



1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE

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PROJECT INFORMATION:

Corporate Project Number:

15868

MTCS Project Number:

P1024-0154-2016

Investigation Type:

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Project Name:

Farsight Homes

Project Location:

6385 County Road 13, Part of Lot 13 and 14,
Concession 5 (Geographic Township of Tosorontio,
County of Simcoe) Everett

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Type of Report:

ORIGINAL

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2016 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 6385 County Road 13, Part of Lot 13 and 14, Concession 5 (Geographic Township of Tosorontio, County of Simcoe) Everett, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P1024 issued to Sarah MacKinnon by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. 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).

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 fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment on 12, 18, 19 May, 13, 20, 30 September, and 13, 14, 20 October, 2016, consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five (5) metres between individual test pits, test pit survey at an interval of two-and-a half (2.5) metres between individual test pits where required, high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five (5) metres between individual transects, pedestrian survey at an interval of two-and-a half (2.5) metres between individual transects where deemed appropriate, and pedestrian survey at an interval of one (1) metre between individual transects as required. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, one isolated First Nations find was encountered. However, as an isolated artifact not connected to a larger archaeological site, there is no remaining cultural heritage value or significance to this location as the artifact has been collected and retained. Therefore, this archaeological resource does not represent a planning concern with respect to the proposed undertaking.

Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted provided that the lands shown as Open Space Conservation Designation (OSC) in Figures*

**2016 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 6385 County Road 13, Part of Lot 13 and 14, Concession 5
(Geographic Township of Tosorontio), Township of Adjala-Tosorontio, Count of Simcoe
(AMICK File #15868/MTCS File # P1024-0154-2016)**

- 4 & 5 of this report are the same as the OSC lands within the approved zoning By-law;*
- 2. If the proposed use of any portion of the proposed OSC lands illustrated in Figures 4 & 5 is subject to change, a Stage 2 Property Assessment may be required for any such areas;*
 - 3. The proponent must provide MTCS with a copy of the approved zoning by-law or a letter from the planning authority on letterhead confirming that the lands depicted as OSC within Figures 4 & 5 of this report will be zoned as OSC (Appendix A).*
 - 4. Subject to the above conditions, the Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*
 - 5. Subject to the above conditions, the proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

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5.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2016 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 6385 County Road 13, Part of Lot 13 and 14, Concession 5 (Geographic Township of Tosorontio, County of Simcoe) Everett, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P1024 issued to Sarah MacKinnon by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. 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).

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 fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment on 12, 18, 19 May, 13, 20, 30 September, and 13, 14, 20 October, 2016, consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five (5) metres between individual test pits, test pit survey at an interval of two-and-a half (2.5) metres between individual test pits where required, high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five (5) metres between individual transects, pedestrian survey at an interval of two-and-a half (2.5) metres between individual transects where deemed appropriate, and pedestrian survey at an interval of one (1) metre between individual transects as required. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

Draft Plan and Rezoning application preparation is currently underway. The lands designated as Open Space Conservation designation will be proposed as open space conservation blocks within the Draft Plan and an Open Space Conservation (OSC) Zone in the Rezoning. The application will propose an OSC Zone that will preclude structural development and ground disturbance.

The proposed development of the study area includes subdivision into approximately 1010 lots and approximately six streets. A preliminary plan of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MTCS for review and reproduced within this report as Map 3.

5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

5.2.1 GENERAL HISTORICAL OUTLINE

In the seventeenth century Simcoe County was home to the Huron. With the arrival of French priests and Jesuits, missions were established near Georgian Bay. After the destruction of the missions by the Iroquois and the British, Algonquin speaking peoples occupied the area. After the war of 1812, the government began to invest in the military defences of Upper Canada, through the extension of Simcoe's Yonge Street from Lake Simcoe to Penetanguishene on Georgian Bay (Garbutt 2010).

The Township of Adjala was first settled in the 1820's. The settlers in this area were mostly of Irish decent and named many of the hamlets after their hometowns in Ireland as well as significant settlers in the newly developing communities. In the beginning many of the small hamlets thrived, but as a result of the construction of railroads, and no train stations within the township, immigration to this area decreased. In 1994 the Townships of Adjala and Tosorontio were amalgamated into one township (Adjala-Tosorontio 2011)

Map 2 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Tosorontio map reproduced from Simcoe Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (H. Belden & Co. 1881). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1881. The study area is not shown to belong to anyone and no structures are shown to be within the study area. However, a railway (Hutchinson and Northern Railway) bisects the study area from north to south.

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

5.2.2 CURRENT CONDITIONS

The present use of the study area is as active farmland. The study area is roughly 80 hectares in area. The study area includes within it mostly ploughable lands. A farm complex consisting of a house, three sheds, and a barn is situated centrally in the study area; a gravel laneway proceeds from County Road 13 to the complex. South of the gravel laneway, at the easternmost section of the farm complex, resides a shed, two trailers, a pile of metal scraps, a tank, and a boat. North of the tank and the boat, along the gravel laneway, is the farmhouse; northwest of the farmhouse is a shed and a barn. North of the gravel laneway and southwest of the barn is a large equipment shed. West of the equipment shed is a cluster of four

concrete footings and twelve trailer floors. A pile of irrigation pipes is located south of the gravel laneway and southwest of the equipment shed. A pond is located along the northeast border of the south agricultural field. Within the study area, the portions of woodland that bound the two agricultural fields on the east and west, and bound the gravel laneway to the west are Open Space Conservation lands (presently zoned A Zone and RU Zone to reflect the current land use) and were not subjected to assessment. The study area is bounded on the north by a woodlot, on the east by Concession Road 6, on the west by existing residential development and Highway 13, and on the south by agricultural fields. The study area is approximately 800 metres north of the intersection of Main Street Everett and County Road 13. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1-2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5.

5.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

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

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) indicates that there are no (0) previously documented sites within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this is based on the assumption of the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MTCS. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

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

Data contained in previous archaeological reports in close proximity to the study area that is relevant to Stage 1 Background Study is defined within the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists in Section 7.5.8 Standard 4 as follows:

“Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area, as documented by all available reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 m) to those lands.”

(MTCS 2011: 126 Emphasis Added)

In accordance with data supplied by MTCS for the purposes of completing this study, there are no previous reports detailing, “archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project”, nor do any previous reports document known archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area.

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that the necessity to summarize the results of previous archaeological assessment reports, or to cite MTCS File Numbers in references to other archaeological reports, is reserved for reports that are directly relevant to the fieldwork and recommendations for the study area (S & Gs 7.5.7, Standard 2, MTC 2011: 125). This is further refined and elaborated upon in Section 7.5.8, Standards 4 & 5, MTC 2011:

“4. Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area, as documented by all available reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50m) to those lands.”

“5. If previous findings and recommendations are relevant to the current stage of work, provide the following:

- a. *a brief summary of previous findings and recommendations*
- b. *documentation of any differences in the current work from the previously recommended work*
- c. *rationale for the differences from the previously recommended work”*

(Emphasis Added)

There are no reports that have any relevance to the lands to be potentially impacted by the proposed undertaking, that include fieldwork or recommendations relevant to the study area, or document any sites within 50 metres of the study area. Therefore, there is no requirement to include any summary data for the previous reports.

The study area is situated in area for which there is no archaeological master plan.

It must be further noted that there are no relevant plaques associated with the study area.

5.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

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

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.

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

TABLE 1 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

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

5.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MTCS. As a result it was determined that no (0) archaeological sites relating directly to Euro-Canadian habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. There are no noted archaeological sites that are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

5.3.3 LOCATION AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

The study area is described as of 6385 County Road 13, Part of Lot 13 and 14, Concession 5 (Geographic Township of Tosorontio, County of Simcoe) Everett. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process.

The present use of the study area is as active farmland. The study area is roughly 80 hectares in area. The study area includes within it mostly ploughable lands. A farm complex consisting of a house, three sheds, and a barn is situated centrally in the study area; a gravel laneway proceeds from County Road 13 to the complex. South of the gravel laneway, at the easternmost section of the farm complex, resides a shed, two trailers, a pile of metal scraps, a tank, and a boat. North of the tank and the boat, along the gravel laneway, is the farmhouse; northwest of the farmhouse is a shed and a barn. North of the gravel laneway and southwest of the barn is a large equipment shed. West of the equipment shed is a cluster of four concrete footings and twelve trailer floors. A pile of irrigation pipes is located south of the gravel laneway and southwest of the equipment shed. A pond is located along the northeast border of the south agricultural field. Within the study area, the portions of woodland that bound the two agricultural fields on the east and west, and bound the gravel laneway to the west are Open Space Conservation lands (presently zoned A Zone and RU Zone to reflect the current land use) and were not subjected to assessment. The study area is bounded on the north by a woodlot, on the east by Concession Road 6, on the west by existing residential development and Highway 13, and on the south by agricultural fields. The study area is approximately 800 metres north of the intersection of Main Street Everett and County Road 13. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1-2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5.

5.3.4 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The study area is situated within the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region. For the most part, at one time, this restricted basin was part of the floor of glacial Lake Algonquin, and its surface beds are deposits of deltaic and lacustrine origin, and not glacial outwash. As a small basin shut in by the Edenvale Moraine, the Minesing flats represent an annex of the glacial Lake Nipissing plains. (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 177-182).

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).

The study area does not contain any sources of potable water or access to waterborne transportation routes. However, two “ephemeral watercourses” are located in the northwestern portion of the study area and are characterized as roadside ditches (LGL Ltd 2007: 17). Additionally, a pond is located on the northwest boundary of the south agricultural field.

5.3.6 CURRENT PROPERTY CONDITIONS CONTEXT

Current characteristics encountered within an archaeological research study area determine if property 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 property Assessment is necessary and feasible, general categories of current landscape conditions have been established as archaeological conventions. These include:

5.3.6.1 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURAL FOOTPRINTS

A building, for the purposes of this particular study, 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 property 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 a farm complex consisting of a house, three sheds, and a barn situated centrally in the study area; a gravel laneway proceeds from County Road 13 to the

complex. South of the gravel laneway, at the easternmost section of the farm complex, resides a shed, two trailers, a pile of metal scraps, a tank, and a boat. North of the tank and the boat, along the gravel laneway, is the farmhouse; northwest of the farmhouse is a shed and a barn. North of the gravel laneway and southwest of the barn is a large equipment shed. West of the equipment shed is a cluster of four concrete footings and twelve trailer floors. A pile of irrigation pipes is located south of the gravel laneway and southwest of the equipment shed. Maps 4 & 5 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.6.2 DISTURBANCE

Areas that have been subjected to extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources are known as land disturbances. Examples of land disturbances are areas of past quarrying, major landscaping, and sewage and infrastructure development (MTC 2011: 18), as well as driveways made of gravel or asphalt or concrete, in-ground pools, and wells or cisterns. Surfaces paved with interlocking brick, concrete, asphalt, gravel and other surfaces meant to support heavy loads or to be long wearing hard surfaces in high traffic areas, must be prepared by the excavation and removal of topsoil, grading, and the addition of aggregate material to ensure appropriate engineering values for the supporting matrix and also to ensure that the installations shed water to avoid flooding or moisture damage. All hard surfaced areas are prepared in this fashion and therefore have no or low archaeological potential. Major utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. These major installations should not be confused with minor below ground service installations not considered to represent significant disturbances removing archaeological potential, such as services leading to individual structures which tend to be comparatively very shallow and vary narrow corridors. Areas containing substantial and deeply buried services or clusters of below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. Disturbed areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential and often because they are also not viable to assess using conventional methodology.

*“Earthwork is one of the major works involved in road construction. This process includes excavation, material removal, filling, compaction, and construction. Moisture content is controlled, and compaction is done according to standard design procedures. Normally, rock explosion at the road bed is not encouraged. While filling a depression to reach the road level, **the original bed is flattened after the removal of the topsoil.** The fill layer is distributed and compacted to the designed specifications. This procedure is repeated until the compaction desired is reached. **The fill material should not contain organic elements, and possess a low index of plasticity.** Fill material can include gravel and decomposed rocks of a particular size, but should not consist of huge clay lumps. Sand clay can be used. The area is considered to be adequately compacted when the roller movement does not create a noticeable deformation. **The road surface finish is reliant on the economic aspects, and the estimated usage.**” [Emphasis Added]*

(Goel 2013)

The supporting matrix of a hard paved surface cannot contain organic material which is subject to significant compression, decay and moisture retention. Topsoil has no engineering value and must be removed in any construction application where the surface finish at grade requires underlying support.

Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation that can remove archaeological potential. This consideration does not apply to relatively minor below ground services that connect structures and facilities to services that support their operation and use. Major servicing corridors will be situated within adjacent road allowances with only minor, narrow and relatively shallow underground services entering into the study area to connect existing structures to servicing mainlines. The relatively minor, narrow and shallow services buried within a residential property do not require such extensive ground disturbance to remove or minimize archaeological potential within affected areas.

A gravel driveway enters the property off of County Road 13 and proceeds through the farm complex to the house. Additionally, an irrigation system is actively in use on the property. A hydro box and an irrigation pump are located north of the pile of irrigation pipes, south of the gravel lane. A natural gas line is also located on the property north of the irrigation pipes, north of the gravel lane. Maps 4 & 5 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.6.3 LOW-LYING AND WET AREAS

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

The study area contains a significant area of OSC lands that are characterized as forested wetland and are a part of the Pine River sub-watershed and Nottawasaga basin (LGL Ltd. 2007: 5). These wetlands, located along the western portion of the study area and north and east of the northern agricultural field (northeast of the southern agricultural field), are designated as “Greenlands” in the County of Simcoe Official Plan. They are characterized as a permanently wet area that include bog plants and surface water and cannot be assessed using conventional methodology. Therefore, the OSC areas have been excluded from the Stage 2 Property Assessment.

5.3.6.4 STEEP SLOPE

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

Generally, steep slopes are not assessed because steep slopes are interpreted to have low potential, not due to viability to assess, except in cases where the slope is severe enough to become a safety concern for archaeological field crews. In such cases, the Occupational Health and Safety Act takes precedence as indicated in the introduction to the Standards and Guidelines. AMICK Consultant Limited policy is to assess all slope areas whenever it is safe to do so. Assessment of slopes, except where safety concerns arise, eliminates the invariably subjective interpretation of what might constitute a steep slope in the field. This is done to minimize delays due to conflicts in such interpretations and to increase the efficiency of review.

The study area does not contain areas of steep slope.

5.3.6.5 WOODED AREAS

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

The study area contains areas of woodland surrounding the north field that were assessed using test pit survey methodology; they are located in the northwest corner and along the western edge of the field. The study area also contains areas of woodland surrounding the south field that were assessed using test pit survey methodology; they are located along the southern border and on the western side of the gravel laneway that delineates the OSC lands from the agricultural fields. However the remaining majority of these wooded areas that extend into the area of study are protected wetlands and not viable to Stage 2 Property Assessment due to their permanently wet condition as noted above in Section 5.3.6.3. Maps 4 & 5 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.6.6 PLOUGHABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Areas of current or former agricultural lands that have been ploughed in the past are considered ploughable agricultural lands. Ploughing these lands regularly turns the soil, which in turn brings previously buried artifacts to the surface, which are then easily identified during visual inspection. Furthermore, by allowing the ploughed area to weather sufficiently through rainfall, soil is washed off of exposed artifacts at the surface and the visibility of artifacts at the surface of recently worked field areas is enhanced markedly. 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.

In addition to the farm complex and woodlot, the study area includes active agricultural fields, which were worked and allowed to weather for the purposes of the completion of the Stage 2 Property Assessment. Maps 4 & 5 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.6.7 LAWN, PASTURE, MEADOW

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

The study area contains areas of lawn that surround the farm complex in a rectangular shape and extend for approximately 180 metres parallel to the gravel laneway. Maps 4 & 5 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.7 SUMMARY

Background research indicates the vicinity of the study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water in the past. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-contact origins based on proximity to previously registered archaeological sites of Post-contact origins, proximity to a historic roadway and railway.

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

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 WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

This report confirms that the study area was subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five (5) metres between individual test pits, test pit survey at an interval of two-and-a half (2.5) metres between individual test pits where required, high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five (5) metres between individual transects, pedestrian survey at an interval of two-and-a half (2.5) metres between individual transects where deemed appropriate, and pedestrian survey at an interval of one (1) metre between individual transects as required. on 12, 18, 19 May, 13, 20, 30 September,

and 13, 14, 20 October, 2016. The fieldwork undertaken as a component of this study was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines (including weather and lighting conditions). Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment and to create the documentation appropriate to this study. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5 of this report. Upon completion of the property inspection of the study area, it was determined that select areas would require Stage 2 Property Assessment.

It must be noted that AMICK Consultants Limited has been retained to assess lands as specified by the proponent. As such, AMICK Consultants Limited is constrained by the terms of the contract in place at the time of the Archaeological Assessment and can only enter into lands for which AMICK Consultants Limited has received consent from the owner or their agent(s). The proponent has been advised that the entire area within the planning application must be subject to archaeological assessment and that portions of the planning application may only be excluded if they are of low potential, are not viable to assess, or are subject to planning provisions that would restrict any such areas from any form of ground altering activities.

EP lands within the study area may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if appropriate documentation is provided that must accompany an archaeological assessment report when submitted for review purposes.

- *a map depicting the exact limits of the area;*
- *a copy of the existing or proposed formal condition, zoning bylaw or easement agreement confirming prohibition of alteration;*
- *a copy of a statement from the approval authority that it has implemented or is about to implement the constraint (in writing, by letter or email, submitted as part of the supplementary documentation);*
- *a copy of confirmation from the proponent regarding the manner in which “no-go” instructions to construction crews will be implemented (in writing, by letter or email, submitted as part of the supplementary documentation.*

Any applicable proposed EP lands within the planning application for which the above documentation cannot be provided must be subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment before the Stage 2 Property Assessment report can be submitted. See relevant documentation appended to this report in Appendix A.

6.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

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 the Stage 2 Property Assessment. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and photographed. Observations made of conditions within the study area at the time of the inspection were used to inform the requirement for Stage 2 Property Assessment for portions of the study area as

well as to aid in the determination of appropriate Stage 2 Property Assessment strategies. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5 of this report.

6.2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

In accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, pedestrian survey is required 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.*

[In some cases portions of the study area the fields subject to pedestrian survey were covered in vegetation at the time of ploughing which resulted in binding the furrows together. While the exposed soil weathered very well as it is a light textured soil, the furrows maintained their corduroy texture as they were bound together by root mass. The partners of AMICK Consultants Limited advised the field Director that in their professional opinion, informed by over thirty years of field experience each, disking or further working of these fields to break up the furrows would be imprudent in this context as this would have resulted in reduced visibility. The root mass and underlying vegetation would be brought to the surface and the light textured soils of the field surface would wash away and down through the plant debris once the furrows were broken up. Under such circumstances, better visibility is maintained and natural weathering of the exposed soil may still occur in a more controlled fashion, which does allow for exposure of artifacts if present so long as the furrows remain intact.]

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 88-97% of the ploughed field surface was exposed and visible]
 6. *Space survey transects at maximum intervals of 5m (20 survey transects per hectare)*
[In the south field all transects were conducted at an interval of 5m between individual transects. In the north field, all transects were conducted at an interval of 2.5m between individual transects to increase visibility due to light crop stubble]
 7. *When archaeological resources are found, decrease survey transects to 1m intervals over a minimum of a 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. In order to compensate for the proximity of the find spot to unploughed ground surface, the western edge of the field was test pit surveyed at an interval of 2.5 m between individual pits to ensure a 20m radius was strictly adhered to.]
 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.*
[A single artifact from one find spot was located and collected]
- (MTC 2011: 30-31)

The Guidelines contained within Section 2.1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 30) allow some variation in the conduct of pedestrian survey depending upon conditions, as follows:

1. *When appropriate based on crop conditions, (e.g. corn fields where herbicides have prevented weed growth, young winter wheat without weed growth between the rows), survey transects at intervals of less than 5 m may be used to achieve the minimum 80% visibility.*
[Survey transects were reduced to 2.5 metres between individual transects to increase visibility due to light crop stubble reducing peripheral vision. More than 80% of the ground surface was visible at the reduced interval]
- (MTC 2011: 30)

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 that are not OSC lands were test pit surveyed at an interval of 5 m between individual test pits]

b. pasture with high rock content

[Not Applicable - The study area does not contain any pastures with high rock content]

c. abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth

[Not Applicable - The study area does not contain any abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth]

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

[The study area contained a lawn area amongst the farm complex buildings that could not be ploughed and was test pit surveyed at an interval of 5m between individual test pits. The property consists of an occupied farmhouse complex that is to be maintained as such until such time as it is to be redeveloped and was therefore not ploughed]

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.

[The farm complex is to be maintained as it is actively used; therefore ploughing would damage or destroy these features. As a result, a rectangular area of lawn that surrounds the farm complex that contained all areas where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged was test pit surveyed at an interval of 5 metres between individual test pits.]

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]

2. *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.*
[Test pits were spaced at an interval of 5m between individual test pits, and at an interval of 2.5 metres between individual test pits where required]
3. *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 pitted areas of the study area were assessed using high intensity test pit methodology at an interval of 5 metres between individual test pits]
4. *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]
5. *Ensure that test pits are at least 30 cm in diameter.*
[All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter]
6. *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.*
[Regardless of the interval between individual test pits, all test pits were excavated by hand into the first 5 cm of subsoil where possible and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. In areas where topsoil was not present, test pits were excavated to a minimum of 30cm in depth to ensure that suspected subsoils, if present, were not layers of fill or waterborne materials overlying buried topsoil. If these areas consisted of fill soils, test pits were also excavated a minimum of 30 cm below grade in order to ensure disturbance extended below even deep topsoil layers such as those encountered in agricultural fields to ensure that the depth of disturbance was sufficient to remove archaeological potential in most contexts. Where other evidence indicates locations of potentially significant archaeological sites that may include cultural deposits below fill soils, alternative strategies to explore beneath the fill layers found in some areas may be necessary to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment. In such cases, further Stage 2 Property Assessment may be recommended following completion of the property survey under conventional methodologies.]
7. *Screen soil through mesh no greater than 6 mm.*

[All soil was screened through mesh no greater than 6 mm]

8. *Collect all artifacts according to their associated test pit.*
[Not Applicable - No archaeological resources were encountered] [All artifacts were collected according to their associated test pit]
9. *Backfill all test pits unless instructed not to by the landowner.*
[All test pits were backfilled]

(MTC 2011: 31-32)

Approximately 55% of the study area consisted of ploughable agricultural land that was subject to pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres, 2.5 metres and 1 metre between individual transects. Approximately 10% of the study area consisted of unploughable area that was test pit surveyed at an interval of 5 metres, and 2.5 metres between individual test pits. lawn area that was test pit surveyed at an interval of 5 metres between individual test pits. Approximately 30% of the study area was not assessable due to an Open Space Conservation designation. Approximately 5% of the study area was not assessable due to the presence of existing structures, gravel driveway.

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 Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, 1 isolated First Nations lithic artifact described below. Detailed mapping and GPS data for the location of this find 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 ISOLATED FINDS

Isolated Find 1

Isolated Find 1 (CAT# 001) consists of a single biface fragment of Onondaga chert. A biface is an artifact that has been worked on both facets. In most cases the intended use of a biface is not known, however, some are apparently tool blanks or preforms which allow for the rapid production of specific tools, such as projectile point, drills scrapers or knives without the necessity of transporting significant amounts of the raw material with which to make them. This particular biface measures 41.8 mm in length, 24.08 mm in width, and 7.47 mm in thickness. The following sources were consulted in addition to those referenced below, Cherts of Southern Ontario (Eley & von Bitter 1989), The Basics of Biface Knapping in the Eastern Fluted Point Tradition, a Manual for Flintknappers and Lithic Analysts. (Callahan, Errett 1979), SW Ontario Point Chronology, (Kewa, 1980), The Production of Stone Tools, (Museum of Indian Archaeology n.d.), A Typology and Nomenclature for the New York Projectile Points (Ritchie, 1961), Lithic Identification and Analysis (SCARF 2013), The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A. D. 1650 (Ellis & Ferris 1990), and the library of AMICK Consultants Limited.

The collection of artifacts from this assessment is packaged in a single banker's box and housed at the Port McNicoll office of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time as an appropriate permanent location, as approved by MTCS, is located and appropriate arrangements for the transfer of the collection and associated responsibilities for the material is made.

7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK DOCUMENTATION

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: seven sketch maps, four pages of photo log, three pages of field notes, and 147 digital photographs.

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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 fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment on 12, 18, 19 May, 13, 20, 30 September, and 13, 14, 20 October, 2016, consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five (5) metres between individual test pits, test pit survey at an interval of two-and-a half (2.5) metres between individual test pits where required, high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five (5) metres between individual transects, pedestrian survey at an interval of two-and-a half (2.5) metres between individual transects where deemed appropriate, and pedestrian survey at an interval of one (1) metre between individual transects as required. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

8.1 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

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 when documented within the study area, or within close proximity to the study area (as applicable), 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)*

**2016 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 6385 County Road 13, Part of Lot 13 and 14, Concession 5
(Geographic Township of Tosorontio), Township of Adjala-Tosorontio, Count of Simcoe
(AMICK File #15868/MTCS File # P1024-0154-2016)**

- 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 Post-contact industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
- areas of early Post-contact 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 property assessment of a study area or portions of a study area 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, archaeological sites 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 relative cultural heritage value or interest of any resources that might be encountered during the conduct of the present study. For example, the relative rarity of a site can be used to assign an elevated level of cultural heritage value or interest to a site that is atypical for the immediate vicinity. The requisite archaeological sites data of previously registered archaeological sites was collected from the Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, MTCS and the corporate research library of AMICK Consultants Limited. The Stage 1 Background Research methodology also includes a review of the most detailed available topographic maps, historical settlement maps, archaeological management plans (where applicable) and commemorative plaques or monuments. When previous archaeological research documents lands to be impacted by the proposed undertaking or archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area, the reports documenting this earlier work are reviewed for pertinent information. AMICK Consultants Limited will often modify this basic methodology based on professional judgment to include additional research (such as, local historical works or documents and knowledgeable informants).

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.”*

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 registered archaeological sites have not been documented within 300 metres of the study area.

2) Water Sources

Primary water sources are described as including lakes, rivers streams and creeks. Close proximity to primary water sources (300 metres) indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water and routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

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.

The study area contains a significant area of OSC lands that are characterized as forested wetland and are a part of the Pine River sub-watershed and Nottawasaga basin (LGL Ltd. 2007: 5). These wetlands, located along the western portion of the study area, and northwest and east of the northern agricultural field (northeast of the southern agricultural field), are designated as “Greenlands” in the County of Simcoe Official Plan. They are characterized as a permanently wet area that include bog plants and surface water and cannot be assessed using conventional methodology. Therefore, the OSC areas have been excluded from the Stage 2 Property Assessment.

3) Features Indicating Past Water Sources

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

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

4) Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline

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

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

5) Elevated Topography

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

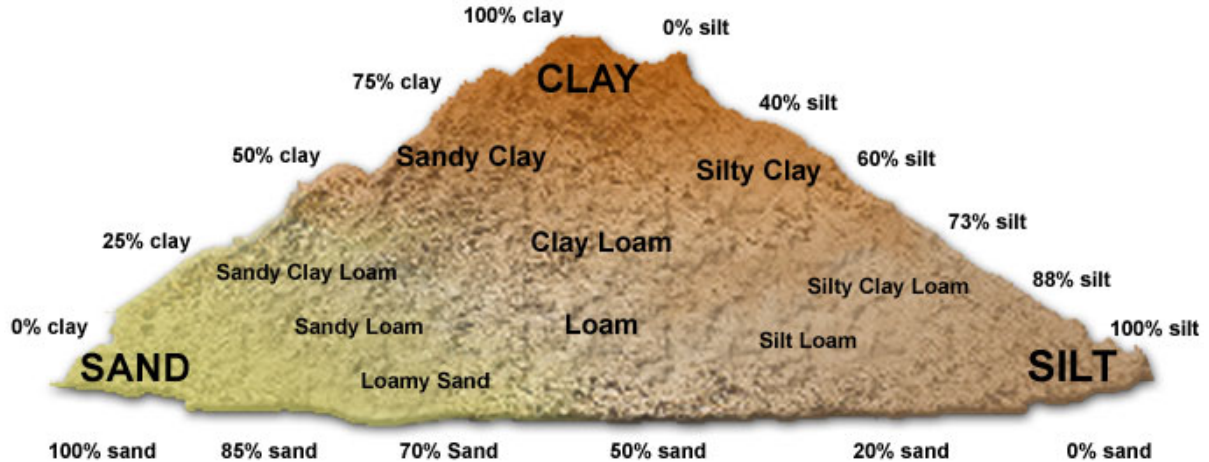
There are no identified features of elevated topography within the study area.

6) Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil

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

The soil throughout the study area is medium brown sandy loam, which is consistent with the wider area surrounding the property. Therefore, the presence of this soil has no impact on potential within the study area, as the wider area is not known for clay soils or exposed bedrock.

The image below (Kuhlmann, Stacy 2017) shows the consistencies of soil types and how they compare to one another. The soil found within the study area was a sand loam, which contains a higher percentage of sand with a lower percentage of clay and an even lower percentage of silt. The lower percentage of clay allows the soil to break up from the action of ploughing alone when not compacted or bound by extensive root masses.



(Kuhlmann, Stacy 2017)

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 Post-contact industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining).

There are no identified resource areas within the study area.

9) Areas of Early Post-contact 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 not situated in close proximity to a historic settlement identified on the historic atlas map.

10) Early Historical Transportation Routes

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

The study area is situated within 100 metres of an early settlement road that appears on the Historic Atlas Map of 1881. This historic road corresponds to the road presently known as County Road 13, which is adjacent to the study area. A railway line indicated on the historic atlas map bisects the study area travelling north-south.

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. There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties that are adjacent to 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 known heritage features, or known historic sites, or known archaeological sites within the study area in addition to those formally documented with the appropriate agencies or previously noted under a different criterion.

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 Post-contact 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. Pre-contact 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.

A gravel driveway enters the property off of County Road 13 and proceeds through the farm complex to the house. Additionally, an irrigation system is actively in use on the property. A hydro box and an irrigation pump are located north of the pile of irrigation pipes, south of the gravel lane. A natural gas line is also located on the property north of the irrigation pipes, north of the gravel lane.

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.

The study area contains a farm complex that consists of three sheds, a barn, trailers and a house. The house is the only building that would prove detrimental to archaeological deposits.

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 substantial below ground services of any kind have resulted in significant impacts to any significant portion of the study area. Major utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. These major installations should not be confused with minor below ground service installations not considered to represent significant disturbances removing archaeological potential, such as services leading to individual structures which tend to be comparatively very shallow and vary narrow corridors. Areas containing substantial and deeply buried services or clusters of below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

“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)

SUMMARY

Table 2 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water, the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent to the study area and the location of an early historic railway that bisects the study area.

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TABLE 2 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

FEATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL		YES	NO	N/A	COMMENT
1	Known archaeological sites within 300m		N		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 Post-contact 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, Pre-contact, 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.

8.2 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

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 Property 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.*

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, one isolated First Nations find was encountered. Isolated Find 1 (CAT# 001) consists of a single biface fragment of Onondaga chert. In most cases the intended use of a biface is not known, however, some are apparently tool blanks or preforms which allow for the rapid production of specific tools, such as projectile point, drills scrapers or knives without the necessity of transporting significant amounts of the raw material with which to make them. It is a non-diagnostic artifact that cannot be related to a specific point in time or attributed to an identifiable cultural group. While such finds demonstrate that First Nations peoples were active in the area within the remote past, there can be no definitive attribution of these materials to a specific cultural group or time period.

Generally, an isolated artifact not connected to a larger archaeological site has no remaining cultural heritage value or significance once the artifact has been collected and retained. It is highly unlikely that any further artifacts or data would be generated through any amount of further investigation of this location. As such, isolated finds do not typically represent a planning concern. This consideration is applicable to this find.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 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 Property 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 Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, one isolated First Nations find was encountered. However, as an isolated artifact not connected to a larger archaeological site, there is no remaining cultural heritage value (CHVI) or significance to this location as the artifact has been collected and retained. Therefore, this archaeological resource does not represent a planning concern with respect to the proposed undertaking.

Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted provided that the lands shown as Open Space Conservation Designation (OSC) in Figures 4 & 5 of this report are the same as the OSC lands within the approved zoning By-law;*
- 2. If the proposed use of any portion of the proposed OSC lands illustrated in Figures 4 & 5 is subject to change, a Stage 2 Property Assessment may be required for any such areas;*
- 3. The proponent must provide MTCS with a copy of the approved zoning by-law or a letter from the planning authority on letterhead confirming that the lands depicted as OSC within Figures 4 & 5 of this report will be zoned as OSC (Appendix A).*
- 4. Subject to the above conditions, the Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*
- 5. Subject to the above conditions, the proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

10.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.*
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.*
- e. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.*

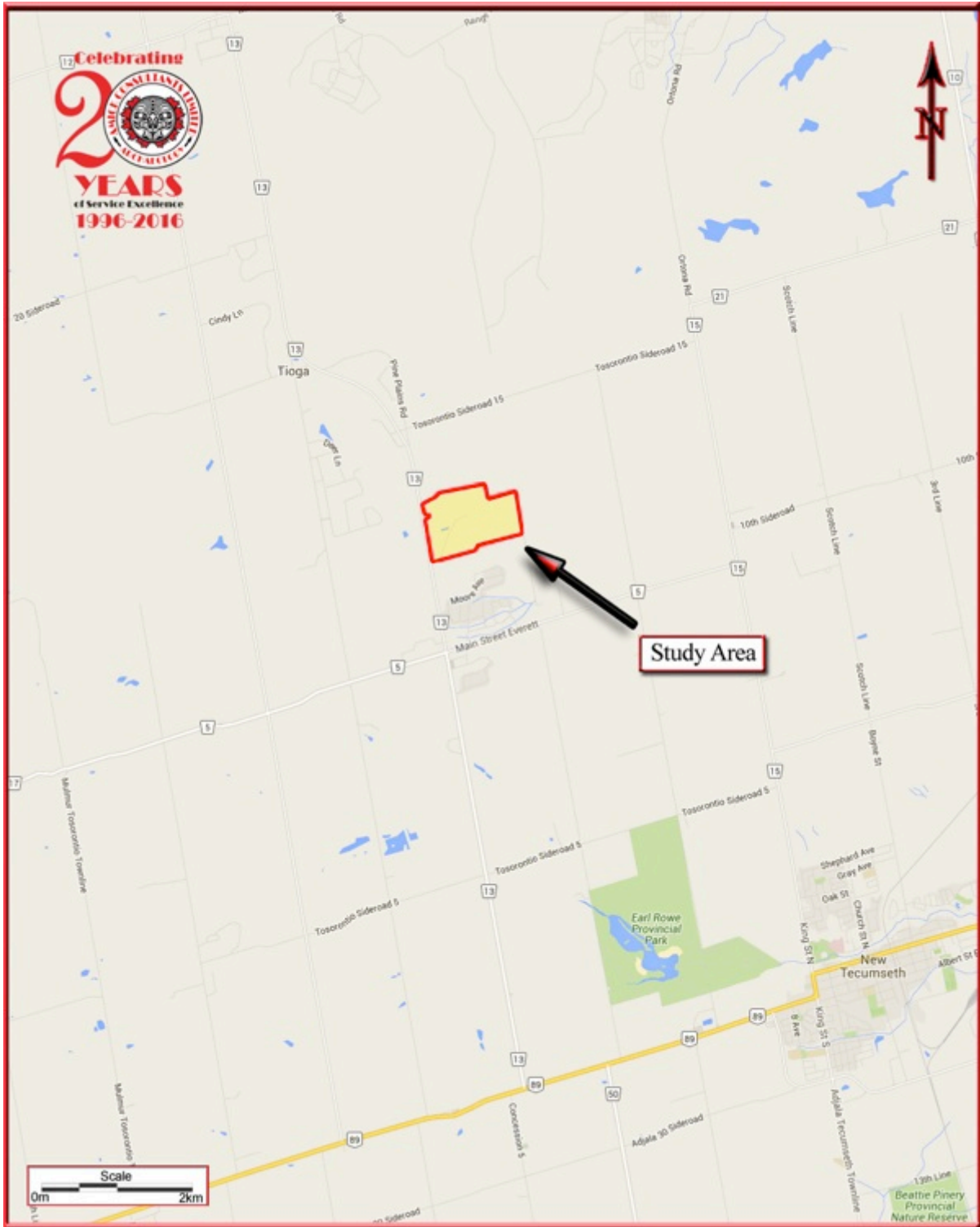
11.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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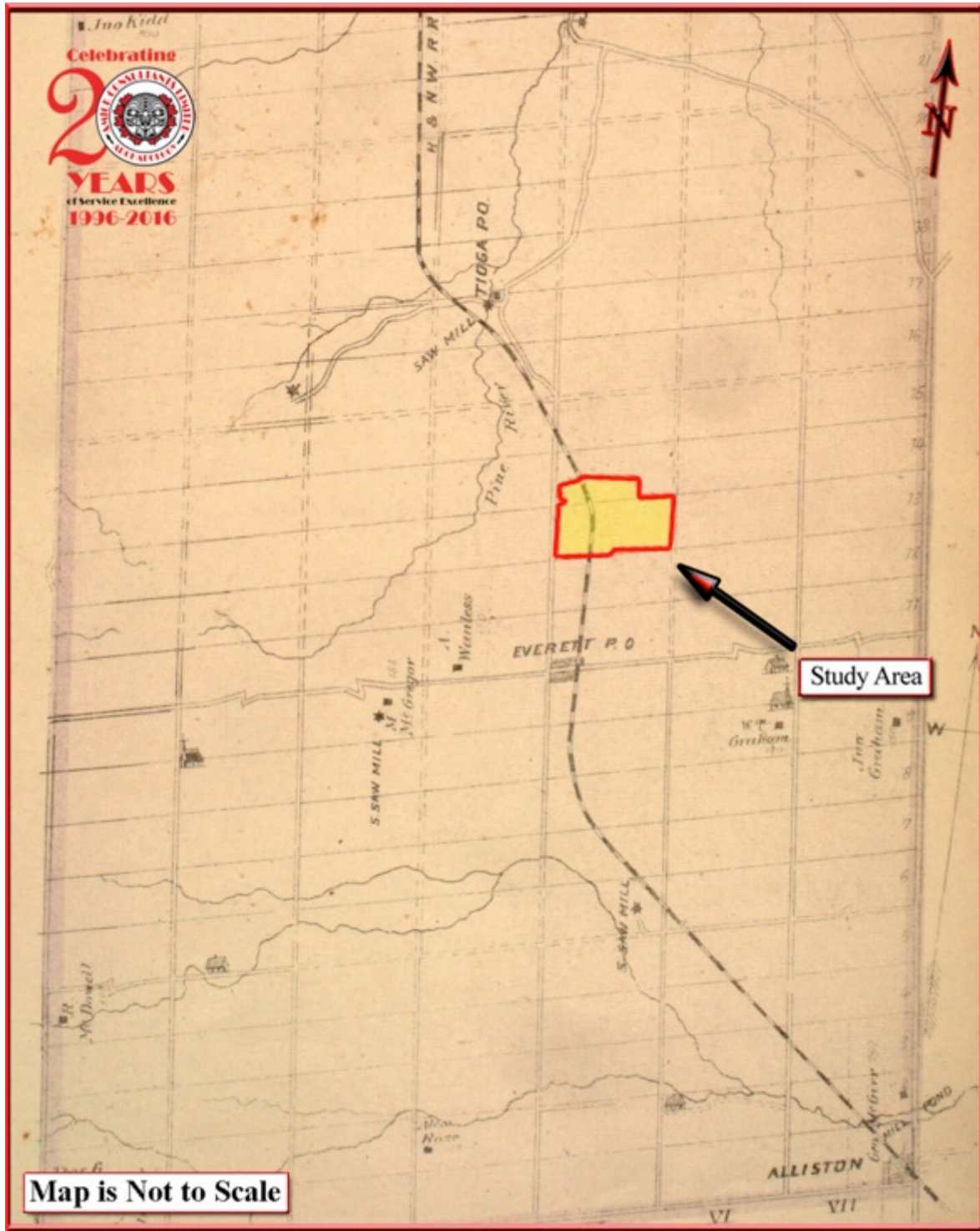
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12.0 MAPS



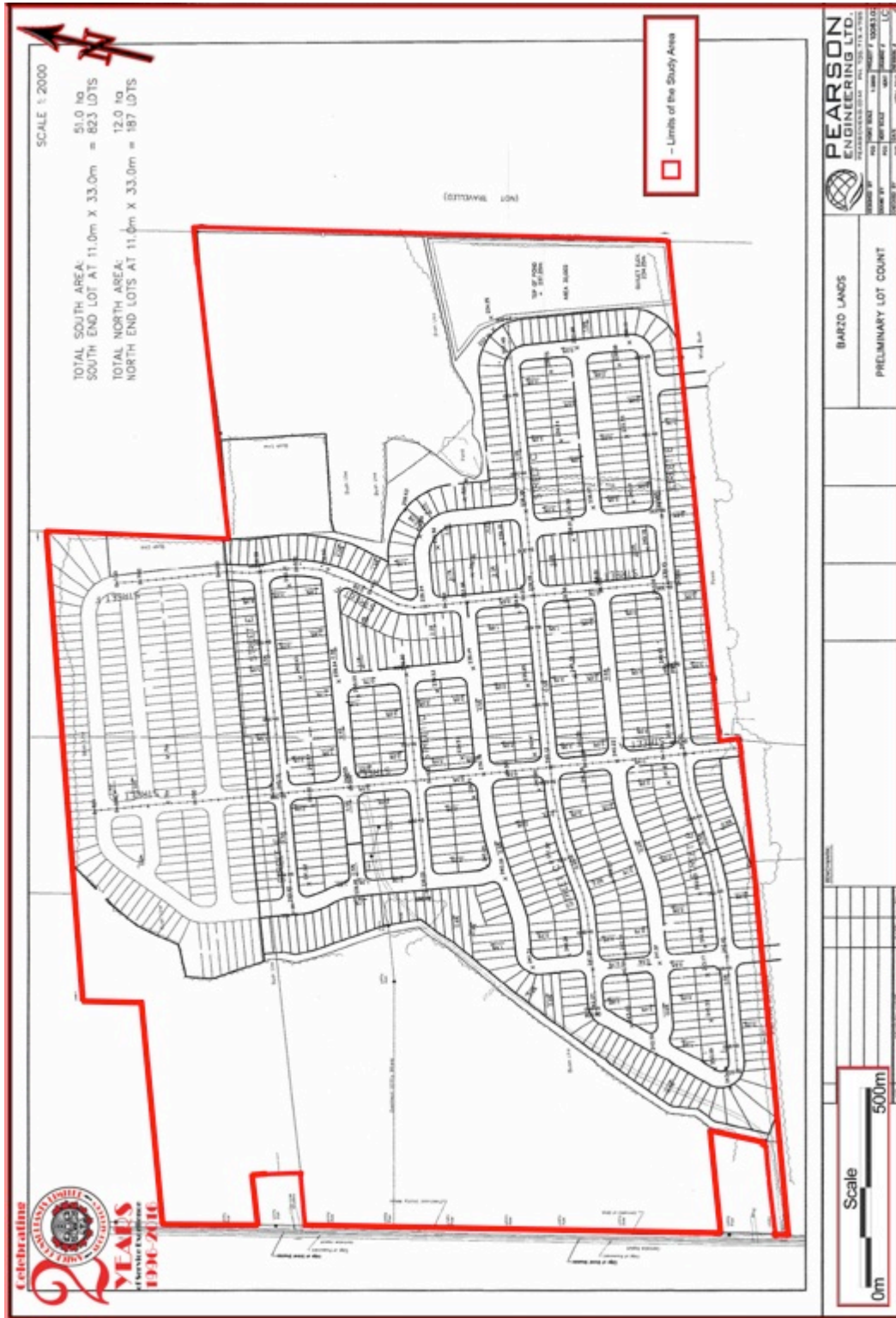
MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE MAPS 2012)

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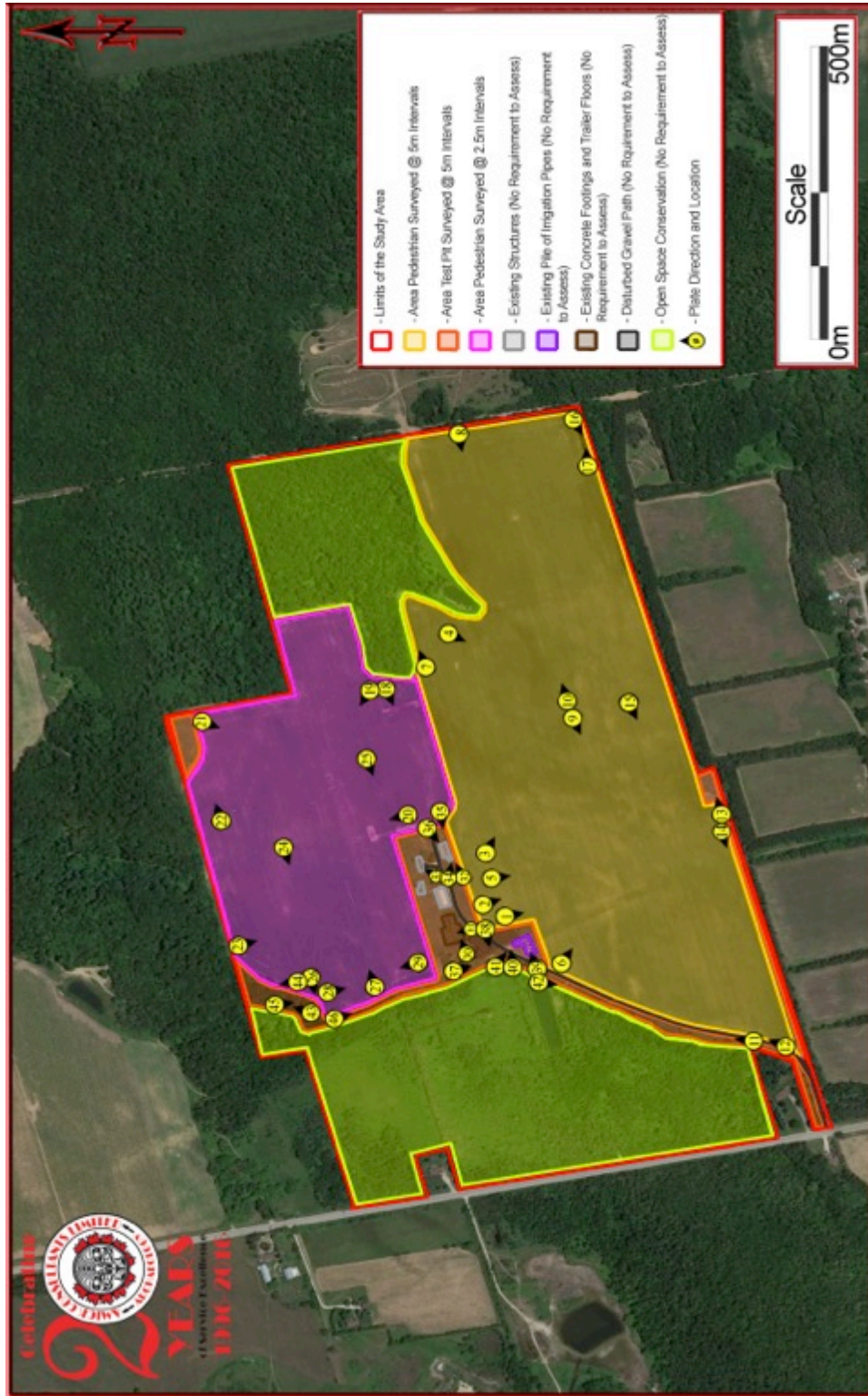
MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE HISTORIC ATLAS MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF
TOSORONTIO (H. BELDEN & Co., 1881)

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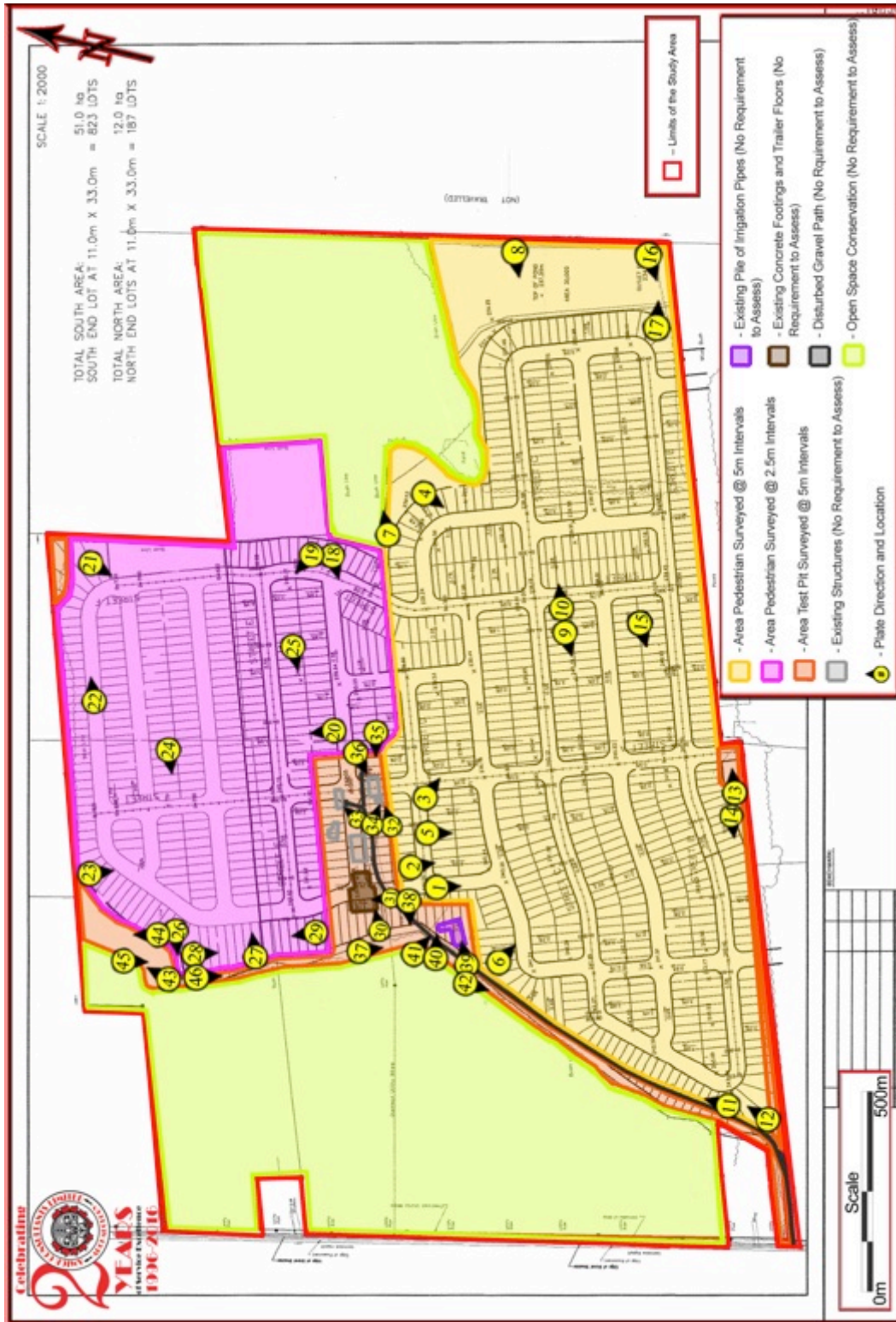
MAP 3 LOT PLAN (PEARSON ENGINEERING LTD. 2015)

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

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MAP 5 DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA

13.0 IMAGES

	
<p>PLATE 1 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS</p>	<p>PLATE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS</p>
	
<p>PLATE 3 CREW @ WORK</p>	<p>PLATE 4 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS</p>
	
<p>PLATE 5 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS</p>	<p>PLATE 6 FIELD CONDITIONS</p>

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PLATE 7 FIELD CONDITIONS



PLATE 8 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 9 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 10 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 11 GRAVEL LANE



PLATE 12 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS

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PLATE 13 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS – NOT PLOUGHED



PLATE 14 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS – NOT PLOUGHED



PLATE 15 CREW @ WORK



PLATE 16 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 17 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 18 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS

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PLATE 19 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 20 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 21 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 22 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 23 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 24 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS

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PLATE 25 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 26 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 27 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 28 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 29 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 30 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS

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PLATE 31 TRUCK TRAILER FLOORS



PLATE 32 TRUCK TRAILER FLOORS



PLATE 33 2 TRAILERS, BOAT, AND TANK



PLATE 34 HOUSE AND GRAVEL LANE



PLATE 35 SHED



PLATE 36 SHED

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PLATE 37 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS AND EP MARKER



PLATE 38 NATURAL GAS LINE MARKER



PLATE 39 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS AND IRRIGATION PIPES



PLATE 40 HYDRO BOX



PLATE 41 IRRIGATION HOOK UP

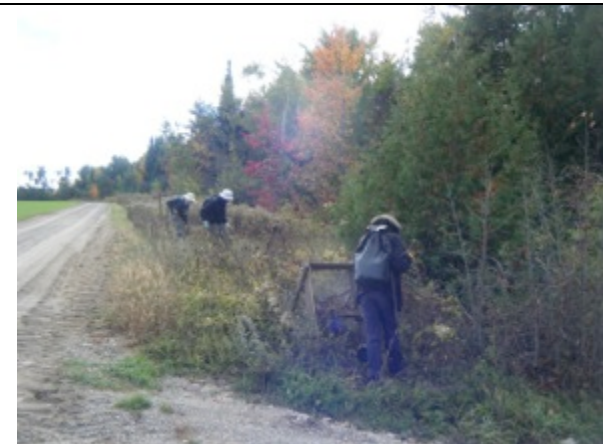


PLATE 42 CREW @ WORK

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PLATE 43 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 44 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 45 CREW @ WORK TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



PLATE 46 CREW @ WORK

APPENDIX A:

Letter from the planning authority (The Corporation of the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio) on letterhead confirming that the lands depicted as “Open Space Conservation” within Figures 4 & 5 of this report will be zoned as OSC.



**THE CORPORATION OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF ADJALA – TOSORONTIO**

7855 Sideroad 30 * Alliston, Ontario * L9R 1V1
Telephone: (705) 434-5055 Fax: (705) 434-5051

Mr. Malcolm Horne
Archaeology Review Officer
Archaeology Programs Unit
Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 07A

Sent by email: Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca

February 23, 2017

Dear Mr. Horne,

Re: Lands With Potential That Will Not Be Surveyed – Amick Consultants
Far Sight Homes (Former Barzo Property)
Settlement of Everett, Township of Adjala-Tosorontio
P1024-0154-2016
MTCS File: 0004756

I am writing in connection with an archaeological investigation being conducted on property located within the Settlement area of Everett (commonly referred to as the Former Barzo Lands), in the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio, and state in regards to Lands With Potential That Will Not Be Surveyed as follows :

1. While no application for subdivision of these lands has been received as yet, significant work has been completed on this property related to the identification of environmentally sensitive lands; the Township agrees that the lands identified on the attached map (Attachment 'A') are representative of the areas that will NOT be available for development.
2. While the identified environmentally sensitive areas could expand, the Township will not support site development or ground disturbance in the currently identified areas, at a minimum.
3. The Township will require that the areas identified on Attachment 'A' as "OSC Lands" be shown as blocks for Open Space Conservation purposes when the application for plan of subdivision is submitted, and will also require site-specific zoning (to prohibit site development and/or ground disturbance) as part of the zoning amendment process.

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2

As such, it is the Township's position that an archaeological assessment of the identified "OSC" lands should not be required.

Further, should a change to the Official Plan designation or zoning of these lands be requested, an archaeological assessment would be required prior to consideration of any amendment.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to call the undersigned.

Sincerely,



Jacquie Tschekalin, MCIP, RPP
Director of Planning

cc electronically to: Melissa Milne, Amick Consultants Ltd.
Brian Goodreid, Goodreid Planning Group
Bob Schickendanz, Far Sight Homes

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Attachment 'A'



APPENDIX B

Stage 2 Property Assessment (File #15868) Artifact Catalogue

Findspot/ Cat#	Description	Freq	Type	Length (mm)	Thick (mm)	Width (mm)
001	Biface Fragment	1	FRAG	41.8	7.47	24.08

*all findspots of Onondaga chert,

*no evidence of thermal alteration on any pieces