

**Stage 1 Archaeological Background Assessment  
and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 57  
Batteaux Road in Part of Lot 36, Concession 8,  
Formerly Nottawasaga Township, Village of  
Nottawa, Township of Clearview, Simcoe County,  
Ontario**

Submitted to

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and

**Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism**

Prepared by

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**Report Type: Original**  
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PIF P229-0156-2024

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## Executive Summary

Bluestone Research 2004 Ltd. was retained by Celeste Phillips Planning Inc. to complete a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment at 57 Batteaux Road in Part of Lot 36, Concession 8, Formerly Nottawasaga Township, Village of Nottawa, Township of Clearview, Simcoe County, Ontario in advance of development. The study area measures approximately 3.4 hectares in size.

In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment at 57 Batteaux Road determined that the study area exhibits potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on 23 September and 30-31 October 2024 under archaeological consulting license P229-0156-2024 (P229) issued to Allan Morton, of Bluestone by the MCM. Of the approximate total area of 3.4 hectares, approximately 0.13 hectares (3.8%) was disturbed by driveway, parking area, a single family residence and two outbuildings. The assessment consisted of a test pit survey at 5 metre intervals for approximately 0.37 hectares (10.9%) and a pedestrian survey of approximately 2.84 hectares (83.2%). No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

The MCM is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

## **Project Personnel**

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Proponent Contact: Celeste Phillips, Celeste Phillips Planning Inc.

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism: Robert von Bitter, Archaeological Sites Database Coordinator

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**1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

**1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

Bluestone Research was retained by Celeste Phillips Planning Inc. to complete a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study and Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment at 57 Batteaux Road in Part of Lot 36, Concession 8, Formerly Nottawasaga Township, Village of Nottawa, Township of Clearview Simcoe County, Ontario in advance of development. The study area measures approximately 3.4 hectares in size.

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Celeste Phillips at Celeste Phillips Planning Inc.

**1.1.1 Objectives**

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

- To provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions;
- To evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Bluestone archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps;
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area.

The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific

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direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- To determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

## **1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

The study area consists of approximately 3.4 hectares, approximately 0.13 hectares (3.8%) was disturbed by driveway, parking area, a single family residence and two outbuildings.

### **Pre and early Post-contact Aboriginal Resources**

Our knowledge of past First Peoples settlement and land use in Simcoe County is incomplete. Nonetheless, using province-wide (MCCR 1997) and region-specific archaeological data, a generalized cultural chronology for native settlement in the area can be proposed. The following paragraphs provide a basic textual summary of the known general cultural trends and a tabular summary appears in Table 1.

#### *The Paleoindian Period*

The first human populations to inhabit Ontario came to the region between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different then they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In the area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleoindian diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds, and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleoindian sites are small and ephemeral. They are usually identified by the presence of fluted projectile points and other finely made stone tools.

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**Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement in Ontario**

Period			Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleoindian	Early		9000 – 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
	Late		8400 – 8000 B.C.	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Archaic	Early		8000 – 6000 B.C.	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
	Middle		6000 – 2500 B.C.	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
	Late		2000 – 1800 B.C.	narrow points	Lamoka
			1800 – 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
			1500 – 1100 B.C.	small points	Crawford Knoll
	Terminal		1100 – 850 B.C.	first true cemeteries	Hind
Woodland	Early		800 – 400 B.C.	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
	Middle		400 B.C. – A.D. 600	thick coiled pottery, notched rims; cord marked	Couture
	Late	Western Basin	A.D. 600 – 900	Wayne ware, vertical cord marked ceramics	Riviere au Vase-Algonquin
			A.D. 900 – 1200	first corn; ceramics with multiple band impressions	Young- Algonquin
			A.D. 1200 – 1400	longhouses; bag shaped pots, ribbed paddle	Springwells-Algonquin
			A.D. 1400-1600	villages with earthworks; Parker Festoon pots	Wolf- Algonquin
Contact		Aboriginal	A.D. 1600 – 1700	early historic native settlements	Neutral Huron, Odawa, Wenro
		Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1700-1760	fur trade, missionization, early military establishments	French
			A.D. 1760-1900	Military establishments, pioneer settlement	British colonials, UELs

*Archaic*

The archaeological record of early native life in Southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 10,000 years ago at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Archaic populations are better known than their Paleoindian predecessors, with numerous sites found throughout the area. The characteristic projectile points of early Archaic populations appear similar in some respects to early varieties and are likely a continuation of early trends. Archaic populations continued to

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

### *Woodland Period*

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland Period (circa 950 B.C to historic times). The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more permanent in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland Period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities, and residential areas similar to those that define the incipient agricultural or Neolithic period in Europe. The earliest pottery was crudely made by the coiling method and house structures were simple enclosures.

### *Iroquoian Period*

In southern and eastern Ontario, the Late Woodland period is referred to by archaeologists as the Ontario Iroquois Tradition (Reid 1975; Wright 1966). There are three parts to this period and are commonly referred to as: Early, Middle and Late Iroquoian. Archaeological evidence suggests that subsistence and settlement patterns remained static from the earlier transitional woodland to the Early Woodland period. There were small communities with longhouses used by families. Temporary bases associated with these villages tended to be procurement areas for wild flora and fauna. Horticulture was practiced and apparently was not a mainstay, but a complement to wild foods.

A system of agriculture developed by the Middle Iroquoian period. By this time, the “three sisters”, squash, beans and corn became the main source of food. Village size increased

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throughout southern and eastern Ontario along with the size of structures – allowing for several families. Nearby procurement areas continued to be part of society for hunting, fishing, and gathering.

The Late Iroquoian period saw another increase in village size. Eastern and Southern Ontario archaeological sites from this period include material culture connected with Huron and St. Lawrence Iroquoians. The implication is that the St. Lawrence Iroquoians may have moved to the Trent and Kawartha area for security purposes after leaving their traditional territory on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River.

Archaeologists have long considered the Late Woodland occupation of the area near the north shore of Lake Ontario as being Iroquoian peoples. It should be noted that Anishnaabeg as well as the Huron-Wendat peoples have a traditional history that indicates Huron-Wendat and Anishnaabeg cohabited the region (Kapyrka 2018).

Villages of smaller size came together to form larger fortified centres, suggesting an increase in political amalgamations. Confederacies tended to form post 1500 as communities neighbouring one another tended to reduce hostilities.

According to researchers Birch, Williamson and Dermarker, the area at the north shore of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Simcoe County was occupied by Iroquoian-speaking peoples (Birch and Williamson 2013; Birch 2015; Dermarker et al. 2016). This long-held assertion has more recently been questioned as concepts of regional identity and links between archaeology and ethnicity have been raised (Fox 2015:23; Gaudreau and Lesage 2016:9-12; Ramsden 2016:124). Understandings of cultural history before the 16th Century - based on First Nations sources have recently been modified. It is now understood that the region that is now Simcoe County was co-habited by Anishnaabeg populations (Kapyrka 2018). These people had not been represented in earlier archaeological results, probably because of the more ephemeral nature of their communities compared to the agricultural communities that were more densely populated.

There apparently was a reduction in permanent settlement in the region through the early 1600's but it is important to understand that this does not affect the fact that Anishnaabeg peoples lived there. According to Trigger, warfare dispersed the Huron-Wendat, Tionontate (Petun) and Attiwandaron (Neutral) Nations in 1649 (Trigger 1978:354-356).

Charles Garrad (2014) adds that before European settlers arrived in the area of Clearview Township, it was part of the territory of the Petun, a confederation of Iroquoians related to the Huron and Neutral peoples. The Petun suffered greatly from the impacts of early 17th century disease epidemics and raids by the Iroquois Confederacy (i.e., as part of the Beaver Wars), and left the territory. According to Garrad (2014), there are abundant archaeological remains in Clearview township from the Petun period.

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European exploration earlier that century resulted in treaties and land purchases being negotiated and established between the indigenous peoples and the British Crown. Their intent was to make the land available to immigrants from Europe.

The study area is situated within the lands of Treaty 18, the Nottawasaga Purchase signed on Oct 17, 1818 by the crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples. Also known as the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty, Treaty 18 was the first of three treaties signed between October and November 1818. A fourth, Treaty 27, was signed in the Spring of 1819. It included a payment of goods at the "Montreal Price," as Montreal was the economic hub of Upper and Lower Canada ("Map of Ontario treaties and reserves" 2018). Current communities in the area include Wasaga, Bradford, and Collingwood.

### 1.2.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources

Nottawa is a village in the Township of Clearview, a rural/agricultural community that was established on January 1, 1994, when the Town of Stayner, the Village of Creemore, and the Townships of Sunnidale and Nottawasaga were amalgamated. Nottawa was formerly part of the Nottawasaga Township that was incorporated on January 1, 1851. Nottawasaga Township was surveyed by Thomas Kelly in 1832, up to Lot 22 in the first 11 concessions and then by Charles Rankin in 1833, from Lot 22 to the shore of Nottawasaga Bay (Rankin 1833, Hunter 1948).

The first European settlers to come to Nottawasaga Township were primarily Scottish, who settled in Duntroon, with the Irish settling along the fourth concession; and German settlers settling near Batteau (Middleton and Landon 1927). The 1881 map of the Township of Nottawasaga shows a sparsely populated, rural landscape with planned residential areas to be developed

The 1880 map from the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Simcoe County depicted Nottawa as a rural landscape with large mills. The first tree was felled in the Nottawa area in 1851. D. E. Buist (a farmer, loan agent and Commissioner) was clearing the forest where the Pretty River traversed Hurontario Street. By 1852, few people had settled in the area including Andrew Melville (a miller, merchant, postmaster, and Justice of the Peace), William Furlong (a school teacher who settled later in 1865), and the Rowlands. Saw and grist mills were built by Buist and Melville in 1853 and a store. James Cooper owned another store in the area, after selling his mill at Batteaux (Hunter 1909b:252; Cumming 1970:16). Isaiah Winters built a hotel there in 1853. By 1881, Nottawa contained mills, machine shops, two churches, half a dozen stores, a school, a telegraph office, three taverns and a number of mechanics' shops (Cumming 1970:16).

Land registry information shows that in 1836 the Crown granted George Kimmerly Lot 36, Concession 8, a total of 200 acres. The lot changed hands in 1854 to Elizabeth Townley (a widow who was formerly Thompson) of Kingston, a total of 200 acres. Some details of the sales are illegible and the names of the landowner of the study area cannot be

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discerned.

### **1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The study area consists of approximately 3.4 hectares in size of residential land located in a rural community. The study area consists of approximately 3.4 hectares, approximately 0.13 hectares (3.8%) was disturbed by driveway, parking area, a single family residence and two outbuildings. The study area is bordered by Batteaux Road on the north side, and residential properties on the east, west, and south.

#### **1.3.1 The Natural Environment**

The subject property is located in the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region of southern Ontario which is a relatively flat, low lying sand plain (Chapman and Putnam 1984:307-308). Glacial Lake Algonquin once covered the area. As the water levels of Lake Algonquin receded, the wave action formed terraces or ridges. A narrow terrace marking the highest stage of Lake Algonquin characterizes the west shores of the lakes. A clay plain broken by outcrops of limestone, glacial hills and patches of sand and gravel occupies the southern part of the geographic Township of Springwater. The sand and gravel deposits are mainly associated with shorelines of glacial Lake Algonquin. Broader plains extend to the east and south of Lake Simcoe and Lake Couchiching.

The soils within the study area have been identified as soils of the Wyevale series. The Wyevale soils are stony and have developed from non-calcareous outwash gravel. The topography is gently undulating but may be broken in a few places by a short, abrupt slope. These slopes may mark the boundaries of different terrace levels. The soils are well drained. Wyevale gravelly sandy loam is the only type included in the series. It has developed a profile characteristic of the Podzols. The profile has a thin, lain, black A horizon composed of raw humus and roots. This is under- by a very dark greyish brown A1 horizon about 1 inch thick. The It A1 horizon, although thin, is nearly always present and is strongly acidic in reaction. rests on a thin, light grey A2 horizon which is the most acid layer in the profile. The B horizon, below the AZ, is yellowish brown and becomes lighter in colour with depth. The gravel occurs at a depth of about 20 inches. The Wyevale soil is not used for cultivated crops. Instead, large areas are covered with trees and brush. This soil is stony, strongly acidic, droughty and of low natural fertility. crops that require cultivation (Hoffman, D.W., R.E. Wicklund and N.R. Richards 1962: 51).

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. The closest potable water source according to an 1880 Map of the Township of Nottawasaga is the Pretty River that flows in a northerly direction into Georgian Bay. According to the 1880 Map of the Township of Nottawasaga, the Pretty River originally

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crossed the northwest corner of Lot 36 Concession 8. Today, a portion of the Pretty River flows through Collingwood and terminates at highway 32 after a dike was built in the 1970's for flood control). The Batteaux River flows west of the study area (not within the study area).

### 1.3.2 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the archaeological sites database is maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometres 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 under review is within Borden Block BcHb.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there is 1 archaeological site registered within a two-kilometre radius of the study area (Sites Data Search, 19 September 2024; Government Ontario n.d.). Table 2 summarizes the registered archaeological sites within two-kilometres of the study area. The listed sites do not fall within the study area.

**Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within Two Kilometres of the Study Area**

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BcHb-55	-	Post-Contact	-	-	Further CHVI

### 1.3.3 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

There have been no documented archaeological investigations within 50 metres of the subject property. It should be noted that the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments carried out within 50 metres of a property, so a complete inventory of assessments on lands adjacent to the subject property cannot be provided.

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**1.3.4 Archaeological Potential**

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Bluestone applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by MCM (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. These variables include river proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites location and types to varying degrees. The MCM categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

The closest potable water source according to an 1880 Map of the Township of Nottawasaga is the Pretty River that flows in a northerly direction into Georgian Bay. According to the 1880 Map of the Township of Nottawasaga, the Pretty River originally crossed the northwest corner of Lot 36 Concession 8. Today, a portion of the Pretty River flows through Collingwood and terminates at highway 32 after a dike was built in the 1970's for flood control).

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there is one archaeological site registered within a two-kilometer radius of the study area; and they are not located within the study area.

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For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Simcoe County, Ont.* demonstrates that the study area and its environs were densely occupied by Euro-Canadian settlers by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today.

When the above-listed criteria are applied to the study area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be high. Thus, in accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the MCM' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area indicates that it exhibits archaeological potential, and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended.

### 2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment of the property located at 57 Batteaux Road in Part of Lot 36, Concession 8, Formerly Nottawasaga Township, Village of Nottawa, Township of Clearview, Simcoe County, Ontario in advance of development was conducted on 23 September and 30-31 October 2024 under archaeological consulting license P229-0156-2024 (P229) issued to Allan Morton, of Bluestone by the MCM. Upon arriving at the study area on 23 September, it was apparent that the agricultural field was not ploughed according to Ministry requirements. The shovel test pit survey was completed on 23 September. The field was re-ploughed to match Ministry requirements and the pedestrian survey was completed on 30 and 31 October 2024. The study area consists of approximately 3.4 hectares, approximately 0.13 hectares (3.8%) was disturbed by driveway, parking area, a single-family residence and two outbuildings. The assessment consisted a pedestrian survey of approximately 2.84 hectares (83.2%) in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011) and a test pit survey at 5 metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011) for approximately 0.37 hectares (10.9%). Shovel test pits were excavated to within one metre of buildings. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

Figure 9 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment strategies. Photograph locations and directions are shown in Figure 10 and confirm that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the MCM 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011).

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No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit or pedestrian survey.

During the Stage 2 survey, assessment conditions were appropriate for fieldwork and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (Table 3). Photographs 1 to 25 confirm that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the MCM 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011).

**Table 3: Field and Weather Conditions**

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
23 September 2024	Pedestrian survey & test pit survey	Warm & overcast	Dry Soil
30 October 2024	Pedestrian survey	Warm & overcast	Dry Soil
31 October 2024	Pedestrian survey	Warm & overcast	Dry Soil

### 3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 4 below. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.

**Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record**

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
1 Page of field notes	Bluestone office, York Region	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 Hand drawn map	Bluestone office, York Region	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 map provided by Client	Bluestone office, York Region	Hard and digital copies in project file
Digital photographs	Bluestone office, York Region	Stored digitally in project file

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO**

## **4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist's* Government of Ontario 2011). The assessment consisted of a test pit survey at 5 metre intervals for approximately 0.37 hectares (10.9%) and a pedestrian survey of approximately 2.84 hectares (83.2%). No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area. As no archaeological resources were found on the study area (Part of Lot 36, Concession 8, formerly Nottawasaga Township, Village of Nottawa, Township of Clearview, Simcoe County), no further archaeological assessment is required.

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The assessment consisted of a test pit survey at 5 metre intervals for approximately 0.37 hectares (10.9%) and a pedestrian survey of approximately 2.84 hectares (83.2%). No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area. As no archaeological resources were found on the study area (Part of Lot 36, Concession 8, formerly Nottawasaga Township, Village of Nottawa, Township of Clearview, Simcoe County), no further archaeological assessment is required.

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, Bluestone Research 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 MCM should be immediately notified.

## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Ministry 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 fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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 license.

## 7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO**

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## 8.0 IMAGES

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO**



Plate 1: Northwest corner of study area. Grassed locations subject to shovel test pit survey at 5-metre intervals. View to the southeast.



Plate 2: Northeast corner of study area. Grassed locations subject to shovel test pit survey at 5-metre intervals. View to the southwest.



Plate 3: Front lawn of study area. Grassed locations subject to shovel test pit survey at 5-metre intervals. View to the east.



Plate 4: East side of study area adjacent to residential building. Grassed area was assessed by shovel test pit survey in 5-metre intervals. View to the south.

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO**



Plate 5: North side of residential building. Grassy area was assessed by shovel test pit survey in 5-metre intervals. View to the west.



Plate 6: East side of residential lot. Grassy area was assessed by shovel test pit survey in 5-metre intervals. View to the south.



Plate 7: South side of residential building. Grassy area was assessed by shovel test pit survey in 5-metre intervals. View to the west.



Plate 8: Typical shovel test pit from south side residential building

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO**



Plate 9: Study area showing outbuildings, and driveway. Grassed area was assessed by shovel test pit survey in 5-metre intervals. View to the south.



Plate 10: Excavating shovel test pits on south side of outbuildings. Grassed area was assessed by shovel test pit survey in 5-metre intervals. View to the northeast.



Plate 11: Excavating shovel test pits at northeast corner of agricultural field. Grassed area was assessed by shovel test pit survey in 5-metre intervals. View to the east.



Plate 12: Excavating shovel test pits at side of agricultural field. Grassed area was assessed by shovel test pit survey in 5-metre intervals. View to the west.

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Plate 13: Excavating shovel test pits at southwest corner of agricultural field. Grassed area was assessed by shovel test pit survey in 5-metre intervals. View to the north.



Plate 14: Typical shovel test pit from south side agricultural field.



Plate 15: North side of agricultural field. Pedestrian survey conducted at 5 metre intervals. View to the southeast.



Plate 16: Excavating shovel test pits at single tree in the north side of the agricultural field. Grassed area was assessed by shovel test pit survey in 5-metre intervals. View to the southeast.

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO**



Plate 17: Ground surface in agricultural field showing soil visibility greater than 80%. View to the southeast.



Plate 18: Ground surface at the south side of the agricultural field showing soil visibility greater than 80%.



Plate 19: Centre of agricultural field. Pedestrian survey conducted at 5 metre intervals. View to the northeast.



Plate 20: Centre of agricultural field. Pedestrian survey conducted at 5 metre intervals. View to the south.

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO**



Plate 21: East side of agricultural field. Pedestrian survey conducted at 5 metre intervals. View to the south.



Plate 22: East side of agricultural field. Pedestrian survey conducted at 5 metre intervals. View to the southeast.



Plate 23: South side of agricultural field. Pedestrian survey conducted at 5 metre intervals. View to the north.



Plate 24: Southeast corner of agricultural field. Pedestrian survey conducted at 5 metre intervals. View to the west.

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO**



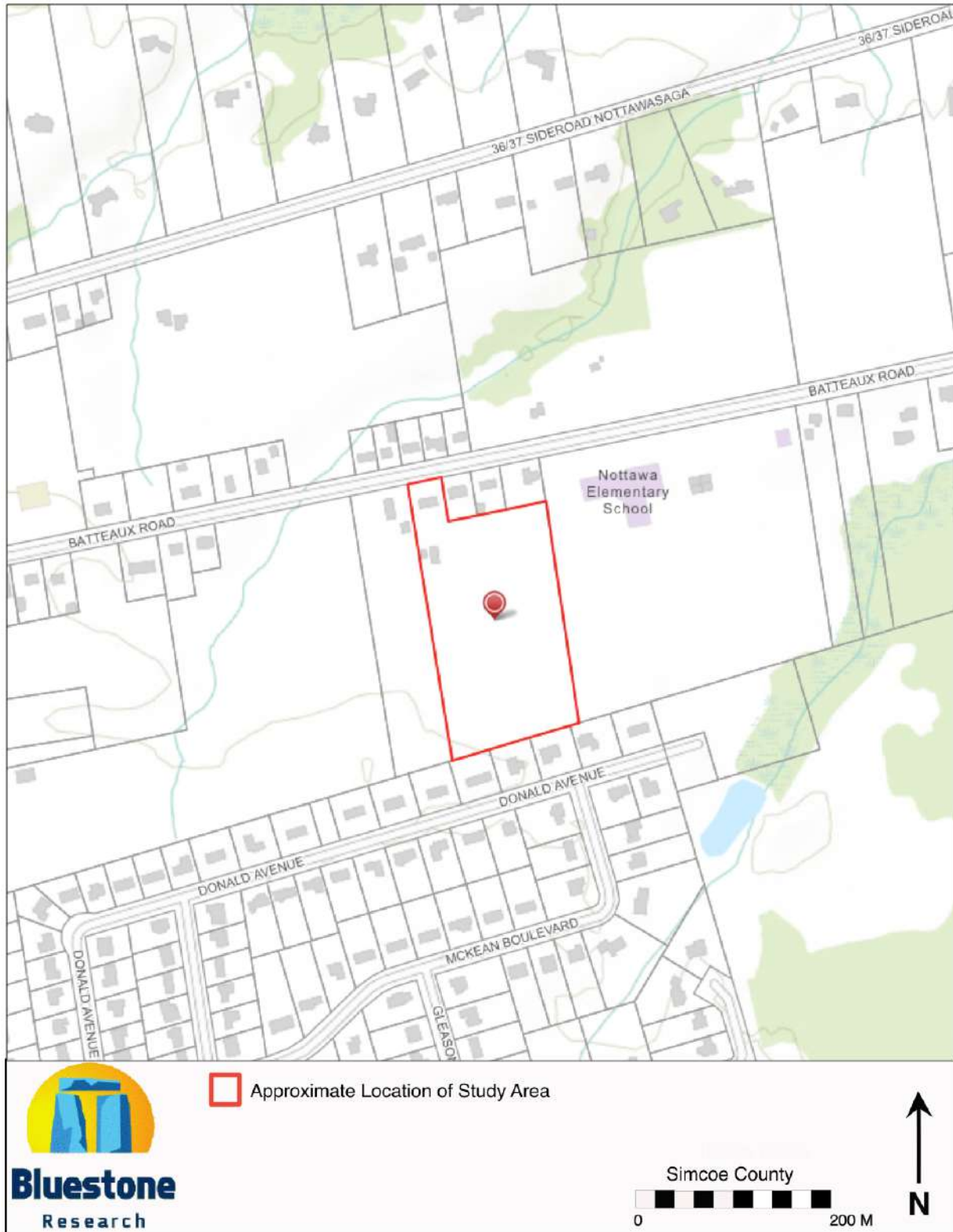
Plate 25: Southwest corner of agricultural field.  
Pedestrian survey conducted at 5 metre intervals.  
View to the west.

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY  
NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY,  
ONTARIO**

## **9.0 MAPS**

All maps will follow on succeeding pages.

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO**



**Figure 1: Topographic Map of Study Area**

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO

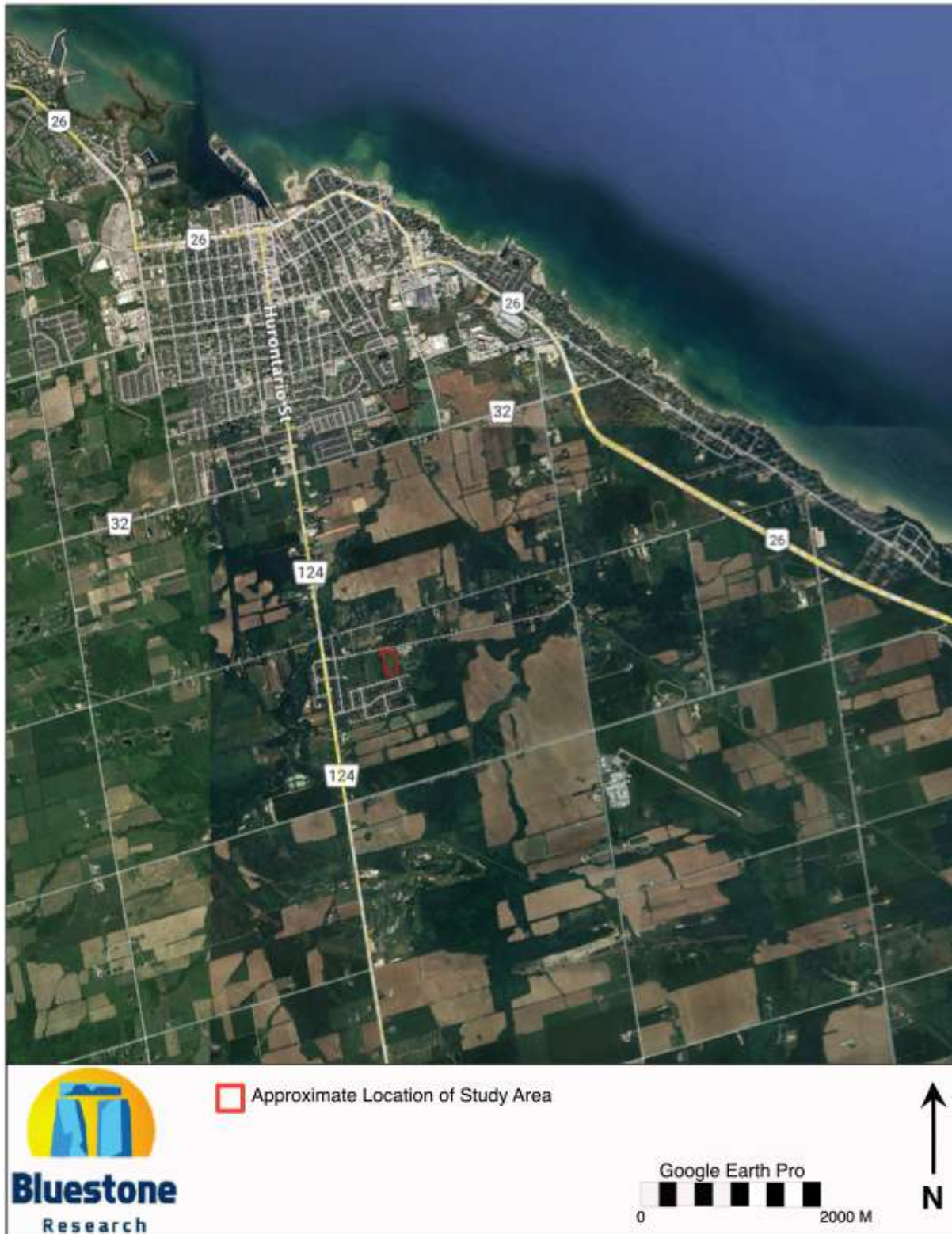


Figure 2: Study Area Location

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO

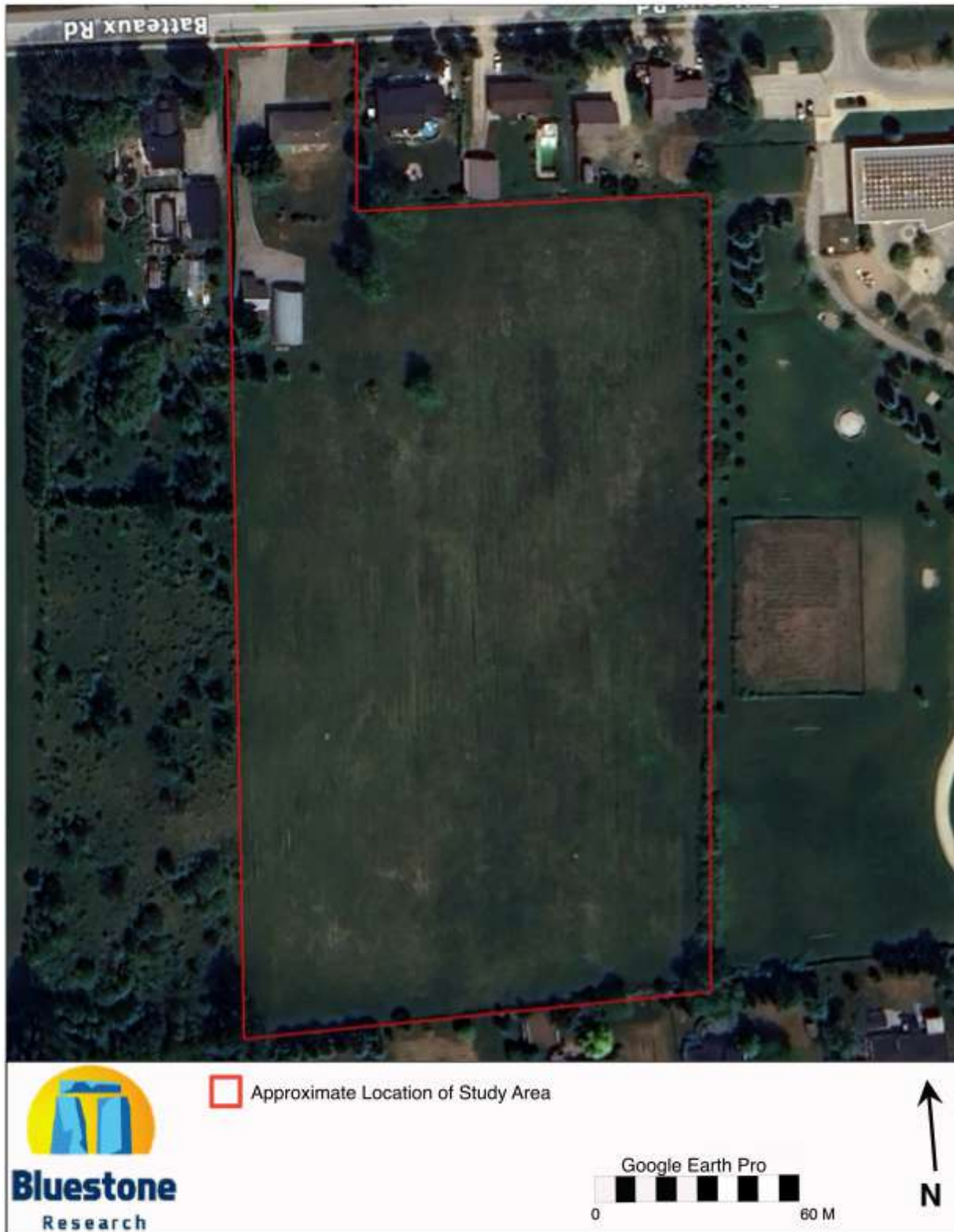


Figure 3: Study Area, Detailed

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO**



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO

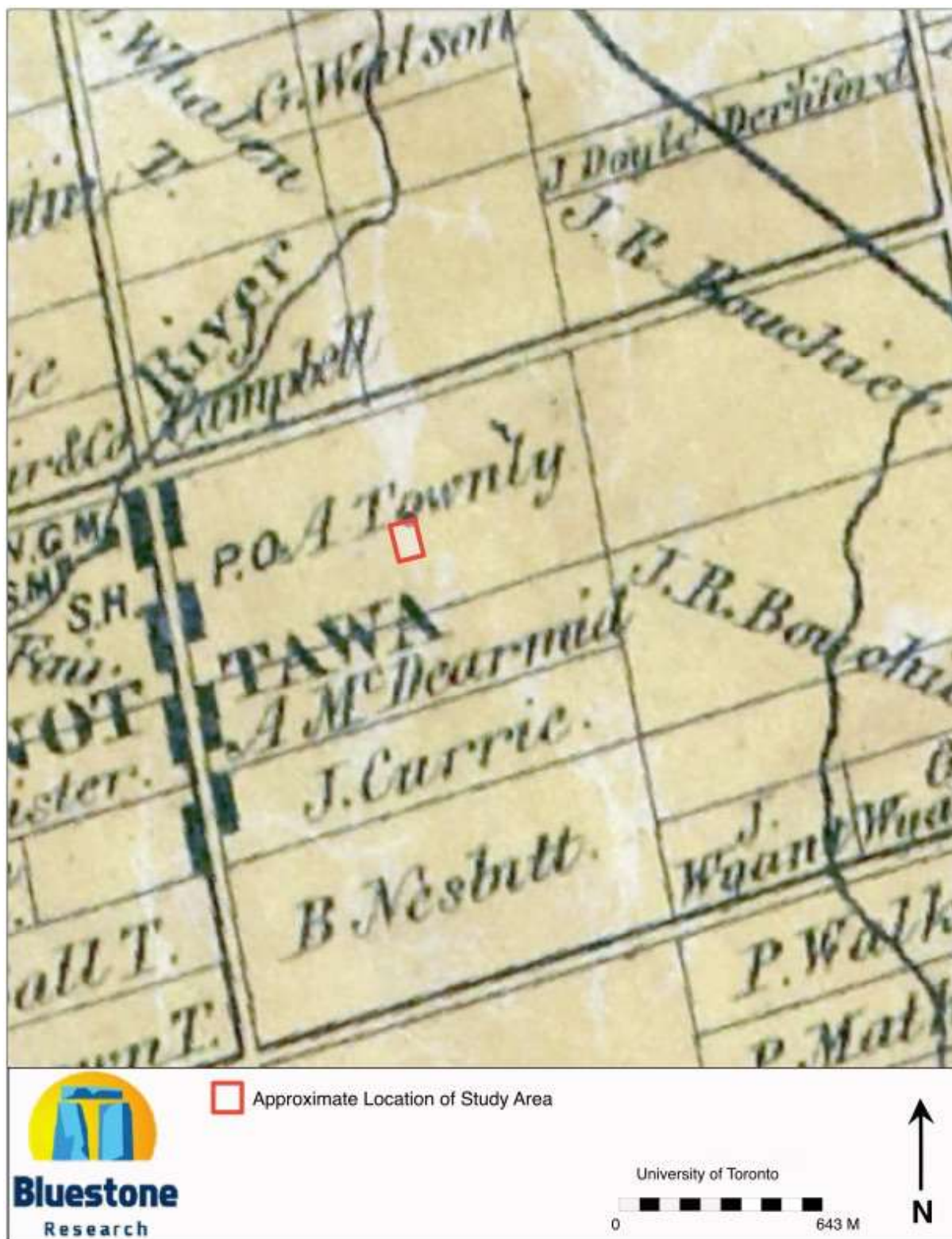


Figure 5: Portion of the 1871 Map of Simcoe County

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO



Figure 6: Portion of the 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Simcoe County

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO

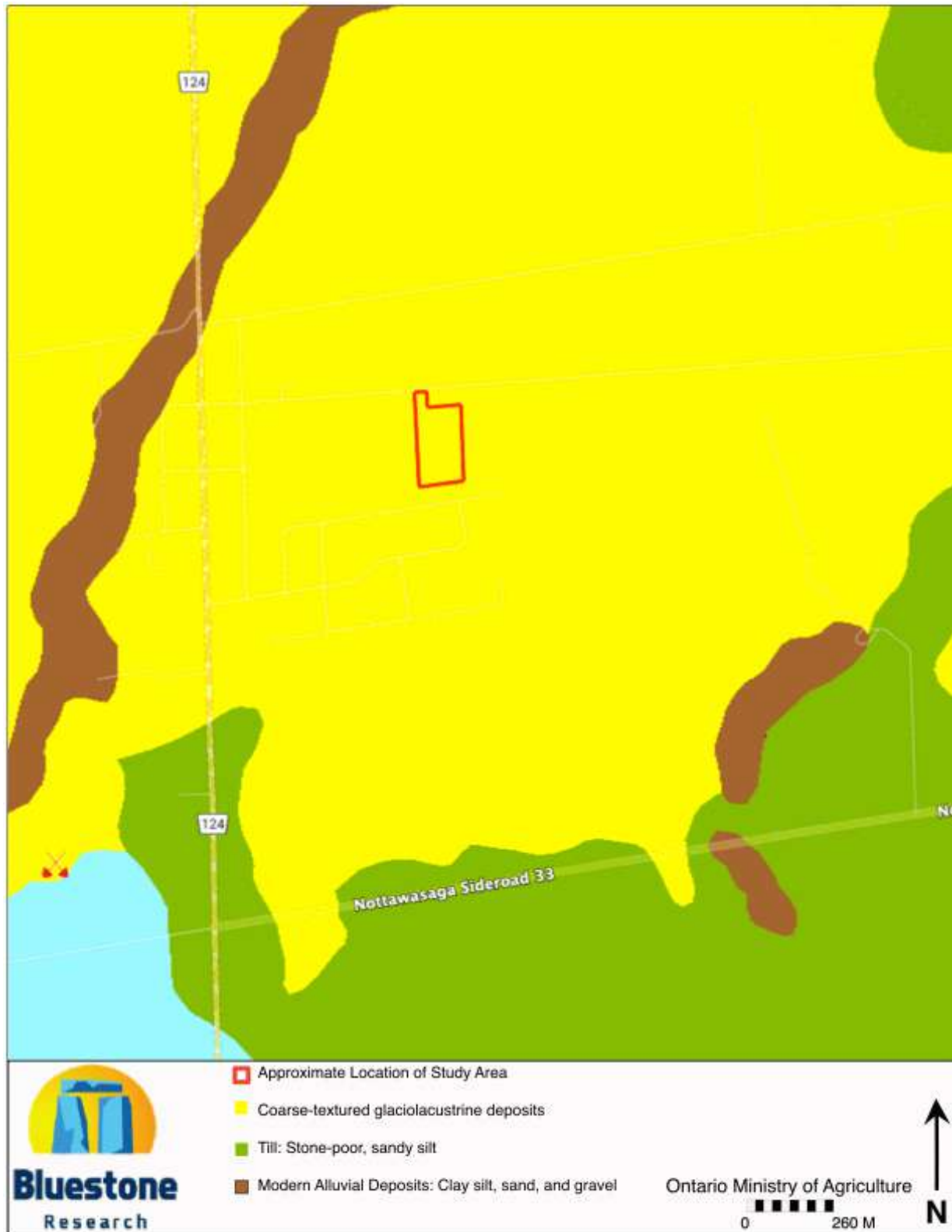


Figure 7: Surficial Geology

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO



Figure 8: Soil Drainage

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO



Figure 9: Assessment Strategies

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF 57 BATTEAUX ROAD IN PART OF LOT 36, CONCESSION 8, FORMERLY NOTTAWASAGA TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE OF NOTTAWA, TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO



Figure 10: Photograph Locations