



1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE

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PROJECT INFORMATION:

AMICK Project Number:	13283-K
MTC Project Number:	P384-078-2013
Investigation Type:	Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
Project Name:	Andy Property
Project Location:	Part of Lot 16, Concession 11 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe

APPROVAL AUTHORITY INFORMATION:

File Designation Number:

REPORTING INFORMATION:

Site Record/Update Forms:	N/A
Date of Report Filing:	March 13 2014
Type of Report:	ORIGINAL

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2013 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Andy Property, Part of Lot 16, Concession 11 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P384 issued to Kayleigh MacKinnon by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a), and the Ontario Heritage Amendment Act (SO 2005).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological work on 7 August 2013. The entirety of the study area was subject to reconnaissance, photographic documentation and physical assessment on 13 August 2013, consisting of high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects and 2.5 metres between individual transects to increase visibility due to low level new vegetation growth since the study area was ploughed. 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 Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the physical assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, it is recommended no further archaeological assessment of the study area is currently required. The eastern end of the study area contains a small woodlot that is to be zoned as Environmentally Protected land. As such, there is no requirement to assess this area provided appropriate documentation can be secured. The proponent must ensure that the MTCS receives a copy of the zoning by-law demonstrating that this area has been zoned Environmentally Protected or other equally restrictive zoning that would forbid ground alteration of any kind. Alternatively, a letter from the planning authority, which commits to enacting such a by-law, is also acceptable. If documentation cannot be provided, this area must be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the form of test pit survey at a 5 metre interval between individual test pits prior to any form of land alteration.

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4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

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5.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2013 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Andy Property, Part of Lot 16, Concession 11 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P384 issued to Kayleigh MacKinnon by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a), and the Ontario Heritage Amendment Act (SO 2005).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological work on 7 August 2013. The entirety of the study area was subject to reconnaissance, photographic documentation and physical assessment on 13 August 2013, consisting of high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects and 2.5 metres between individual transects to increase visibility due to low level new vegetation growth since the study area was ploughed. 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 Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

As part of the present study, background research was conducted in order to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed project area.

“A Stage 1 background study provides the consulting archaeologist and Ministry report reviewer with information about the known and potential cultural heritage resources within a particular study area, prior to the start of the field assessment.” (OMCzCR 1993)

The evaluation of potential is further elaborated Section 1.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist (2011) prepared by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture:

“ The Stage 1 background study (and, where undertaken, property inspection) leads to an evaluation of the property’s archaeological potential. If the evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, the next step is a Stage 2 assessment.” (MTC 2011: 17)

Features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential where found anywhere on the property include:

“ - previously identified archaeological sites

- water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.):*
 - primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)*
 - secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)*
 - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)*
 - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)*
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)*
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground*
- distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.*
- resource areas, including:*
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)*
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)*
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)*
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.*
- Early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)*
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site*
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations”*

(MTC 2011: 17-18)

The evaluation of potential does not indicate that sites are present within areas affected by proposed development. Evaluation of potential considers the possibility for as yet undocumented sites to be found in areas that have not been subject to systematic archaeological investigation in the past. Potential for archaeological resources is used to determine if physical assessment of a property or portions of a property is required.

“Archaeological resources not previously documented may also be present in the affected area. If the alternative areas being considered, or the preferred alternative selected, exhibit either high or medium potential for the discovery of archaeological remains an archaeological assessment will be required.”

(MCC & MOE 1992: 6-7)

“The Stage 1 background study (and, where undertaken, property inspection) leads to an evaluation of the property’s archaeological potential. If the evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, the next step is a Stage 2 assessment.”

(MTC 2011: 17)

In addition, the collected data is also used to determine if any archaeological resources had been formerly documented within or in close proximity to the study area and if these same resources might be subject to impacts from the proposed undertaking. This data was also collected in order to establish the significance of any resources that might be encountered during the conduct of the present study. The requisite archaeological sites data was collected from the Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, MTCS and the corporate research library of AMICK Consultants Limited

5.2.1 CURRENT CONDITIONS

The present use of the study area is as vacant former agricultural land. The study area is roughly 4.04 hectares in size and consists of mostly former farm field. Located throughout the study area are nine large brush piles. At the eastern end is a small woodlot that is to be zoned as Environmentally Protected lands. The study area is bounded on the north by agricultural lands, on the east by existing woodlot, on the south by woodlot and agricultural lands, and on the west by train tracks. The study area is approximately 590 metres to the southeast of the intersection of the Mapleview Drive East and Yonge Street. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Figure 3.

5.2.2 GENERAL HISTORICAL 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 defenses of Upper Canada, through the extension of Simcoe’s Yonge Street from Lake Simcoe to Penetanguishene on Georgian Bay (Garbutt, 2010).

The township of Innisfil originally included Allendale, Tollendal, Painswick, Minets Point and Holly. The township was incorporated in 1850. The first settlers were the Hewson Family who settled on what was called Hewson’s Point and was later renamed Big Bay Point in March of 1820. George McMullan of Tollendal built the first sawmill in 1823. In 1825 due to the steadily increasing number of settlers, it became important to have accessible

roadways; this led to the clearing of brush between Barrie and Churchville. This became an overland route known as the Penetanguishene Road, which later became Hwy 11, and is now known as Yonge Street. (Lemon 1951)

The development of Innisfil Township relied heavily upon settlers clearing purchased land and establishing self-sustaining farms. As the population increased, so did the amount of services (post office, schools and church) available to settlers. The township even had its own form of local government; commissioners were appointed by the provincial legislature who would oversee the political issues of the community. By 1835, there was a strong need for a gristmill, which was a direct result of the progress of the agricultural community. In 1853, the Allandale train station began operating which fuelled the continuing growth of the community. By the late 1800's the township began to lose land to the more rapidly growing urban area nearby. In 1891 500 acres were annexed to the Village of Allandale, which was soon swallowed up by the growth of Barrie. The City of Barrie annexed an additional 500 acres from Innisfil in 1897. (Lemon 1951)

Three First Nations trails known as the Rouge Trail, Don Trail and Humber Trail began on the shore of Lake Ontario in the Toronto area and terminated on the two branches of the Holland River (Myers 1977: 2). These trails form part of a long established trade and communications network that linked the upper and lower Great Lakes. The route followed the Holland River into the southern end of Lake Simcoe. Also, the route followed the western shore of Lake Simcoe northward to Kempenfelt Bay, and then westward to the end of the bay. A portage was then undertaken to the Nottawasaga River and this river was followed into Georgian Bay at the present location of the Town of Wasaga Beach. This network of trade and communication had been long established by the time Europeans began to operate in the area. The presence of artifacts dating to the Early Archaic Period in close proximity to the upper and lower landings on the Holland River East Branch suggests that the use of this system most likely dates back to at least that period.

In Smith's Canadian Gazetteer (1846), it is said of Barrie that it was first settled in 1832 and had 28 families resident there by 1837. In 1843, the District of Simcoe was created and Barrie named as the seat of the District government. By 1846, the population of Barrie was estimated to be approximately 500 persons of predominantly English, Irish and Scotch origins. Barrie had three churches by 1846: two Methodist and one Episcopal. In addition, an excellent private school had been established, as had a mechanics' institute and a cricket club. The professions of Barrie included one physician, one lawyer, six stores, three tanneries, one surveyor, three taverns, four blacksmiths, one wagon maker, one baker, one saddler, one cabinet maker, one watchmaker, six shoemakers, three tailors, two butchers, and one Bank of Upper Canada branch (Smith 1846: 9).

Figure 2 is a facsimile segment from the Simcoe Supplement in the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (H. Belden & Co. 1881). Figure 2 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. However, a school, church, railway line, small water course, and early settlement roads are depicted in close proximity to the study area indicating settlement in the area at the time of the maps completion. Additionally, it

must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures within properties were sold by subscription. While information included within these maps may provide information about occupation of the property at a specific point in time, the absence of such information does not indicate that the property was not occupied.

5.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The brief overview of documentary evidence readily available indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to the historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and as such has potential for sites relating to early Euro-Canadian settlement in the region. Background research indicates the property has potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a natural source of potable water in the past.

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) indicates that there is one (1) previously documented sites within 1 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 MTCS. 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.

Background research shows that one (1) previous study has been conducted within 50m of the study area. For further information see:

AMICK Consultants Limited. (2011). *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Mapleview Residential, Part of Lots 16 & 17, Concession 11 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe (AMICK File #11761-P/MTC File #P038-395-2011)*. Port McNicoll, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on File with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport. Toronto, Ontario.

5.3.1 FIRST NATIONS 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 MTCS. As a result it was determined that one (1) archaeological sites relating directly to First Nations habitation/activity had been formally documented within the immediate vicinity of the study area. All previously registered First Nations sites area briefly described below in Table 1:

TABLE 1 FIRST NATIONS SITES WITHIN 1KM

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
Heritage Glen	BcGv-20	Village	Iroquoian, late

The distance to water criteria used to establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for First Nations occupation and land use in the area in the past. This consideration establishes archaeological potential within the study area.

5.3.2 EURO-CANADIAN 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 MTCS. As a result it was determined that no (0) archaeological sites relating directly to Euro-Canadian habitation/activity had been formally documented within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

TABLE 2 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTH-CENTRAL ONTARIO

Period	Group	Date Range	Traits
Palaeo-Indian	Fluted Point	9500-8500 B.C.	Big game hunters.
	Hi-Lo	8500-7500 B.C.	Small nomadic groups.
Archaic	Early	8000-6000 B.C.	Hunter-gatherers.
	Middle	Laurentian	6000-2000 B.C. Territorial divisions arise.
	Late	Lamoka	2500-1700 B.C. Ground stone tools appear.
		Broadpoint	1800-1400 B.C.
		Crawford Knoll	1500-500 B.C.
		Glacial Kame	c.a. 1000 B.C. Elaborate burial practices.
Woodland	Early	Meadowood	1000-400 B.C. Introduction of pottery.
		Red Ochre	1000-500 B.C.
	Middle	Point Peninsula	400 B.C.-500 A.D. Long distance trade.
		Princess Point	500-800 A.D. Horticulture.
	Late	Pickering	800-1300 A.D. Villages and agriculture.
		Uren	1300-1350 A.D. Larger villages.
		Middleport	1300-1400 A.D.
		Huron	1400-1650 A.D. Warfare
Historic	Early	Odawa, Ojibwa	1700-1875 A.D. Social displacement.
	Late	Euro-Canadian	1785 A.D.+ European settlement.

5.3.3 LOCATION AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

This report describes the results of the 2013 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Andy Property, Part of Lot 16, Concession 11 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P384 issued to Kayleigh MacKinnon by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a), and the Ontario Heritage Amendment Act (SO 2005).

The present use of the study area is as vacant former agricultural land. The study area is roughly 4.04 hectares in size and consists of mostly former farm field. Located throughout the study area are nine large brush piles. At the eastern end is a small woodlot that is to be zoned as Environmentally Protected lands. The study area is bounded on the north by agricultural lands, on the east by existing woodlot, on the south by woodlot and agricultural lands, and on the west by train tracks. The study area is approximately 590 metres to the southeast of the intersection of the Maplevue Drive East and Yonge Street. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Figure 3.

5.3.4 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The study area is situated within the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region. The Peterborough drumlin field is a rolling till plain with an area of roughly 1,750 square miles, containing approximately 3,000 full drumlins amongst other lesser ones. The rock underlying this region is mostly limestone, which is highly fossiliferous and tends to disintegrate easily. Drumlins in this area are of typical shape with many swampy areas intervening. Valleys across the entire drumlin field break the continuity of the physiographic region, and are deep enough to provide excellent drainage to the adjacent uplands (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 169-172).

5.3.5 SURFACE WATER

Sources of potable water, access to waterborne transportation routes, and resources associated with watersheds are each considered, both individually and collectively to be the highest criteria for determination of the potential of any location to support extended human activity, land use, or occupation. Accordingly, proximity to water is regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological site potential. The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a water source are considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 21).

A stream course (Hewitt's Creek) is located 30 metres east of the study area. The study area is located approximately 336 metres west of an unnamed creek that is shown on the Simcoe Supplement in the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (Belden & Co. 1881). This is probably Hewitt's Creek as well, just not correctly positioned on this earlier hand drawn map.

5.3.6 CURRENT PROPERTY CONDITIONS CONTEXT

Current characteristics encountered within an archaeological research study area determine if physical assessment of specific portions of the study area will be necessary and in what manner a Stage 2 Property Assessment should be conducted, if necessary. Conventional assessment methodologies include pedestrian survey on ploughable lands and test pit methodology within areas that cannot be ploughed. For the purpose of determining where physical assessment is necessary and feasible, general categories of current landscape conditions have been established as archaeological conventions. These include:

5.3.6.1 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURAL FOOTPRINTS

A building, in archaeological terms, is a structure that exists currently or has existed in the past in a given location. The footprint of a building is the area of the building formed by the perimeter of the foundation. Although the interior area of building foundations would often be subject to physical assessment when the foundation may represent a potentially significant historic archaeological site, the footprints of existing structures are not typically assessed. Existing structures commonly encountered during archaeological assessments are often residential-associated buildings (houses, garages, sheds), and/or component buildings of farm complexes (barns, silos, greenhouses). In many cases, even though the disturbance to the land may be relatively shallow and archaeological resources may be situated below the disturbed layer (e.g. a concrete garage pad), there is no practical means of assessing the area beneath the disturbed layer. However, if there were evidence to suggest that there are likely archaeological resources situated beneath the disturbance, alternative methodologies may be recommended to study such areas.

The study area contains no buildings or structural footprints.

5.3.6.2 DISTURBANCE

Areas that have been subjected to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources are known as land disturbances. Examples of land disturbances are areas of "past quarrying, major landscaping, recent built and industrial uses, sewage and infrastructure development, etc." (MCL 2005: 15), as well as driveways made of either gravel or concrete, in-ground pools, and wells or cisterns. Utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. Areas containing below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and are excluded from Stage 2 Physical Assessment. Disturbed areas are

excluded from Stage 2 Physical Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential or because they are not assessable using conventional methodology.

The study area does not contain previous disturbances. However, nine large brush piles are located within the study area. Although these piles do not indicate areas of extensive and deep land alteration, the areas they cover are not viable to assess.

5.3.6.3 LOW-LYING AND WET AREAS

Landscape features that are covered by permanently wet areas, such as marshes, swamps, or bodies of water like streams or lakes, are known as low-lying and wet areas. Low-lying and wet areas are excluded from Stage 2 Physical Assessment due to inaccessibility.

The study area does not contain low-lying and wet areas.

5.3.6.4 STEEP SLOPE

Landscape which slopes at a greater than ($>$) 20 degree change in elevation, is known as steep slope. Areas of steep slope are considered uninhabitable, and are excluded from Stage 2 Physical Assessment.

The study area does not contain areas of steep slope.

5.3.6.5 WOODED AREAS

Areas of the property that cannot be ploughed, such as natural forest or woodlot, are known as wooded areas. These wooded areas qualify for Stage 2 Physical Assessment, and are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

The study area contains a small wooded area, which is to be zoned as Environmentally Protected lands.

5.3.6.6 PLOUGHABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Areas of current or former agricultural lands that have been ploughed in the past are considered ploughable agricultural lands. Ploughing these lands regularly moves the soil around, which brings covered artifacts to the surface, easily identifiable during visual inspection. Furthermore, by allowing the ploughed area to weather sufficiently through rainfall washing soil off any artifacts, the visibility of artifacts at the surface of recently worked field areas increases significantly. Pedestrian survey of ploughed agricultural lands is the preferred method of physical assessment because of the greater potential for finding evidence of archaeological resources if present.

The study area contains mostly ploughable lands. Although the study area had been allowed to lay fallow and become overgrown with vegetation, prior to the hiring of and without any

consultation with AMICK Consultants Limited, the vegetation was removed and the land returned to agricultural use.

5.3.6.7 LAWN, PASTURE, MEADOW

Landscape features consisting of former agricultural land covered in low growth, such as lawns, pastures, meadows, shrubbery, and immature trees. These are areas that may be considered too small to warrant ploughing, (i.e. less than one hectare in area), such as yard areas surrounding existing structures, and land-locked open areas that are technically workable by a plough but inaccessible to agricultural machinery. These areas may also include open area within urban contexts that do not allow agricultural tillage within municipal or city limits or the use of urban roadways by agricultural machinery. These areas are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

The study area does not contain any areas of lawn, pasture or meadow.

5.3.7 SUMMARY

Background research indicates the vicinity of the study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water in the past. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Euro-Canadian origins based on proximity to historic roadways and documented historic settlement.

A significant proportion of the study area does exhibit archaeological potential and therefore a Stage 2 Property Assessment is required.

Archaeological potential does not indicate that there are necessarily sites present, but that environmental and historical factors suggest that there may be as yet undocumented archaeological sites within lands that have not been subject to systematic archaeological research in the past.

6.0 FIELD METHODS

This report confirms that the entirety of the study area was subject to visual inspection, and that the fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines, including weather and lighting conditions. The property reconnaissance and assessment were completed under cloudy skies on 13 August 2013. The temperature at the time of the reconnaissance and assessment was 14°C. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Figures 4 & 5 of this report. Upon completion of the field reconnaissance of the study area, it was determined that select areas would require Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisting of pedestrian survey methodology.

6.1 PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE

A detailed examination and photo documentation was carried out on the study area in order to document the existing conditions of the study area to facilitate Stage 2 assessment. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and photographed. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Figures 4 & 5 of this report.

6.2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

In accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, pedestrian survey is required to be undertaken for all portions of the study area that are ploughable or can be subject to cultivation. This is the preferred method to utilize while conducting an assessment. This report confirms that the conduct of pedestrian survey within the study area conformed to the following standards:

- 1. Actively or recently cultivated agricultural land must be subject to pedestrian survey.*
[All actively or recently cultivated agricultural land was subject to pedestrian survey]
- 2. Land to be surveyed must be recently ploughed. Use of chisel ploughs is not acceptable. In heavy clay soils ensure furrows are disked after ploughing to break them up further.*
[All land was recently ploughed]
- 3. Land to be surveyed must be weathered by one heavy rainfall or several light rains to improve visibility of archaeological resources.*
[All land was extremely well weathered by rainfall]
- 4. Provide direction to the contractor undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing.*
[Direction was given to the contractor undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing]
- 5. At least 80 % of the ploughed ground surface must be visible. If surface visibility is below 80% (e.g. due to crop stubble, weeds, young crop growth), ensure the land is re-ploughed before surveying.*
[Roughly 90% of the ploughed ground surface was visible]
- 6. Space survey transects at maximum intervals of 5m (20 survey transects per hectare)*
[The majority of transects were conducted at an interval of 5 metre between individual transects. In areas where visibility was reduced, due to low plant growth between the time of ploughing and assessment, transects were reduced to 2.5 meters between individual transects in order to increase visibility. Although

ground visibility was in excess of 90% directly overhead, there was potential for these small plants to obscure peripheral visibility during pedestrian survey and therefore a tighter transect interval of 2.5 metres between individual transects was employed to eliminate this possibility.]

7. *When archaeological resources are found, decrease survey transects to 1m intervals over a minimum of 20m radius around the find to determine whether it is an isolated find or part of a larger scatter. Continue working outward at this interval until full extent of the surface scatter has been defined.*

[Not Applicable – No archaeological resources were encountered]

8. *Collect all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories. For 19th century archaeological sites, collect all refined ceramic sherds (or, for larger sites collect a sufficient sample to form the basis for dating).*

[Not Applicable – No archaeological resources were encountered]

9. *Based on professional judgment, strike a balance between gathering enough artifacts to document the archaeological site and leaving enough in place to relocate the site if it is necessary to conduct further assessment.*

[Not Applicable – No archaeological resources were encountered]

(MTC 2011: 30-31)

The Guidelines contained within Section 2.1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists allow some variation in the conduct of pedestrian survey depending upon conditions, as follows:

1. *For orchards, vineyards or comparable situations where the open space to be ploughed between plants measures more than 5 m, strip-ploughing is an acceptable alternative to full ploughing.*

[The study area does contain obstructions to full ploughing in the form of large brush piles. Ploughing was conducted around all of the brush piles and outside of the wooded area]

2. *When appropriate based on crop conditions, (e.g. corn fields where herbicides have prevented weed growth, young winter wheat without weed growth between the rows), survey transects at intervals of less than 5 m may be used to achieve the minimum 80% visibility.*

[Due to low new plant growth following ploughing and weathering of the study area, a reduced survey transect of 2.5 metres between individual transects was used to achieve a minimum of 80% visibility in areas indicated on figures 4 & 5]

(MTC 2011: 30)

6.3 FIELD WORK WEATHER CONDITIONS

The conduct of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the study area was completed in accordance with the above noted standards on 13 August 2013. The temperature was around 14°C. The work was completed under cloudy skies. Weather conditions were appropriate for the conduct of archaeological fieldwork.

7.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Section 7.8.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 137-138) outlines the requirements of the Record of Finds component of a Stage 2 report:

1. *For all archaeological resources and sites that are identified in Stage 2, provide the following:*
 - a. *a general description of the types of artifacts and features that were identified*
 - b. *a general description of the area within which artifacts and features were identified, including the spatial extent of the area and any relative variations in density*
 - c. *a catalogue and description of all artifacts retained*
 - d. *a description of the artifacts and features left in the field (nature of material, frequency, other notable traits).*
2. *Provide an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field (e.g. photographs, maps, field notes).*
3. *Submit information detailing exact site locations on the property separately from the project report, as specified in section 7.6. Information on exact site locations includes the following:*
 - a. *table of GPS readings for locations of all archaeological sites*
 - b. *maps showing detailed site location information.*

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No archaeological resources of any description were encountered anywhere within the study area.

7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK DOCUMENTATION

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 14 digital photographs.

8.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and

was granted permission to carry out archaeological work on 7 August 2013. The entirety of the study area was subject to reconnaissance, photographic documentation and physical assessment on 13 August 2013, consisting of high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects and 2.5 metres between individual transects to increase visibility due to low level new vegetation growth since the study area was ploughed. 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 Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

Section 7.7.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 132) outlines the requirements of the Analysis and Conclusions component of a Stage 1 Background Study.

- 1) *“Identify and describe areas of archaeological potential within the project area.*
- 2) *Identify and describe areas that have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations. Describe the nature of alterations (e.g., development or other activity) that have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and have removed archaeological potential.”*

8.1 CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Section 1.3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 17-18). Factors that indicate archaeological potential are features of the local landscape and environment that may have attracted people to either occupy the land or to conduct activities within the study area. One or more of these characteristics found to apply to a study area would necessitate a Stage 2 Property Assessment to determine if archaeological resources are present. These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.

- 1) *Previously Identified Archaeological Sites*
Previously documented archaeological sites have been documented in the vicinity of the study area.
- 2) *Water Sources*
Primary water sources are described as including lakes, rivers streams and creeks. Close proximity to primary water sources (300 metres) indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water and routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

Hewitt’s Creek is an identified primary water source within 300 metres of the study area.

Secondary water sources are described as including intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Close proximity (300 metres) to secondary water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There are no identified secondary water sources within 300 metres of the study area.

3) *Features Indicating Past Water Sources*

Features indicating past water resources are described as including glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, and cobble beaches. Close proximity (300 metres) to features indicating past water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There are no identified features indicating past water sources within 300 metres of the study area.

4) *Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline*

This form of landscape feature would include high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.

There are no shorelines within 300 metres of the study area.

5) *Elevated Topography*

Features of elevated topography that indicate archaeological potential include eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux.

There are no identified features of elevated topography within the study area.

6) *Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil*

Pockets of sandy soil are considered to be especially important near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.

The soil throughout the study area is medium brown sand.

7) *Distinctive Land Formations*

These are landscape features that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.

There are no identified distinctive land formations within the study area.

8) Resource Areas

Resource areas that indicate archaeological potential include food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, and prairie), scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert) and resources of importance to early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining).

There are no identified resource areas within the study area.

9) Areas of Early Euro-Canadian Settlement

These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.

The study area is situated in close proximity to a historic church and a school, both of which area depicted on the depicted on the Historic Atlas Map of 1881.

10) Early Historical Transportation Routes

This includes evidence of trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes.

The study area is situated near early settlement roads and a railway line that appear on the Historic Atlas Map of 1881.

11) Heritage Property

Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.

There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties that form a part of the study area.

12) Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites

This includes property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations. These are properties which have not necessarily been formally recognized or for which there is additional evidence identifying possible archaeological resources associated with historic properties in addition to the rationale for formal recognition.

There are no documented heritage features, or historic sites, or archaeological sites within the study area.

8.2 CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Section 1.3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate no archaeological potential or for which archaeological potential has been removed (MTC 2011: 18-19). These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.

The introduction of Section 1.3.2 (MTC 2011: 18) notes that “*Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as ‘disturbed’ or ‘disturbance’, and may include:*”

1) Quarrying

There is no evidence to suggest that quarrying operations were ever carried out within the study area.

2) Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil

Unless there is evidence to suggest the presence of buried archaeological deposits, such deeply disturbed areas are considered to have lost their archaeological potential. Properties that do not have a long history of Euro-Canadian occupation can have archaeological potential removed through extensive landscape alterations that penetrate below the topsoil layer. This is because most archaeological sites originate at grade with relatively shallow associated excavations into the soil. First Nations sites and early historic sites are vulnerable to extensive damage and complete removal due to landscape modification activities. In urban contexts where a lengthy history of occupation has occurred, properties may have deeply buried archaeological deposits covered over and sealed through redevelopment activities that do not include the deep excavation of the entire property for subsequent uses. Buildings are often erected directly over older foundations preserving archaeological deposits associated with the earlier occupation.

There is no evidence to suggest that major landscaping operations involving grading below topsoil were ever carried out within the study area.

3) Building Footprints

Typically, the construction of buildings involves the deep excavation of foundations, footings and cellars that often obliterate archaeological deposits situated close to the surface.

There are no buildings within the study area.

4) Sewage and Infrastructure Development

Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation that can remove archaeological potential.

There is no evidence to suggest that below ground services of any kind have resulted in impacts to any portion of the study area.

“Activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.”

(MTC 2011: 18)

“Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.”

(MTC 2011: 18)

Table 2 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water, evidence of early settlement nearby (church and school), early historic settlement roads, and a historic railway to the study area.

TABLE 2 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

FEATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL		YES	NO	N/A	COMMENT
1	Known archaeological sites within 300m	Y			If Yes, potential determined
PHYSICAL FEATURES					
2	Is there water on or near the property?	Y			If Yes, what kind of water?
2a	Primary water source within 300 m. (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.)	Y			If Yes, potential determined
2b	Secondary water source within 300 m. (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
2c	Past water source within 300 m. (beach ridge, river bed, relic creek, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
2d	Accessible or Inaccessible shoreline within 300 m. (high bluffs, marsh, swamp, sand bar, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 4-9, potential determined
4	Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area		N		If Yes and Yes for any of 3, 5-9, potential determined
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		N		If Yes and Yes for any of 3-4, 6-9, potential determined
HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC USE FEATURES					
6	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/berry extraction areas, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined.
7	Early Euro-Canadian settlement area within 300 m.	Y			If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-6, 8-9, potential determined
8	Historic Transportation route within 100 m. (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridors, etc.)	Y			If Yes, and Yes for any 3-7 or 9, potential determined
9	Contains property designated and/or listed under the Ontario Heritage Act (municipal heritage committee, municipal register, etc.)		N		If Yes and, Yes to any of 3-8, potential determined
APPLICATION-SPECIFIC INFORMATION					
10	Local knowledge (local heritage organizations, First Nations, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
11	Recent disturbance not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960-confirmed extensive and intensive including industrial sites, aggregate areas, etc.)		N		If Yes, no potential or low potential in affected part (s) of the study area.

If **YES** to any of 1, 2a-c, or 10 Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 2 or more of 3-9, Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 11 or No to 1-10 Low Archaeological Potential is **confirmed** for at least a portion of the study area.

8.3 STAGE 1 RESULTS

As a result of the Stage 1 portion of the study it was determined that the study area has archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water, evidence of early settlement nearby, early historic settlement roads, and a historic railway close to the study area.

8.4 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 7.8.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 138-139) outlines the requirements of the Analysis and Conclusions component of a Stage 2 Physical Assessment.

1. *Summarize all finding from the Stage 2 survey, or state that no archaeological sites were identified.*
2. *For each archaeological site, provide the following analysis and conclusions:*
 - a. *A preliminary determination, to the degree possible, of the age and cultural affiliation of any archaeological sites identified.*
 - b. *A comparison against the criteria in 2 Stage 2: Property Assessment to determine whether further assessment is required*
 - c. *A preliminary determination regarding whether any archaeological sites identified in Stage 2 show evidence of a high level cultural heritage value or interest and will thus require Stage 4 mitigation.*

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

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Under Section 7.7.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 133) the recommendations to be made as a result of a Stage 1 Background Study are described.

- 1) *Make recommendations regarding the potential for the property, as follows:*
 - a. *if some or all of the property has archaeological potential, identify areas recommended for further assessment (Stage 2) and areas not recommended for further assessment. Any exemptions from further assessment must be consistent with the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines.*
 - b. *if no part of the property has archaeological potential, recommend that the property does not require further archaeological assessment.*
- 2) *Recommend appropriate Stage 2 assessment strategies.*

The study area has been identified as an area of archaeological potential.

The study area is roughly 4.04 hectares in size and consists of mostly former farm field. Located throughout the study area are nine large brush piles. At the eastern end is a small woodlot that is to be zoned as Environmentally Protected lands. The study area is bounded on the north by agricultural lands, on the east by existing woodlot, on the south by woodlot and agricultural lands, and on the west by train tracks. The study area is approximately 590 metres to the southeast of the intersection of the Maplevue Drive East and Yonge Street. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Figure 3.

All portions of the property that could be ploughed were ploughed in advance of the assessment and were well weathered. Stage 2 assessment consisted of high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects and 2.5 metres between individual transects to increase visibility due to low level new vegetation growth since the study area was ploughed.

9.2 STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Under Section 7.8.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 139) the recommendations to be made as a result of a Stage 2 Physical Assessment are described.

- 1) *For each archaeological site, provide a statement of the following:*
 - a. *Borden number or other identifying number*
 - b. *Whether or not it is of further cultural heritage value or interest*
 - c. *Where it is of further cultural heritage value or interest, appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies*
- 2) *Make recommendations only regarding archaeological matters. Recommendations regarding built heritage or cultural heritage landscapes should not be included.*
- 3) *If the Stage 2 survey did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts, recommend that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.*

As a result of the physical assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, it is recommended no further archaeological assessment of the study area is currently required. The eastern end of the study area contains a small woodlot that is to be zoned as Environmentally Protected land. As such, there is no requirement to assess this area provided appropriate documentation can be secured. The proponent must ensure that the MTCS receives a copy of the zoning by-law demonstrating that this area has been zoned Environmentally Protected or other equally restrictive zoning that would forbid ground alteration of any kind. Alternatively, a letter from the planning authority, which commits to enacting such a by-law, is also acceptable. If documentation cannot be provided, this area must be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the form of test pit survey at a 5 metre interval between individual test pits prior to any form of land alteration.

10.0 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 Tourism and Culture 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 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.*

11.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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12.0 MAPS

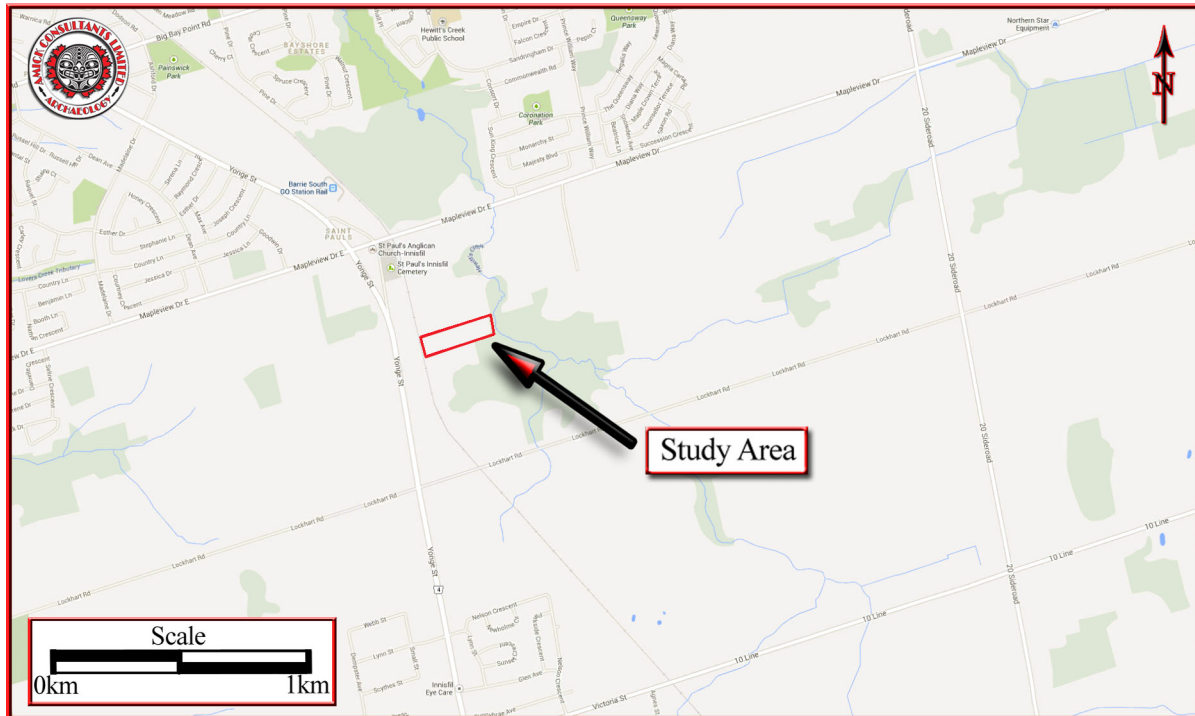


FIGURE 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE MAPS 2013)

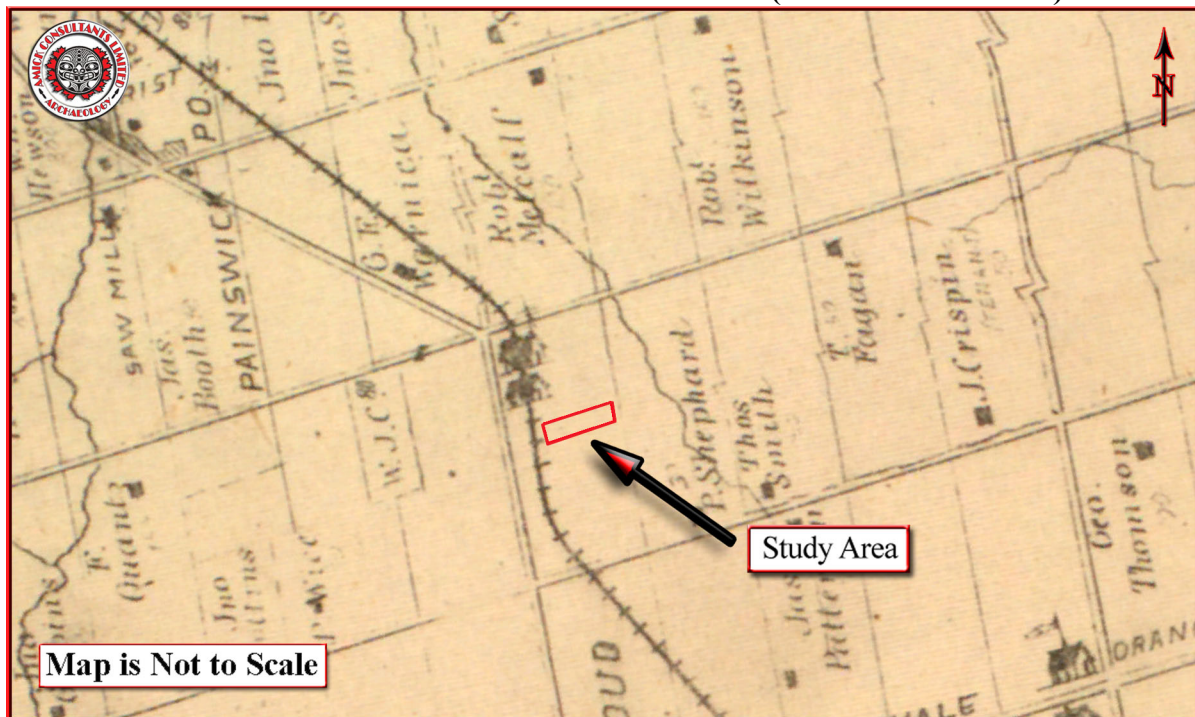


FIGURE 2 HISTORIC ATLAS MAP TOWNSHIP OF INNISFIL (Belden & Co. 1881)



FIGURE 4 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2011)

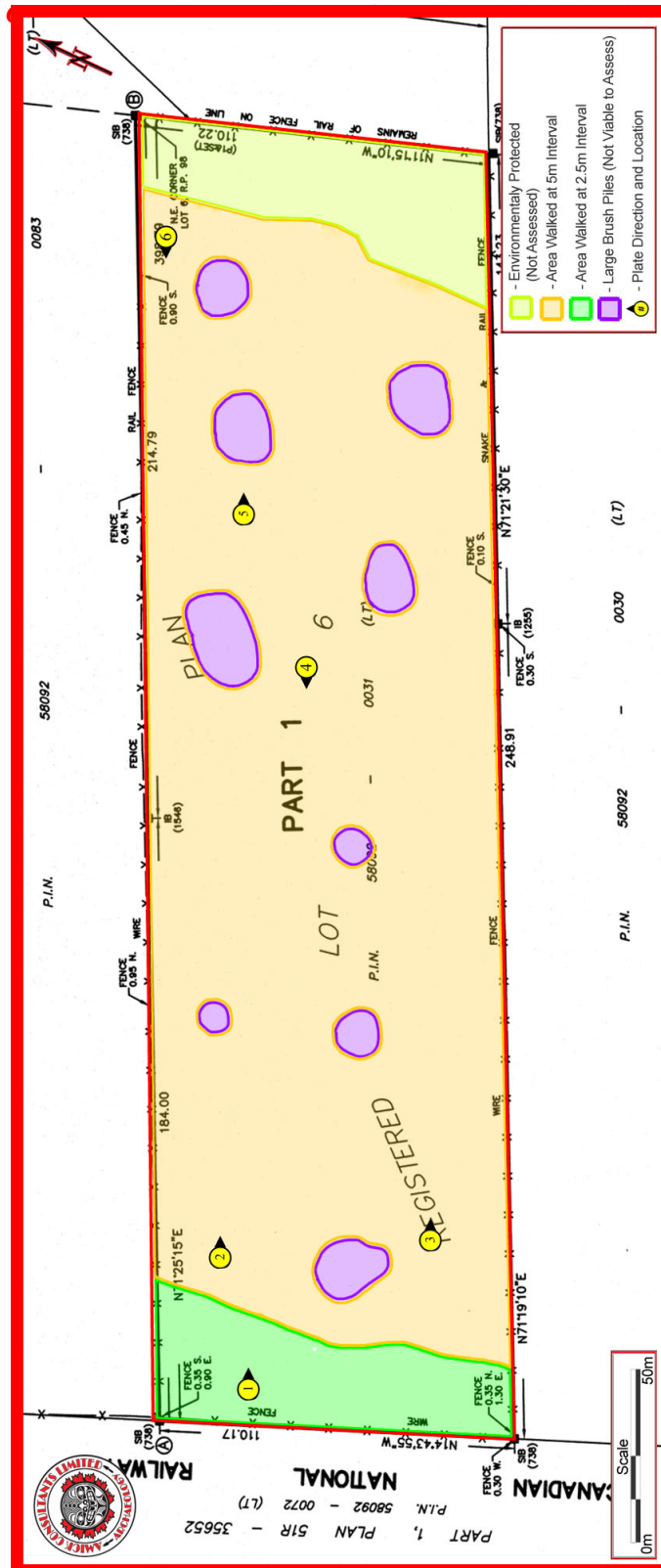


FIGURE 5 **DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA**

13.0 IMAGES

	
PLATE 1 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS	PLATE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS
	
PLATE 3 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS	PLATE 4 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS
	
PLATE 5 LARGE BRUSH PILE	PLATE 6 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS