



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Old Fort Bridge Replacement, Part Lot 15, Concessions 3 and 4, Tay Township, County of Simcoe

Project number: PHC-2019-1021

Report Type: Original

Report Date: May 11, 2020

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1. Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 1 archaeological background assessment on behalf of the County of Simcoe, as part of a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental. The County of Simcoe is proposing to replace the Old Fort Overhead Bridge (Simcoe Structure #058086) located on Old Fort Road (Simcoe County Road 58) over the abandoned CN Railway that has been converted into the Trans-Canada Trail. The existing Old Fort Overhead Bridge consists of 3 spans (13.6m – 13.7m - 12.1m) of concrete slab on prestressed voided slab and reinforced concrete piers and abutments.

Three alternatives for the replacement of the Old Fort Road bridge are considered as part of the Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment:

- ▶ Replacement of the bridge with one of similar style and construction;
- ▶ Replacement of the bridge with a tunnel structure with earth embankment
- ▶ Replacement of the bridge with at-grade intersection of the road and trail.

Old Fort Bridge and the 500m buffer around the bridge is the subject of this Stage 1 background assessment (the study area). The study area is located in Part Lot 15, Concessions 3 and 4, Tay Township, County of Simcoe. Map 1 illustrates the location of the subject area on a topographical map.

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the project location's geography, history, current land conditions as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MHSTCI Archaeological Sites Database;
- ▶ Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area; and
- ▶ Review of historic maps of the study area.

Based on the features or characteristics of archaeological potential listed in Section 6.1, the following statements can be made for each Alternative:

Part Lot 15, Concessions 3 and 4, Tay Township, County of Simcoe:

- ▶ There are 4 registered or known archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study area.
- ▶ There is a known water source within 300 metres of the study area.
- ▶ There is a potential historic transportation route (railway) within 100 metres of the study area.

- ▶ There are sandy pockets of soil, or resource areas within or near study area.

Based on the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological background assessment, it is determined that Stage 2 archaeological survey is recommended for the study area. For the purposes of the Old Fort Road Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, once a conceptual or preliminary design for the selected alternative is completed, Stage 2 archaeological property survey is recommended.

2. Project Personnel

Project/Field Director

Carla Parslow, Ph.D. (P243)

Report/Graphics Preparation

Tina Kagi, H.B.A. (R1173); Carla Parslow

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Brad Dufour, Project Manager

LEA Consulting Limited

3. Project Context

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological assessment and covers three areas: development context, historical context and archaeological context.

3.1 Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 1 archaeological background assessment on behalf of the County of Simcoe, as part of a Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment. The County of Simcoe is proposing to replace the Old Fort Overhead Bridge (Simcoe Structure #058086) located on Old Fort Road (Simcoe County Road 58) over the abandoned CN Railway that has been converted into the Trans-Canada Trail. The existing Old Fort Overhead Bridge consists of 3 spans (13.6m – 13.7m - 12.1m) of concrete slab on prestressed voided slab and reinforced concrete piers and abutments.

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- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MHSTCI Archaeological Sites Database;
- ▶ Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area; and
- ▶ Review of historic maps of the study area.

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Cultural Industries and Sport's (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

3.2 Historical Context

This section describes the past and present land use and the settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the background research (MHSTCI Section 7.5.7 Standard 1).

3.2.1 Indigenous History

Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout the province which show continuity with past peoples, even if they were not recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents. Table 1 illustrates this continuity demonstrating over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

Table 1: Overview of the cultural chronology for southern Ontario.

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000-6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000-4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000- 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000-1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800-1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500-1,100 BC	Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100-950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950-400 BC	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC-AD 500	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550-900	Introduction of Corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	AD 900-1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	AD 1,300-1,400	Large longhouses (100m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	AD 1,400-1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement

Contact Period	Various Algonkian Groups	AD 1,700-1,875	early written records and treaties
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The post-contact Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking peoples, such as the Huron, and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Schmalz 1991).

According to Euro-Canadian documentation, the study area first enters the historic record as part of Treaty Number 16, known as Lake Simcoe Purchase. The treaty was made between the Chippewa and the Crown on 18 November 1815. The Lake Simcoe Purchase, Treaty Number 16 is described as follows:

THIS INDENTURE, made the eighteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, between Kinaybicoinini, Aisaince and Misquuckkey, the Principal Chiefs of the Chippawaw Nation of Indians, on behalf of themselves and their Nation of the one part, and his Majesty George the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, of the other part, Witnesseth: that for and in consideration of the sum of four thousand pounds lawful money of Upper Canada to the said Kinaybicoinini, Aisaince and Misquuckkey, in hand well and truly paid by His said Majesty at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof they, the said Kinaybicoinini, Aisaince and Misquuckkey do hereby acknowledge, and from the same and every part thereof do severally and respectively acquit, release and discharge His said Majesty, His heirs and successors for ever by these presents, they the said Kinaybicoinini, Aisaince and Misquuckkey have and every of them hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these presents do and every of them doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and confirm unto His said Majesty (in His actual possession now being by virtue of a bargain and sale to him thereof made by the said Kinaybicoinini, Aisaince and Misquuckkey in consideration of five shillings apiece, by Indenture bearing date the day next before the day of date of these presents for the term of one whole year, commencing from the day next before the day of the date of the same Indenture of bargain and sale and by force of the statute made for transferring uses into possession), and to His heirs and successors, all that parcel or tract of land situate and lying between Kempenfelt Bay upon Lake Simcoe and the Lake Huron, in the Home District of the Province of Upper Canada, and containing by estimation two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, be the same or less, which said two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the north shore of Kempenfelt Bay on Lake Simcoe where a stone boundary is to be fixed at the distance of twenty chains on a course north eighty-one degrees west or thereabouts, from the base of a point called Sand Point projecting itself about five chains and a-half into the said bay; then from the said stone boundary north forty degrees west thirty-six miles and a-quarter, more or less, to Lake Huron; then along the shore of the said lake and following the several turnings and windings of the same around sundry points of land and bays to the bottom of a bay called Nottawaysague Bay, being the north-western angle of the Penetangushine purchase in the

year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight; thence along the south-western boundary of the said purchase on a course south seventy degrees east seven miles and a-half, more or less, to a small bay called O-pe-te-quoy-aw-sing, and being that south-easterly angle of the said Penetangushine purchase; thence northerly through a small strait and along the eastern shore thereof to Gloucester or Sturgeon Bay; from thence following the shore of said bay and also the shore of Matchedas Bay easterly, southerly and northerly according to the several windings thereof until it intersects a line at or near the mouth of a small lake, being the western boundary of a purchase said to have been made in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty five; thence south along the western limits of the said purchase eleven miles, more or less, till it intersects a line produced north seventy-eight degrees west from the waters of Lake Simcoe near the carrying place hereinafter mentioned; then south seventy-eight degrees east along the southern boundary line of the said last mentioned purchase to the waters of Lake Simcoe near to a carrying place leading to a small lake distant about three miles westerly and then southwesterly along the north-western shore of Lake Simcoe and of Kempenfelt Bay, following the several windings and turnings of the same to the place of beginning, contained about two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, be the same more or less. To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land and all and singular other the premises mentioned to be hereby granted and released as aforesaid with their and every of their appurtenances unto His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, to the uses of His said Majesty, His heirs and successors for ever.

(Morris, 1943)

3.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settler History

Settlement History (County of Simcoe)

The northern part of Simcoe County in the seventeenth century was the home of the Hurons, an agrarian tribe allied with the French. French priests, first the Jesuits and then the Recollets, established missions near Georgian Bay. The Iroquois from upper New York state under the influence of the British, destroyed the missions and most of the people of Huronia. A few survivors fled to Christian Island in Georgian Bay (Simcoe County Branch, 2020).

During the late seventeenth and the eighteenth century, the homeland of the Hurons became occupied by the Algonquin-speaking peoples, such as the group who eventually became the Chippewas of Rama. French or Metis fur traders made excursions into this territory and bought furs from the Algonquins who had usually obtained the furs from more westerly and northern tribes (Simcoe County Branch, 2020).

In 1815, a group of Scots from Sutherlandshire, who had been brought by Lord Selkirk to the Red River in Manitoba, made the long trek by rivers and lakes to the mouth of the Nottawasaga on Georgian Bay. Then they travelled from there overland and formed the first permanent European settlement in Simcoe County in West Gwillimbury (Simcoe County Branch, 2020).

After the War of 1812, the British became aware of the vulnerability of Upper Canada to American attack. The government began to plan alternate routes in the colony. In 1828, a peace treaty gave Drummond Island to the United States and the population of this outpost were evacuated to Penetanguishene. Some of the soldiers were given small grants of land. Also, after Waterloo, a few persons settled along the Penetanguishene Road in the townships of Tiny, Tay, Medonte, Flos, Oro

and Vespra between 1817 and 1820. By 1820, most of the townships were surveyed (Simcoe County Branch, 2020).

The largest influx of settlers came from the British Isles to Simcoe County in 1831 and 1832. In some places former soldiers were given free land grants, some groups such as the Roman Catholic Irish in Adjala or the “Dalhousie settlers” in Innisfil settled on adjacent farms, but, most of these people were individual settlers such as weavers and labourers who had been impoverished by the depression following the Napoleonic Wars. This stream of settlers continued into the 1840’s at a somewhat slower rate (Simcoe County Branch, 2020).

During this period of settlement, today’s Simcoe County was a part of the Home District, the Simcoe District, then Simcoe County. The boundaries of the County were changed from time to time as when Muskoka, and such townships as St. Vincent, were part of Simcoe. In 1975, the townships of Rama and Mara in Ontario County, became part of Simcoe. In 1853, the first Canadian railway was completed, travelling from Toronto to Collingwood via Bradford and Barrie and in the next few decades, the railway was extended to Orillia and Midland. In the 1860’s, new settlers were often Canadian born, coming from the older more established parts of the province (Simcoe County Branch, 2020).

Tay Township

Tay is a township in Central Ontario, Canada, located in the southern Georgian Bay region. In 1798 the Ojibwa sold much of the land in present-day Tay and Tiny Townships to the government of Upper Canada for settlement. Simcoe was the prime instigator of road building and settlement ([Tay Township Heritage, 2012](#)).

Tay and surrounding Townships were surveyed in 1820 by James G. Chewett, who had made the first survey for the Welland Canal. It was difficult in the woods to run perfectly straight lines and measure distances accurately. In all the townships there were “jogs” in the middle of the concessions, causing obstructions and deviations on the side roads ([Tay Township Heritage, 2012](#)).

The township comprises the villages and rural hamlets of Ebenezer, Elliots Corners, Melduf, Mertzcs Corners, Ogden’s Beach, Old Fort, Paradise Point, Port McNicoll, Riverside, Sturgeon Bay, Triple Bay Park, Vasey, Victoria Harbour, Waubaushene and Waverley ([Tay Township Heritage, 2012](#)).

Tiny, Tay and Flos Townships were named after pet dogs belonging to Lady Sarah Maitland, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada from 1818 – 1828. The township was incorporated in 1994. The municipal boundaries, as reorganized in 1994, stretch from County Road 93 and the Wye River east to Highway 400 and north from County Road 23 (Vasey Road) to Severn Sound. The land area is 139 square kilometres ([Tay Township Heritage, 2012](#)).

Part Lot 15 Concession 3 and 4

To understand the history of Euro-Canadian settlement, earlier mapping was consulted. The *1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe, Ontario* illustrates there is Mud Lake to the west of Concession 3, Lot 15 and a stream running from the north to south-west of the lot and another stream running from the north to the east of the lot into the west of Concession 4, Lot 15. There are no landowners, structures shown in the corresponding lot and concessions in this map (Belden, 1881). However, a railroad passes through the north-east corner of Concession 3, Lot 15 and comes through Concession 4, Lot 15 north-west corner and travels down south-east.

Based on the 1871 George Tremaine Map of the Simcoe County, Mud Lake to the west of Concession 3, Lot 15 still resides from 1871 to 1881. In the Tremaine Map over half of Concession 3, Lot 15 is covered by Mud Lake, the east side of the lot is owned by a man named G. Cook. Concession 4, Lot 15 is the same between 1871 and 1881. Though the railroad hasn't been built in the 1871 Map and the streams that appeared in the 1881 Map are not present in the 1871 Map because of Mud Lake which is overlapping the lot and extended further east compared to the 1881 Map.

Map 3 illustrates the location of the study area in 1881. Map 4 illustrates the location of the study area in 1871.

Past and Current Land Uses

The land was historically used for agricultural purposes and has continued to be used for agricultural purposes throughout the 19th and 20th century. In the 21st century, the land remains predominantly agricultural, with more residential buildings appearing in the area according to the aerial image of the study area (Map 2).

3.3 Archaeological Context

3.3.1 Archaeological Sites and Assessments

For an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MHSTCI were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is located within Borden block *BeGx*.

In accordance with Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance from the study area are to be listed. A search concluded that there are 2 registered archaeological sites, aboriginal within a kilometre of the study area, 1 historic site and 1 mixed aboriginal and historic site. One factor determining archaeological potential is the distance of archaeological sites to the study area. An archaeological site within 300 metres of an area of interest is a feature of archaeological potential.

In reviewing the archaeological sites that are registered within 1 km of the study area, a total of 4 sites are within 300 metres of the study area: *BeGx-43*, *BeGx-33*, *BeGx-2* and *BeGx-1*. Table 2 provides a listing of all archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study area.

Table 2: Archaeological Sites Within 300 metres of the study area.

Borden Number	Site name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BeGx-43	Heron	Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Algonkian, Euro-Canadian, Huron-Wendat, Iroquoian	fishing, hunting, mill	
BeGx-33	Bruneau/	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	

	Casselman				
BeGx-2	FOURNIER	Woodland, Late	Huron-Wendat	village	
BeGx-1	Sainte Marie among the Hurons	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact		hunting, settlement, village	Further CHVI

There are no known archaeological assessments conducted within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (50 m) to the study areas, Alternative 1 or 2 (MHSTCI Section 7.5.8 Standard 4).

3.3.2 The Natural and Physical Environment

The study area is situated within the “Simcoe Uplands” physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam: 1984, 182).

“The Simcoe uplands comprise a series of broad, rolling, till plains separated by steep-sided, gritty loam, becoming more sandy toward the north, and it is also boulder. Some heavier, more calcareous till occurs near Lake Simcoe and near Midland. Several drumlins appear near Orillia.”

(Chapman & Putnam, 1984: 182-183)

The soil for study area has three soil material types, one of which is Tioga, a sandy loam that is part of the Podzol group, which has good drainage. The topography is smooth, gently to irregular, steeply sloping and stone free to moderately stony. The surface reaction is medium acid and the soil material is grey, calcareous outwash sand (Hoffman & Richards, 1959).

The second soil material type is Vasey, which is a sandy loam that is part of the Brown Podzolic and Grey-Brown Podzolic soil group, which has good natural drainage. The topography is smooth, moderately to steeply sloping with moderately to very stony. The soil material is light grey, calcareous and non-calcareous sandy loam till and the surface reaction is slightly to medium acid. (Hoffman & Richards, 1959).

The third soil material type is Granby, which is a sandy loam that is part of the Dark-Grey Gleisolic soil group, which has poor natural drainage. The topography is level and stone free, the surface reaction is slightly acid and the soil material is grey, calcareous outwash sand (Hoffman & Richards, 1959).

4. Analysis and Conclusion

4.1 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- ▶ Previously identified archaeological sites;
- ▶ Water sources:
 - Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
 - Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or 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);
 - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
- ▶ Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
- ▶ Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings);
- ▶ Resource areas including:
 - Food or medicinal plants;
 - Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
 - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
- ▶ Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
- ▶ Early historical transportation routes.

Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Section 1.3.2 of the MHSTCI' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists states 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 (MHSTCI 2011:18)

The types of disturbance referred to above includes, but is not restricted to, quarrying, sewage and infrastructure development, building footprints and major landscaping involving grading below topsoil.

4.1.1 Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, MHSTCI stipulates the following:

- ▶ No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
- ▶ No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,
- ▶ No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

Based on the features or characteristics of archaeological potential listed in Section 6.1, the following statements can be made for the study area:

Part Lot 15, Concession 3 and 4:

- ▶ There are 4 registered or known archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study area.
- ▶ There is a known water source within 300 metres of study area.
- ▶ There is a potential historic transportation road (railway) within 100 metres of the study area.
- ▶ There are identifiable features such as the well-drained sandy pockets of soil within or near study area.

4.2 Conclusion

Based on background research, it is determined that the study area has archaeological potential for both historical and pre-contact archaeological sites. Three alternatives for the replacement of the Old Fort Road bridge are considered as part of the Schedule B Municipal Class Environmental Assessment:

- ▶ Replacement of the bridge with one of similar style and construction;
- ▶ Replacement of the bridge with a tunnel structure with earth embankment

- ▶ Replacement of the bridge with at-grade intersection of the road and trail.

Once a conceptual or preliminary design for the selected alternative is completed, Stage 2 archaeological property survey is recommended.

5. Recommendations

Based on the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological background assessment, it is determined that Stage 2 archaeological survey is recommended for the study area. For the purposes of the Old Fort Road Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, once a conceptual or preliminary design for the selected alternative is completed, Stage 2 archaeological property survey is recommended.

Stage 2 property survey should be conducted through test pit survey as per Section 2.1.2, Standards 1f and 2 through 9 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

STUDY LIMITATIONS: All information, recommendations and opinions provided in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without the Client's or PHC's express written consent. Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project. Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Cultural Industries' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

6. Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Advice on the compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

- ▶ This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Cultural Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- ▶ It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- ▶ Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be representative of a new archaeological site or sites and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- ▶ The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

As per MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines* (MHSTCI 2011, Section 7.5.9 Standard 2):

- ▶ 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.

7. References

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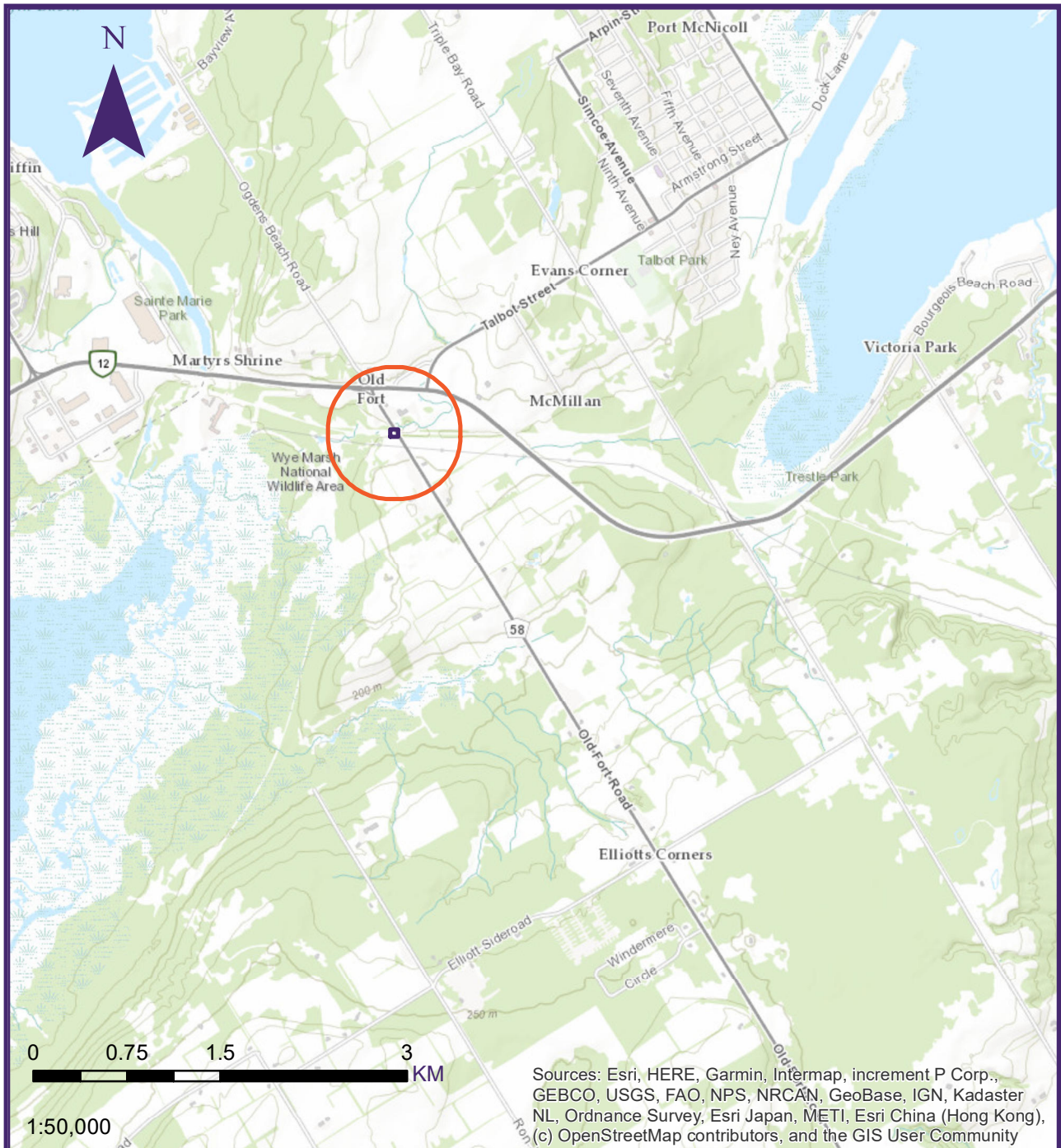
Tremaine, Geo. R. & G.M.

1871 Tremaine's Map of the County of Simcoe, Canada West. Toronto.

8. Maps



ALL MAPS ON FOLLOWING PAGES.

Map 1 - Study Area on Topographic Map

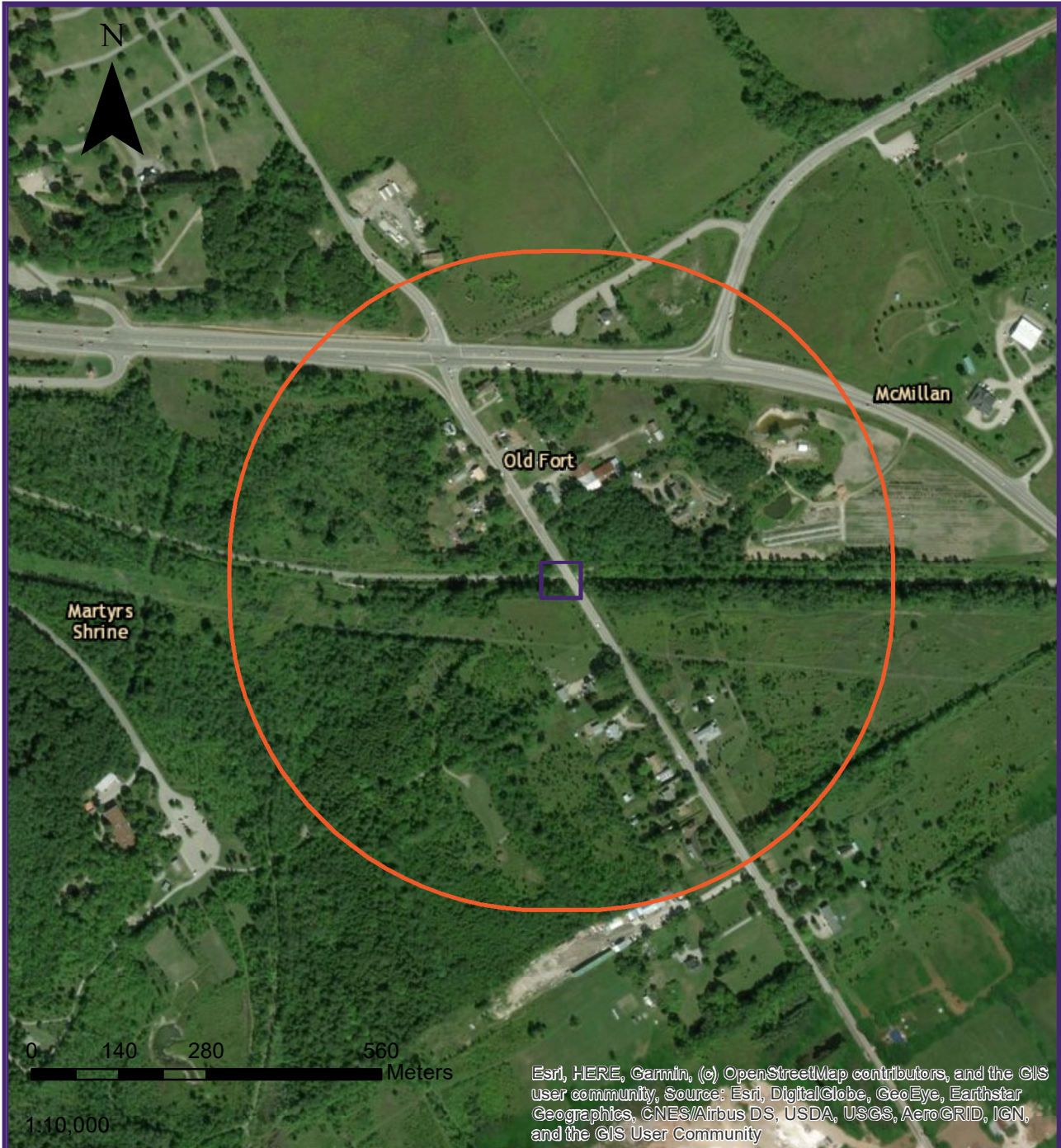


Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Old Fort Bridge Replacement, Part Lot 15, Concessions 3 and 4, Tay Township, County of Simcoe

Legend



-  Old Fort Bridge 500m Buffer
-  Old Fort Bridge

Map 2 - Study Area on Recent Aerial Image

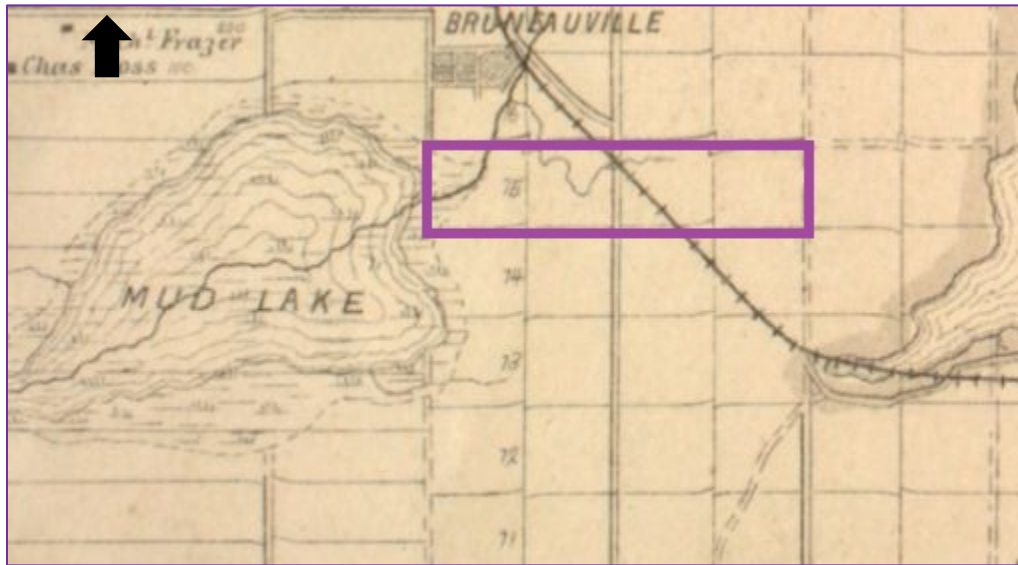


Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Old Fort Bridge Replacement, Part Lot 15, Concessions 3 and 4, Tay Township, County of Simcoe

Legend

-  Old Fort Bridge 500m Buffer
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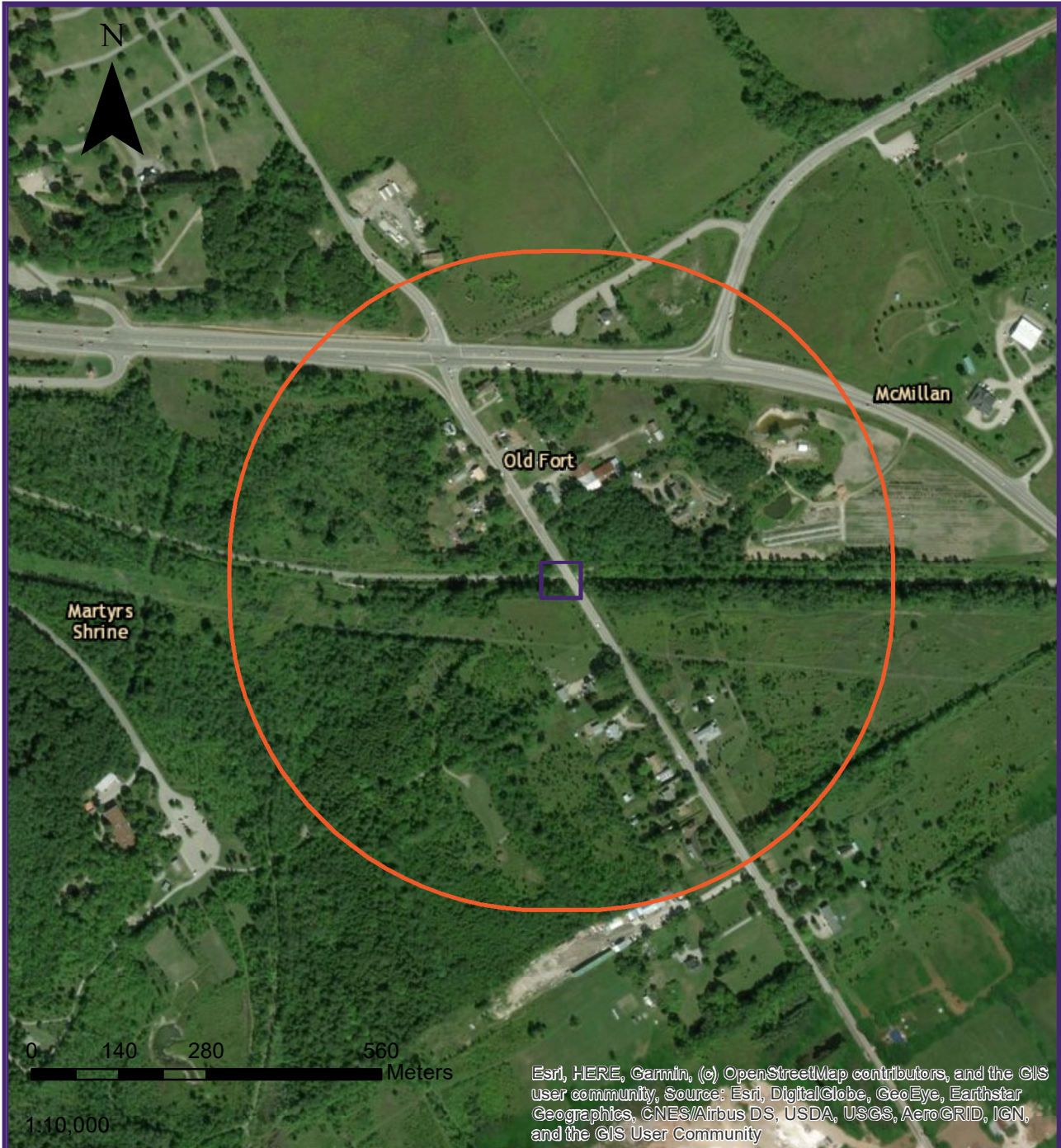
Map 3 - Study Area (outlined) on 1881 Historical Atlas, not to scale.



Map 4 - Study Area (outlined) on 1871 Tremaine Map, not to scale





Map 5 - Archaeological Potential



Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment - Old Fort Bridge Replacement, Part Lot 15, Concessions 3 and 4, Tay Township, County of Simcoe

Legend

-  Old Fort Bridge 500m Buffer
-  Old Fort Bridge

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