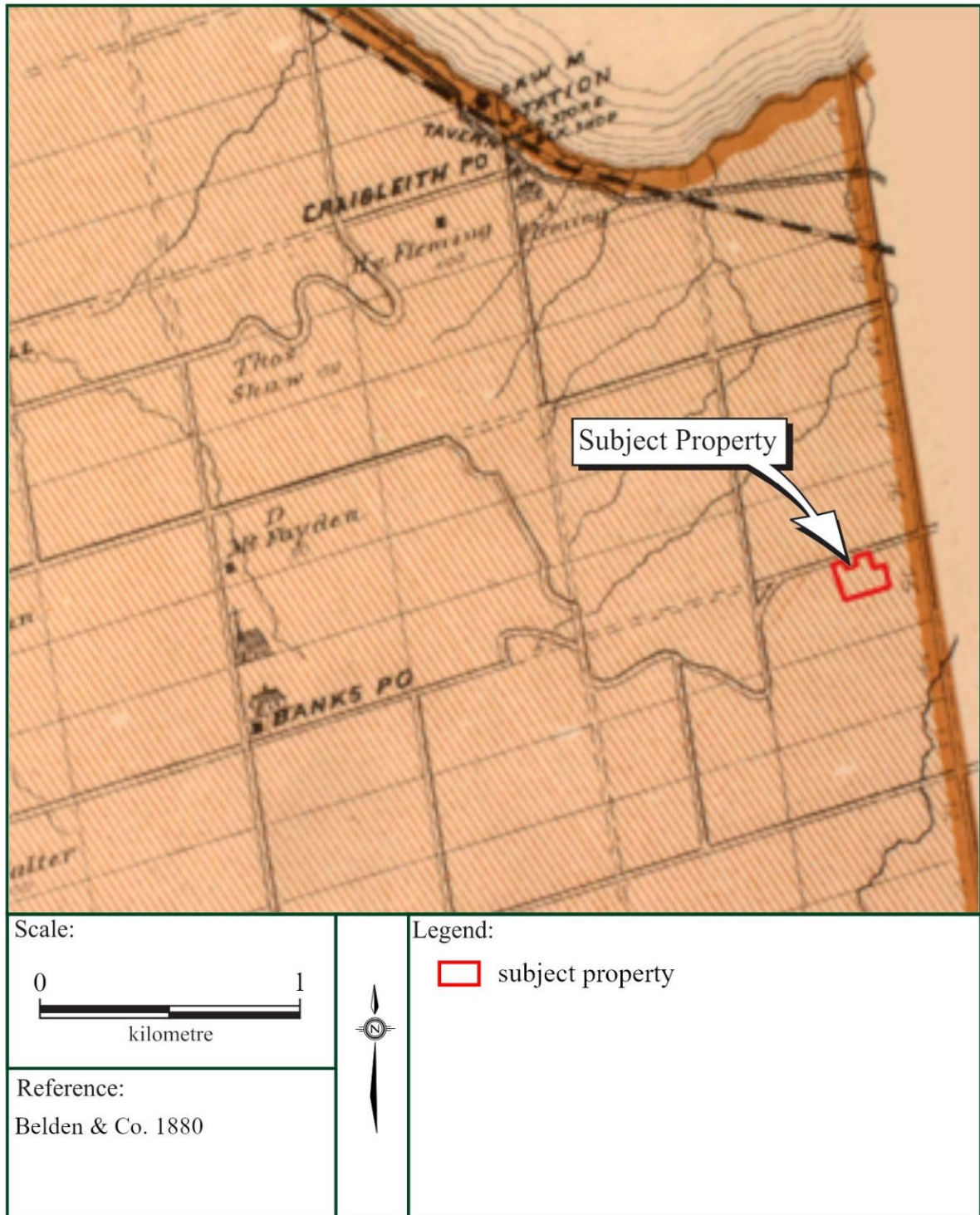


Figure 3: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of the Soils of Grey County

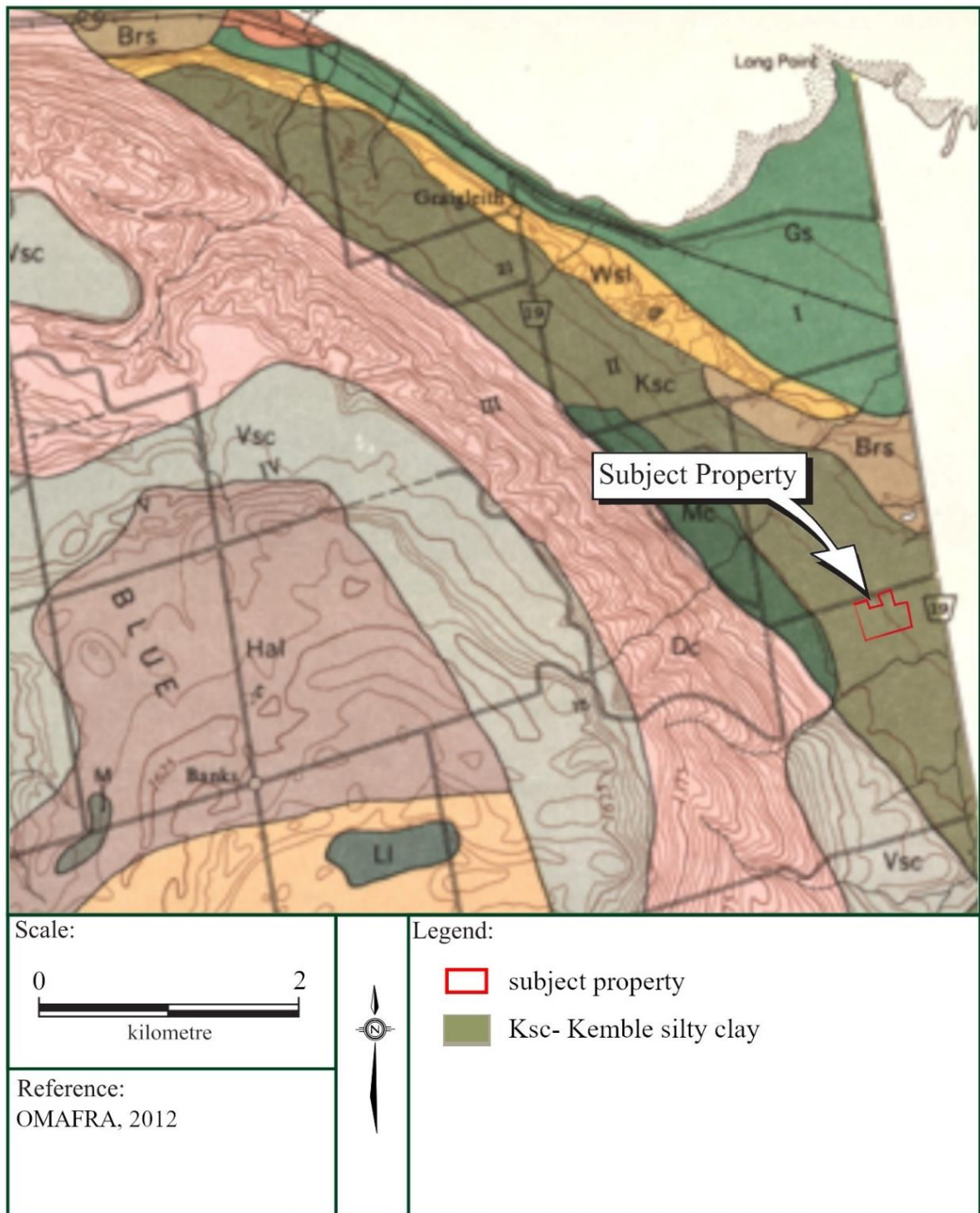


Figure 4: Current Land Use of Subject Property



Figure 5: Aerial Imagery Showing the Previous Archaeological Assessments Conducted within 50 m of the Subject Property



Figure 6: Aerial Imagery Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property, with Image Locations and Directions

