

## Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

**Lots 59, 110, 111, and 112  
Part of Lots 86, 87, 88, 89, 113 and 114  
Part of Block D  
Registered Plan 529  
Part of Lots 20 and 21, Concession 1  
Geographic Township of Collingwood  
Town of The Blue Mountains  
County of Grey**

Prepared for:  
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Collingwood, Ontario  
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**Licensee: Shane McCartney**  
**PIFs:**  
**P321-0043-2019**  
**P321-0046-2019**  
**Original Report**



Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.  
2365 Watts Road,  
Haliburton, Ontario  
K0M 1S0

August 06, 2019

## Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of an 15.64 hectare area legally described as Lots 59, 110, 111, and 112, Part of Lots 86, 87, 88, 89, 113 and 114, Part of Block D, Registered Plan 529, Town of The Blue Mountains, historically part of Lots 20 and 21, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Collingwood, County of Grey, Ontario. The assessment is undertaken as part of a subdivision application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section D3.4.1 of the *Town of the Blue Mountains Official Plan*, which requires an archaeological impact assessment in support of new plans of subdivision or condominium, where the development is being proposed on sites which have not already been significantly disturbed

The study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of the study area within 100 metres of Georgian suggests the potential for locating Pre-Contact Aboriginal archaeological material. Additionally, the study area is located adjacent to a historic road identified in historic mapping and suggests the potential for locating Historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The overgrown, wooded nature of the study area precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted between July 31 and August 4, 2019 under PIF #: P321-0046-2019, issued to Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321). The weather during the survey was sunny and warm. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material. Approximately 48% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey, and 8% determined to have been subject to deep subsurface alteration from the construction of a several buildings and roadways associated with a demolished subdivision, which was subsequently not assessed. The remaining area 44% area is designated as an environmentally protected setback zone and open space that will not be subject to development, and as a result was not assessed. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart, and to within a metre of the standing and former structures. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Test pit depth averaged approximately 20 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a light grey brown sand topsoil horizon overlaying a light grey sand subsoil. No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey, the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The study area is part of a larger property. Section 2.1, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* require that the entire property be subject to an archaeological assessment. The Town of the Blue Mountains does not require an archaeological assessment for the remaining lands of the property for the purposes of the current development application. As a result, the remaining lands still require a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in advance of any land alteration or development.



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## Project Personnel

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<b>Report Production:</b>	<b>Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321)</b>



## 1.0 Project Context

### 1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. (Earthworks) was retained by Royalton Homes to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of an 15.64 hectare area legally described as Lots 59, 110, 111, and 112, Part of Lots 86, 87, 88, 89, 113 and 114, Part of Block D, Registered Plan 529, Town of The Blue Mountains, historically part of Lots 20 and 21, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Collingwood, County of Grey, Ontario (Map 1). The assessment is undertaken as part of a subdivision application (Map 2) and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section D3.4.1 of the *Town of the Blue Mountains Official Plan*, which requires an archaeological impact assessment in support of new plans of subdivision or condominium, where the development is being proposed on sites which have not already been significantly disturbed (Town of the Blue Mountains 2016:191).

The objective of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition.
- To evaluate the property's archaeological potential.
- To document archaeological resources located on the property.
- To determine whether any identified archaeological resources require further assessment.
- To recommend Stage 3 assessment strategies for any archaeological sites determined to require additional assessment.

As part of this assessment, background research was conducted in the Earthworks corporate library, the Canadian County Digital Atlas, the Federal Census and the OnLand Registry database.

Permission to access the property was provided by Nicholas Chaaya of Royalton Homes.



## 1.2 Historic Context

### 1.2.1 Pre-Contact Aboriginal History

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the general culture history of southern Ontario, as based on Ellis and Ferris (1990)

Table 1 Pre-Contact Culture History of Ontario

<b>Culture Period</b>	<b>Diagnostic Artifacts</b>	<b>Time Span (Years B.P.)</b>	<b>Detail</b>
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectile Points	11,000-10,400	Nomadic caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plano Projectile Points	10,400-10,000	Gradual population increase
Early Archaic	Nettling and Bifurcate Points	10,000-8,000	More localized tool sources
Middle Archaic	Brewerton and Stanly-Neville Projectile Points	8,000-4,500	Re-purposed projectile points and greater amount of endscrapers
Narrow Point Late Archaic	Lamoka and Normanskill Projectile Points	4,000-3,800	Larger site size
Broad Point Late Archaic	Genessee, Adder Orchard Projectile Points	3,800-3,500	Large bifacial tools. First evidence of houses
Small Point Late Archaic	Crawford Knoll, Innes Projectile Points	3,500-3,100	Bow and Arrow Introduction
Terminal Archaic	Hind Projectile Points	3,100-2,950	First evidence of cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points, Cache Blades, and pop-eyed birdstones	2,950-2,400	First evidence of Vinette I Pottery
Middle Woodland	Pseudo-scallop shell	2,450-1550	Burial Mounds
	Princess Point pottery	1550-1100	First evidence of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	Levanna Point	1,100-700	Early longhouses
	Saugeen Projectile Points	700-600	Agricultural villages
	Nanticoke Notched Points	600-450	Migrating villages, tribal warfare



### **1.2.2 Post Contact Aboriginal History**

Current research suggests that the study area was inhabited by the Odawa prior to contact and trade with Europeans. By 1580, the Petun Deer and Wolf tribes migrated into the region to take advantage of the fur trade and appear to have cohabited with the Odawa (Garra 2014).

The study area enters the historic record in 1616, when Samuel de Champlain, Father Joseph le Caron, and a group of French explorers entered the region, visiting the main village and up to 9 additional villages in the region (Champlain 1929). These early accounts named the confederacy as the Petun, or Tobacco people. A more accurate designation would be the Tionontaté, or "people of the place where the hills are" (Garra and Heidenreich 1978: 396). European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and Aboriginal groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the pre-Contact period until the establishment of the Mission of the Apostles by the Jesuits in 1639 (Garra 2014:210). Over the following decade a combination of worsening environmental conditions, smallpox epidemics, and escalating raids from the Five Nation Iroquois placed severe strains on the extant Petun populations, which culminated in the dispersal of the Petun from the region in 1650 following the destruction of the principal village of Etharita in December 1649.

The Odawa also vacated the area in 1650, but eventually returned shortly thereafter and resided locally through to the nineteenth century (Garra 1979:29). Following the War of 1812, settlement pressures prompted the British Government to enter into negotiations with the Odawa to purchase over five hundred thousand hectares of land south and west of Lake Simcoe. These negotiations were concluded with the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga purchase in 1818 (Surtees 1994:116).

### **1.2.3 European Settlement History**

The study area is located in the historic township of Collingwood, which was first surveyed in 1833 by Charles Rankin, with assistance from local Algonquian populations (H. Belden & Co 1880:5; Winearls 1990:482). Early settlement proved difficult, as many landowners were absentees that did not tend their parcels and proved to be significant travel impediments (Rorke 1987:99). Conditions improved by the late 1860s with the establishment of additional open roads and bridges, and by the 1880s the township contained the two major towns of Thornbury and Clarksburg. Throughout the twentieth century, the township remained as a low density agriculture and resort destination. In 1998, the township was amalgamated with the town of Thornbury to create the Town of the Blue Mountains.

### **1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area**

The study area is located in the historic Lot 21 and a sliver of Lot 20, Concession 1 in the Geographic Township of Collingwood. Lot 21 was first granted to Columbus H Greene in 1834,





who sold it to Elijah Knott the same year. It appears Mr. Knott retained ownership of the property while leasing it out to farmers, as the 1851 Collingwood Township census lists Thomas Stephens, an Irish farmer, and Abram J. Elwood, a labourer, residing on the property (Map 3, Tile 1; Government of Canada 1851:7). It appears to have been a subsistence agriculture or lumber property, as the agricultural census lists 25 acres cleared by Mr. Stephens for agriculture, with the remaining 125 under wood (Government of Canada 1851:25). By 1861, it appears the initial settlement was abandoned, as no entries were recorded in the agricultural census. The 1872 topographic map of the township of Collingwood (Map 3, Tile 2) lists a Charles Cameron as the owner, of which no additional information could be obtained. In 1922, the lot was purchased by John D. Fraser, who proceeded to sell residential lots from the property for the next 30 years, culminating in the registering of Plan 529 in 1957. As can be seen in Map 4, the study area contained several structures as early as 1945. Between 2005 and 2010, the property was subsequently abandoned and the original subdivision torn down, leaving a mostly overgrown area (Map 5).

### **1.3 Archaeological Context**

#### **1.3.1 Current Conditions**

The property consists of a portion of a former subdivision with demolished structures and paved pathways and roads in addition to a open tall grass section and woodlot (Images 1 thru 36).

#### **1.3.2 Natural Environment**

The study area is situated within a sand plan and glacial beach strand of the till Simcoe Lowland physiographic region (Map 6) of southern Ontario. This region consists of a series of steep sided, flat-floored valleys which were flooded by Lake Algonquin, and is bordered by beaches and boulder terraces (Chapman and Putnam 1984:176). The surficial geology consists of raised sand beaches of post-Nipissing age (Map 7), and the soil consists of Granby Sand (Map 8), a very dark grey sand or sandy loam over a drab mottled grey glei horizon grading into grey calcareous sand, and is considered part of the Dark Grey Gleisolic Great Soil Group (Gillespie and Richards 1954:59).

The nearest potable water source is Georgian Bay, located within 100 metres of the northern edge of the study area.

The study area is located within the Barrie District of the Lake Simcoe – Rideau Ecoregion, which itself is situated within the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone. This region encompasses 6,311,957 hectares, and contains a diverse array of flora and fauna. It is characterized by diverse hardwood forests dominated by sugar maple, American beech, white ash, eastern hemlock, and numerous other species are found where substrates are well developed on upland sites. Lowlands, including rich floodplain forests, contain green ash, silver maple, red maple, eastern white cedar, yellow birch, balsam fir, and black ash. Peatlands (some quite large) occur along the northern edge and in the eastern portion of the ecoregion, and these contain fens, and rarely bogs, with black spruce and tamarack





*Characteristic mammals include white-tailed deer, Northern raccoon, striped skunk, and woodchuck. Wetland habitats are used by many species of water birds and shorebirds, including wood duck, great blue heron, and Wilson's snipe. Open upland habitats are used by species such as field sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, and eastern meadowlark. Upland forests support populations of species such as hairy woodpecker, wood thrush, scarlet tanager, and rose-breasted grosbeak. Reptiles and amphibians found in this ecosystem include American bullfrog, northern leopard frog, spring peeper, red-spotted newt, snapping turtle, eastern gartersnake, and common watersnake. Characteristic fish species in the ecoregion include the white sucker, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, rainbow darter, emerald shiner, and pearl dace.*

(Crins et al. 2009:48-49)

### **1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites**

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MTCS Archaeological Sites Database was conducted. The Gary Reid site (BdHb-4) was identified within one kilometre of the study area and consisted of donated pottery sherds and a stone axe associated with an Odawa encampment, although no site was located in the field survey. Additionally, no archaeological assessments were identified within 50 metres of the study area.

## **1.4 Summary**

As documented in Section 1.0, the study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of the study area within 100 metres of Georgian suggests the potential for locating Pre-Contact Aboriginal archaeological material. Additionally, the study area is located adjacent to a historic road identified in historic mapping and suggests the potential for locating Historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The overgrown, wooded nature of the study area precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.



## 2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted between July 31 and August 4, 2019 under PIF #: P321-0046-2019, issued to Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321). The weather during the survey was sunny and warm. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 48% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey (Images 37 and 38), and 8% determined to have been subject to deep subsurface alteration from the construction of a several buildings and roadways associated with a demolished subdivision, which was subsequently not assessed. The remaining area 44% area is designated as an environmentally protected setback zone and open space that will not be subject to development, and as a result was not assessed.

Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart, and to within a metre of the standing and former structures. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Test pit depth averaged approximately 20 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a light grey brown sand topsoil horizon overlaying a light grey sand subsoil (Image 39 and 40). No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey.

The results of the Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Map 9.



### 3.0 Record of Finds

Table 2 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field

Table 2 Information Inventory of Documentary Record

Document	Location	Description
Field Notes	Earthworks Office Project File	3 pages of notes
Photographs	Earthworks Office Project File	95 digital photographs,
Field Map	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page



## 4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on an 8.83 hectare area legally described as Lots 59, 110, 111, and 112, Part of Lots 86, 87, 88, 89, 113 and 114, Part of Block D, Registered Plan 529, Town of The Blue Mountains, historically part of Lots 20 and 21, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Collingwood, County of Grey, Ontario. A Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted between July 31 and August 4, 2019.

The Stage 2 archaeological survey did not yield any evidence of archaeological material. As a result, no additional archaeological assessments are required.



## 5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey, the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The study area is part of a larger property owned by the applicant. Section 2.1, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* require that the entire property be subject to an archaeological assessment. The Town of the Blue Mountains does not require an archaeological assessment for the remaining lands of the property for the purposes of the current development application. As a result, the remaining lands still require a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in advance of any land alteration or development (Map 10).

The MTCS is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



## 6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the 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.

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

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

The *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.



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## 8.0 Images



**Image 1: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.**



**Image 2: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.**







**Image 3: Study Area Conditions. Facing North.**



**Image 4: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.**







**Image 5: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.**



**Image 6: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.**



**Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.  
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Brophy's Lane West Development  
Town of the Blue Mountains**

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**Image 7: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.**



**Image 8: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.**







**Image 9: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.**



**Image 10: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.**







**Image 11: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.**



**Image 12: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.**







**Image 13: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.**



**Image 14: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.**





**Image 15: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.**



**Image 16: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.**







**Image 17: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.**



**Image 18: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.**





**Image 19: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.**



**Image 20: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.**







**Image 21: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.**



**Image 22: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.**





**Image 23: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.**



**Image 24: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.**







**Image 25: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.**



**Image 26: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.**







**Image 27: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.**



**Image 28: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.**







**Image 29: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.**



**Image 30: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.**







**Image 31: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.**



**Image 32: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.**







**Image 33: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.**



**Image 34: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.**





**Image 35: Study Area Conditions. Facing West.**



**Image 36: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.**







**Image 37: Test Pit Survey in Progress. Facing Northwest.**



**Image 38: Study Area Conditions. Facing North.**





**Image 39: Open Test Pit showing Subsurface Stratigraphy.**



**Image 40: Open Test Pit showing Subsurface Stratigraphy.**

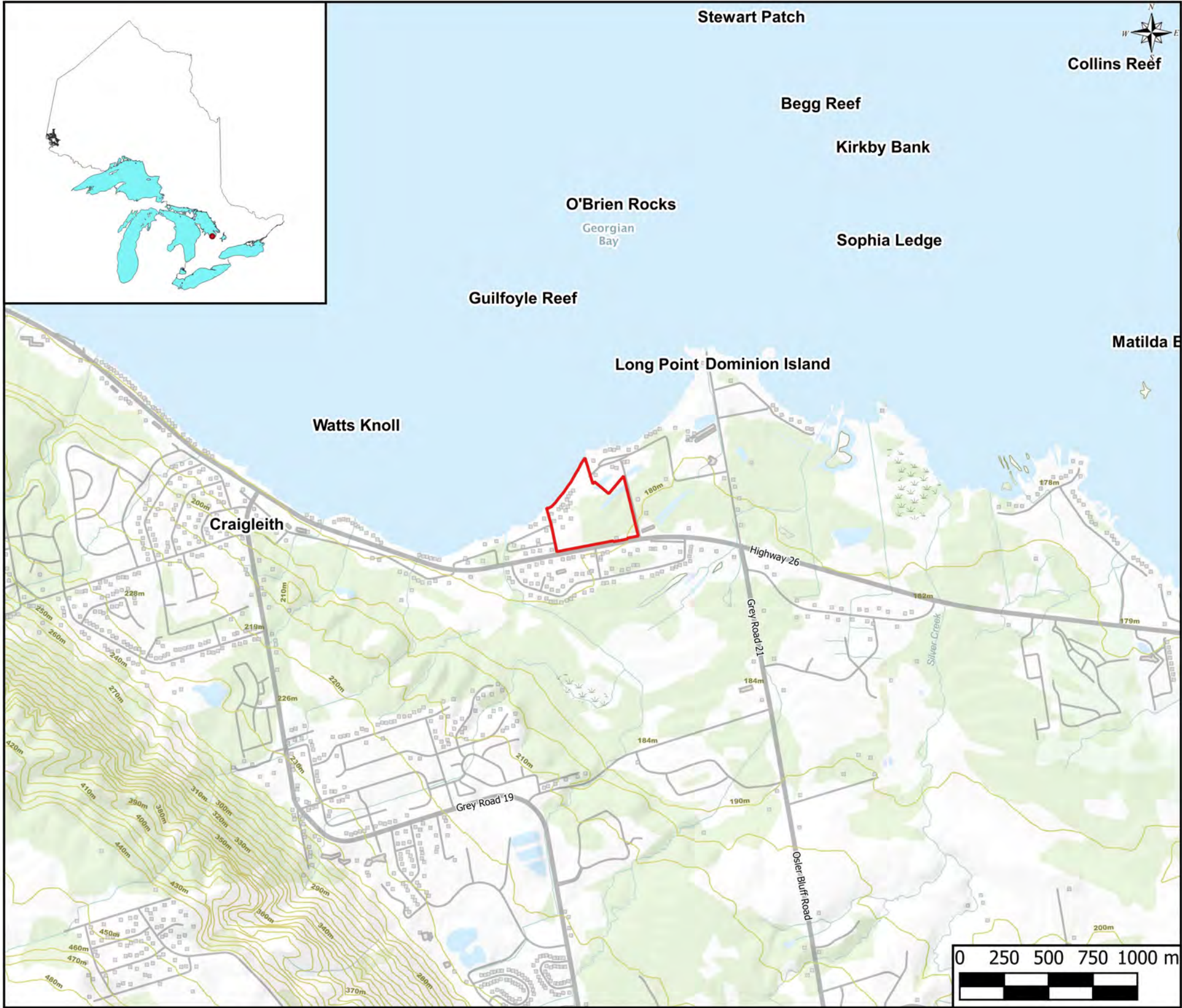




## 9.0 Maps







**Legend**

Study Area

Reference:  
Canvec Data. Scale 1:50000  
Ontario Basic Mapping. Scale 1:10000  
Grey County 2015 Aerial Imagery

**Map 1: Regional Map**



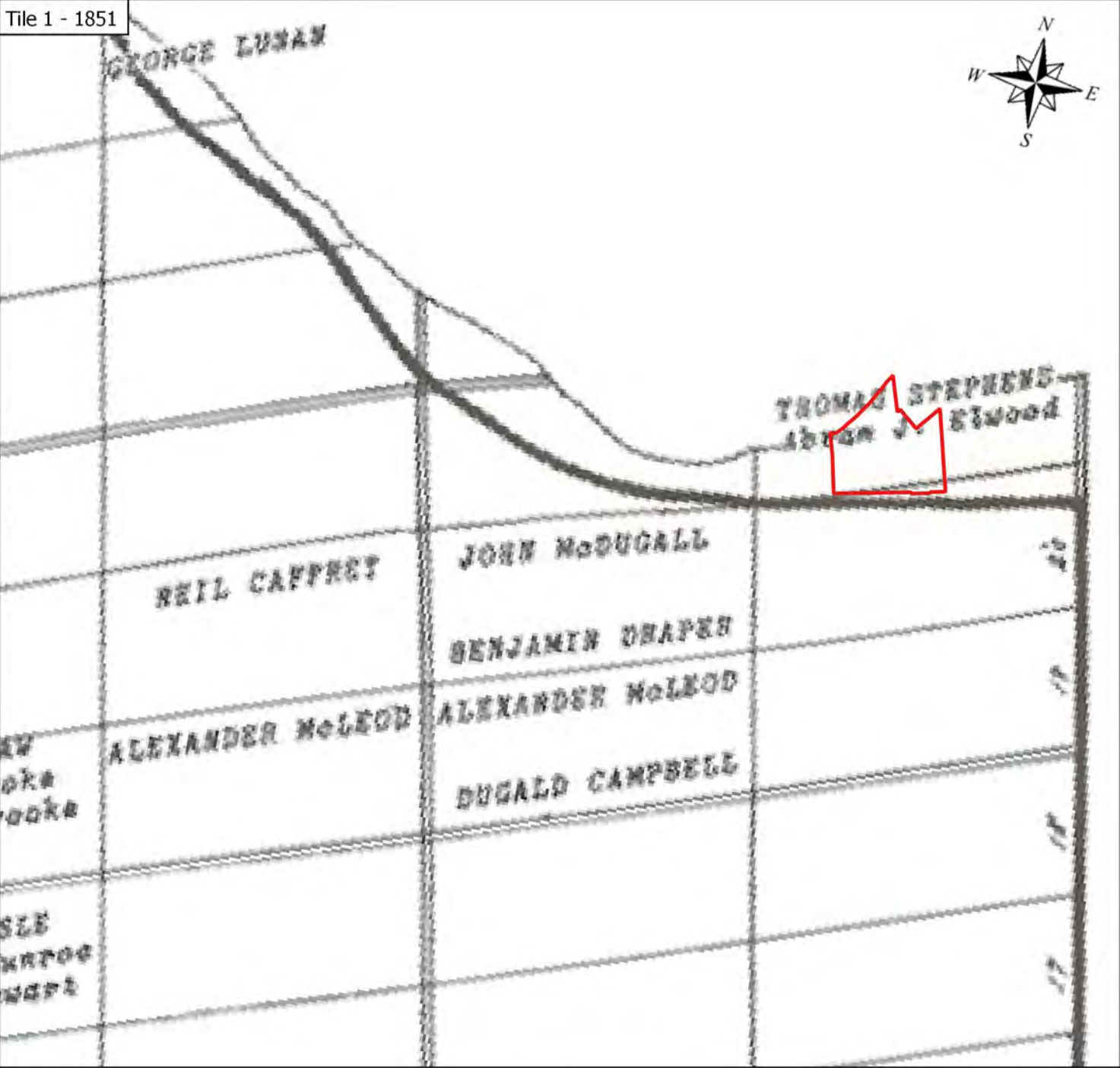
**Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.  
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment  
Brophy's Lane West Development  
Blue Mountains**



## Map 2: Site Plan




Tile 1 - 1851



Tile 2 - 1872



**Legend**

 Study Area

Not to Scale

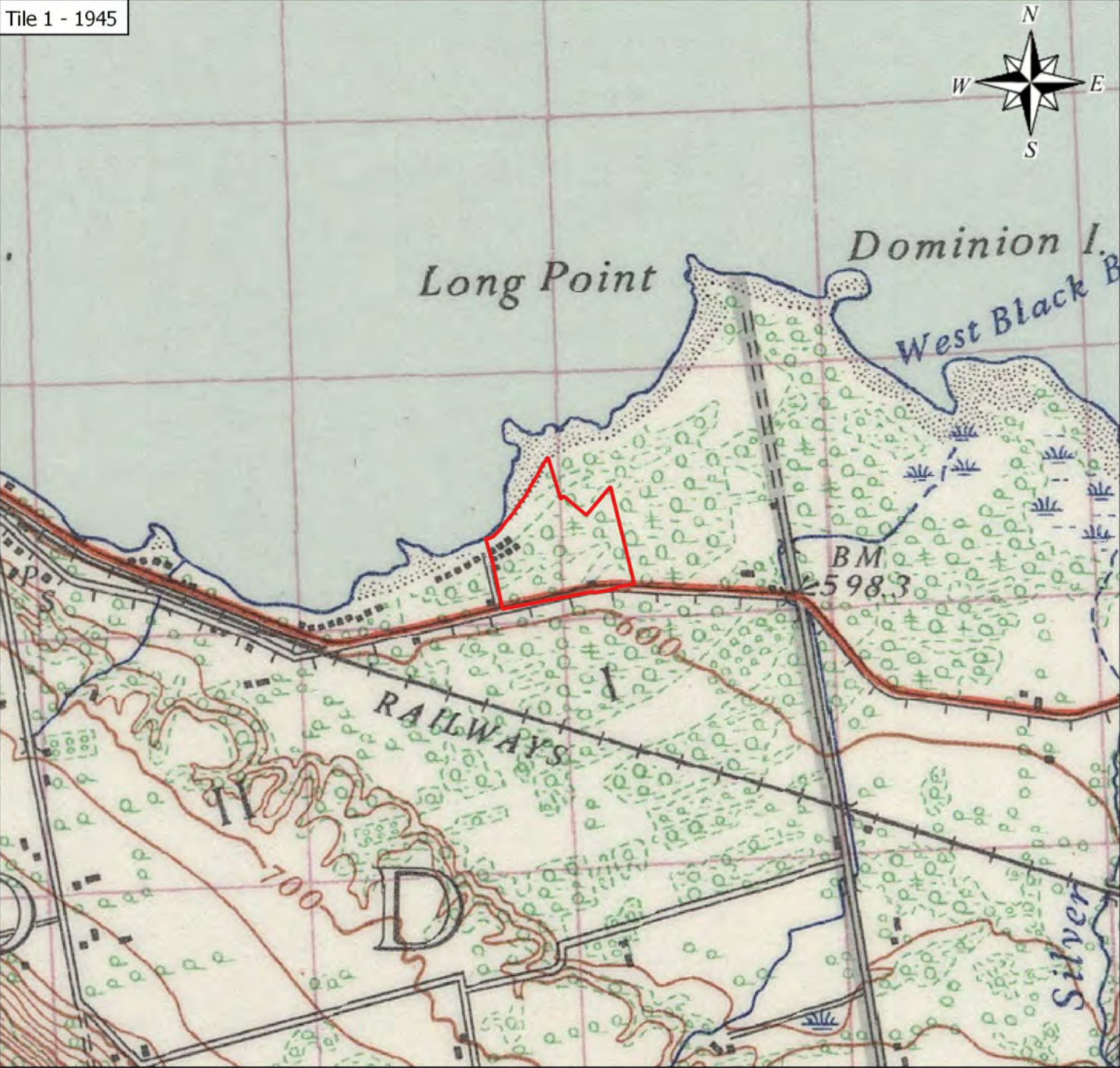
Tile 1 - Collingwood Township Census of 1851. Prepared from Richard Rorke's notes and original 1834 map by Charles Rankin.

Tile 2 - J. Fleming 1872 Topographical Map of the Township of Collingwood


# Map 3: Nineteenth Century Historic Mapping



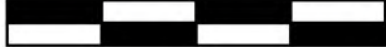
Tile 1 - 1945



**Legend**

 Study Area

0 250 500 750 1000 m



Tile 1 - Canada, Department of National Defence. Nottawasaga, Ontario. 1:63,360. Map Sheet 041A09, [ed.1], 1945

Tile 2 - Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources [Natural Resources Canada]. Nottawasaga Bay, Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 41 A/9, [ed.4], 1989.

Tile 2 - 1989



# Map 4: Twentieth Century Topographic Mapping




Tile 1 - 2006



Tile 2 - 2010



**Legend**

 Study Area

0 50 100 150 200 m

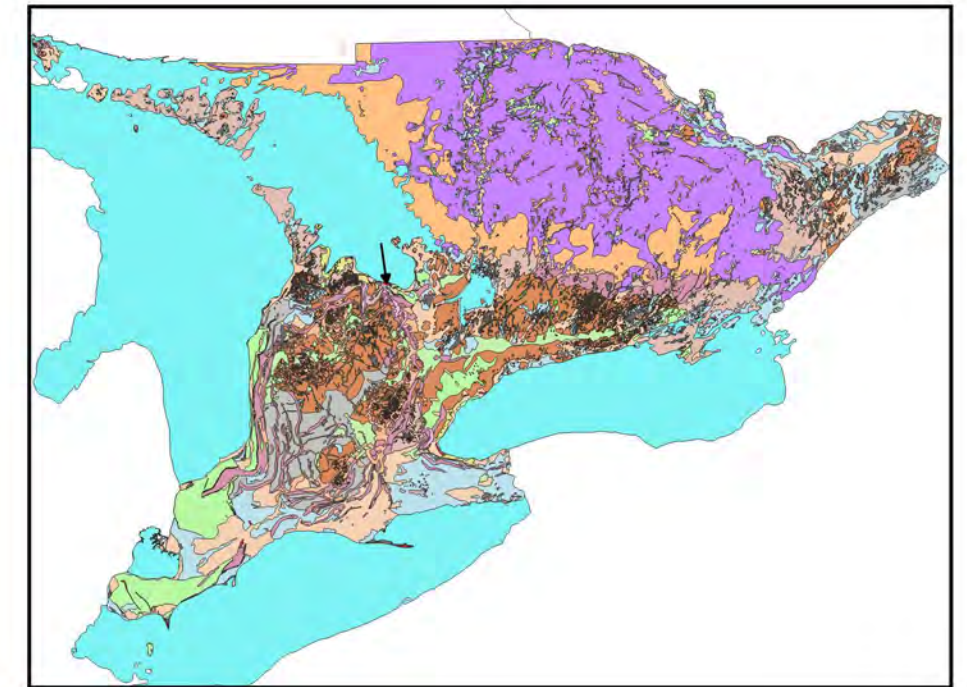
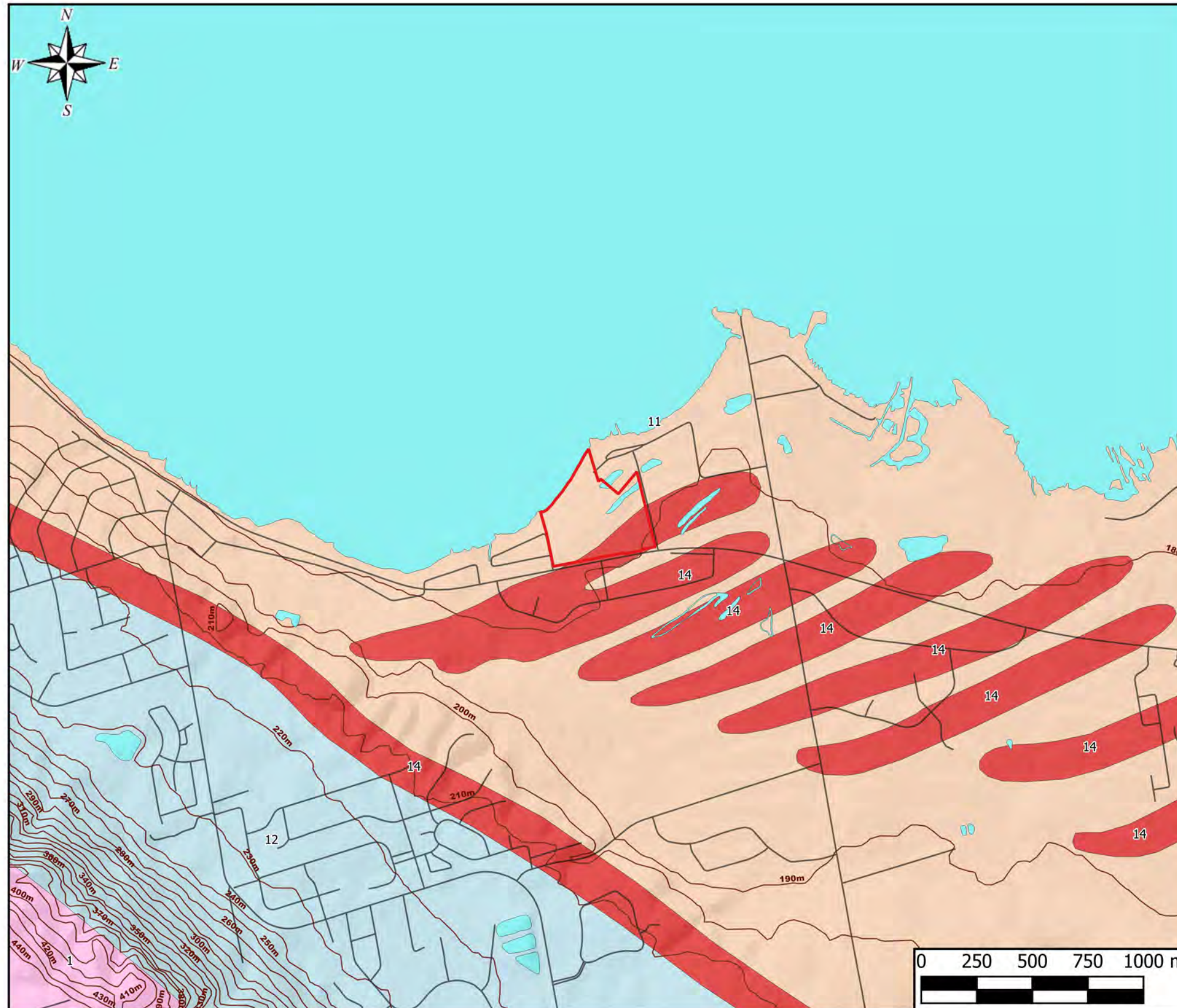


Tile 1 - Grey County 2006 Aerial Imagery

Tile 2 - Grey County 2010 Aerial Imagery

**Map 5: Grey County Aerial Imagery**





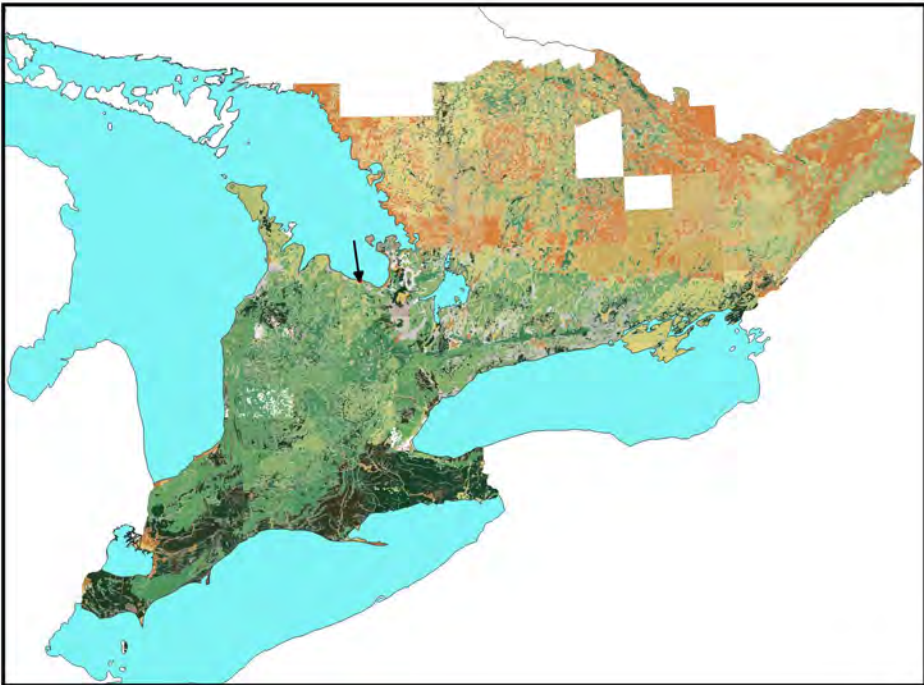
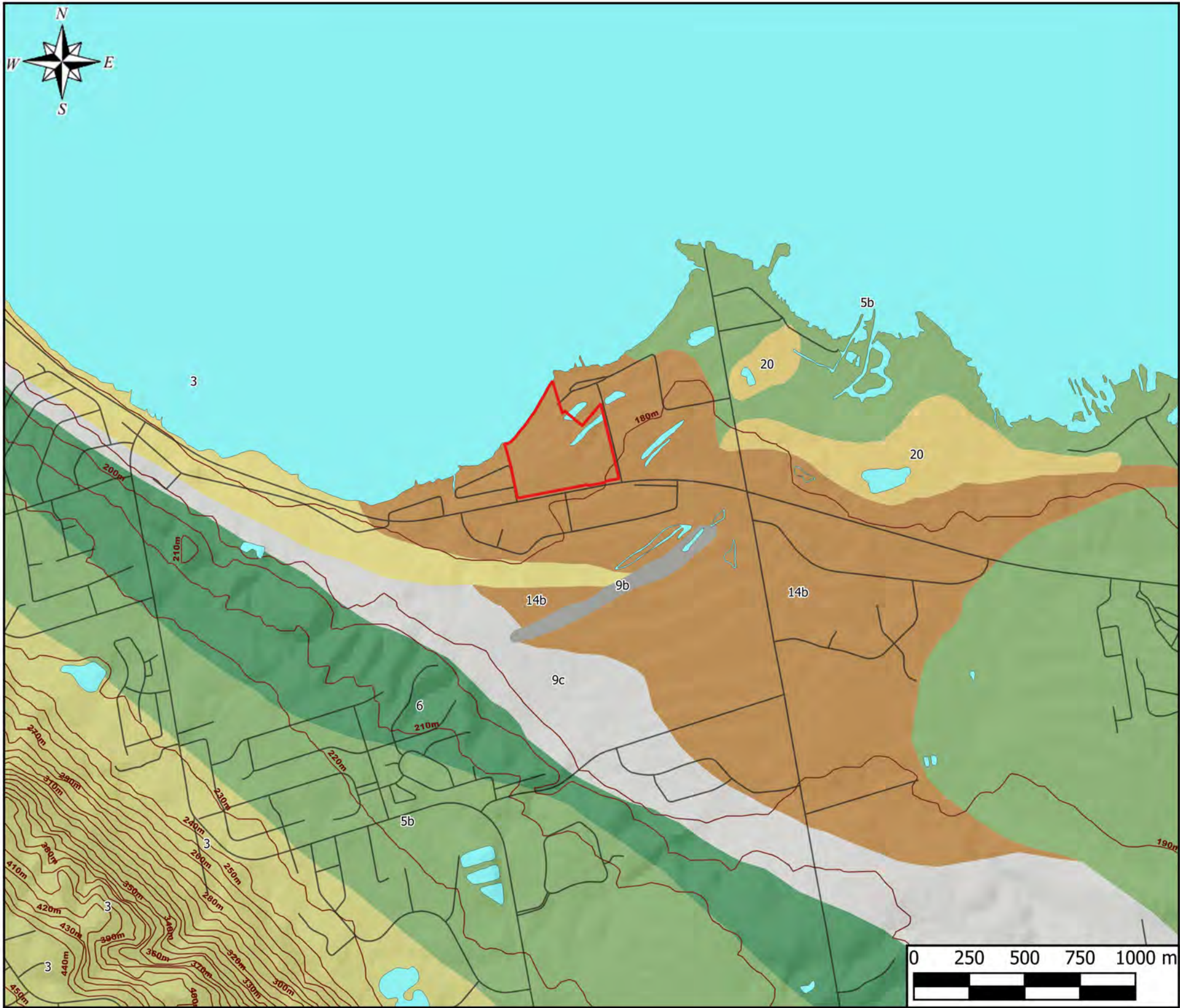
### Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 1 - Escarpments
- 11 - Sand Plains
- 12 - Clay Plains
- 14 - Beaches
- Water Body

Base Data:  
Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. 2007. Physiography of southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release—Data 228.

**Map 6: Physiographic Landforms**





**Legend**

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 3 - Blue, brown and black shale, dark grey limestone
- 3 - Grey fossiliferous limestone
- 3 - Red and green shale; exposed or thinly drift covered
- 3 - Sandstone, dolostone, shale
- 5b - Sandy silt till; low relief, undulating
- 6 - Gravel and sand
- 9b - Sandy gravel
- 9c - Sand, minor fine gravel
- 14b - Sand, raised beaches of post-Nipissing age
- 20 - Mud, muck, peat

Base Data:  
Ontario Geological Survey 2010. Surficial geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release--Data  
128-REV ISBN 978-1-4435-2483-4

**Map 7: Surficial Geology**





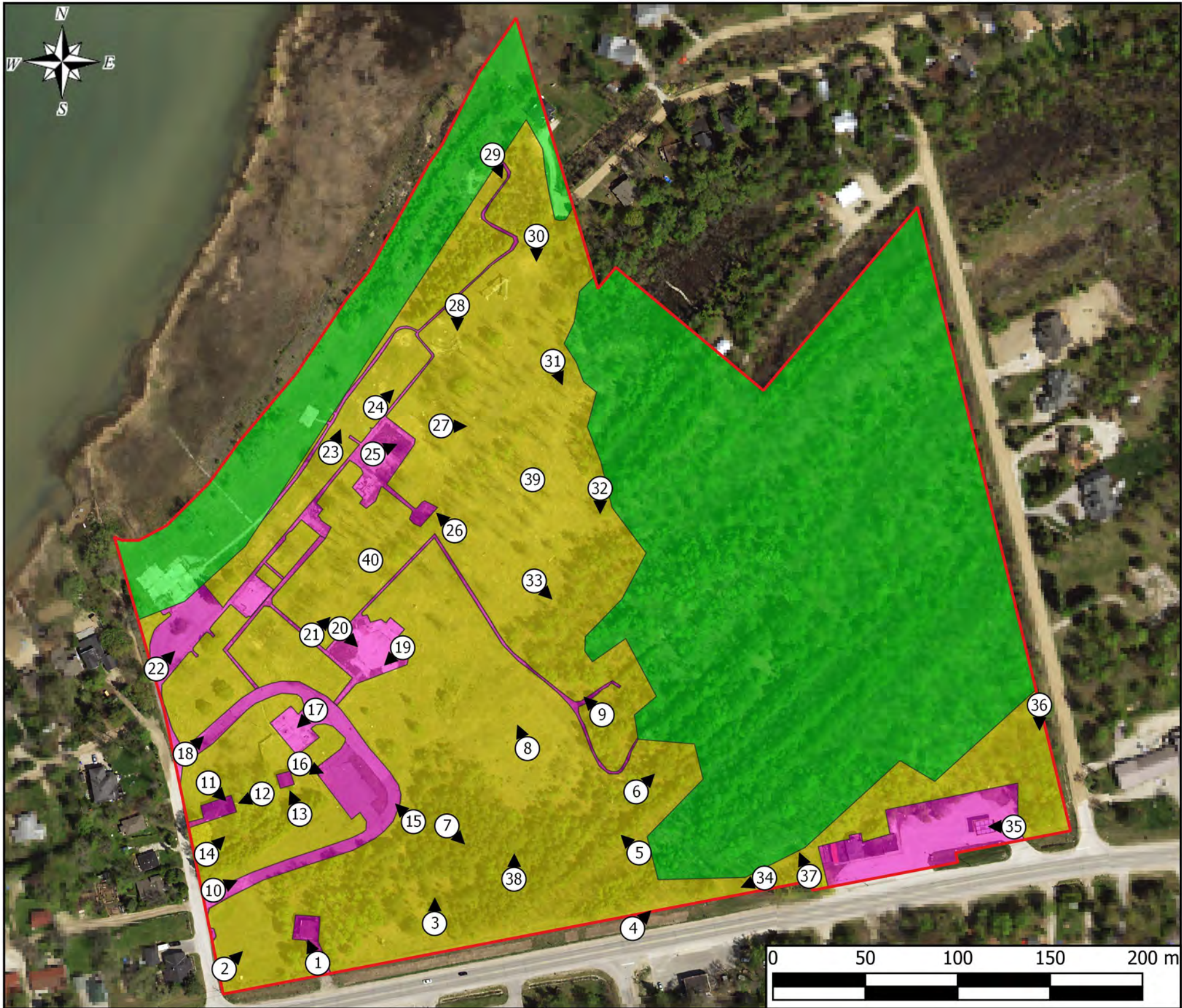
**Legend**

- Study Area
- Road Network
- Grey County Soil Survey**
  - Brs - Brighton Sand
  - Dc - Dunedin Clay
  - Gs - Granby Sand
  - Ksc - Kemble Silty Clay
  - Mc - Morley Clay
  - Vsc - Vincent Silty Clay Loam
  - Wsl - Waterloo Sandy Loam
- Simcoe County Soil Survey**
  - Ans - Alliston Sandy Loam
  - Bes - Berrien Sandy Loam
  - Gsl - Granby Sandy Loam
  - Ma - Marsh
  - Pal - Parkhill Loam
  - Stsl - Sargent Gravelly Sandy Loam
  - Tis - Tioga Loamy Sand
  - WI - Warton Loam

Reference:  
Soil Map of Grey County. Soil Survey Report No. 17. Scale 1:63,360  
Soil Map of Simcoe County. Soil Survey Report No. 29. Scale 1:63,360

**Map 8: Regional Soil Map**





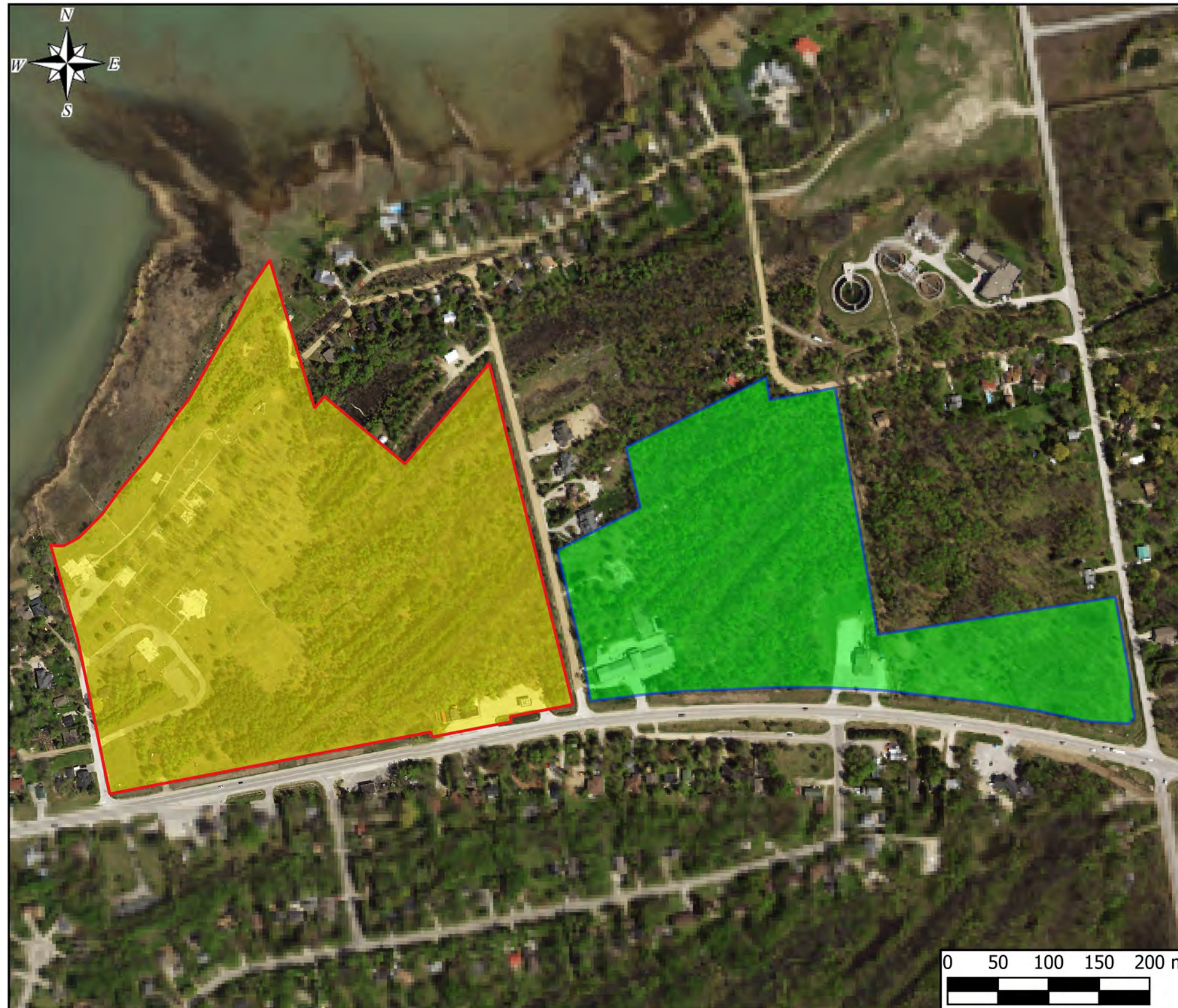
**Legend**

- Study Area
- Area Subject to Test Pit Survey at 5 metre intervals
- Area of Subsurface Disturbance - Not Assessed
- Environmental Setback Zone - Not Assessed
- # Photo Location and Direction

Reference:  
Grey County 2015 Aerial Imagery

**Map 9: Stage 2  
Assessment Results**





### **Legend**

- Study Area
- Area Subject to Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
- Remaining Portion of Lands owned by Applicant  
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Required

Reference:  
Grey County 2015 Aerial Imagery

## **Map 10: Recommendations**