Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
All Saints Church Cemetery Lands Severance
401 Raglan Street
Town of Collingwood
Part of Lot 41, Concession 7
Geographic Township of Nottawasaga
Simcoe County

Prepared for:
All Saints Church
32 Elgin Street
Collingwood, ON L9Y 4V2

Archaeological Licence #P1033
PIF #P1033-0120-2025

Original Report

11/08/2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Great Lakes Archaeology was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of a 5.1 hectare area located at 401 Raglan Street, in the Town of Collingwood. The study area is part of a larger 8.5 hectare property located within Lot 41, Concession 7, in the geographic township of Nottawasaga, Simcoe County. The assessment was initiated as part of the proponent's due diligence process ahead of a consent to sever application and a Zoning By-law amendment. Upon completion, the subject lands will be offered for sale. Specifically, All Saints Anglican Church is seeking to sever approximately 13 acres of surplus land from its cemetery property. This parcel is distinct from the cemetery itself. Following the Town of Collingwood's recent completion of a new Official Plan, the property has been designated as 'employment lands' and will require re-zoning and severance approval. The church has informed the Town of its intent to apply for re-zoning and severance to facilitate the sale of the land. Rather than developing the property, the church plans to use the proceeds from the sale to support its community outreach initiatives. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the 2011 *Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and in consultation with the 2011 Saugeen Ojibway Nation *Conducting Archaeology within the Traditional Territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation Standards.*

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted in June and July 2025 under Project Information Form #P1033-0120-2025. The investigation encompassed the area to be severed, as the retained lands is an active cemetery that was recommended for no further assessment as per the previous Stage 1 report (P074-0084-2021).Legal permission to access the assessed lands was granted by the proponent.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted between June 11 and July 4, 2025 and consisted of a visual inspection, and test pit survey in all areas of archaeological potential. In terms of field methods, approximately 100% of the study area was subjected to test pit survey at 5 m intervals. The archaeological assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources.

Based on the results of the Stage 2 assessment, no further work is recommended for the study area. Nothing of cultural heritage value or interest, archaeological sites or artifacts, was identified. The remainder of the property (retained lands, active cemetery), as shown on the assessment mapping, was previously assessed under Project Information Form P074-0084-2021.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director:	Lena Zepf, M.A. (P1033)
Project Manager:	Lena Zepf
Field Director(s):	Lena Zepf Eric Gourlay (R1415)
Field Staff:	Emma Frook Carolyn Spelt Riley Swanton
Report Writer:	Lena Zepf
Graphics:	Rick Johnson

ENGAGED GROUPS

Saugeen Ojibway Nation

Contacts:	Natalie Kuipers Kove Sartor
Field Representative:	Andy Cameron

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Great Lakes Archaeology (GLA) was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of a 5.1 hectare area located at 401 Raglan Street, in the Town of Collingwood (Figure 1). The study area is part of a larger 8.5 hectare property located within Lot 41, Concession 7, in the geographic township of Nottawasaga, Simcoe County. The assessment was initiated as part of the proponent's due diligence process ahead of a consent to sever application and a Zoning By-law amendment. Upon completion, the subject lands will be offered for sale. Specifically, All Saints Anglican Church is seeking to sever approximately 13 acres of surplus land from its cemetery property. This parcel is distinct from the cemetery itself. Following the Town of Collingwood's recent completion of a new Official Plan, the property has been designated as 'employment lands' and will require re-zoning and severance approval. The church has informed the Town of its intent to apply for re-zoning and severance to facilitate the sale of the land. Rather than developing the property, the church plans to use the proceeds from the sale to support its community outreach initiatives. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the 2011 *Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&Gs) and in consultation with the 2011 Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON) *Conducting Archaeology within the Traditional Territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation Standards.*

The assessments were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS), 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act,* and the Town of Collingwood *Official Plan*, as well as the Simcoe County *Official Plan*. The PPS states that planning decisions most be consistent with policies concerning cultural heritage and archaeology, as outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act*. According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "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."

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted in June and July 2025 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P1033-0120-2025. The investigation encompassed the area to be severed, as the retained lands is an active cemetery that was recommended for no further assessment as per the previous Stage 1 report (P074-0084-2021). Legal permission to access the assessed lands was granted by the proponent. As outlined by Section 2.0 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, the Stage 2 assessment was carried out to:

- Document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- Determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- Recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies, if any archaeological resources requiring further assessment are identified.

A Record of Indigenous Engagement is included in the project report package in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 7.6.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section, according to the *S&Gs*, Section 7.5.7, Standard 1, is to describe the past and present land use, the settlement history and any other relevant historical information pertaining to the study area.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement History

A variety of Indigenous groups have occupied what is now Simcoe County for approximately the past 11,000 years. Human occupation in this area was shaped by various environmental factors, primarily the movements of the Late Wisconsin and Holocene ice sheets. Although much of Simcoe County became permanently ice-free during the Port Huron Interstade of the Late Wisconsin Stage of the Pleistocene Epoch (Tovell 1992:107), the lingering presence of ice lobes to the north continued to affect the formation of the Great Lakes and, in turn, the occupation of the county. Oscillations water levels due to the melting ice sheets, combined with isostatic rebound (the gradual rise of land that had been compressed under the weight of ice) reshaped the landscape; its current form is a relatively recent development.

For the purposes of research and discussion the Pre-Contact period is often categorized by archaeologists into time periods: Palaeo, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods consist of a range of sub-periods that are characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns. The purpose of this method is organizational to manage the considerable variability observed over time in this region and does not imply there were long periods of stasis followed by periods of change. Table 1 provides a general summary of the principal characteristics of these sub-periods, followed by a brief discussion of the periods themselves.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History of Ontario
(Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013)

Sub-Period	Timespan	Diagnostic Features	Characteristics
Palaeo			
Early Palaeo	9000—8400 BC	Fluted points; Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	Arctic tundra and spruce parkland; Small mobile groups move into southern Ontario; Focus on seasonal resources and large territories; Hunted some big game and herd animals; Sites are rare and typically found along glacial features (e.g., glacial lake shorelines/strandlines); Northern Ontario virtually unoccupied due to retreating glaciers and associated glacial lakes (e.g., Lake Algonquin)
Late Palaeo	8400—7500 BC	Non-fluted and lanceolate points;	Red and jack pine forests, eventually replaced by

Sub-Period	Timespan	Diagnostic Features	Characteristics
		Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plano	white pine forests; Gradual population increase; Smaller territories; Campsite/way-station sites; Majority of northern Ontario remained uninhabited; First tangible signs of mobile groups of hunters/gatherers appear ca. 8000 BC on the Algonquin shoreline
Archaic			
Early Archaic	7500—6000 BC	Side-Notched, Corner-Notched points (e.g., Nettling); Bifurcate points	White pine forests eventually replaced by deciduous dominant ones; As the glaciers melted and retreated, people expanded into the emerging landscape of the Canadian Shield; Small nomadic hunting groups with some gathering; Increased diversity of stone tool types, such as ground stone tools shaped by polishing and grinding (e.g., axes and chisels); Growing population
Middle Archaic	6000—2500 BC	Stemmed points (e.g., Kirk); Brewerton Side- and Corner-Notched points	More localized tool sources; Increased ritual activities; Polished/ground stone tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools; Increasing regionalization
Late Archaic	2500—900 BC	Narrow Point (e.g., Lamoka), Broad Point (e.g., Genesee) and Small Point (e.g., Crawford Knoll)	Environment similar to present; Larger site sizes and less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; First evidence of cemeteries; Stone pipes emerge
Woodland			
Early Woodland	900—400 BC	Expanding stemmed points; Meadowood points; Cache blades; Pop-eyed birdstones; Vinette ceramics	Introduction of pottery; Bands of up to 35 people; Spring congregation/fall dispersal; Exchange and interaction networks broaden
Middle Woodland	400 BC—AD 600	Dentate and pseudo-scallop shell ceramics	Ceramics continue but many are undecorated; Small camp sites and seasonal village sites; Influences from northern Ontario and Hopewell area to the south; Incipient agriculture in some areas; Longer term settlement occupation and reuse; Long distance trade networks
Transitional Woodland	AD 600—900	Cord-wrapped stick ceramics	Adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; Oval houses and beginning of longhouses
Late Woodland	AD 900—1600	Levanna, Saugeen, Nanticoke Notched points	Maize horticulture spread beyond the western end of Lake Ontario; Algonquian-speaking peoples resided in the Georgian Bay area and were primarily mobile hunter and gatherers residing in small groups; Fur trade begins ca. 1580; Regional warfare; European trade goods appear; Longhouses appear in some areas in the early 17th century; Some large, palisaded villages

1.2.1.1 Palaeo

As the ice sheet receded and water levels in the Great Lakes basins dropped, small groups of people gradually moved into the newly uncovered terrain (what is now southwestern Ontario). The landscape they encountered would have been reminiscent of a tundra, sparsely adorned with lichens and sedges, eventually transitioning to include spruce and tamarack trees. This post-glacial setting teemed with a rich variety of wildlife, featuring common boreal species like caribou and arctic foxes, alongside now-extinct behemoths such as mammoths and mastodons. These early inhabitants traversed the land in small groups, tracking migrating herds of animals, often tracing the contours of the shoreline, such as that of Lake Algonquin.

1.2.1.2 Archaic

As the climate gradually warmed, the southern Ontario landscape became more habitable, offering abundant food resources. Accordingly, small groups began establishing seasonal campsites, returning to familiar locations for various activities. These campsites served diverse purposes, ranging from the collection and processing of maple sap during the spring thaw, to gathering berries and nuts in the summer and fall, among others. As time progressed, lifestyle patterns shifted with the transition from coniferous to deciduous woodlands, while the warming waters of the Great Lakes and stability of the waterways fostered the emergence of new fish habitats. This led to the formation of larger gatherings during the spring and autumn fish spawning seasons, facilitating cooperative net fishing and subsequent processing activities.

1.2.1.3 Woodland

The onset of the Woodland period is heralded by the introduction of low-fired ceramics. During the Middle Woodland period, significant changes in settlement patterns and food procurement strategies occurred. Fish became a prominent dietary staple alongside traditional hunting and foraging practices, leading to the establishment of campsites along river valleys. As the Middle Woodland period progressed, these settlements evolved into macroband base camps, strategically located to exploit fish spawning grounds. The transition to the Late Woodland period marked further cultural developments, including shifts in settlement dynamics and advancements in pottery production and tool technologies.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement History

The Post-Contact period is associated with the arrival of European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century. Shifts in Indigenous lifeways (e.g., settlement size, population distribution and material culture) were triggered by the encroachment of European settlers on Indigenous territories. The study area falls within the lands surrendered by Treaty 18, the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty, which was signed on October 17, 1818, by representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples. Current communities in the area include Wasaga, Bradford and Collingwood.

There is an abundance of Euro-Canadian documentation for this period, including the written accounts of early explorers, missionaries and traders, early survey plans and township maps. For the purpose of discussion, the Post-Contact period can be categorized by major historical events (Table 2)

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History of Ontario

(Smith 1846; H. Belden & Co. 1880; Coyne 1895; Middleton 1927; Hunter 1948; Lajeunesse 1960; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Winearls 1991; Surtees 1994; AO 2025)

Historical Event	Timespan	Characteristics
Early Contact	Early 17th century	Early explorers include Brûlé in 1610, Champlain in 1613 and 1615/1616; Jesuit and Recolléts missionaries; Algonkian-speakers (Anishnabeg) and Iroquoian-speakers (Huron, Petun and Neutral) are encountered; Traditional Indigenous tools begin to be replaced by European wares
Five Nations Invasion	Mid–17th century	Five Nations (Haudenosaunee) invade ca. 1650; Neutral, Huron-Wendat and Petun Nations are defeated/displaced; Haudenosaunee establish settlements along northern shoreline of Lake Ontario; Expansive Iroquoian hunting territory established in the west during the second half of the 17th century; European fur trade and exploration continues
Trade, Peace, and Conflict	Late 17th and mid–18th century	Anishnabeg (Ojibway, Odawa, and Potawatomi) expand into Haudenosaunee lands ca. late 17th century and trade directly with the French and English; Nanfan Treaty in 1701 between the British and Haudenosaunee, which placed their beaver hunting grounds under protection of the British Crown; Growth and spread of the fur trade; Merchants and traders from France and England arrive; Early routes followed Indigenous pathways; Early trading posts at strategic locations along well-travelled river routes; Beginnings of the Métis and their communities; Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 brought peace between the French and English; Eventual hostilities between the French and British lead to the Seven Years' War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid–18th century	*Royal Proclamation* of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land and hunting grounds, though also provided a way through which these rights could be taken away First land cessions covered small parcels of land and were more concerned with security and trade than settlement; First land cession was the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in August 1764
British Administration	Late 18th century	The American Revolutionary War (1775–1783) led to influx of United Empire Loyalists, military petitioners, and groups that faced persecution (e.g., Mennonites) to settle in Upper Canada; Constitutional Act of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada; Large tracts of land opened for settlement after land cessation treaties negotiated by the Crown with various First Nations groups
County Development	Late 18th century to early 19th century	French explorers and missionaries travel into Huronia; British used Penetanguishene as a harbour site as early as 1799; By the end of the War of 1812 there were few settlers in the county; By 1820 most of the townships were surveyed; First settlers were military officers and British loyalists
Township Formation	Early to mid–19th century	Nottawasaga surveyed by Thomas Kelly in 1832 and Charles Rankin in

Historical Event	Timespan	Characteristics
		1833; Many lots in the 1830s were Clergy Reserves; Early settlers were British, Scottish, Afro-American, Dutch; Many early settlers were labourers who worked under contract for the government or at local mills along the lakeshore; Settlement grew after road was blazed from Barrie to Owen Sound; Settlement hindered by swamps and poorly drained lands, which was mitigated by construction of corduroy roads in the 1830s
Township Development	Mid- to late 19th century	Population in 1842 was 420 and was 1,411 by 1850; Northern Railway completed by 1855 and Hamilton & Northwestern Railway completed in 1879; Settlements at Collingwood, Nottawa, Duntroon, Stayner, Singhampton, Creemore

During the 16th century, the region surrounding the study area was occupied by the Tionontati (Petun) along the shores of Georgian Bay (Garrad 2014:147). The Petun were closely related to the Huron-Wendat, who resided east of the study area in Huronia, between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. The Petun were a permanently settled, agricultural society, cultivating maize, beans, and squash while also engaging in hunting, fishing, and trade.

The area was also utilized by the Odawa, an Anishinaabeg-speaking group known for their mobility and extensive trade networks. The Odawa frequently cohabited with the Petun and maintained alliances with the Atawandaron (Neutral) to the south (Fox 1990:459, 464). While they practised agriculture, their economy was heavily reliant on the seasonal harvest of wild fruits, as well as fishing, hunting, and trapping (Feest and Feest 1978:774).

In the early 1600s, Indigenous communities experienced their first contact with Europeans. Notable historical accounts penned by figures like French explorer Samuel de Champlain and Jesuit missionaries offer valuable insights into this era. Their records indicate that, the neighbouring Bruce Peninsula was primarily inhabited by the Algonquian-speaking Odawa people, who, alongside the Potawatomi and Ojibway, formed the political confederacy known as the Three Fires (Feest and Feest 1978:777). Further east, Champlain and later French explorers described the Petun (Tionontati) as a prosperous agricultural society living in fortified villages along the Niagara Escarpment near Collingwood. The French noted that the Petun were skilled traders, particularly in tobacco, which they cultivated extensively and exchanged with neighbouring nations. They also described the Petun as fierce warriors, often engaged in conflict with the Iroquois while maintaining close trade and military alliances with the Huron-Wendat to the east (Heidenreich 1978; Garrad 2014:147).

The arrival of Europeans intensified competition over trade and resources, particularly in the fur trade. By 1649, the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois Confederacy), led by the Seneca and Mohawk, launched a campaign into southern Ontario, dispersing the Huron-Wendat, Petun, and Atawandaron (Neutral). Following the conflict, the Seneca established dominance over the region (Heidenreich 1978; Konrad 1981). Historical accounts indicate that the Collingwood area was the site of a significant battle between the Huron-Wendat and the invading Iroquois (Francis 2018).

By 1690 and onward, Ojibwe-speaking peoples remained in the area, and continued to focus on fishing and the fur trade, supplemented by agriculture and hunting (Rogers 1978; Konrad 1981). The Ojibwe, Odawa, and Potawatomi maintained control over the region until increasing European settlement and government policies altered the Indigenous landscape in the 19th century.

The British Royal Proclamation of 1763 established the protocols for land surrenders from Indigenous Peoples to the Crown, setting the stage for over two centuries of negotiations and agreements. Designed to regulate settlement within Indigenous lands, the proclamation underscored the Crown's exclusive authority in land transactions within the designated "Indian Territory" (Surtees 1994: 93).

The study area is within the traditional territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON), which consists of the Saugeen Ojibway First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation. The people of SON reside in the SON Traditional Territory, known as Anishnaabekiing. This traditional territory includes the Saugeen Peninsula (also known as Bruce Peninsula), the waters and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay and extends to the south and to the east into the watersheds of Maitland and Nottawasaga Rivers (SON 2011). The Saugeen Ojibway Nation acts as stewards of the land and waters in their Traditional Territory, and SON is continually involved in environmental and developmental work, to ensure that informed decisions are made concerning development within the territory. People identifying as Métis also make their homes within Ontario, particularly in Saugeen Township and the Town of Southampton.

1.2.2.1 Collingwood

Joel Underwood was the nominal owner of 335 acres of land where the town of Collingwood would eventually develop, located near the small islets known as the Hen and Chickens. When the site was chosen as the railway terminus, a small group of investors partnered with Underwood, who supplied the land, to establish a steam sawmill. This sawmill, along with the board dwellings that soon emerged around it, became the foundation of the future town. Although Underwood was considered the landowner, Sheriff Smith, one of his silent partners, had officially patented Lot 43 (200 acres) on November 4, 1852, and Lot 44 (135 acres) on November 22, 1851, in the 9th Concession of Nottawasaga. These lots were later surveyed into building lots by surveyor Wm. Gibbard. In addition to the sawmill, which was built at the mouth of what became known as Underwood's Creek, Underwood also opened a store on First Street, just south of the creek's outlet. The sawmill stood on the opposite side of the creek.

Early settlement in the Collingwood area was slow due to the region's challenging terrain, characterized by unproductive clay soils and dense, wet cedar swamps. By 1850, only four families resided in the settlement, representing a sawmiller, a railway construction agent, a boarding house keeper, and a tavern owner (Belden & Co. 1881). However, with the completion of the railway, growth accelerated. By 1861, Collingwood had expanded to include 175 frame houses and 24 log shanties (Lane-Moore 1989:14).

Collingwood suffered several major fires, with the most devastating occurring on Sunday, September 25, 1881, which destroyed a significant portion of Hurontario Street, the town's main commercial

thoroughfare. In June 1882, the town's ratepayers approved a bylaw authorizing the issuance of $25,000 in debentures to support the construction of a dry dock and shipbuilding yard. Collingwood was incorporated as town in 1858 (Hunter 1948) and became a major transportation hub and shipbuilding centre. Port facilities were developed in Collingwood, and the town became docking point for steamers to Sault Ste. Marie, Owen Sound, and Chicago (Collingwood 1887:5).

1.2.3 Historic Mapping and Imagery Review

Overview

Historic atlas maps typically provide limited information on land tenure and historic features, as they were primarily produced to identify notable structures, such as churches and schoolhouses, as well as the residences and landholdings of subscribers. As a result, landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps, and therefore, not all structures were necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984). Furthermore, historic mapping reviews face accuracy challenges due to georeferencing errors caused by changing fixed locations, scale issues, and the idealized nature of historic cartography, leading to inconsistencies in translating historic maps into real space.

Analysis

Available historic mapping and orthoimagery were examined to determine the extent and nature of development and land uses within the study area. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- The *Map of Simcoe County* (1871);
- The *Map of Nottawasaga Township* (1881);
- Topographic map (1941); and
- An aerial image (1954)

The *Map of Simcoe County* indicates C. Gamon as the occupant of the lot (Figure 2). The *Map of Nottawasga Township* (1881) shows the study area located southeast of the urban centre of Collingwood. At that time, no occupants or structures are indicated on the lot (Figure 3). It is worth noting that this map is relatively schematic, and the study area boundaries are approximate. The 1941 topographic map depicts the study area as cleared lands just east of the cemetery (Figure 4). This is further confirmed by the 1954 aerial photograph (Figure 5). The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as vacant natural lands.

1.2.4 Land Use History of the Study Area

The property is located within the southwest of Lot 41, Concession 7, specifically Part 1 of Plan 5 IR-43343. Full background research was already completed as part of the previous Stage 1 assessment (P074-0084-2021; TMHC 2021). The following is a summary from that report.

The earliest record of Lot 41, Concession 7 designates it as a clergy reserve on the 1851 Patent Plan. The property likely remained under clergy ownership until the 1850s when many clergy reserves were transferred to the Crown Lands Department for sale, as part of a broader effort to encourage settlement (Wilson 1969:19).

In 1852, Joel Underwood (listed in the abstract to deeds as Jack Underwood), a blacksmith from Barrie, petitioned the Crown Lands Department for the western half of Lot 41, Concession 7. However, following foreclosure, Mary Sprott sold the western half to John Langtry for £130. It was during this time that the cemetery was established. That same year, additional parcels were subdivided from the western half: 10 acres were sold to George Shannon, 32 acres were sold to William Miller. In 1865, Miller sold his parcel back to Langtry.

In 1866, Langtry, now listed as a resident of Toronto, sold 2.7 acres of the western half to the Catholic Episcopal Corporation. This was the second transaction between All Saints Church and the Roman Catholic congregation, as the original Trinity Episcopal Church (constructed by All Saints) was sold to the Catholic congregation in 1858 (The Enterprise Messenger 1887:49-51). In 1868, Rev. John Langtry sold 54 acres of the western lot to Charles Gamon, who likely held the property on behalf of All Saints Church. Gamon was one of the original contributors to the church's construction in 1858 and was listed as a recipient of cemetery lands from Joel Underwood (All Saints Anglican Church Collingwood 2015).

In 1882, Gamon sold 65 acres of the western half. In 1886, Henry Kendall sold 45 acres to All Saints Church, which was noted as a donation to expand the cemetery (The Enterprise Messenger 1887:51). At the same time, Gamon sold an additional 0.7-acre parcel to All Saints Church. In 1907, the executors of John Langtry sold another portion of the western half to representatives of All Saints Church, likely containing the cemetery lands. All Saints Anglican Church and Cemetery The All Saints Anglican Church congregation began meeting in the 1850s, initially gathering on the upper floor of a tavern before constructing a frame church in 1856 on Cedar Street, known as Trinity Episcopal Church (All Saints Anglican Church Collingwood 2015).

1.2.4.1 All Saints Anglican Church and Cemetery

In 1858, a new stone church was built on Elgin Street and renamed All Saints by John Langtry (All Saints Anglican Church Collingwood 2015). That same year, the former Trinity Episcopal Church was sold to the Roman Catholic Church (The Enterprise Messenger 1887:1).

St. Mary's Cemetery, located southwest of the subject property on Raglan Street, was established in 1859 as a Catholic burial ground (St. Mary's Parish 2020). Based on land records, All Saints Anglican Cemetery was likely established soon after, around 1861-62.

According to the cemetery plan, the proposed severance is at least 6 meters from the nearest burial plot and 18.3 meters from the closest grave marker. The cemetery is separated from the proposed severance by a glacial shoreline, creating a significant grade difference—the cemetery sits about 1 meter higher than the adjacent land and slopes gently toward the proposed severance line. The markers along the southeast edge follow the brow of this slope. The grade separation and grave distances were confirmed and photo-documented during the previous Stage 1 property inspection (P074-0084-2021; TMHC 2021).

1.3 Archaeological Context

The purpose of this section is to provide background research with regards to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within, and in the vicinity of, the study area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted between June 11 and July 4, 2025 under PIF P1033-0120-2025.

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is roughly rectangular and consists of a fenced, treed lot. It is bordered by Ron Emo Road to the north, commercial lands to the east, agricultural lands to the south, and All Saints Anglican Cemetery to the west. A sloped landform interpreted as the former Lake Nipissing shoreline separates the manicured cemetery grounds from the wooded study area. This elevation change is clearly visible on contour maps, which illustrate the grade difference between the higher cemetery lands (associated with a glacial beach) and the lower-lying lands to the east (interpreted as a former lakebed).

An old trail runs through the wooded area in a general northwest–southeast direction. Several man-made clearings were observed, appearing to have been used for tent encampments or informal gatherings. These areas were limited in size, contained scattered surface debris and garbage, and did not impact survey intervals or conditions beyond superficial disturbance.

A narrow strip along the western edge of the property contains scattered soil piles, likely associated with cemetery maintenance or landscaping activities. In the northern portion of the study area, an area of gravel was observed, possibly related to past roadwork or material storage linked to Ron Emo Road.

The vegetation observed consisted of typical early successional and scrubland species, including cedar, willow thickets, hawthorn, wild grapevine, immature poplar, lilac, buttercup, wild strawberry, and scattered patches of poison ivy. This assemblage is characteristic of a formerly cleared agricultural area that has since been left to naturalize. Due to the density and almost near-impassibility of the willow thickets, it was necessary to cut access paths to handle equipment and carry out test pitting. Small surface concentrations of cobbles were also noted, primarily in the southwest and central portions of the property.

The surface elevation of the study area ranged from 196 m in the southwest to 192 m in the northeast.

1.3.2 Natural Context

The subsequent sections analyze the natural context of the study area, which is imperative for understanding the archaeological potential for Indigenous and/or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. For a comprehensive overview of the regions historical geology see Cowan and Sharpe 2007.

1.3.2.1 Paleozoic Geology

Formations, the units of stratified rocks, are bodies of rock that consist of a certain lithology (rock type) or a combination of lithologies. Formations can be divided into members or combined into groups. In terms of paleozoic geology, at a local scale, the study area is underlain by Upper Ordovician shales and limestones, including formations such as the Collingwood, Georgian Bay, Blue Mountain, and Queenston Formations.

Mapping of surficial geology indicates the study area consists of paleozoic bedrock in the north, and stone-poor, sandy silt to silty sand till in the south.

The study area does not lie within a known karst landform, which are defined as regions of carbonate bedrock that are most vulnerable or susceptible to karstification. Karsts are characterized by sink holes, caves, underground channels, and pitting of the surface rock. Rocks with the highest solubility in water include limestone, dolostone, gypsum, and rock salt. The largest and most complex karst landforms are found in limestone and dolostones, as they have sufficient structural strength to maintain openings, such as caves. The Bruce Peninsula has the largest and most diverse assemblage of karst landforms in Ontario and is considered one of the major dolostone karsts of the world (BGGC 2006).

1.3.2.2 Prehistoric Shorelines

Changes in water levels must be considered when discussing potential site locations within the Bruce Peninsula. Following the last glacial retreat around 12,000 years ago, Proglacial Lake Algonquin would

have submerged much of the peninsula. Viable dry land would only have emerged with the drainage of the lake around 10,000 to 9,000 years ago, leading to the subsequent formations of Lake Stanley to the west and Lake Hough to the east. Subsequently, the shoreline regions of the Bruce Peninsula would have been inundated during the initiation of the Nipissing Transgression around 7,500 to 5,000 years ago leading to the destruction of many earlier sites. The receding water levels would eventually lead to the formation of Lake Huron and its modern shoreline. The specifics of the timing can vary somewhat based on geological and archaeological evidence.

The sequence and change of lake levels in the Great Lakes basins is continually being interpreted and reinterpreted. One area of research has been on the relationship between Palaeo occupations and ancient water levels in the Lake Huron basin. Specialized environments likely occurred on abandoned lake plains and strandlines, particularly as the forests began to close and create significant regional change. These cool, low and wet habitats were likely attractive to Palaeo populations as they had more open areas, specific types of vegetation and diverse habitats for grazing animals, such as caribou (Jackson et al 2000:416, 433).

In the Archaic period of Ontario's archaeological history, the Lake Nipissing high water stage of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay experienced a notable rise, reaching a level that transformed the upper peninsula, somewhere around Lion's Head, into a distinct and isolated island. This significant shift in water levels had profound implications for the landscape and the human communities inhabiting the region at that time.

As the waters gradually receded distinctive features that are observable in the present-day peninsula were left behind. The receding waters played a crucial role in the formation of the sand and/or cobble strandlines that characterize the landscape today. These strandlines, composed of sedimentary materials such as sand and cobblestones, mark the former shorelines of the ancient Lake Nipissing high water stage.

The following is a comprehensive summary from Cowan and Sharpe 2007:17–18.

> Fragments of raised, abandoned shoreline features representing former levels of the Great Lakes are common in the area but they are usually only well developed over very short distances due to the nature of the terrain. These features result from the effects of glacio-isostatic rebound during and following deglaciation and the opening and closing of various outlets related to either the presence or absence of ice and/or isostatic effects on those outlets while the Great Lakes evolved from being covered by glaciers to their present state. Within the Huron and Georgian Bay basins, late glacial and postglacial shorelines are measured against two prominent shorelines known as the Main Algonquin and the Nipissing Great Lakes shorelines. Main Algonquin had an elevation of 184 m asl (605 feet) at Port Huron, as did the postglacial Nipissing Great Lakes (herein referred to as the Nipissing Phase). However, due to the age difference between these two lake phases

> and the changes in rates of isostatic rebound over time, the difference in elevation in the Bruce Peninsula is about 50 m. In some areas in the Huron Basin an Early Algonquin feature is also recognized. Sandwiched between the Main Algonquin and Nipissing Phase shorelines in the Georgian Bay area are three strandlines known as the "upper group" and four or more strandlines known as the "lower group". The former were named by Deane (1950) and comprise the Ardtrea, Upper Orillia and Lower Orillia, in descending order. Deane stated that these are well defined in only a few localities. The lower group shorelines were named by Stanley (1936, 1937) and comprise the Wyebridge, Penetang, Cedar Point and Payette, in descending order. These post-Algonquin levels existed for a very short time and, as a consequence, are only well developed in optimal locations over short distances.

During the Late Glacial period, Glacial Lake Algonquin covered much of the Great Lakes Basin as the Laurentide Ice Sheet retreated. In Simcoe County, particularly along the western margins near Georgian Bay and the Oro Moraine, the lake's surface elevation generally ranged between 320 and 340 metres above sea level (asl), though local variations occurred due to differential isostatic rebound. This proglacial lake left behind prominent geomorphic features such as beach ridges, strandlines, and wave-cut terraces, some of which remain visible in the upland areas of the county. As deglaciation continued, Glacial Lake Algonquin was eventually replaced by lower-elevation lakes, including Glacial Lake Nipissing. In Simcoe County, Nipissing shoreline features have been identified at elevations between 185 and 195 metres asl, with slightly higher occurrences in areas influenced by post-glacial uplift.

The difference in elevations for Glacial Lake Algonquin and Nipissing shorelines between Bruce, Grey, and Simcoe counties is primarily due to isostatic rebound and the regional slope of the land following the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet. As the ice sheet melted, the land began to slowly rebound (rise) from the immense weight of the glacial ice. However, this rebound occurred unevenly across the region—it was more pronounced and rapid in the northeastern and central parts of the Great Lakes basin, including areas such as Grey and Simcoe counties, which were more heavily glaciated.

This differential rebound causes ancient shorelines, such as that of Glacial Lake Algonquin, to tilt downward toward the southwest. As a result, the same former shoreline appears at a higher elevation in Grey and Simcoe counties than in Bruce County. This pattern forms what is often referred to as a "hinge line" across southern Ontario. Shoreline features slope progressively downward to the west and southwest, reflecting the combined effects of glacial loading and post-glacial uplift.

Table 3: Elevation Comparison Summary

Shoreline	Bruce County	Grey County	Simcoe County
Lake Algonquin	~195–221 m asl	~320–340 m asl	~290–330 m asl
Lake Nipissing	~177–182 m asl	~185–195 m asl	~180–190 m asl

The surface elevation of the study area ranged from 196 m in the southwest to 192 m in the northeast. A ridge separating the cemetery lands from the area to be severed was observed in the field and was interpreted during the Stage 1 as a sloped Nipissing-phase shoreline. However, Ontario Geological Survey regional mapping places the Nipissing shorebluff adjacent to the southern end of the study area, with a mapped shorecliff approximately 234 m to the south.

While OGS Quaternary mapping locates the primary Nipissing shoreline bluff just south of the property, the presence of a prominent ridge within the study area, falling between 192 and 196 m asl, lies well within the expected elevation range for Nipissing-phase features in the Collingwood area. Given the resolution limits of regional geological mapping and known local variability in shoreline expression, it is reasonable to interpret the observed ridge as a localized expression of the Nipissing shoreline system. The discrepancy likely reflects subtle topographic variation not captured in existing map datasets.

1.3.2.3 Physiography

The landscape's physiographic characteristics would likely have shaped transportation routes, gathering spots, available food sources, localized climates, vegetation distribution, soil development, and the availability of lithic resources.

The study area is located in the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region, which consists of the low-lying areas bordering both Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. This region is broadly divided into two major basins, separated by the Simcoe Uplands: the Nottawasaga Basin to the west and the Lake Simcoe Basin to the east. Both basins were once inundated by glacial Lake Algonquin during the Late Pleistocene, shaping the area's topography and contributing to the development of its rich sedimentary deposits. These glacial and post-glacial processes have influenced the region’s drainage patterns, soil composition, and overall landscape, factors that have played a role in both past human occupation and modern land use (Chapman and Putnam 1984:299).

1.3.2.4 Forest Region

The study area lies within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest region, which is also known as the Mixedwood Plains ecozone. This region is a broad transition zone between the coniferous Boreal Forest to the north and the deciduous Carolinian Forest to the south. This forest is dominated by hardwood forests, such as maple, oak, yellow birch and white and red pine. Typical species that can be found on upland surfaces include sugar maple, American beech, American basswood, yellow birch, eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, red maple, red oak, and white ash. Dryer stretches of land commonly exhibit white spruce, which replaced the red pine and white pine. In the northern section of this region, on thin soils, and on high ground, species more representative of a Boreal Forest persist. These include white spruce and black spruce interspersed with balsam fir, scrubby stands of

jack pine, trembling aspen, red oak, and paper birch. Much of the forest is uneven aged, meaning that immature and mature trees can be found within the same group of trees. This region is home to a wide variety of wildlife, including black bear, wolves, white-tailed deer, moose, small mammals such as beaver and otter and various migratory birds (MNRF 2025a). Only part of the original forest cover remains standing today, however, as early Euro-Canadian agriculturalists conducted large-scale clearing operations to prepare the land for cultivation.

1.3.2.5 Ecodistrict

The study area falls within the Barrie ecodistrict 6E-6, which spans from Collingwood in the west to Bolsover in the east, covering approximately 560,878 hectares, including Christian and Giants Tomb Islands. This ecodistrict features a gently rolling landscape composed of deep glaciolacustrine and morainal deposits overlying bedrock. While both deposits are calcareous, glaciolacustrine material tends to be more so. The region has been shaped by glacial Lake Algonquin and the Nipissing Great Lakes nearly 12,000 years ago, leaving behind remnant lake beds with deep, fine-textured glaciolacustrine sediments. Evidence of past shorelines, including cobble terraces and shore cliffs, surrounds morainal deposits, indicating that these areas were once islands within the glacial lakes. Along Georgian Bay and, to a lesser extent, Lake Simcoe, lacustrine and aeolian deposits are present. Additionally, alluvial material has accumulated along major river systems such as the Mad and Nottawasaga Rivers. Small areas of exposed bedrock with a thin, discontinuous mineral layer can be found west of Lake Couchiching and east of Lake Simcoe (MNRF 2018:331–332).

1.3.2.6 Soils

Soil is a complex mixture of minerals, organic matter, water, air, and living organisms found on the Earth's surface. It forms through a process called weathering, which involves the breakdown of rocks and minerals over time due to physical, chemical, and biological processes. The chemical and physical composition of the mineral parent material (the rocks and minerals from which soil forms) influences profile development. Different types of parent materials can result in soils with distinct properties and characteristics, and the movement of soil water within the profile affects the amount of leaching to which the soil is subjected. Typically, settlements would favour well-drained soils over less favourable types like clay or muck. However, while soil quality is an important factor, it alone cannot reliably predict settlement locations

The Ontario Soil Survey of the region indicates the study area was mapped as Sargent gravelly sandy loam in the southwest, and Kemble clay loam, shallow phase, in the northeast. Sargent soils developed on pale brown, calcareous outwash gravel and have good drainage, whereas, Kemble soils developed on light brown calcareous clay loam till and is characterized by imperfect drainage (Hoffman et al. 1962).

1.3.2.7 Hydrology

The study area is within the South Georgian Bay Shoreline watershed (MNRF 2025b). The nearest potable water source is the Pretty River, which is approximately 380 m to the west. A coarse mineral hardwood swamp is located approximately 312 m to the southwest.

1.3.3 Archaeological Management Plan

Per Section 1.1, Standard 1 of the 2011 *S&G*s, when available, an archaeological management plan (AMP) or other archaeological potential mapping must be reviewed. The County of Simcoe's *Archaeological Management Plan* indicates the study area has archaeological potential.

1.3.4 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MCM Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) was conducted to determine if any registered or known archaeological resources had been identified within a minimum 1 kilometre distance of the study area limits. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system is based on a block of latitude and longitude. A Borden block measures approximately 13 km east to west by 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is within Borden block BcHb.

The search resulted in the identification of two registered sites within a 1 kilometre radius.

Table 4: Summary of Registered Archaeological Sites Within 1 km

Borden No.	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	CHVI	Distance to Study Area
BcHb-53	Pretty River Estates	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Further CHVI	300 m-1 km
BcHb-54	Ainley	Woodland	Indigenous	Findspot	No further CHVI	300 m-1 km

1.3.5 Previous Archaeological Research

In order to ensure that all relevant past work was identified, an investigation was launched to identify reports involving assessments within 50 m of the study area. The investigation determined that there is one available report documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance.

The Stage 1 assessment of the property was conducted in July 2021 under PIF P074-0084-2021 (TMHC 2021). The assessment aimed to determine whether the lands to be severed had archaeological potential and to evaluate the likelihood of unmarked graves from All Saints Cemetery extending into the area. The inspection revealed that the monuments closest to the severance area included both

older and newer memorials. A detailed review of land records, cemetery conditions, existing records, gravestones, and maps was undertaken, with particular focus on the severance line. This research confirmed that the former shoreline of Lake Nipissing, characterized by a significant slope, served as a natural boundary for the cemetery over time. The sandy soils of the glacial beach were more conducive to burials than the heavy clay of the severance area, associated with the former lake bed.

On-site inspection of standing monuments and cemetery conditions determined that: 1) The closest gravestone is 18.3 meters from the severance line, and 2) The nearest burial plot is at least 6 meters away.

Since cemetery records confirmed plot locations, monuments remained in their original positions, and a natural grade separation exists between the active cemetery and the wooded area not used for burials, the potential for cemetery-related burials within the severance area was considered low. As a result, a cemetery boundary investigation was deemed unnecessary.

No land-use changes were planned for the retained portion of the property where the active cemetery is located. However, the severance area was determined to have archaeological potential, and a Stage 2 assessment was recommended—the focus of this report. The following recommendations were made:

> "1) As the proposed severance consists of wooded and scrubland and have been found to retain archaeological potential, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended. In keeping with provincial standards, the unploughable wooded and scrubland areas are recommended for test pit survey using a 5 m transect interval.
>
> 2) As there is a natural divide between the portion of the property to be severed and the active cemetery, and good records have been retained by the cemetery operators indicating that the closest plot is 6 m from the proposed severance line, with the closest monument being 18.3 m away, there is low probability for burials to be present within the proposed severance parcel. As such, a cemetery boundary investigation is not recommended.
>
> 3) The retained portion of the subject property is comprised of an active cemetery. There are no current land-use changes or related impacts planned for the cemetery. As such, no further assessment is recommended at this time. Should future land-use change or associated impacts be proposed for areas within the cemetery, the Board of All Saints Cemetery should consult with the BAO and the MHSTCI to establish requirements and methodologies for any further assessment that may be required."

GLA adhered to these recommendations during the current assessment of the lands to be severed.

2.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

2.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area occurred between June 11 and July 4, 2025, and consisted of a test pit survey in all areas of archaeological potential. Weather conditions were favourable (Table 5), which provided clear visibility of the soil and land features. GLA confirms that fieldwork was conducted under weather and lighting conditions that met the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the 2011 *S&Gs.*

Table 5: Summary of Fieldwork with Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather
June 11, 2025	Test pit survey	Sunny, bright, high of 27° C
June 12, 2025	Test pit survey	Sunny, bright, high of 20° C
June 13, 2025	Test pit survey	Partly cloudy, diffuse, high of 17° C
June 16, 2025	Test pit survey	Sunny, bright, high of 29° C
June 17, 2025	Test pit survey	Sunny, bright, high of 35° C
June 18, 2025	Test pit survey	Sunny, bright, high of 29° C
June 19, 2025	Test pit survey	Overcast, diffuse, high of 29° C
July 2, 2025	Test pit survey	Sunny, bright, high of 34° C
July 3, 2025	Test pit survey	Sunny, bright, high of 28° C
July 4, 2025	Test pit survey	Sunny, bright, high of 27° C

2.1.1 Visual Inspection

The study area was visually inspected in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. As per Section 1.2, Standard 6 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, during a property inspection identify and document structures and built features that will affect assessment strategies (e.g., heritage structures or landscape, cairns, monuments, or plaques, cemeteries, etc). There are two heritage plaques in the Collingwood area, but neither are directly relevant to the study area. Both plaques are located on the grounds of the former railway station, now a museum, on St. Paul Street, and are titled "The Northern Railway Company of Canada", and "The Associated Country Women of the World". There are no listed or designated heritage properties within the vicinity of the study area.

As noted in Section 1.3.1, while a few small areas exhibited surficial debris, such as man-made clearings with refuse, minor spoil piles in the west, and gravel cover in the north, these features were superficial and did not affect survey intervals or subsurface conditions. No natural features (e.g.,

exposed bedrock, sloped lands, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified. No additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping were identified.

2.1.2 Test Pit Survey

The study area was assessed by means of test pit survey, as ploughing was not a viable option due to scrub-land conditions (Image 1–Image 14). Following Section 2.1.2 of the *S&Gs*, each test pit was hand excavated with a minimum diameter of 30 cm and into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart since the areas to be tested were located less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential. Depths varied between 25 and 35 centimetres.

Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 mm width. Natural test pits were encountered throughout the study area and consisted of medium to dark brown silt loam, or silty clay loam, topsoil with angular cobbles, overlying a dull orange-brown clay loam subsoil. Along the western border of the property, a narrow strip exhibited dark brown sand topsoil over orange-brown fine sand subsoil. This sandy soil profile is consistent with the conditions previously documented for the cemetery area situated above the ridge, as noted in the Stage 1 report. The test pit survey did not result in the identification of any areas of archaeological materials. All test pits were backfilled.

In terms of field methods, approximately 100% of the study area was subjected to test pit survey at 5 m intervals. The results of the Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Figure 6 and Figure 7.

2.2 Record of Finds

The archaeological assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources.

2.3 Documentary and Material Recorded

An inventory of the documentation and materials related to this project is provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Documentary Record

Document/Material	Details	Location
Field Note(s)	10	Digital; 891 27th St E, Owen Sound
Photographs	36	Digital; 891 27th St E, Owen Sound
Field Map(s)	1	Digital; 891 27th St E, Owen Sound

2.4 Analysis and Conclusions

GLA completed a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of a 5.1 hectare area located at 401 Raglan Street, in the Town of Collingwood, Simcoe County. The archaeological assessment did not result in the identification of any archaeological resources. As a result, no additional archaeological assessments are required.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the Stage 2 assessment, no further work is recommended for the study area. Nothing of cultural heritage value or interest, archaeological sites or artifacts, was identified. The remainder of the property (retained lands, active cemetery), as shown on the assessment mapping, was previously assessed under PIF P074-0084-2021.

The MCM 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.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the 2011 *S&Gs* requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 MCM, 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 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.

- 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 at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

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6.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Test Pit Survey Conditions

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Image 2: Example Test Pit Along the West

Image 3: Test Pit Survey Showing Surficial Cobbles

Image 4: Example of Pebble and Cobble Content

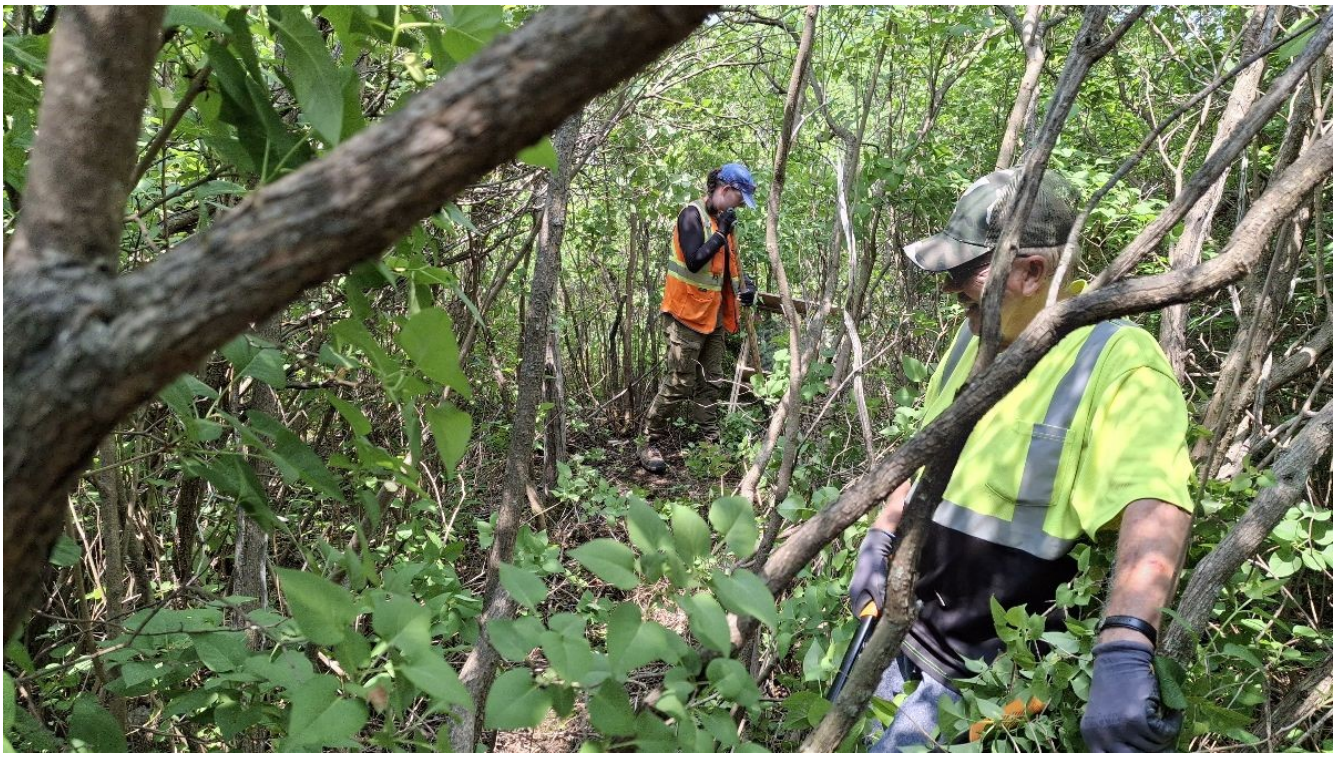

Image 5: Test Pit Survey in Willow Thicket

Image 6: Example Test Pit

Image 7: Test Pit Survey Conditions

Image 8: Example Test Pit

Image 9: Test Pit Survey

Image 10: Test Pit Survey

Image 11: Example of Man-Made Clearing with Surficial Debris

Image 12: Example Test Pit

Image 13: Test Pit Survey

Image 14: Test Pit Survey

7.0 FIGURES


KEY MAP-NTS
KEY MAP-NTS
Legend
Property Boundary
Previously Assessed Under PIF# P074-0084-2021
Study Area (Area To Be Severed)
Area To Be Retained (Active Cemetary)
-GREAT LAKES- ARCHAEOLOGY
Figure 1: Regional Map
Map Creator: Rick Johnson
DATUM: NAD83 / UTM zone 17N
Baselayers: ESRI Topographic Map / Google Satellite Imagery 2025
0 250 500 750 1000 m
1:30,000

Legend

Property Boundary

Previously Assessed Under PIF# P074-0084-2021

Study Area (Area To Be Severed)

Area To Be Retained (Active Cemetary)

-GREAT LAKES- ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 2:
1871 Hogg's Map

Map Creator: Rick Johnson
DATUM: NAD83 / UTM zone 17N
Source: Ontario Historical County Maps Project 2025

NOT TO SCALE

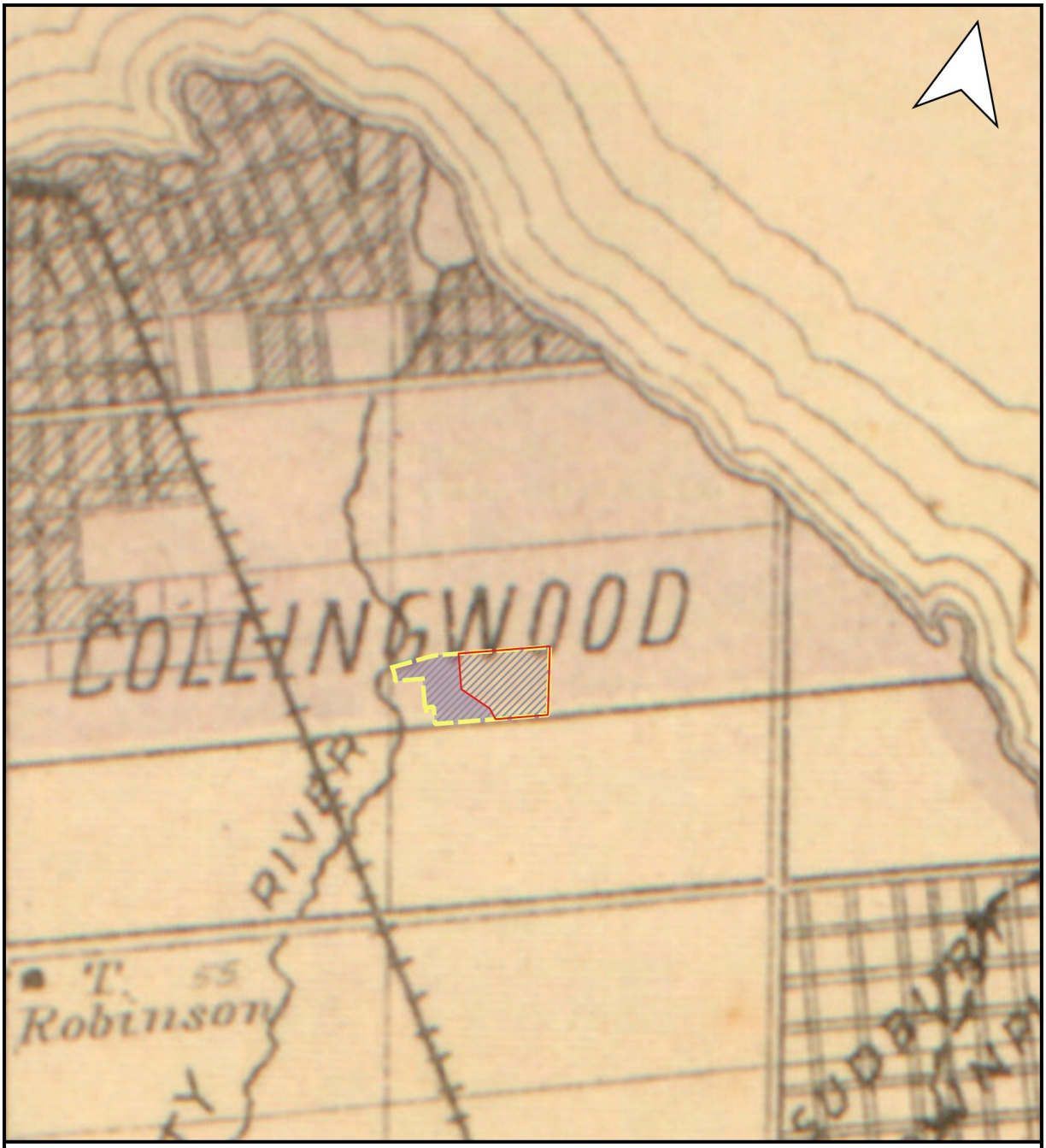

Figure 3:
1881 Map of Nottawasaga Township

Map Creator: Rick Johnson
DATUM: NAD83 / UTM zone 17N
Source: McGill University 2001

NOT TO SCALE

Legend

Property Boundary

Previously Assessed Under PIF# P074-0084-2021

Study Area (Area To Be Severed)

Area To Be Retained (Active Cemetary)

-GREAT LAKES- ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 4:
1941 Topographic Map

Map Creator: Rick Johnson
DATUM: NAD83 / UTM zone 17N
Source: OCUL 2025

NOT TO SCALE

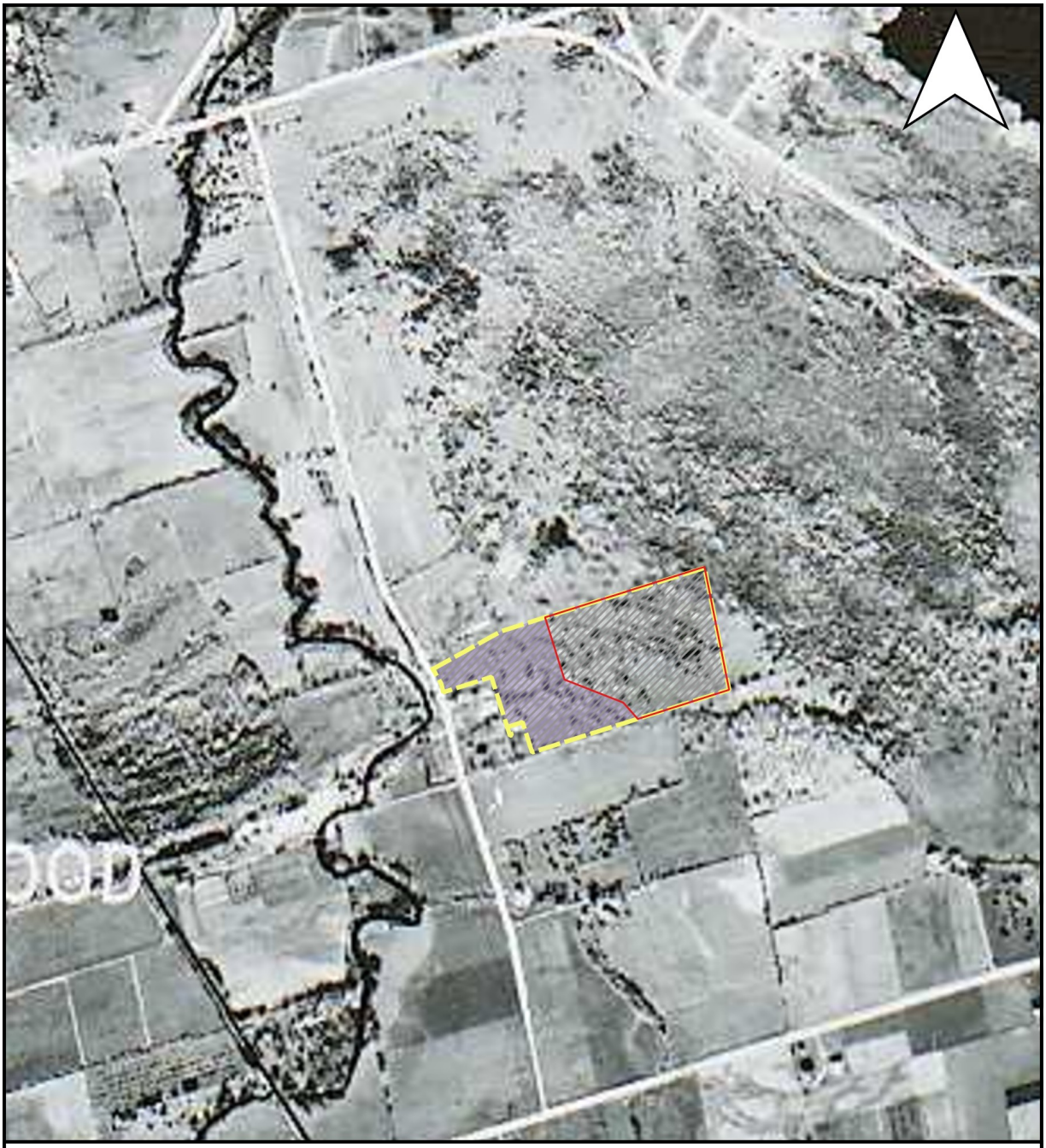

Figure 5:
1954 Aerial Imagery

Map Creator: Rick Johnson
DATUM: NAD83 / UTM zone 17N
Source: University of Toronto 2025

NOT TO SCALE

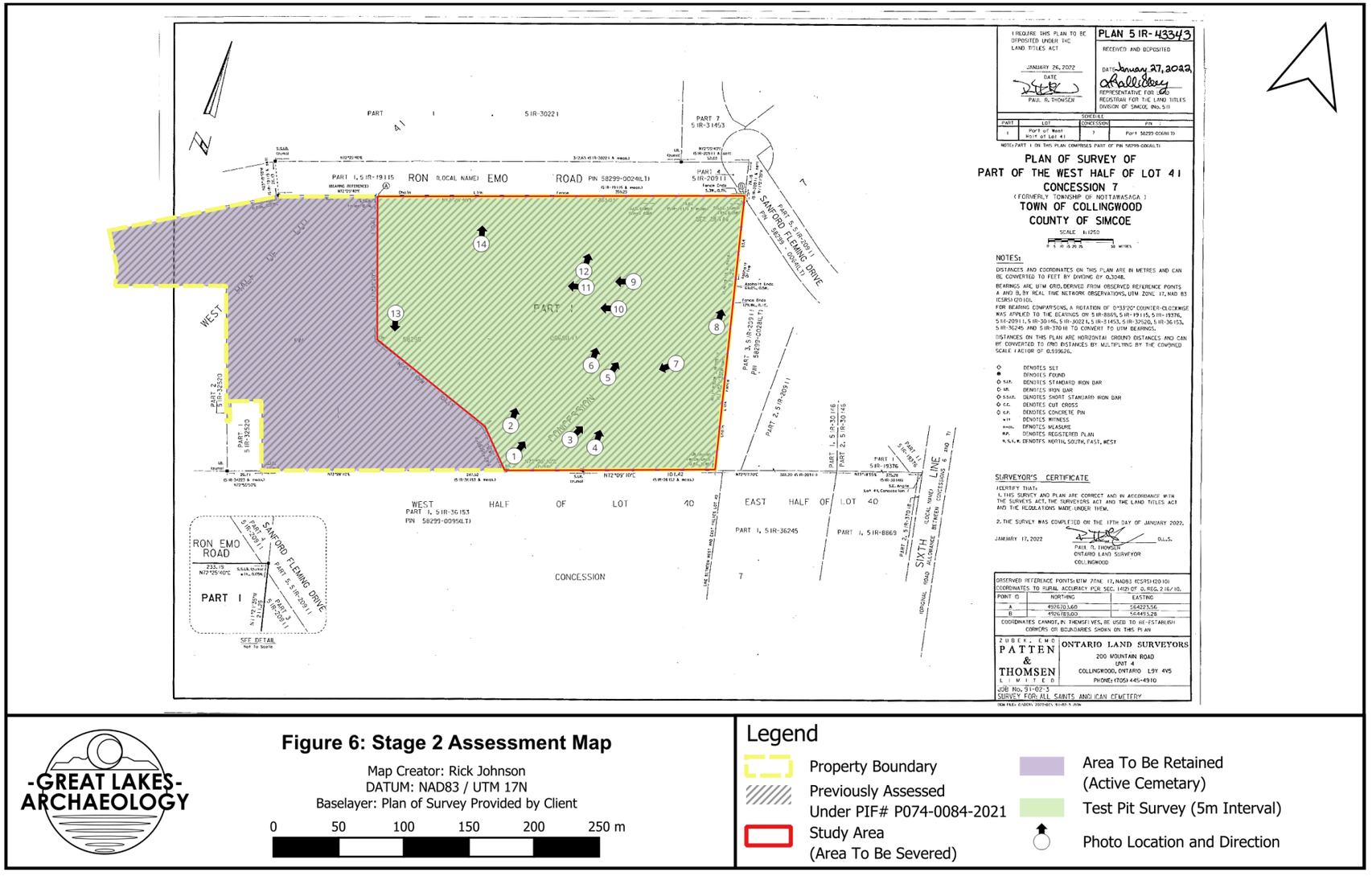

Figure 6: Stage 2 Assessment Map

Map Creator: Rick Johnson
DATUM: NAD83 / UTM 17N
Baselayer: Plan of Survey Provided by Client

0 50 100 150 200 250 m

Legend

- Property Boundary
- Previously Assessed Under PIF# P074-0084-2021
- Study Area (Area To Be Severed)
- Area To Be Retained (Active Cemetary)
- Test Pit Survey (5m Interval)
- Photo Location and Direction

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Figure 7: Stage 2 Assessment Map

Map Creator: Rick Johnson
DATUM: NAD83 / UTM 17N
Baselayer: Google Satellite Imagery 2025

0 50 100 150 200 250 m

Legend

- Property Boundary
- Previously Assessed Under PIF# P074-0084-2021
- Study Area (Area To Be Severed)
- Area To Be Retained (Active Cemetary)
- Test Pit Survey (5m Interval)
- Photo Location and Direction