

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments
10 Vacation Inn Drive and 180 Vacation Inn Drive
Town of Collingwood
Part of Lot 48, Concession 11
Geographic Township of Nottawasaga
Simcoe County, Ontario**

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Original Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in October 2023, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands in support of a Zoning By-Law Amendment properties located at 10 Vacation Inn Drive and 180 Vacation Inn Drive, Collingwood, Simcoe County and were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted March through June 2024 under Project Information Form #P007-1546-2024. The investigation encompassed the entire property. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. At the time of assessment, the assessed area consisted developed recreational area, wooded areas, and clearings.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the assessed area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment of the areas of archaeological potential did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the property.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
MCM – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)
PIF – Project Information Form
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in October 2023, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands in support of a Zoning By-Law Amendment properties located at 10 Vacation Inn Drive and 180 Vacation Inn Drive, Collingwood, Simcoe County and were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the Planning Act. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The area to be subject to the Rezoning By-Law Amendment ('study area') consists of irregularly-shaped parcels of land with an area of 6.5 ha (Map 1). This parcel is generally bounded by Highway 26 to the north, a golf course to the south and west and residential property to the east. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lot 48, Concession 11, in the Geographic Township of Nottawasaga, Simcoe County. The Crown obtained these lands from the Chippewas as part of the Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty 18) in 1818.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted March through June 2024 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P007-1546-2024. The investigation encompassed the entire property. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 1.0 and Section 2.0 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&Gs)*, the investigation was carried out in order to:

- Provide information concerning the geography, history and current land condition of the study area;
- Determine the presence of known archaeological sites in the study area;
- Evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study area;
- Empirically document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- Determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- Recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies, if any archaeological resources requiring further assessment are identified.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and enter the report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. A Record of Indigenous Engagement is included in the project report package in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 7.6.2 of the 2011 S&Gs. The additional directions provided in the 2011 *Conducting Archaeology within the Traditional Territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation* were considered throughout the investigation.

1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historical usage of the area has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 summarizes the region's settlement history, whereas Section 1.2.2 documents the study area's past and present land uses. No previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information were identified during the research component of the study.

1.2.1 Settlement History

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Indigenous groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this vibrant history into three main periods: Palaeo, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods comprise a range of discrete sub-periods characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns, which are used to interpret past lifeways. The principal characteristics of these sub-periods are summarized in Table 1.

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

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Palaeo	9000–8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted points
Late Palaeo	8400–7500 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted points
Early Archaic	7500–6000 BC	Side-notched, Corner-notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)
Middle Archaic	6000–2500 BC	Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton Side- and Corner-Notched traditions; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools
Late Archaic	2500–900 BC	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)
Early Woodland	900–400 BC	Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people
Middle Woodland	400 BC–AD 600	Saugeen tradition; Stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; Cobble spall scrapers; Seasonal settlements and resource utilization; Post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries and rectangular structures identified
Middle/Late Woodland Transition	AD 600–900	Gradual transition between Saugeen and Algonquian lifeways; Princess Point tradition emerges elsewhere (i.e., in the vicinity of the Grand and Credit Rivers)
Late Woodland	AD 900–1600	Practice of maize horticulture spread beyond the western end of Lake Ontario; Algonquian-speaking peoples lived along the Georgian Bay littoral; Known historically as the Odawa/Ottawa/Ondatauauat Nation, these people are best understood from early 17 th century explorers; Primarily mobile hunters and gatherers who lived in small population groups; Bands began to build longhouses in some areas in the early 17 th century

1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

The arrival of European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century triggered widespread shifts in Indigenous lifeways and set the stage for the ensuing Euro-Canadian settlement process. Documentation for this period is abundant, ranging from the first sketches of Upper Canada and the written accounts of early explorers to detailed township maps and lengthy histories. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events; the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History
(Coyne 1895; Robertson 1906; Lajeunesse 1960; Cumming 1970; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; AO 2015; BCMCC 2015)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Exploration	Early 17 th century	Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610/11; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, making contact with a number of Indigenous groups (including the Algonquin, Huron-Wendat and other First Nations); European trade goods become increasingly common and begin to put pressure on traditional industries
Increased Contact and Conflict	Mid- to late 17 th century	Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; ‘The Great Peace of Montreal’ treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701
Fur Trade Development	Early to mid-18 th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years’ War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid- to late 18 th century	<i>Royal Proclamation</i> of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties subsequently arranged by the Crown; First land cession under the new protocols is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in 1764; The Niagara Purchase (Treaty 381) in 1781 included this area
Loyalist Influx	Late 18 th century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; John Collins acquires the northern part of the Toronto Carrying Place in 1785 (subject to a confirmatory surrender in the Williams Treaties of 1923); Constitutional Act of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Early to mid-19 th century	Nominally became part of Kent County in 1792 and Simcoe County in 1798; Additional land cessions included the Penetanguishene Purchase (Treaty 5) in 1798, Lake Simcoe Purchase (Treaty 16) in 1815 and Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty 18) in 1818; All townships surveyed by the mid-1830s; Townships ceded to Waterloo County in 1837 and York County in 1838; Simcoe County independent after the abolition of the district system in 1849
Township Formation	Late 19 th century	Surveyed by T. Kelly in 1832 and C. Rankin in 1833; First settlers arrived in 1834; Settlement initially facilitated by Crown Lands Agent H.C. Young, and four communities were founded (two Scottish, one Irish and one German); Scottish settlement at Bowmore (Duntroon) began with free grants, and 21 families settled there in 1834
Township Development	Late 19 th and early 20 th century	Population reached 420 by 1842 (mostly Scottish); 7,628 ha taken up by 1846, with 623 ha under cultivation; 3 grist mills and 3 saw mills in operation at that time; Traversed by the Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railway/Northern Railway (1855) and a branch of the Hamilton & North Western Railway (1879); Principal settlement was Collingwood; Other communities at Avening, Batteaux, Creemore, Dunedin, Duntroon, Glen Huron, Nottawa, Singhampton and Stayner

1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

1.2.2.1 Overview

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities would have managed the landscape to some degree. During the early 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The study area was located northwest of the historical community of Collingwood. The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as a combination of recreational, residential, and vacant green space.

1.2.2.2 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

In order to gain a general understanding of the study area's past land uses, three historical settlement maps, one topographic map and five aerial images were examined during the research component of the study. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- *Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe* (1871) (OHCMP 2019);
- *The Simcoe Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (1881) (MU 2001);
- The Nottawasaga Township Patent Plan (No Date) (AO 2015)
- A topographic map from 1945 (OCUL 2022); and
- Aerial images from 1954–2002 (Simcoe County 2022; U of T 2022).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 7.

Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe (1871) identified R. McGillivray and W. Reid as occupants for the subject lands, though no buildings are illustrated in the immediate vicinity (Map 2). This map does not depict any private structures, however, this should not be taken as evidence that the area was unimproved. The *Simcoe Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (1881) does not provide any insights regarding occupants or land uses (Map 3). Since this publication only included information for its subscribers, these omissions are not particularly significant. The Nottawasaga Township Patent Plan indicates the names of the patentee for the properties, however the writing on the maps is illegible, with the exception of "C.L." in the northern portion of the study area (Map 4).

The topographic map from 1941 indicates that the study area consisted primarily of forested lands (Map 5). The 1954 aerial photo demonstrates that the local roadways were well-established, but the poor resolution precludes any other meaningful interpretations (Map 6). By 1989, it is evident that some level of development in the form of roadways being cut through the property and residential structures having been constructed. The aerial images from 1997 indicate that the majority of the present structures had been constructed by that time. The aerial image from 2002 indicate that this land use pattern remained relatively unchanged, save for alterations to the northern and southern portions of the property (Map 7)

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted concurrently on March 5, and June 3, 2024, under PIF #P007-1546-2023. ARA utilized a Samsung Galaxy Tab A with a built-in GPS/GNSS receiver during the investigation (UTM17/NAD83). The limits of the study area were confirmed using project-specific GIS data translated into GPS points for reference in the field, in combination with aerial imagery showing physical features in relation to the subject lands.

The archaeological context of any given study area must be informed by 1) the condition of the property as found (Section 1.3.1), 2) a summary of registered or known archaeological sites located within a minimum 1 km radius (Section 1.3.2) and 3) descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the property (Section 1.3.3).

1.3.1 Condition of the Property

The study area lies within the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest region, which is a transitional zone between the southern deciduous forest and the northern boreal forest. This forest extends along the St. Lawrence River across central Ontario to Lake Huron and west of Lake Superior along the border with Minnesota, and its southern portion extends into the more populated areas of Ontario. This forest is dominated by hardwoods, featuring species such as maple, oak, yellow birch, white and red pine. Coniferous trees such as white pine, red pine, hemlock and white cedar commonly mix with deciduous broad-leaved species, such as yellow birch, sugar and red maples, basswood and red oak (MNDMNRF 2022).

In terms of local physiography, the subject lands fall within the Simcoe Lowlands. This region consists of the Nottawasaga basin in the west, transverse valleys and the Lake Simcoe basin in the east. Both the lowlands and transverse valleys were flooded by Lake Algonquin and are bordered by shorecliffs, beaches and bouldery terraces. The study area is located within the Nottawasaga basin, which is limited to the broad flats bordering the Nottawasaga River. For the most part, this basin comprised the floor of Lake Algonquin and its surface beds therefore comprise deposits of deltaic and lacustrine origin rather than glacial outwash (Chapman and Putnam 1984:177–180). The study area would have been submerged by these waterbodies.

Although the recession of the Laurentide Ice Sheet began ca. 14,000 BP in the south, it was not until ca. 12,000 BP that it had withdrawn from the vicinity of the study area. As the ice melted, the majority of the Bruce Peninsula was submerged by the various phases of Lake Algonquin (Kor et al. 2012:Figure 3). The Main Lake Algonquin shoreline would have been located approximately 80 km southeast of the study area. This lake began to drain ca. 10,500 BP, resulting in the formation of Lakes Stanley and Hough ca. 10,000 BP. The Bruce Peninsula would have been exposed at this time, although the westernmost parts were again submerged during the Nipissing Transgression between ca. 6000 and 4500 BP (Kor et al. 2012:579). The study area would have been underwater during this time. Declining water levels would eventually result in the formation of Lake Huron and its modern shoreline ca. 4000 BP.

According to the Ontario Soil Survey, the study area consists of Parkhill and Wiarton Loam. Wiarton Loam soils are a pale yellow, calcareous loam and silt loam till with imperfect drainage, and have a smooth, gently sloping topography. Parkhill Loam soils are dark brown loam or silt

loam surface over grey highly mottled layer with imperfect drainage over a level, usually slightly stony topography (Hoffman and Richards 1954).

At the time of assessment, the assessed area consisted developed recreational area, wooded areas, and clearings. Soil conditions were ideal for the activities conducted. No unusual physical features were encountered that affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features (e.g., dense root mats, boulders, rubble, etc.).

1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources occur within a 1 km radius of the study area. The available search facility returned one registered site located within at least a 1 km radius (the facility returns sites in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in results beyond the specified distance). In terms of other known resources (e.g., Isolated Non-Diagnostic Find Spots, Leads or unreported deposits), no unregistered sites were identified within a 1 km radius.

Table 3: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
BdHb-5	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	300 m–1 km

This previously identified site is not located within or immediately adjacent to the subject lands; accordingly, it has no potential to traverse the study area and represents a distant archaeological resource beyond 300 m distance of the subject lands.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

A review of available archaeological management plans and/or other archaeological potential mapping was undertaken to inform the assessment process. Specifically, the County of Simcoe's *Archaeological Potential Planning* GIS layer was examined for information that could influence the choice of fieldwork techniques or recommendations. The associated mapping indicates that a large portion of the study area has archaeological potential (Map 10).

Reports documenting assessments conducted within the subject lands and assessments that resulted in the discovery of sites within adjacent lands were sought during the research component of the study. In order to ensure that all relevant past work was identified, an investigation was launched to identify reports involving assessments within 50 m of the study area. The investigation determined that there are three available reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance.

1.3.3.1 Cranberry Marsh Estates – Amick Consultants Ltd.

In 2021 Amick conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment in advance of a development application under PIF# P038-1074-2021. This assessment is located to the west of the study area addressed in this report. No archaeological resources were encountered during the assessment and no further work was recommended.

1.3.3.2 Greentree Property – Stantec Consulting Ltd.

In 2022 Stantec conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on behalf of Reid's Heritage Homes in advance of a proposed residential development under PIF #P256-0719-2022. The assessment found that the study areas comprised a mix of areas of archaeological potential and no archaeological potential.

1.3.3.3 Greentree Property – Stantec Consulting Ltd.

In 2022 Stantec conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on behalf of Reid's Heritage Homes in advance of a proposed residential development under PIF #P256-0732-2022. No archaeological resources were encountered during the assessment and no further work was recommended.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Background

The Stage 1 assessment involved background research to document the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area. This desktop examination included research from archival sources, archaeological publications and online databases. It also included the analysis of a variety of historical maps and aerial imagery. The results of the research conducted for the background study are summarized below.

With occupation beginning approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact histories (Section 1.2.1). Artifacts associated with Palaeo, Archaic, Woodland and Early Contact traditions are well-attested in Bruce County, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The presence of one previously identified site in the surrounding area demonstrates the desirability of this locality for early settlement (Section 1.3.2). Background research did not identify any previous assessments within the study area (Section 1.3.3).

The natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations as a result of proximity to Georgian Bay and its associated tributaries and wetlands. The study area was submerged by Main Lake Algonquin and the Nipissing Great Lakes, however, which would have resulted in the destruction of many Indigenous sites dating prior to the Late Archaic period. The areas of well-drained soils would have been ideal for agriculture, and

the diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history.

In summary, the background study included an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (within at least a 1 km radius), the consideration of previous local archaeological fieldwork (within at least a 50 m radius), the analysis of historical maps (at the most detailed scale available) and the study of aerial imagery. ARA therefore confirms that the standards for background research set out in Section 1.1 of the 2011 S&Gs were met.

2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)

Since the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were carried out concurrently, a separate property inspection was not completed as part of the Stage 1 background study. Instead, the visual inspection was conducted over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, in keeping with the concepts set out in Section 2.1 Standards 2a–b of the 2011 S&Gs. The specific field methods utilized during the visual inspection and the weather and lighting conditions at the time of assessment are summarized in Section 3.1 (Stage 2).

2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

In addition to relevant historical sources and the results of past archaeological assessments, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Section 1.3.1 of the 2011 S&Gs recognizes the following features or characteristics as indicators of archaeological potential: previously identified sites, water sources (past and present), elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resource areas, areas of Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes, listed or designated properties, historic landmarks or sites, and areas that local histories or informants have identified with possible sites, events, activities or occupations.

The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of several features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (Map 9). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would directly affect survey interval requirements) include multiple primary water sources (Georgian Bay and its tributaries, and unnamed waterbodies), multiple secondary water sources (Silver Creek Wetland Complex, unnamed wetlands), one physiographic landform (Fluvial Terrace Escarpments), and two historical transportation routes (Highway 26 and North Grey Railway). Background research did not identify any features indicating that the study area had potential for deeply buried archaeological resources.

Although proximity to a feature of archaeological potential is a significant factor in the potential modelling process, current land conditions must also be considered. Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 S&Gs emphasizes that 1) quarrying, 2) major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, 3) building footprints and 4) sewage/infrastructure development can result in the removal of archaeological potential, and Section 2.1 states that 1) permanently wet areas, 2) exposed bedrock and 3) steep slopes ($> 20^\circ$) in areas unlikely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs can also be evaluated as having no or low archaeological potential. Areas previously assessed and not recommended for further work may also require no further assessment.

Background research did not identify any previously assessed areas of no further concern within the study area. ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of historical sources and digital environmental data, resulted in the identification several areas of no archaeological potential. Since these areas of no archaeological potential were identified over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, they are fully discussed in Section 3.1. The remainder of the study area had archaeological potential and required further assessment.

3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment involved visual inspection to evaluate archaeological potential, and test pit survey in all areas of archaeological potential. Environmental conditions were ideal during the investigation, permitting good visibility of land features and providing an increased chance of finding evidence of archaeological resources. Specifically, the assessment was conducted under partially overcast skies with bright lighting and a temperature of 14 °C on March 5, 2024 and partially overcast skies with bright lighting and a temperature of 23 °C on June 3, 2024. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met or exceeded the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the 2011 S&Gs.

The study area was subjected to a systematic visual inspection (at an interval of 5 m) in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the 2011 S&Gs. The inspection confirmed that all surficial features of archaeological potential were present where they were previously identified and did not result in the identification of any additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping (e.g., relic water channels, patches of well-drained soils, etc.).

The visual inspection resulted in the identification of clear areas of disturbance across the majority of the study area. These indications include modern structures, water management systems and ponds, ditching, and areas that had been visibly disturbed by heavy machinery, exposing subsoil (Image 1–Image 15). These areas of disturbance were further evidenced by aerial imagery sourced throughout the 20th century (Map 6). No other natural features (e.g., sloped lands, overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) or significant built features (e.g., heritage structures, landscapes, plaques, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified.

The test pit survey method was utilized to complete the assessment because ploughing was not possible or viable. Using this method, ARA crewmembers hand excavated small regular test pits with a minimum diameter of 30 cm at prescribed intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the 2011 S&Gs. Since the areas to be tested were located less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential, a maximum interval of 5 m was warranted (Image 17–Image 18). Each test pit was excavated into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and the resultant pits were examined for stratigraphy, potential features and/or evidence of fill. Most test pits contained dark brown sandy loam topsoil with heavy compaction over yellow-grey sandy clay subsoil. All soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological resources. No locations of archaeological materials were encountered during the test pit survey. The test pits were backfilled upon completion.

The utilized field methods are presented in Map 10. The area to be subject to the Rezoning Bylaw Amendment (‘study area’) is depicted as a layer in these maps. A breakdown of field methods appears in Table 4.

Table 4: Field Methods

Category	Assessed Area
Property assessed by pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 m	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of 5 m	3.95% (0.26 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of 10 m	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed by combination of visual inspection and test pit survey to confirm permanently wet	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed by combination of visual inspection and test pit survey to confirm disturbance	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed with a modified survey interval due to a physical or cultural constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed due to physical constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of permanently wet areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of exposed bedrock	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of sloped areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of disturbed areas	96.05% (6.2 ha)
Total	100.00% (6.46 ha)

3.2 Record of Finds

The investigation did not result in the discovery of any archaeological materials. The inventory of the documentary record, which includes a quantitative summary of the field notes, photographs and mapping materials associated with the project, appears in Table 5.

Table 5: Documentary Record

Field Documents	Total	Nature	Location
Photographs	127	Digital	On server at 50 Nebo Road, Unit 1, Hamilton
Notes	2	Digital	On server at 50 Nebo Road, Unit 1, Hamilton
Maps	2	Digital	On server at 50 Nebo Road, Unit 1, Hamilton

3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

No archaeological sites were identified within the assessed lands.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the assessed area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment of the areas of archaeological potential did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the properties.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MTCS, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery.

6.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Disturbed Area
(March 5, 2024; Facing South)



Image 2: Disturbed Area
(March 5, 2024; Facing East)



Image 3: Disturbed Area
(March 5, 2024; Facing Southeast)



Image 4: Disturbed Area
(March 5, 2024; Facing West)



Image 5: Disturbed Area
(March 5, 2024; Facing East)



Image 6: Disturbed Area
(March 5, 2024, 2023; Facing Southwest)



Image 7: Disturbed Area
(March 5, 2024; Facing Northwest)



Image 8: Disturbed Area
(March 5, 2024; Facing North)



Image 9: Disturbed Area
(March 5, 2024; Facing West)



Image 10: Disturbed Area
(March 5, 2024; Facing East)



Image 11: Disturbed Area
(March 5, 2024; Facing Northeast)



Image 12: Disturbed Area
(March 5, 2024; Facing North)



Image 13: Disturbed Area
(March 5, 2024; Facing Southwest)



Image 14: Disturbed Area
(March 5, 2024; Facing North)



Image 15: Disturbed Area
(March 5, 2024; Facing Northwest)



Image 16: Undisturbed Area
(June 3, 2024; Facing Southwest)

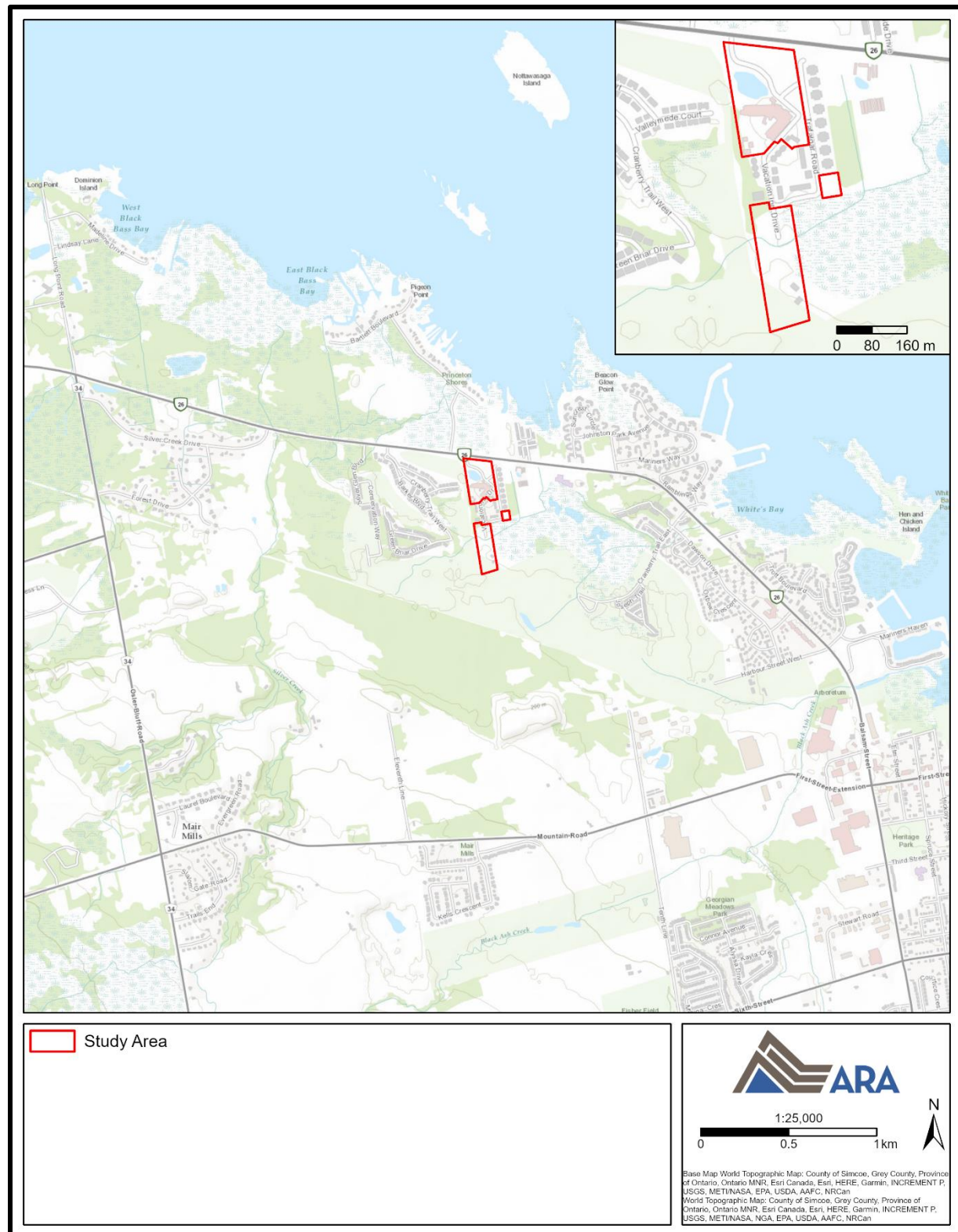


Image 17: Test Pit Survey
(June 3, 2024; Facing North)

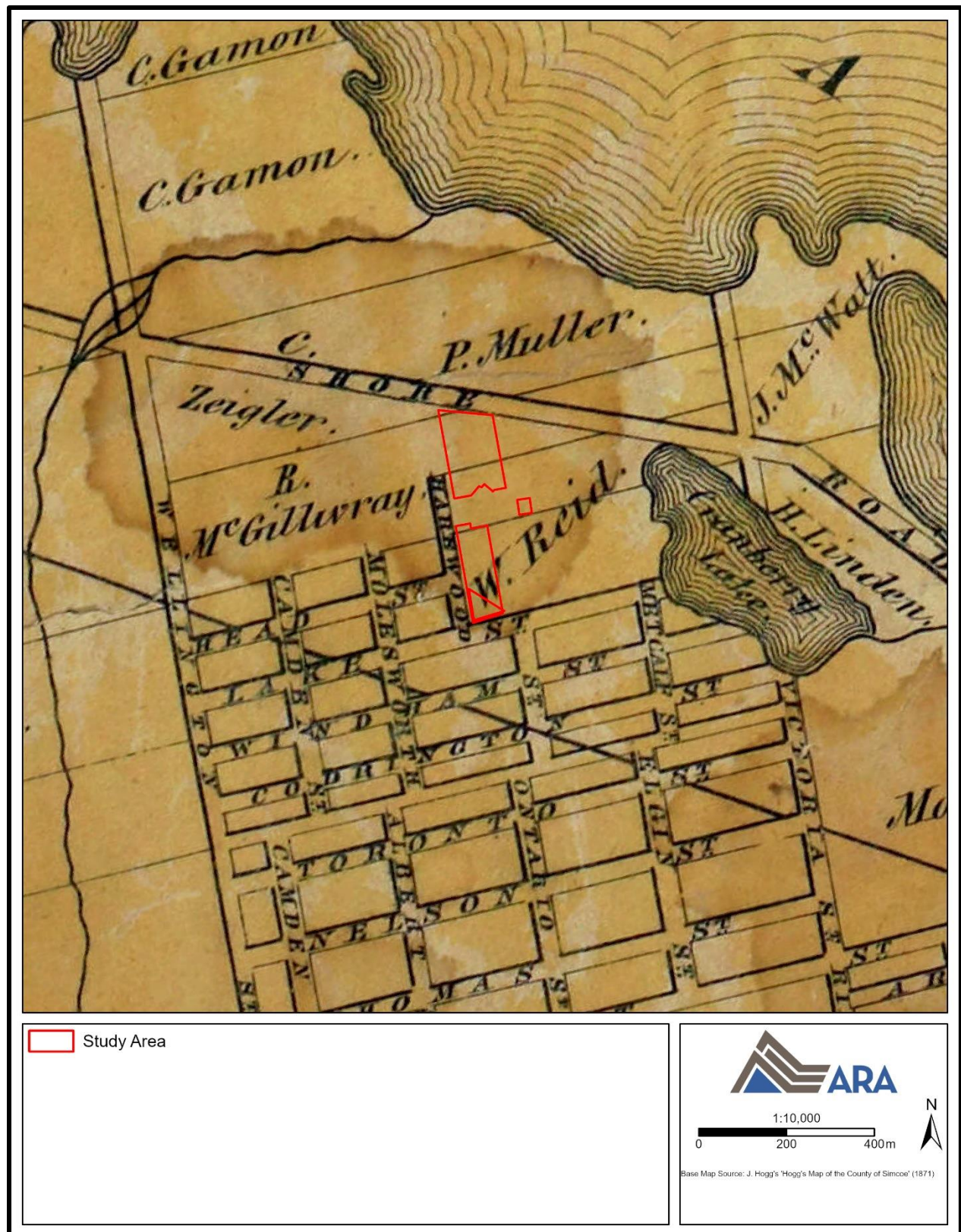


Image 18: Test Pit Survey
(June 3, 2024; Facing West)

7.0 MAPS



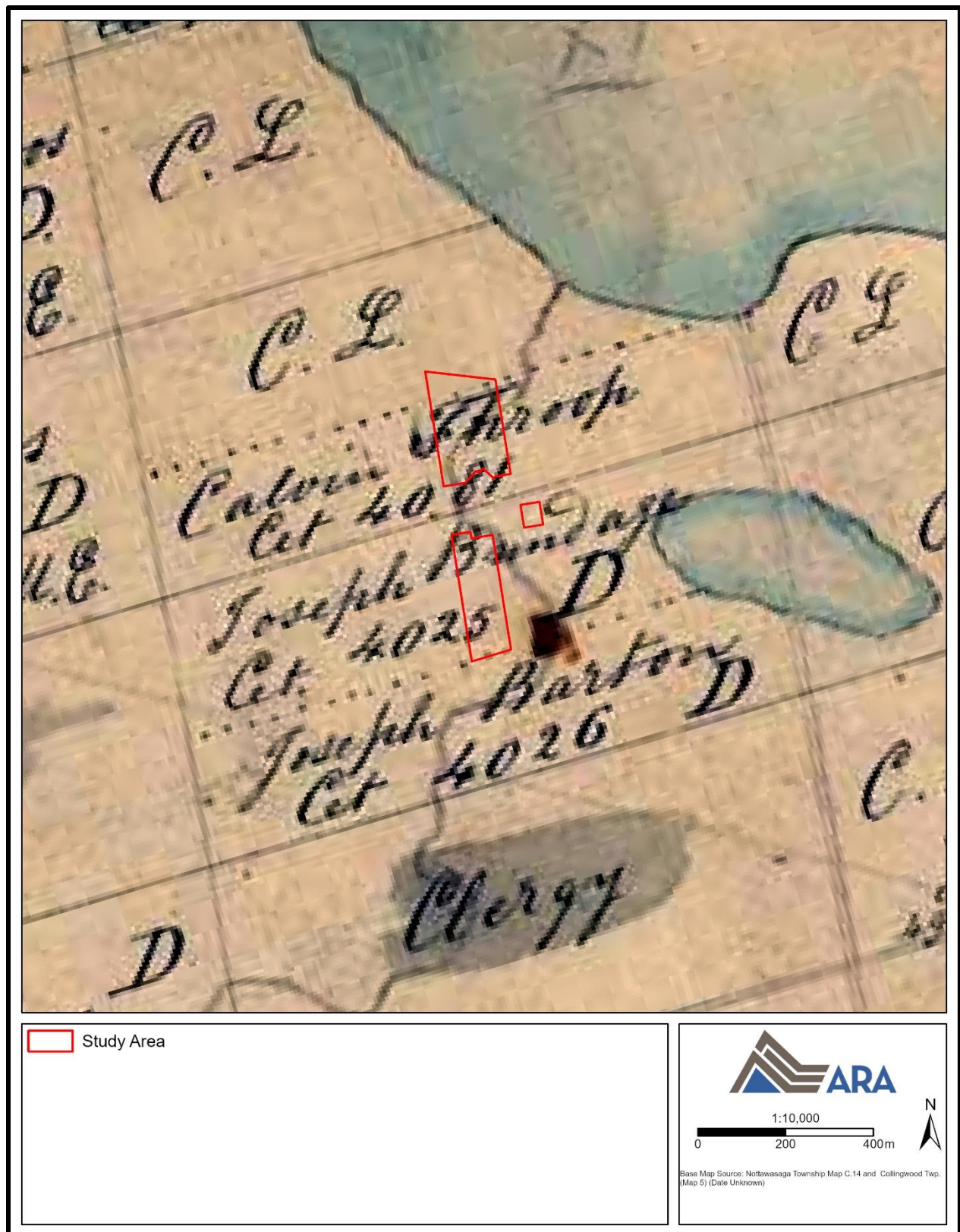
Map 1: Location of the Study Area
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



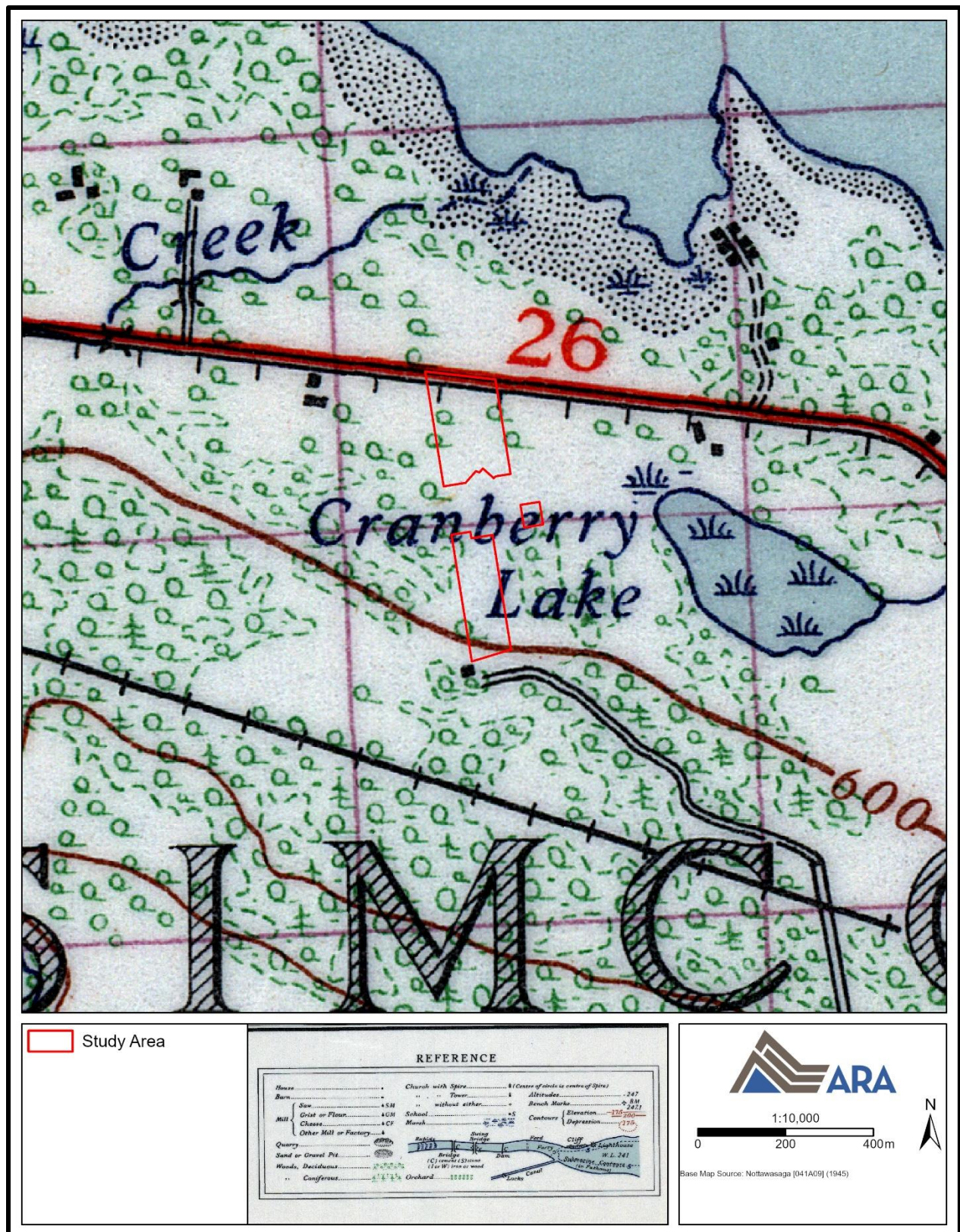
Map 2: Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe (1871)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; MU 2001)



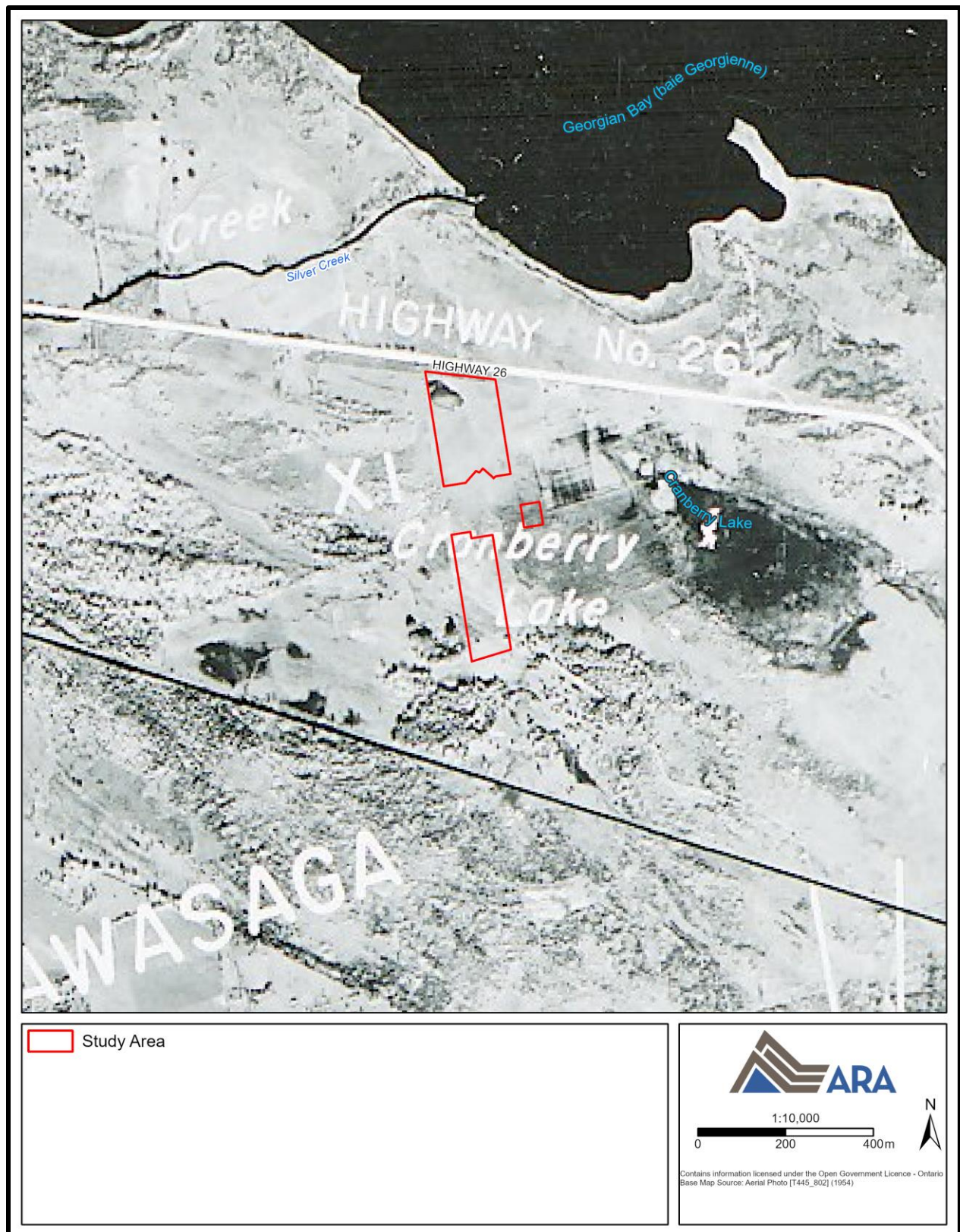
Map 3: Nottawasaga Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (1881)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; MU 2001)



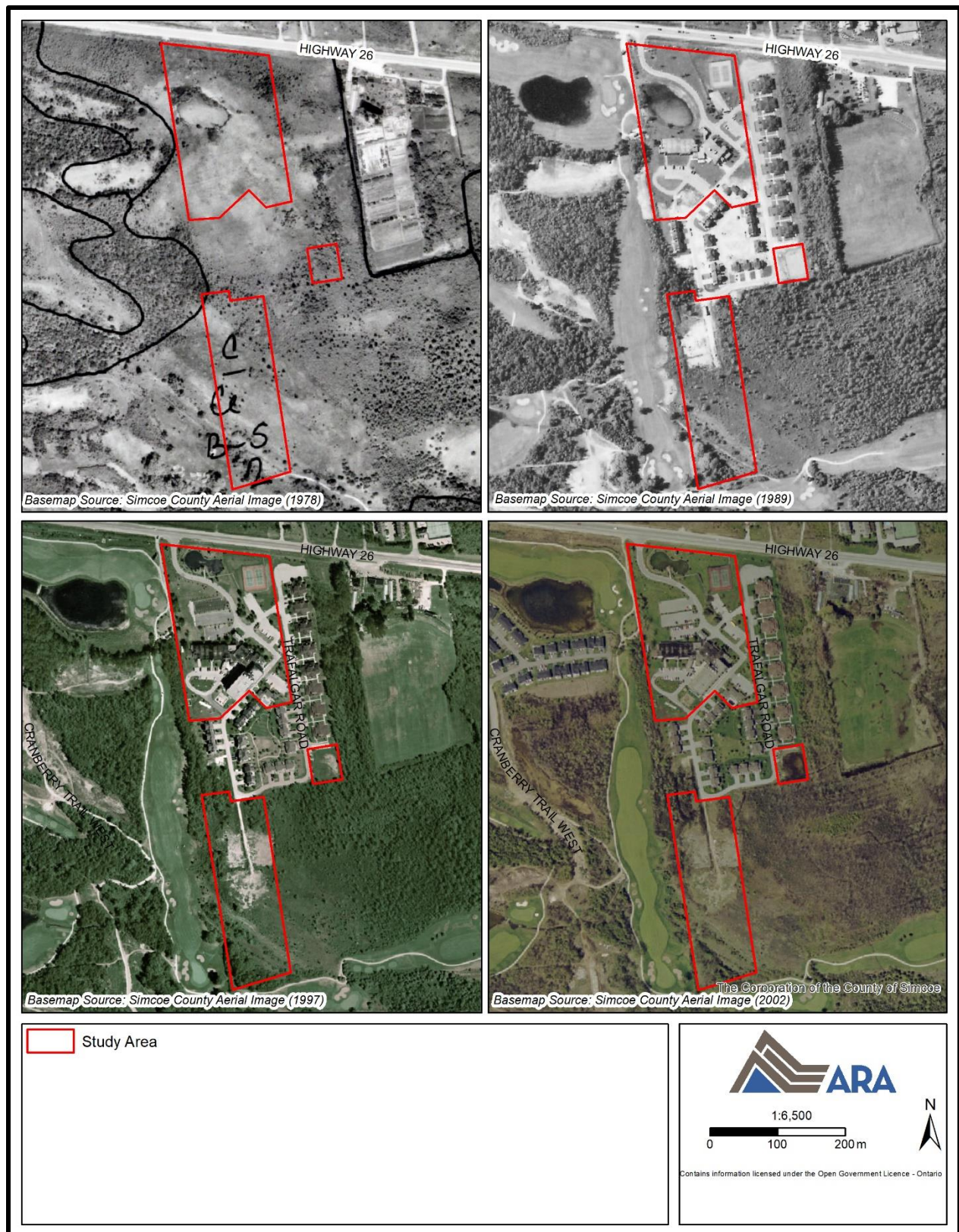
Map 4: Patent Plan (no date)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2022)

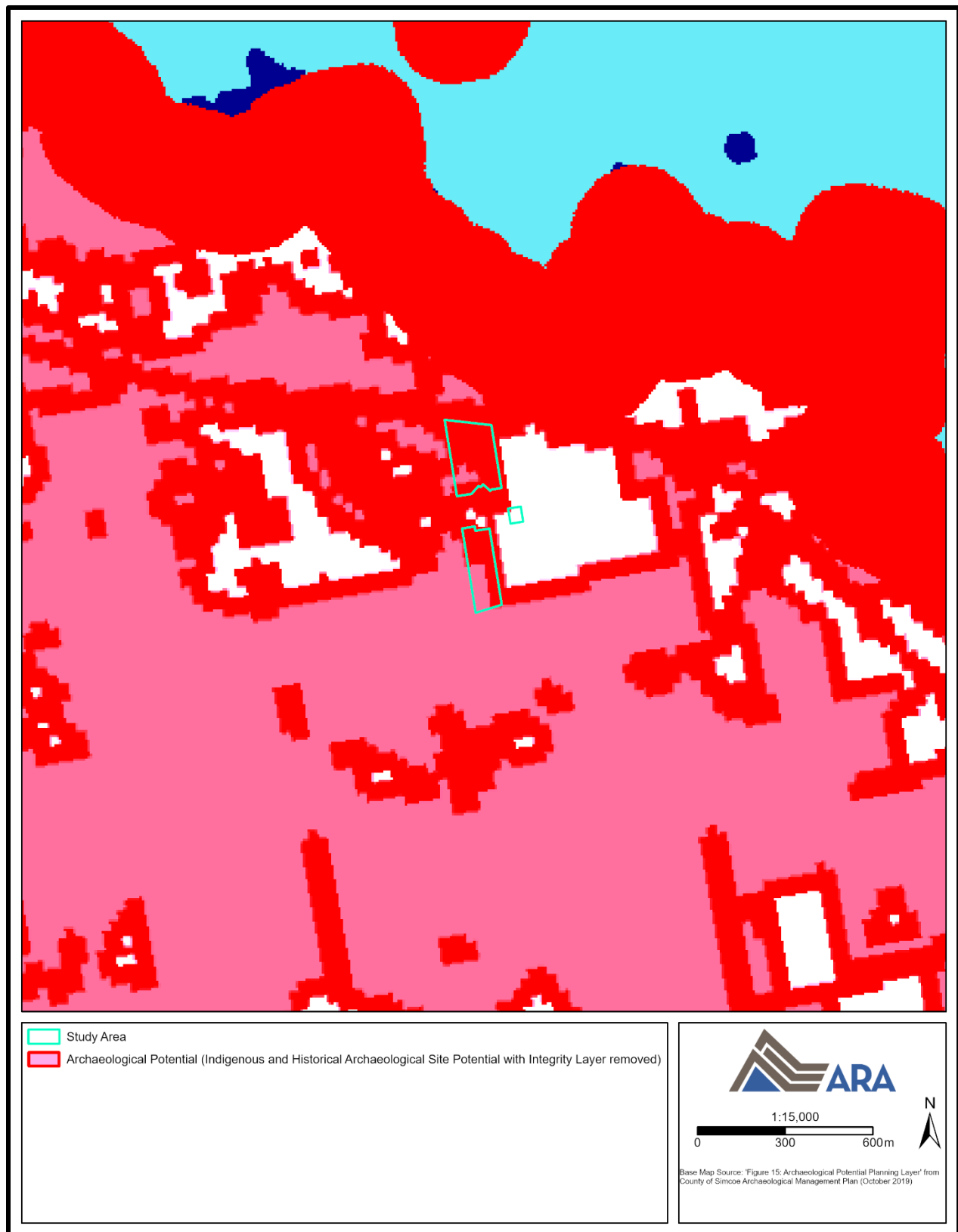


Map 5: Topographic Map (1945)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; U of T 2022)



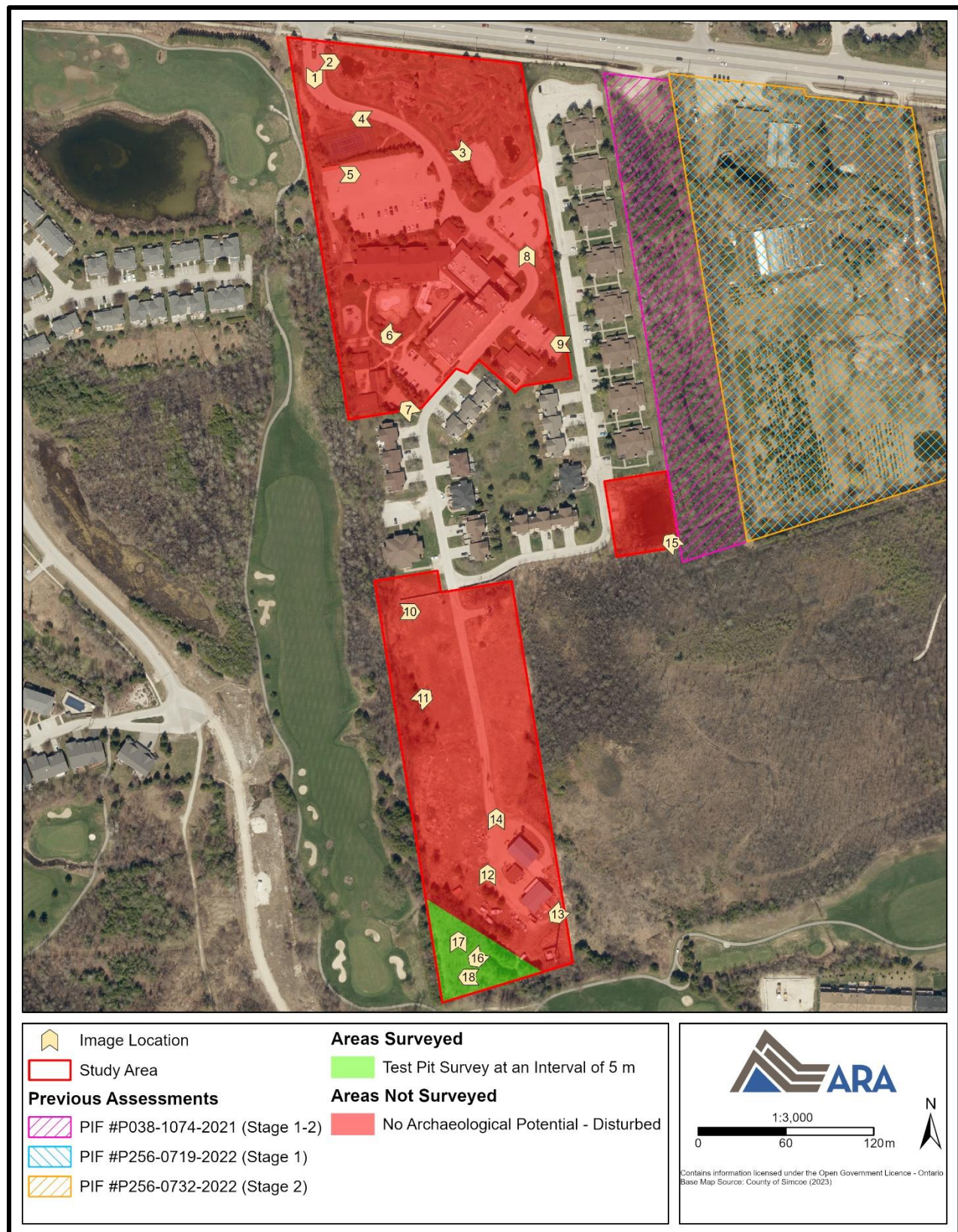
Map 6: Aerial Image (1954)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)





Map 8: Archaeological Master Plan
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)





Map 10: Field Methods (Aerial Image)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, ©)

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