

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of
The Everett Secondary Plan and Master Services Class EA
Township of Adjala-Tosorontio
Simcoe County

ORIGINAL REPORT

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25 September, 2012



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio, Ontario to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Everett Secondary Plan and Master Services Class EA, located in the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio, Simcoe County. The study area is approximately 660 hectares. The study area is generally bordered by Forest Hill Drive to the north, Dekker Street to the south, Concession Road 4 to the west and Concession Road 6 to the east. The study area encompasses an area that includes both urban and rural residential areas, active farm land, wetlands, watercourses, forested lands, municipal parks and active commercial lands.

The background research determined that one archaeological site has been registered within the study area and that no other archaeological sites have been registered within a one kilometre radius. Nineteenth century mapping of the study area illustrated the historical settlement centre of Everett, the Hamilton and North Western Railway and a single dwelling. A review of the general physiographic setting of the study area determined that it is located in both the Simcoe Lowlands and the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic regions. The lands of the study area are well drained with multiple watercourses, including the Pine River, as well as multiple tributaries of the Nottawasaga River and the Boyne River. This research has led to the conclusion that there is archaeological potential for the recovery of both pre-contact and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the study area.

The detailed Stage 1 field review carried out for this assessment resulted in the following determinations for archaeological potential within the study area:

- All lands that have been fully developed are considered to have no archaeological potential. Likewise, all paved roadways, rail lines, and any parcels of land associated with buried utilities lack any archaeological potential, given the level and severity of land alteration which has occurred in these portions of the study area. This determination is consistent with section 1.3.2 of MTCS's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.
- The areas of residential development within the Developed Area of Everett are considered to have no remaining archaeological potential. These areas have been subject to severe land alterations which were observed during the field review. This determination is consistent with Section 1.3.2 of MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
- All permanently low and wet areas such as watercourses or wetlands have no archaeological potential. This determination is consistent with standard 2, section 2.1 of MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
- A corduroy road was encountered within the unpaved portion of Concession Road 6. Any development within the roadway must be monitored by a licensed archaeologist. This determination is consistent with Standard 4, Section 2.1.7 of MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

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- A pond and berm dominated area within the Pine River Block fronting County Road 13 must be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment using a judgmental testpitting strategy. This determination is consistent with Standard 2, Section 2.1.8 of MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
 - The balance of the study area, which consists of all active farm lands, woodlots and forested lands, as well as open, unaltered lands and all single residential lot lands as well as all infill lands are considered to have archaeological potential. These lands will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment carried out in accordance with section 2 of the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* prior to any development occurring within these lands.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio, Ontario to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Everett Secondary Plan and Master Servicing Municipal Class EA lands, located within the former Geographic Township of Tosorontio, Simcoe County, now in the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio, Simcoe County (Figure 1). The study area is approximately 660 hectares.

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Bev Garner and project direction of Dr. Bruce Welsh (MTCS PIF P047-374-2012) in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990) and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This assessment was carried out prior to the Official Plan amendment for Simcoe County for the acceptance of the Secondary Plan and under the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment process as required by the *Ontario Planning Act* (R.S.O. 1990) and the *Environmental Assessment Act* (R.S.O. 1990) and regulations made under these Acts, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted under Schedule B of the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment process. Permission to access the study area and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on August 15, 2012.

1.2 Historical Context

The MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:18) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

The study area extends across part of Lots 10, 11, 12 and 13, Concession 4 and Lots 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Adjala-Tosorontio, Simcoe County.

1.2.1 *Brief History of Adjala-Tosorontio Township, Simcoe County*

The Township of Adjala was named after the wife or daughter of Chief Tecumseh, while the Township of Tosorontio was named after the Huron word for "beautiful mountain" (Township of Adjala-Tosorontio website).

Beginning in the 1820s, settlement of the Township began in the south. The Irish Catholics who came to Adjala began naming their communities after their hometowns in Ireland, or after prominent pioneer families who first settled in the area. The sandy soils of Tosorontio's provided habitat for the vast stands of pine trees, which supported as many as seven large sawmills and provided further incentive to come to the area (Township of Adjala-Tosorontio website).

In 1994, the former Township of Adjala and the former Township of Tosorontio were amalgamated into the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio (Township of Adjala-Tosorontio website).

The Hamilton and North Western Railway

Simcoe County was desperate for an alternative to Toronto's Northern Railway of Canada, as the local residents believed that they did not have proper service to the western portion of the County. The North Railway, recognized this as an issue and decided to form a line from King City through Beeton, Angus and on to Penetanguishene (Cooper 2001). Simcoe County was able to provide municipal aid in the amount of \$300,000 in order to ensure the construction of a branch line from Beeton to Collingwood (Cooper 2001). The Hamilton and North Western Railway officially reached Barrie in 1877, and Collingwood in December of 1878, thus passing through such hamlets as Everett, Lisle and Glencairn in Tosorontio Township (Cooper 2001, Township of Adjala-Tosorontio website).

1.2.2 History of the Settlement Area of Everett

The first use of the name Everett is a debated question. There are two competing ideas as to how the community was named. The first of which is that the name was taken after an early settler by the name of Mr. Fisher, who named his farm "Everett," while the other is after another early settler by the name of Mr. Henry Baycroft, who named the community after his hometown in England (New Tecumseth Public Library).

Everett was originally located one concession east at the intersection of present-day County Road 5 and Concession Road 7. A plaque is now found at this location commemorating the original location of the community (Plate 1). Everett was moved to its current location after the Hamilton and North Western Railway was established in 1878, so that the town could reap the benefits of a local railway station (New Tecumseth Public Library). Soon after its relocation, Everett began to see growth in population and commerce through the late-nineteenth and into the twentieth century.

The first business in Everett was William Lockhart's general store (JDG 2006). Other early businesses consisted of Pat Hanlan's blacksmith shop, Edward Anderson's shoemaker shop, Simpson Jenkin's carriage shop and John Gallagher's hotel (JDG 2006). The local timber industry also proved to be a prosperous commodity for the community (JDG 2006). However, by the mid-twentieth century the general decline of railways in favour of roads led to the demise of the Hamilton and North Western railway and the rail line was dismantled. Everett likewise declined in population and commercial presence.

1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth Century Mapping

A review of the 1881 *Simcoe Supplement in the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* was completed in order to determine if this source depicts any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within the study area (Figure 2).

The 1881 *Illustrated Atlas* depicts the historical settlement centre of Everett at the intersection of present-day County Road 5 and County Road 13. Within this intersection, the Everett Post Office is depicted. Immediately adjacent to this settlement centre is the Hamilton and North Western Railway. Lot 11, Concession 4, depicts one additional historical feature of interest; a dwelling owned by A. Wanless. The Pine River is illustrated within Lot 13, Concession 4.

It should be noted that the schematic illustrations of settled areas such as Everett in the *Illustrated Atlas*, do not accurately depict the nature or frequency of any historical features potentially located therein. Depicting these smaller settled areas in a schematic manner was a common mapping practice of the nineteenth century.

Jim Hosick, Director of Growth and Development, Township of Adjala-Tosorontio was contacted in order to determine if any properties within the study area had been designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990) or otherwise listed as having heritage interest by the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio. It was confirmed that there are no designated properties within the study area (Joe Hosick pers. comm. 2012).

Therefore, given the presence of the schematically illustrated settlement area of Everett, the Hamilton and North Western Railway and the dwelling located in Lot 11, Concession 4, there is the potential for the recovery of historical archaeological resources, depending on degree of more recent land alterations.

1.3 Archaeological Context

Understanding the archaeological context of a study area involves research to describe the known and potential archaeological resources within the vicinity of a study area. The background research for such an assessment incorporates a review of previous archaeological research, physiography, and nineteenth-century development for the study area. Background research was completed to identify any archaeological sites within the subject property and to assess its archaeological potential.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of Archaeological Services Inc.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. This database

contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is located within the BbGx Borden block.

One archaeological site has been registered within the study area; however, no other sites have been registered within a one kilometre radius of the study limits. The site consists of an isolated corner-notched projectile point fragment resembling a Middle Woodland Jack's Reef point (BP 1500-1000) (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990). The isolated point fragment was encountered by ASI in 2011 (ASI 2011). This type of point is not attributable to any specific cultural complex of the Middle Woodland, having being encountered in association with Point Peninsula, Saugeen and independent complexes (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990).

1.3.2 Previously Assessed Lands

Archaeological Services Inc. has previously assessed two large areas within the southwest corner of current study area limits.

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Everett Community Phase 1 Proposed Residential Subdivision, located within part of Lot 10, Concession 4, took place in October of 2010, under MTCS PIF P049-577-2010. Approximately 28 hectares south of County Road 5 were assessed by means of a pedestrian survey and test pit survey employed at five metre intervals (ASI 2011). No cultural material was encountered during the course of the assessment.

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Everett Community Phase 2 Proposed Residential Subdivision, located within part of Lot 10, Concession 4, took place in August of 2011, under MTCS PIF P049-578-2010 and P347-079-2011. Approximately 40 hectares south of County Road 5 and east of Concession Road 4 were assessed by means of a pedestrian survey employed at five metre intervals (ASI 2011). During the course of the assessment, pre-contact site BdGx-5 was encountered within a relatively flat portion of the southern half of the property. A single corner-notched projectile point fragment resembling a Middle Woodland Jack's Reef point (BP 1500-1000) manufactured from Onondaga chert was collected (ASI 2011). Due to the isolated nature of the find, no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

Further to the assessments completed by ASI, one additional assessment has been completed within the study area. A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the R&M Homes Subdivision Development, located within part of Lot 12, Concession 4, was completed by Archaeological Assessments Ltd. in July of 2011, under MTCS PIF P013-595-2011 (AAL 2011). Approximately 6.96 hectares east of County Road 13 and north of Moore Avenue were assessed by means of a pedestrian survey employed at five metre intervals (AAL 2011). No cultural material was encountered during the course of the assessment.

1.3.3 Review of Physiographic Setting

The majority of the study area is situated within the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region of southern Ontario; however the southeast corner of the study area is found within the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region of southern Ontario.

The Simcoe Lowlands region occupies approximately 2,849 square km, lying predominately to the east and west of the City of Barrie (Chapman and Putman 1966:299). The lowland surrounding Lake Simcoe, also referred to as the Lake Simcoe basin is situated to the east. While the plains which drain into Nottawasaga Bay, by way of the Nottawasaga River, also referred to as the Nottawasaga basin, is situated to the west. The Nottawasaga basin at one time made up a portion of the glacial Lake Algonquin floor. However, the southern portion of the basin, primarily located in the area of Tecumseh Township represents an area separated from the main bay by moraine uplands. The upper Nottawasaga River and its tributaries have therefore transported large amounts of sand and silt into the area. Shallow streams are present in this area; however drainage is generally poor which in turn has created large bogs (Chapman and Putman 1966:300).

The Peterborough Drumlin Field region occupies an area of approximately 4,523 square km and extends from Hastings County to Simcoe County (Chapman and Putman 1966:280). This belt contains approximately 3,000 drumlins in addition to many drumlinoidal hills and eskers. The drumlins throughout this region are generally composed of highly calcareous till, however this does change locally. While, the eskers in this region are comprised of gravel ridges featuring poor soils. The orientation of the drumlin axes in this field is from northeast to southwest, however within the Lake Simcoe area, the direction of the ice movement seems to have been as much as 60 degrees west of south (Chapman and Putman 1966:282).

The study area is underlain by shales of the Utica formation, which contain layers of calcareous sandstone and sandy shale (Hoffman, Wicklund and Richards 1962:10-11). According to the Soil Survey of Simcoe County Ontario, the surface deposits within the study area are largely comprised of sandy and gravelly glacio-fluvial outwash, however areas within the southwest are found to be comprised of lacustrine clays, silts and sand laid down in glacial lakes. The topography in the southeast is found to feature gentle to moderately steeped slopes (Hoffman, Wicklund and Richards 1962:12-14).

Multiple watercourses are found within the limits of the study area. The largest of which is the Pine River, which flows through the northwest quadrant of the study area. Other watercourses located within the study area include multiple tributaries of the Nottawasaga River. These tributaries are found primarily throughout the east-central portion of the study area, surrounding much of the extant residential area. These tributaries also flow through the northeast corner of the study area. Within the eastern limits of the study area, these watercourses have created wet lands adjacent to Concession Road 6. Finally, the southern portion of the study area features several tributaries of the Boyne River.

The terrain of the study area consists of relatively level lands featuring a gentle northerly slope and is broken only by the Pine River Valley which extends through the northwest corner of the study area. However, the southeastern corner of the property, adjacent to Concession Road 6 and south of County Road 5 is situated approximately 40 metres higher in elevation than the majority of the study area.

A review of the surficial geology mapping of Simcoe County determined that the paleo-shoreline of glacial Lake Algonquin extended through the western extent of the study area (Figure 3). The balance of the study area features inland near shore deposits formed during the initial formation and flooding of glacial Lake Algonquin. The southeast corner of the study area, the highest point of lands, falls within lands classified as the edge of a glacially formed drumlin, which would have acted as an archipelago during the formation phase of glacial Lake Algonquin. Finally the present-day Pine River valley is classified as a glacial river delta, emptying into the glacial lake.

1.3.4 Pre-and-Post-Contact Period Aboriginal Occupation in Simcoe County

Human occupation of the northwest Simcoe County area extends over the entire breadth of the pre-and-post-contact period of southern Ontario, which is outlined generally in Table 1. There are two specific periods which are particularly significant to northwest Simcoe County; the Paleo-Indian period of occupation and the early-post contact period of the Huron-Wendat.

The paucity of documented sites in the study area may be attributable to the fact that much of the area has not been subject to development or has not been subject to detailed archaeological survey being conducted under the terms of the Planning and Environmental Assessment Acts. It is not a reflection of First Nation settlement or land use prior to Euro-Canadian colonization. Indeed it is known that the environment of the area was rich in resources of particular use to both the Paleo-Indian period and later early-post contact period of the Huron-Wendat. This does not preclude the occupation of the study area throughout the pre-contact period of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Pre-contact and Post-contact Cultures

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	11000 - 10500 BP	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	10500 - 9500 BP	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	9800 - 8000 BP	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	8000 - 4000 BP	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	4500 - 2500 BP	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	2800 - 2400 BP	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen, Jack's Reef Corner-Notched	2400 -1200 BP	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	1200-700 BP	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	700-600 BP	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	600-400 BP	Tribal differentiation and warfare

Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Pre-contact and Post-contact Cultures

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/Attributes
CONTACT/POST-CONTACT			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	400-350 BP	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa, Mississauga	350-200 BP	
	Euro/Canadian	220 BP-Present	Present European settlement

Paleo-Indian Occupation of Simcoe County

The term Paleo-Indian refers to the earliest well documented groups within the Americas dating from approximately 11,500 BP, at the time of the final ice sheets retreat (Ellis and Deller 1990 and Storck 1984). These populations were the first human occupation of the post-glacial landscape of southern Ontario. Archaeological sites dating to this period are rare and are considered to be highly significant archaeological resources. Paleo-Indian groups are defined by their artifact assemblages, site characteristics and the ways in which they subsist and exploit their environment (Ellis and Deller 1990). Living in small mobile bands or groups, Paleo-Indians relied on hunting large game rather than hunting and gathering or agriculture, like their later descendants (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Paleo-Indian populations inhabited an environment that may have been similar to present-day Arctic tundra (Ellis and Deller 1990). As such, many sites have been encountered within proximity of the glacial Lake Algonquin Strand, which represents the initial shoreline formed by the glacial lake during the retreat of the ice sheets (Karrow and Warner 1990). The glacial Lake Algonquin Strand extends within general proximity west of the study area (Jackson, Ellis, Morgan, McAndrews 2000). The terrain located within proximity of the strand, both inland and out towards the gradually diminishing glacial Lake Algonquin, provided a habitable environment for Paleo-Indian peoples (Jackson, Ellis, Morgan, McAndrews 2000). As previously noted in section 1.3.3, the paleo-shoreline of glacial Lake Algonquin extends through a portion of the study area. The present-day Pine River valley was also a glacial river delta. Finally, the southeast corner of the study area would have projected into the lake as a high point of land. All of these areas represent potential areas of habitation and activity for Paleo-Indian populations.

It should also be noted that given the path of the paleo-shoreline of glacial Lake Algonquin, the northern and western portions of Simcoe County may have been some of the more densely populated areas by Paleo-Indian people, as reflected by the relative density of known Paleo-Indian sites within this region (Jackson, Ellis, Morgan, McAndrews 2000).

The earliest Paleo-Indians produced distinctive spear or dart points featuring channels or “flutes” located in the centre of the point originating at the base (Ellis and Deller 1990), thus often referred to as fluted projectile points. Within Ontario, Onondaga and Collingwood (Fossil Hill formation) cherts were widely preferred as the raw material of choice. Other Ontario sources such as Haldimand, Selkirk, Ancaster and Kettle Point cherts were available, yet rarely utilized (Ellis and Deller 1990). Therefore, an important indicator in the Paleo-Indian occupation of Simcoe Region is also the known in situ exposure of Fossil Hill chert in the Collingwood area (Storck 1984).

Early Contact/Post-Contact Occupation of Simcoe County

The late sixteenth century witnessed a northward migration of Wendat communities from the north shore of Lake Ontario that resulted in the historical coalescence in Huronia and abandonment of the southern and eastern homelands (Popham and Emerson 1952; Emerson 1959, 1961). Recognizing the existing limitations in archaeological data, researchers considered three main lines of explanation for the migration: ecological factors, socio-economic factors, and socio-political factors (Heidenreich 1963; 1971, Trigger 1962, 1963, 1969, 1979, 1985).

Push and pull factors surrounding northern migration may have stemmed from the attractiveness of Huronia as a settlement area and the looming warfare that may have rendered southern haunts less appealing. However, Trigger (1962; 1963; 1969:24; 1985:157-158) argued that socio-economic incentives were most responsible for the late pre-contact and contact period coalescence of Huron tribes in Huronia. He suggested that trade relations with northern Algonquian peoples, who plied the canoe routes of the upper Great Lakes, were important and longstanding, having been established at least as early as the first Iroquoian settlement of Simcoe County in Middle Iroquoian times.

Indeed, towards the latter part of the fourteenth century, the Barrie region was a primary area of Iroquoian settlement in Simcoe County, but a more diffuse distribution of numerous other apparently late fourteenth century sites throughout southern Simcoe County also attests to an expansion of Middle Iroquoian settlement. Settlements in the Flos Lowlands, together with the sites on the Penetang Peninsula, suggest a western movement into this portion of Simcoe County (Warrick 1990:360-361). Similarly, expansion northwards from the Barrie core area is suggested by relatively isolated middle to late fourteenth century villages located along the rivers flowing north into Severn Sound and along the Sturgeon River watershed. The spread of villages further northward must, in large part, be attributable to the continued migration of new communities into the area, creating a “leapfrog” pattern of village distribution in which less favourable areas were avoided (Sutton 1995:74).

By the end of the sixteenth century, the northward migration that had begun in the thirteenth century approached its final stage, as groups coalesced to form the Huron tribal confederacy in the northern uplands of Simcoe County. The South Slopes Till Plain and the Trent Valley were virtually abandoned at this time, while settlement in southern Simcoe County was considerably reduced.

At the time of contact, the largest nation, the Attignawantan, were historically ensconced on the Penetang Peninsula. The Ataronchonnon were located to their east between Hog Bay and Matchdash Bay. Further east still were the Attingneenongnac and the Arendaronnon, the latter of whom were on the west side of Lake Couchiching. Finally, the Tahontaenrat were located to the south of the Ataronchonnon. They were the smallest nation of the confederacy and were the last group to migrate into Huronia, arriving circa A.D. 1610-1620 (Heidenreich 1971; Trigger 1976).

Overall Pre-and-Post-Contact Period Archaeological Potential

The MTCS’s Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011:17) stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), ancient water sources (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), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (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 (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (MTC 2011:18).

An added factor of this pre-contact potential model is the presence of the elevated, well drained lands found within the southeastern corner of the study area. These lands pose as an important indicator in the possibility of encountering potential for the presence of pre-contact archaeological sites.

Therefore, given the presence of the recorded pre-contact archaeological site, the presence of various physiographic determinants such as the Pine River and tributaries of the Boyne and Nottawasaga Rivers, as well as the proximity of the glacial Lake Algonquin Strand and the noted occupation of the Huronia Region, the study area has the potential for the recovery of pre-contact archaeological resources, depending on the degree of more recent land alterations.

1.3.5 Study Area Description

The Stage 1 field review was completed on August 21, 2012 in order to assess the archaeological potential of the property. All field work was conducted under the direction of Mr. John Dunlop (R261). The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of field work.

The study area consists of the Everett Secondary Plan lands, which is generally bordered by the development boundary approximately extending along Forest Hill Drive to the north, the development boundary approximately extending along Dekker Street to the south, Concession Road 4 to the west and Concession Road 6 to the east. The study area encompasses an area that includes both urban and rural residential areas, active farm land, wetlands, watercourses, municipal parks and active commercial lands. Given the large size, the variety of land uses and physiographic characteristics, the study area was subdivided into eight distinct sections; The Developed Area of Everett, the Southwest Block, the Southeast Block, the Western Block, the Eastern Block, the Pine River Block, the Northern Block, and all Roadways and Right of Ways. The boundaries of these sections are illustrated on Figure 4. The location of the field photos are also depicted on Figure 3.

The Developed Area of Everett

The central portion of the overall study area is dominated by mixed residential and commercial lands comprising the current settlement area of Everett. These lands extend outward from the major intersection

of County Road 5/Main Street and County Road 13, in the location of the centre of the historic settlement and the current downtown. County Road 5/Main Street and County Road 13 are dominated by late-nineteenth and early twentieth century structures including houses, store fronts and former churches (Plates 2 and 3). These structures were not depicted on the nineteenth century mapping, but were incorporated into the schematically illustrated Everett as noted on Figure 2. St. David's Anglican Church and cemetery are located on County Road 13, south of Main Street (Plates 4 and 5). The church and cemetery were founded 1880, and neither is noted on the historical mapping.

The northeast, northwest and southeast quadrants of the downtown are the locations of the more recently developed subdivisions. These areas consist of single residential lots, full servicing and utilities, and several municipal parks and were most likely developed within the past thirty years (Plates 6-10). The tributaries of the Nottawasaga River, flow through this portion of the study area (Plate 11). Portions of these tributaries have been modified and incorporated into the municipal water management system.

The Hamilton and Northwestern rail line is noted on the historical mapping as extending north-south on the eastern side of the historic downtown section of Everett. There is currently no evidence of a rail line within this portion of the study area, however, a detailed examination of aerial photography for the study area indicates a treeline and "shadow" outline of the rail line course, extending along the present-day path of Wales Avenue, and further north into agricultural fields in the northern block of the study area (Figure 5).

The Southeast Block

The Southeast Block comprises the portion of the study area which is located within the Peterborough Drumlin Field, and is bordered by the residential development to the west, the study area boundary to the south, Concession Road 6 to the east and the residential lots fronting County Road 5/Main Street. Overall, it lies upon lands which slope up to the north and west, and are generally found to be approximately 40 m above the balance of the study area (Plate 12). This elevated area is a distinct feature when looking across the landscape. The Southeast Block currently consists of agricultural land with a farm complex as well as a separate, single residential lot, both of which front Concession Road 6 (Plates 13 and 14).

The Southwest Block

The Southwest Block is bordered by County Road 5/Main Street to the north, developed lands to the east, Concession Road 4 to the west and the study area boundary to the south. This portion of the study area consists of agricultural lands featuring level terrain, as well as one farm complex, fronting County Road 5/Main Street (Plates 15 and 16). The majority of the lands within the Southwest Block have previously been subjected to archaeological assessments by ASI, as noted in section 1.3.2 (ASI 2011, 2012).

The Western Block

The Western Block is bordered by County Road 5/Main Street to the south, the developed area of Everett to the southeast, County Road 13 to the east, the forested and undeveloped Pine River to the north, and Concession Road 4 to the west. These lands consist of open agricultural lands featuring level terrain

(Plate 17). There are two farm complexes within the Western Block; one fronting County Road 5/Main Street and the other fronting Concession Road 4, as well as a residence at the intersection of the two roads (Plates 18 and 19). The farm complex fronting County Road 5/Main Street is located in the same location as the homestead belonging to A. Wanless, as depicted on the nineteenth century mapping (Figure 2).

The Pine River Block

The Pine River Block consists of lands dominated by the Pine River. These lands consist of forest and open agricultural lands (Plates 20-22). The block is bordered by County Road 13 to the east, the study area boundary to the north, the Western Block to the south and Concession Road 4 to the west. There are several large, single residential lots fronting Concession Road 4 (Plate 23). The eastern portion of the block features an area dominated by ponds and berms indicative of land altering activities in the past (Plates 24 and 25).

The Northern Block

The Northern Block is bordered by County Road 13 to the west, the developed area of Everett to the south, Concession Road 6 to the east, and the study area boundary to the north. These lands consist of open agricultural lands and a woodlot which slopes slightly down to the south (Plates 26-28). There are several single residential lots and one farm complex which front County Road 13 within the lot (Plate 29). Several tributaries of the Nottawasaga River flow through the block, and the Hamilton and North Western rail line shadow extends through several agricultural fields and woodlot (Figure 5). The southernmost fields within the Northern Block have previously been assessed by Archaeological Assessments Limited in 2011 (AAL 2011).

The Eastern Block

The Eastern Block fronts Concession Road 6 and is bordered by the Northern Block and the developed area of Everett. These lands consist primarily of low lying cedar swamp lands, although the low lying wet area ceases as the lands slope upward in the northern portion of the block (Plates 30 and 31). Several tributaries of the Nottawasaga River flow through the block, draining the developed areas to the west (Plate 32).

Roadways and Right of Ways

There are two different types of road which extend through the study area; County and Concession Roads which follow the historical transportation corridors as noted on the nineteenth century mapping and the smaller residential roads which extend through the residential developments in Everett. Typically, rights-of-way (ROW) can be divided into two areas: the disturbed ROW, and ROW lands beyond the disturbed ROW. The typically disturbed ROW extends outwards from either side of the centerline of the traveled lanes, and it includes the traveled lanes and shoulders and extends to the toe of the fill slope, the top of the cut slope, or the outside edge of the drainage ditch, whichever is furthest from the centerline. Subsurface disturbance within these lands may be considered extreme and pervasive, thereby negating any archaeological potential for such lands.

ROW construction disturbance may be found to extend beyond the typical disturbed ROW area, and this generally includes additional grading, cutting and filling, additional drainage ditching, watercourse alteration or channelization, servicing, removals, intensive landscaping, and heavy construction traffic. Areas beyond the typically disturbed ROW generally require archaeological assessment in order to determine archaeological potential relative to the type or scale of disturbances that may have occurred in these zones

The County Roads (County Road 5/Main Street and County Road 13) feature two-lane paved roadways with right of ways which featured buried utilities and services as well as drainage ditches (Plates 33-36). Concession Road 4 consists of a two-lane paved road which features drainage ditches in both right of ways (Plate 37). Concession Road 6 consists of a paved two-lane road south of County Road 5; however, it is an unassumed packed dirt road north of County Road 5 (Plates 38 and 39). Concession Road 6 features a section of a corduroy road within the Eastern Block of the study area (Plates 40 and 41). This corduroy road consists of logs which have been laid lengthwise across the roadway in order to maintain its form through the low lying swampy lands. The logs were noted just below the surface of the packed dirt roadway along a section approximately 200 m in length. The corduroy road is not intact and there are several portions of the roadway which have flooded (Plate 42).

The residential roads which extend through the residential developments within Everett were all found to be two-lane paved roads which feature drainage ditches and buried utilities within the right of ways (Plates 43-45).

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted by means of a visual review of the study area that involved spot checking every 40 metres (131 feet) across the study area. Special emphasis was given to locations with high pre-contact archaeological potential and features of historical significance during the field assessment. This strategy is consistent with Section 1.2, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:5).

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio, Ontario to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Everett Secondary Plan and Master Servicing Municipal Class EA lands, located within the former Geographic Township of Tosorontio, Simcoe County, now in the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio, Simcoe County.

The study area is approximately 660 hectares. The detailed background assessment determined that one archaeological site had been registered within the study area and no other sites have been registered within a one kilometre radius of the study area. A review of the history of the study area determined the settlement area of Everett was originally established one concession road east of its present-day location and that the settlement was moved to accommodate the Hamilton and North Western Railway in the late nineteenth century. A review of the general physiographic setting of the study area determined that it is located in both the Simcoe Lowlands and Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic regions. The lands of the

study area were well drained with multiple watercourses, including Pine River in the northwest quadrant and tributaries of the Nottawasaga and Boyne River in the south and eastern portions of the study area. A review of pre-and-post contact archaeological potential determined that the study area is located within proximity of the glacial Lake Algonquin Strand and is located within a larger area which features a number of Paleo-Indian sites. Furthermore, the study area is located within the traditional lands of what is known as Huronia, the historically occupied lands associated with the Huron/Wendat people.

The study area consists of the Everett Secondary Plan lands, which is generally bordered by Forest Hill Drive to the north, Dekker Street to the south, Concession Road 4 to the west and Concession Road 6 to the east. The study area encompasses an area that includes both urban and rural residential areas, active farm land, wetlands, watercourses, municipal parks and commercial lands (Figures 4 and 6).

Three parcels of land within the study area have been previously subject to archaeological assessments. The recommendations from these assessments have stated that these lands are free of any further archaeological concern (Figure 6).

In order to determine the archaeological potential for the study area, a detailed Stage 1 field review was undertaken, in order to determine the integrity of archaeological potential across the study area.

All lands that have been developed for commercial use are considered to not require further archaeological assessment. Likewise, all paved roadways, rail lines, and any parcels of land associated with buried utilities are considered to lack any archaeological potential. These lands have been altered by the significant disturbance and removal of soils to such a degree that any extant archaeological resources would have been removed. This determination is consistent with section 1.3.2 of MTCS's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. These areas are noted on Figure 6.

All recently built residential developments located inside the Developed Area of Everett are considered to not have remaining archaeological potential. These areas include any parkland which has been notably graded or otherwise impacted during the development process. These areas have been subject to including severe land alterations consistent with current construction techniques which were observed during the field review. This determination is consistent with Section 1.3.2 of MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. These areas are noted on Figure 6.

All permanently low and wet areas such as watercourses or wetlands do not have archaeological potential. This determination is consistent with Standard 2, Section 2.1 of MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. These areas are noted on Figure 6.

The pond and berm dominated area within the Pine River Block fronting County Road 13 must be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment using a judgmental testpitting strategy. This determination is consistent with Standard 2, Section 2.1.8 of MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This area is noted on Figure 6.

The corduroy road located within Concession Road 6 is potentially representative of a unique historic transportation corridor. Although the visible corduroy road may have been constructed in more recent times, it should be subject to further investigation. Therefore, any development or alteration taking place

along the roadway should be monitored by a licensed archaeologist. This determination is consistent with Standard 4, Section 2.1.7 of MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The balance of the study area, including all active farm lands, woodlots, open, unaltered lands, including and all residential lands excluding the above mentioned current developments and all infill lands within the residential developments where land alterations may not have taken place, are considered to have archaeological potential (Figure 7). There are several factors which were considered in this determination. The extensive forested areas within the Pine River Block and the Northern Block may represent undisturbed forest lands which have the potential for the recovery of insitu archaeological deposits. All active farm lands are considered to have been subject to minimal land alteration (i.e. ploughing). Likewise, any large, single lot residential lands, municipal parks, schoolyards or large scale, mid twentieth century residential lands have likely only been altered in the areas of building footprints or buried utilities. Finally, the majority of these non-agricultural lands are located within the historic settlement area of Everett as noted by the schematically illustrated settlement area on the historical mapping. Given these factors, these lands will require Stage 2 archaeological assessments carried out in accordance with section 2 of the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* prior to any development. These lands are identified on Figures 6 and 7.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. Prior to any land-disturbing activities within the subject property, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment must be conducted on the lands as identified in Figures 6 and 7. The Stage 2 assessment must be carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
2. Any development within the Concession Road 6 roadway must be carried out under monitoring of a licensed archaeologist. The archaeologist shall make a thorough inspection of the roadway for any evidence of a historic corduroy road. Any remnant of a historic corduroy road should be fully documented in accordance with the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- 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 immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

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7.0 PLATES/IMAGES



Plate 1: A Plaque commemorating the original location of Everett.



Plate 2: The late-nineteenth and early twentieth century structures within the settlement area of Everett.



Plate 3: The late-nineteenth and early twentieth century structures within the settlement area of Everett.



Plate 4: St. David's Anglican Church, County Road 13.



Plate 5: St. David's Church and Cemetery, founded in 1880.



Plate 6: A recently built residential area.





Plate 7: A recently built residential area.



Plate 8: A graded municipal park.



Plate 9: A recently built residential area.



Plate 10: Buried utilities located within the residential areas.



Plate 11: A tributary of Nottawasaga River within the residential area.



Plate 12: The rise in land within the southeast corner of the study area.



Plate 13: A recently built residence in the Southeast Block.



Plate 14: The farm complex in the Southeast Block.



Plate 15: Agricultural lands within the Southwest Block.



Plate 16: The farm complex in the Southwest Block.



Plate 17: Active farm land within the Western Block.



Plate 18: The historic farmstead in the Western Block, as noted on Figure 2.



Plate 19: The residence at the intersection of Concession Road 4 and County Road 5.



Plate 20: Forest land within the Pine River Block.



Plate 21: Open agricultural land within the Pine River Block.



Plate 22: The Pine River.



Plate 23: A single lot residence along Concession Road 4.



Plate 24: Berms located within the Pine River Block, fronting County Road 13.



Plate 25: A pond located within the Pine River Block, fronting County Road 13.



Plate 26: Agricultural lands within the Northern Block.



Plate 27: Agricultural lands within the Northern Block.



Plate 28: Forested area within the Northern Block.



Plate 29: Residence fronting County Road 13, Northern Block.



Plate 30: Low lying area in the Eastern Block.



Plate 31: Higher, drier wooded area within the Eastern Block.



Plate 32: Tributary of the Nottawasaga River flowing through the Eastern Block.



Plate 33: Roadway and right of way of County Road 5.



Plate 34: Roadway and right of way of County Road 5.



Plate 35: Roadway and right of way of County Road 13.



Plate 36: Roadway and right of way of County Road 13.



Plate 37: Concession Road 4 and right of way.



Plate 38: Concession Road 6, south of County Road 5.



Plate 39: Concession Road 6, north of County Road 5.



Plate 40: Corduroy Road within Concession Road 6.



Plate 41: Corduroy Road within Concession Road 6.



Plate 42: Flooded roadway with Corduroy Road eroded from the roadway..



Plate 43: Typical roadway and right of way within the residential areas.



Plate 44: Roadway and right of way within the residential areas.



Plate 45: Typical utilities encountered in the right of way along the residential roads.

8.0 MAPS

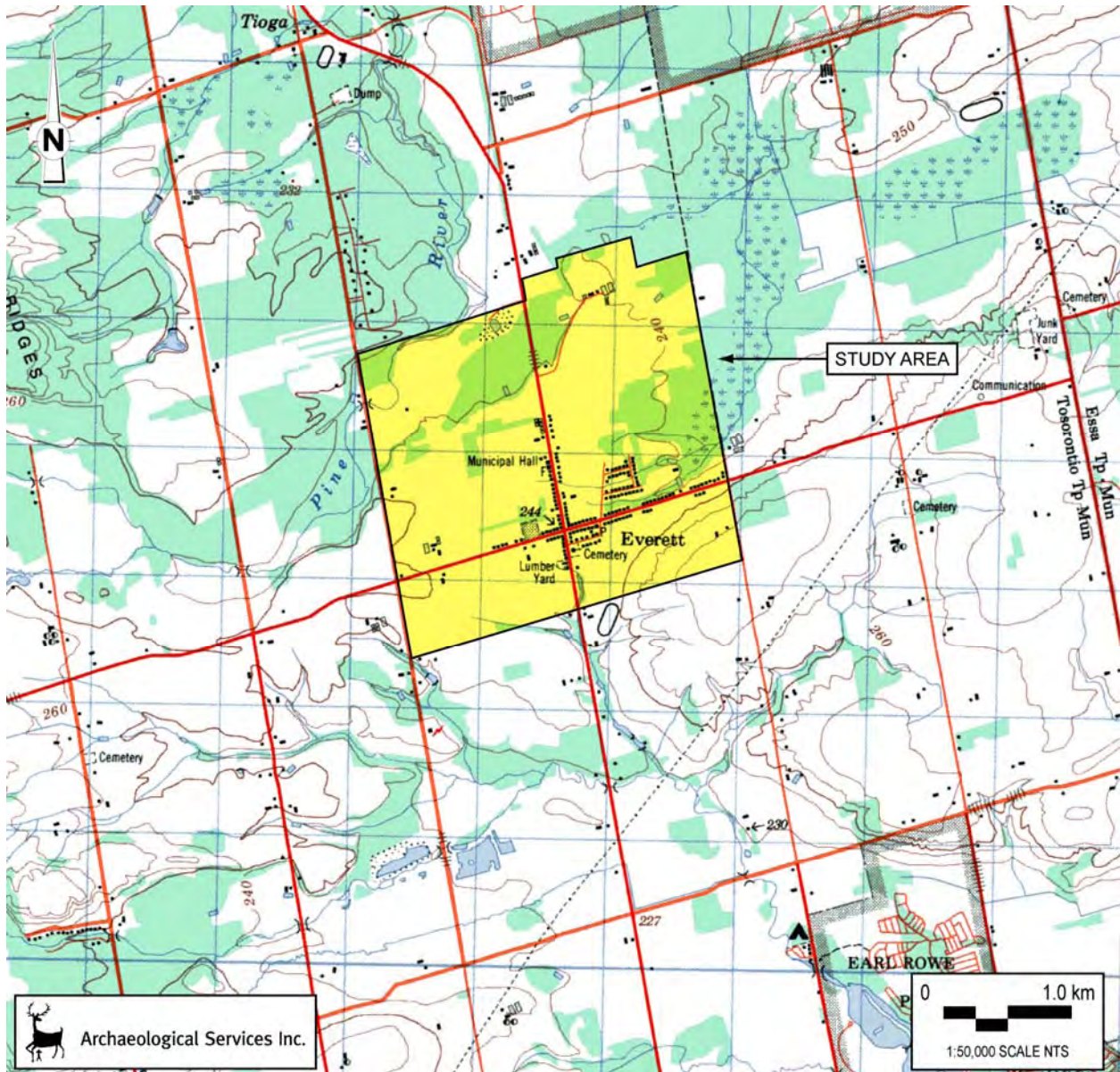


Figure 1: The study area illustrated on the NTS Sheet Alliston 31 D/4, 7th Edition, 1986.

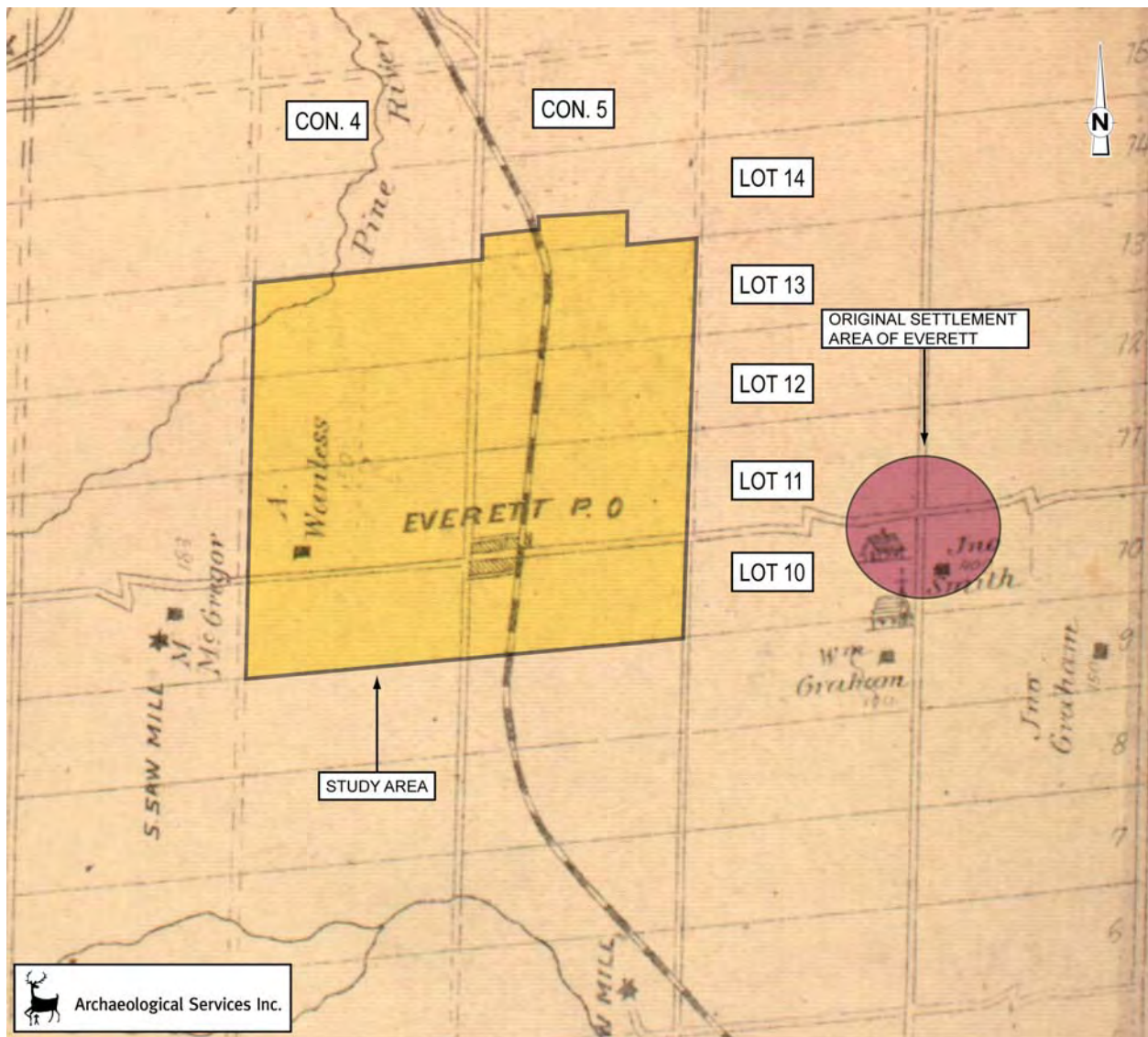
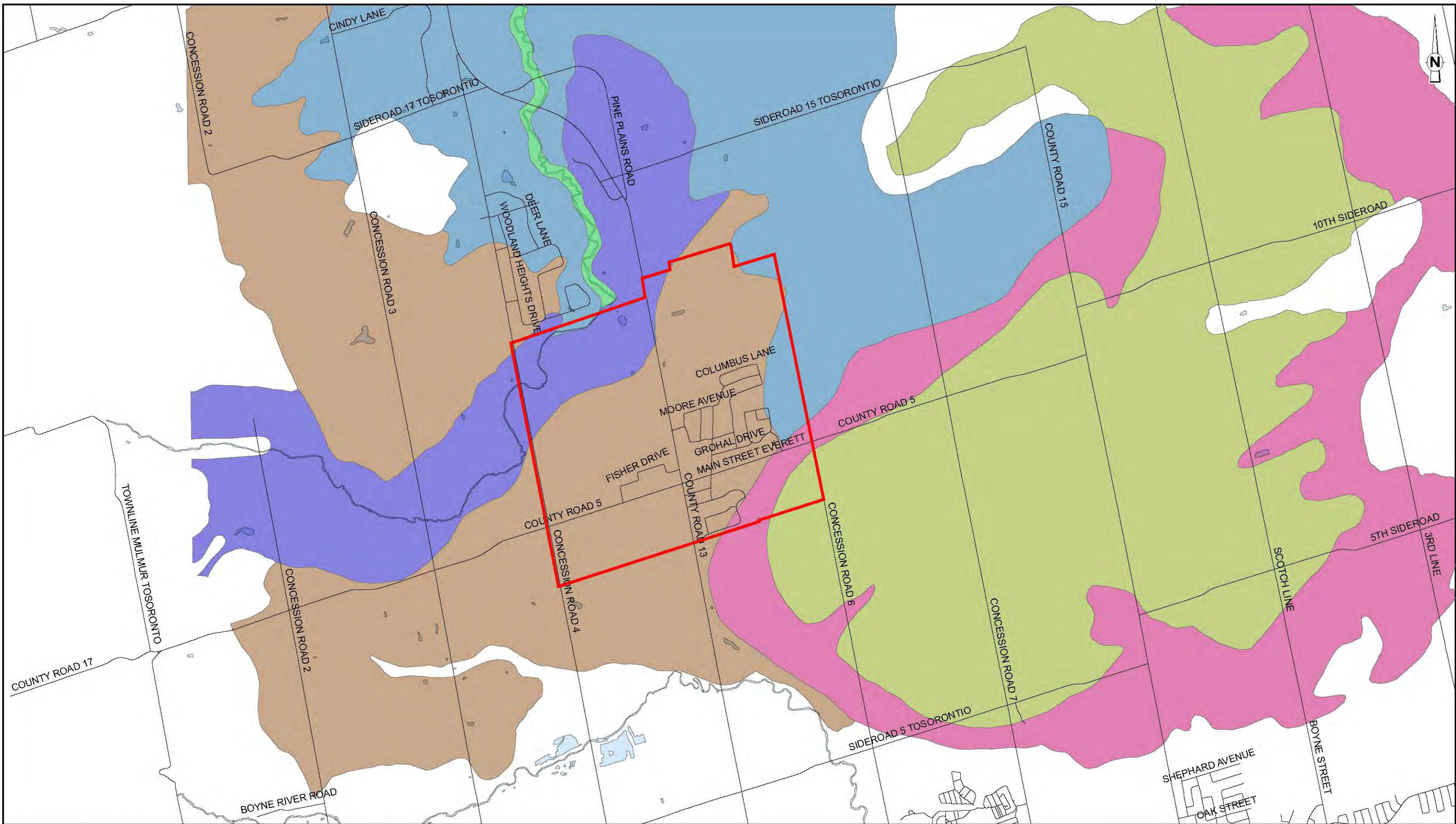


Figure 2: The study area located on the 1881 *Simcoe Supplement in the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada*.

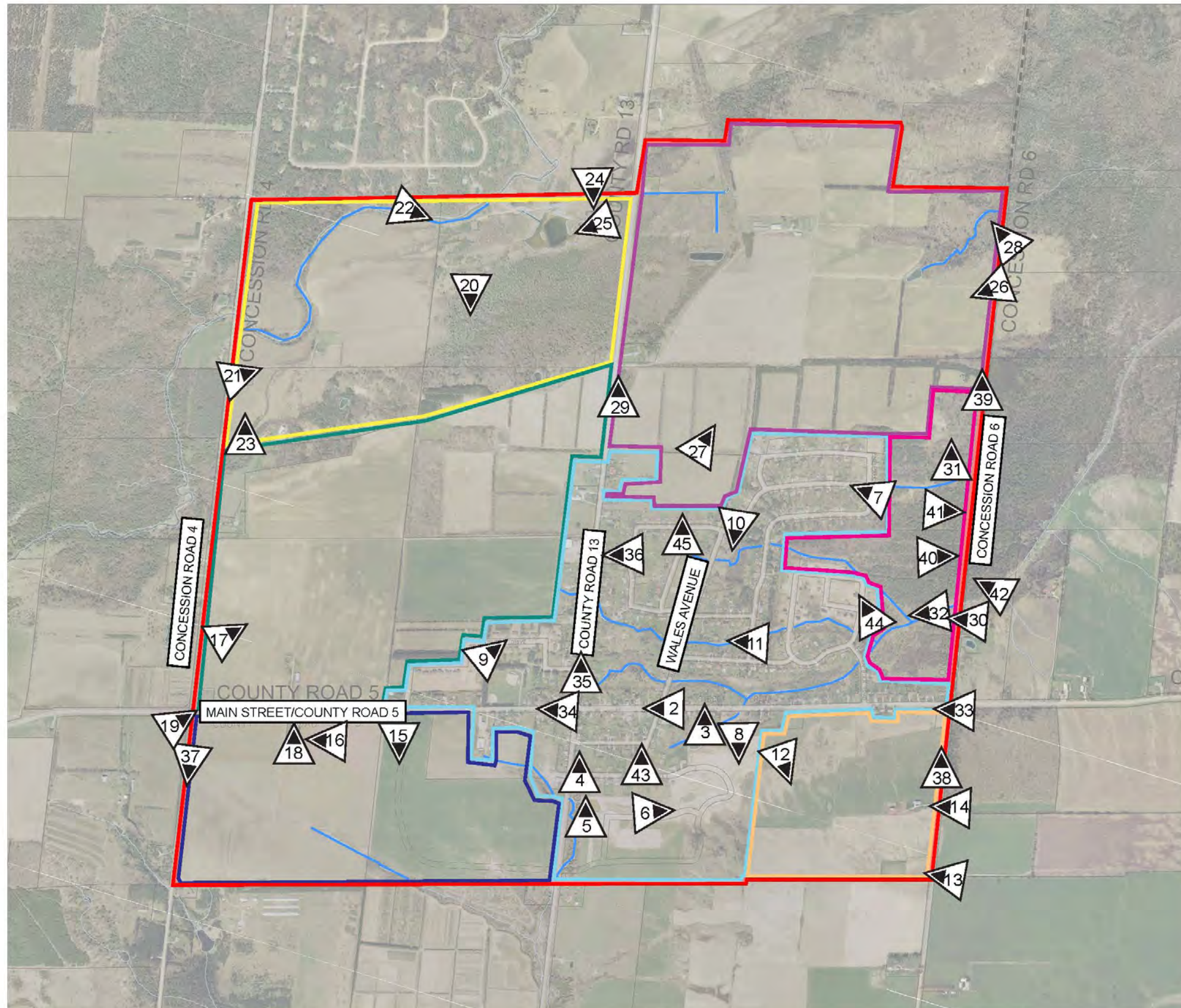


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LEGEND	
	STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
	GRAVEL, SAND, SILT, CLAY- MODERN FLOODPLAIN
	GRAVEL, SAND, SILT, CLAY- POST-GLACIAL RIVER DELTA
	SAND, SILT, CLAY- GLACIAL NEARSHORE FLATS (LAKE ALGONQUIN)
	SILT AND CLAY GLACIAL DEPOSITS (DRUMLIN)
	SAND AND GRAVEL-NEARSHORE INLAND DEPOSITS
	SANDY SILT TO SAND TILL- STRATIFIED LAKEBEDS

0 2
 Kilometers
 ASI PROJECT NO.: 12TS-125 DRAWN BY: BWJD
 DATE: AUG-2012 FILE:12TS-125_FIGURE3.AI

Figure 3: The Surficial Geology of the Everett Secondary Plan, Township of Adjala-Tosorontio, Simcoe County



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LEGEND

- WATERCOURSES
- STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
- DEVELOPED AREA OF EVERETT
- SOUTHWEST BLOCK
- SOUTHEAST BLOCK
- WESTERN BLOCK
- EASTERN BLOCK
- PINE RIVER BLOCK
- NORTHERN BLOCK
- ROADWAYS AND RIGHT OF WAYS
- LOCATION AND DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

BASE:

EVERETT SECONDARY PLAN
 BASE SOLUTIONS INC.
 2012



ASI PROJECT NO.: 12TS-125
 DATE: Aug. 2012

DRAWN BY: JED
 FILE: 12TS-125_figure5.ai

Figure 4: Stage 1 field review outline of the Everett Secondary Plan Lands, Simcoe County.

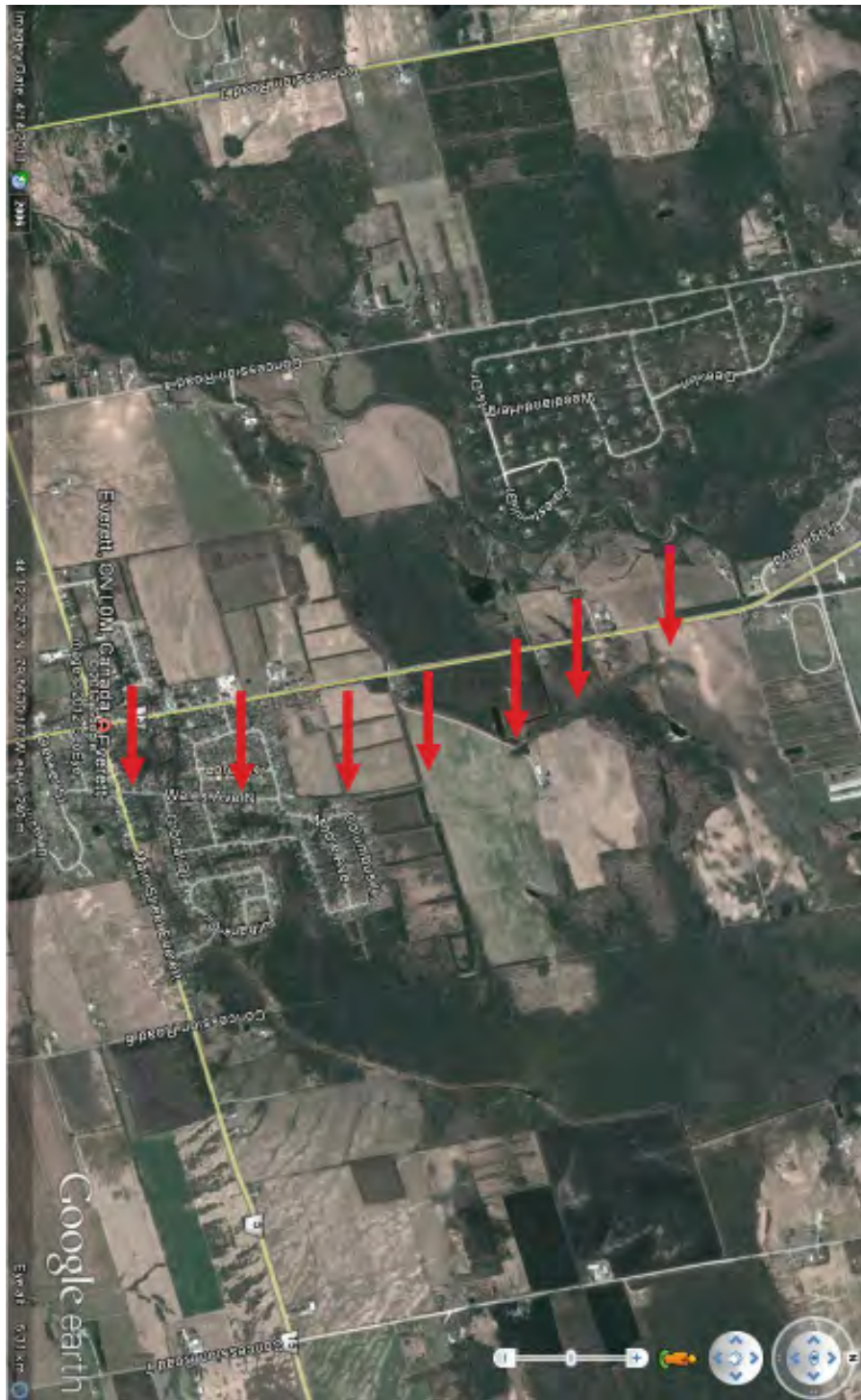
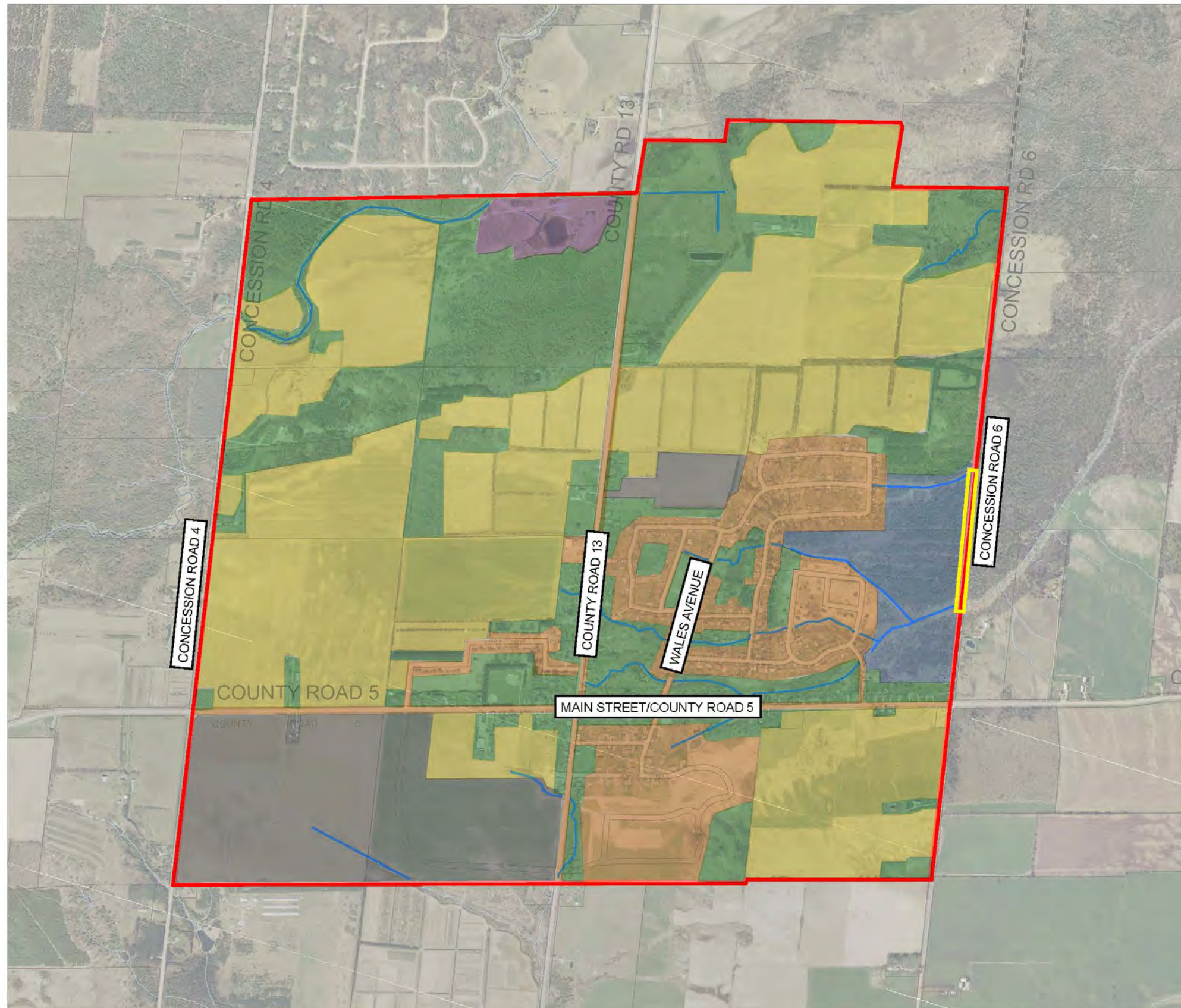


Figure 5: Aerial image showing the Hamilton and North Western Rail line “shadow” extending through the study area. The shadow line of the rail line is indicated with red arrows.



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LEGEND

- WATERCOURSES
- STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
- CORDUROY ROAD

- PREVIOUSLY ARCHAEOLOGICALLY ASSESSED LANDS
- LANDS REQUIRING FURTHER JUDGMENTAL ASSESSMENT TO CONFIRM EXTEND OF DISTURBANCE

- LANDS REQUIRING PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT FIVE METRE INTERVALS
- LANDS REQUIRING TESTPITTING AT FIVE METRE INTERVALS

- DISTURBED LANDS, NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED
- LOW LYING WET LANDS, NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED

BASE:

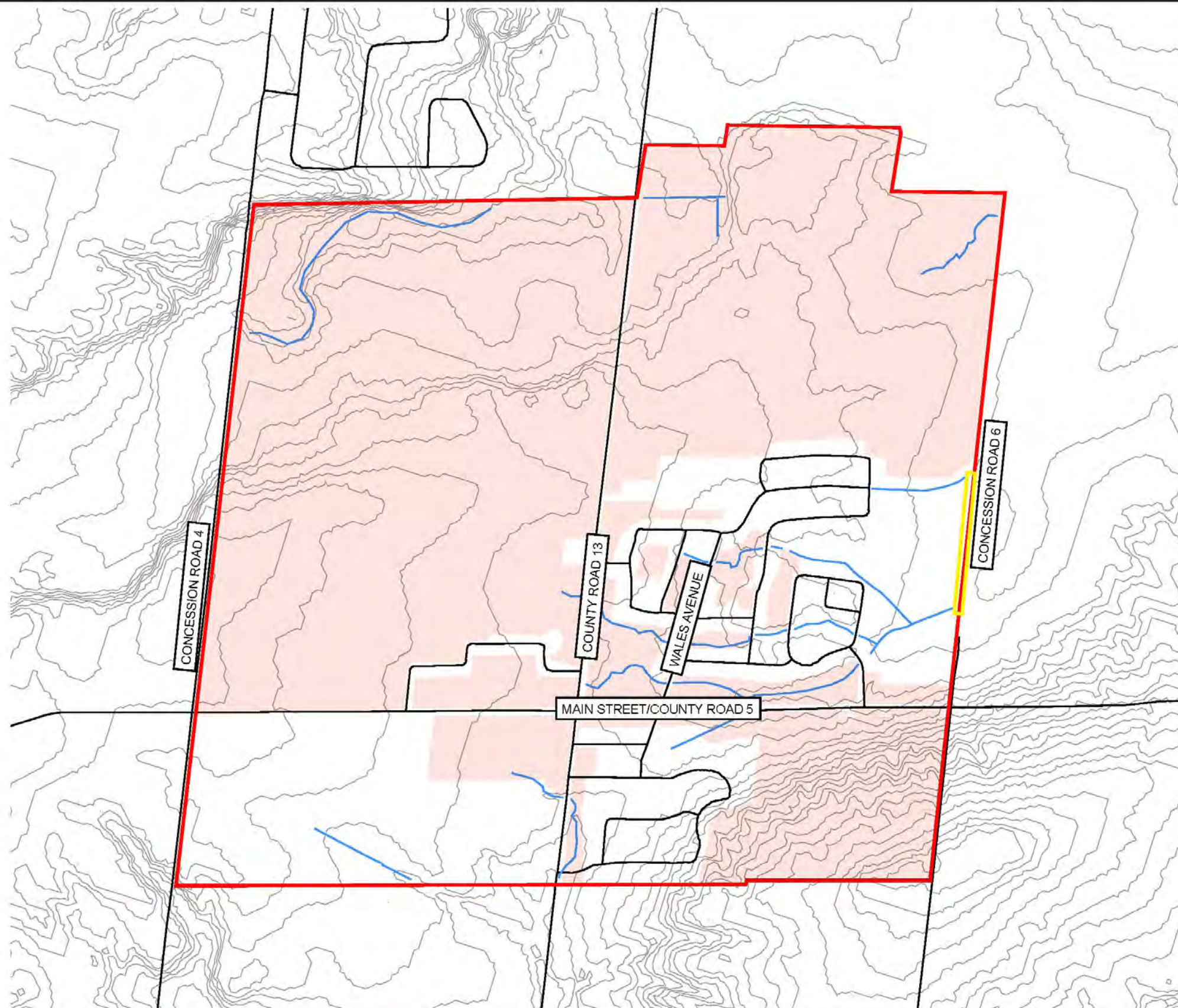
EVERETT SECONDARY PLAN
 BASE SOLUTIONS INC.
 2012








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Figure 6: Detailed Stage 1 Field Review of the Everett Secondary Plan Lands, Simcoe County.




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LEGEND  STUDY AREA BOUNDARY  CORDUROY ROAD	 AREAS WITH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REQUIRED	 WATERCOURSES
	 AREAS FREE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONCERN NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED	BASE: EVERETT SECONDARY PLAN BASE SOLUTIONS INC. 2012


 0 500m SCALE	ASI PROJECT NO.: 12TS-125 DATE: Sept, 2012	DRAWN BY: JED FILE: 12TS-125_figure7.ai
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Figure 7: Areas of Archaeological Potential Requiring Further Assessment, Everett Secondary Plan lands, Simcoe County.