

**STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
SIMCOE ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE RECOVERY CENTRE  
2976 HORSESHOE VALLEY ROAD WEST  
PART OF LOT 2, CONCESSION 1  
FORMER TOWNSHIP OF FLOS, COUNTY OF SIMCOE  
TOWNSHIP OF SPRINGWATER, ONTARIO**

**ORIGINAL REPORT**

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by GHD to conduct a combined Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Assessment) as part of the proposed Simcoe Environmental Resource Recovery Centre, housing a Materials Management Facility and an Organics Processing Facility, at 2976 Horseshoe Valley Road West, in the Township of Springwater, Ontario. The Stage 1 subject property is located on part of Lot 2 Concession 1 in the former Township of Flos, County of Simcoe. The Stage 2 study area consists of the proposed centre footprint and access road located within the Stage 1 subject property.

The Stage 1 background research and property inspection determined that one previously registered archaeological site is located within one kilometre of the study area, and there is a historical cemetery in the southwest corner of the Stage 1 study area, however the proposed project impacts will not impact the cemetery lands. A review of the historical and archaeological contexts of the study area suggests that it has potential for the identification of archaeological resources, depending on the conditions of soils and the extent of previous disturbance.

The Stage 2 property assessment was conducted by ASI on August 9, 15, 17-19, 22-24, September 2, and October 12-14, 2016 in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G). The Stage 2 was conducted on the proposed project limits (10.9 ha), which consists of the original facility foot print, a revised facility foot print and the proposed access road. Approximately 0.6 hectares were found to have no potential due to deep and pervasive disturbance while the remainder of the project study corridor, approximately 10.3 ha, was assessed by test pit survey at five metre intervals.

During the course of the Stage 2 survey, one Euro-Canadian archaeological site (H2), one Euro-Canadian findspot (H1) and one Indigenous findspot (P1) were recovered. Archaeological site H2 meets the S & G criteria for sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to require further assessment. Site H2 corresponds to an occupation circa 1840-1880 and will require Stage 3 assessment in order to clarify the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. The H1 and P1 findspots do not exhibit sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to require further archaeological assessment.



In light of these results, ASI makes the following recommendations:

1. Euro-Canadian findspot H1 does not have further cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment of H1 will be required.
2. Precontact findspot P1 does not have further cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment of P1 will be required.
3. Euro-Canadian site H2, identified within the Simcoe Environmental Resource Recovery Centre footprint area, has further cultural heritage value and interest and therefore Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended in accordance with the S & G in order to clarify the nature and extent of the cultural deposits, and to aid in the determination of a Stage 4 mitigation strategy, if one is required.
  - The Stage 3 archaeological assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS. The site must be excavated by hand, placing 1 m square units in a 10 m grid across the site and covering the area of Stage 2 positive test pits, with additional units amounting to 40% of the grid total. These infill units will be placed in areas of interest around units of high artifact counts or other significant areas of the site. The test units should be excavated 5 cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through six mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be trowelled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.
4. Should changes to the project design or temporary workspace requirements result in the inclusion of previously un-surveyed lands, these lands should be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.



## PROJECT PERSONNEL

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## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by GHD to conduct a combined Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Assessment) for the proposed Simcoe Environmental Resource Recovery Centre (ERRC), which will house a Materials Management Facility and an Organics Processing Facility, at 2976 Horseshoe Valley Road West, in the Township of Springwater, Ontario. The Stage 1 subject property is located on part of Lot 2 Concession 1 in the former Township of Flos, Ontario (Figure 1). The Stage 2 study area includes an approximately 4.5 hectare (ha) footprint for the ERRC, and 3.0 ha of associated access road which makes use of part of an existing trail with a 10 m buffer on either side. While the whole trail was examined by ASI only about 750 m of the trail will be used for the main access road connecting the ERRC facility to Horseshoe Valley Road via a slight jog in the south end.

The objectives of this report are:

- To provide information about the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area (Stage 1 background study);
- To determine whether the study corridor contains archaeological resources with cultural heritage value or interest that would require further assessment (Stage 2 property assessment); and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 archaeological assessment strategies for any archaeological sites identified.

This report describes the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment that was conducted for this project and is organized as follows: Section 1.0 describes the project context and summarizes the background study that was conducted to provide the historical and archaeological contexts for the study area; Section 2.0 describes the field methods used during the archaeological assessment and summarizes the results of the property survey; Section 3.0 describes any archaeological resources recovered during the property survey; Section 4.0 provides an analysis of the property assessment results and evaluates the archaeological potential of the study corridor and provides recommendations; the remaining sections contain other report information that is required by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G)*, administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS), e.g., advice on compliance with legislation, works cited, mapping and photo-documentation.

## 1.1 Development Context

The project is regulated under the Environmental Protection Act and will require Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECAs) issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC). The approvals process will require submission of environmental and technical reports and assurances that First Nations, public, and stakeholder consultation has been undertaken. Although an EA is not required, due to the operational scale of the proposed ERRC, the County of Simcoe (2015) has approached the project with this framework in mind. All work has been undertaken as required by Simcoe County and Township of Springwater for OP/zoning by-law amendments.

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2005), and the *S & G*.



Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1&2 archaeological assessment was granted to ASI by GHD on June 28, 2016.

## 1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section, according to the S & G, Section 7.5.7, Standard 1, is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the Stage 1 subject property. This is followed by a review of the historical Euro-Canadian settlement history.

### 1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier, approximately 13,500 before present (BP) (Ferris 2013: 13). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988), and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990: 62-63).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 BP; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990; Ellis et al. 2009; cf. Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. Exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990: 136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990: 155, 164). It is also during this period that maize was first introduced into southern Ontario, though it would have only supplemented people's diet (Birch and Williamson 2013: 13-15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From approximately 1,000 BP until approximately 300 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. The groups occupying the study area during this period were largely immigrants from the north shore of Lake Ontario region and were Iroquoian-speakers. The Iroquoian communities established in the study area were likely involved in complex negotiations and interactions with the local Algonquin-speaking populations. During the Early Iroquoian phase (AD 1000-1300), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised



(Williamson 1990: 317). By the second quarter of the first millennium BP, during the Middle Iroquoian phase (AD 1300-1450), this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990: 343). In the Late Iroquoian phase (AD 1450-1649) this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed.

Simcoe County has documented ancestral Huron-Wendat occupation since at least the late fourteenth century. By circa AD 1600 the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee (Five Nation Iroquois) and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Wendat.

After the dispersal, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario, including Teiaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Ganestiquiagon, near the mouth of the Rouge River. Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The west branch of the Carrying Place followed the Humber River valley northward over the drainage divide, skirting the west end of the Oak Ridges Moraine, to the East Branch of the Holland River. Another trail followed the Don River watershed.

When the Seneca established Teiaiagon at the mouth of the Humber, they were in command of the traffic across the peninsula to Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay. Later, Mississauga and earliest European presence along the north shore, was therefore also largely defined by the area's strategic importance for accessing and controlling long established economic networks. Prior to the arrival of the Seneca, these economic networks would have been used by indigenous groups for thousands of years. While the trail played an important part during the fur trade, people would also travel the trail in order to exploit the resources available to them across south-central Ontario, including the various spawning runs, such as the salmon coming up from Lake Ontario or herring or lake trout in Lake Simcoe.

Due, in large part, to increased military pressure from the French upon their homelands south of Lake Ontario, the Iroquois abandoned their north shore frontier settlements by the late 1680s, although they did not relinquish their interest in the resources of the area, as they continued to claim the north shore as part of their traditional hunting territory. The territory was immediately occupied or re-occupied by Anishinaabek groups, including the Mississauga, Ojibwa (or Chippewa) and Odawa, who, in the early seventeenth century, occupied the vast area from the east shore of Georgian Bay, and the north shore of Lake Huron, to the northeast shore of Lake Superior and into the upper peninsula of Michigan. Individual bands numbered several hundred people and were politically autonomous. Nevertheless, they shared common cultural traditions and relations with one another and the land. These groups were highly mobile, with a subsistence economy based on hunting, fishing, gathering of wild plants, and garden farming. Their movement southward also brought them into conflict with the Haudenosaunee.

Peace was achieved between the Iroquois and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations.



In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century, the Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

The study area is located within the lands of the Lake Simcoe Treaty of 1818 between the Crown and the Chippewa Nation (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada 2013).

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis, when Métis people began to identify as a separate group, rather than as extensions of their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry (Métis Nation of Canada [MNC] n.d.). Living in both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous societies, the Métis acted as agents and subagents in the fur trade but also as surveyors and interpreters. Métis populations were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior, however, communities were located throughout Ontario (MNC n.d.; Stone and Chaput 1978:607,608). These settlements were interconnected and defined by a highly mobile lifestyle, the fur trade network, seasonal rounds, kinship connections, and a shared collective history and identity (MNC n.d.). In addition to the fur trade, the Métis were heavily involved in hunting and fishing, evidenced by their involvement in the fishing industry that developed during the nineteenth century. During the early nineteenth century, many Métis families moved towards locales around southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound (MNC n.d.). By the mid-twentieth century, Indigenous communities, including the Métis, began to advance their rights within Ontario and across Canada, and in 1982, the Métis were federally recognized as one of Canada's distinct Indigenous peoples. Recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada (R. V. Powley, 2003; Daniels v. Canada, 2016) have reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

### **1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement**

Historically, the study area is located in part of Lot 2, Concession 1 in the Former Township of Flos, County of Simcoe (Figure 2).

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be located in proximity to water. The development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 m of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.





### *Township of Flos*

In April 1821, legislation passed by the government of Upper Canada provided for the creation of Simcoe County, which could be declared a separate county “by proclamation.” Another later act of the legislative assembly provided that Simcoe County would be elevated to independent County status when a jail and a court house were completed in the county town of Barrie.

The land within Flos Township was first settled along the Penetanguishine Road in 1811, and the first permanent settlers were escaped slaves named Benjamin and William Davenport. They had purchased a remote lot in Flos instead of settling one of the free land grants in Oro Township, which was known to be poor farm land given to black settlers (Hunter 1909:118). The formal township survey occurred in 1822, which was later than neighboring townships due to the dense forests and the lack of transportation routes. The first school was opened along Penetanguishene Road in Hillsdale, which bordered Medonte Township. By 1842, the population of the township was around 200 inhabitants. Flos was incorporated in January of 1854 and divided into five wards. Mid-nineteenth century industry consisted primarily of farming and lumbering, where goods were sent largely via Penetanguishene Road to Barrie, or later by rail when the North Simcoe Branch of the Northern Railway was opened in 1879 (Archives Association of Ontario n.d.; Mika and Mika 1981). By 1881, Flos had a population of approximately 2,500 (McDonald 1881:4). In 1994, the Township of Flos amalgamated with the Village of Elmvale and Township of Vespra to form the Township of Springwater.

### *Village of Apto*

The Village of Apto, located to the west of the study area, was the first settlement to develop in the township, when Dennis Gallagher, a pensioned soldier, settled there in 1851. Other early settlers included Dominick Moran, John McAvoy and two brothers, Thomas Barnard, and the O’Neill, Loftus, and Coughlin families (Thompson 1985:55). The village was named because travelers to and from Barrie were regularly “apt to” visit an inviting clearing with cabins built by these Irish settlers (Thompson et al. 1985:55). A post office opened in 1857 on present day County Road 27 at Horseshoe Valley Road West, however it moved to its current location at the intersection of County Road 27 and Flos Road 4 in 1859 when Gallagher became post master and the school teacher, (Hunter 1909).

The first church in Flos Township was constructed on Lot 2, Concession 1 for the congregation of Apto. The associated cemetery lands were donated in 1855 by Partick McAvoy [alternatively spelled McEvoy in some sources], originally a 100 acre farm owned by Henry McAvoy. It was officially deeded to the Roman Catholic Church in 1856, however several McAvoy family members were buried there as early as 1847, suggesting that it began as a family cemetery (Ontario Genealogical Society [OGS] 1977). The congregation of Apto grew large enough to be deemed its own parish called St. Patrick’s in 1865 (Springwater News 2015:1). By 1879, the North Simcoe Railway was built, drawing settlement to the north and west, towards Phelpston and Elmvale. The church building and rectory stood until 1904 when they were sold and eventually demolished (OGS 1977). The cemetery remained active until 1908. In 1998 the remaining headstones were gathered into a cairn position between three family monuments (OGS 1977). This cemetery is the one located adjacent to the Stage 1 subject property in the southern corner of Lot 2, Concession 1.

### *Village of Craighurst*

Craighurst is located to the east of the study area in former Medonte Township along what is now Horseshoe Valley Road West. Originally called Morrison’s Corners, after John Morrison who had an inn



on Penetanguishene Road for people travelling the road to Barrie (Rayburn 1997). Morrison also operated stage coaches along the road starting in 1847, with a subcontract for carrying mail, and built the first mill in town (Hunter 1909:120). Some of the first settlers included Alexander Laing, whose son John opened the first blacksmith shop in 1848, and Thomas Craig, who lived on Lots 43 and 44 in 1821 with two sons, John who became post master and Thomas Jr. who surveyed the township's roads in 1844 (Hunter 1909:120-121).

### *Northern Half of Lot 2, Concession 1 Flos Township*

According to the Ontario Land Records Index, the Crown Patent for all 200 acres of Lot 2 Concession 1 was granted to John McAvoy in 1839, which was previously clergy reserve. In 1847, John's son James McAvoy, along with James Gribbin of Barrie, claimed to the District of Simcoe that the northern half of the lot had occupied since 1844 (Township Papers MS 658 reel 149). In 1849, the southern 100 acres were granted by the crown to John's brother Henry McAvoy, who in 1856 sold the first four acres of his parcel, and in 1859 sold the entire 100 acres, to the Roman Catholic Church Corporation.

The northern 100 acres of the lot continued to be occupied by the Gribbin family (alternatively spelled Gribbon, Gribban and Gribben). Richard Gribbin, possibly the brother of the aforementioned James, appears on the lot in the 1861 Census of Canada. In that year he was listed as a 65 year old Irish Roman Catholic farmer living with his wife Bridget (50), and their children Michael, Henry, Andrew, John, and Ellen in a one storey log house. The agricultural census return for that same year described their farm as consisting of 20 acres in crops (wheat, peas, oats, potatoes, and hay), 30 acres of pasture, and 50 acres of woodlot. A map created by the enumerator of the 1861 census indicates two houses in the north part of the lot, and one house in the south along the road (Figure 4). It was not until 1866 that the crown patent was granted to Richard Gribbin for the north 100 acres of the lot. It is within this 100-acre parcel that two archaeological sites were found (H1 and H2). By 1868, Richard had sold his 100 acres to his son Andrew Gribbin. By the time of the 1871 census, Richard had died, and only Bridget, Andrew, and Michael are listed as living on the lot. Records indicate that Andrew Gribbin retained possession of the land, however it was mortgaged numerous times for a period of 15 years. Eventually, the North British Canadian Investment Company had taken ownership of the land and later sold it to James Robertson in 1884, who lived there until his death in 1913 when the land was willed to his son Frederick (Land Registry Office Abstract Index to Deed Titles, reels GSU 178957 and GSU178801; Township Papers MS 658 reel 149; Census Rolls 1861:5, 73, 1871:15).

In summary, the original occupants of the northern half of Lot 2, Concession 1 were likely James McAvoy and James Gribbin *circa* 1844. The Gribbin family continued to own the northern 100 acres of the lot, and Richard Gribbin and his family were using the land for agricultural practices by 1861. After Richard died prior to 1871, the family continued to live on the lot. However, Andrew Gribbin had to mortgage it numerous times during a period of at least 15 years. It was eventually claimed by the North British Canadian Investment Company. It was then sold it in 1884 to James Robertson, who later willed it in 1913 to his son Frederick.

### **1.2.3 Historic Map Review**

The 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe*, including the 1871 *Hogg's Map Detail*, was reviewed to determine the potential for the presence of historical features within or abutting the study area during the nineteenth century (Figures 2 and 3). The 1861 Census of Canada map of the Township of Flos was also reviewed (Figure 4). It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were





mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

Use of historic map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then geo-referenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.

Transportation and communication networks are important because they serve to integrate social and economic activities between disparate settlement centres. As these settlements grew and traffic increased between them, toll gates, taverns, hotels and other services for travellers were established where major transportation routes were crossed. Early overland routes followed the natural topography, avoiding swamps or rocky outcrops.

The map accompanying the 1861 census was created by the enumerator to mark the location of houses and the roads travelled to conduct the census (Figure 4). This map indicates two structures in the north half of the lot, and one structure in the south half along the townline road. The map also illustrates a path taken by the enumerator connecting the houses to what is now Rainbow Valley Road East. The historical mapping illustrates that the Apto Roman Catholic Church is located adjacent to the study area in 1881 (Figure 2). This map does not include any information on land tenure relevant to the study area, however the study area is located in proximity to the historic community of Apto and Craighurst. It also demonstrates that the study area is adjacent to the historic right-of-way (ROW) of Vespra Townline Road. Matheson Creek is illustrated flowing in a north and south direction, terminating in Lot 1, Concession 2. While the 1871 Hogg's Map Detail includes the names of the landowners, it does not illustrate any structures (Figure 3). The lot is divided into two parcels, the northeast area was owned by Rev. A.P. Mullan while the southwest area was owned by A. Gribbin.

#### **1.2.4 Summary of Historical Context**

The background research demonstrates that the study area has been occupied by Indigenous peoples for thousands of years and is located on the territory of the (ancestral) Huron-Wendat. It was subsequently utilized by the Seneca and Ojibwa peoples for hunting territories, until the early nineteenth century. The background research also acknowledges the presence of the Métis across Ontario, however their presence is often muted in the historical record.

The background research and historical mapping also demonstrates that the study area is located in the Former Township of Flos, County of Simcoe. The 1861 census map indicates two houses were present within the study area. The 1881 historical mapping indicates that the study area was adjacent to the Apto Cemetery and the known location of the Apto Roman Catholic Church. The study area is located in proximity to the historic settlements of Apto and Craighurst and to the historic transportation route of Vespra Townline Road.



### 1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to any previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the study corridor, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research in the study corridor: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the MTCS; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

#### 1.3.1 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

The Stage 1 subject property is located at t 2976 Horseshoe Valley Road West in Simcoe County Forest land just west of the community of Craighurst and east of the community of Apto. The Stage 2 study area is located within this densely forested landscape and include the 4.5 ha facility centre footprint and expansion of parts of the existing 1,400 m long informal trail through the property. This trail connects the two-lane Horseshoe Valley Road West and the gravel road Rainbow Valley Road East. The property is adjacent to actively farmed fields, woodland, and a hydro corridor.

The Stage 2 property survey was conducted: August 9, 15, 17-19, 22-24, September 2, and October 12-14, 2016.

#### 1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Research

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been 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 under review is located in Borden block *BdGw*.

According to the OASD, one previously registered archaeological site is located within one kilometre (km) of the study area. According to the background research no previous archaeological assessments have been completed within 50 m of the study area.

Table 1: List of previously registered sites within one km of the study area

<u>Borden #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Cultural Affiliation</u>	<u>Site Type</u>	<u>Researcher</u>
BdGw-39	Johnson	Historic Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ARA 1994

\*ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Limited

#### 1.3.3 Geography

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is a helpful indicator of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the physiography and soils are briefly discussed for the study area.



The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Ontario since 5,000 BP (Karrow and Warner 1990: Figure 2.16), proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (S & G, Section 1.3.1).

Figure 5 depicts surficial geology for the larger Stage 1 subject property. This mapping demonstrates that the study area is underlain by sandy glaciofluvial deposits, including river deposits and delta topset facies (OGS 2010).

The following soils are noted as being within the study area: Vasey sandy loam, a brown and grey-brown podzolic calcareous and non-calcareous sandy loam till; Tioga loamy sand, a grey calcareous outwash sand podzolic soil; and Dundonald Sandy Loam, grey-brown podzolic, outwash sand underlain by grey calcareous loam or sandy loam till at depths of less than one metre (Department of Agriculture 1962). The study area includes mostly well-drained soils (Figure 6).

The study area is located within the Simcoe Uplands physiographic region (Figure 7). This region consists of broad, rolling, till plains separated by steep-sided flat-floored valley, and encircled by ancient shorelines, suggesting they were islands within glacial Lake Algonquin (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 182). The area covers approximately 1036 square km between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe north of Kempenfelt Bay. On the Penetang Peninsula the uplands were submerged in Lake Algonquin resulting in boulder pavement, sand, and silt appearing at the surface in that area. The till contains PreCambrian rock, compared to the limestone till east of Lake Simcoe, which is gritty loam and bouldery becoming sandy in the north, with some heavier, calcareous till occurs near Lake Simcoe and near Midland (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 182-183). A weakly developed shorecliff along the eastern edge of drumlinized till plains intersects the study area. The region also includes the Oro Moraine, a kame moraine between Orillia and Craighurst. This moraine is a broad belt of sandhills that may have formed during a split between two lobes of the Wisconsin glacier, or it may be from an earlier lobe of the Georgian Bay glacier (Chapman and Putnam 1984:54). The Oro Moraine is the headwaters for watersheds draining west to Nottawasaga Bay, north to Severn Sound and south to Lake Simcoe, and remains an important water source (NVCA 2010).



The study area is located in proximity to the main branch of Matheson Creek within the Willow Creek subwatershed. Matheson Creek begins in the forested slopes of the Oro Moraine near Craighurst and flows south to northwest of Midhurst where it converges with Willow Creek and discharges into the Nottawasaga River (Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority [NVCA] 2013).

#### **1.3.4 Stage 1 Analysis of Archaeological Potential**

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, list criteria that are indicative of archaeological potential. The study area meets the following criteria indicative of archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites (BdGw-39)
- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (Matheson Creek)
- Well-drained soils (Dundonald sandy loam, Vasey sandy loam, Tioga loamy sand)
- Proximity to early historical transportation routes (Vespra Townline Road)
- Proximity to early settlements (Apto, Craighurst)

These criteria are indicative of potential for the identification of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, depending on the soil conditions and the degree to which soils have been subject to disturbance.

## **2.0 FIELD METHODS**

The Simcoe ERRC Stage 2 property survey was conducted on August 9, 15, 17-19, 22-24, and October 12-14, 2016 by Rachel Johnston (R1008) and on September 2, 2016 by Alexis Dunlop (R377) in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the S & G, Section 2.1.

The total Stage 2 study area is approximately 10.9 ha and includes both the original and the revised ERRC facility footprint and access road. ASI began the Stage 2 property survey in August and assessed the original facility footprint and access road (Figure 8 green box) which measured approximately 4.5 ha. ASI returned to the property in October when the facility footprint design and access road were revised and shifted to the south and east (Figure 8 blue box). The revised facility footprint measures approximately 4.5 ha, of which 1.2 ha overlaps with the previous footprint location. The access road is approximately 3 ha. The proposed access road impacts are restricted to a 10 m buffer on each side of an existing trail/unimproved road that runs the length of the property. Test pits were excavated in 5 m transects alongside the trail. The location of the ERRC footprint was provided by the client as GPS coordinates. A Dakota 10 GPS unit was used to determine the limits of Stage 2 test pit survey. In some areas, the dense forest cover limited the accuracy of the GPS unit. Subsequent re checking of the centre point of the H2 site with a sub-meter Trimble GPS determined that three rows of test pits were excavated outside the northwestern boundary (Supplementary Documentation Figure 2).

As per Section 2.1 of the S & G, all lands were within forested areas and therefore were subject to test pit survey at 5 m intervals. According to Section 2.1.2(2) of the S & G, any undisturbed areas requiring test pit survey within 300 m of any feature of archaeological potential must be subject to systematic assessment at 5 m intervals. All test pits in this survey were excavated following the S & G Section 2.1.2 Standards 2-9. All test pits were excavated by hand to a minimum of 30 cm in diameter. All test pits were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of



fill. Test pit fill was screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Afterwards, all test pits were backfilled and their locations were recorded on field maps. If archaeological resources were uncovered, test pit intervals were intensified to a maximum of 2.5 m around the positive test pits to define site boundaries. Any factors that precluded the excavation of test pits (e.g. excessive slope, drainage, exposed bedrock, previous disturbance) were noted, and the areas were mapped and photographed.

In general, undisturbed test pits in the eastern areas displayed profiles of brown loamy sand underlain by yellow sand with reddish sandy subsoil approximately 20 cm deep, western areas displayed profiles of brown loamy sand underlain by reddish brown sand approximately 20 cm deep, and the soils within the H2 site displayed a profile of brown loamy sand underlain by grey sandy clay approximately 40 cm deep. In the area of the proposed access road on an existing trail, test pits demonstrated disturbed soil profiles. These deep and pervasive disturbances were attributed to landscaping and trail construction.

Approximately 10.3 ha (95%) of the study area was subject to test-pit survey at five metre intervals following the above standards and 0.6 ha (5%) were found to have no potential due to deep and pervasive disturbance (S & G Section 2.1, Standard 2b). Results of the assessment and the location and direction of each photo are presented in Figures 8, and Plates 1-16.

Archaeological resources were recovered during the course of the test pit survey.

### **3.0 RECORD OF FINDS**

#### **3.1 Site H1**

**General Site location:** Northwest of Horseshoe Valley Road West southeast of Rainbow Valley Road East. For detailed location information including GPS coordinates and detailed mapping see separate Supplementary Documentation report.

**Topography:** Site located within a gently undulating to level woodlot within the Simcoe Uplands physiographic region.

**Soil Type:** Brown loamy sand; reddish brown sand subsoil

**Features of Archaeological Potential:** Euro-Canadian settlement feature (i.e. historical map feature); early transportation routes (i.e. Vespra Townline Road).

**Site Type:** Historical findspot.

**Field Conditions:** Dense forest floor cover, mixed saplings, evergreens, and blackberry brambles

**Site Size (approximate):** 5 m (north-south) x 5 m (east-west), three positive test pits.

**Assessment Method:** Test pit survey at five m intervals, intensification at 2.5 m intervals around three positive test pits, a one meter square test unit over high yielding positive test pit.

**Density & Distribution:** 15 artifacts found in an area of approximately 22 m<sup>2</sup>.



**Content Summary:** A total of 15 artifacts were collected (100% of artifacts were retained/collected). These include: eight ceramic fragments and seven metal artifacts.

**General Collection Description:** The ceramic artifacts consist of eight fragments from a single refined white earthenware (RWE) teacup with a hand painted and stamped motif (purple, red, green). The metal artifacts consist of one hand wrought nail, four machine-cut nails, and two horse harness buckles.

**Site Interpretation:** The artifacts collected from this findspot are typical of an 1840-1880 southern Ontario Euro-Canadian assemblage. The small assemblage also has the signature of a farmstead occupation, given that the artifacts recovered were mainly household objects (i.e. ceramics) or associated with historical structures (nails) or barnyard activities (harness buckles). Due to the small size of the artifact scatter it is considered a findspot. It is likely associated with the larger H2 site.

**Has the cultural heritage value or interest been sufficiently assessed and documented in Stage 2:**  
Yes

**Recommendations:** The site is cleared of further archaeological concern.

**Justification:** Does not meet the requirements of the S & G, Section 2.2, Standard 1.

### 3.2 Site H2

**General Site location:** Northwest of Horseshoe Valley Road West southeast of Rainbow Valley Road East. For detailed location information including GPS coordinates and detailed mapping see separate Supplementary Documentation report.

**Topography:** Site located within a gently undulating to level woodlot within the Simcoe Uplands physiographic region.

**Soil Type:** Dark brown loamy sandy clay; grey sandy clay subsoil

**Features of Archaeological Potential:** Euro-Canadian settlement feature (i.e. historical map feature); early transportation routes (i.e. Vespra Townline Road).

**Site Type:** Historical domestic occupation

**Field Conditions:** Dense forest floor cover, mixed saplings, evergreens, and berry bushes

**Site Size (approximate):** 30 m (north-south) x 30 m (east-west), 20 positive test pits.

**Assessment Method:** Test pit survey at five m intervals, 20 positive test pits.

**Density & Distribution:** 76 artifacts found in an area of approximately 750 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Content Summary:** A total of 76 artifacts were collected (100% of artifacts were retained/collected). These include 47 ceramic fragments, 17 glass fragments, 10 metal artifacts, and two bone fragments.





**General Collection Description:** The ceramic assemblage is as follows: 22 pieces of refined white earthenware (RWE); seven fragments of buff earthenware; seven fragments of coarse red earthenware; five fragments of ironstone; five sherds of unidentifiable ware type; and one fragment of yellow ware. The identifiable ceramic motifs present in the collection are as follows: four edgeware (general, blue); five spongeware (blue); one stamped (purple); two hand-painted (late palette); one moulded (general); 12 glazed; five unidentified; and 17 undecorated.

The glass assemblage includes two fragments of a dark olive green liquor bottle and one fragment of an emerald green unidentifiable beverage container, as well as eight fragments of window glass and six indeterminate glass container fragments.

The metal artifacts include five machine-cut nails, one wire nail, one indeterminate nail, and three fragments of ferrous metal scrap.

The two bone fragments were mammal and one was calcined.

**Site Interpretation:** The ceramics collected from the site are typical of an 1840-1880 southern Ontario Euro-Canadian assemblage. The artifact assemblage also has the signature of a domestic site given that the artifacts recovered were mainly household objects (i.e. ceramics, container glass, etc.) or structural artifacts (nails, window glass). Initial research indicates that Lot 2, Concession 1 was divided into a north and south parcel. Site H2 is situated within the north half of the lot. James McAvoy and James Gribbin occupied the north 100 acres circa 1844, and by 1861 the census illustrated that two houses were located in the north parcel. The property was being farmed at that time by Richard Gribbin and his family, who continued to live there through 1871, until it was taken over by the North British Canadian Investment Company. In 1884 the north half of the lot was sold to James Robertson who, upon his death in 1913, willed his property to his son Frederick (*Abstract Index to Deed Titles*; 1851 *Census Rolls*; 1861 *Census Rolls*; 1871 *Census Rolls*; *Peel County Land Registry Office Records*). The H2 site is believed to correspond to one of the houses in the north half of the lot illustrated on the 1861 census map.

**Has the cultural heritage value or interest been sufficiently assessed and documented in Stage 2:** No

**Recommendations:** Stage 3 assessment is necessary for the H2 site, located northwest of 2976 Horseshoe Valley Road West.

**Justification:** Meets the requirements of the S & G, Section 2.2, Standard 1 (c).

### 3.3 Site P1

**General Site location:** Northwest of 2976 Horseshoe Valley Road West southeast of Rainbow Valley Road East. For detailed location information including GPS coordinates and detailed mapping see separate Supplementary Documentation report.

**Topography:** Site located within a flat woodlot within the Simcoe Uplands physiographic region.

**Soil Type:** Dark brown loamy sandy clay; grey sandy clay subsoil.

**Features of Archaeological Potential:** Proximity to Euro-Canadian settlement feature (i.e. historical map feature); early transportation routes (i.e. Vespra Townline Road).



**Site Type:** Pre-contact isolated find.

**Field Conditions:** Edge of existing trail within woodlot.

**Site Size (approximate):** 1 m (north-south) x 1 m (east-west). Consist of single positive test pit.

**Assessment Method:** Test pit survey at five m intervals, test pit intensification at 2.5 m intervals around positive test pit, one meter square test unit over positive test pit.

**Density & Distribution:** 1 artifact found in an area of 1 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Content Summary:** A single lithic artifact was collected (100% of artifacts were retained/collected).

**General Collection Description:** The lithic is a flake fragment made of Kettle Point chert.

**Site Interpretation:** The flake is considered an isolated find after intensification of the original positive test pit.

**Has the cultural heritage value or interest been sufficiently assessed and documented in Stage 2:**  
 Yes

**Recommendations:** The site is considered clear of further archaeological concern.

**Justification:** Does not the requirements of the S & G, Section 2.2, Standard 1.

### 3.4 Documentary and Material Record

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

Table 2 provides an inventory and location of the documentary and material record for the project in accordance with the S & G, Sections 6.7 and 7.8.2.3.

**Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record**

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, GPS Logs, etc.	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Field notes hard copy, GPS data (digital) [18 pages; 7 files]
Field Photography (Digital)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM [162 files]
Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Hard copy and/or digital files stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM [three files]
Artifacts	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	All stored in a single sealed plastic bag measuring 1 23cm x 30cm





## 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Analysis

At the H1 site, a total of 15 artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey (from three positive test pits) and intensification and test unit excavation. The site measures approximately 5 m x 5 m, and is located northwest of 2976 Horseshoe Valley Road West and southeast of Rainbow Valley Road East (Supplementary Documentation Figure 1). The analysis of the artifacts recovered from Site H1 indicates that this isolated findspot is likely related to the adjacent and larger H2 site. The artifacts recovered are the remains of household and animal husbandry objects that feature ceramics with patterns and styles and nail manufacture methods that date to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. In fact the majority of the ceramic artifacts are from a single vessel, likely a tea cup. Despite intensified testing, H1 does not meet the threshold of 20 artifacts recommended in S & G Section 2.2, Standard 1c. Site H1 does not exhibit sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to require further archaeological assessment.

At the H2 site, a total of 76 artifacts were recovered during test pit survey on a 5 m grid. The site measures approximately 30 m x 30 m, and is located northwest of 2976 Horseshoe Valley Road West southeast of Rainbow Valley Road East (Supplementary Documentation Figures 1 and 2). The analysis of the artifacts recovered from Site H2 indicates that it likely represents a domestic occupation post-dating 1840. The majority of the artifacts recovered are the remains of household objects that feature ceramics with patterns and styles that date to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. When the artifact analysis is combined with the land use history, it seems probable that this site represents the household of the Richard Gribbin family (alternatively spelled Gribbon, Gribban and Gribben) as listed in the 1861 census and, later, his son Andrew as illustrated on the 1871 map detail. The home sites of early settlers are considered to be culturally significant and as such must be subject to a Stage 3 assessment according to S & G: Section 2.2, Standard 1(c). It is also our preliminary determination that H2 is of sufficiently high cultural heritage value that it will require Stage 4 mitigation of impacts. This is based on our interpretation of S & G section 3.4.2 Standards 1 (a, b) as it applies to this site. At least 80% of the assemblage appears to date before 1870, and the site is associated with the first generation of settlement of pioneers in the Simcoe County area.

At the P1 site, a single lithic artifact – a non-diagnostic flake fragment- was recovered during the test pit survey. The area was then subject to intensified test pit survey at 2.5 m intervals and the excavation of a one meter square test unit over the positive test pit. No further artifacts were identified. This findspot is located northwest of 2976 Horseshoe Valley Road West southeast of Rainbow Valley Road East (Supplementary Documentation Figure 1). Despite intensified testing, P1 does not meet the threshold of precontact lithic artifacts recommended in S & G Section 2.2, Standard 1a. P1 does not exhibit sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to require further archaeological assessment.

### 4.2 Conclusions

A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted for the Simcoe Environmental Resource Recovery Centre at 2976 Horseshoe Valley Road West, Springwater Township, Ontario. The Stage 1 background research determined that the study area retained potential for the identification of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, depending on the soil conditions and the degree to which soils have been subject to disturbance. A Stage 2 property survey was conducted on for the proposed project impact area that consists of the facility centre footprint and proposed access road. Approximately



0.6 ha were found to have no potential due to deep and pervasive disturbance while the remainder of the project study corridor (10.3 ha) was assessed by test pit survey at five metre intervals.

During the course of the Stage 2 property survey, two Historical Euro-Canadian archaeological sites (H1 and H2) and one precontact Indigenous (P1) were found. Only H2 is considered to exhibit sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to require further archaeological assessment. This site appears to correspond to a pioneering occupation circa 1840-1880 and will require Stage 3 assessment in order to clarify the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. The H1 and P1 findspots do not exhibit sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to require further archaeological assessment.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, ASI makes the following recommendations:

1. Euro-Canadian findspot H1 does not have further cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment of H1 will be required.
2. Precontact findspot P1 does not have further cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment of P1 will be required.
3. Euro-Canadian site H2, identified within the Simcoe Environmental Resource Recovery Centre footprint area, has further cultural heritage value and interest and therefore Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended in accordance with the S & G in order to clarify the nature and extent of the cultural deposits, and to aid in the determination of a Stage 4 mitigation strategy, if one is required.
  - The Stage 3 archaeological assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS. The site must be excavated by hand, placing 1 m square units in a 10 m grid across the site and covering the area of Stage 2 positive test pits, with additional units amounting to 40% of the grid total. These infill units will be placed in areas of interest around units of high artifact counts or other significant areas of the site. The test units should be excavated 5 cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through six mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be trowelled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.
4. Should changes to the project design or temporary workspace requirements result in the inclusion of previously un-surveyed lands, these lands should be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

Notwithstanding the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the MTCS should be immediately notified.



## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In addition, the following advice on compliance is provided:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MTCS, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development;
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- The *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; and,
- 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, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



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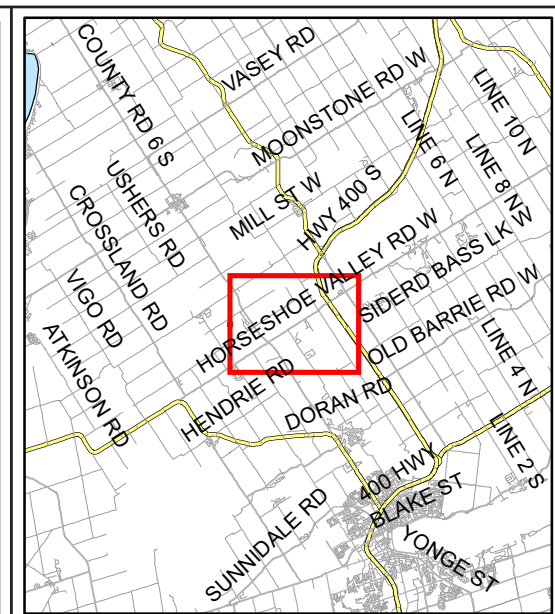
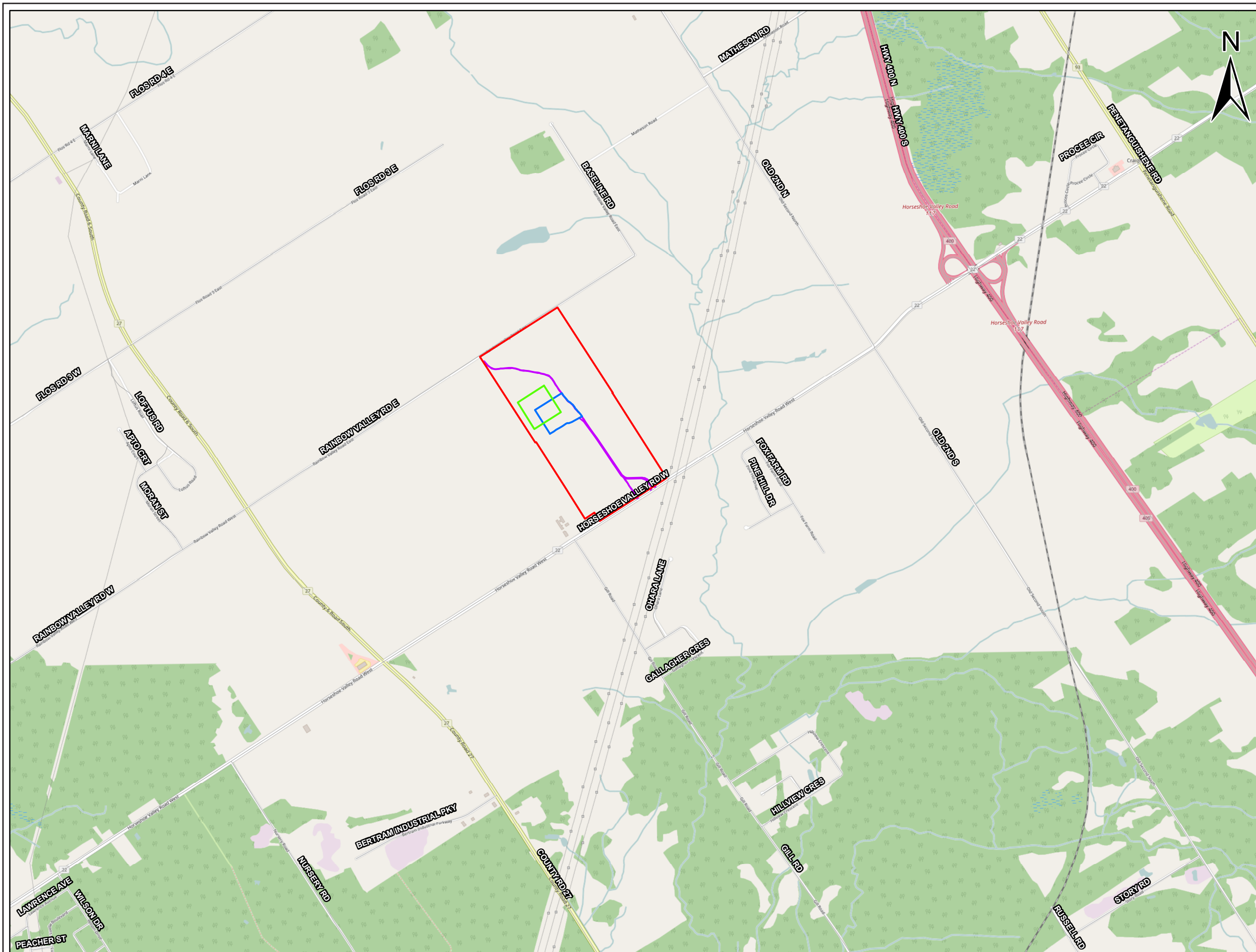
1871 Census Rolls, Flos Township, Simcoe County. Reel C-9963, page 15





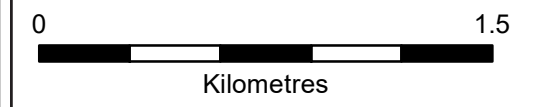
## 8.0 MAPS






- Property Boundary
- Original Facility Footprint
- Revised Facility Footprint
- Access Road

BASE:  
 (c) OpenStreetMap and contributors,  
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 DATE: 11/10/2016              FILE: 16EA136\_fig1\_v3



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Figure 1: Study Area Location



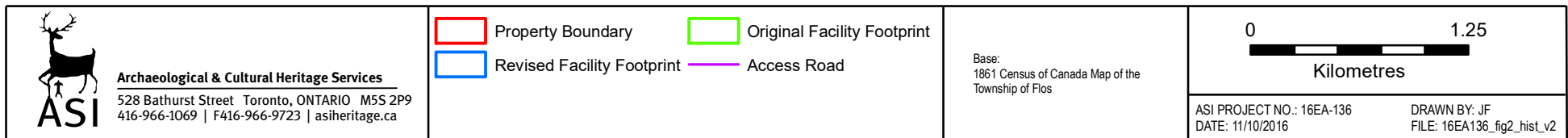
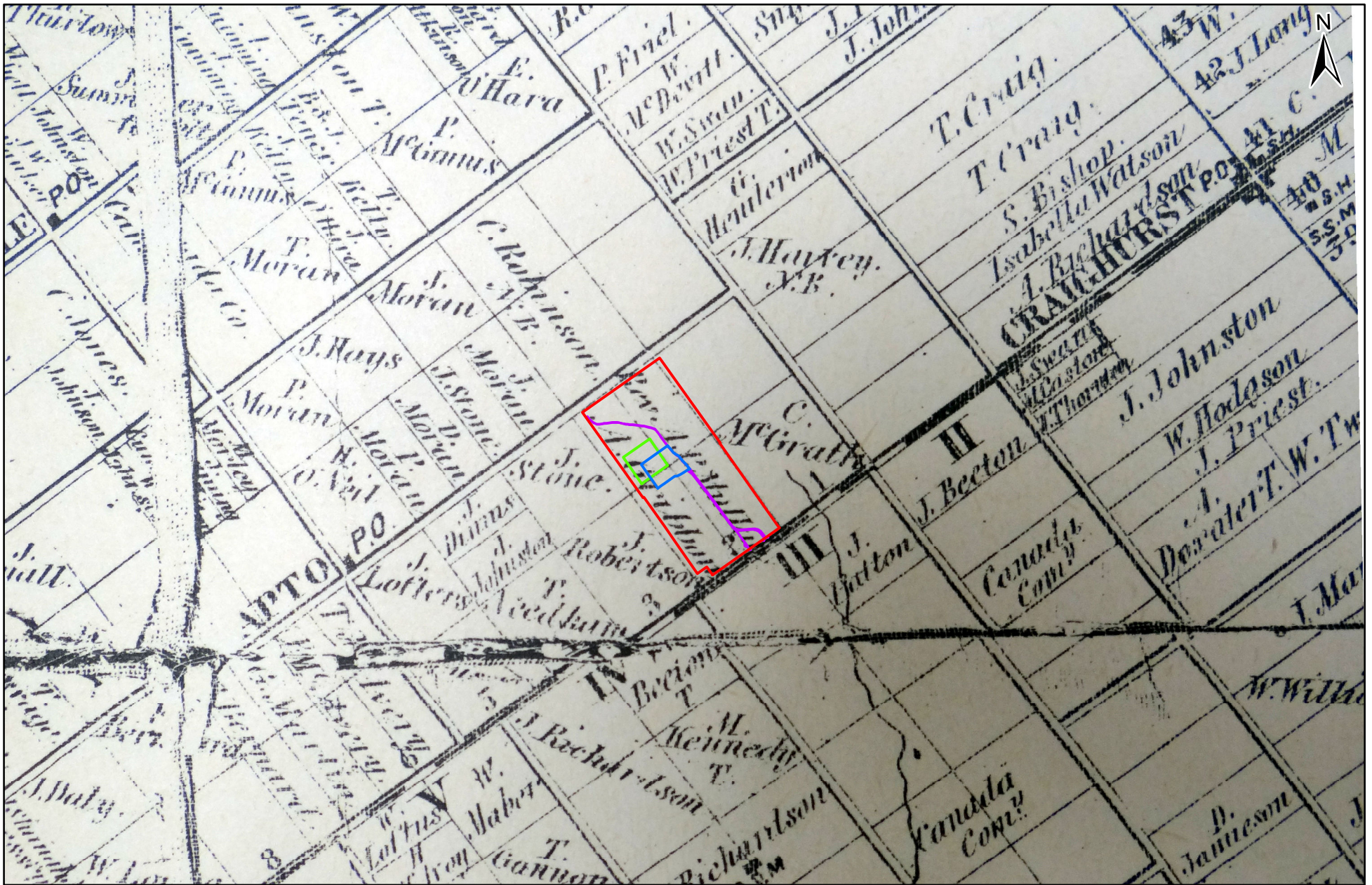


Figure 2: Simcoe Organics Processing Facility Study Area (approximate location) Overlaid on the 1881 Illustrated Atlas of the Township of Flos










 <p><b>Archaeological &amp; Cultural Heritage Services</b>          528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9          416-966-1069   F416-966-9723   asiheritage.ca</p>	 Property Boundary	 Original Facility Footprint	<p>Base:          1861 Census of Canada Map of the          Township of Flos</p>	<p>0 <span style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></span> 1.25</p> <p>Kilometres</p>
	 Revised Facility Footprint	 Access Road		

Figure 3: Simcoe Organics Processing Facility Study Area (approximate location) Overlaid on the 1871 Hogg's Map Detail from the 1881 Illustrated Atlas of the Township of Flos



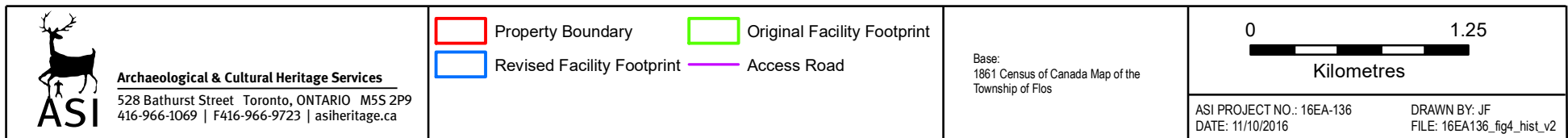
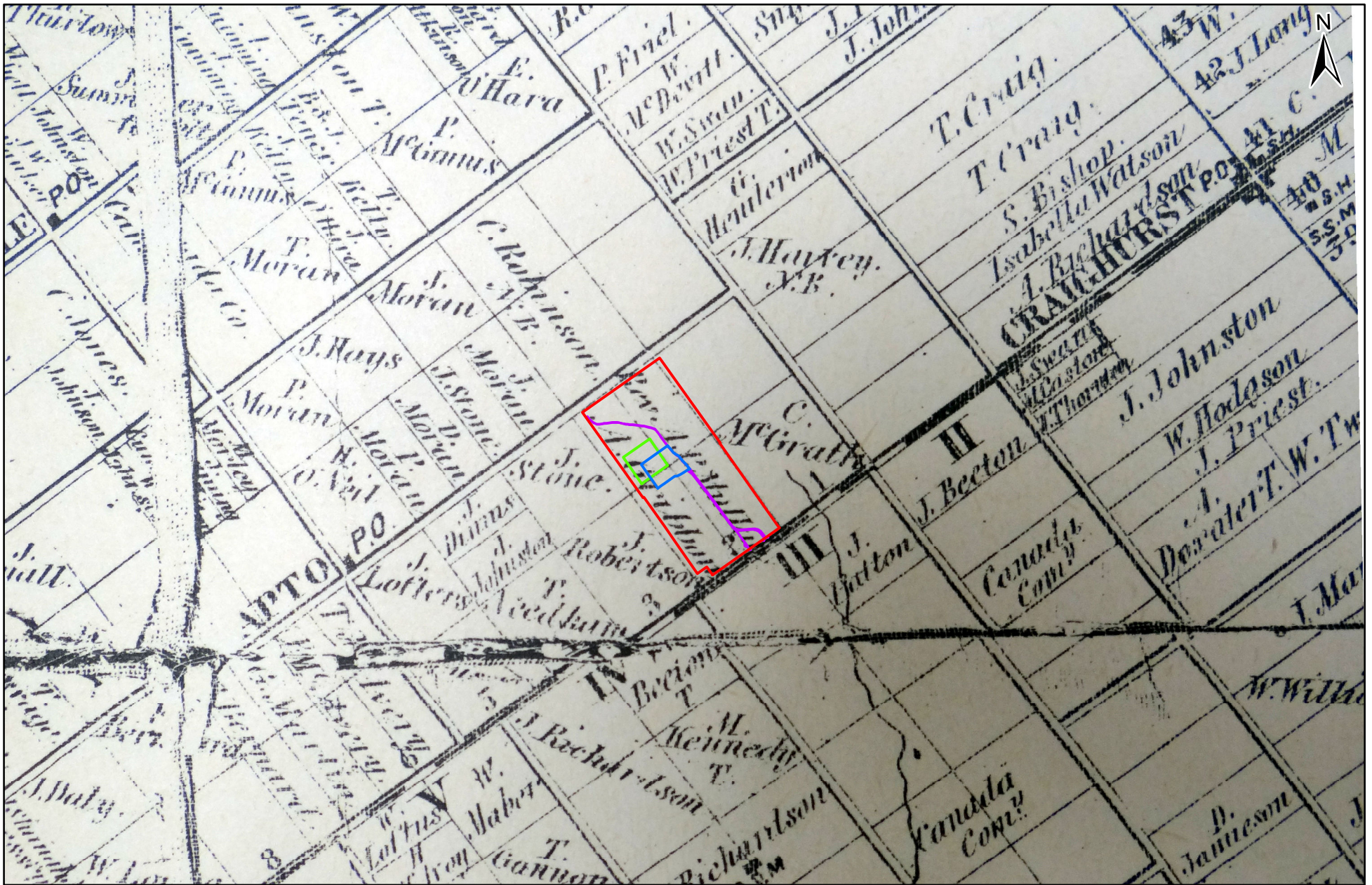


Figure 4: Simcoe Organics Processing Facility Study Area (approximate location) Overlaid on the 1861 Census of Canada Map of the Township of Flos



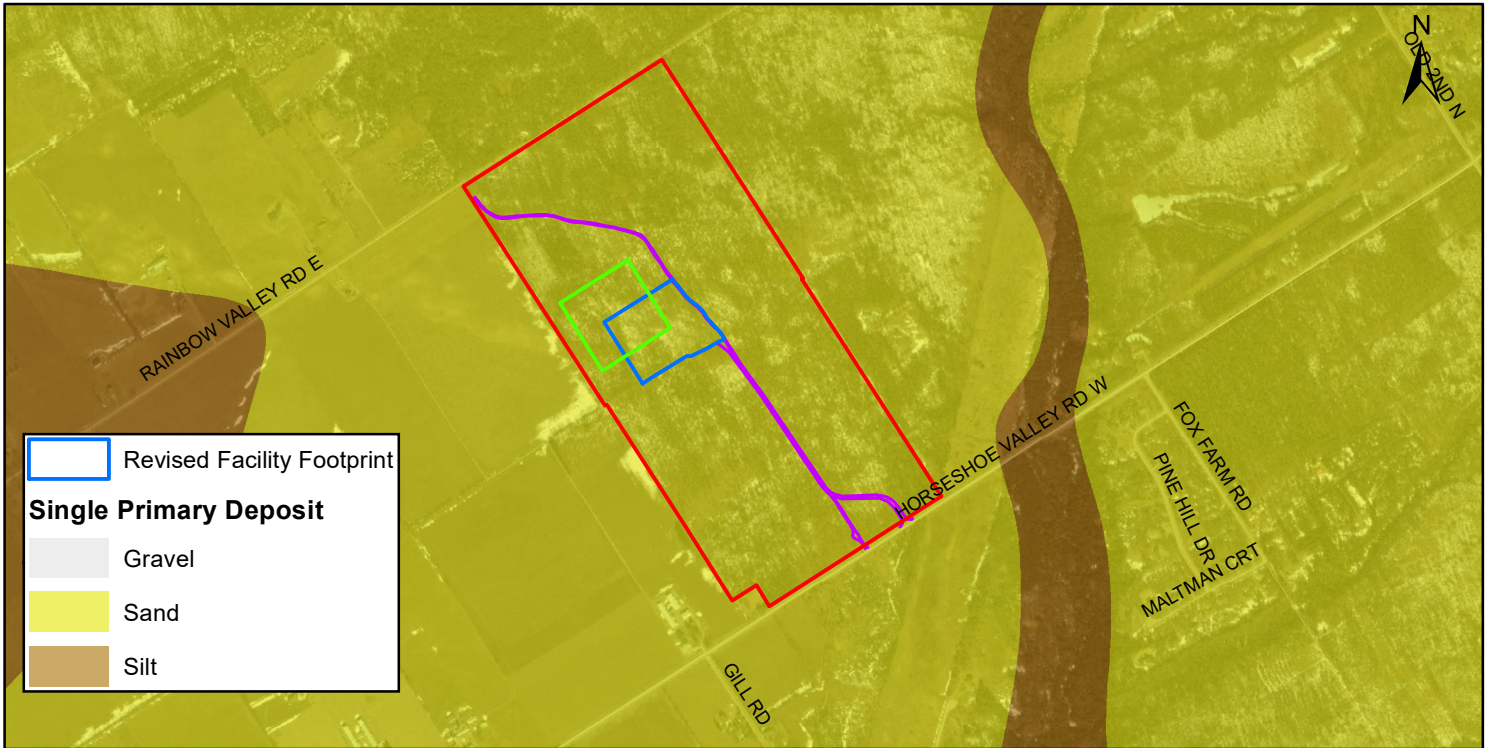


Figure 5: Simcoe Organics Processing Facility Study Area - Surficial Geology

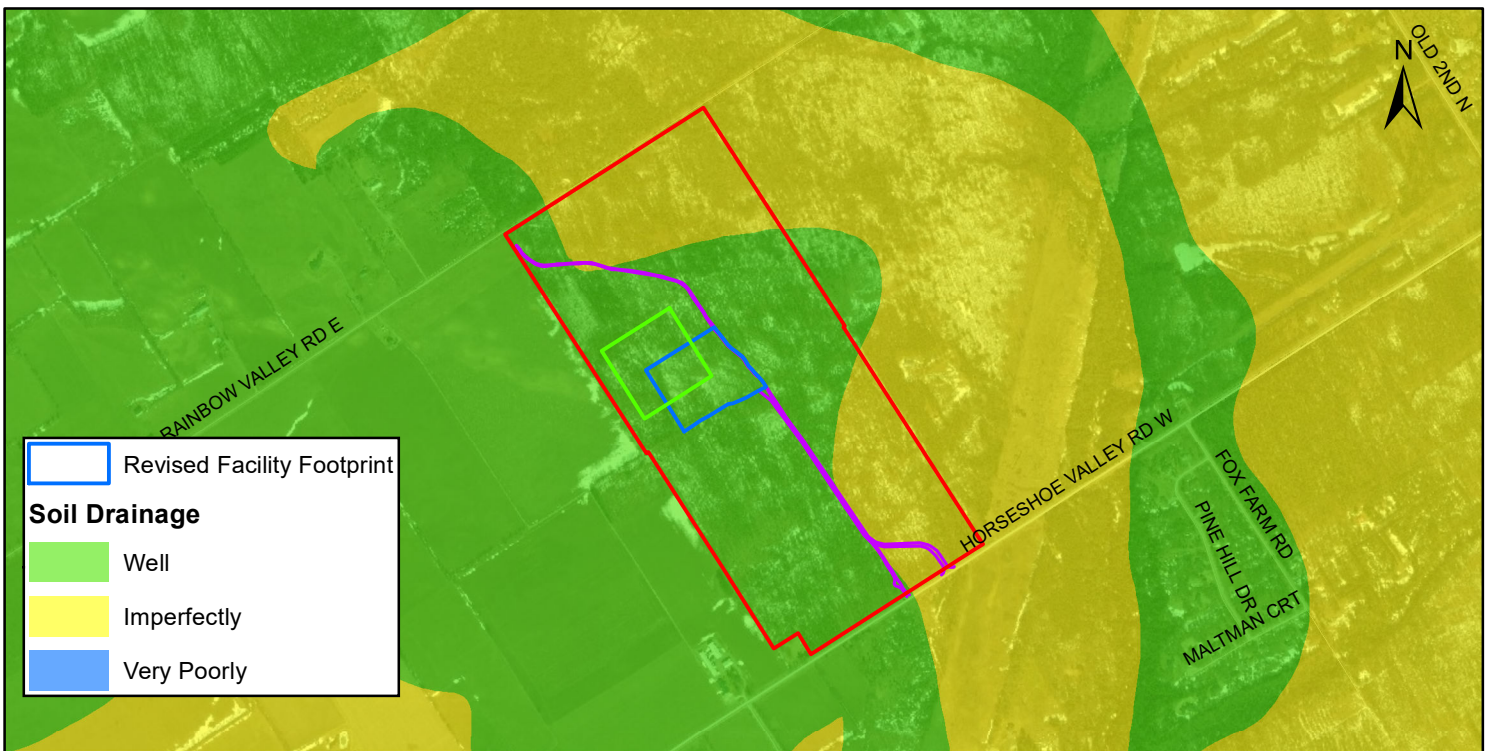
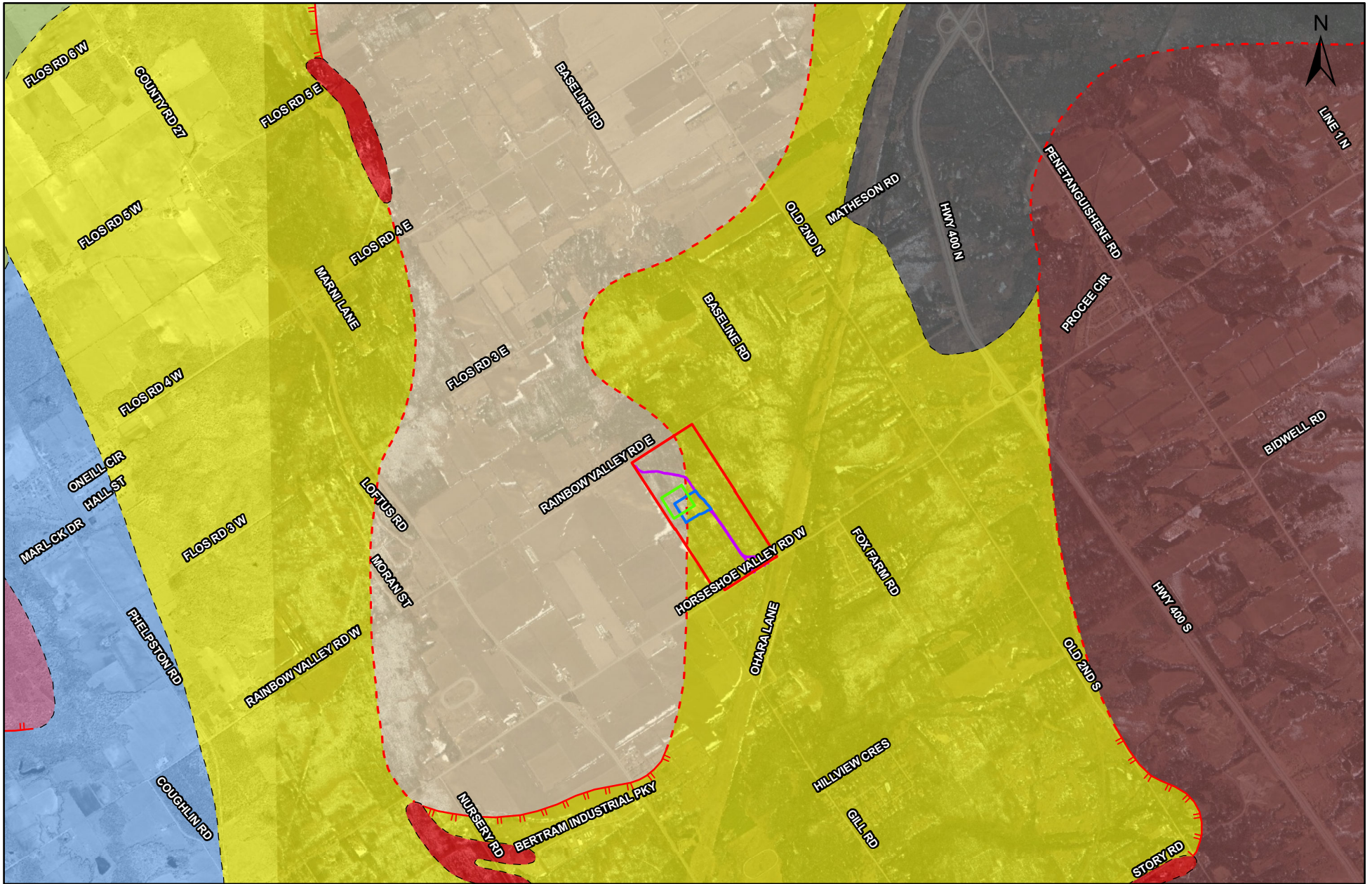



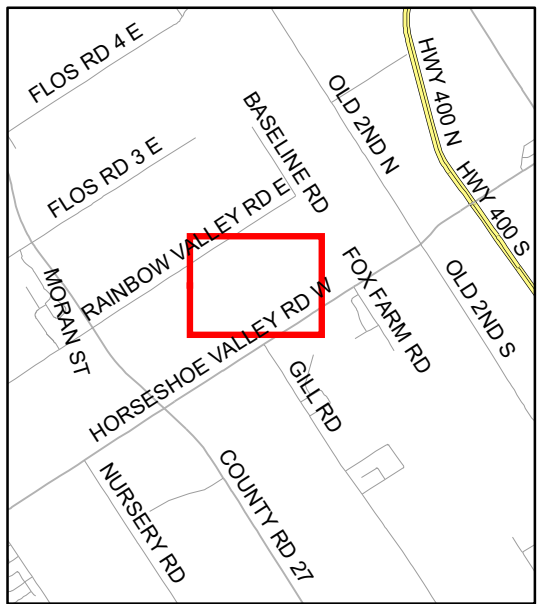
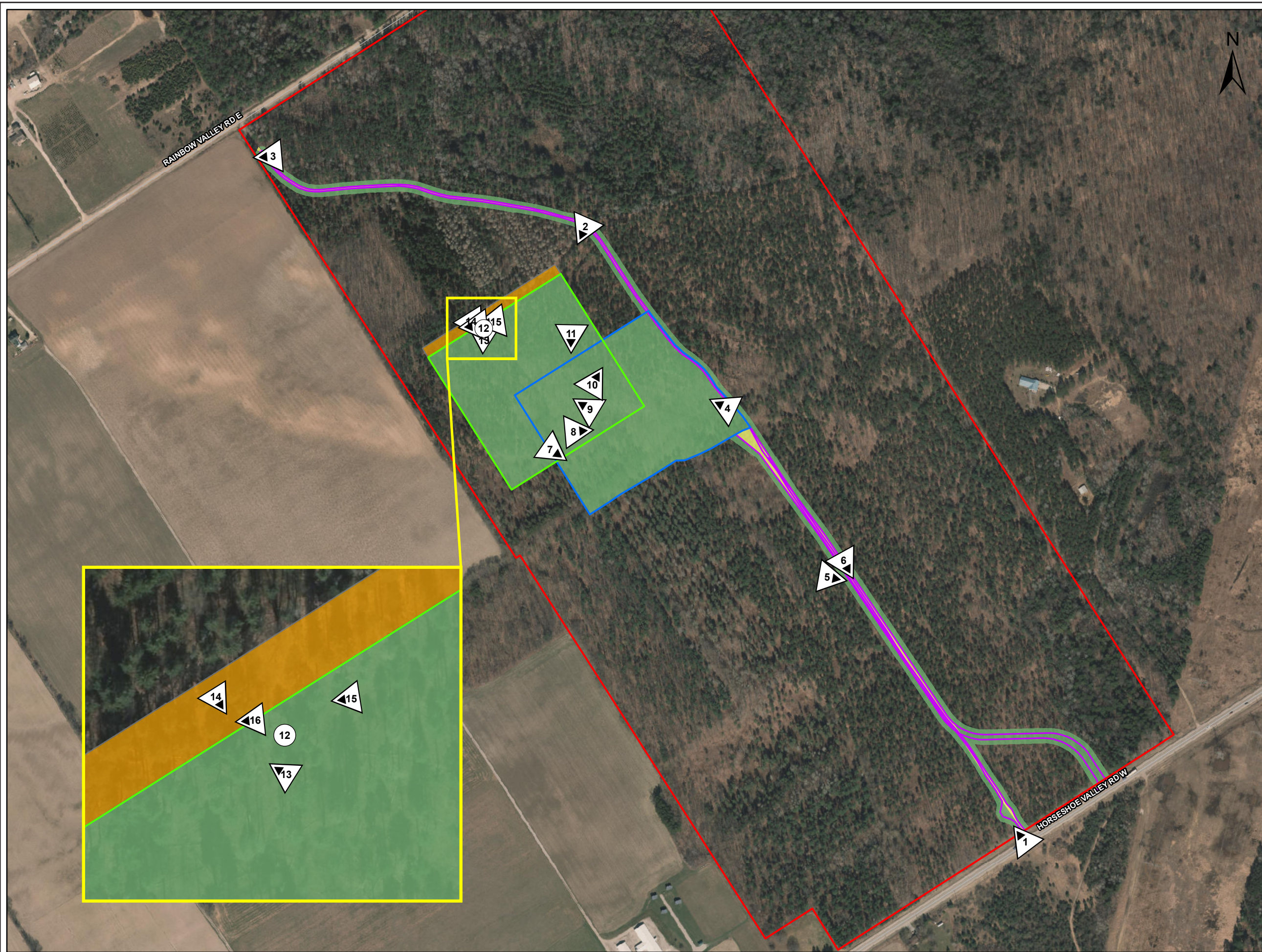
Figure 6: Simcoe Organics Processing Facility Study Area - Soil Drainage





 <p><b>Archaeological &amp; Cultural Heritage Services</b> 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069   F416-966-9723   asiheritage.ca</p>	<p>Property Boundary</p> <p>Original Facility Footprint</p> <p>Revised Facility Footprint</p> <p>Access Road</p> <p>Physiographic Features</p> <p>- contact</p> <p>shorecliff</p>	<p>shorecliff (weakly developed)</p> <p><b>Physiographic Regions</b></p> <p>17: Peat And Muck</p> <p>14: Beaches</p> <p>12: Clay Plains</p> <p>11: Sand Plains</p> <p>8: Bevelled Till Plains</p>	<p>6: Till Plains (Drumlinized)</p> <p>4: Kame Moraines</p> <p>2: Till Moraines</p>	<p>Ortho Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community</p>	<p>0 2</p> <p>Kilometres</p>	<p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 16EA-136 DATE: 11/10/2016</p> <p>DRAWN BY: JF FILE: 16EA136_fig7_physio_v3</p>
	<p>Figure 7: Simcoe Organics Processing Facility Study Area - Physiographic Regions</p>					





**Property Boundary**  
 Property Boundary

**Original Facility Footprint**  
 Original Facility Footprint

**Revised Facility Footprint**  
 Revised Facility Footprint

**Access Road**  
 Access Road

**Photo location and direction**

Detail

View

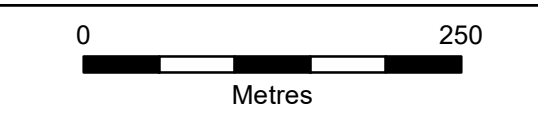
**Stage 2 Assessment**

Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals

Disturbed - No Potential

Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals Beyond the Proposed Project Impact Area

BASE:  
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Figure 8: Simcoe Organics Processing Facility - Stage 2 Assessment Results



## 9.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: Northwest view of access road study area; lands assessed by test pitting survey at five metre intervals



Plate 2: Southwest view of access road study area; lands assessed by test pitting survey at five metre intervals



Plate 3: West view of access road study area; lands assessed by test pitting survey at five metre intervals



Plate 4: Northwest view of access road study area; lands assessed by test pitting survey at five metre intervals



Plate 5: Southeast view of P1 findspot; lands assessed by test pitting intensification survey at five metre intervals



Plate 6: South profile of P1 intensification test unit





Plate 7: Southeast view of centre footprint study area; lands assessed by test pitting survey at five metre intervals



Plate 8: East view of centre footprint study area; lands assessed by test pitting survey at five metre intervals



Plate 9: Northwest view of centre footprint study area; lands assessed by test pitting survey at five metre intervals



Plate 10: Northeast view of centre footprint study area; lands assessed by test pitting survey at five metre intervals



Plate 11: South view of excavating H1 site test unit; lands assessed by test pitting survey at five metre intervals, also intensification at 2.5 metres around findspot



Plate 12: Example of a test pit in the H2 site





Plate 13: Northwest view of H2 site; lands assessed by test pitting survey at five metre intervals



Plate 14: Southeast view of H2 site; lands assessed by test pitting survey at five metre intervals



Plate 15: West view of H2 site; lands assessed by test pitting survey at five metre intervals



Plate 16: West view of H2 site; close-up of rock pile that may represent foundation ruins

Artifact Plates:



Plate 17: P1 flake fragment



Plate 18: H1 assorted mid-nineteenth century artifacts.  
From left: machine cut nail; hand painted and stamped RWE teacup, and metal harness buckle.



Plate 19: H2 Architectural and Organic artifacts  
From left: two machine-cut nails, calcined mammal bone



Plate 20: H2 Kitchen/Food artifacts  
Top row: dark olive green liquor bottle  
Bottom row: blue edgeware RWE, blue spongeware RWE, purple stamped RWE, moulded ironstone, and hand painted late palette RWE

## Appendix A: Artifact Catalogue



**Artifact Catalogue for H1 Site**

<b>Cat. #</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subclass</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Ceramic Ware</b>	<b>Ceramic Form</b>	<b>Ceramic Motif</b>	<b>Portion</b>	<b>Colour</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous				Head	Brown	
2	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous				Complete		
3	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Nail - Hand-Wrought	Metal - Ferrous				Complete	Light Brown	
4	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous				Complete	Pink	
5	1m Unit	8	Kitchen/Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Teacup	Stamped	Body	Purple, Green and Red	Purple stamped leaf and flower motif teacup with a handpainted botanical motif layered on top. Thick, red and green handpainted floral motif overlaps the purple stamping below it.
6	1m Unit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous				Shaft	Pink	
7	1m Unit	1	Tools/Equipment	Animal Husbandry	Harness - Equine	Metal - Ferrous				Complete	Blue and Black	Large hand forged single bar buckle
8	1m Unit	1	Tools/Equipment	Animal Husbandry	Harness - Equine	Metal - Ferrous				Complete		Small single bar buckle

**Artifact Catalogue for H2 Site**

Cat #	Context	Qty	Class	Subclass	Type	Material	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Motif	Portion	Colour	Comments
1	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous				Head		
2	Test Pit	2	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Buff Earthenware	Hollowware	Glazed	Body	Grey	
3	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Hollowware	Unidentified	Indeterminate		
4	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentified	Indeterminate		Exfoliated whiteware
5	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Flatware	Undecorated	Brink		
6	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Flatware	Undecorated	Body		
7	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Unidentifiable	Unidentified	Indeterminate	Blue	Spongeware or stamped motif on one side
8	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Window Glass	Glass						
9	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Beverage Storage	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass				Body	Emerald Green	Curved. Likely a mineral water bottle.
10	Test Pit	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Scrap	Metal - Ferrous				Indeterminate		Thin flat scrap
11	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Unidentifiable	Flatware	Undecorated	Brink		Thermally altered whiteware
12	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hollowware	Spongeware	Body	Blue	
13	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Window Glass	Glass						
14	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous				Complete		
15	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Unidentifiable	Spongeware	Indeterminate	Blue	
16	Test Pit	2	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Indeterminate		
17	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Buff Earthenware	Hollowware	Glazed	Body	Brown	Glazed only in interior
18	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Hollowware	Unidentified	Indeterminate		
19	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Hollowware	Glazed	Body	Brown	
20	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Window Glass	Glass						
21	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous				Shaft		
22	Test Pit	2	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Flatware	Undecorated	Body		
23	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Hollowware	Glazed	Body	Dark Brown	Glazed only on interior
24	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Window Glass	Glass						
25	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Teaware	Ceramic	Unidentifiable	Hollowware	Spongeware	Rim	Blue	Thermally altered whiteware
26	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Saucer	Spongeware	Body	Blue and Red	
27	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Flatware	Edgeware - General	Brim	Blue	
28	Test Pit	2	Kitchen/Food	Beverage Storage	Container - Liquor	Glass				Body	Dark Olive Green	Curved
29	Test Pit	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Scrap	Metal - Ferrous				Indeterminate		Thin flat scrap
30	Test Pit	3	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Hollowware	Glazed	Body	Brown	
31	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Hollowware	Undecorated	Body		
32	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hollowware	Spongeware	Body	Blue	
33	Test Pit	2	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Flatware	Undecorated	Body		
34	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Flatware	Undecorated	Brink		
35	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Unidentifiable	Flatware	Undecorated	Footring		Thermally altered whiteware. Thick rounded footring
36	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Buff Earthenware	Hollowware	Glazed	Body	Beige	
37	Test Pit	2	Architectural	Building Component	Window Glass	Glass						
38	Test Pit	2	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass				Body	Light Aqua	Curved
39	Test Pit	1	Organic	Faunal	Faunal - Mammal	Bone						



Cat #	Context	Qty	Class	Subclass	Type	Material	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Motif	Portion	Colour	Comments
40	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous				Head		
41	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Hollowware	Undecorated	Body		
42	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Hollowware	Undecorated	Body		
43	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Saucer	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Body	Pink	
44	Test Pit	1	Organic	Faunal	Faunal - Mammal	Bone						Calcined
45	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Saucer	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Body	Pink	
46	Test Pit	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass				Base	Colourless	Fragment of a square or rectangular base
47	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Buff Earthenware	Hollowware	Glazed	Rim	Beige	Simple rounded rim
48	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Buff Earthenware	Hollowware	Glazed	Body	Brown and Beige	Mottled glaze
49	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Nail - Indeterminate	Metal - Ferrous				Shaft		
50	Test Pit	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Scrap	Metal - Ferrous				Indeterminate		Thin flat scrap
51	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Hollowware	Moulded - General	Rim	Beige	Unidentifiable moulded motif with beige glaze on exterior.
52	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Indeterminate		
53	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Flatware	Undecorated	Brink		
54	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Unidentifiable	Flatware	Edgeware - General	Rim	Blue	Exfoliated whiteware
55	Test Pit	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass				Body	Light Aqua	Curved piece with a mould seam
56	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Saucer	Stamped	Rim	Purple and Red	Purple stamped motif on brim. Thick handpainted red band overlays the purple motif.
57	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Buff Earthenware	Hollowware	Glazed	Body	Beige	
58	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Window Glass	Glass						
59	Test Pit	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass				Body	Light Aqua	Curved
60	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous				Complete		
61	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Flatware	Undecorated	Brink		
62	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous				Complete		
63	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Yellow Ware	Unidentifiable	Unidentified	Indeterminate		Exfoliated
64	Test Pit	1	Architectural	Building Component	Window Glass	Glass						
65	Test Pit	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass				Body	Light Aqua	Curved
66	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Flatware	Edgeware - General	Rim	Blue	
67	Test Pit	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Flatware	Edgeware - General	Rim	Blue	