



Municipality of Brockton Planning Report



To: The Municipality of Brockton Council
From: Dana Kieffer, Planner
Date: April 28, 2020
Application: Holding Symbol Removal
File: Z-33-18.31

Recommendation

Subject to a review of submissions arising from the public meeting:

That Council approve the removal of the Holding symbol from the portion of the property identified currently as ACI-44-H because they have met the conditions of the Holding.

Summary

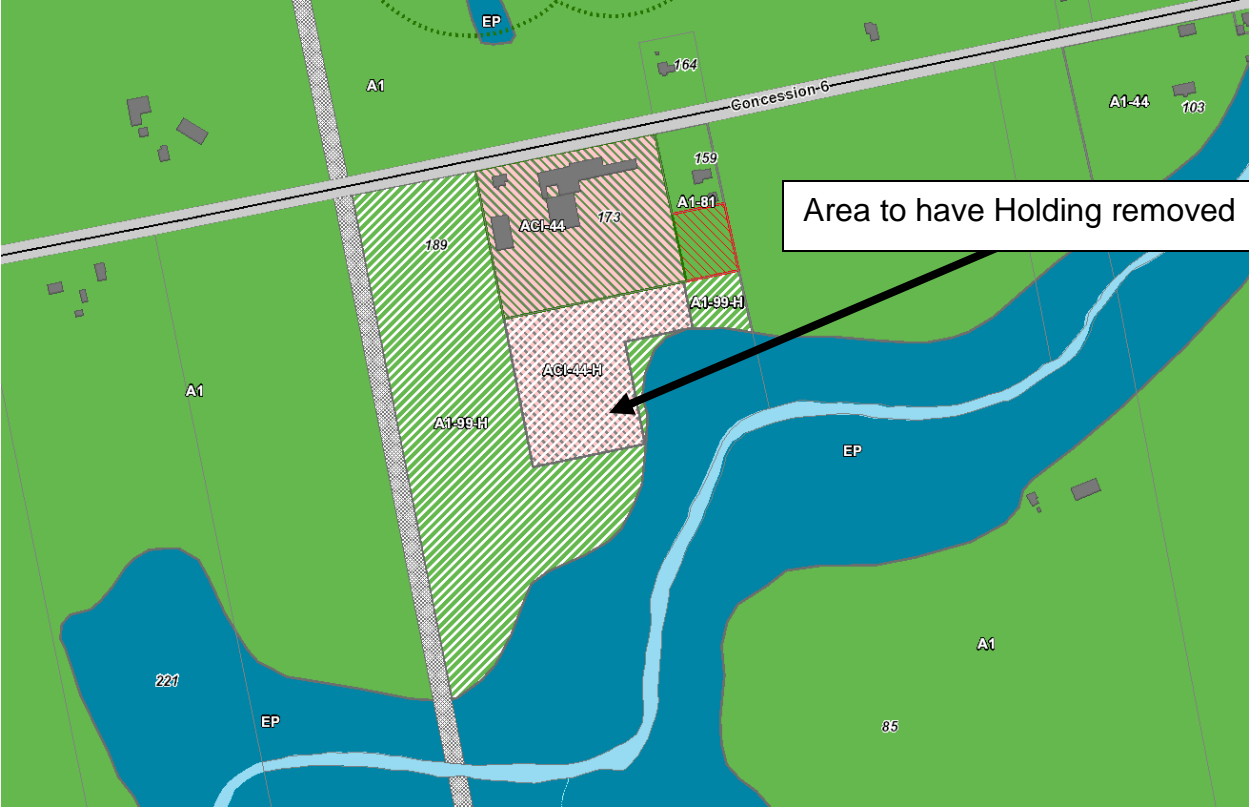
In February of 2019, Brockton Council approved an application for re-zoning for Fritzall Concrete to expand their business. The property was placed in Agricultural Commercial Industrial zone with a Holding (ACI-44-H) with the remainder in General Agriculture Special zone with a H-Holding (A1-99-H) and Environmental Protection. The Holding did not permit development until an Archeological Study was completed. The property was triggered as having 'high' archeological potential due to being within 300 m of a waterbody; the Teeswater River forms the Southern property boundary of the subject lands.

The proponent has completed and filed a Stage 2 Archeological Study with the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Sport. There were no finds and no associated mitigation measures. Therefore, they have fulfilled the requirements of the Holding and it can be removed so they may proceed with their development. This study only pertained to the lands identifies as ACI-44-H, not the entire property so the lands outside of study area will remain under a Holding.

Please note, the removal of a Holding does not have associated appeal rights.

The proposed amendment is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement and the Bruce County Official Plan. Planning staff are recommending approval of the application and are of the opinion that it represents good land use planning.

Map or Site Plan



Current Zoning

Appendix 1- Archeological Study

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
PART OF LOT 10, CONCESSION 6
173 CONCESSION 6
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GREENOCK
MUNICIPALITY OF BROCKTON
BRUCE COUNTY, ONTARIO
REVISED REPORT**

Prepared for:

Fritzall Construction Services

and

Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

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December 17, 2019

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Executive Summary

The proponent retained the services of Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource for property affected by Zoning By-law Amendment 2019-011, to facilitate the expansion of Fritz Construction Services (Fritzall). For the purposes of this report, the property undergoing archaeological assessment will hereafter be referred to as the “Study Area”.

Permission to access the Study Area and to conduct all activities associated with the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was provided by the proponents. The Study Area is located on Part Lot 10, Concession 6, former Township of Greenock, Municipality of Brockton, in the County of Bruce. The municipal address is 173 Concession 6. The Study Area measures approximately 2.5 hectares. It is noted as ACI-44-H, Industrial Special Holding.

The County of Bruce required an archaeological assessment of only the lands noted as “special holdings” be the subject of an archaeological assessment. The archaeological assessment was triggered by the Planning Act.

Background research indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the Study Area. There are no commemorative/historic plaques or heritage designations located within one kilometre of the Study Area. Historic records indicate that the Crown Patent was first issued in 1873 and the property was likely used for farming.

Soils of the Study Area are Harriston loam. Field observations noted that soils were a sandy loam. The topography of the Study Area was relatively level with an elevation range of approximately 276-278 meters above sea level. The Study Area is located approximately 88 meters north of the Teeswater River, two kilometers south of Schmidt Lake and 450 meters south of Greenock Swamp. There are no water sources located directly on the Study Area.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential based on its proximity to primary water sources (i.e. The Teeswater River); secondary water sources (i.e. Greenock Swamp); an early historic transportation route (Concession 6 Road); and, a strong Indigenous and early Euro-Canadian presence in the geographic area.

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area was conducted under license P027 (Scarlett Janusas, PIF #: P027-0393-2019) on November 26, 2019 under good assessment weather conditions. The entire Study Area was subject to Stage 2 pedestrian survey as it consists of a ploughed agricultural field. No archaeological materials, features or sites were located during the Stage 2 assessment.

Based upon the Stage 1 background research of past and present conditions, and the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the following is recommended:

- No further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area;
- Should any development be proposed for areas noted in Map 12 as requiring Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment; a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment must be conducted prior to development (Stage 1 and 2 shall be conducted as prescribed in the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists in Ontario (MHSTCI 2011); (Stage 2 will require a 5 m interval pedestrian transect on ploughed lands);
- Compliance legislation must be adhered to in the event of discovery of deeply buried cultural material or features.

This archaeological assessment has been conducted under the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 2011).

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
Project Personnel.....	v
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1 Development Context.....	1
1.2 Historical Context	1
1.2.1 Current Environment	1
1.2.2 Prehistory of Study Area.....	2
1.2.3 Indigenous Historic Period.....	3
1.2.4 Historic Métis	5
1.2.5 Euro-Canadian Historic Period	5
1.2.5.1 Specific Lot History: Part Lot 10, Concession 6, Greenock Township	7
1.2.6 Plaques, Monuments and Designated Properties.....	8
1.2.7 Determination of Archaeological Potential	8
1.2.8 Rationale for Fieldwork Strategy.....	8
1.3 Archaeological Context	9
1.3.1 Previously Known Archaeological Resources/Assessments	9
1.3.2 Current Environment – Existing Features	9
1.3.3 Physiography, Bedrock and Topography.....	9
1.3.4 Prehistoric Shorelines.....	9
1.3.5 Soils.....	10
1.3.6 Drainage	10
1.3.7 Vegetation	10
1.3.8 Dates of Fieldwork.....	10
2.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY.....	11
2.1 Stage 1 (Background Research).....	11
2.2 Stage 2 (Archaeological Assessment)	11
3.0 RESULTS.....	12
3.1 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment.....	12
3.2 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.....	12
3.3 Inventory of Documentary Records Made In Field	12
4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	13
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	14
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	15

7.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	16
8.0	TABLES	19
9.0	MAPS	22
10.0	IMAGES	32
	APPENDICES	34
	Appendix A – Image Log	34

TABLES

Table 1: Abstract Index for Part Lot 10, Concession 6, Greenock Township	19
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MAPS

Map 1: Regional Location of Study Area (Bruce County 2019)	22
Map 2: Topographic Map of Study Area (Bruce County 2019).....	23
Map 3: Aerial of Study Area (Bruce County 2019)	24
Map 4: Concept Plan.....	25
Map 5: 1836 Surrender (Schmalz 1977:233)	26
Map 6: Saugeen Lands Before Surrender (Schmalz 1977)	26
Map 7: 1854 Map of Greenock Township.....	27
Map 8: 1880 Illustrated Historic Atlas Map Section (Belden & Co 1880).....	27
Map 9: Location and Direction of Images	28
Map 10: Areas of Archaeological Potential.....	29
Map 11: Stage 2 Assessment Methodology	30
Map 12: Remaining Areas with Possible Archaeological Potential.....	31

IMAGES

Image 1: Study Area from NW corner (facing SE).....	32
Image 2: Study Area from SW corner (facing NE).....	32
Image 3: Pedestrian Survey of Study Area (facing NW).....	32
Image 4: Pedestrian Survey of Study Area (facing SW).....	32
Image 5: Pedestrian Survey of Study Area (facing W)	32
Image 6: Study Area from SE corner (facing NW).....	32
Image 7: Pedestrian Survey of the Study Area (facing NW).....	33
Image 8: Study Area from NE corner (facing SW).....	33
Image 9: Study Area from E corner (facing NW)	33

Project Personnel

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**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
PART OF LOT 10, CONCESSION 6
173 CONCESSION 6
GT OF GREENOCK
MUNICIPALITY OF BROCKTON,
BRUCE COUNTY, ONTARIO
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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

The proponent retained the services of Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (SJA) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource for property affected by Zoning By-law Amendment 2019-011, to facilitate the expansion of Fritz Construction Services (Fritzall). For the purposes of this report, the property undergoing archaeological assessment will hereafter be referred to as the “Study Area”.

Permission to access the Study Area and to conduct all activities associated with the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was provided by the proponents. The Study Area is located on Part Lot 10, Concession 6, former Township of Greenock, Municipality of Brockton, in the County of Bruce (Maps 1 – 4). The municipal address is 173 Concession 6. The Study Area measures approximately 2.5 hectares. It is noted as ACI-44-H, Industrial Special Holding.

The County of Bruce required an archaeological assessment for the property affected by Zoning By-law Amendment 2019-011, which is to facilitate the expansion of Fritz Construction Services (Fritzall). The archaeological assessment was triggered by the Planning Act. The County of Bruce required only that area being affected by the Zoning By-law Amendment 2019-011 to be assessed, that is, the area noted as ACI-44-H.

This archaeological assessment has been conducted under the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, 2011).

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Current Environment

The Study Area measures approximately 203 meters long (east-west) by approximately 167 metres wide (north-south) at its widest. The Study Area is a ploughed agricultural field located south of an industrial complex and residential lot. The Study Area is less than 100 meters north of the Teeswater River. There are no water sources located directly on the Study Area. The elevation of the Study Area ranges from between 276-278 metres above sea level (asl).

1.2.2 Prehistory of Study Area

The Paleo-Indian period (ca. 11,000 – 9,500 BP), represents the first human populations in Ontario. These groups were migratory hunter-gatherers that travelled in small kin-based bands that subsisted on megafauna, such as caribou, small mammals, fish and local plant life. These nomadic groups had yet to develop ceramics and are distinguished by distinctive styles of chipped lithic points that developed during this period (Fitzgerald 2016:13-14). During the Paleo-Indian period the climate of the greater Bruce Peninsula experienced environmental changes, and was punctuated by three main episodes.

Between 12,500 - 10,000 BP, the climate in the area was warming, however, from 11,200 - 10,300 BP a colder interval occurred, which later gave way to a second period of cooling from 9,700 - 9,400 BP (ibid: 14). These climatic episodes loosely coincide with technological changes associated with the efforts of these small hunting groups to most effectively survive in a changing environment (i.e. changes in available fauna and flora).

The Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 BP), and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,400 - 9,500 BP) are both defined by notch-less and stem-less, lance-(leaf-) shaped projectile points (Fitzgerald 2016:14). Changes in lithic tool styles from the Early-to-Late periods are represented by a shift from points with channel flutes running along the central axis (Early), to those which lack fluting (Late).

Sites from this period are represented solely by lithic assemblages, however due to low population densities and shifting lake levels throughout the period, there is a paucity of archaeological evidence for these groups within the greater Bruce Peninsula. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport - MHSTCI (2019) has indicated there are no registered Early or Late Paleo-Indian sites located within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area.

The Archaic period (10,000 - 2,800 BP) is defined by a shift from the notch-less projectile points of the Late Paleo-Indian period to the development of basally-notched projectile points (Fitzgerald 2016:15). Although groups during this period remained nomadic aceramic hunters and gatherers, the raw materials used in tool production became much more diverse, and also included the development of groundstone tools in addition to chipped stone items.

The Archaic period is typically sub-divided into three main facets: Early Archaic (10,000 - 8,000 BP), Middle Archaic (8,000 - 4,500 BP), and Late Archaic (4,500 - 2,800 BP). The Early Archaic period coincides with a period of regional cooling and aridity as well as shifting lake levels and a pine dominated forest environment. Three distinct cultural horizons define the Early Archaic period, including: Side-notched (10,000 - 9,700 BP), Kirk/Nettling Corner-notched (9,800 - 8,900 BP), and LeCroy Bifurcate-based (8,900 - 8,000 BP) projectile point styles (ibid: 16).

During the Middle-Archaic period lake levels continued to rise and the climate warmed which appears to have spawned population growth as a result of an increase in, and diversity of food resources. Coincidentally this period is associated with a wide variety of utilitarian hunting, fishing, woodworking, food preparation, and hide working tools (ibid: 17). There were also many changes in projectile point styles themselves during the Middle-Archaic period.

The Late-Archaic period is one of projectile point style proliferation that is divided into three main complexes, including: Narrow Point (4,500 - 3,800 BP), Broad Point (4,000 - 3,400 BP), and Small Point (3,500 - 2,800 BP) styles (ibid: 17-18). These lithic complexes also have numerous and various sub-types that are attributed to specialized hunting technologies. It was also during the Late-Archaic period that trade and exchange networks began to enlarge, as did habitation and workshop site areas. The MHSTCI (2019) has indicated there are no sites registered as Early, Middle or Late Archaic period sites within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area.

Although they shared many traits with the earlier Late Archaic period, the Woodland period (2,800 - 350 BP / ca. 800 BC - 1650+ AD) groups are typically defined by the appearance of the first fired ceramics in Ontario (Fitzgerald 2016:18). This period is also further subdivided into Early (2,800 - 2,400 BP), Middle (2,400 - 1,300 BP) and Late (1,300 - 350 BP) facets. These phases are defined by various technological and organizational changes and subsistence practices, as well differing ceramic styles, forms, decorative motifs, and uses. Also, it was during the Early Woodland period that plants were first domesticated (i.e. horticulture and agriculture). Additionally, throughout the Woodland period settlement sizes began to increase and populations became more sedentary. These groups were now comprised of nuclear- and extended-family groups that would congregate in the spring and early summer when food supplies were abundant and reliable. The MHSTCI (2019) has indicated there are no registered archaeological sites from the Late Woodland period within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area.

1.2.3 Indigenous Historic Period

The Indigenous Historic Period runs from ca.1700 to 1865 AD. About the year 1696, a fierce battle between the Ojibwa and Iroquois nations took place at Saugeen (present site of Southampton), resulting in the Ojibwa (known as “Chippewa”) moving into the area where they remain today on a reserve adjoining the eastern boundary of the town. The prelude to the “Battle of Skull Mound” had been shaping throughout the preceding decade as the two nations struggled for fur trade supremacy. Prior to moving into the Saugeen region, the Ojibwa (who called themselves “Anishnabe”) lived around Lake Superior and traveled annually to trade with the French at Quebec and Montreal. The Iroquois attacked and killed several Ojibwa trade parties en route to Quebec prompting a meeting of the Council of Chiefs at Saugeen to discuss the situation. After this meeting, the Iroquois agreed to pay a bale of furs for each man killed and to allow future parties to pass peaceably to Montreal. This arrangement worked well for three years until the Iroquois began once again attacking and killing Ojibwa trade parties on their return journeys. A full-scale war was put off until the following spring, giving each side

time to call in their allies. Bloody battles occurred throughout the spring and summer culminating in the vicious meeting at Saugeen in which the Iroquois were defeated and driven south of Lake Ontario. The Ojibwa then retained all territories won during the battles until they surrendered them to the Crown more than a century later.

Schmalz (1977:1) indicates that a group of Ojibway (including the Mississauga), Potawatomi, Ottawa and Caughnawaga settled in the Saugeen Township.

The Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash First Nation share the same traditional territories in southwestern Ontario. They were a part of the ancient Three Fires Confederacy of Ojibway, Odawa, and Pottawatomi. Prior to 1650, these groups inhabited the lands bordering on Lake Huron but after that year they moved westward to escape the Iroquois. After the defeat of the Iroquois, some Ojibway settled in the Saugeen Territory. [The route taken by the Three Fires to war with the Iroquois at the mouth of the Saugeen parallels the Lake Huron shoreline].

Throughout the eighteenth century the Saugeen Territory was inhabited by several generations of Ojibway whose immediate territory was threatened neither by war nor by European settlers. Some of these Ojibwa were the Wahbadicks, the Newashes, the Wahwahnosés, and the Metegwob who fished, trapped and hunted along the many rivers, streams and lakes of their lands (Schmalz 1977:2-9).

It should also be noted that there were many “foreign” Native settlements of the territory coming from the United States. “Between 1837 and 1840, approximately 2000 Potawatomi refugees from Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin moved into Ojibway/Chippewa and Odawa communities in southwestern Ontario - including those of the Saugeen Ojibway. As supporters of the British during the War of 1812 and being on the losing side of the 1832 Black Hawk War, the United States insisted that they abandon their traditional territory. The influx into southwestern Ontario resulted in the American Potawatomi immigrants soon outnumbering their Ojibway/Chippewa hosts” (Fitzgerald 2016:30).

“Into the 1850s the number of Euro-Canadian squatters was increasing on Crown and Saugeen Ojibway peninsula lands. The Colonial government argued that the increasing occurrences of violence and squatting could be avoided if more land was freed up for settlers. It was further suggested that if the land was not sold, their children would be left with no resources. Over the night of October 12-13, 1854, the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Civil Secretary to Governor-General James Bruce, negotiated the surrender of most of the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula to the Crown. Excluded from Treaty No. 72 were the Saugeen, Cape Croker, Chief’s Point, Newash (Owen Sound), and Colpoy’s Bay reserves” (ibid.).

The Saugeen Ojibway Nation traditional territories cover the watersheds bounded by the Maitland River and the Nottawasaga River (east of Collingwood on Georgian Bay). The area includes all the Bruce Peninsula (which was once known as the Saugeen

Peninsula), all of Grey and Bruce Counties, and parts of Huron, Dufferin, Wellington and Simcoe Counties

1.2.4 Historic Métis

The Historic Saugeen Métis are descendants of the Métis who traded at Saugeen. Pierre Piché was considered the first Métis in the area, trading in about 1816. The Ojibwa invited Piché to share the resources within the Saugeen territory, but also required him to “share” in the protection of these same resources and the environment for mutual benefit.

“In 1816-1818, Wampum, strings of beads, was presented to Piché as a tangible reminder, and enduring record, of the historic diplomatic exchange, and the words spoken between the Ojibwe and Métis, that formed their peaceful and sharing relationship in the Saugeen territory” (HSM 2018).

The Historic Saugeen Métis are descended from unions between European traders and indigenous women. The Lake Huron watershed Métis “lived, fished, hunted, trapped and harvested the lands and waters of the Bruce Peninsula, the Lake Huron proper shoreline and its watershed. These are considered the traditional Métis territory.

The contemporary Métis community extends for 275 km of the Lake Huron shoreline, from Tobermory to south of Goderich, and includes the Counties of Bruce, Grey, and Huron.

The MHSTCI (2019) has indicated there are no registered Métis archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area.

1.2.5 Euro-Canadian Historic Period

To accommodate British and European immigration, officers of the Crown began their quest to secure lands from the Indigenous people toward the end of the 18th century. Large portions of the Mississauga Tract along the northern shore of Lake Ontario had been obtained in 1792 and the bulk of the Huron Tract south of present day Bruce County in 1825. On August 9, 1836 after negotiations on Manitoulin Island between the chiefs of the Saugeen Ojibwa and the Government of Upper Canada led by Sir Francis Bond Head, the Crown gained title to approximately 1.5 million acres (~607,028 hectares) of native land along the shores of Lake Huron. The “Saugeen Tract Agreement” as it was called, was registered as crown treaty # 45 ½ and included all of present day Bruce County save and except the peninsula area north of Southampton (Map 11). That was surrendered to the Crown through Crown Treaty # 72 dated October 12, 1854. Both treaties provided for reserve areas for the Ojibwa, one of which is the current Saugeen Reserve adjacent to present day Southampton. A serious dispute arose after the second treaty in which the Ojibwa questioned the boundary line between the Saugeen Reserve and the village of Southampton. After much negotiation, the dispute was settled the survey for the village was allowed to proceed.

Unlike other areas of Upper Canada surrendered by the Indigenous people to the Crown, the Saugeen Tract was not immediately assigned to a district under the new system of geographic division set up after the proclamation of 1788. While the land immediately to the south was assigned to either the Huron or Wellington District, the Saugeen lands became an area of unknown designation referred to simply as the “Queen’s Bush”. In order to provide for the administration of justice, Act of Parliament (9 Vic, Ch. 47) was passed May 23, 1846 as follows:

“That portion of the province lying to the northward of the District of Huron, bounded on the north by Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, which is not included in either of the Districts of Wellington or Simcoe (which) is declared, for all purposes of and connected with the administration of justice, civil and criminal, to form part of the District of Huron”.

In 1848, efforts were made to have this territory included in a new county with Owen Sound as the seat but the idea was turned down. Finally, on May 30, 1849, Act of Parliament (12 Vic., Ch. 96) divided the Huron District, including the judicial “Queen’s Bush” into the three new counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce. The new county was named for James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, who at that time was the Governor-General of Canada. The first session of a new county council was held January 28, 1850 at Goderich where the new clerk and warden were appointed. Surveys began shortly thereafter for the townships that would make up the new County of Bruce.

Greenock Township was the last township south of the peninsula to be surveyed in the county due to the large swamp at its centre, known as Greenock Swamp (Robertson 1906:401). After the boundaries of the other townships were settled, there remained a large section in the centre of the county that formed Greenock Township (Map 12). This last township was surveyed by R. Walsh, Public Land Surveyor, in 1852, and lands within Greenock Township were first opened for sale during the “big land sale”, on September 27, 1854 (ibid: 401-402).

The original village of Chepstow was first surveyed from a part of Greenock Township in the County of Bruce in 1852. Due to the swamp, in comparison to the other townships, Greenock has more inferior land than any other south of the peninsula, however, “there is a portion of good land around Chepstowe” (ibid: 401). For a long time, the large swamp in the centre of Greenock was viewed as a drawback to the development of the township from an agricultural point of view, but from an industrial standpoint, the swamp was a mine of wealth. The natural damming of the Teeswater river, which runs the length of the township (north-south), furnished the power required to manufacture the pine that grew abundantly in the swamp into lumber (ibid: 405).

The first saw mill in Chepstow was built by John Phelan in 1857, which coincides with the establishment of the village itself, known locally as “Phelan’s dam”. There is a story about how the village received its’ name:

“Mr. Phelan and the early settlers of the neighborhood, who were nearly all Irish, petitioned the Post-office Department for a post office, which was to bear the name of ‘Emmett’, in memory of the Irish patriot, who was hanged for rebellion in 1803. ‘And what do you think’, said Mr. Phelan, ‘some blackguard in the Department who knew Irish history, changed the name to Chepstow, which was the residence of Earl Strongbow, the first English invader of Ireland!’”

Mr. Phelan never forgave the Government for this “outrage” (Robertson 1906:409).

In 1857, a frame church was built by the Roman Catholic congregation in Chepstow, which bore the name of St. John’s, which was later given a new edifice in 1904. The first post office was eventually established in 1858. In 1887, as a result of a largely signed petition, the County Council voted to remove Phelan’s dam as it believed to be the cause of the waters of the Teeswater River being dammed to such an extent. However, the removal of the dam the following year did not affect, to any real extent, the flooded lands (Robertson 1906:410).

In 1899, the township voted to establish the 6th and 10th Concession roads, which were later opened through the swamp in 1900-1901 (Robertson 1906:412). The opening of the 6th Concession allowed for the settlement and transportation through lands surrounding the current Study Area.

1.2.5.1 Specific Lot History: Part Lot 10, Concession 6, Greenock Township

According to the ‘Abstract Land Index’, the Patent for Lot 10, Concession 6 (98 acres / 39.6 ha) in Greenock Township was issued to Thomas Callaghan (Callghan/ Calaghan/ Callahan) on November 13, 1873 (Map 7). Thomas Callaghan appears in the 1881 Census, age 33 years old living with his mother Catherine (65 years old). They are Irish farmers. Thomas Callaghan split the lot into two 50 acre (20.2 ha) parcels. One of these was south of the Teeswater River, and the other north. Before selling the lot he took out a number of mortgages against the lot, which may indicate the clearing and then building of a farmhouse.

Callaghan sold the north half of Lot 10 to Joseph Fritz on April 30, 1883. There were a number of Fritz’s living in Greenock Township. Although the 1881 Census lists them as French, the other Census records indicate they were of German heritage. Joseph Fritz was 35 years old in 1881, two years before he purchased the north half of Lot 10. In 1881 he was married to Ellen (25 years old) and had a growing family, with his youngest being just six months old. By 1901 he had remarried, and had six children living with him.

Joseph Fritz retained the lot for the next 30 years or so, before selling it to Ambrose H. Fritz for \$6500 in 1917. According to the 1921 Census records Ambrose (32 years old) lived with his father Joseph (75 years old) and Joseph’s second wife Mary (62 years old). Ambrose H. Fritz and his wife Margaret kept the lot, until his death around 1960. On April 22, 1969 Thomas A. Fritz is granted the lot by the executors of Ambrose’s will. He splits the lot up, selling portions to Carl J. Fritz and the John J. & Juletta Doyle,

although quit claims are later issued by these parties. The portion of the lot that will become the Study Area is sold to Ronald Valad on June 18, 1982 by Thomas and Ann Fritz. Ronald Valad grants the parcel to Lloyd Valad as a partnership property on August 23, 1983. After Lloyd's death prior to 1995, the property goes back to Ronald Valad.

1.2.6 Plaques, Monuments and Designated Properties

There are no commemorative/historic plaques, monuments or designated properties within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area (Municipality of Brockton 2019; OHP 2019; OHT 2019).

1.2.7 Determination of Archaeological Potential

There are a number of variables that are evaluated when determining archaeological potential. These include:

- presence of previously identified archaeological sites,
- water sources (primary, secondary, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline),
- elevated topography,
- pockets of sandy soil in heavy soil or rocky ground,
- distinctive land formations,
- resource areas (food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry),
- non-Aboriginal settlement (monuments, cemeteries),
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement;
- early historic transportation routes;
- listed or designated heritage property; and,
- and properties with archaeological potential as identified by local histories or informants

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential based on its proximity to primary water sources (i.e. The Teeswater River); secondary water sources (i.e. Greenock Swamp); an early historic transportation route (Concession 6 Road); and, a strong Indigenous and early Euro-Canadian presence in the geographic area.

1.2.8 Rationale for Fieldwork Strategy

The Study Area consists of a ploughed agricultural field. The Study Area was, therefore, subject to pedestrian survey conducted in standardized five metre intervals.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Previously Known Archaeological Resources/Assessments

A search conducted on November 21st, 2019 through the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PastPortal site indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area. Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc. (2017) conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment adjacent to the study area under PIF number P027-0303-2017 (refer to Map 3). There were no archaeological sites or cultural materials located in the 2017 assessment.

1.3.2 Current Environment – Existing Features

The Study Area consists of an agricultural field. There are no extant structures or ruins within the Study Area.

1.3.3 Physiography, Bedrock and Topography

The underlying bedrock of the Study Area is the Detroit River formation (Chapman and Putnam 1973:4-5). This region consists of Middle Devonian period limestone, dolomite, shale and gypsum.

The Study Area lies in the physiographic region known as the Saugeen Clay Plain. The Saugeen Clay Plain is a small clay plain situated in the drainage basin of the Saugeen River, north of the Walkerton moraine. The clay is pale brown in colour and highly calcareous, derived largely from the underlying limestone and dolomite bedrock (Chapman and Putnam 1973:260-262).

The Study Area has an elevation range of approximately 276-278 metres above sea level (Maps 2 and 3).

1.3.4 Prehistoric Shorelines

About 18,000 years ago, the Laurentide Ice Sheet covered all of southeastern Canada including what is now the County of Grey. Some 5,000 years later, the sheet began to melt and recede northward exposing the Grey-Bruce area. At that time, all of the County of Grey lay submerged under the glacial waters of the lake and, over the next few millennia, the lake waters lashed and beat the land. The waves of Algonquin reworked the sand and gravel deposited by the glaciers and formed terraces with boulders, gravel bars and sand dunes while building a massive leaving behind what is now Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Glacial Lake Algonquin as well as Lake Nipissing left behind traces of their beaches along both the shores of Georgian Bay as well as Lake Huron.

There are not prehistoric shorelines located within one kilometer of the Study Area (Goldthwait 1910; Chapman & Putnam 1973).

1.3.5 Soils

Soils of the Study Area are identified as Harriston loam. These soils are a medium textured till with good drainage and little to moderately sloping topography (Hoffman and Richards 1954).

1.3.6 Drainage

The Study Area is located approximately 88 meters north of the Teeswater River, two kilometers south of Schmidt Lake and 450 meters south of Greenock Swamp. There are no water sources located directly on the Study Area.

1.3.7 Vegetation

The Study Area consists of a ploughed agricultural field.

1.3.8 Dates of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on November 26th, 2019, under sunny skies with a high of 7 degrees Celsius.

As per the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines (2011: Section 2.1, Standard 3) the fieldwork was conducted under the appropriate lighting and weather conditions.

2.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

2.1 Stage 1 (Background Research)

As part of the background research, an examination of the following was conducted:

- the Site Registration Database (maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) was examined for the presence of known archaeological sites in the project area and within a radius of one kilometer of the project area by contacting the data coordinator of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture;
- reports of previous archaeological fieldwork within a radius of 50 m around the property;
- topographic maps at 1:10 000 (recent and historical) or the most detailed map available;
- historic settlement maps such as the historic atlases;
- available archaeological management/master plans or archaeological potential mapping;
- commemorative plaques or monuments; and,
- any other avenues that assist in determining archaeological potential were examined

There are no registered archaeological sites within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area (MHSTCI 2019). There are no commemorative/historic plaques, monuments or heritage designations within a one kilometre radius of the Study Area (OHP 2019; OHT 2019). The County of Bruce does not have an archaeological management plan. Topographic and historic maps are presented in the Map Section at varying scales.

2.2 Stage 2 (Archaeological Assessment)

One hundred percent of the Study Area was subject to Stage 2 pedestrian survey as it consists of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field (Map 11). Pedestrian survey was conducted at standardized five meter intervals as per MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on November 26th, 2019, under sunny skies with a high of 7 degrees Celsius.

All field activities were photo documented and are presented in Images 1 - 9, and Map 9. The pedestrian survey was conducted in standardized five metre intervals.

All field activities were photographed and documented (Map 9, Images 1 – 9).

The archaeological potential of the Study Area is presented in Map 10, and the Stage 2 methodology is illustrated in Map 11.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential based on its proximity to primary water sources (i.e. The Teeswater River); secondary water sources (i.e. Greenock Swamp); an early historic transportation route (Concession 6 Road); and, a strong Indigenous and early Euro-Canadian presence in the geographic area. Map 12 shows areas where Stage 1 archaeological assessment is still required.

3.2 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

The entire Study Area was subject to Stage 2 pedestrian survey as it consists of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field (Map 11). The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on November 26th, 2019, under sunny skies with a high of 7 degrees Celsius.

All field activities were photo documented and are presented in Images 1 - 9, and Map 9. Pedestrian survey was conducted at standardized five meter intervals as per MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines (MHSTCI 2011).

All field activities were photographed and documented (Map 9, Images 1 – 9).

The archaeological potential of the Study Area is presented in Map 10, and the Stage 2 methodology is illustrated in Map 11. Map 12 shows areas where Stage 2 archaeological assessment is still required.

No archaeological sites or cultural material was located during the field assessment.

3.3 Inventory of Documentary Records Made In Field

Documents made in the field include:

- Daily record log and field notes – 1 pages (double-sided)
- Image log – 1 page (double-sided)
- Digital images – 9 colour images
- Field map showing location and orientation of images taken – 1 page.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment indicated that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential based on its proximity to primary water sources (i.e. The Teeswater River); secondary water sources (i.e. Greenock Swamp); an early historic transportation route (Concession 6 Road); and, a strong Indigenous and early Euro-Canadian presence in the geographic area.

No archaeological materials, features or sites were located during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area. Map 12 shows areas where Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment are required should development be proposed in these areas.

Based on Section 2.2 of the 2011 MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines, no further archaeological assessment is required for this property.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the Stage 1 background research of past and present conditions, and the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the following is recommended:

- No further archaeological assessment is required for the Study Area;
- Should any development be proposed for areas noted in Map 12 as requiring Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment; a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment must be conducted prior to development (Stage 1 and 2 shall be conducted as prescribed in the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists in Ontario (MHSTCI 2011); (Stage 2 will require a 5 m interval pedestrian transect on ploughed lands);
- Compliance legislation must be adhered to in the event of discovery of deeply buried cultural material or features.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

According to the 2011 Standards and Guidelines (Section 7.5.9) the following must be stated within this report:

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 33 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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On Line and Other Sources

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www.Brucecounty.on.ca/map

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8.0 TABLES

Table 1: Abstract Index for Part Lot 10, Concession 6, Greenock Township

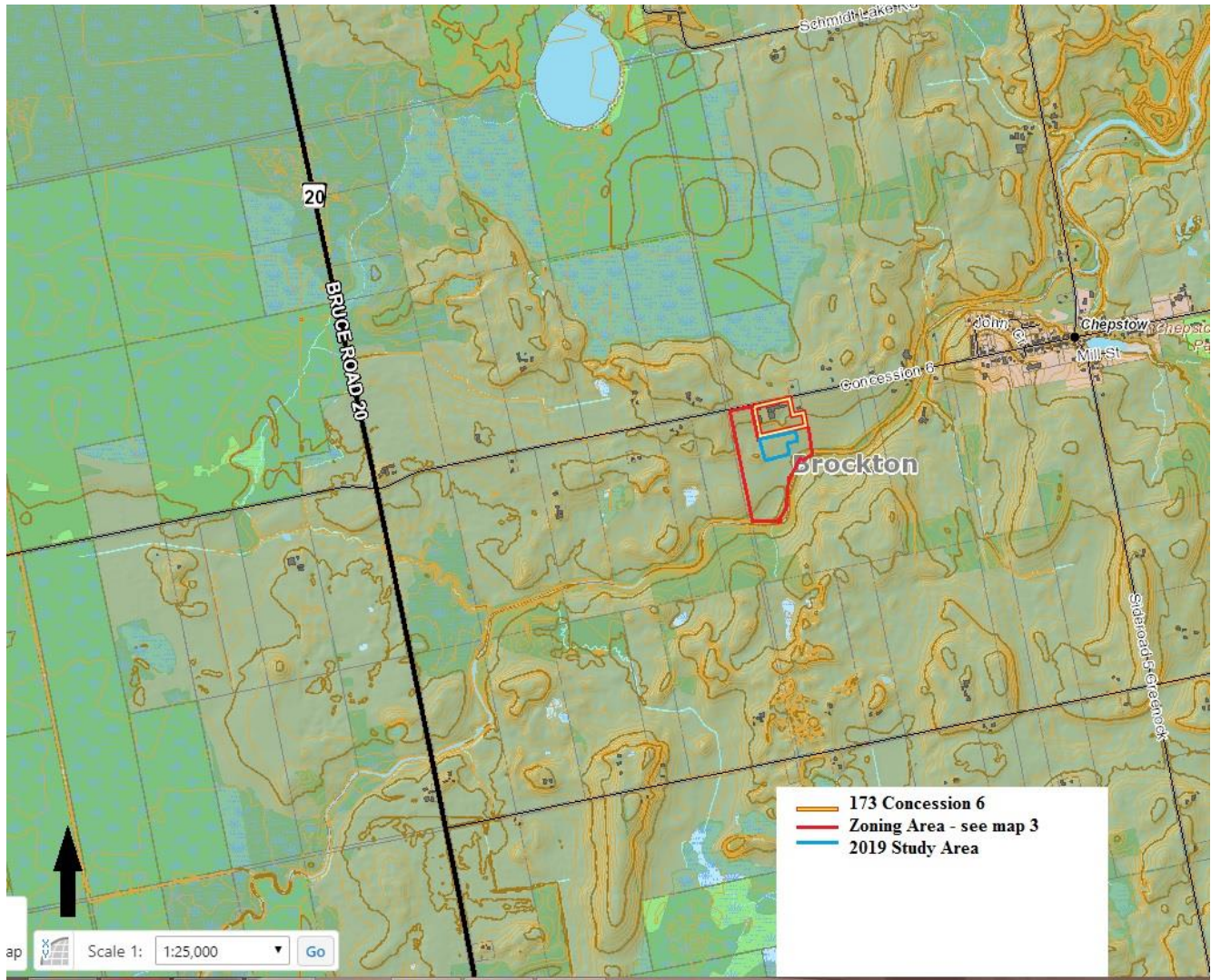
Inst #	Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
	Patent	Nov 13, 1873	Crown	Thomas Callaghan	98 ac
4464	B&S	Apr 30 1883	Tomas Callaghan	Joseph Fritz	50 ac pt N of Teeswater River
10721	Grant	Jan 23 1917	Joseph Fritz	Ambrose H. Fritz	Pt N of River 50 ac \$6500
15533	Grant	Jul 12 1956	Ambrose H. Fritz, Margaret, his wife	John J. Doyle, Juletta Doyle, joint tenants	Pt coming N bdy 629' E of NW & run'g W 191' x 73' \$2000
17405 GR	Certificate	Oct 11 1960	By the Treasurer of Ontario that all Duty re Estate of Ambrose Fritz has been paid and satisfied		1. N ½ less part in #15533 2. Part in #15524 intal
27507	Grant	Jun 12 1962	Walter Brider, Leonard Haechter exor's of Ambrose Fritz, dec'd, Margaret Fritz, widow	John J. Doyle, Juletta Doyle, joint tenants	Pt of N ½ com'g S 73' from a point in N bndy 627' E of NW'ly run'g S to x W 191' \$75
68918	Grant	Apr 22 1969	Walter Bruder, Leonard Haechter, Exor's of Ambrose Fritz, dec'd, Margaret Fritz, widow	Thomas A. Fritz	\$1.00 etc Land as in #68355, See Recitals, Federal Estate Tax Consent of Ambrose Fritz attached
71791	Order	Sept 4 1969	By Minister of Municipal Affairs designating as area of subdivision control		Lot intal
155756	Right of Trust	Jan 20 1978	Thomas Fritz, married	Carl J. Fitz	\$1.00 See recitals
3R-2220	Reference Plan	Jun 22 1978	Reference Plan of Part of Lot showing part 1		
163591	Grant	Jul 28 1978	Thomas Fritz, Anne Fritz	Fritz Concrete Limited	\$1.00 etc. Part 1 on Ref Plan 3R-222-, with consent of Land Division Committee
3R-3240	R-Plan	Jun 16 1982			Part being Parts 1 & 2
19411	QC	Jun 18 1882	Carl J. Fritz	Thomas A. Fritz	\$1.00 Part com'g at NWL thence E'ly along N limit to NEL of lot, thence S'ly along Ely boundary to centre line of Teeswater River thence W';ly along centre line of Teeswater River to W;ly boundary

Inst #	Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
					of lot, thence N' along W;ly boundary to NWL of lot, being p.o.c.
194112	QC	Jun 18 1982	John J. Doyle, Juletta Doyle	Thomas A. Fritz	\$1.00 All that part lying N of Teeswater River less Parts 1 & 2 Ref Plan 3R-3420
194113	Grant	Jun 18 1982	Thomas A. Fritz	John J Doyle, Juletta as JT	\$1.00 Parts 1 & 2 Ref Plan 3R-3240
194117	Grant	Jun 18 1982	Thomas A. Fritz, Anne, Spouse Third Part	Ronald Valad	\$1.00 etc. All that part lying N of Teeswater River Less Part in ref Plan 3R-2220 and also Less Parts 1 & 2 m Ref Plan 3R 3420
196296	Grant	Sep 20 1982	Thomas A. Fritz	Ronald Valad	\$1.00 etc. All that part lying N of Teeswater River, less Part 1 on 3R-2220 and also less Parts 1 & 2 n 3R-3240
204069	Grant	Aug 23 1983	Ronald Valad	Lloyd Valad, Ronald Valad, as partnership property	\$1.00 etc. As in #196296 & OL
211502	Grant	Aug 15 1984	Juletta Doyle	Richard Lippert, Ann Koller, JT	\$1.00 etc Part 1 & 2 on 3R-3240
3R-4188	R-Plan	Oct 2 1987	Fritz Concrete Limited	Thomas Ambrose Fritz, Ann Patricia Fritz, as JT	\$100,000 Part 2 on 3R-4188, Consent under the Planning Act attached
265513	Transfer	Mar 23 1990	Richard Lippert, Ann Lippert	Fritz Holdings Inc.	\$62,500 Parts 1 & 2, 3R-3240
Plan 3R-5060		Jul 23 1990			Part 1 Re: No 204069
269764	Transfer	Aug 10 1990	Lloyd and Ronald Valad	Fritz Holdings Inc	\$11,440 Part 1 3R-5060, Consent Re: Planning Act
309058	Transfer	Jan 18 1995	Lloyd Valad, Estate, an undivided ½ interest	Ronald Valad	\$85,000 lying north of the Teeswater River Part / Less Part 1 Plan 3R-2220, Less Parts 1 & 2 Plan 3R-3240, & Less Part 1 Plan 3R-3240, & Less Part 1 Plan 3R-5060. & O.L.

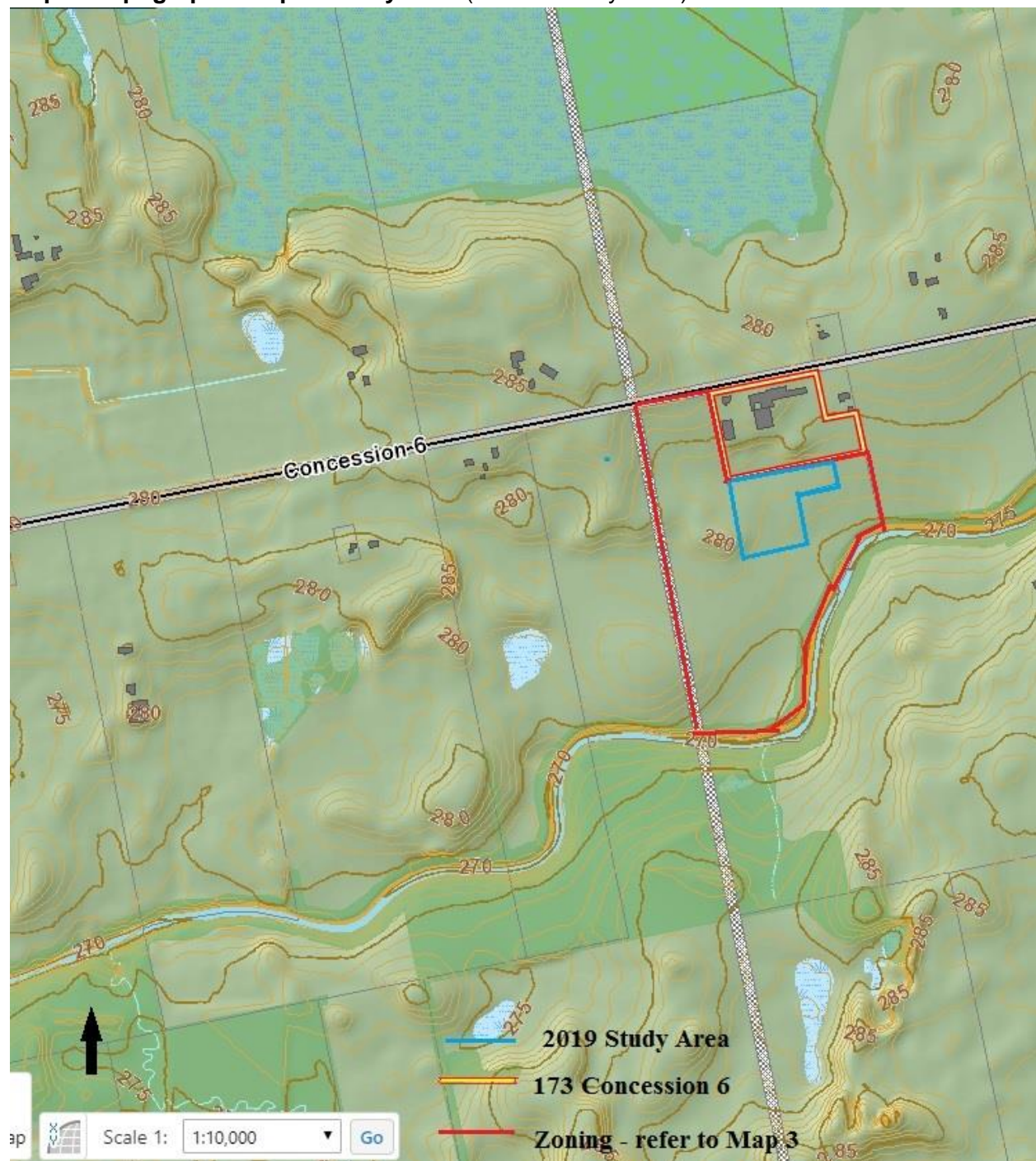
Inst #	Inst.	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
320198	Charge	Aug 2 1996	Fritz Holdings Inc	Farm Credit Corp	\$1,000,000 Part 1 Plan 3R-4188, Parts 1,2, Plan 3R-3240, Part 1 Plan 3R-5060
330110	Charge	Oct 2 1997	Fritz Holdings Inc.	Farm Credit Corp	\$450,000, Part Plan 3R-4188, Parts 1 & 2 Plan 3R-3240 & Part 1 Plan 3R-5060

9.0 MAPS

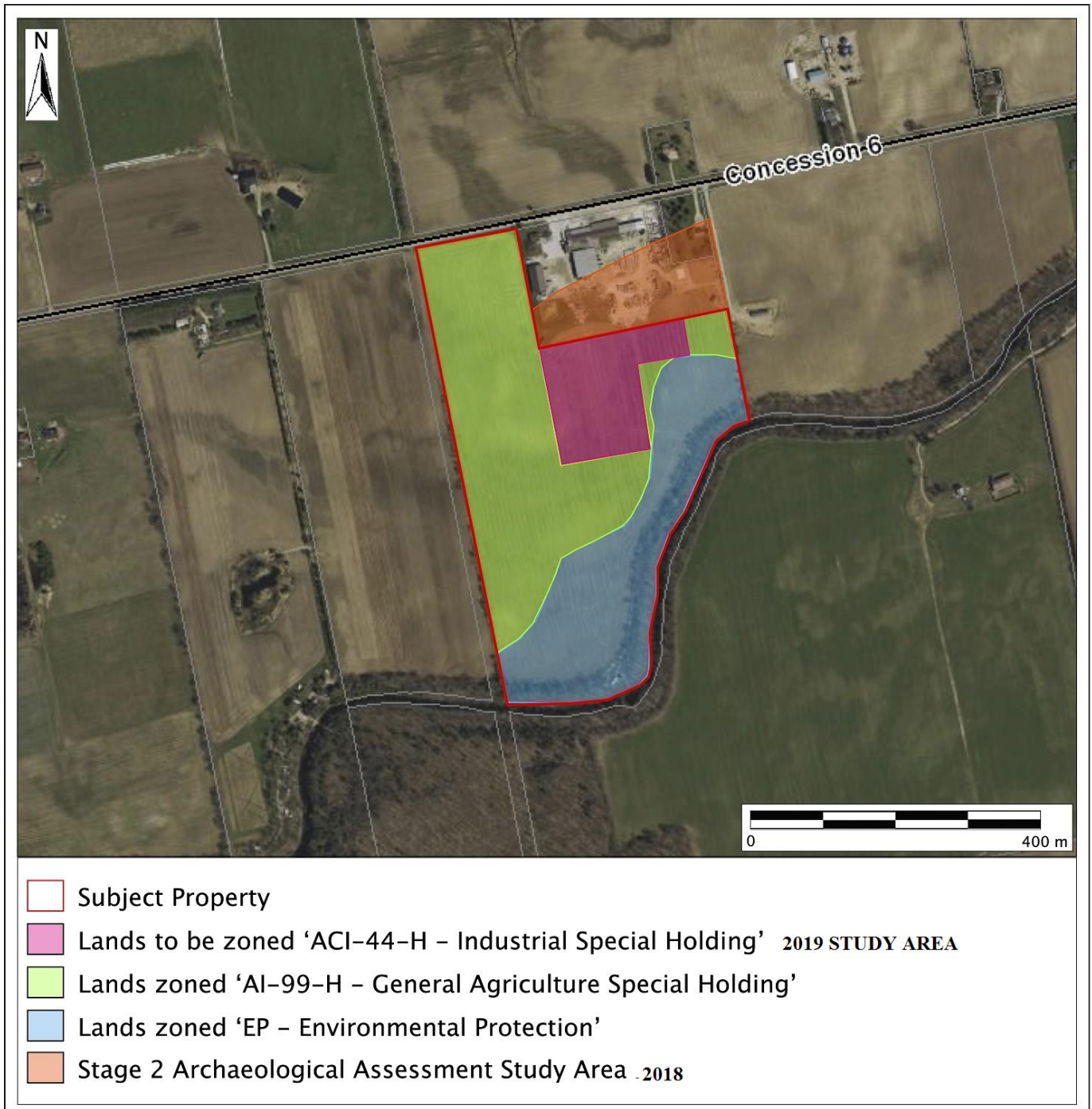
Map 1: Regional Location of Study Area (Bruce County 2019)



Map 2: Topographic Map of Study Area (Bruce County 2019)



Map 3: Aerial of Study Area (Bruce County 2019)

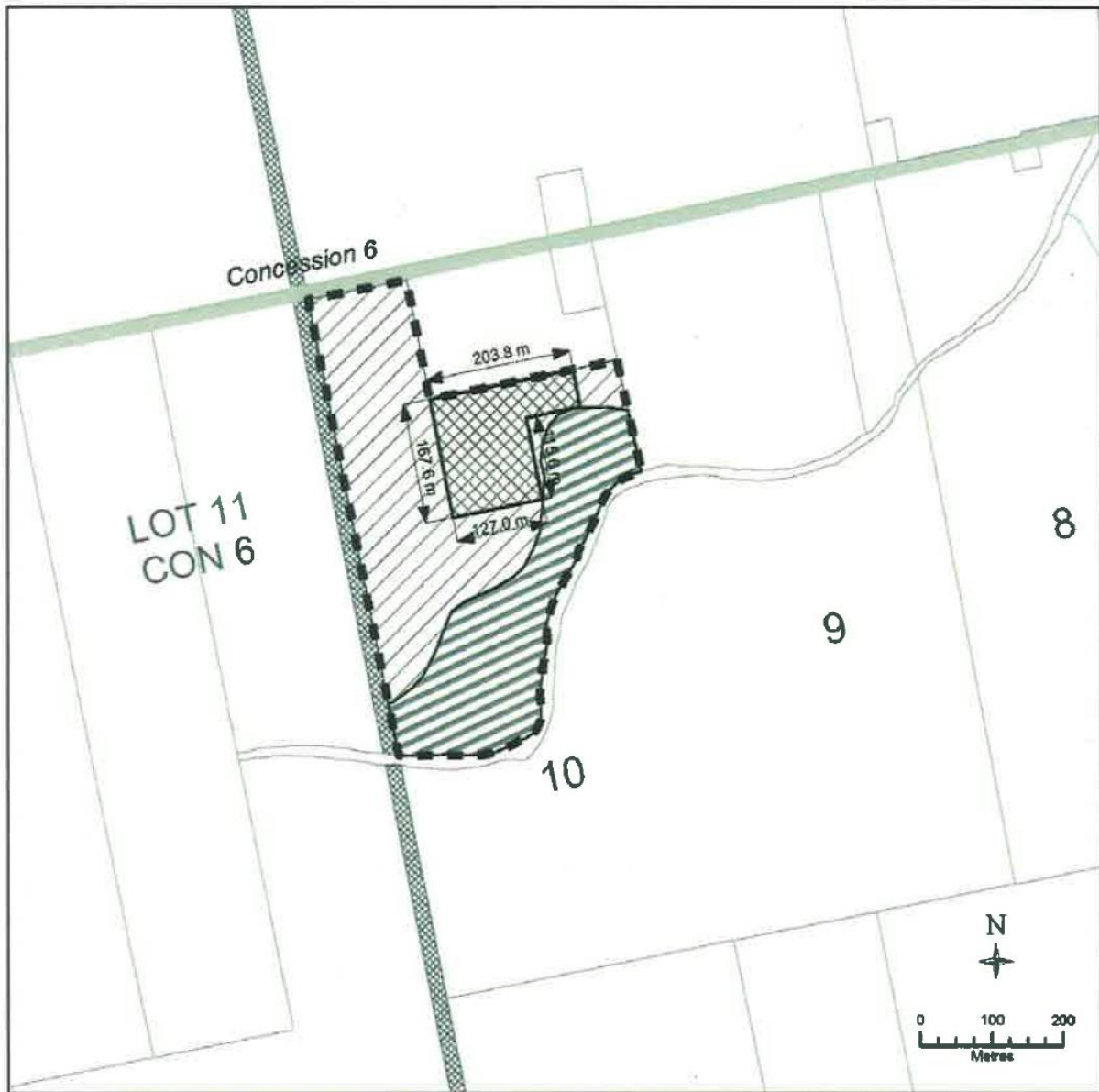


Map 4: Concept Plan

By-Law 2019-011

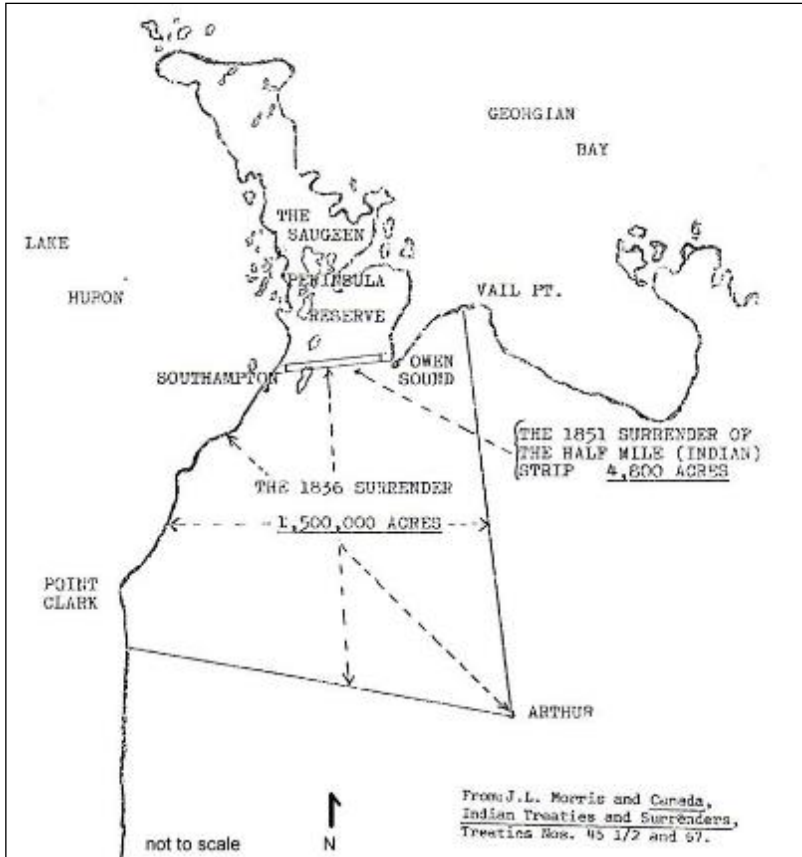
Schedule 'A'

Part of Lot 10, Concession 6 (189 Concession 6)
Municipality of Brockton (geographic Township of Greenock)

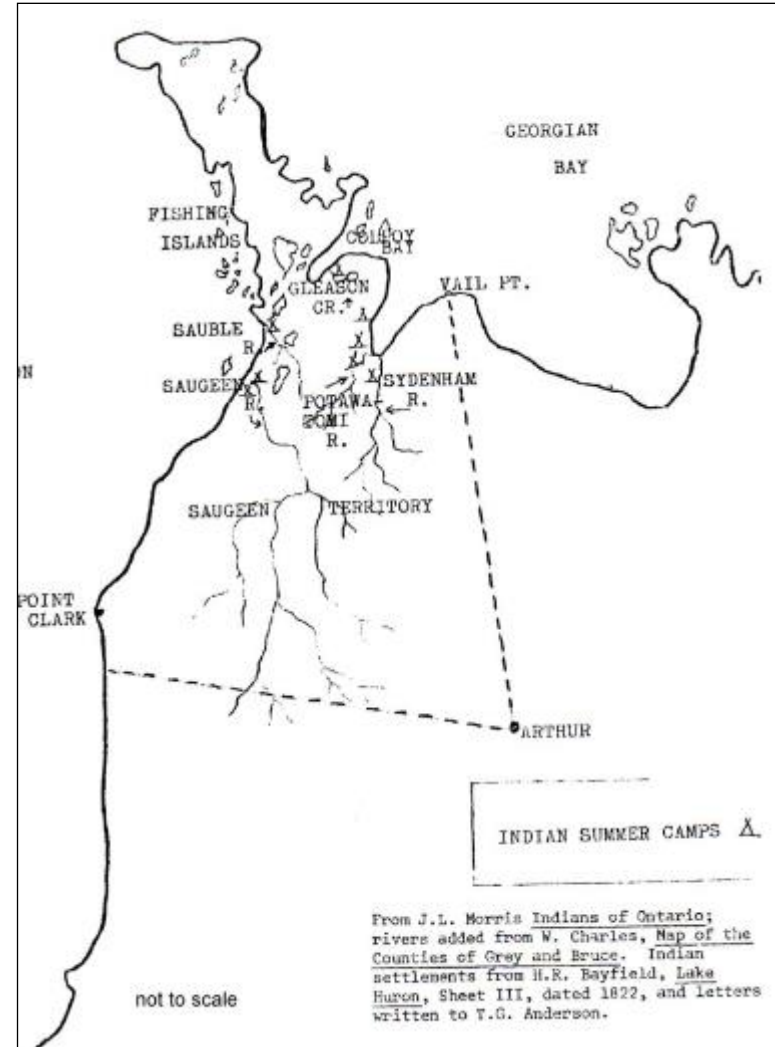


-  Subject Property
-  Lands to be zoned 'ACI-44-H - Industrial Special Holding' **STUDY AREA**
-  Lands zoned 'A1-99-H - General Agriculture Special Holding'
-  Lands zoned 'EP - Environmental Protection'

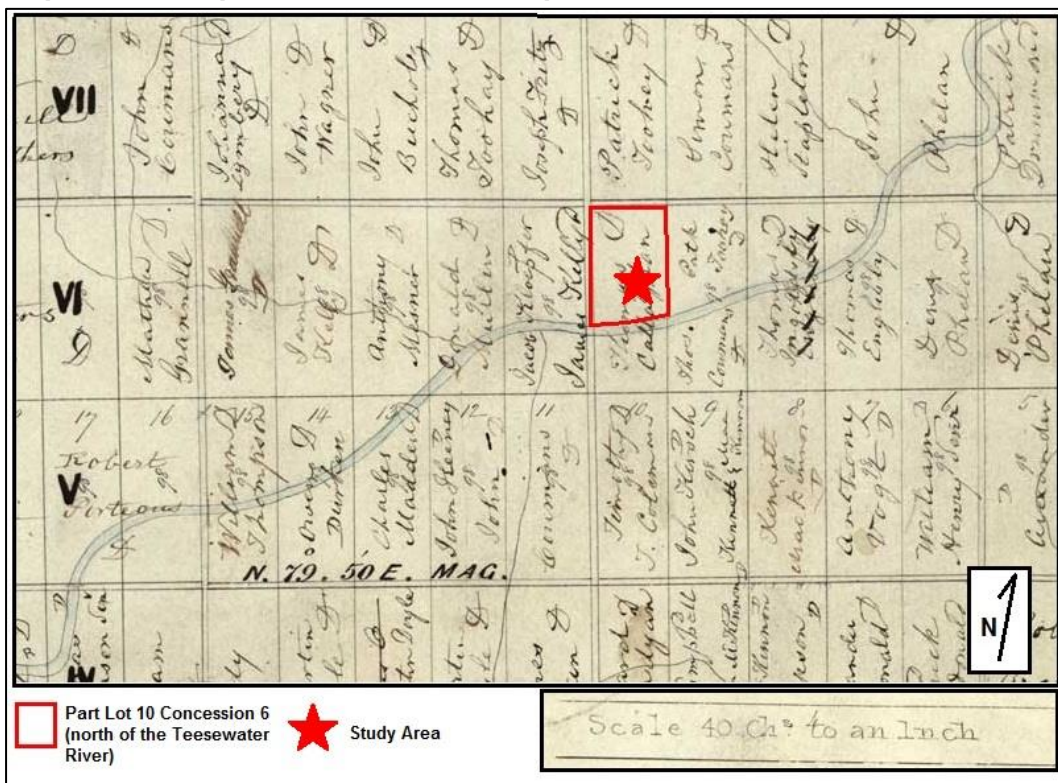
Map 5: 1836 Surrender (Schmalz 1977:233)



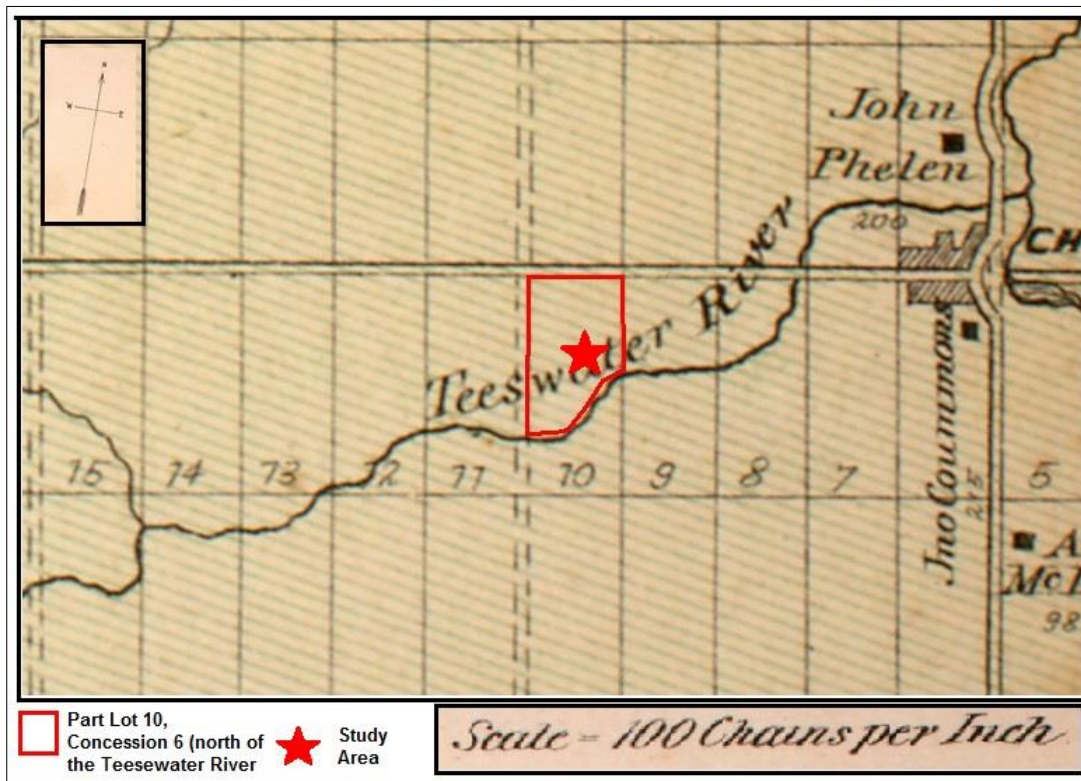
Map 6: Saugeen Lands Before Surrender (Schmalz 1977)



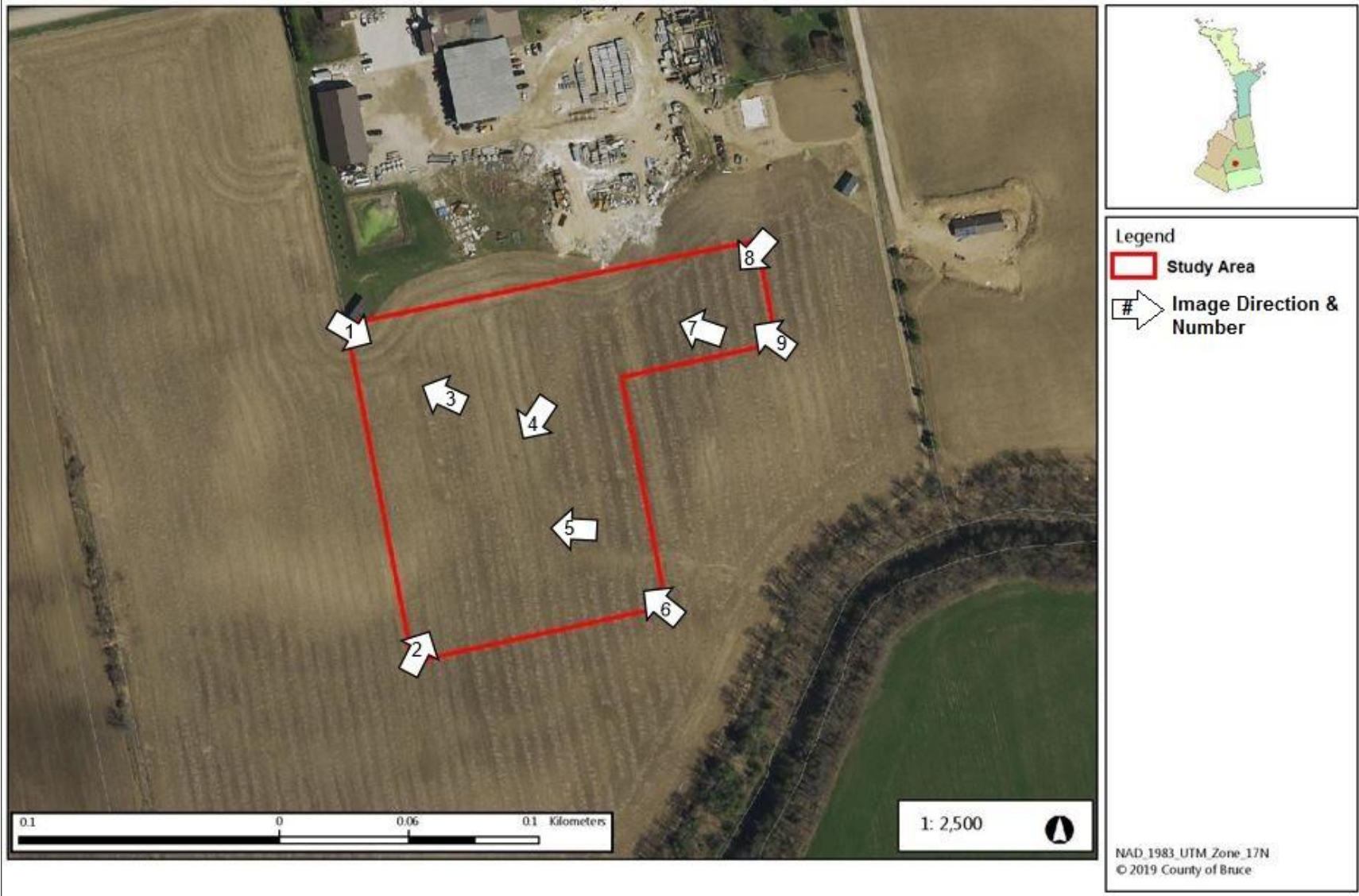
Map 7: 1854 Map of Greenock Township



Map 8: 1880 Illustrated Historic Atlas Map Section (Belden & Co 1880)



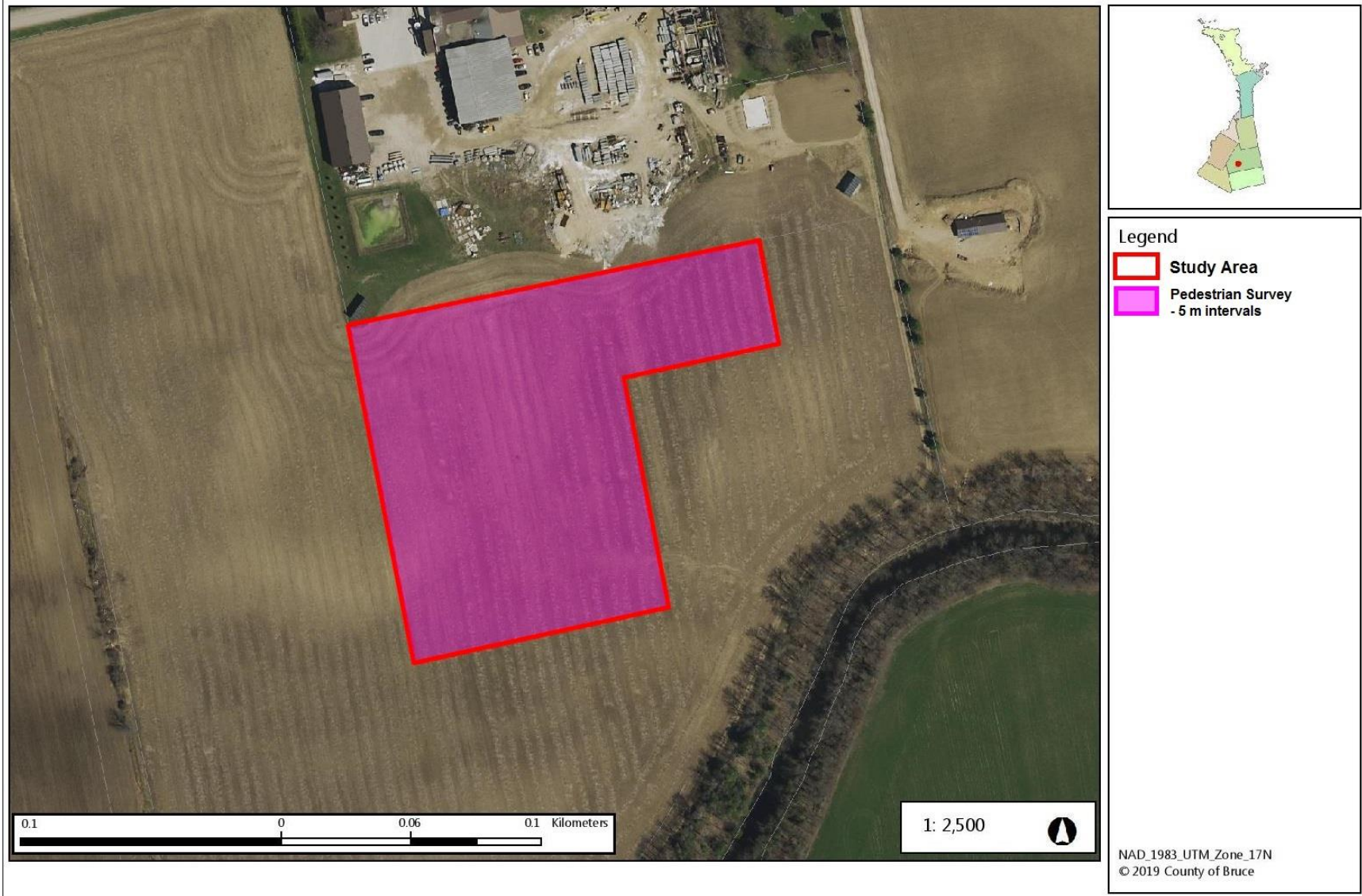
Map 9: Location and Direction of Images

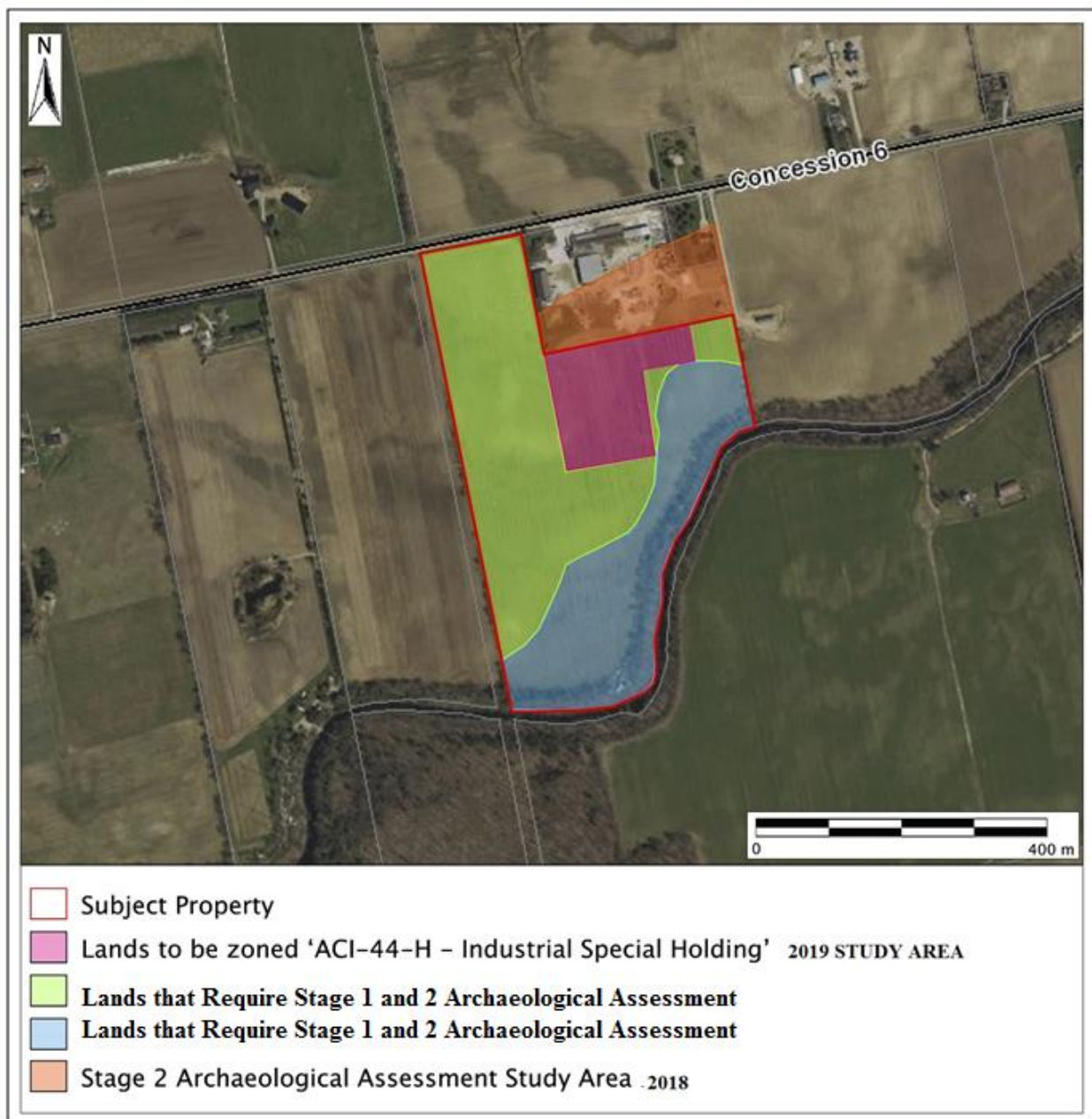


Map 10: Areas of Archaeological Potential



Map 11: Stage 2 Assessment Methodology



Map 12: Remaining Areas with Possible Archaeological Potential

10.0 IMAGES

**Image 1: Study Area from NW corner
(facing SE)**



Image 4: Pedestrian Survey of Study Area (facing SW)



**Image 2: Study Area from SW corner
(facing NE)**



Image 5: Pedestrian Survey of Study Area (facing W)



Image 3: Pedestrian Survey of Study Area (facing NW)



**Image 6: Study Area from SE corner
(facing NW)**



Image 7: Pedestrian Survey of the Study Area (facing NW)



Image 8: Study Area from NE corner (facing SW)



Image 9: Study Area from E corner (facing NW)



APPENDICES

Appendix A – Image Log

Image #	Description	Direction
1	Study Area from NW corner	SE
2	Study Area from SW corner	NE
3	Pedestrian Survey of Study Area	NW
4	Pedestrian Survey of Study Area	SW
5	Pedestrian Survey of Study Area	W
6	Study Area from SE corner	NW
7	Pedestrian Survey of Study Area	NW
8	Study Area from NE corner	SW
9	Study Area from E corner	NW