



ORIGINAL 20 DECEMBER 2022

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY

Intersection Property at the Southeast Corner of Grey Roads 2 and 40, Part of
Lot 27, Concession 8 West (Geographic Township of Collingwood),
Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey
(AMICK Corporate File #: 2022-968/MTCS File #: P058-2232-2022)

SUBMITTED TO:

Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport
(MTCS)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of intersection property at the southeast corner of Grey Roads 2 and 40, Town of the Blue Mountains; part of Lot 27, Concession 8 West (Collingwood), Grey County, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 62 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it mostly wooded areas with an area of ploughable lands in the northeastern corner. The study area is bounded on the north by Grey Road 40, on the east and south by wooded area, and on the west by Grey Road 2. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MTCS(2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. Consequently, this report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property.

The entirety of the study area was subject to a desktop Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study on 29 August 2022. 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 MTCS on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The study area has been identified as a property that exhibits potential to yield archaeological deposits of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). The objectives of the Stage 1 Background Study have therefore been met and in accordance with the results of this investigation, the following recommendations are made:

1. *The proposed undertaking has potential for archaeological resources and a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment is recommended.*
2. *No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the study area prior to the MTCS acceptance of a report into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports that recommends all archaeological concerns for the proposed undertaking have been addressed and no further archaeological investigations are required.*

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of intersection property at the southeast corner of Grey Roads 2 and 40, Town of the Blue Mountains; part of Lot 27, Concession 8 West (Collingwood), Grey County, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 62 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it mostly wooded areas with an area of ploughable lands in the northeastern corner. The study area is bounded on the north by Grey Road 40, on the east and south by wooded area, and on the west by Grey Road 2. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MTCS(2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. Consequently, this report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property.

The entirety of the study area was subject to a desktop Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study on 29 August 2022. 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 MTCS on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The proposed development of the study area includes a subdivision consisting of areas for homestead, organic farms, wooded area and visitor parking areas with associated services and landscape modifications. A preliminary plan of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MTCS for review and reproduced within this report as Map 3.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 PRE-CONTACT LAND-USE OUTLINE

Table 1 illustrates the chronological development of cultures within southern Ontario prior to the arrival of European cultures to the area at the beginning of the 17th century. This general cultural outline is based on archaeological data and represents a synthesis and summary of research over a long period of time. It is necessarily generalizing and is not necessarily representative of the point of view of all researchers or stakeholders. It is offered here as a rough guideline and as a very broad outline to illustrate the relationships of broad cultural groups and time periods.

TABLE 1 PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Years ago	Period	Southern Ontario
250	Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures
1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000 10000 11000	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures
		(Wright 1972)

What follows is an outline of Aboriginal occupation in the area during the Pre-Contact Era from the earliest known period, about 9000 B.C. up to approximately 1650 AD.

1.2.1.1 PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 9000-7500 B.C.)

North of Lake Ontario, evidence suggests that early occupation began around 9000 B.C. People probably began to move into this area as the glaciers retreated and glacial lake levels began to recede. The early occupation of the area probably occurred in conjunction with environmental conditions that would be comparable to modern Sub-Arctic conditions. Due to the great antiquity of these sites, and the relatively small populations likely involved, evidence of these early inhabitants is sparse and generally limited to tools produced from stone or to by-products of the manufacture of these implements.

1.2.1.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 8000-1000 B.C.)

By about 8000 B.C. the gradual transition from a post glacial tundra-like environment to an essentially modern environment was largely complete. Prior to European clearance of the landscape for timber and cultivation, the area was characterized by forest. The Archaic

Period is the longest and the most apparently stable of the cultural periods identified through archaeology. The Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Sub-Periods, each represented by specific styles in projectile point manufacture. Many more sites of this period are found throughout Ontario, than of the Palaeo-Indian Period. This is probably a reflection of two factors: the longer period of time reflected in these sites, and a greater population density. The greater population was likely the result of a more diversified subsistence strategy carried out in an environment offering a greater variety of abundant resources (Smith 2002:58-59).

Current interpretations suggest that the Archaic Period populations followed a seasonal cycle of resource exploitation. Although similar in concept to the practices speculated for the big game hunters of the Palaeo-Indian Period, the Archaic populations utilized a much broader range of resources, particularly with respect to plants. It is suggested that in the spring and early summer, bands would gather at the mouths of rivers and at rapids to take advantage of fish spawning runs. Later in the summer and into the fall season, smaller groups would move to areas of wetlands to harvest nuts and wild rice. During the winter, they would break into yet smaller groups probably based on the nuclear family and perhaps some additional relatives to move into the interior for hunting. The result of such practices would be to create a distribution of sites across much of the landscape (Smith 2002: 59-60).

The material culture of this period is much more extensive than that of the Palaeo-Indians. Stylistic changes between Sub-Periods and cultural groups are apparent, although the overall quality in production of chipped lithic tools seems to decline. This period sees the introduction of ground stone technology in the form of celts (axes and adzes), manos and metates for grinding nuts and fibres, and decorative items like gorgets, pendants, birdstones, and bannerstones. Bone tools are also evident from this time period. Their presence may be a result of better preservation from these more recent sites rather than a lack of such items in earlier occupations. In addition, copper and exotic chert types appear during the period and are indicative of extensive trading (Smith 2002: 58-59).

1.2.1.3 WOODLAND PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 1000 B.C.-1650 A.D.)

The primary difference in archaeological assemblages that differentiates the beginning of the Woodland Period from the Archaic Period is the introduction of ceramics to Ontario populations. This division is probably not a reflection of any substantive cultural changes, as the earliest sites of this period seem to be in all other respects a continuation of the Archaic mode of life with ceramics added as a novel technology. The seasonally based system of resource exploitation and associated population mobility persists for at least 1500 years into the Woodland Period (Smith 2002: 61-62).

The Early Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 1000-400 B.C. Many of the artifacts from this time are similar to the late Archaic and suggest a direct cultural continuity between these two temporal divisions. The introduction of pottery represents an entirely new technology that was probably acquired through contact with more southerly populations from which it likely originates (Smith 2002:62).

The Middle Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 400 B.C.-800 A.D. Within the region including the study area, a complex emerged at this time termed “Point Peninsula.” Point Peninsula pottery reflects a greater sophistication in pottery manufacture compared with the earlier industry. The paste and temper of the new pottery is finer and new decorative techniques such as dentate and pseudo-scallop stamping appear. There is a noted Hopewellian influence in southern Ontario populations at this time. Hopewell influences from south of the Great Lakes include a widespread trade in exotic materials and the presence of distinct Hopewell style artifacts such as platform pipes, copper or silver panpipe covers and shark’s teeth. The populations of the Middle Woodland participated in a trade network that extended well beyond the Great Lakes Region.

The Late Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 500-1650 A.D. The Late Woodland includes four separate phases: Princess Point, Early Ontario Iroquoian, Middle Ontario Iroquoian and Late Ontario Iroquoian.

The Princess Point phase dates to approximately 500-1000 A.D. Pottery of this phase is distinguished from earlier technology in that it is produced by the paddle method instead of coil and the decoration is characterized by the cord wrapped stick technique. Ceramic smoking pipes appear at this time in noticeable quantities. Princess Point sites cluster along major stream valleys and wetland areas. Maize cultivation is introduced by these people to Ontario. These people were not fully committed to horticulture and seemed to be experimenting with maize production. They generally adhere to the seasonal pattern of occupation practiced by earlier occupations, perhaps staying at certain locales repeatedly and for a larger portion of each year (Smith 2002: 65-66).

The Early Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 950-1050 A.D. This stage marks the beginning of a cultural development that led to the historically documented Ontario Iroquoian groups that were first contacted by Europeans during the early 1600s (Petun, Neutral, and Huron). At this stage formal semi-sedentary villages emerge. The Early stage of this cultural development is divided into two cultural groups in southern Ontario. The areas occupied by each being roughly divided by the Niagara Escarpment. To the west were located the Glen Meyer populations, and to the east were situated the Pickering people (Smith 2002: 67).

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1300-1400 A.D. This stage is divided into two sub-stages. The first is the Uren sub-stage lasting from approximately 1300-1350 A.D. The second of the two sub-stages is known as the Middleport sub-stage lasting from roughly 1350-1400 A.D. Villages tend to be larger throughout this stage than formerly (Smith 2002: 67).

The Late Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1400-1650 A.D. During this time the cultural divisions identified by early European explorers are under development and the geographic distribution of these groups within southern Ontario begins to be defined.

1.2.2 POST-CONTACT LAND USE OUTLINE

The Huron, Petun and various Algonkian First Nations resided in this area for an extended period of time prior to any European visitors to the area. The County of Grey was first established in 1852. Before the county was organized, the British referred to the entire area as “The Queen’s Bush”. Until 1852 this area was known for its dangerous travelling conditions for Euro-Canadians. The first townships within Grey County were originally called “Alta” and “Zero” which were quickly renamed Collingwood and St. Vincent respectively. During the colonization of the County, a quickly established network of trails and roads, in an addition to several natural harbours, provided easy access for settlers. However, due to the great distances involved and dangerous traveling conditions, the early settlers of this area relied heavily on First Nations to advise on settlement area selection, crop planting, medicine and survival. From the start of colonization it was easy to use the numerous natural resources easily available in the area as a means to generate income. Typically fish, furs, minerals, and forestation were the initial main industries. By 1865 Grey County consisted of 16 Townships, 4 towns and 44 villages or post offices (Grey County 2010).

The Township of Collingwood was the first Township to be surveyed within Grey County. The Township was named after Admiral Collingwood of the British Royal Navy. Land within the Township was given to United Empire Loyalists, military veterans or to settlers. Although many grants were given out, very few grantees actual settled in the area. Charles Rankin L.P.S was sent out in 1833 to survey and lay out townships in what was often referred to as the ‘wild land’ which was just beyond the boarder of Simcoe County. While surveying the area Rankin picked a sheltered bay west of what is now known as Thornbury for himself to settle and became the first known settler in Grey County. This bay is still known as Rankin’s Landing. Following the Rankins, were the McGuires. Settlement of this area was slow due to the difficult living conditions and lack of readily available commercial goods and services (Our Roots 2010). With the construction of the railway line completed in 1880, settlement in the area rapidly increased (Town of Blue Mountains 2010).

Originally area surrounding the Town of The Blue Mountains was generally known as Craigeleith, which means rocky harbour. The first known settler in the area was John Brazier, who would later sell land to the Fleming family. Early settlers included George Lunan and Sir Sandford Fleming, who setteled in the area in 1854 with his parents and brothers and sister. Sir Sandford Fleming would later become one of Canada’s most celebrated railway engineers. The Fleming family played a major role in the settlement of Craigeleith, through the establishment of a quarry and furniture factory, and through the donation of land the first school house was built as well as the first gravel road in the township. One of the significant contributions of the Fleming family was the donation of land to the Northern Railway, by 1880 the depot opened its doors and was considered to be of the latest architectural designs (Town of Blue Mountains 2010).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment of the County of Grey map reproduced from The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Grey (Belden & Co 1881). Map 2 illustrates the location of

the study area and environs as of 1881. The study area is not shown to belong to anyone and no structures are shown to be within the study area. This map illustrates a settlement road as adjacent to the study area to the north and west. These roads are the current Grey Road 40 to the north and Grey Road 2 to the west.

A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1-2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5.

1.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and therefore has potential for sites relating to early Post-contact settlement in the region. Background research indicates the property has potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a natural source of potable water in the past.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area is located near Blue Mountain and is bounded on the north by Grey Road 40 , on the east and south by wooded area, and on the west by Grey Road 2.

The study area contains mostly wooded areas with an area of ploughable lands in the northeastern corner. The remainder of the study area appears to retain much of its natural topography and vegetation. The study area does not contain any areas of steep slope.

1.3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The study area is in the Beaver Valley Physiographic region a small but well-defined region of 77 square miles, occupying a sharply cut indentation in the Niagara cuesta, opening upon Georgian Bay. The greater part of the valley's erosional history occurred in preglacial times when the forerunner of the Beaver River was a tributary to the stream which carved the deep valley of Georgian Bay. The advance of the glacier up the valley, possibly several times, served to smooth off all the protruding spurs which must have resulted from river erosion, thus leaving it an open, steep-sided, broad-bottomed feature almost comparable to the U-shaped valleys resulting from alpine glaciations (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 122-124).

1.3.2 SURFACE WATER

There are two intermittent watercourses located within 300m of the study area. One is located approximately 199m northwest of the study area, and the second is located 125m southeast of the study area.

1.3.3 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the MTCS indicates that there are two (2) previously documented sites within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this assumes the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MHSTCI. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

1.3.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MHSTCI. As a result, it was determined that two (2) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, the lack of formally documented archaeological sites does not mean that Pre-contact people did not use the area; it more likely reflects a lack of systematic archaeological research in the immediate vicinity. Even in cases where one or more assessments may have been conducted in close proximity to a proposed landscape alteration, an extensive area of physical archaeological assessment coverage is required throughout the region to produce a representative sample of all potentially available archaeological data in order to provide any meaningful evidence to construct a pattern of land use and settlement in the past. All previously registered Pre-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 2:

TABLE 2 PRE-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BdHc-14	Indian Brook	Woodland, Late	Petun	Unknown
BdHc-1	Field-Ardiel	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Campsite

None of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Pre-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

1.3.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MHSTCI. As a result, it was determined that no (0) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

1.3.3.3 REGISTERED SITES OF UNKNOWN CULTURAL AFFILIATION

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MHSTCI. As a result, it was determined that no (0) archaeological sites of unknown cultural affiliation have been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

1.3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

Background research shows that two (2) previous studies have taken place within 50m of the study area. For further information see:

Archaeological Research Associated Ltd (2018). *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessments Leachate Pumping Station and Forcemain Detail Design. Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. Town of The Blue Mountains Part of Lots 27-30, Concession 8, Part of Lots 26-27 and 30-31, Concession 9 and Park of Lots 26-27, Concession 10. Geographic Township of Collingwood, Grey County, Ontario.* Archaeological License Report on file with MHSTCI, Toronto, Ontario (ARA File # 2017-0190/MTCSFile #P007-0868-2017).

AMICK Consultants Limited. (2021). *Stage 1 Archaeological Background Assessment Grey Roads 2 & 40 Intersection Property Part of Lot 27, Concession 8 West (Geographic Township of Collingwood), Town of Blue Mountains, County of Grey.* London, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on file with MHSTCI, Toronto, Ontario (Amick File # 2020-158/MTCSFile #P058-1973-2021).

1.3.4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATED LIMITED (2018)

In 2017ARA Limited conducted a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands near the current study area. The following is the executive summary and results of that study:

The Town of the Blue Mountains initiated the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment process in August 2016 to define the best strategy to address the long-term management of leachate at the Town's Solid Waste Disposal Site (BMROSS 2017). Four different alternatives were evaluated: Alternative 1: Do Nothing – Continue to Truck the Leachate; Alternative 2: On-Site Treatment and Infiltration; Alternative 3: On-Site Treatment and Discharge to Indian Brook and Alternative 4: Pump Leachate via forcemain to the existing sanitary collection system serving Thornbury. Alternative 4 was selected as the preferred alternative, and four forcemain routes were initially identified (Routes 1–4) between the landfill and the intersection of Grey Road 40 and Grey Road 2. Two route extension options from the intersection were also identified, including north to the Thornbury Wastewater Treatment Plant (Continuation North) and east to a connection point with the existing gravity collection system (Continuation East). Route 4 (Old Route 4) was eliminated

based on feedback from the affected property owner, and an additional route (New Route 4) was subsequently identified.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in November 2017 under PIF #P007-0868-2017. The investigation encompassed the entirety of the project lands (i.e., a 20 x 20 m work area for the pumping station and 10 m wide corridors for Route 3 and Continuation North). Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owners. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 1.0 and Section 2.0 of the S&Gs (MTC 2011:13–41), these investigations were carried out in order to:

- Provide information concerning the geography, history and current land condition of the study area;*
- Determine the presence of known archaeological sites in the study area;*
- Evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study area;*
- Empirically document all archaeological resources within the study area;*
- Determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and*
- Recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies, if any archaeological resources requiring further assessment are identified.*

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the previously unassessed lands in the north comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment of the identified areas of archaeological potential throughout the project lands did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials. Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. recommends that no further assessment be required within the project lands. It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

(ARA, 2018)

1.3.4.2 AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED (2011)

In 2011, AMICK Consultants Limited conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Assessment of lands within the current study area. The following is the executive summary and results of that study:

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The field reconnaissance component of a Stage 1 is optional. Accordingly, a Winter Work Strategy was employed to limit the archaeological investigation to a desktop study only and to defer any necessary fieldwork until the spring. The study area was subject to a desktop assessment on 28 January 2021. 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS:

The study area has been identified as a property that exhibits potential to yield archaeological deposits of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). The objectives of the Stage 1 Background Study have therefore been met and in accordance with the results of this investigation, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. Further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
- 2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking remains to be addressed;*
- 3. The proposed undertaking has a potential for archaeological resources and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is recommended;*
- 4. A test pit survey at 5 metre intervals between individual test pits is recommended in all areas that are not viable to be ploughed and are at a less than (<) 20 degree change in elevation;*
- 5. The steepness of any slopes within the study area must be determined through a Property Inspection since slopes at an angle of greater than (>) 20 degrees have low archaeological potential and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment;*
- 6. The footprints of existing or former structures within the study area can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas;*
- 7. Areas of disturbance can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas;*
- 8. Low-lying and wet areas can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas;*
- 9. No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the study area prior to the acceptance of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the study area have been addressed and that no further archaeological studies are warranted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological reports maintained by MHSTCI;*

(AMICK, 2021)

1.3.4.3 PREVIOUS REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MODELLING

The study area is situated in area for which there is no archaeological master plan.

1.3.5 HISTORIC PLAQUES

There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or near, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant CHVI.

1.3.6 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area contains mostly wooded areas with an area of ploughable lands in the northeastern corner. The remainder of the study area appears to retain much of its natural topography and vegetation. The study area does not contain any areas of steep slope.

A total of 2 previously registered archaeological sites have been documented within 1km of the study area. Of these, 2 are Pre-contact, 0 are Post-contact and 0 are of unknown cultural affiliation. None of these sites are located within 300m of the study area and, therefore, do not demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources of Pre-contact/Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the current study area.

The study area is situated in area for which there is no archaeological master plan. There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area.

The study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-contact origins based on proximity to a historic roadway, and proximity to areas of documented historic settlement.

2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

2.1 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

2.1.1 CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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

- 1) Within 300m of Previously Identified Archaeological Sites
- 2) Within 300m of Primary Water Sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks)

- 3) Within 300m of Secondary Water Sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps)
- 4) Within 300 m of 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, and cobble beaches)
- 5) Within 300m of an Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp, or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- 6) Elevated Topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux)
- 7) Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.
- 8) Distinctive Land Formations 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.
- 9) Resource Areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, and prairie)
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
 - resources of importance to early Post-contact industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining)
- 10) Within 300m of Areas of Early Post-contact Settlement, including:
 - military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes)
 - early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries
- 11) Within 100m of Early Historical Transportation Routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)
- 12) Heritage Property – A property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site.
- 13) Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites – property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations. These are properties which have not necessarily been formally recognized or for which there is additional evidence identifying possible archaeological resources associated with historic properties in addition to the rationale for formal recognition.

The study area is situated within 100m of an early settlement road that appears on the historic atlas map of 1881. These historic roads correspond to the roads presently known as Grey Road 40 Road which is directly adjacent to the study area on its northern edge, and Grey Road 2 which is directly adjacent to the study area on its eastern edge.

2.1.2 CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Section 1.3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate no archaeological potential or for which archaeological potential has been removed (MTC 2011). These characteristics include:

- 1) Quarrying
- 2) Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil
- 3) Building Footprints
- 4) Sewage and Infrastructure Development

The study area does not contain any areas where archaeological potential has been removed.

2.1.3 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Table 3 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water, and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent to the study area.

TABLE 3 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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

If **YES** to any of 1, 2a-c, or 10 Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 2 or more of 3-9, Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 11 or No to 1-10 Low Archaeological Potential is **confirmed** for at least a portion of the study area.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

The study area has been identified as a property that exhibits potential to yield archaeological deposits of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). The objectives of the Stage 1 Background Study have therefore been met and in accordance with the results of this investigation, the following recommendations are made:

1. *The proposed undertaking has potential for archaeological resources and a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment is recommended.*
2. *No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the study area prior to the MTCS acceptance of a report into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports that recommends all archaeological concerns for the proposed undertaking have been addressed and no further archaeological investigations are required.*

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

While not part of the archaeological record, this report must include the following standard advisory statements for the benefit of the proponent and the approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- a. *This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.*
- b. *It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of 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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. *The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.*
- e. *Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.*

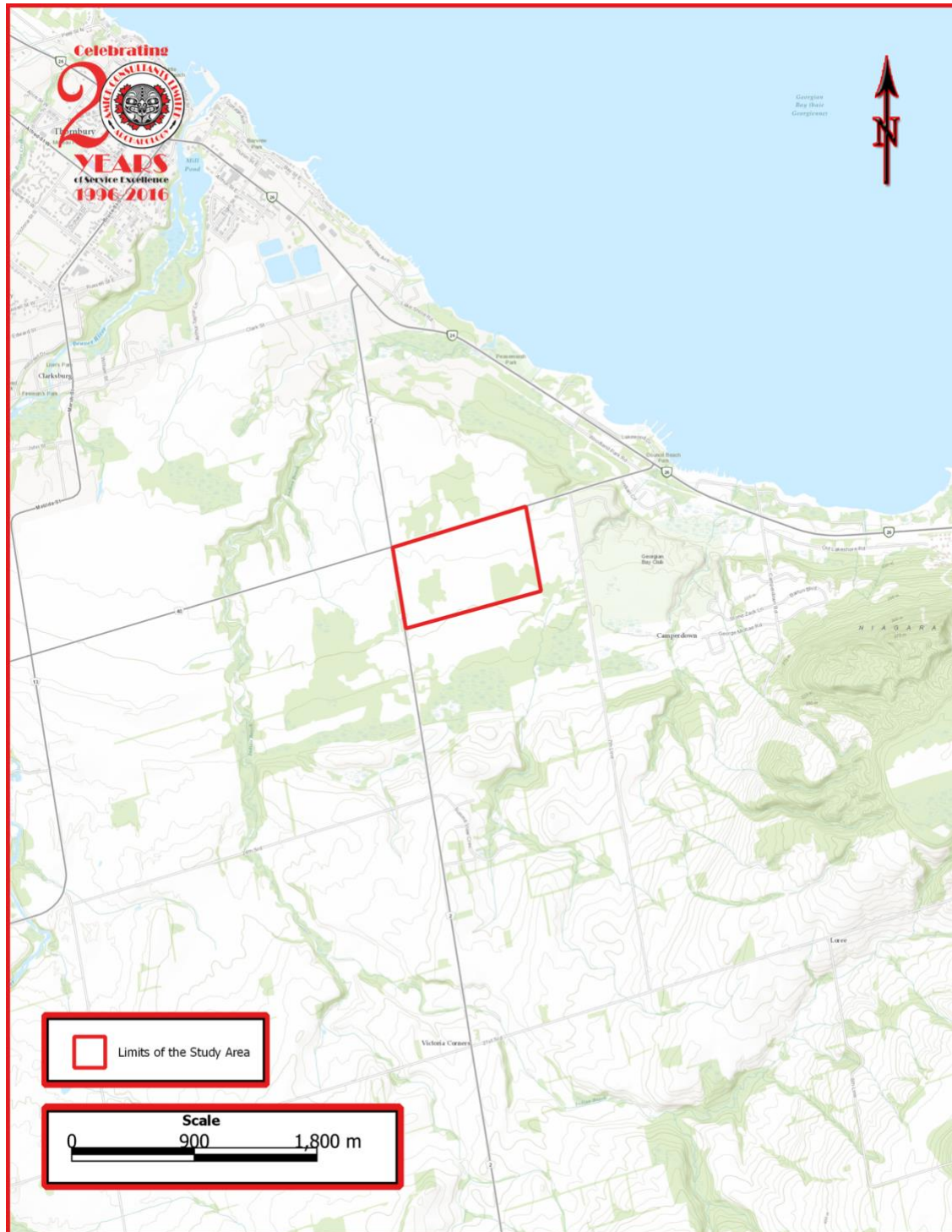
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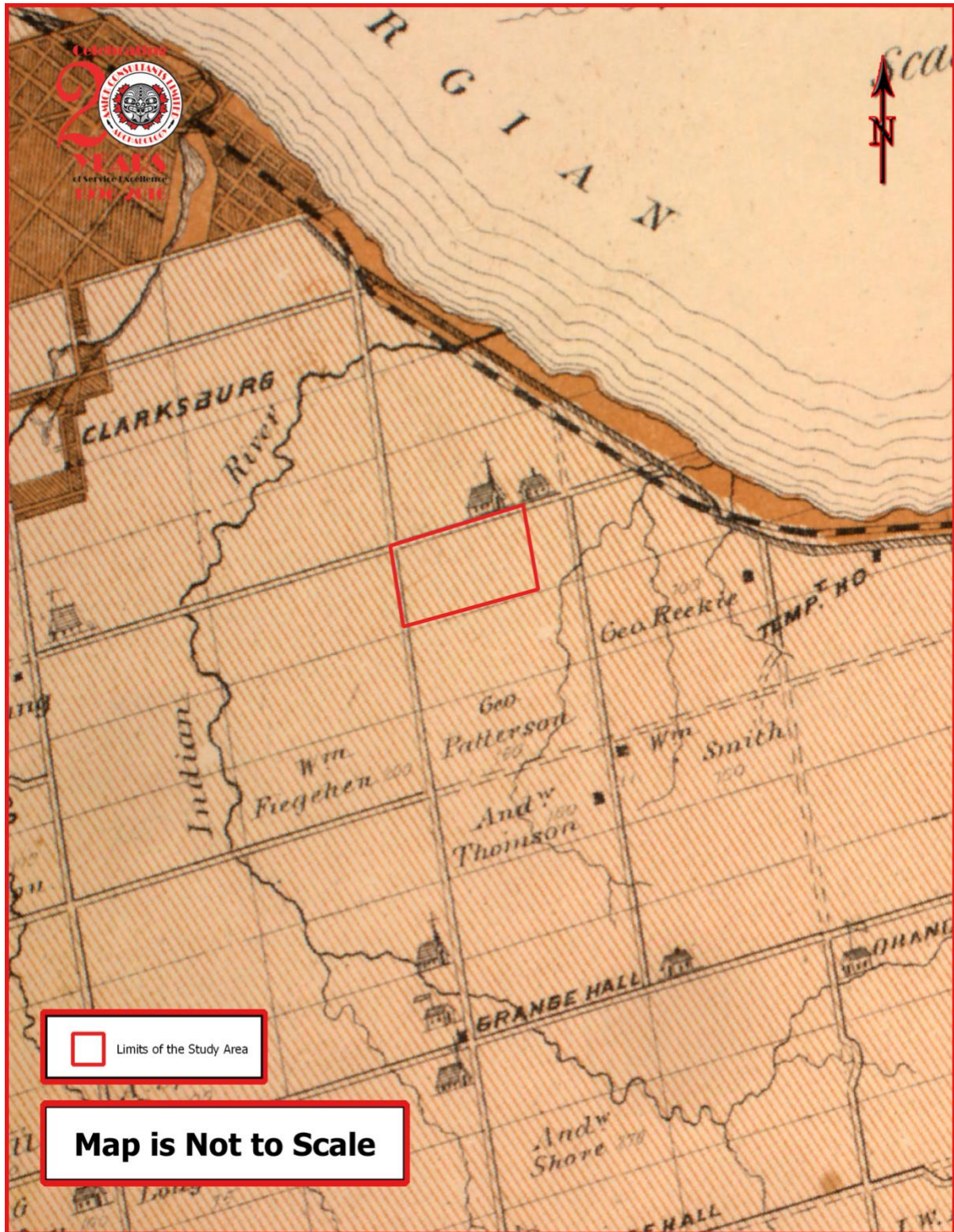
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MAPS



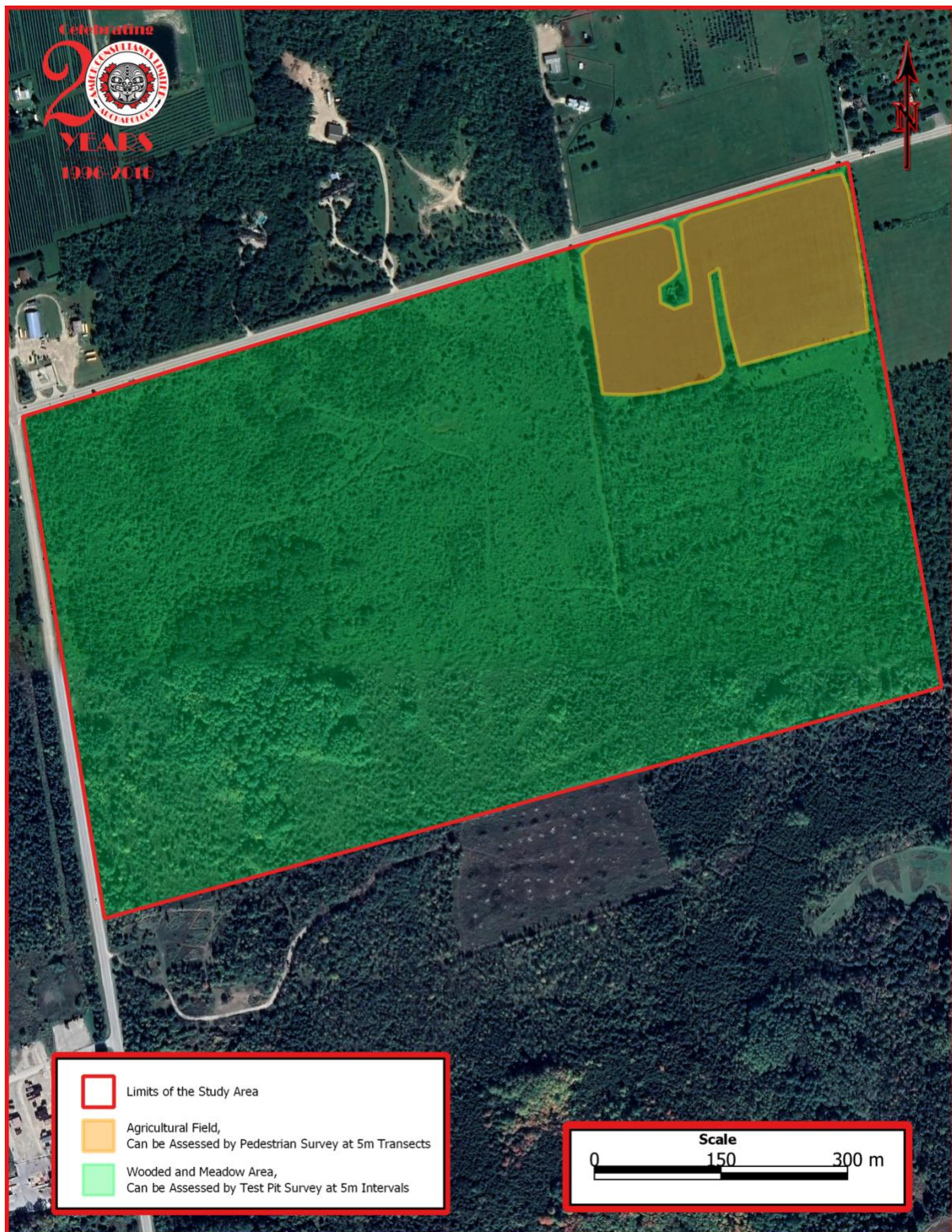
MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2019)



MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE HISTORIC ATLAS MAP OF THE COUNTY OF GREY
(BELDEN & Co 1881)



MAP 4 MASTER PLAN (CASTLEPOINT NUMA, 2021)



MAP 5 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2016)



MAP 6 DETAILED MASTER PLAN (CASTLEPOINT NUMA. 2021)