

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Lora Bay Heights Development (Plan 16R-11037)
Lots 47 & 48 SW of King St., Lots 47-49, NE of
Arthur St. Part of Minto Street, Within the
Townplot of Thornbury. Lot 10, Con 34
Geographic Township of Collingwood
Town of The Blue Mountains
Grey County, Ontario)**

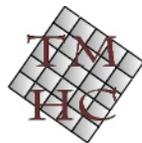
Submitted to

Travis & Associates

and

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Prepared by



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Executive Summary

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted for a proposed residential development of a property roughly 12,816.2 m² (3.17 ac) in size located within part of Lots 47 & 48 Southwest of King Street, Lots 47-49, Northeast of Arthur Street, Part of Minto Street Within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, Town of The Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario. Planning for the development of new residential development on the subject property is underway and consultation with the County of Grey established that an archaeological assessment would be required. Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC) was contracted to undertake the assessment, conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there was potential for the discovery of archaeological resources present within the subject property.

The Stage 1 background study included a review of current land use, historic and modern maps, registered archaeological sites and previous archaeological studies, past settlement history for the area and a consideration of topographic and physiographic features, soils and drainage. According to the map-based review and background research, potential for the discovery of archaeological sites is indicated by the proximity (within 300 m) to:

- 1) a primary water source (Little Beaver Creek and associated tributaries);
- 2) areas of 19th-century settlement (Thornbury townplot);
- 3) mapped 19th-century thoroughfares (Arthur Street, Peel Street and the Northern Railway Line)

As the subject property was in proximity to several features signalling archaeological potential, a Stage 1 property inspection was conducted to evaluate the current conditions of the subject property and evaluate integrity. Based on the Stage 1 background research and site inspection the subject property was recommended for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken for the subject property. In summary, 11.8% (0.160 hectares) of the property was test pitted at a 5 m interval and 3.8% (0.051 hectares) was test pitted at a 10 m interval due to documented extensively disturbed soils. The remainder of the subject property had low-archaeological potential and was photo-documented. This includes previously disturbed areas (78.2%; 1.06 hectares) and low lying and wet areas (6.2%; 0.084 hectares).

The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources. As such, the subject property should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further assessment work is recommended.



These recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 5.0 of this report and to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's review and acceptance of this report into the provincial register.



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Project Personnel

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<i>Ron Cowan</i>	<i>Richpark Homes Ltd.</i>
<i>Colin Travis</i>	<i>Travis & Associates</i>
<i>Mike Hensel</i>	<i>Hensel Design Group Inc.</i>
<i>Craig Kryslak</i>	<i>C.F. Crozier & Associates Consulting Engineers</i>



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

1.1.1 Introduction

The subject property is roughly 12,816.2 m² (3.17 ac) in size and is located within part of Lots 47 & 48 Southwest of King Street, Lots 47-49, Northeast of Arthur Street, Part of Minto Street Within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, Town of The Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario. The subject property is bounded to the northeast by a treeline, to the northwest by Peel Street, to the southwest by the treeline adjacent to the Georgian Trail and to the southeast by a treeline. Planning for the development of new residential development on the subject property is underway and consultation with the County of Grey established that an archaeological assessment would be required. Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. (TMHC) was contracted to undertake the assessment, conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Planning Act* and *Provincial Policy Statement*. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there was potential for the discovery of archaeological resources present within the subject property.

All archaeological assessment activities were performed under the professional archaeological license of Matthew Beaudoin, Ph.D. (P324) and in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011). Permission to commence the study was given by Ron Cowan of Richpark Homes Ltd.

1.1.2 Purpose and Legislative Context

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990) makes provisions for the protection and conservation of heritage resources in the province of Ontario. Our archaeological assessment work is part of an environmental review which is intended to identify areas of environmental interest as specified in the *Provincial Policy Statement* (2014). Heritage

concerns are recognized as a matter of provincial interest in Section 2.6.2 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS) which states:

development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved (OMMAH 2014:29).

In the PPS the term *Conserved* means:

the identification, protection, management and use of *built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources* in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment and/or heritage impact assessment. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments (OMMAH 2014:40).

Sections 2 (d) and 3.5 of the *Planning Act* stipulate that municipalities shall have regard for their conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest. Therefore, the purpose of a Stage 1 background study is to determine if there is potential for cultural resources to be found on a property for which a change in land use is pending. If a property is found to have potential for cultural resources, a Stage 2 assessment is required, involving a search for archaeological resources.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Research Methods and Sources

A Stage 1 background study was conducted to gather information about known and potential archaeological resources within the subject property. According to the Province of Ontario's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, a Stage 1 background study must include a review of:

- an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) of archaeological sites with 1 km of the property;
- reports of previous archaeological fieldwork within a radius of 50 metres;
- topographic maps at 1:10,000 (recent and historical) or the most detailed scale available;
- historic settlement maps (e.g., historical atlas, surveys)
- archaeological management plans or other archaeological potential mapping (when available); and



- commemorative plaques or monuments on or near the subject property.

For this project, the following activities were carried out to satisfy or exceed the above requirements:

- a database search of registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property was carried out with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Past Portal system (completed June 18, 2019);
- a review of known prior archaeological reports for the subject property and adjacent lands (note the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport currently does not keep a publicly accessible record of archaeological assessments carried out in the Province of Ontario, so a complete inventory of prior assessment work nearby is not available);
- Ontario Base Mapping (1:10,000) was reviewed through ArcGIS and mapping layers provided by geographynetwork.ca; detailed mapping provided by the client was also reviewed; and,
- historic maps and records related to post-1800 land settlement were studied.

There are no commemorative plaques or monuments within the immediate vicinity of the subject property and the subject property is not covered by any known archaeological management plans.

Additional sources of information were also consulted, including modern aerial photographs, local history accounts, soils and physiography data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), and both 1:50,000 (Natural Resources Canada) and finer scale topographic mapping.

When compiled, background information was used to create a summary of the characteristics of the subject property, in an effort to evaluate its archaeological potential. The Province of Ontario (MTC 2011 – Section 1.3.1) has defined the criteria that identify archaeological potential as:

- previously identified archaeological sites;
- water sources;
 - primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - secondary water courses (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 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, plateaux);



- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground;
- 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;
- 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 19th century 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 early 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, portage routes);
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site; and
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities or occupations.

In Southern Ontario (south of the Canadian Shield), any lands within 300 metres of any of the features listed above are considered to have potential for the discovery of archaeological resources.

Typically, a Stage 1 assessment will determine potential for precontact First Peoples' and historic era sites independently. This is due to the fact that lifeways varied considerably during these eras so that criteria used to evaluate potential for each type of site also varies.

It should be noted that some factors can also negate the potential for discovery of intact archaeological deposits. Subsection 1.3.2 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* indicates that archaeological potential can be removed in instances where land has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. Major disturbances indicating removal of archaeological potential include, but are not limited to:

- quarrying;
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil;
- building footprints; and
- sewage and infrastructure development.



Some activities (agricultural cultivation, surface landscaping, installation of gravel trails, etc.) may result in minor alterations to the surface topsoil but do not necessarily affect or remove archaeological potential. It is not uncommon for archaeological sites, including structural foundations, subsurface features and burials, to be found intact beneath major surface features like roadways and parking lots. Archaeological potential is, therefore, not removed in cases where there is a chance of deeply buried deposits, as in a developed or urban context or floodplain where modern features or alluvial soils can effectively cap and preserve archaeological resources.

2.2 Project Context: Archaeological Context

2.2.1 Subject Property: Overview and Physical Setting

The subject property is roughly 12,816.2 m² (3.17 ac) in size and is located within part of Lots 47 & 48 Southwest of King Street, Lots 47-49, Northeast of Arthur Street, Part of Minto Street Within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, Town of The Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario. The subject property consist primarily of open scrub brush with some trees and a residential structure is located in the northern portion of the property. In addition, a channelized drain is located within the southern portion of the property. The subject property is bounded to the northeast by a treeline, to the northwest by Peel Street, to the southwest by the treeline adjacent to the Georgian Trail and to the southeast by a treeline (Maps 1 and 2).

The subject property is located within the sand plains of the Beaver Valley physiographic region, as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984:122-124; Map 3). It is a small but defined region of 123 square kilometres. Even though the region is small, it includes lake plains, beaches, moraines, steep valley sides and the vertical cliffs. The soils around Thornbury include gravel areas and sandy loams. The sandy loams were suitable for apple orchards since the drainage was poor. The Banks Moraine is located immediately to the west of the subject property, and a shore cliff is located roughly 300 m to the south of the subject property. The subject property is located in Brighton Sand, a soil developed on well sorted lime sands (Gillespie and Richards 1954:54; Map 4). Brighton Sand is mostly stone free and is level to gently sloping in its natural topography (Gillespie and Richards 1954:55). In Thornbury, many of the apple orchards were located on these soils.

Little Beaver Creek and its tributaries drain the general vicinity of the subject property into Georgian Bay to the north (Map 5). A small drain flowing southeast runs through the southern portion of the subject property before joining the main course of Little Beaver creek. A second small drain runs between Arthur Street West and the Northern Railway bed (now the Georgian Trail) before joining the main course of Little Beaver creek. Georgian Bay itself is located approximately 400 m to the of the subject property.



2.2.2 Summary of Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

According to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's database there is one registered archaeological site (BdHc-6) within one kilometre of the subject property (Table 1); however, BdHc-6 is mapped as being 1,250 m to the southwest of the subject property. BdHc-6 consists of a reference to "ashes" on the Ferguson property in a local historical work which was investigated by Charles Garrad in 1963. Garrad was not able to relocate the site or confirm the identity of the local collector to whom the reference is attributed (Idle 1952).

It should be noted that the dearth of Indigenous sites within 1 km of the subject property is likely related to the lack of archaeological investigation in the area and does not indicate a lack of Indigenous habitation in the area.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject property

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BdHc-6	Ferguson			

2.2.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations Within 50 Metres

During our background review it was established that no previous archaeological projects have taken place within 50 metres of the subject property. As the Province does not currently maintain an accessible database of archaeological assessment areas *per se*, it is not known whether this is a complete inventory of archaeological assessment activities undertaken within 50 metres of the subject property.

2.2.4 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork

The Stage 1 site inspection was conducted on June 14, 2019 in sunny and warm weather conditions under the field direction of Liam Browne (P1048). The Stage 2 fieldwork was completed on July 11, 2019 in sunny and warm weather conditions under the field direction of Matthew Severn (R1093).

2.3 Project Context: Historical Context

2.3.1 First Peoples Settlement in the Grey County

This portion of the Grey County attracted considerable First Peoples settlement in the past. In recent years, our archaeological knowledge of the area has improved greatly, at the hands of various cultural resource management surveys and archaeological research projects that have accompanied the industrial and residential expansion of the city. Using existing data and regional syntheses, it is possible to propose a generalized model of First Peoples settlement in Grey County. The general themes, time periods and cultural



traditions of First Peoples settlement, based on archaeological evidence, are provided below and in Table 2.

Table 2: Chronology of First Peoples Settlement in the Grey County

Period		Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes	
Paleoindian	Early	9000 - 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	
	Late	8400 - 8000 B.C.	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	
Archaic	Early	8000 - 6000 B.C.	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon	
	Middle	6000 - 2500 B.C.	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville	
	Late	2000 - 1800 B.C.	narrow points	Lamoka	
		1800 - 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen	
		1500 - 1100 B.C.	small points	Crawford Knoll	
	Terminal	1100 - 950 B.C.	first true cemeteries	Hind	
Woodland	Early	950 - 400 B.C.	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood	
	Middle	400 B.C. - A.D. 500	dentate, pseudo-scallop pottery	Saugeen/Couture	
	Transitional	A.D. 500 - 900	first corn, cord-wrapped stick pottery	Princess Point/Riviere au Vase	
	Late	Early	A.D. 900 - 1300	first villages, corn horticulture, longhouses	Glen Meyer/Youngue
		Middle	A.D. 1300 - 1400	large villages and houses	Uren, Middleport/Springwells
		Late	A.D. 1400 - 1650	tribal emergence, territoriality	Neutral Iroquois/Wolf
Contact		Indigenous	A.D. 1700 - 1875	treaties, mixture of Native & European items	Ojibwa, Oneida, Delaware
		Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1796 - present	English goods, homesteads	European settlement, pioneer life

Paleoindian Period

The first human populations to inhabit the Georgian Bay region arrived between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different then they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario's first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In this area, caribou may have provided the staple of Paleoindian diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleoindian sites are small and ephemeral. They are sometimes identified by the presence of fluted projectile points manufactured on a highly distinctive whitish-grey chert named "Fossil Hill" (after the formation) or "Collingwood." This material was acquired from sources near the edge of the Niagara Escarpment on Blue Mountain. It was exploited by populations from as far south as the London area, who would have traveled to the source as part of their seasonal round. Although there are no documented Paleoindian sites in the immediate vicinity of the subject property, some have been documented along the Lake Algonquin shoreline near Alliston and Stayner (Storck 1997:3). There is also report that a Paleoindian fluted point was recovered near Collingwood (Storck 2004:146).

Archaic Period

The archaeological record of early native life in Southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 8000 B.C. at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Ontario populations are better known than their Paleoindian



predecessors, with numerous sites found throughout the area. The characteristic projectile points of early Archaic populations appear similar in some respects to early varieties and are likely a continuation of early trends.

Archaic populations continued to rely heavily on game, particularly caribou, but diversified their diet and exploitation patterns with changing environmental conditions. A seasonal pattern of warm season river or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleoindian subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of warmer climate, Archaic populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environs and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of resource abundance. The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed coniferous and deciduous trees by about 4000 B.C. The transition to more productive environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites become more abundant over time. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g., celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g., bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone and waste flakes, a byproduct of the tool making process. Archaic Period sites are known for lakeshore environs along Highway 26 east of Collingwood.

Early, Middle and Transitional Woodland Periods

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Early, Middle and Transitional Woodland periods (ca. 950 B.C. to A.D. 1000). Occupations became increasingly more permanent in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by roughly 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland peoples are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the emergence of more sedentary villages. The earliest pottery was crudely made by the coiling method and early house structures were simple oval enclosures. The Early and Middle Woodland periods are also characterized by extensive trade in raw materials, objects and finished tools, with sites in Ontario containing trade items with origins in the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys. A rise in mortuary ceremonialism is also evident, culminating in the construction of large burial mounds.

Late Woodland - Iroquoian Period

The primary Late Woodland occupants of the area were the Petun (Tionontati or Tobacco Nation), Iroquoian speaking populations described by European missionaries. Like other known Iroquoian groups such as the Neutral (Attawandaron) and neighbouring



Huron (Wendat), the Petun practiced a system of intensive horticulture based on three primary subsistence crops (corn, beans and squash). Petun villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. *The Jesuit Relations* describe several Petun centres in existence in the 17th century, including a number of sites where missions were later established. While precontact and ancestral Petun Iroquoian sites may be identified by a predominance of well-made pottery decorated with various simple and geometric motifs, triangular stone projectile points, clay pipes and ground stone implements, sites post-dating European contact are recognized through the appearance of various items of European manufacture. The latter include materials acquired by trade (e.g., glass beads, copper/brass kettles, iron axes, knives and other metal implements) in addition to the personal items of European visitors and Jesuit priests (e.g., finger rings, stoneware, rosaries, glassware). The Petun, as well as Huron and their Algonquin neighbors, were dispersed in the mid-17th century after their populations were decimated by epidemic European diseases and inter-tribal warfare.

The historic record also describes the presence of Algonquian speakers in the general vicinity, often residing adjacent to or alongside their Petun neighbours. The Odawa (or "Ottawa") are the best known of these groups and have been studied extensively by Bill Fox (1990). Many of the "Petun" sites identified by Garrad may also have been home to resident Odawa populations. At this point in time, it is difficult to differentiate Odawa and Petun material culture. The Odawa also fled the Blue Mountains in 1650 although the record confirms that they returned shortly after and were local residents into the 19th century. Odawa and Ojibway populations regularly came to the area to hunt, trap and collect maple sap (Garrad in Shannon 1979:29). In the 1830s, representatives from the Ottawa Nation acted as guides for Charles Rankin who set out from Penetanguishine to survey Collingwood and nearby townships. They had traveled there to collect an annual payment in goods owed to them by an arrangement made in the treaty of 1818.

Early Colonial Period

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, following the signing of land treaties, the land within the analysis area became formally organized into townships and official surveys were carried out. Through government-sponsored settlement initiatives and the construction of passable roads, waves of European settlers traveled to the area and established homesteads and milling sites that formed the foundation of future communities.

2.3.2 19th Century and Municipal Settlement

The potential of a property to contain historic era sites can be considered through an overview of the historic development of a region, a review of land records and geographic features that might have been attractive for settlement. The subject property



falls within part of Lots 47 & 48 Southwest of King Street, Lots 47-49, Northeast of Arthur Street, Part of Minto Street Within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, Town of The Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario. A brief discussion of pioneer and later municipal settlement and land use in the township is provided below in an effort to identify features signaling archaeological potential.

Grey County

The County of Grey was first established in 1852; before that, it was referred to by the British as “The Queen’s Bush” and was known for its dangerous travelling conditions. The first townships within Grey County were originally called “Alta” and “Zero” which was quickly renamed Collingwood and St. Vincent respectively (H. Belden & Co. 1880:5).

During the colonization of the County, trails/roads and natural harbours provided easy access for settlers, however due to the great distance and dangerous traveling conditions the early settlers of this area relied on neighbouring First Nations groups to advise on 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 goods such as fish, furs, minerals and forestation where the main industries. By 1865, Grey County consisted of 16 Townships, 4 towns and 44 villages or post offices (grey.ca).

Collingwood Township

The lands within Collingwood Township were acquired from local Algonquin speaking populations (Odawa and Chippewa) through a treaty signed in 1818. In 1833, Charles Rankin, accompanied by Odawa guides in birch bark canoes, set out from Penetanguishene to the Blue Mountains area where he was to conduct the first survey of Collingwood and adjacent townships (H. Belden & Co. 1880:5). Oral history suggests that Rankin constructed the first log cabin in the township about 1834 at Rankin’s Landing, now Lora Bay (Shannon 1979:41). Despite the completion of the survey there were significant barriers to settlement. Prominent among these was the fact that the Crown had set aside huge parcels of land for clergy reserves and granted sizable additional parcels to absentee landowners, particularly retired military officers and United Empire Loyalists. Richard Rorke, an Irish settler who was hired to conduct the first comprehensive census of the township in 1851, describes how these untended parcels served to delay local progress by separating many of the small emerging centres and posing formidable barriers to travel (Rorke 1987:99). Many absentee landowners would later earn a hefty profit by selling their lands to immigrant families (Shannon 1979:39). Yet, before 1845 there were only a handful of families that homesteaded in Collingwood Township and most of these were of Irish or Scottish descent. Thus, the settlement of the township was considerably slower than neighbouring ones, despite the fact that it was one of the first in Grey County to be surveyed.



Additional factors hindered quick settlement. The “mountain” and the rolling, yet often poorly drained lands in much of the township prohibited settlement until the construction of roadways that traversed its highlands, valleys and waterways. At the time of his census in 1851, Richard Rorke noted that there were still no churches or schools, formal hotels or mills, shops and easily passable roads in the township (Rorke 1987:97). Until the incorporation of the township in 1854, few concession and side roads were opened. Their construction was the responsibility of the local landowners who were preoccupied with clearing their own properties. After incorporation funds were set aside to open roads and build bridges that would allow more ease in travel (Shannon 1979:58, 76). By the mid-to-late 1860s things had largely improved due to the construction of better thoroughfares. One of the first major routes of passage was St. Vincent’s trail along the lakeshore (now Highway 26). Like other early routes, it followed a native trail along the ancient beach ridge.

By 1880, the township boasted two major centres near Georgian Bay, namely Thornbury and Clarksburg. The presence of these settlements did not distract from the importance of numerous smaller centres and cross-roads communities, including Craigeith, Banks, Gibraltar, Ravenna, Red Wing, and Heathcote, all of which had post offices by 1880 and some being situated on the Old Mail Road.

Town of Thornbury

Thornbury, the township’s largest settlement, emerged after a town plot was surveyed by the Crown at this site on the Beaver River. Prior to this, the site was the home of an “Indian Encampment” (Rutherford 1952:34). Surveyor Charles Rankin is said to have laid out 900 acres at the mouth of Beaver River for a townplot when he surveyed Collingwood Township (Wickens 1995:7). In 1852 William Gibbard was sent to survey the town and he gave it the name of Thornbury; the resulting ca. 1855 Townplot (available to view at Grey Roots Museum and Archives) was created. The Townplot includes the subject property (Wickens 1995). Its first European settler is said to be Solomon Olmstead who established a mill within the government plot (H. Belden & Co. 1880:11; Wickens 1995:7). However, some sources state that Charles Rankin preceded Olmstead, as he arrived in 1833 and, within his first year of settlement, cleared all of his land and grew 300 bushels of potatoes (Gillespie and Richards 1954:63). By this time, the Old Mail Road was already established, connecting Singhampton, Heathcote, Thornbury and Meaford. In 1855, Thornbury’s waterside location had given it enough importance that the government began to auction small lots. Once the railway came to the community its economic and shipping prospects were greatly enhanced.

In 1880, Thornbury was the largest village in the Township of Collingwood. It developed as a considerable town with large general stores, five churches, four good hotels and other business found in the “live” railway through town (H. Belden & Co. 1880:11). By 1857 there were 100 inhabitants in Thornbury and by 1887 1,200 people. The Northern Railway Co. was built in 1875 and joined Collingwood to Meaford. The



rail was taken over by Grand Trunk Rail in the later 1800s. The 1880 historical atlas describes Thornbury as having one of the finest water privileges in the country and finest mill (H. Belden & Co. 1880).

Review of Historic Maps and Land Use History

A review of available historic maps and other published material was undertaken to establish former land use within the subject property. The subject property falls in historic Lot 34, Concession 10 in the Geographic Township of Collingwood. The survey for the town plot of Thornbury subdivided these larger lots to create smaller townplot lots. The current legal definition for the subject property is Townplot Lots 47 & 48 Southwest of King Street, Lots 47-49, Northeast of Arthur Street, Part of Minto Street Within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, Town of The Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario

The subject property falls outside of the area depicted on the 1890, revised 1904 and 1925 editions of the Fire Insurance Plan of Thornbury, Ontario.

The subject property is situated along the Highway 26, known as Arthur Street within this portion of the town. Portions of Highway 26 fall along the original lakeshore road and St. Vincent's trail which followed Indigenous trails. In 1835, Charles Rankin laid out a formal roadway that ran along the lakeshore (once known as Lake Shore Road and now following the same general route as Highway 26). This he extended from its terminus in what is now Wasaga Beach to the mouth of the Bighead River near Meaford (Rorke 1987:100; H. Belden & Co. 1880:11; Shannon 1979:45). The road effectively connected the latter centre with Penetanguishene which, at the time, was a major supply centre. The road between Collingwood and Owen Sound was graveled by 1860 (Wickens 1995:31). King Street in Thornbury was a part of the 1860 route.

The 1880 Map of Grey County depicts the subject property as falling within the town plot of Thornbury however the land is depicted and undifferentiated town plot and does not depict and individual structures (Map 6)

2.4 Stage 1 Property Inspection

As the subject property was in proximity to several features signalling archaeological potential, a Stage 1 property inspection was conducted to evaluate the current conditions of the subject property and its integrity. It was indicated to TMHC that the subject property had recently been heavily impacted by the recent work rehabilitating and realigning the channelized drain within the southern portion of the subject property. The purposed of this assessment was to determine if there were any portions of the property that retained archaeological integrity and would require Stage 2 assessment.



The property inspection was conducted on June 14, 2019 in sunny and warm weather conditions. The weather conditions allowed for good visibility for the inspection of the surface features. The property inspection involved the recording and photo-documentation of the field conditions.

The northeastern edge of the subject property largely follows the course of a natural slope which appears to be an extension of the Banks Moraine depicted on physiographic mapping as existing to the west of the subject property (Image 1; Map 3). The eastern corner of the subject property consists of overgrown grassland at the base of this slope (Image 2). The southeastern portion of the subject property contains a large mound of stockpiled soil (Image 3). To the southeast of this mound of stockpiled soil lies a strip of land that appears to follow the natural contours of the land despite having witnessed some landscape impacts likely relating to the machinery used to create the soil stockpile (Image 4). To the northwest of the stockpiled soil mound lies a small open space of grassland which is situated between the soil mound and the footprint of the demolished home (Image 5 and 6). The footprint of the former residential home now consists of a mixture of demolition debris and the remnants of the trees which grew on the property (Image 6). To the east of the stockpiled soil mound lies an area of land that has been significantly altered by the traffic of heavy machinery and inundated by recent changes to the drainage of the land (Image 7 and 8). To the southwest of the stockpiled soil mound lies the eastern portion of the drain falling within the subject property. This drain has been recently altered so the slopes leading down to the watercourse are evenly graded. The drain now follows a winding course leading from a culvert underneath the Georgian Trail to the treeline at the southeastern edge of the subject property. The landscape modifications necessary to alter the course of the drain and shape its bank have impacted a significant amount of land in the southwestern portion of the subject property (Images 9 and 10). The area adjacent to Peel Street between the western corner of the subject property and the slope of the Banks Moraine is comprised of overgrown grassland (Image 11). This area appears to have either been unaltered by landscaping activities on the subject property

Table 3: Stage 1 Documentary Records

Field Notes and Field Maps	Dated June 14, 2019
Photo Catalogue	21 Digital Photos
Location of Records	Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., @ the Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Road, London, Ontario N6G 3M6

2.5 Analysis And Conclusions

As noted in Section 2.1, the Province of Ontario has identified numerous factors that signal the potential of a property to contain archaeological resources. The Stage 1 background study included a review of current land use, historic and modern maps, registered archaeological sites and previous archaeological studies, past settlement history for the area and a consideration of topographic and physiographic features, soils



and drainage. According to the map-based review and background research, potential for the discovery of archaeological sites is indicated by the proximity (within 300 m) to:

- 1) a primary water source (Little Beaver Creek and associated tributaries);
- 2) areas of 19th-century settlement (Thornbury townplot);
- 3) mapped 19th-century thoroughfares (Arthur Street, Peel Street and the Northern Railway Line).

The Stage 1 property inspection visually confirmed that the majority of the subject property has witnessed prior disturbance, primarily relating to the construction and recent demolition of the former modern residential home, alterations to the drain in the southwestern portion of the property, alterations to the landscape inhibiting drainage at the base of the Banks Moraine, the traffic of heavy machinery and the stockpiling of soil.

The areas of grassland, adjacent to Peel Street, and to the northwest and southeast of the stockpiled soil mound are not obviously disturbed and retain archaeological potential. These areas of grassland would require Stage 2 survey.

2.6 Recommendations

Given that the subject property demonstrated potential for the discovery of archaeological resources, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended. As portions of the subject property are considered to have archaeological potential pending Stage 2 field inspection, a separate map detailing zones of archaeological potential is not provided herein (as per Section 7.7.4 Standard 1 and 7.7.6 Standards 1 and 2 of 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*).

3.0 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

All fieldwork was undertaken in good weather and lighting conditions. No conditions were encountered that would hinder the identification or recovery of artifacts. The property boundaries were determined in the field based on proponent mapping, landscape features, property fencing, and GPS co-ordinates.

The subject property is comprised of non-ploughable lands (manicured lawn). As such, the project area was subject to a standard test pit assessment, employing a five metre transect interval (11.8%; 0.160 hectare; Images 12 and 13). Test pits measuring approximately 30 cm (shovel-width) were excavated through the first 5 cm of subsoil with all fill screened through 6 mm hardware cloth. Once screening was finished, the stratigraphy in the test pits was examined and then the pits were backfilled as best as possible, tamped down by foot and shovel and re-capped with sod. Test pitting extended



up to 1 m from all standing features, including trees, when present. It was anticipated that when cultural material was found, the test pit survey would be intensified (reduced to 2.5 m) to determine the size of the site. If not enough archaeological materials were recovered from the intensification test pits, a 1 m² test unit would be excavated atop of one of the positive test pits to gather additional information. The test pits in the area adjacent to Peel Street contained roughly 25 to 35 cm of brown sandy clay topsoil over an orange clayey sandy loam subsoil (Image 14). Test pits in the northeastern corner of the subject property contained roughly 20 cm of brown sandy loam with till over a light brownish yellow sandy loam subsoil (Image 15).

An area east of house footprint and west of the stockpiled soil mound was identified as potential undisturbed during the Stage 1 property inspection (Image 5). Stage 2 test pit survey in these areas confirmed that they were extensively disturbed, and test pitted at a 10 m transect interval. Test pits in this area consisted of roughly 15 cm of sandy loam with heavy gravel atop a compacted later of compacted gravel and mixed brown and yellow sand (Image 16). Once it had been determined that this area had witnessed prior disturbance test pitting methodology was altered and the area was judgmentally test pitted at 10 m intervals to confirm the extent of the disturbance (Image 17). No intact soils were documented in this area. A small area to the east of the Peel Street which was initially thought to potentially contain intact soils was also was judgmentally test pitted at 10 m intervals to confirm the extent of disturbance (Image 18). No intact soils were documented in this area with test pits documenting roughly 30 cm of clay fill (Image 19). No natural topsoil similar to that documented immediately to the west was noted (see Image 14). Approximately 3.8% (0.051 hectare) of the subject property was judgmentally test pitted at 10 m intervals

As per Section 2.1, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MTC 2011:28-29), certain physical features and deep land alterations are considered as having low archaeological potential and are thus exempt from the standard test pit survey. The Stage 1 property inspection had previously documented that the majority of the subject property has witnessed prior disturbance, primarily relating to the construction and recent demolition of the former modern residential home, alterations to the drain in the southwestern portion of the property, the traffic of heavy machinery and the stockpiling of soil. Approximately 78.2% (1.06 hectare) of the subject property consisted of extensively disturbed areas considered as having low archaeological potential (Images 1, 3, 5, 6-10). These areas were photo documented and not subject to a standard test pit survey.

Approximately 6.2% (0.084 hectare) of the subject property consisted of an existing artificial drain this area was recorded as low and wet and were photo-documented (Images 9).

In summary, 11.8% (0.160 hectares) of the property was test pitted at a 5 m interval and 3.8% (0.051 hectares;) was test pitted at a 10 m interval due to documented



extensively disturbed soils. The remainder of the subject property had low-archaeological potential and was photo-documented. This includes previously disturbed areas (78.2%; 1.06 hectares) and low lying and wet areas (6.2%; 0.084 hectares).

Map 7 illustrates the Stage 2 field conditions and assessment methods; the location and orientation of all photographs appearing in this report are also shown on this map. Map 8 presents the Stage 2 results on the proponent mapping. An unaltered Proponent Map is provided as Map 9.

3.2 Record of Finds

No archaeological materials or sites were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property. Table 4 provides an inventory of the documentary records generated during this project.

Table 4: Stage 2 Documentary Records

Field Notes And Field Maps	Dated July 11, 2019
Photo Catalogue	Dated July 11, 2019 (22 digital photos)
Location of Records	Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc., @ the Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Road, London, Ontario N6G 3M6

3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 2 field assessment was carried out in keeping with the Province of Ontario's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The test pit survey did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources. As such, the subject property should be considered free of archaeological concern.

3.4 Recommendations

All work met provincial standards and no archaeological material was documented during the assessment. As such, the subject property should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

Our recommendations are subject to the conditions laid out in Section 5.0 of this report and to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport review and acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.

4.0 SUMMARY

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted for a proposed residential development of a property roughly 12,816.2 m² (3.17 ac) in size located within part of Lots 47 & 48 Southwest of King Street, Lots 47-49, Northeast of Arthur Street,



Part of Minto Street Within the Townplot of Thornbury, Geographic Township of Collingwood, Town of The Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property was in proximity to features signalling archaeological potential and a Stage 1 reconnaissance was undertaken. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that portions of the subject property had potential for the discovery of archaeological resources. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out, consisting of a standard test pit survey at a five-metre interval. The Stage 2 assessment did not result in the documentation of archaeological resources. As such, the subject property should be considered free of archaeological concern and no further assessment work is recommended.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Ministry 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 subject property of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed 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 (i.e., unknown or deeply buried) archaeological resources be discovered, there 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*. Further, 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 Burial Sites, War Graves, Abandoned Cemeteries and Cemetery Closures, Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services. Effective as of January 16, 2016, Nancy Watkins, Senior Policy Analyst, is the new Registrar. Her telephone number is 416 212-7499 and her e-mail address is Nancy.Watkins@ontario.ca.

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7.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Northern Edge of Subject Property East of Peel Street (looking southeast)



Image 2: Overgrown Grassland (looking northeast)



Image 3: Stockpiled Soil in Southeastern Portion of Subject Property (looking southwest)



Image 4: Area Adjacent to Treeline Southeast of Stockpiled Soil (looking northeast)



Image 5: Looking Northwest from Atop Stockpiled Soil Mound Towards Demolished Home (looking northwest)



Image 6: Footprint of Demolished House with Stockpiled Soil Mound in Distance (looking southeast)



Image 7: Disturbed and Inundated Area from Stockpiled Soil Mound (looking west)



Image 8: Disturbed and Inundated Area (looking southeast)



Image 9: Recently Landscaped Course of Drain (looking west)



Image 10: Artificially Sloped Southwestern Bank of the Drain (looking northwest)



Image 11: Grassland Adjacent to Peel Street in Western Corner of the Subject Property (looking east)



Image 12: Test Pit Survey at 5 m Transect Intervals Southeast of Peel Street (looking east)



Image 13: Test Pit Survey at 5 m Transect Intervals in Northeast Corner of Subject Property (looking east)



Image 14: Typical Test Pit in Area Adjacent to Peel Street



Image 15: Typical in Northeast Corner of Subject Property (looking northeast)



Image 16: Test Pit Survey at 10 m Transect Intervals (looking northeast)



Image 17: Disturbed Test Pit



Image 18: Disturbed Test Pit in Area East of Pell Street

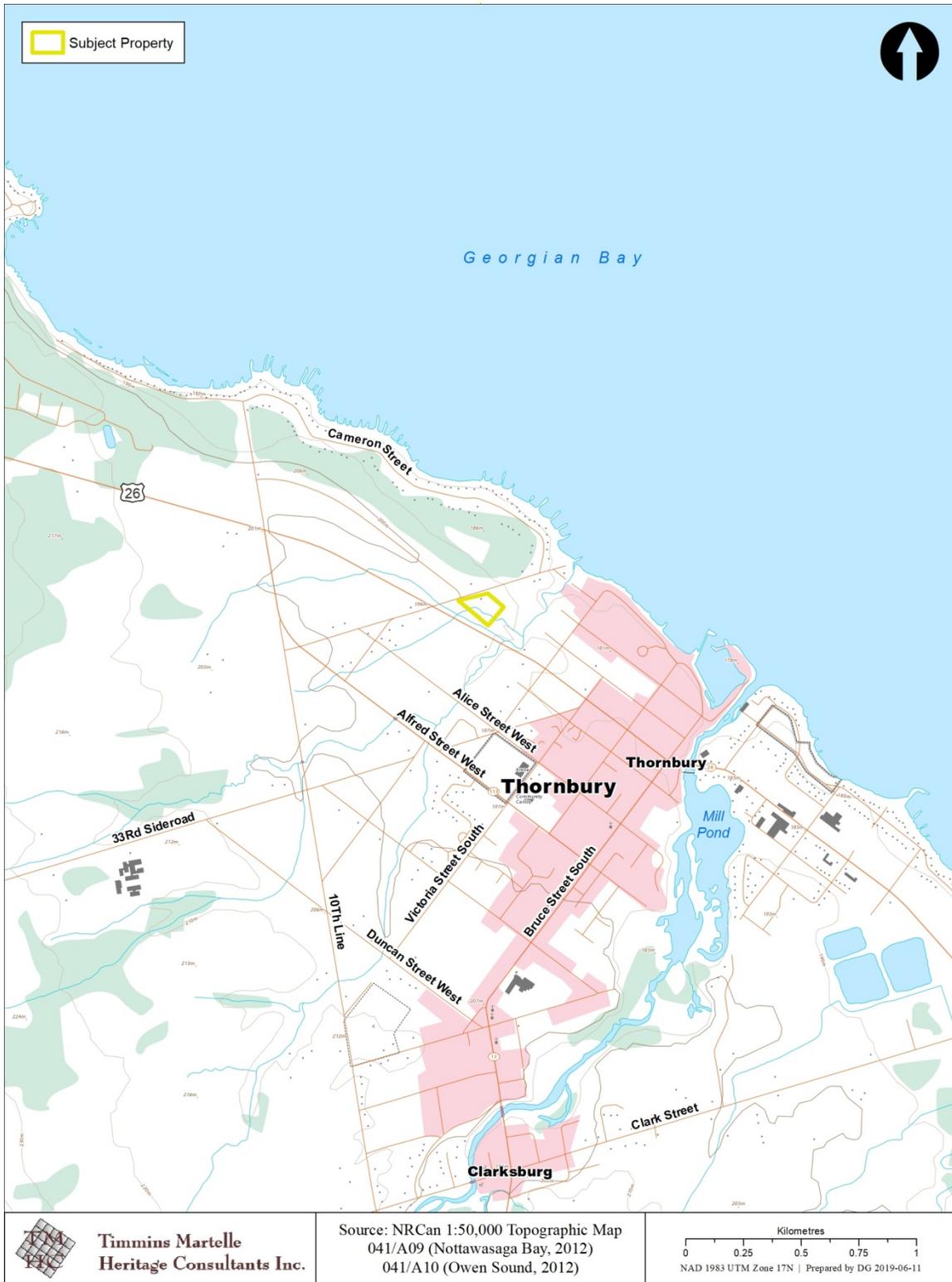


Image 19: Conditions of Area East of Pell Street Test Pitted at 10 m Transect Intervals (looking northeast)



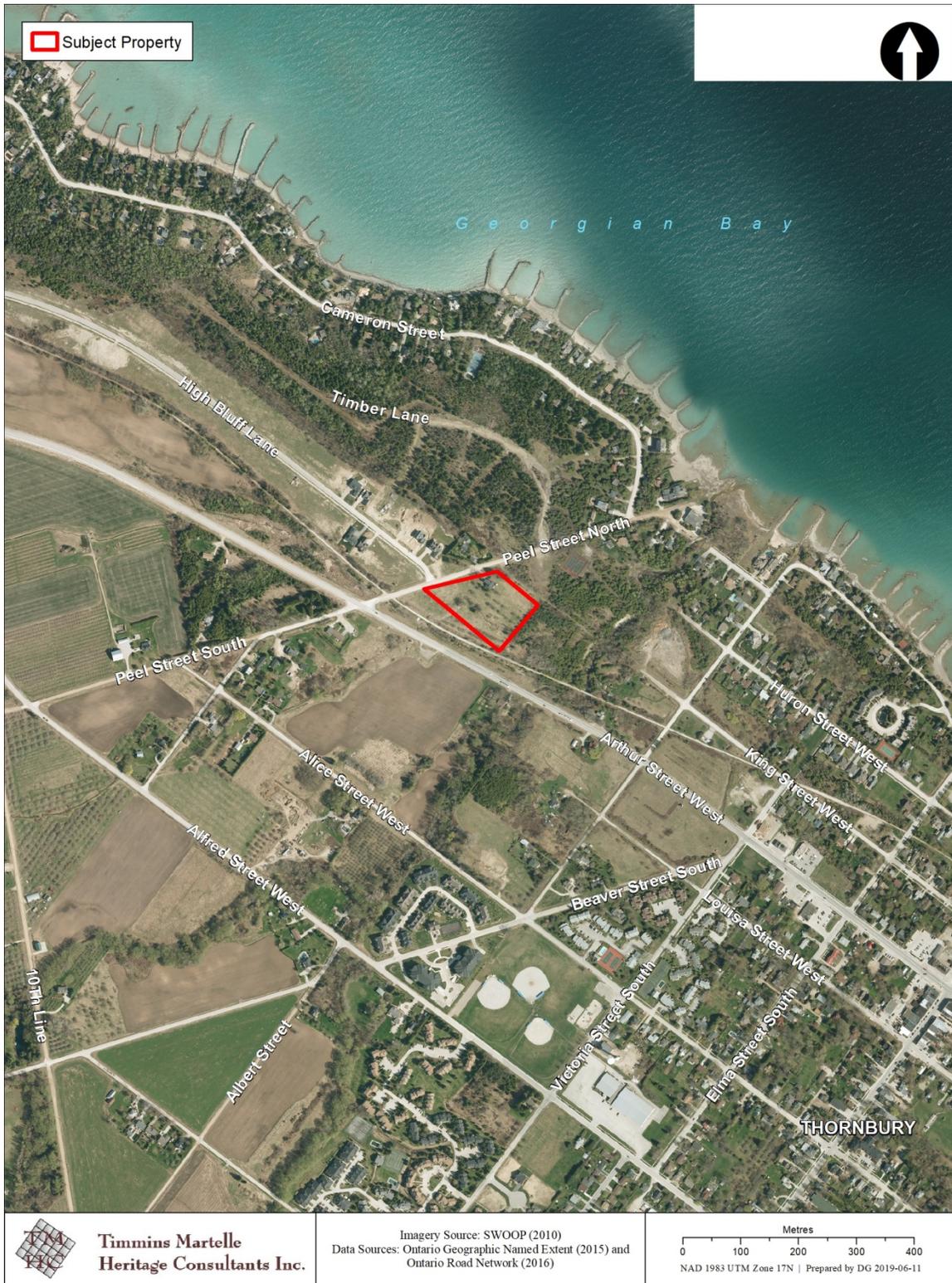
8.0 MAPS





Map 1: Location of the Subject Property in the City of London, ON





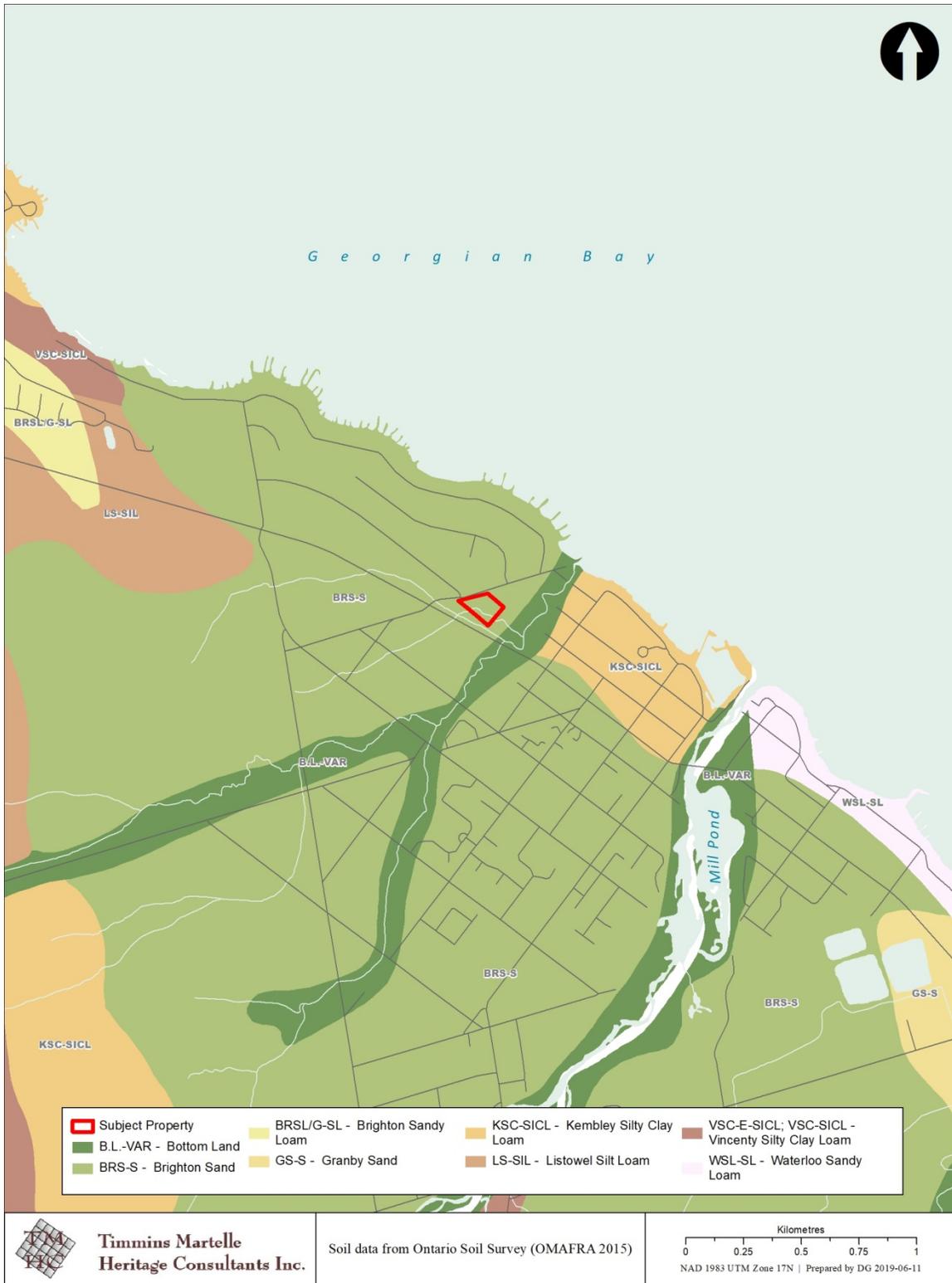
Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Subject Property





Map 3: Physiography Within the Vicinity of the Subject Property



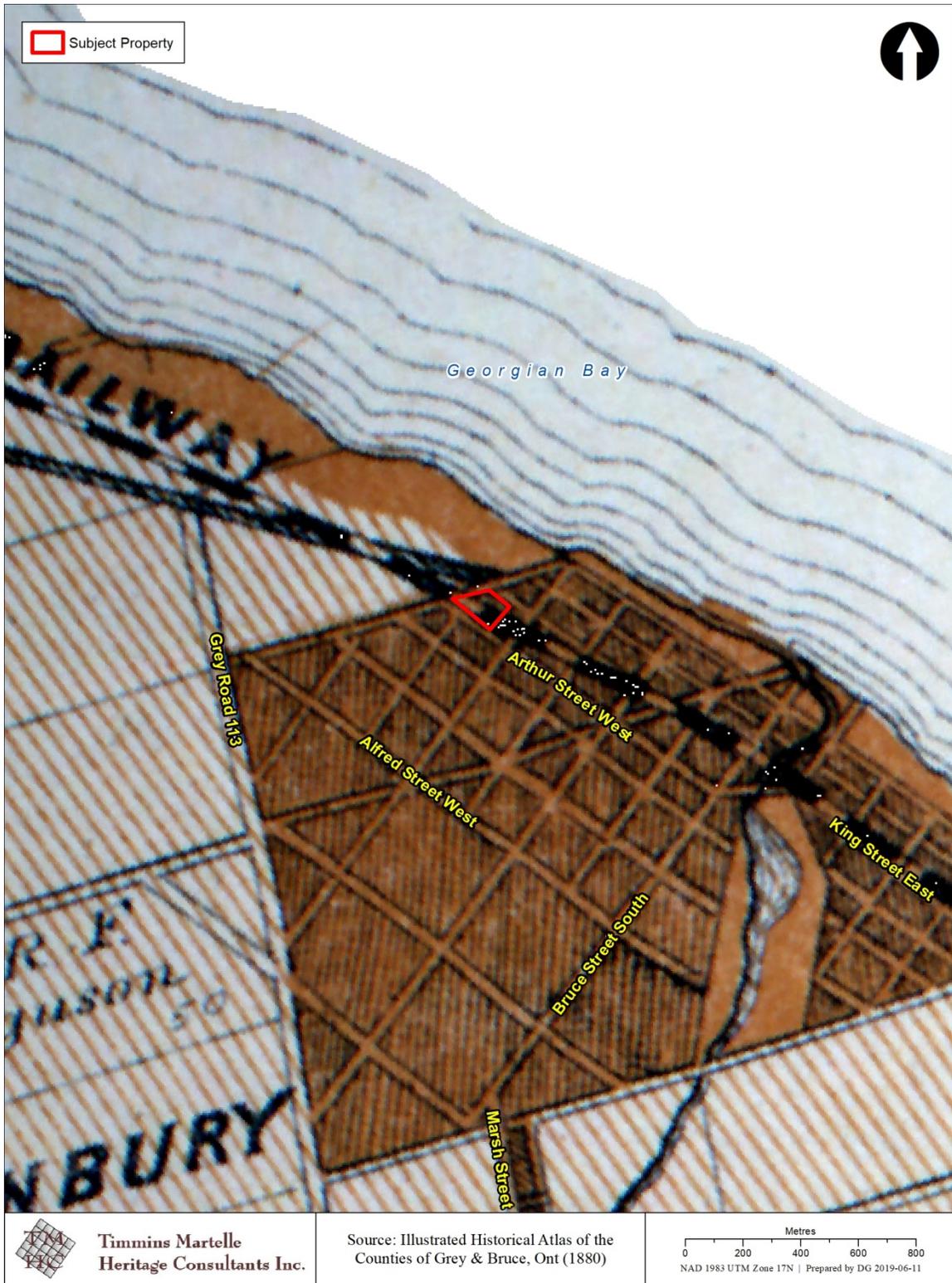


Map 4: Soils within the Vicinity of the Subject Property



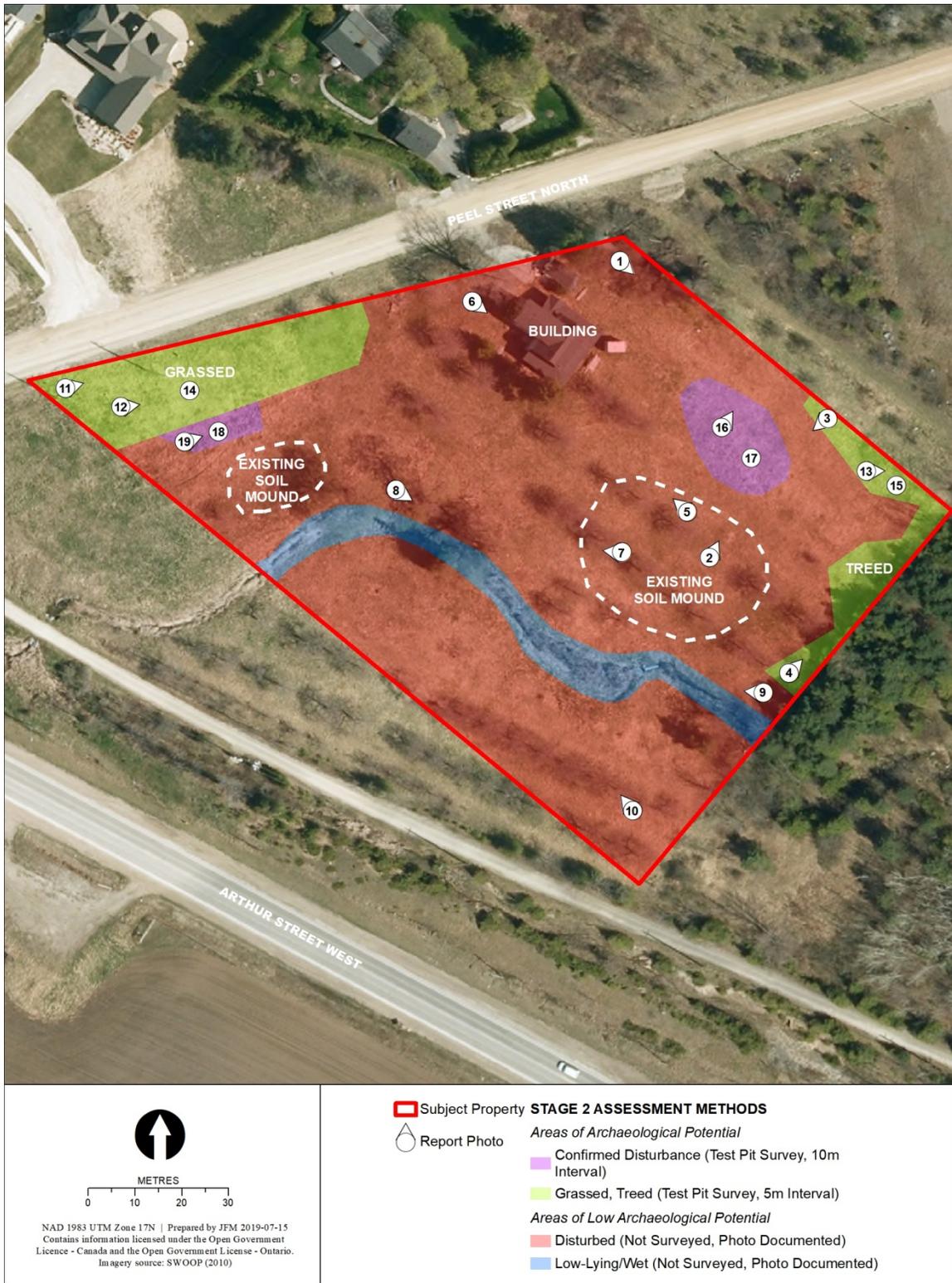
Map 5: Drainage Within the Vicinity of the Subject Property





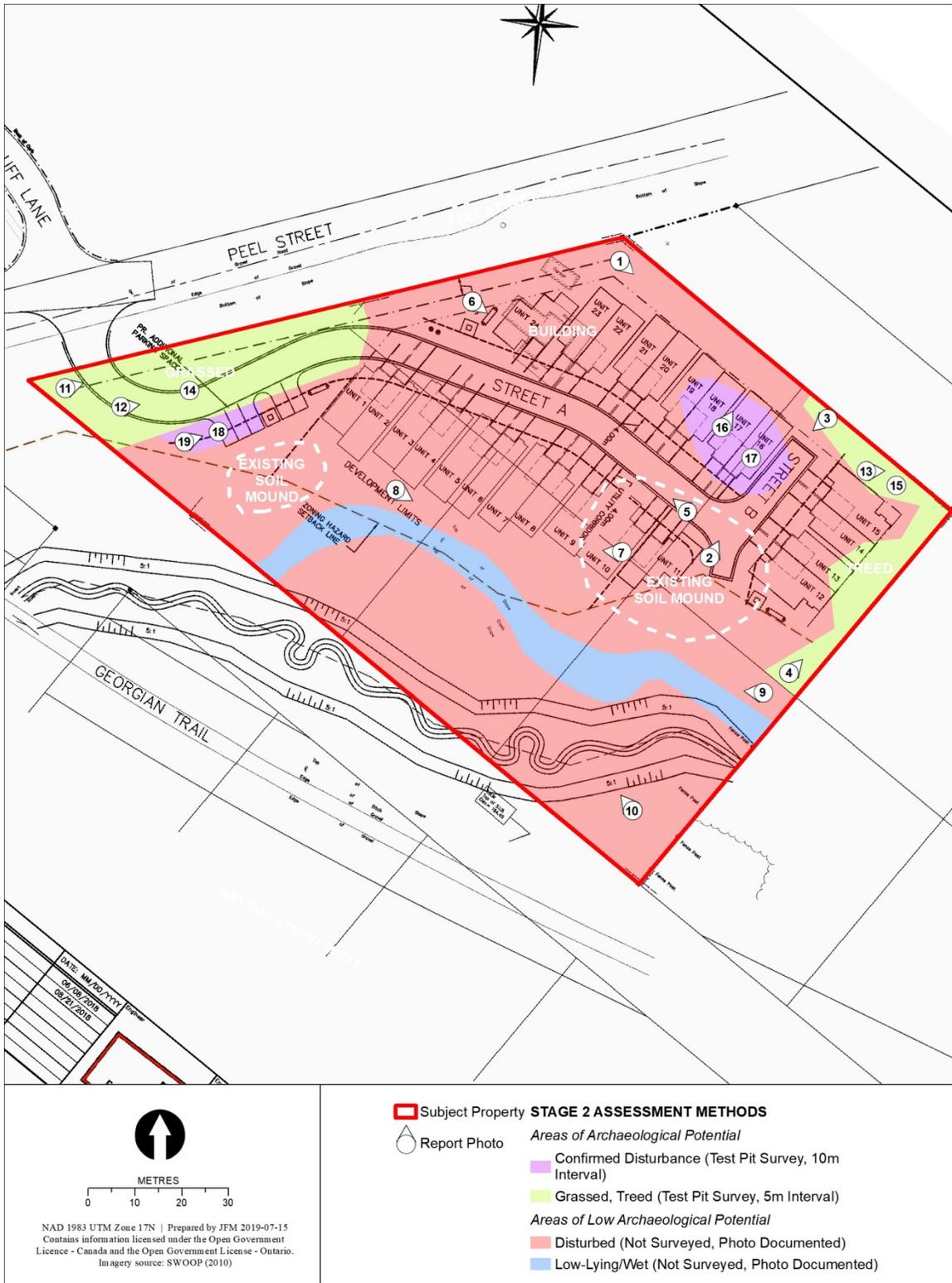
Map 6: Subject Property Shown on an 1880 Map of Grey County, ON





Map 7: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods





Map 8: Stage 2 Field Conditions and Assessment Methods Depicted on Proponent Mapping



