



ORIGINAL 09 FEBRUARY 2023

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

*780 Tenth Line, Collingwood, North Half of Lot 43, Concession 11
(Geographic Township of Nottawasaga),
Town of Collingwood, County of Simcoe
(AMICK Corporate File #2022-870/MCM File #P058-2234-2022)*

SUBMITTED TO:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
(MCM)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of a Proposed Draft Plan of Subdivision, 780 Tenth Line, Collingwood, North Half of Lot 43, Concession 11 (Geographic Township of Nottawasaga), Town of Collingwood, County of Simcoe, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 39.6 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it mostly ploughable lands. A derelict farm complex consisting of a house, and two outbuildings is situated in the central portion of the study area. There is a gravel laneway and parking area entering the study area off of Tenth Line, situated in the northeastern corner of the property. There is a second gravel laneway entering the study area off of Tenth Line, which proceeds through the former farm complex and bisects the study area running on the south edge of the former agricultural fields. The gravel laneway terminates south of a woodlot in the northwestern corner of the study area. A woodlot is located in the northwest corner of the property. The study area is bounded on the north by Blue Mountain Golf and Country Club, on the east by Tenth Line, on the west by vacant lots and on the south by existing residential development. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MTC (2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. Consequently, this report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property.

The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits, test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five metres between individual transects on 13-15 September 2022. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

1. No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted.
2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed.
3. The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of a Proposed Draft Plan of Subdivision, 780 Tenth Line, Collingwood, North Half of Lot 43, Concession 11 (Geographic Township of Nottawasaga), Town of Collingwood, County of Simcoe, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 39.6 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it mostly ploughable lands. A derelict farm complex consisting of a house, and two outbuildings is situated in the central portion of the study area. There is a gravel laneway and parking area entering the study area off of Tenth Line, situated in the northeastern corner of the property. There is a second gravel laneway entering the study area off of Tenth Line, which proceeds through the former farm complex and bisects the study area running on the south edge of the former agricultural fields. The gravel laneway terminates south of a woodlot in the northwestern corner of the study area. A woodlot is located in the northwest corner of the property. The study area is bounded on the north by Blue Mountain Golf and Country Club, on the east by Tenth Line, on the west by vacant lots and on the south by existing residential development. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MTC (2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. Consequently, this report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property.

The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits, test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects on 13-15 September 2022. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The proposed development of the study area includes 106 single detached home, 23 townhouse units, a school and visitor parking areas with associated services and landscape modifications. A preliminary plan of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MCM for review and reproduced within this report as Map 4.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 PRE-CONTACT LAND-USE OUTLINE

Table 1 illustrates the chronological development of cultures within southern Ontario prior to the arrival of European cultures to the area at the beginning of the 17th century. This general cultural outline is based on archaeological data and represents a synthesis and summary of research over a long period of time. It is necessarily generalizing and is not necessarily representative of the point of view of all researchers or stakeholders. It is offered here as a rough guideline and as a very broad outline to illustrate the relationships of broad cultural groups and time periods.

TABLE 1 PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Years Ago	Period	Southern Ontario
250	Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures
1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000 10000 11000	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures
		(Wright 1972)

What follows is an outline of Aboriginal occupation in the area during the Pre-contact Era from the earliest known period, about 9000 B.C. up to approximately 1650 AD.

1.2.1.1 PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 9000-7500 B.C.)

North of Lake Ontario, evidence suggests that early occupation began around 9000 B.C. People probably began to move into this area as the glaciers retreated and glacial lake levels began to recede. The early occupation of the area probably occurred in conjunction with environmental conditions that would be comparable to modern Sub-Arctic conditions. Due to the great antiquity of these sites, and the relatively small populations likely involved, evidence of these early inhabitants is sparse and generally limited to tools produced from stone or to by-products of the manufacture of these implements.

1.2.1.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 8000-1000 B.C.)

By about 8000 B.C. the gradual transition from a post glacial tundra-like environment to an essentially modern environment was largely complete. Prior to European clearance of the landscape for timber and cultivation, the area was characterized by forest. The Archaic Period is the longest and the most apparently stable of the cultural periods identified through

archaeology. The Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Sub-Periods, each represented by specific styles in projectile point manufacture. Many more sites of this period are found throughout Ontario, than of the Palaeo-Indian Period. This is probably a reflection of two factors: the longer period of time reflected in these sites, and a greater population density. The greater population was likely the result of a more diversified subsistence strategy carried out in an environment offering a greater variety of abundant resources (Smith 2002:58-59).

Current interpretations suggest that the Archaic Period populations followed a seasonal cycle of resource exploitation. Although similar in concept to the practices speculated for the big game hunters of the Palaeo-Indian Period, the Archaic populations utilized a much broader range of resources, particularly with respect to plants. It is suggested that in the spring and early summer, bands would gather at the mouths of rivers and at rapids to take advantage of fish spawning runs. Later in the summer and into the fall season, smaller groups would move to areas of wetlands to harvest nuts and wild rice. During the winter, they would break into yet smaller groups probably based on the nuclear family and perhaps some additional relatives to move into the interior for hunting. The result of such practices would be to create a distribution of sites across much of the landscape (Smith 2002: 59-60).

The material culture of this period is much more extensive than that of the Palaeo-Indians. Stylistic changes between Sub-Periods and cultural groups are apparent, although the overall quality in production of chipped lithic tools seems to decline. This period sees the introduction of ground stone technology in the form of celts (axes and adzes), manos and metates for grinding nuts and fibres, and decorative items like gorgets, pendants, birdstones, and bannerstones. Bone tools are also evident from this time period. Their presence may be a result of better preservation from these more recent sites rather than a lack of such items in earlier occupations. In addition, copper and exotic chert types appear during the period and are indicative of extensive trading (Smith 2002: 58-59).

1.2.1.3 WOODLAND PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 1000 B.C.-1650 A.D.)

The primary difference in archaeological assemblages that differentiates the beginning of the Woodland Period from the Archaic Period is the introduction of ceramics to Ontario populations. This division is probably not a reflection of any substantive cultural changes, as the earliest sites of this period seem to be in all other respects a continuation of the Archaic mode of life with ceramics added as a novel technology. The seasonally based system of resource exploitation and associated population mobility persists for at least 1500 years into the Woodland Period (Smith 2002: 61-62).

The Early Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 1000-400 B.C. Many of the artifacts from this time are similar to the late Archaic and suggest a direct cultural continuity between these two temporal divisions. The introduction of pottery represents an entirely new technology that was probably acquired through contact with more southerly populations from which it likely originates (Smith 2002:62).

The Middle Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 400 B.C.-800 A.D. Within the region including the study area, a complex emerged at this time termed “Point Peninsula.” Point Peninsula pottery reflects a greater sophistication in pottery manufacture compared with the earlier industry. The paste and temper of the new pottery is finer and new decorative techniques such as dentate and pseudo-scallop stamping appear. There is a noted Hopewellian influence in southern Ontario populations at this time. Hopewell influences from south of the Great Lakes include a widespread trade in exotic materials and the presence of distinct Hopewell style artifacts such as platform pipes, copper or silver panpipe covers and shark teeth. The populations of the Middle Woodland participated in a trade network that extended well beyond the Great Lakes Region.

The Late Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 500-1650 A.D. The Late Woodland includes four separate phases: Princess Point, Early Ontario Iroquoian, Middle Ontario Iroquoian, and Late Ontario Iroquoian.

The Princess Point phase dates to approximately 500-1000 A.D. Pottery of this phase is distinguished from earlier technology in that it is produced by the paddle method instead of coil and the decoration is characterized by the cord wrapped stick technique. Ceramic smoking pipes appear at this time in noticeable quantities. Princess Point sites cluster along major stream valleys and wetland areas. Maize cultivation is introduced by these people to Ontario. These people were not fully committed to horticulture and seemed to be experimenting with maize production. They generally adhere to the seasonal pattern of occupation practiced by earlier occupations, perhaps staying at certain locales repeatedly and for a larger portion of each year (Smith 2002: 65-66).

The Early Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 950-1050 A.D. This stage marks the beginning of a cultural development that led to the historically documented Ontario Iroquoian groups that were first contacted by Europeans during the early 1600s (Petun, Neutral, and Huron). At this stage formal semi-sedentary villages emerge. The Early stage of this cultural development is divided into two cultural groups in southern Ontario. The areas occupied by each being roughly divided by the Niagara Escarpment. To the west were located the Glen Meyer populations, and to the east were situated the Pickering people (Smith 2002: 67).

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1300-1400 A.D. This stage is divided into two sub-stages. The first is the Uren sub-stage lasting from approximately 1300-1350 A.D. The second of the two sub-stages is known as the Middleport sub-stage lasting from roughly 1350-1400 A.D. Villages tend to be larger throughout this stage than formerly (Smith 2002: 67).

The Late Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1400-1650 A.D. During this time the cultural divisions identified by early European explorers are under development and the geographic distribution of these groups within southern Ontario begins to be defined.

1.2.2 POST-CONTACT LAND USE OUTLINE

In the seventeenth century Simcoe County was home to the Huron. With the arrival of French priests and Jesuits, missions were established near Georgian Bay. After the destruction of the missions by the Iroquois and the British, Algonquin speaking peoples occupied the area. After the war of 1812, the government began to invest in the military defences of Upper Canada, through the extension of Simcoe's Yonge Street from Lake Simcoe to Penetanguishene on Georgian Bay. Most early Euro-Canadian settlers came from the British Isles, and some former soldiers were given free land grants, such as the Roman Catholic Irish in Adjala, but the majority were individual settlers. (Garbutt 2010).

Thomas Kelly first surveyed the Township of Nottawasaga in 1832 and Charles Rankin continued this work in 1833. By 1834 settlers had already begun to take up land within the Township's borders. H.C. Yong was appointed the local immigrant agent in 1834, and by this time there were already three settlements: Duntroon which was settled by the Highland Scotch, an Irish Catholic settlement on the fourth line and a small German settlement close to Batteau. The first settlers in the area began to settle in the Sunnidale area, however due to poor conditions due to marshy characteristics of the area within two years the settlers moved west. The major settlements within the township are Duntroon, Stayner, Collingwood, Nottawa, Creemore and Batteau (Hunter 2010).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment from the Historical County Map of Simcoe County (J.T.R. Ralph 1871). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1871. The study area is shown to belong to D. Carrie; no structures are shown to be within the study area. This demonstrates that the original property of which the study area is a part was settled by the time that the atlas data was compiled. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, this map illustrates an unnamed settlement road that is depicted as adjacent to the study area to the east. This road is the current Tenth Line.

Map 3 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Nottawasaga map reproduced from The Simcoe supplement in Illustrated atlas of the Dominion of Canada (H. Belden & Co. 1881). Map 3 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1881. The study area is not shown to belong to anyone and no structures are shown to be within the study area. In addition, this map illustrates an unnamed settlement road that is depicted as adjacent to the study area to the east. This road is the current Tenth Line.

A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 4. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6.

1.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and therefore has potential for sites relating to early Post-contact settlement in the region. A brief overview of the current understanding of First

Nations land use and occupation in the area indicates that the study area is in close proximity to a potable source of water and therefore has potential for sites relating to Pre-contact occupation.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area is located near Blue Mountains and is bounded on the north by Blue Mountain Golf and Country Club, on the east by Tenth Line, on the west by vacant lots and on the south by existing residential development.

The study area includes within it ploughable lands. A derelict farm complex consisting of a house, and two outbuildings is situated in the central portion of the study area. There is a gravel laneway and parking area entering the study area off of Tenth Line, situated in the northeastern corner of the property. There is a second gravel laneway entering the study area off of Tenth Line, which proceeds through the former farm complex and bisects the study area running on the south edge of the former agricultural fields. The gravel laneway terminates south of a woodlot in the northwestern corner of the study area. A woodlot is located in the northwest corner of the property. The remainder of the study area appears to retain much of its natural topography and vegetation. The study area does not contain any areas of steep slope.

1.3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The study area is situated within the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:177-182). For the most part, at one time, this restricted basin was part of the floor of glacial Lake Algonquin, and its surface beds are deposits of deltaic and lacustrine origin, and not glacial outwash. As a small basin shut in by the Edenvale Moraine, the Minesing flats represent an annex of the glacial Lake Nipissing plains. (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 177-182). The lowlands bordering Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe may be termed the Simcoe lowlands. Together they cover an area of about 1,100 square miles. They fall naturally into two major divisions separated by the uplands of Simcoe County. To the west are the plains draining into Nottawasaga Bay mostly by way of the Nottawasaga River. This area is called the Nottawasaga Basin. To the east is the lowland surrounding Lake Simcoe, referred to as the Lake Simcoe Basin. These two basins are connected at Barrie by a flat-floored valley and by similar valleys among the upland plateaux farther north. Both the lowlands and transverse valleys were flooded by Lake Algonquin and are bordered by shorecliffs, beaches, and bouldery terraces. Thus, they are floored by sand, silt, and clay. The study area is on Trenton-Black River bedrock, which is a limestone and dolostone formation. The soils are characterized by mainly imperfectly drained Tecumseth sandy loam. It is a sandy soil with good drainage. (Hoffman and Richards 1955).

1.3.2 SURFACE WATER

The study area lies approximately 150 metres south of Black Ash Creek, which is a source of potable water. A section of Black Ash Creek runs through the northwest corner of the study

area. The study area lies approximately 100 metres north of an unnamed pond, which is also a source of potable water.

1.3.3 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) indicates that there are two (2) previously documented sites within one kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this is based on the assumption of the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MCM. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

1.3.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result, it was determined that no (0) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, the lack of formally documented archaeological sites does not mean that Pre-contact people did not use the area; it more likely reflects a lack of systematic archaeological research in the immediate vicinity. Even in cases where one or more assessments may have been conducted in close proximity to a proposed landscape alteration, an extensive area of physical archaeological assessment coverage is required throughout the region to produce a representative sample of all potentially available archaeological data in order to provide any meaningful evidence to construct a pattern of land use and settlement in the past.

1.3.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result it was determined that two (2) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. All previously registered Post-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 3:

TABLE 3 POST-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
Kells	BcHb-52	Homestead	Post-contact
Cunningham	BcHb-51	Homestead	Post-contact

None of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

1.3.3.3 REGISTERED SITES OF UNKNOWN CULTURAL AFFILIATION

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result, it was determined that no (0) archaeological sites of unknown cultural affiliation have been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

1.3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

On the basis of information supplied by MCM, no archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the study area. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of previous assessments, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MCM. In addition, it must also be noted that the lack of formerly documented previous assessments does not indicate that no assessments have been conducted.

1.3.4.1 PREVIOUS REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MODELLING

The study area is situated within an area subject to an archaeological master plan or a similar regional overview study. The *County of Simcoe Archaeological Master Plan* was endorsed by County Council on 4 December 2019. The study involved the delineation of areas of archaeological potential within the County of Simcoe. A facsimile segment of the archaeological potential map produced as a part of that study has been reproduced within this report as Map 7 and illustrates the Study Area on this plan. This map indicates that the study area is in a zone of archaeological potential based on a composite screening criteria for First Nations, Métis, and Historical sites. However, Archaeological Management Plans and the conclusions therein are guidelines for municipal planners and are not a substitute for Stage 1 Background Assessment conducted by Licensed archaeologists. Table 1 describes the modelling criteria by which the Simcoe County regional archaeological potential was calculated.

Table 1 : Summary of Archaeological Site Potential Modelling Criteria

Environmental or Cultural Feature	Buffer Distance (metres)	Buffer Qualifier
<i>Pre-contact Indigenous Site Potential</i>		
rivers and streams	250	from top of bank for former; from centreline for latter; on well- or imperfectly drained soils only
lakes and ponds	250	on well or imperfectly drained soils only
Wetlands (including pre-settlement)	250	on well or imperfectly drained soils only
alluvial soils (former river courses)	250	on well or imperfectly drained soils only
registered archaeological sites	100	200 m for villages; if not completely excavated
slope > 20 degrees	0	removed from potential zone
<i>Historical Site Potential</i>		
historical settlement centres	polygon as mapped	no buffer, override integrity
domestic sites	100	None
breweries and distilleries	100	None
hotels/taverns	100	None
historical schools and churches	100	None
historic mills, forges, extraction industries	100	None
early settlement roads	100	both sides
early railways	50	both sides
cemeteries	100 for cemetery leads	10m around cemetery polygons
registered archaeological sites	100	if not completely excavated

1.3.5 HISTORIC PLAQUES

There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or near, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

1.3.6 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area includes within it ploughable lands. A derelict farm complex consisting of a house, and two outbuildings is situated in the central portion of the study area. There is a gravel laneway and parking area entering the study area off of Tenth Line, situated in the northeastern corner of the property. There is a second gravel laneway entering the study area off of Tenth Line, which proceeds through the former farm complex and bisects the study area running on the south edge of the former agricultural fields. The gravel laneway terminates south of a woodlot in the northwestern corner of the study area. A woodlot is located in the northwest corner of the property. The remainder of the study area appears to retain much of its natural topography and vegetation. The study area does not contain any areas of steep slope.

Current conditions within the study area indicate that some areas of the property may have no or low archaeological potential and do not require Stage 2 Property Assessment or should be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. These areas would include the footprint of existing structures, areas under pavement, and areas that are not accessible due to previously dumped soil covering the original surface of the ground. A significant proportion of the study area does exhibit archaeological potential and therefore a Stage 2 Property Assessment is required.

A total of two previously registered archaeological sites have been documented within 1km of the study area. Of these, none are Pre-contact, two are Post-contact and none are of unknown cultural affiliation. None of these sites are located within 300m of the study area and, therefore, do not demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources of Pre-contact/Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the current study area.

The study area is situated within an area subject to an archaeological master plan or a similar regional overview study. There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area.

The study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-contact origins based on proximity to a historic roadway.

2.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A property inspection was carried out in compliance with Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) to document the existing conditions of the study area to facilitate the Stage 2 Property Assessment. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and select features were photographed as a representative sample of each area defined within Maps 5 and 6. Observations made of conditions within the study area at the time of the inspection were used to inform the requirement for Stage 2 Property Assessment for portions of the study area as well as to aid in the determination of appropriate Stage 2 Property Assessment strategies. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6 of this report.

The Stage 2 Assessment of the study area was carried out on 13-15 September 2022 and consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits, test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance and by high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects which was conducted in compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, section 2.1.1: Pedestrian Survey, 2.1.2: Test Pit Survey and 2.1.8: Property Survey to Confirm Previous Disturbance (MTC 2011). Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment and to create the documentation appropriate to this study.

2.2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

Approximately 13ha of the study area was subjected to pedestrian survey at 5m transect intervals. All actively or recently cultivated agricultural land within the study area was recently ploughed deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but not deeper than previous ploughing and was weathered by a heavy rainfall. In addition, approximately 80% of the ploughed field surface was exposed and visible per Section 2.1.1, Standards 1-6 (MTC 2011). All work was photo-documented.

Through the course of the pedestrian survey, no archaeological resources were encountered.

2.3 TEST PIT SURVEY

Approximately 7 ha of the study area was abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth or wooded and was subjected to test pit survey at 5m intervals per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1 (MTC 2011).

All test pits were excavated within 1m of all built structures, were at least 30cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5cm of subsoil to examine stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All soils were screen through mesh no greater than 6mm and all test pits were backfilled. All work was photo documented.

During the 5m test pit survey, no archaeological resources were encountered.

2.4 CONFIRMATION OF DISTURBANCE

Approximately 15.8 ha of the study area was subject to test pit survey at 10m intervals to confirm disturbance. Areas of suspected disturbance within the study area consists of areas identified as probable disturbance from the construction of the asphalt pads and associated features, as well as from gravel. AMICK Consultants Limited tested the suspected disturbed area at a 10-metre interval to confirm disturbance in a manner consistent with the objectives to ensure that the area is accurately delimited and properly identified. This procedure demonstrated that the entire disturbed portion of the study area consists of fill deposited within a deeply disturbed context. There is no archaeological potential within this area.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

As a result of the Stage 2 Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources of any description were encountered.

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: one sketch map, one page of photo log, one page of field notes, and 96 digital photographs.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological sites or resources were found during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

In accordance with the definitions contained within the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), it has been concluded that no archaeological sites or resources were found during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

1. No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted.
2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed.
3. The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

While not part of the archaeological record, this report must include the following standard advisory statements for the benefit of the proponent and the approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- a. 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 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 Tourism and Culture, 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.*
- b. 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*

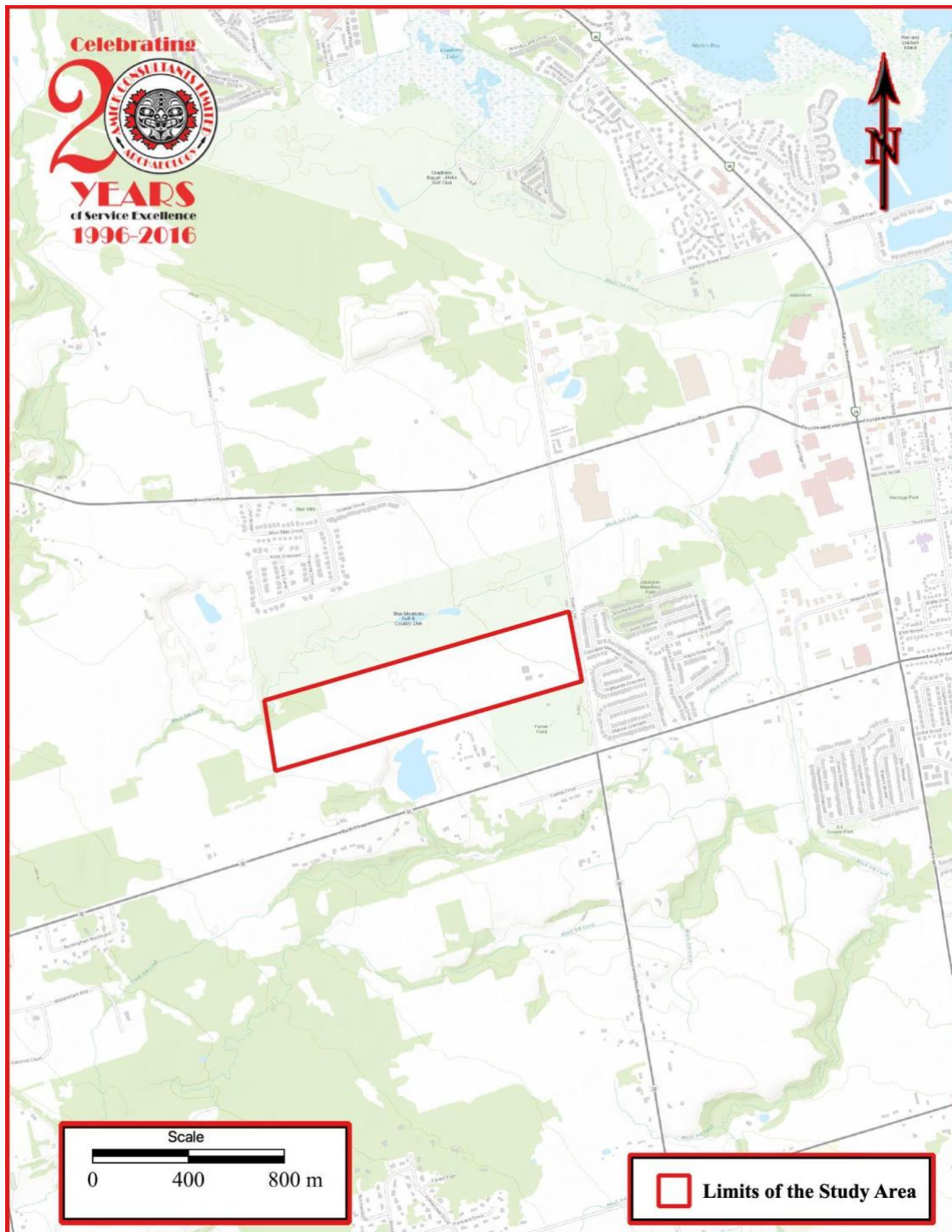
filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

- c. 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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. 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 Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services.*
- e. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.*

WORKS CITED

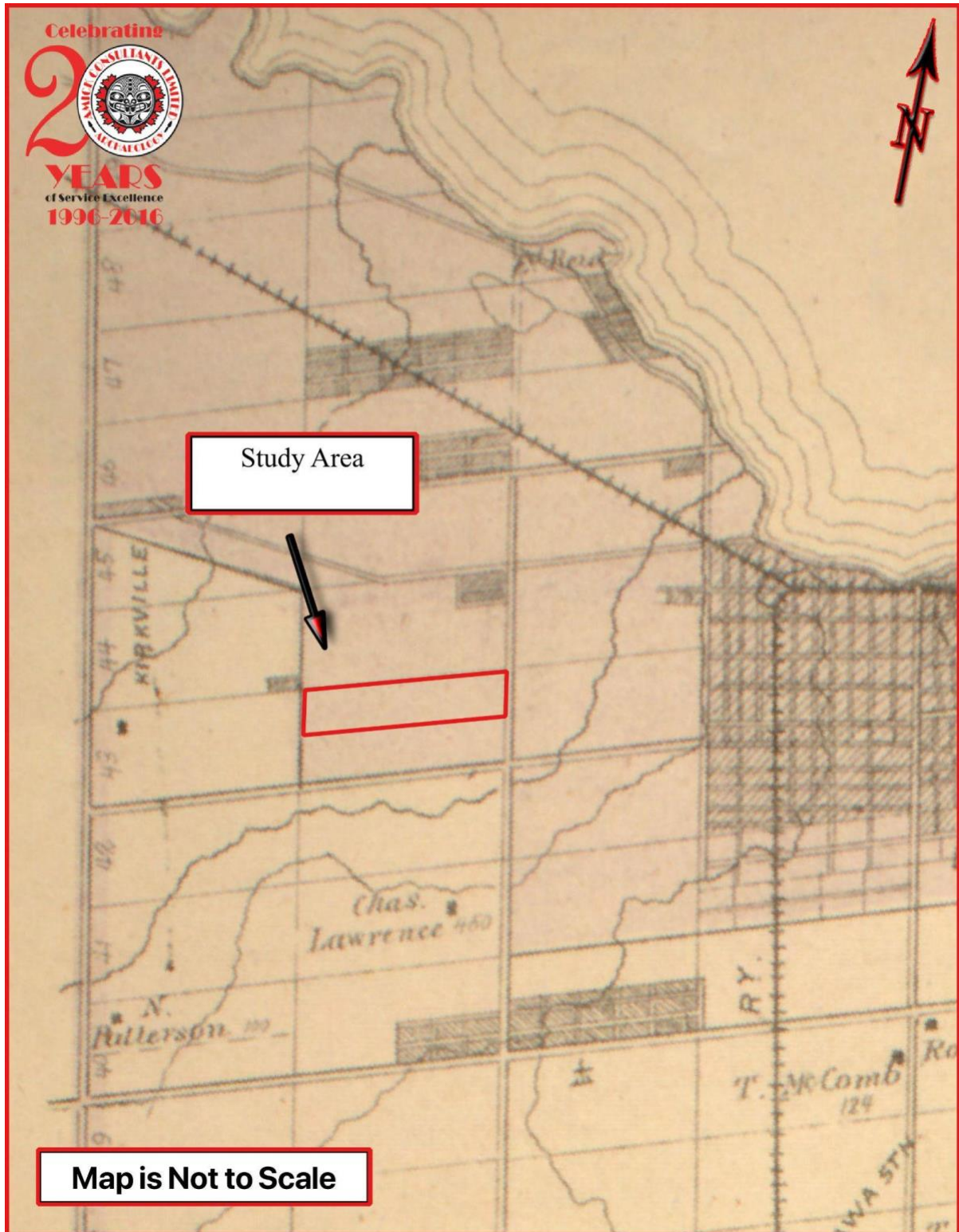
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MAPS



MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2019)

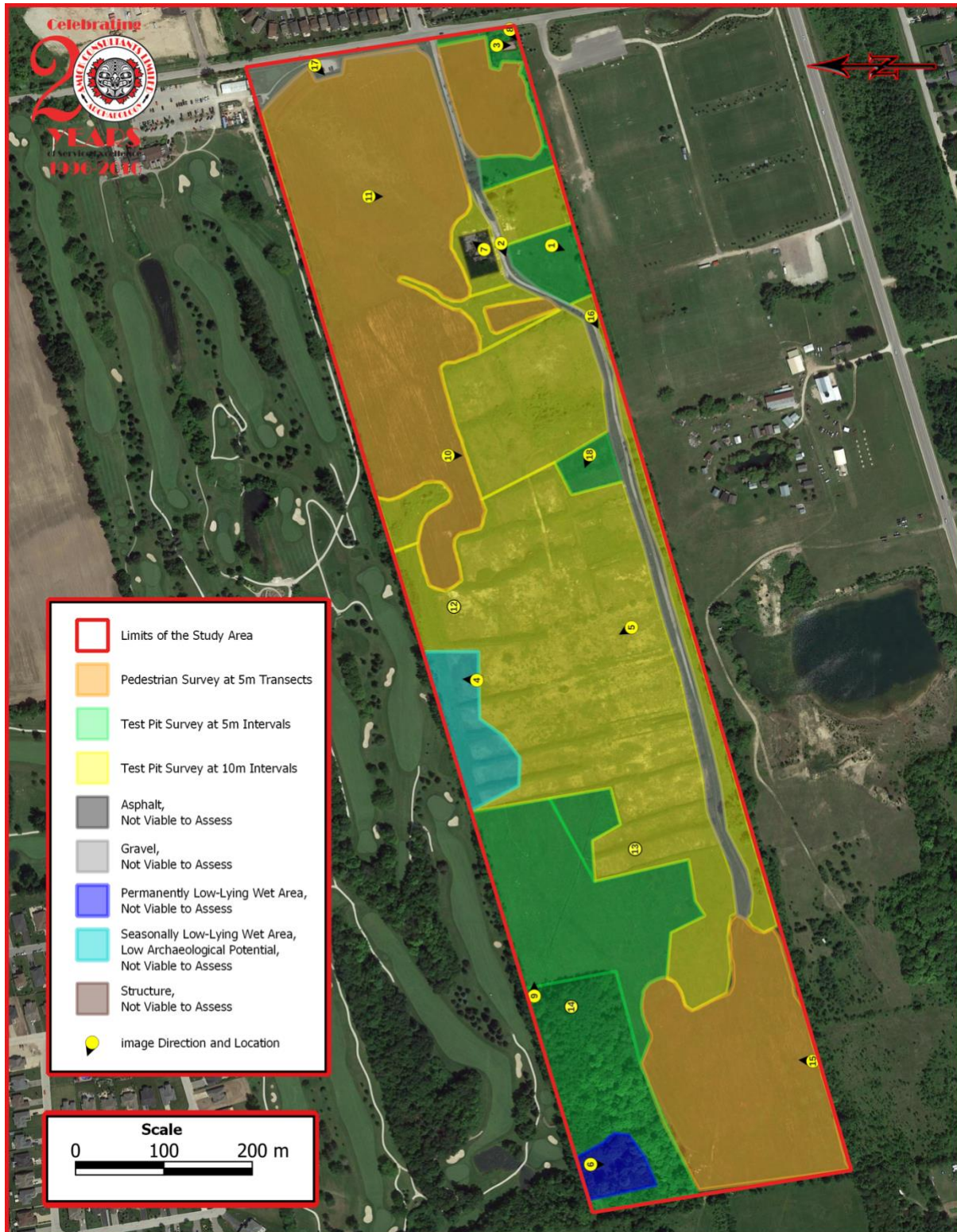




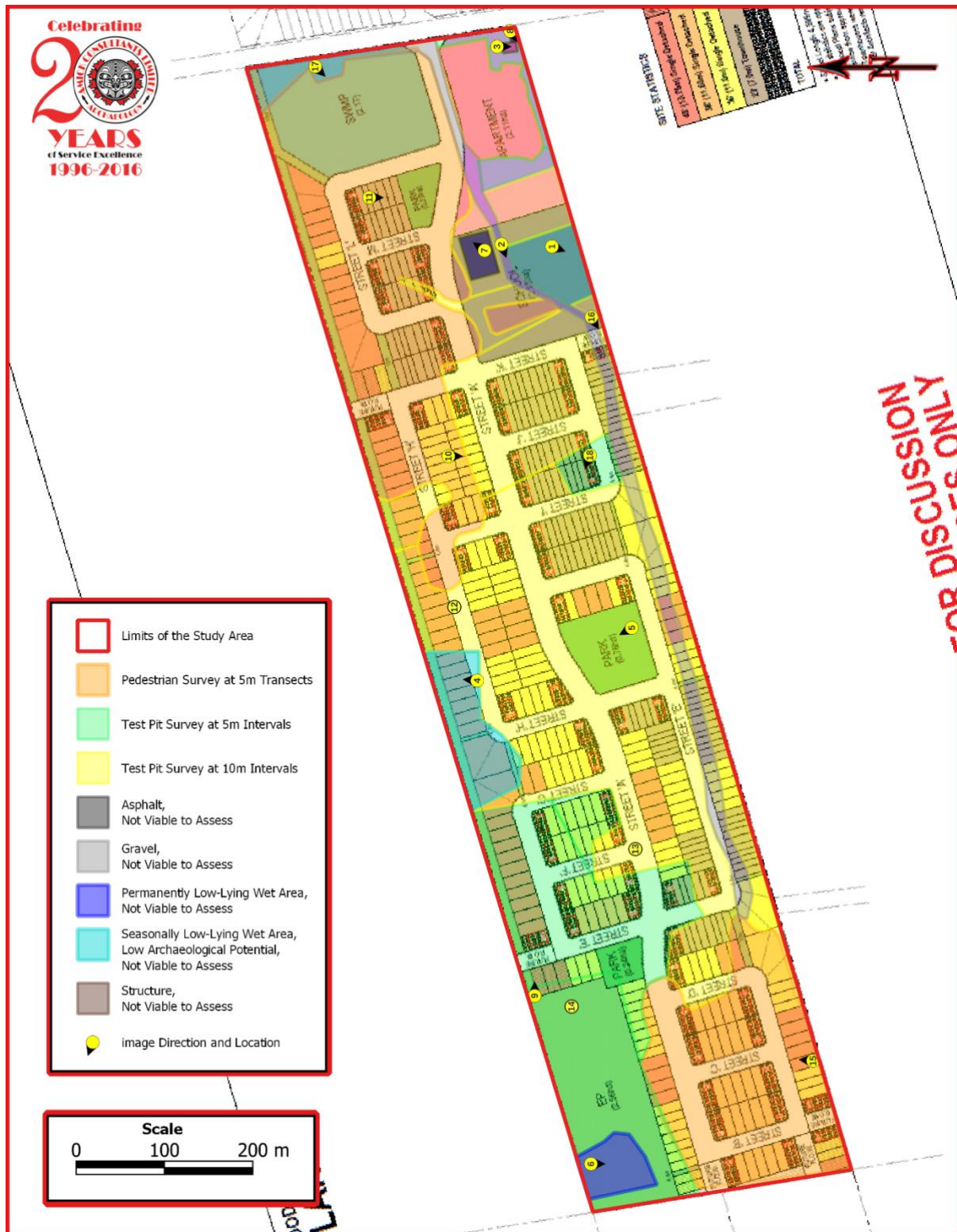
MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE SIMCOE SUPPLEMENT IN ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA (BELDEN & Co. 1881)



MAP 4 CONCEPT PLAN (PATTEN & THOMSON LTD. 2021)



MAP 5 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2016)



MAP 6 DETAILED CONCEPT PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA (PATTEN & THOMSON LTD. 2021)

IMAGES



IMAGE 1 VIEW OF CREW TEST PITTING



IMAGE 2 VIEW OF GRAVEL LANEWAY



IMAGE 3 VIEW OF STRUCTURE



IMAGE 4 VIEW OF LOW-LYING WET AREA



IMAGE 5 VIEW OF LOW-LYING WET AREA



IMAGE 6 VIEW OF LOW-LYING WET AREA



IMAGE 7 MOUNDED DEBRIS ON ASPHALT PAD



IMAGE 8 ASPHALT PAD



IMAGE 9 TEST PIT SURVEY IN PROGRESS



IMAGE 10 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY IN PROGRESS



IMAGE 11 VIEW OF PEDESTRIAN SURVEY
CONDITIONS



IMAGE 12 VIEW OF GRAVEL DISTURBANCE



IMAGE 13 VIEW OF DISTURBED TEST PIT



IMAGE 14 VIEW OF COMPLETED TEST PIT



IMAGE 15 VIEW OF CREW WORKING



IMAGE 16 VIEW OF GRAVEL LANEWAY



IMAGE 17 VIEW OF GRAVEL PARKING AREA



IMAGE 18 VIEW OF CREW WORKING