

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
DRAFT PLAN OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION
LOTS 2,3,4,5,6 AND 7 REGISTERED PLAN 555 AND PART OF LOT 20, CONCESSION 2
TOWN OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS, COUNTY OF GREY**

Original Report

Prepared for

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**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
A REVISED DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION
LOTS 2,3,4,5,6 AND 7 REGISTERED PLAN 555 AND PART OF LOT 20, CONCESSION 2
TOWN OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS, COUNTY OF GREY**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment is of a Draft Plan of Proposed Subdivision, Lots 2,3,4,5,6 and 7 Registered Plan 555 and Part of Lot 20, Concession 2 Town of The Blue Mountains, County of Grey. The subject property is comprised of 55 hectares.

The assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, and its nineteenth and twentieth-century development history. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources based on a two sections of stream flowing through the property limits, previously registered archaeological sites, in particular the Plater-Martin (BdHb-1) site located on the property and the Plater-Fleming (BdHb-2) and Goodchild (BdHb-3) sites located to the north of the property in addition to the adjacent historically important transportation corridor of present-day Grey Road 19.

The assessment also included a field survey conducted by means of a test pit survey employed at five metre transect intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. This did not include an assessment of the Plater-Martin site itself, as its extent has already been assessed and there is a Memorandum of Understanding being negotiated between the proponent and the Town of Blue Mountains for a land exchange involving the site and adjacent ravine lands to ensure its preservation. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey.

In light of these results the following recommendations are made:

1. The Plater-Martin site (BdHb-1) is to be avoided and protected as per a Memorandum of Understanding between the proponent and the Town of Blue Mountains. The protection zone is further buffered by the open space ravine lands surrounding the site.
2. To minimize the risk of impacting any ossuary or burial area associated with the Plater-Martin site within the subject property, a licensed archaeologist must be present to monitor all preliminary grading and soil removals within those portions of the subject property that are to be developed.



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
PLANNING DIVISION**

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

MacPherson Builders (Blue Mountains) Limited (MBL) retained Archaeological Services Inc. to carry out the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of an approximately 136 acre (55 ha) property situated east of County Road 19 and north of Helen Street in the Town of the Blue Mountains (formerly the Township of Collingwood). The subject lands are contained within Part of Lot 20, Concession 2, Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey (Figure 1). The property includes the majority of the Plater-Martin site (BdHb-1), the extent of which has been documented through numerous previous investigations and archaeological assessments. Those portions of the Plater-Martin site within the property, along with a suitable buffer, are subject to a land conveyance agreement between the Town of the Blue Mountains and the proponent to create a protected area around the site and to permit the development of residential neighbourhoods and other amenities on the balance of the subject property. The amenities include a commemorative park, to be named the “Craigleith Heritage Park,” to commemorate the importance of the Plater-Martin site. The project is situated in Saugeen Ojibway Nation traditional lands.

The present Stage 1-2 Archaeological Resource Assessment was conducted in order to assess those portions of the subject property outside of the Plater-Martin site protection zone defined for the purposes of a Memorandum of Understanding and land exchange between the proponent and the Town of Blue Mountains. The assessment was conducted under the project management of Dr. Ron Williamson and project direction of David Robertson, MA (P372), as required by the *Ontario Planning Act* and in accordance with the terms of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by MacPherson Builders (Blue Mountains) Limited on June 19, 2013.

1.2 Historical Context

This section provides a brief summary of historic research for the site of the future Home Farm Development located in Lot 20, Concession II, in the Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario. A review of available assessment rolls, census records, historical maps, and secondary source material was undertaken to produce a contextual overview, including a general description of settlement and land use.

1.2.1 Contact Period

The study area falls within the ancestral territory of the Tionontaté and encompasses the Plater-Martin archaeological site. The Tionontaté were closely related to the Huron-Wendat and lived in the area west of Huronia within the current Town of The Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario. The seventeenth-

century French explorers who encountered these peoples dubbed them the Petun, or “tobacco people,” due to their reputation of growing large amounts of tobacco (Garrad 1997: 6).

The Tionontaté/Petun settled the study area sometime in the late sixteenth century. Documentary evidence of their residence in what is now The Town of the Blue Mountains can be found in French exploration and missionary literature from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In 1616, for example, Samuel de Champlain found eight villages in the region occupied by the Tionontaté/Petun and mentioned that two more were under construction (Garrad and Heidenreich 1978).

The proposed Home Farm Development encompasses what was once an important Tionontaté/Petun village, identified as Ekarenniondi by archaeologist Charles Garrad (Garrad 1997: 1). The village site is significant due to its position as the last major Petun settlement in Ontario, where the history of Tionontaté/Petun-French contact can be traced through archaeological and historical records (Garrad 1997: 1). The Petun Conservation Area, located south of the study corridor, is named after the Petun nation (Ontario Trails Council 2010). There is also compelling evidence that the Odawa, an Algonquian-speaking people were also resident at the site, which is today located within Saugeen Ojibway Nation traditional land.

1.2.2 Township Survey and Settlement

The town of The Blue Mountains is located in Grey County, Ontario, and is situated on the south shore of Nottawasaga Bay. The town was formed in 2001 through the amalgamation of a number of smaller townships and communities, principally Collingwood and Thornbury. The present Town of the Blue Mountains generally follows the original boundaries of Collingwood Township.

Collingwood was the first township in the county to be surveyed, a project undertaken by Charles Rankin in 1833. Rankin, who settled near Thornbury that same year, first named the area Alta due to the high elevations of the Niagara Escarpment (Mika and Mika 1977: 466). However, the name was changed to Collingwood early in the township’s history by one of the initial settlers (Marsh 1931: 38). Despite the demand for land in Upper Canada, settlement in Collingwood Township was slow due to two important factors. First, the geography of the area, which is dominated in many parts by the steep face of the Niagara Escarpment, inhibited settlement in various locations throughout the region. The Escarpment rises abruptly, from 725 to 1425 feet above sea level, near Georgian Bay (Shannon 2000: 59). This steep face extends southeastward through Collingwood Township, making early cultivation in many lots difficult.

The second impediment to settlement was the high proportion of land in the township purchased by speculators (Town of Blue Mountains 2009: 20). Indeed, one scholar has suggested that land speculation was the primary hindrance to occupation and cultivation in Collingwood Township (Shannon 2000: 114). The pattern of speculation was resolved in the second half of the nineteenth century when land was increasingly transferred to settlers.

By the mid-nineteenth century, the ethnic makeup of the township was exclusively Anglo-Celtic, with the majority of inhabitants coming from Scotland, supplemented by settlers from other areas in Canada West, England, Ireland and the United States. For example, a sample of 235 settlers taken from the 1851 Census

(Collingwood Township, Grey County: 1-10) reveals that 109 were born in Scotland, 85 in a Canadian territory, 25 in England, 10 in Ireland, and 6 in the United States.

European settlement of what is now Craigleith began in the 1840s, and a post office was opened in the hamlet in 1857 (Mika 1977: 466). Though there are no valuable natural minerals in the township, one early Craigleith settler, George Lunan, attempted to extract oil from the shale found in the area in 1859. His venture was ultimately unprofitable, however, and his factory closed two years later (Shannon 2000: 61). Craigleith is also associated with Sir Sanford Fleming, who owned the southwest quarter of Lot 21, Concession II in 1880 (Assessment Rolls, 1880, Collingwood Township, Grey County). It was Sanford's father and brother, Andrew and John respectively, who gave Craigleith its name. Building their home near a stream on Lot 21, Concession II, the Sanford's settled the area in 1855.

1.2.3 Settlement History of Subject Property

The Home Farm Development is located on Lot 20, Concession II, in the historic township of Collingwood, Grey County, Ontario. The Collingwood Township Assessment Rolls were reviewed, starting in 1872, to determine ownership/occupancy history of the lot for the late nineteenth century, the period where records are most prevalent and accessible. The 1873 Assessment Rolls for Collingwood Township indicate that Lot 20 was split into three parts by that time. The south half was then occupied by Neil Buie, who retained 100 acres of the property, of which 60 were cleared, worth \$1050. The northwest quarter was occupied by John Rutherford, who had cleared 15 acres of land, worth \$600. The northeast 50 acres were occupied by Thomas Martin, with 25 acres cleared, also worth \$600.

The 1881 Census Returns for the Township of Collingwood (District 155, Page 57) indicate that Neil Buie was born in Scotland in 1817, and lived in Craigleith with his wife Catherine (aged 50) and two children, Donald (aged 21) and Neil Jr. (aged 19).

By 1887, Donald Buie, Neil's son, purchased the northwest quarter of Lot 20, of which 40 out of 50 acres were cleared. Neil Buie still resided on the south half of the lot, maintaining 60 acres of cleared land. The 1891 Census Returns for the Township of Collingwood (District 67, Page 30) list Donald Buie (aged 32) as a farmer and Presbyterian. According to the census, he lived in a two-storey wood dwelling with his wife, Jennie (aged 23), and his three children: John (aged 5); Ellie (aged 3); and William (aged 1). Donald may also have lived with a relative, Sarah Buie (aged 32), and her five children. It is possible that Sarah was widowed and living with her brother or brother-in-law. Donald Buie and his family still retained their property on Lot 20, Concession II in 1911, according to Census Returns for the Township of Collingwood (District 73, Page 12). Donald's family had grown to include three more children: Crae, Donald, and David.

1.2.4 Historic Map Review

The 1878 Map of Collingwood Township depicts the few settlements that were located near the study area (Figure 2). Notable features adjacent to the study area include a saw mill, the Craigleith train station, the "old store," a blacksmith, and another unlabeled significant structure, perhaps the Craigleith post office opened circa 1857 (Mika 1977: 498). All these structures are located on Lot 21, Concession II, just

north of the study area. In addition, the presence of Grey Rd 19 on the 1878 map indicates that it is a historic road and is therefore an indicator of archaeological potential.

Only two property owners are identified in the lots within and/or adjacent to the subject area. A. Fleming is listed just north, in Lot 21, Concession II. This corresponds to census and assessment records that indicate Andrew G. Fleming did indeed occupy the property at that time. To the northwest of the study area, in Lot 21, Concession III, the map indicates an Hy. Fleming, or Henry Fleming, who, according to the 1873 Assessment Rolls (Collingwood Township, Grey County) resided in the north half of the lot. Despite the absence of other residents on the map, it should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

1.3 Archaeological Context

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS 2013), published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of Archaeological Services Inc.

As noted in Section 1.1, the major portion of the Plater-Martin site (BdHb-1) occupies a portion of the subject property. It falls within the northwest quarter of Lot 20, Concession 2 and its existence has been known for over a century. It was registered in 1967 by Charles Garrad, a recognized authority on the Petun/Tionontaté based on his more than 40 years of investigation of the archaeological sites of the Collingwood area and extensive historical research.

The site was originally thought to be the most northerly contact period Tionontaté village and therefore the Jesuit mission site of St. Simon and St. Jude. With the discovery of the adjacent Plater-Fleming site (BdHb-2) in the early 1960s, approximately 400 metres to the north, it was determined that Plater-Martin was the Jesuit mission site of St. Mathew, which was also known by the name of Ekarenniondi or "Standing Rock (Garrad 1989:17; also Garrad 2011). The two villages are believed to have been contemporaneous, comprising the Jesuit Mission of St. Matthias. Both villages date to the last decade of Tionontaté occupation prior to dispersal by the league Iroquois in 1649-1650. Based on the small recovered glass trade bead assemblage, the village dates to Glass bead period IIIb, ca. A.D. 1630-1649 (Kenyon and Kenyon 1983). Along with Plater-Fleming, the site represents the latest occupations of the Tionontaté. The late date for Plater-Martin is further supported by relatively large numbers of other European trade goods, including a European gunflint and two Jesuit Rings. According to the Jesuit Garnier, the village of Ekarenniondi was made up of Hurons (probably Tionontaté) and Algonquians (probably Odawa). Garnier was going to be instructing the Huron while Father Garreau was to instruct the Algonquians (Garrad 1989:17). The presence of bear jaw tools at the Plater-Martin site (Garrad 1989b) supports the record of an Algonquian presence.

In the course of Garrad's investigation of the site, a number of middens, or extensive refuse deposits were encountered. It is known that one midden is located in the woodlot on the northeast quarter of Lot 20. This midden was test excavated in 1952 by Mr. E. H. Thomas while four other middens were identified



during Garrad's research in 1975 and 1976. In addition to the midden investigations, Garrad also conducted three test excavations to locate settlement features. In total, Garrad's investigations have yielded over 20,000 artifacts, but virtually no settlement data. This phenomenon may be attributed to extensive erosion of the topsoil and consequent deep ploughing of the subsoil. However, it is more likely that the relatively small areas that were tested were placed between the major settled segments of the village (ASI 1990).

In 1989, with the assistance and support of Mr. Garrad, ASI undertook a controlled surface collection to clearly define the limits of the site, to recover diagnostic artifacts and to detect the presence of subsurface features through the clustering of surface material (*Supplementary Documentation* Figure 2). While the general estimated site area measured approximately 4.3 hectares, only approximately 3.4 hectares, comprising the southwestern two-thirds of the settlement area on the current subject property were in cultivation and could be included in the controlled surface collection. Four additional middens were identified on the basis of the 1989 controlled surface collection (ASI 1990). The northerly extent of the site, which was unploughed at the time of the investigation, was estimated on the basis of topography, as was the easterly extreme of the site, where Garrad had previously documented a midden. The latter portion of the site located on a separate property and is wooded.

A total of 72 ceramic vessel sherds were recovered from the surface of the site during the 1989 investigations. These include three complete decorated rim sherds, seven decorated rim sherd fragments, six neck-shoulder sherds, one of which is decorated, thirteen plain body sherds, and forty-three unanalyzable sherds with one surface exfoliated. Two of the complete rim sherds recovered were Sidey-Notched (ASI 1990). Garrad has reported that 50.5% of his typeable rim sherd sample from the site is of the same variety (Garrad 1987). Five ceramic pipe fragments were also recovered from the surface of the site (ASI 1990).

The lithic material consists of 525 items, of which 498 were chert, 25 were limestone, one was quartzite and 1 was granite. It would appear that the site inhabitants manufactured tools from Collingwood and Kettle Point cherts. The lack of Onondaga chert debitage indicates that finished tools, especially bifaces, were imported to the site. It is interesting to note that bifacial implements at the site have what appears to be significantly higher rate of thermal alteration than flakes or tools in general (19%), although this may be due to small sample size. It may also be that bifacial tools were more frequently used in the proximity of fire, and/or used in tasks involving fire. A variety of chert triangular bifaces were recovered. Some appear to be typical of Late Woodland triangular projectile points (ASI 1990).

The limestone at Plater-Martin is especially fine grained and homogeneous and originates from a source on the shore of Georgian Bay (William Fox: personal communication). According to Mr. Charles Garrad, this material occurs in cultural contexts only on a limited range of sites. Among the finished ground limestone artifacts are a cylindrical pipe stem section, a large bead fragment, and the sculpted head of an animal. This last item is an elongated head and neck of ground limestone with no indication of ears. It appears more likely to be an effigy of a turtle or snake than a mammal or bird (ASI 1990).

Thirty-four brass, one copper, one pewter and six iron artifacts were also recovered from the site. The one copper artifact is a flattened coil, which may have been designed as an earring. The majority of the brass is scrap from kettles brought by the French for trade purposes with the native populations. One fragment

still has the iron strip, which was inserted inside the folded rim to strengthen it. Most pieces exhibit evidence of scoring or have been modified into items such as a projectile point, bead, serrated knife or an awl. One of the more unusual brass artifacts is a smoking pipe that has been fashioned by rolling the metal into a stem with a portion left from which the flared bowl was formed. The iron knife blade and the iron projectile point would also have been obtained through trade with the French. The distal end of the knife blade is curved and may have been utilized as a scraper. The shaft, which would have been attached to the iron point, has been snapped off at the base of the point and the small tangs are severely corroded (ASI 1990).

A total of 62 faunal elements (including fish, bird, beaver, deer and bear) and twenty-six pieces of shell are included in the artifact assemblage. Notable is a piece of conch columella that has been shaped into a gorget and was likely worn by threading a thong through the two drilled holes. The gorget may have been made at the site as evidenced by four other pieces of conch recovered that show evidence of working. One piece has been grooved and snapped and shows the process by which blanks could be formed during the process of making shell ornaments. Pieces of the shell would have been obtained through a trading network that extended to the southern Atlantic coast. Two tubular marine mollusc beads and a well-made tubular “wampum” bead, perhaps manufactured from quahog shell, were recovered from the site (ASI 1990).

The artifact distribution at the site appears to indicate a continuous scatter of artifacts across the site marked only by several midden deposits and a preponderance of metal items in the center. The middens are likely located at the ends of longhouse structures and their presence may indeed reflect the southeastern boundary of the site. While human remains have been recovered from the site in the past (Hamalainen 1983; Garrad 1989b), they were not encountered during ASI’s assessment suggesting that previous agricultural activity has disturbed few in situ burials (ASI 1990). One of the middens which yielded the greatest number of metal, shell, bone and limestone items represents a possible center of production of exotic items, i.e., shell (ASI 1990).

Recently, Stage 2 work was conducted by AMICK on the extreme eastern portion of the site, which lies on lands separate from the current subject property (Henry 2011). A series of 21 positive test pits were encountered over an area of approximately 1500 m². This area generally corresponds to the easterly extreme of the site as estimated on the basis of Garrad’s earlier discovery of a midden area, and is roughly 100m x 25m in size at its widest but is roughly “dumbbell” shaped, being pinched in the centre (*Supplementary Documentation* Figure 2). AMICK proposed that the area of positive finds together with a 20 metre buffer around the limits of the site as it is currently understood to exist be protected as part of the Archaeological Protection Zone for the site. AMICK suggested that the need for the buffer could be re-evaluated depending on the results of any Stage 3-4 assessment that may be conducted beyond the defined easterly limits of the site on their subject property (Henry 2011:31). The AMICK assessment did not result in the discovery of any additional archaeological sites on the subject property, much of which was either heavily disturbed, low lying and wet, or steeply sloped (Henry 2011: 18-19).

As the Plater-Martin site is located in the heart of the traditional homeland of the Tionontaté/Petun and the Saugeen Objibway Nation, as noted above, it is hardly surprising that there are other sites in the area. The most notable, is the sister site of Plater-Fleming (BdHb-2) (Garrad 1989, 2011; MTCS 2013) located 400m to the north of Plater-Martin. As mentioned, these in effect were twin villages, likely occupied

contemporaneously. There is also a Euro-Canadian component at Plater-Fleming comprised of the now demolished “Brasure Cabin”, the residence of the first settler in the area, dating from 1839 and the Fleming House, constructed ca. 1854, which was inhabited by the family of Sir Sandford Fleming (MTCS 2013:2). Immediately to the northwest of Plater-Fleming is the Goodchild site (BdHb-3), recorded in the MTCS database as a burial site.

1.3 Geographical Context

The subject property is situated in the Niagara Escarpment physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:114-122). The Niagara Escarpment itself is described by Chapman and Putnam (1984) as being an escarpment that effectively divides Southern Ontario into its eastern and western halves along a roughly north-south aligned axis. The Niagara Escarpment in the area near Craighleith is characterized as being one of the steepest sections of the escarpment, with cliffs and “mountainous terrain” facing north east towards Georgian Bay (Chapman and Putnam 1984:117). The subject property is located at the foot of the escarpment adjacent to the bottom of the slope. The predominant soil, comprising the westerly three-quarters of the property (Figure 3) is an imperfectly drained sandy silt till (MNR 1974; OGS 2003), with large areas of poorly drained with large area of standing water throughout much of the year. The eastern portion of the property consists of well drained glaciolacustrine sands (MNR 1974; OGS 2003).

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location. Several watercourses flow through the subject property. The MTC’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:17) stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. With this in mind, potential for archaeological resources outside of the Plater-Martin site within the subject property is enhanced by the presence of these streams, where drainage conditions are otherwise amenable.

1.4 Stage 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment

The Stage 2 field assessment was completed between June 24 and July 19 2013 in order to inventory, identify and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject property prior to development. All field work was conducted under the field direction of Kiara Beaulieu, MA (P375) and Robert Wojtowicz, BSc (R291). The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of field work. Field observations have been compiled on project mapping for the subject property (*Supplementary Documentation* Figures 3 and 4).



The subject property is roughly 55 hectares in size and defined by Helen Street running through the southern portion of the property and Tyrolean Lane and Birch View Trail adjacent to its southern side with Grey County Road 19 along its western side. The subject property has been broken into a number of blocks for the purposes of the proposed draft plan (47 in total, with 45 numbered 1-45 and two designated as A and B) for administrative and planning purposes (*Supplementary Documentation* Figures 3 and 4). While these blocks do not affect the outcome of the current study they do serve as a useful tool by which to organise the observations and results, in particular the photos and notes which document the field work and conditions. The ravines that the streams flow through are lined with trees and forested, but much of the rest of the property is covered in low scrubby brush.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

All fieldwork for the Stage 2 assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

All portions of the subject property outside of the Plater-Martin site protection zone as identified on the project mapping were visually inspected by means of systematic review at 10 metre intervals to provide an initial determination of the location and distribution of areas exhibiting archaeological potential, versus areas of no potential due to disturbance, excessive slope (greater than 20°), perpetually poor drainage, etc. Where necessary, areas tentatively identified as being disturbed on the basis of surface indicators were further examined through judgemental test pitting to further refine evaluations.

All areas of the property deemed to exhibit archaeological potential on the basis of this inspection were subject to test pit survey at five metre intervals (excluding the Plater-Martin site protection zone). All test pits were excavated to a minimum of 30 cm in diameter to an average depth of 20-35 cm, extending 5 cm into sterile subsoil (Plate 1). All test pits soils were screened through 6 mm mesh. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill/disturbance. Upon completion, all test pits were backfilled. This methodology was employed for the assessment given the restrictions of utilizing a plough within the densely wooded areas and otherwise inaccessible areas. Test pits typically featured approximately 20-35 cm of silt over mid-brown sandy silt subsoil (Plate 2). Test Pits in disturbed contexts typically showed mixed sands and gravel to homogeneous fine sands and did not resemble a typical soil profile (Plate 3)

In total, approximately 66% of the subject property was test pitted, including all land that was neither steeply sloped, low with standing water or other indicators of perpetually poor drainage, previously assessed or previously disturbed. As can be seen in *Supplementary Documentation* Figure 4, significant portions of the property were either too steeply sloped or too wet to survey, or were disturbed by previous development.

Disturbances took a number of forms on this property, including the dumping of large amounts of garbage, the movement and removal of sediments and the mounding of sediments. Much of this disturbance centred around the creation and building of roadways (in particular Helen Street and the roadway that continues from it in blocks B, 29, 38, 42, 43 and 44 (*Supplementary Documentation* Figure 4). This involved both cutting and grading to lay the road bed and mounding of the displaced soils



alongside the road as can be seen in Plate 4. The western edge of the property was also deemed to be disturbed in the area adjacent to Grey Road 19 due to the disturbance created through the creation of the road and was deemed unsuitable for testing. Adjacent to this area in Block 15 and Town Block A, an area was disturbed through the creation of a parking area. The soil was stripped off of this area and mounded at the margins of the parking area, rendering it unfit for testing (Plate 5)

At the southern edge of the property the landscaped lawns of properties along Tyrolean lane extend into the subject property, and a large area in Block 13 and 44 appears to have had soils stripped or disturbed and a number of large boulders strewn across the area (Plate 6). The dumping of significant amounts of garbage including large items of debris, along the area along the edge of the property in Block 45 also resulted in a small portion of this block along the property line being deemed un-testable (Plate 7). Disturbance was also encountered in lots 7, 37 and 38, a contiguous area that is considered disturbed due to dumping, the stripping and mounding of soil in addition to the presence of a standing structure (Plates 8, 9 and 10). In addition, in the northeast corner of the property, in Block 45, a large area exists where the soil has been piled into berms and disturbed / mechanically removed. In addition, to the south of this area a portion of land exists where soil has been stripped and mounded with large piles of rocks.

The area of the Plater-Martin site (Plate 11) was not sampled as its extent has been established and a management strategy is being developed as part of a Memorandum of Understanding between the proponent and the Town of Blue Mountains. As the site itself is spatially discrete, its avoidance on the basis of physiographic attributes is easily accomplished.

Areas that were deemed to be too wet are the product of the imperfect soil drainage noted for much of the subject property (Figure 3). In the subject property many of these areas represent areas in the flood plain of the streams cross cutting the property, which are tightly bounded throughout much of the property by ravines/steeply sloped river banks (Plate 12). In addition to the floodplains, there is a large portion of the middle of the property (in parts of Blocks 7, 8, 32, 33, 40 and 41, *Supplementary Documentation* Figure 4) which were inundated at the time of the survey, due in part to the imperfectly drained soil seen in this portion of the property resulting in a number of small streams being present in this portion of the site and due to these small streams becoming dammed or blocked in areas and overflowing (Plates 13-15). In addition to this, in Block 4 there were intermittent patches of low wet ground which were tested on a 5m grid to the degree possible, but where the grid did deviate to a limited extent (Plates 16-17).

The areas that were too steep to sample represent the valleys/ravines of the above mentioned streams (Plates 18-19). These steep areas define the perimeter of the Plater-Martin site.

It should be noted that test pit survey, and indeed any other standard Stage 2 assessment technique applied to a large study area, is incapable of detecting burials or ossuary features.¹ No clear patterns of ossuary location relative to their presumed associated settlements have been identified in the archaeological literature, thus there are no solid criteria upon which to develop predictive or potential models with

¹ Ossuary burial is a mode of corporate burial in which the remains of numerous individuals, who were formerly interred within a village were disinterred and re-deposited into one or two mass graves. Presumably, this act took place upon abandonment of the village in favour of a new site. Ossuaries range in size from those that contain the disarticulated and/or bundled remains of approximately ten individuals, to those that contain the remains of 500 people or more. The creation of larger ossuaries likely involved the participation of members of different allied villages in a joint burial ceremony.



respect to site selection that allows practical application of any other technique of detection (e.g., ASI 2008, 2012, 2013). However, given the presence of the Plater-Martin site on the subject property, the possibility that an ossuary associated with the village is also located on the property cannot be ruled out.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were found during the course of the Stage 2 field assessment.

Written field notes, annotated field maps, field photography, GPS logs and other archaeological data related to the subject property are located at Archaeological Services Inc. The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture, and any other legitimate interest groups.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by MacPherson Builders (Blue Mountains) Limited to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 assessment of Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of, Lots 2,3,4,5,6 and 7 Registered Plan 555 and Part of Lot 20, Concession 2, Town of The Blue Mountains in the County of Grey. The subject property encompasses 55 hectares and includes the majority of the circa A.D. 1630-1649 Tionontaté/Petun/Odawa Plater-Martin site, known as Ekarenniondi or "Standing Rock" and which was also the French mission site of St. Matthew. The village, together with the nearby Plater-Fleming site, represents the terminal Tionontaté/Petun occupation of the region. Those portions of the village site that are located on the subject property, together with an extensive buffer comprising the slopes and valley lands surrounding the site, are to be conveyed to the Town of Blue Mountain to ensure continued protection of the site. The site itself was not further investigated as part of this assessment as such activities would have constituted unwarranted disruption, degradation and attrition of the archaeological deposits.

The Stage 1 review of the general physiography of the subject property and historic mapping suggested that it encompasses additional areas of potential for the presence of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field assessment involved test pit survey at five metre transect intervals within all areas of confirmed archaeological potential and documentation of all areas lacking potential due to previous disturbance, poor drainage or excessive slope. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey. The lack of finds mirrors the results that AMICK encountered in their 2011 assessment of the adjacent property. As noted in Section 2.0, no Stage 2 property assessment is capable of detecting ossuaries or burials, nor is it possible to predict the location of such features in any meaningful way.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. The Plater-Martin site (BdHb-1) is to be avoided and protected as per a proposed Memorandum of Understanding between the proponent and the Town of Blue Mountains. The protection zone is further buffered by the open space ravine lands surrounding the site.
2. To minimize the risk of impacting any ossuary or burial area associated with the Plater-Martin site within the subject property, a licensed archaeologist must be present to monitor all preliminary grading and soil removals within those portions of the subject property that are to be developed.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any of the archaeological sites documented by this assessment are permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport acceptance has been received.

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism Culture should be immediately notified.

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, RSO 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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, 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 field work 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 sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

- 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 immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services.
- 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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8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: Looking east at test pitting, Block 45.



Plate 2: Typical test pit, Block 45 facing east.



Plate 3: Test pit in a disturbed area, Block 11, facing southeast. Note that matrix is homogenous fine sand.



Plate 4: Disturbed area on Helen Street, facing northwest.





Plate 5: Disturbed area / parking area along Grey Road 19.



Plate 6: Disturbed area, Block 13, facing northwest.



Plate 7: Disturbed area, covered in heavy debris, Block 11, facing south.



Plate 8: Standing structure, Block 36, facing northeast.





Plate 9: Fill stockpiling adjacent to Helen Street facing south.



Plate 10: Fill stockpiling adjacent to Helen Street facing east.



Plate 11: Plater Martin site facing north.



Plate 12: Floodplain in Block 11, facing south.





Plate 13: Beaver dam in Block 7, facing north.



Plate 14: Marshy area in Block 7, facing northeast.



Plate 15: Marshy area in Block 33, facing north.



Plate 16: Low marshy area, Block 4, facing east.





Plate 17: Intermittently wet and dry ground, Block 4, facing southwest.



Plate 18: Ravine slope, Block 36, facing west.



Plate 19: Ravine slope, Block 4, facing southwest.



9.0 MAPS

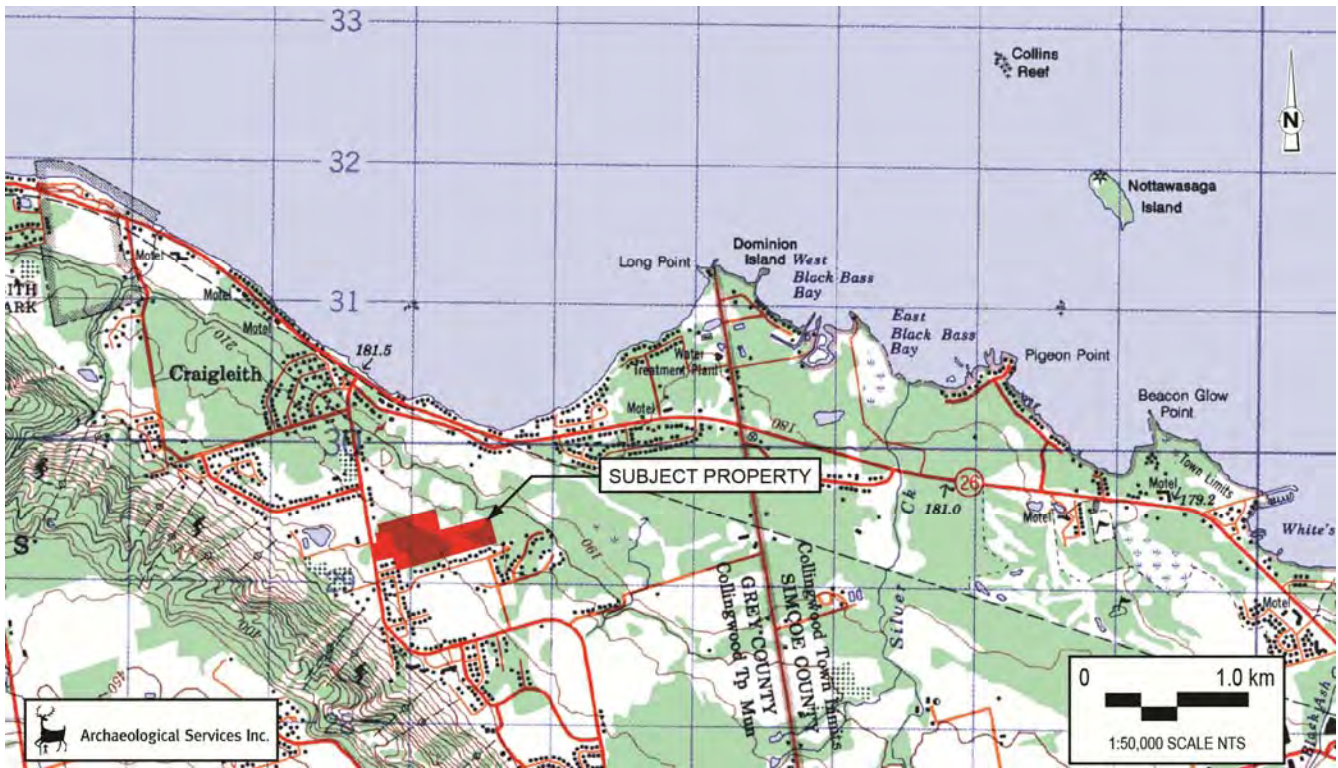


Figure 1: The location of the subject property.

NTS Sheet 40 A/9, 4th Edition, 1993.

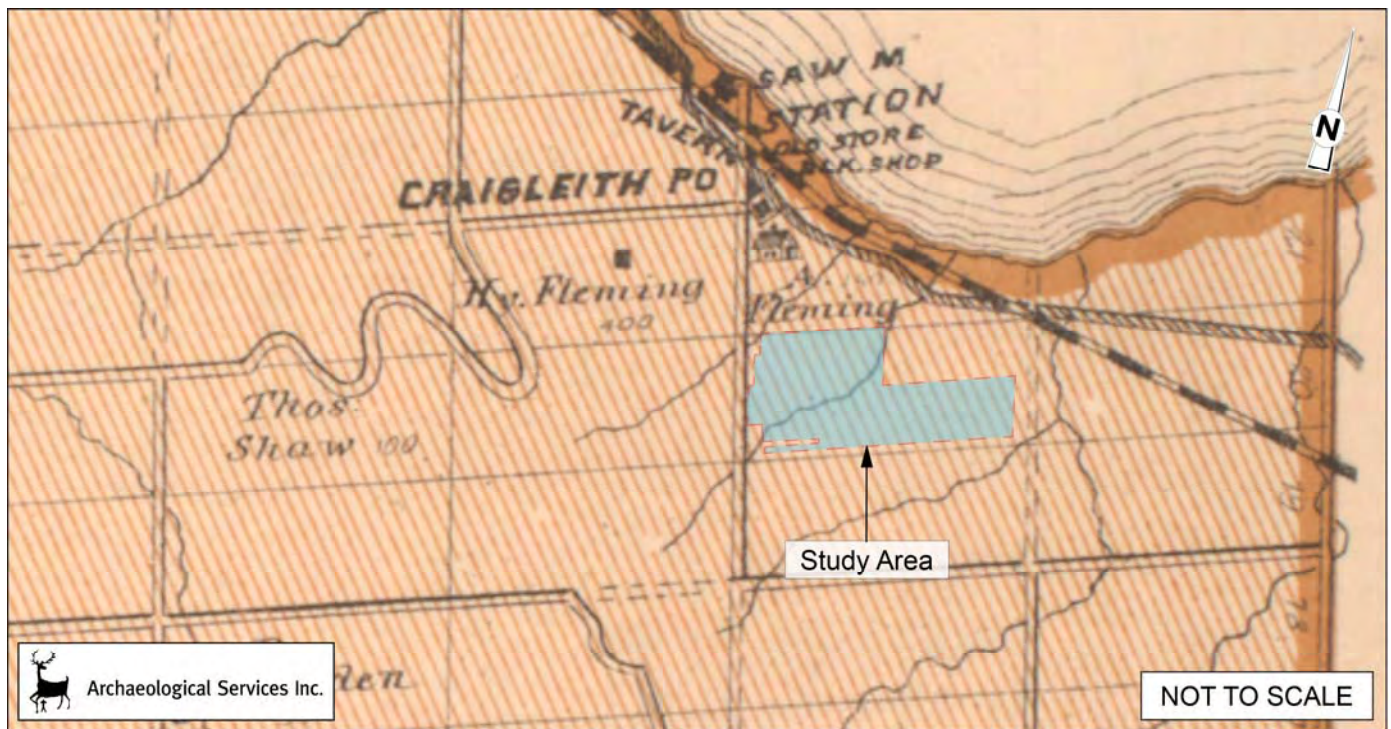


Figure 2: Subject property located on the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Grey*

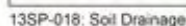


Figure 3: Soil Drainage in the subject property and adjacent area.

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
DRAFT PLAN OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION
LOTS 2,3,4,5,6 AND 7 REGISTERED PLAN 555 AND PART OF LOT 20, CONCESSION 2
TOWN OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS, COUNTY OF GREY**

Supplementary Documentation

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ASI File: 13SP-018

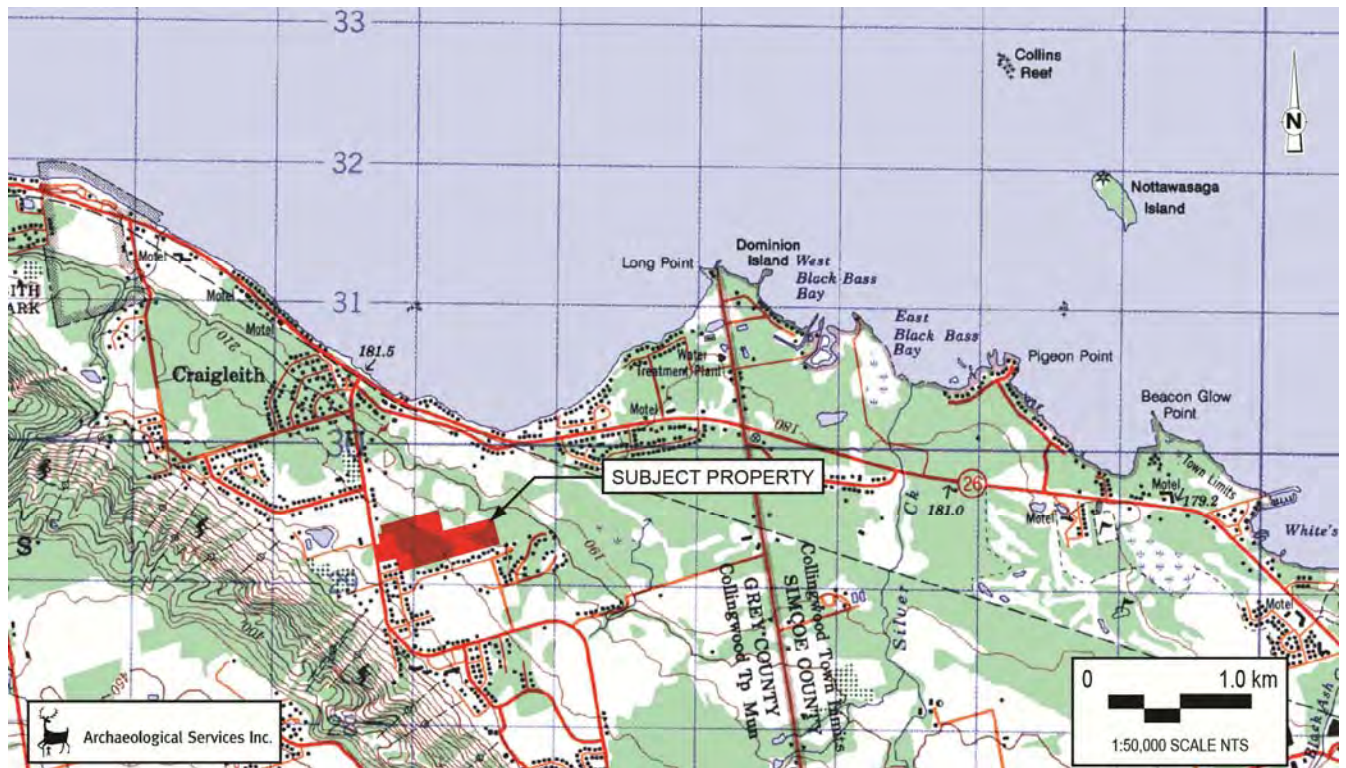
17 December, 2013



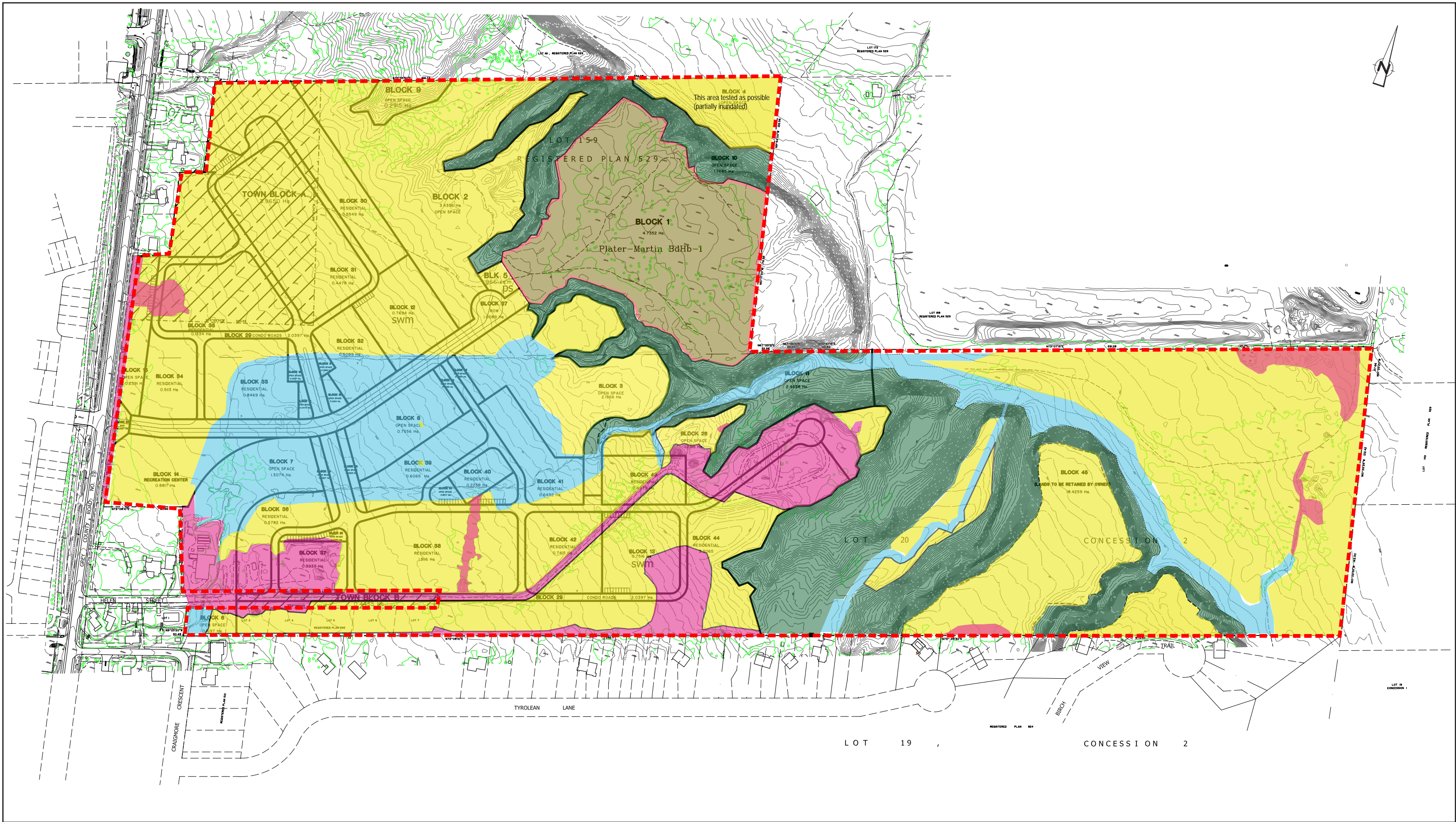
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Supplementary Documentation Figure 1: The location of the subject property.
NTS Sheet 40 A/9, 4th Edition, 1993.



 <p>Archaeological Services Inc. 528 Bathurst St. T 416-966-1069 Toronto, Ontario F 416-966-9723 Canada, M5S 2P9 info@iASI.to/www.iASI.to</p>	<p>LEGEND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steeply Sloped Area: No Potential, Not Tested Test Pitted at 5m Intervals Disturbed Area: No Potential, Not Tested Wet, Innundated or Low Lying Area: No Potential, Not Tested Plater-Martin Site (BdHb-1) Protection Zone Subject Property Limits 	<p>BASE: Draft Plan of Proposed Subdivision Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Registered Plan 555 and Part of Lot 159 Registered Plan 529 and Part of Lot 20, Concession 2 Town of Blue Mountains County of Grey Town of Blue Mountains Planning Department Dwg. No. 1410-203, May 2012</p>	<p>0 200m</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 13SP-018 DATE: Sept 24/ 2013</p> <p>DRAWN BY: J Seibert FILE:</p>
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Supplementary Documentation Figure 4: The Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment