



1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE

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Project Information:

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Project Name:	3320 20 th Side Road.
Project Location:	South Half of Lot 20, Concession 12 (Geographic Township of Innisfill), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe

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2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2011 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 3320 20th Side Road (NW corner of Maplevue Dr and the 20th SR), South Half of Lot 20, Concession 12 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 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 20 September 2011. The entirety of the study area was subject to reconnaissance, photographic documentation and physical assessment on 20 October 2011, 8 November and 9 November 2011, consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five metres between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five metres between individual transects. 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 and Culture (MTC) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the physical assessment of the study area 1 First Nations site was encountered. This site had been previously documented and registered as McDonald Site (BcGv-11) Stage 3 archaeological investigations are recommended for the McDonald Site (BcGv-11) as an analysis of the artifacts collected suggests it is of historical significance.

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* IN SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT PACKAGE

4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

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5.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

5.1 Development Context

This report describes the results of the 2011 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 3320 20th Side Road (NW corner of Maplevue Dr and the 20th SR), South Half of Lot 20, Concession 12 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 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 20 September 2011. The entirety of the study area was subject to reconnaissance, photographic documentation and physical assessment on 20 October 2011, 8 November and 9 November 2011, consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five metres between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five metres between individual transects. 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 and Culture (MTC) 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, MTC and the corporate research library of AMICK Consultants Limited

5.2.1 Current Conditions

The present use of the study area a farm. The study area is roughly 40 hectares in size and consists of mostly ploughable lands, a small wooded area, and a lawn and meadow area associated with a farm complex. Located in the southeastern corner the farm complex consists of three existing structures and a paved driveway. The study area is bounded on the north and on the east by agricultural land and on the south by Mapleview Road and on the east by 20th Side Road. The south-eastern corner of the study area lies at the intersection of Mapleview Road and 20th Side Road. 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, the area was occupied by Algonquin speaking peoples. After the war of 1812, the government began to invest in the military defences of Upper Canada, through the extension of Simcoe’s Yonge St from Lake Simcoe to Penetanguishene on Georgian Bay (Garbutt, Mary).

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 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1881. The study area is shown not to belong to anyone. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is low potential for archaeological deposits related to early Euro-Canadian settlement within the study area.

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 a high potential for sites relating to early Euro-Canadian settlement in the region. Background research indicates the property has high potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins.

5.3 Archaeological Context

TABLE 1 Cultural Chronology for South-Central Ontario

Prehistoric				
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	6000-200 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.

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by MTC indicates that there are three (3) previously documented sites within the study area or 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 MTC. 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 1 previous Stage 1 study has been done that includes the study area. This report recommended Stage 1-2 assessment of the study area and Stage 3 excavations of the McDonald site (BcGv-11) within the study area. For further information see:

Archaeological Services Inc. (2011). *Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment for the Annexed Lands Lots 1 to 10, Concessions 9 and 10, Lots 1 to 5, 12 to 20, Concession 11, Lots 19 and 20, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County City of Barrie*. Toronto.

5.3.1 First Nations Occupation

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 MTC. As a result it was determined that three (3) archaeological sites relating directly to First Nations habitation/activity had been formally documented within the immediate vicinity of the study area. The sites are briefly described below:

Table 2 First Nations Sites within 1km

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
McDonald	BcGv-11	Village	Woodland, Iroquoian
Fennell	BcGv-15	Village	Woodland, Huron
MNR Innisfil	BcGv-6	Village	Woodland, Iroquoian

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 Settlement

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 MTC. As a result it was determined that no archaeological sites relating directly to Euro-Canadian

habitation/activity had been formally documented within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

The site located inside the boundaries of the study area is boldfaced.

5.3.3 Location and Current Conditions

This report describes the results of the 2011 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 3320 20th Side Road (NW corner of Maplevue Dr and the 20th SR), South Half of Lot 20, Concession 12 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 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 a farm. The study area is roughly 40 hectares in size and consists of mostly ploughable lands, a small wooded area, and a lawn and meadow area associated with a farm complex. Located in the southeastern corner the farm complex consists of three existing structures and a paved driveway. The study area is bounded on the north and on the east by agricultural land and on the south by Maplevue Road and on the east by 20th Side Road. The south-eastern corner of the study area lies at the intersection of Maplevue Road and 20th Side Road. 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 tributary of Sandy Cove Creek is located to the south within 170 metres of the study area, flowing east to west and is shown on the Simcoe Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (H. Belden & Co.1881).

5.4 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:

5.4.1 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 three (3) buildings a house, barn and garage.

5.4.2 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 contain previous disturbances. The study area contains a paved driveway associated with the farm complex.

5.4.3 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.

5.4.4 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.

5.4.5 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.

5.4.6 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.

5.4.7 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 contain a lawn that is associated with the farm complex, and an area of unploughable meadow located behind the barn.

5.4.8 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 a historic roadway.

Background research shows that 1 previous Stage 1 study has been done that includes the study area. This report recommended Stage 1-2 assessment of the study area and Stage 3 excavations of the McDonald site (BcGv-11) within the study area.

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 in ideal conditions under overcast skies on 20 October 2011, 8 November and 9 November 2011. The temperature at the time of the reconnaissance and assessment was 8°C, 8°C and 10°C respectively. 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 test pit survey methodology and 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 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 100% of the ploughed ground surface was visible]
6. *Space survey transects at maximum intervals of 5m (20 survey transects per hectare)*
[All transects were conducted at an interval of 5m between individual transect]
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.

[Survey transects were reduced to 1m intervals over a minimum of 20m radius around finds]

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).*

[All formal artifact types and diagnostic categories were collected]

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.*

[Based on professional judgment a balance between gathering enough artifacts to document the archaeological site and leaving enough in place to relocated the site if necessary was achieved]

(MTC 2011: 30-31)

6.3 Test Pit Survey

In accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, test pit survey is required to be undertaken for those portions of the study area where deep prior disturbance had not occurred prior to assessment or which were accessible to survey. Test pit survey is only used in areas that cannot be subject to ploughing or cultivation. This report confirms that the conduct of test pit survey within the study area conformed to the following standards:

1. *Test pit survey only on terrain where ploughing is not possible or viable, as in the following examples:*

- a. *wooded areas*

[All wooded areas were test pit at an interval of 5 m between individual test pits]

- b. *pasture with high rock content*

[The study area contained a pasture with high rock content and was test pit at an interval of 5 m between individual test pits]

- c. *abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth*

[The study area contained abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth and was test pit at an interval of 5m between individual test pits]

- d. *orchards and vineyards that cannot be strip-ploughed (planted in rows 5 m apart or less), gardens, parkland or lawns, any of which will remain in use for several years after the survey*

[Not Applicable - The study area does not contain any of the above mentioned circumstances]

e. properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged. The presence of such obstacles must be documented in sufficient detail to demonstrate that ploughing or cultivation is not viable.

[Not Applicable - The study area does not contain the above mentioned circumstances]

f. narrow (10 m or less) linear survey corridors (e.g., water or gas pipelines, road widening). This includes situations where there are planned impacts 10 m or less beyond the previously impacted limits on both sides of an existing linear corridor (e.g., two linear survey corridors on either side of an existing roadway). Where at the time of fieldwork the lands within the linear corridor meet the standards as stated under the above section on pedestrian survey land preparation, pedestrian survey must be carried out. Space test pits at maximum intervals of 5 m (400 test pits per hectare) in areas less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.

[Not Applicable – The study area does not contain any linear corridors]

1. *Space test pits at maximum intervals of 5 m (400 test pits per hectare) in areas less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.*
[All test pits were spaced at an interval of 5m between individual test pits]
2. *Space test pits at maximum intervals of 10 m (100 test pits per hectare) in areas more than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.*
[The entirety of the test pitable areas of the study area were assessed using high intensity test pit methodology]
3. *Test pit to within 1 m of built structures (both intact and ruins), or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance.*
[Test pits were placed within 1m of all built structures]
4. *Ensure that test pits are at least 30 cm in diameter.*
[All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter]
5. *Excavate each test pit, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil and examine the pit for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.*
[All test pits were excavated by hand into the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill]
6. *Screen soil through mesh no greater than 6 mm.*
[All soil was screened through mesh no greater than 6 mm]
7. *Collect all artifacts according to their associated test pit.*

[Not Applicable - No archaeological resources were encountered]

8. *Backfill all test pits unless instructed not to by the landowner.*
[All test pits were backfilled]

(MTC 2011: 31-32)

Approximately 90% of the study area consisted of ploughed area which was subject to pedestrian survey at 5 metres between individual transects. Approximately 8% of the study area was unploughable lawn, meadow or wooded which was test pit at an interval of 5 metres between individual test pits. Approximately 2% of the study area was not assessable due to the presence of existing structures and disturbed paved driveway.

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 MTC. In addition, it must also be noted that the lack of formerly documented previous assessments does not indicate that no assessments have been conducted.

6.4 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 20 October 2011, 8 November and 9 November 2011. The temperature at the time of the reconnaissance and assessment was 8°C, 8°C and 10°C respectively. The work was completed under overcast 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

As a result of the physical assessment of the study area 1 First Nations site, named McDonald Site (BcGv-11), was encountered. The number and types of artifacts collected from the McDonald Site (BcGv-11) are listed below in Table 3. Descriptions of the artifact types collected from the McDonald Site (BcGv-11) can be found appended to this report in Appendix 1. Detailed description of the location of these sites can be found in the supplementary information package of this report filed under separate cover with the Ministry of Tourism culture and Sport.

7.1.1 McDONALD SITE (BCGV-11)

The McDonald Site (BcGv-11) consists of 511 artifacts covering an area approximately 95 metres from north to south and 85 metres from west to east. The number and types of artifacts collected from the McDonald Site (BcGv-11) are listed below in Table 3. Descriptions of these artifact types can be found appended to this report in Appendix 1.

TABLE 3: McDONALD SITE (BCGV-11) ARTIFACT COUNTS AND TYPES

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Bead	1	0.20
Body Sherd	57	11.15
Castellation	3	0.56
Chipping Detritus	8	1.57
Core	4	0.78
Decorated Neck Sherd	30	5.87
Decorated Neck /Shoulder SherdS	8	1.57
Fragmentary Sherd	217	42.46
Fragmentary Rim Sherd	48	9.39
Juvenile Sherd	4	0.78
Lump of Clay	1	0.20
Neck Sherd	25	4.89
Neck Shoulder Sherd	2	0.39
Nodule	1	0.20
Pipe Bowl Fragment	5	0.98
Pipe Fragment	9	1.76
Pipe Stem Fragment	4	0.78
Shatter	2	0.39
Shell	1	0.20
Surface Treated Body Sherd	1	0.20
Utilized Flake	3	0.56
Total	511	100.00

7.2 Archaeological Fieldwork Documentation

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: two sketch maps, three pages of photo log, four pages of field notes, and 93 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 20 September 2011. The entirety of the study area was subject to reconnaissance, photographic documentation and physical assessment on 20 October 2011, 8 November and 9 November 2011, consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five metres between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five metres between individual transects. 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 and Culture (MTC) 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 related to First Nations activity and occupations have been documented within 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.

There are no identified primary water sources 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.

A tributary of Sandy Cove Creek is located 170m south 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 dark 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 within an area settled in 1881.

10) Early Historical Transportation Routes

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

The study area is situated adjacent to an early settlement road that appears 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 three buildings within the study area, including a house, barn and garage.

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 4 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, the presence of sandy soils and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent to the study area in addition to the known archaeological site within the study area.

Table 4 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.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
2b	Secondary water source within 300 m. (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.)	Y			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.		N		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 has archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water, the presence of sandy soils and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent to the study area in addition to the known archaeological site within the study area.

Background research shows that 1 previous Stage 1 study has been done that includes the study area. This report recommended Stage 1-2 assessment of the study area and Stage 3 excavations of the McDonald site (BcGv-11) within 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.*

The previously documented McDonald site was 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.

Background research shows that 1 previous Stage 1 study has been done that includes the study area. This report recommended Stage 1-2 assessment of the study area and Stage 3 excavations of the McDonald site (BcGv-11) within the study area. For further information see:

Archaeological Services Inc. (2011). *Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment for the Annexed Lands Lots 1 to 10, Concessions 9 and 10, Lots 1 to 5, 12 to 20, Concession 11, Lots 19 and 20, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County City of Barrie*. Toronto.

The study area consists of mostly ploughable lands, a small wooded area, and a lawn and meadow area associated with the farm complex. Located in the southeastern corner there is a paved driveway that is associated with the farm complex. The gravel driveway and structures associated with the farm complex could not be assessed using conventional methodology. The areas not consisting of structures, gravel driveway, steep slope, or low-lying and wet areas were determined to have potential and Stage 2 assessment was therefore conducted using a combination of pedestrian and test pit survey methodologies in accordance with the Standards governing the use of each method.

All portions of the property that could be ploughed were ploughed in advance of the assessment and were well weathered. The pedestrian survey was completed on all ploughed lands at an interval of 5 metres in between individual transects. Any areas that could not be ploughed were subject to assessment using the test pit methodology. Test pits were dug at a fixed interval of 5 metres across the surface area. Test pits measured a minimum of 30 centimeters in diameter and were dug at least 5 centimeters into the subsoil beneath the topsoil layer. All excavated earth was screened through 6 mm wire mesh to ensure that any artifacts contained within the soil matrix are recovered. All test pits were back filled and restored as much as was reasonably possible to the level of the surrounding grade.

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 1 First Nations site was encountered. This site had been previously documented and registered as McDonald Site (BcGv-11) Stage 3 archaeological investigations are recommended for the McDonald Site (BcGv-11) as an analysis of the artifacts collected suggests it is of historical significance.

It is recommended that a controlled surface collection, to determine the precise extent of the site and to document any surface artifacts that may be present, be conducted. This work will require that the site areas be ploughed and allowed to weather a least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing with this work.

It is recommended that the establishment of a grid over all areas of artifact concentration should follow the controlled surface collection. A series of one metre by one-metre units should be excavated across these grids at five metre intervals. An equal number of additional test units should be placed and excavated across the remainder of the site, either in a systematic grid or in focused areas, to recover a sample of topsoil deposits. The test units should be excavated five centimeters into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be troweled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.

Additionally to help define the extent of this large site it is recommended that mechanical topsoil removal be used in order to excavate trenches beyond the limits as established by the surface scatter and test units.

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.*

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12.0 Maps

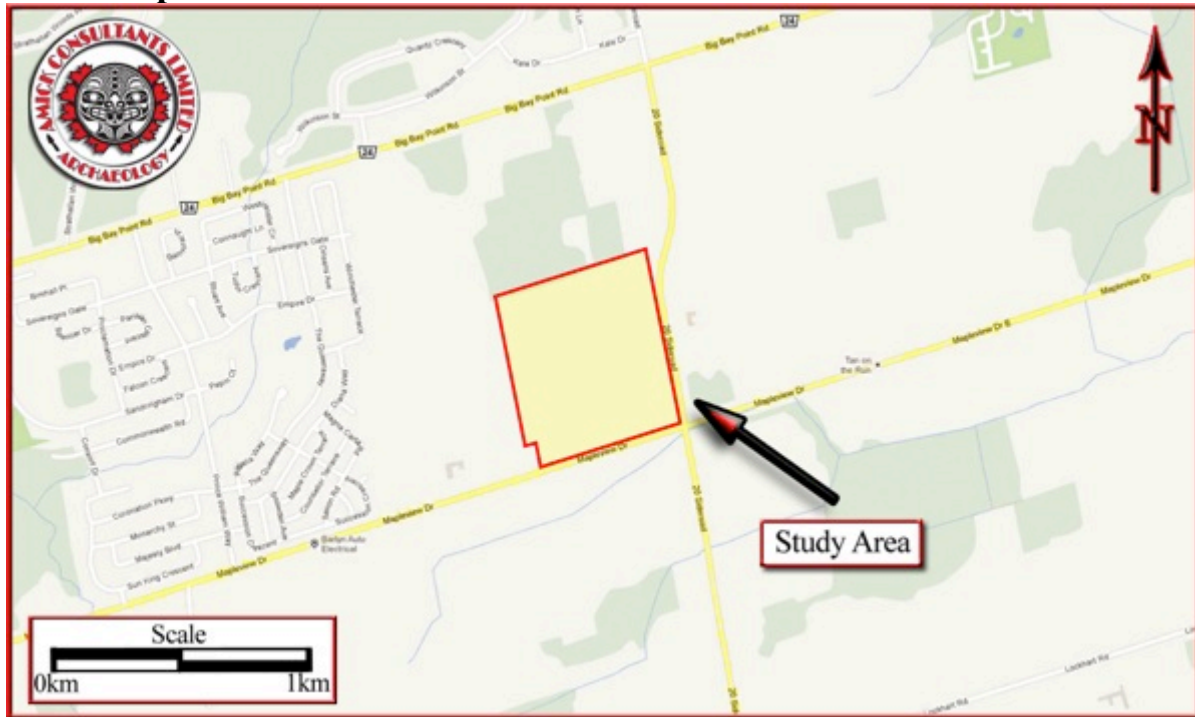


Figure 1 Location of the Study Area (Google Maps 2011)

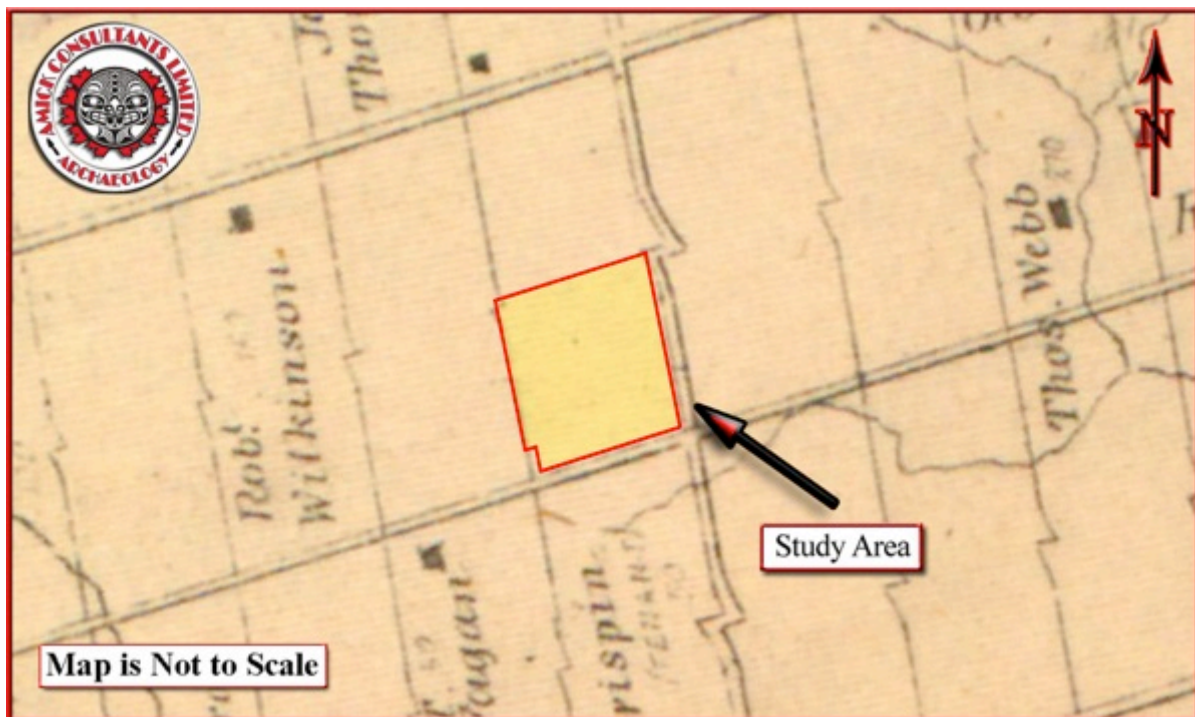


Figure 2 Segment of Historic Atlas Map Township of Innisfil
 (H. Belden & Co. 1881)



Figure 3 Aerial Photo of the Study Area (Google Earth 2011)

13.0 Images



Plate 1 Paved Driveway Facing South West



Plate 2 Garage Facing North West



Plate 3 House Facing West



Plate 4 Barn Facing North West



Plate 5 Lawn Facing East



Plate 6 Lawn Facing South

	
<p>Plate 7 Paved Driveway Facing South West</p>	<p>Plate 8 Garage Facing North West</p>
	
<p>Plate 9 Meadow Facing North East</p>	<p>Plate 10 Meadow Facing South West</p>
	
<p>Plate 11 Meadow Facing North West</p>	<p>Plate 12 Meadow Facing East</p>



Plate 13 Meadow Facing North West



Plate 14 Field Facing North West



Plate 15 Field Facing South West



Plate 16 Field Facing North East



Plate 17 Field Facing North East



Plate 18 Field Facing South West

APPENDIX A: CATALOGUE OF McDONALD SITE CSP (BcGv-11)

Cat #	CSP	Description	Freq.
1000	77	Neck Sherd	1
1001	47	Chipping Detritus	1
1002	59	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1003	98	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1004	72	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1005	30	Pipe Fragment	1
1006	100	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1007	65	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1008	26	Body Sherd	1
1009	83	Pipe Fragment	1
1010	95	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1011	6	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1012	88	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1013	49	Body Sherd	1
1014	64	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1015	10	Body Sherd	1
1016	85	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1017	9	Lump of Clay	1
1018	44	Neck Sherd	1
1019	60	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1020	3	Juvenile Sherd	1
1021	78	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1022	32	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1023	4	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1024	33	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1025	31	Neck Sherd	1
1026	45	Body Sherd	1
1027	58	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1028	36	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1029	40	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1030	46	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1031	35	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1032	99	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1033	80	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1034	17	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1035	48	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1036	27	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1037	13	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1038	73	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1039	51	Bead	1
1040	11	Fragmentary Sherd	1

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1041	52	Body Sherd	1
1042	28	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1043	94	Neck Sherd	1
1044	89	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1045	39	Neck Sherd	1
1046	37	Chipping Detritus	1
1047	93	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1048	42	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1049	8	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1050	41	Pipe Bowl Fragment	1
1051	22	Body Sherd	1
1052	1	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1053	97	Pipe Fragment	1
1054	70	Body Sherd	1
1055	2	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1056	21	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1057	75	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1058	81	Decorated Neck Sherd	1
1059	96	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1060	54	Neck Sherd	1
1061	74	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1062	87	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1063	55	Body Sherd	1
1064	53	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1065	79	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1066	7	Pipe Stem Fragment	1
1067	86	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1068	24	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1069	68	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1070	92	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1071	20	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1072	16	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1073	91	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1074	84	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1075	78	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1076	61	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1077	62	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1078	5	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1079	34	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1080	50	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1081	25	Shatter	1
1082	63	Decorated Neck Sherd	1
1083	71	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1084	90	Fragmentary Sherd	1

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1085	12	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1086	23	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1087	56	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1088	19	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1089	69	Decorated Neck Sherd	1
1090	29	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1091	66	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1092	67	Body Sherd	1
1093	15	Neck Sherd	1
1094	1038	Body Sherd	1
1095	1011	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1096	1070	Body Sherd	1
1097	1006	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1098	1002	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1099	1024	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1100	1098	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1101	1001	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1102	1021	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1103	1071	Juvenile Sherd	1
1104	1017	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1105	1042	Neck Sherd	1
1106	1061	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1107	1012	Shell	1
1108	1060	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1109	1028	Pipe Bowl Fragment	1
1110	1019	Decorated Neck Sherd	1
1111	1018	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1112	1063	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1113	1020	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1114	1010	Body Sherd	1
1115	1052	Body Sherd	1
1116	1022	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1117	1057	Body Sherd	1
1118	1002	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1119	1051	Decorated Neck Sherd	1
1120	1003	Body Sherd	1
1121	1023	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1122	1025	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1123	1055	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1124	1014	Body Sherd	1
1125	1050	Neck Sherd	1
1126	1031	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1127	1036	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1128	1005	Neck Sherd	1

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1129	1069	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1130	1033	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1131	1064	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1132	1009	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1133	1072	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1134	1026	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1135	1015	Surface Treated Body Sherd	1
1136	1068	Body Sherd	1
1137	1054	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1138	1067	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1139	1030	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1140	1008	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1141	1027	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1142	1032	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1143	1034	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1144	1027	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1145	1058	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1146	1016	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1147	1053	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1148	1035	Body Sherd	1
1149	1059	Neck Sherd	1
1150	1044	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1151	1013	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1152	1065	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1153	1047	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1154	1040	Body Sherd	1
1155	1045	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1156	1004	Decorated Neck Sherd	2
1157	1051	Decorated Neck Sherd	1
1158	1062	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1159	1066	Pipe Bowl Fragment	1
1160	1049	Juvenile Sherd	1
1161	1029	Fragmentary Sherd	3
1162	1039	Fragmentary Sherd	3
1163	1046	Body Sherd	2
1164	1043	Body Sherd	3
1165	1041	Body Sherd	2
1166	262	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1167	288	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1168	264	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1169	265	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1170	254	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1171	201	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1172	249	Fragmentary Sherd	3

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1173	275	Fragmentary Sherd	6
1174	217	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1175	231	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1176	260	Utilized Flake	1
1177	256	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1178	258	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1179	219	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1180	269	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1181	284	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1182	230	Neck Sherd	1
1183	203	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1184	239	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1185	281	Pipe Bowl Fragment	1
1186	210	Fragmentary Sherd	3
1187	243	Body Sherd	1
1188	278	Core	1
1189	258	Pipe Stem Fragment	1
1190	263	Chipping Detritus	1
1191	282	Body Sherd	1
1192	285	Body Sherd	1
1193	218	Chipping Detritus	1
1194	250	Neck Sherd	1
1195	221	Decorated Neck Sherds	1
1196	238	Core	1
1197	254	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1198	287	Chipping Detritus	1
1199	273	Body Sherd	2
1200	234	Pipe Stem Fragment	1
1201	234	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1202	255	Castellation	1
1203	227	Fragmentary Sherd	3
1204	216	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1205	266	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1206	225	Decorated Neck Sherd	2
1207	220	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1208	209	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1209	209	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1210	283	Core	1
1211	248	Fragmentary Sherd	3
1212	229	Body Sherd	2
1213	229	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1214	207	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1215	207	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	4
1216	202	Fragmentary Sherd	5

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1217	279	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1218	279	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1219	223	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1220	290	Fragmentary Sherd	3
1221	246	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	4
1222	286	Pipe Fragment	3
1223	286	Juvenile Sherd	1
1224	214	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1225	280	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	2
1226	280	Utilized Flake	1
1227	268	Fragmentary Sherd	3
1228	205	Fragmentary Sherd	5
1229	290	Body Sherd	2
1230	240	Body Sherd	3
1231	259	Fragmentary Sherd	3
1232	212	Body Sherd	2
1233	276	Fragmentary Sherd	4
1234	289	Fragmentary Sherd	5
1235	289	Neck Sherd	2
1236	289	Shatter	1
1237	244	Decorated Neck Sherd	2
1238	272	Pipe Stem Fragment	1
1239	272	Fragmentary Sherd	3
1240	257	Neck Sherd	1
1241	257	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1242	271	Fragmentary Sherd	9
1243	235	Fragmentary Sherd	6
1244	267	Body Sherd	2
1245	267	Fragmentary Sherd	3
1246	270	Castellation	1
1247	270	Neck Sherd	2
1248	270	Body Sherd	2
1249	270	Fragmentary Sherd	5
1250	251	Body Sherd	1
1251	251	Fragmentary Sherd	9
1252	252	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1253	252	Body Sherd	1
1254	252	Fragmentary Sherd	6
1255	226	Body Sherd	2
1256	226	Fragmentary Sherd	5
1257	247	Decorated Neck Sherd	1
1258	247	Body Sherd	2
1259	261	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1260	261	Decorated Neck Sherds	2

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1261	261	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1262	277	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1263	211	Body Sherd	3
1264	211	Fragmentary Sherd	3
1265	237	Fragmentary Sherd	9
1266	253	Decorated Neck Sherd	4
1267	253	Fragmentary Sherd	2
1268	222	Fragmentary Sherd	4
1269	222	Decorated Neck Sherds	2
1270	274	Body Sherd	1
1271	274	Fragmentary Sherd	6
1272	242	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1273	242	Fragmentary Sherd	8
1274	233	Decorated Neck Sherd	4
1275	233	Neck Sherd	5
1276	233	Body Sherd	2
1277	236	Fragmentary Sherd	6
1278	236	Neck Shoulder Sherd	2
1279	236	Decorated Neck Sherds	1
1280	256	Fragmentary Sherd	6
1281	256	Chipping Detritus	1
1282	256	Chipping Detritus	1
1283	224	Fragmentary Sherd	8
1284	224	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1285	224	Decorated Neck Sherd	4
1286	224	Body Sherd	1
1287	228	Pipe Bowl Fragment	1
1288	228	Fragmentary Sherd	6
1289	228	Decorated Neck Sherd	3
1290	228	Chipping Detritus	1
1291	215	Fragmentary Sherd	3
1292	215	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1293	215	Core	1
1294	215	Nodule	1
1295	215	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1296	232	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1297	232	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1298	232	Neck Sherd	2
1299	232	Utilized Flake	1
1300	213	Fragmentary Sherd	4
1301	213	Decorated Neck Sherds	2
1302	213	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1303	213	Decorated Neck Sherd	2
1304	43	Pipe Fragment	2

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1305	14	Castellation	1
1306	82	Fragmentary Sherd	1
1307	76	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1
1308	57	Pipe Fragment	1
1309	18	Fragmentary Rim Sherd	1