



1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE

LICENSEE INFORMATION:

Contact Information:

Michael B. Henry CD BA FRAI FRSA
Southwestern District Office
553 Dufferin Avenue
London, ON N6B 2A5
Phone: (419) 432-4435
Email: mhenry@amick.ca/mcornies@amick.ca
www.amick.ca

Licensee:

Sarah MacKinnon MSc

Ontario Archaeology Licence:

P1024

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Corporate Project Number:

16043b

MTCS Project Number:

P1024-0192-2016

Investigation Type:

Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment

Project Name:

Burl's Creek Event Grounds:

Zoning By-Law Application

Project Location:

Burl's Creek Event Grounds

Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8,

Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9,

Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe.

APPROVAL AUTHORITY INFORMATION:

File Designation Number:

Not yet available.

REPORTING INFORMATION:

Site Record/Update Forms:

O. Bell (BcGv-44)

Date of Report Filing:

October 25 2016

Type of Report:

ORIGINAL

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P1024 issued to Sarah MacKinnon by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a proposed Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA) application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. A previous Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study was completed by Golder Associates Ltd. under MTCS File #P1056-0027-2015 (see Golder 2015). Only those portions of the study area recommended for Stage 2 Property Assessment in this earlier study accepted by MTCS into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports (see Brooks 2016) were subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment. One woodlot area situated within the northeast corner of the study area recommended for Stage 2 Property Assessment was not assessed. The proponent restricted AMICK Consultants Limited from entering into this area to complete Stage 2 Property Assessment and advised that the area was to be incorporated into the Environmental Protection (EP) lands and excluded from any proposed uses permitted under the Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA) application (see Figures 4 & 6). Portions of the study area were subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment by Golder Associates Ltd. to be filed with MTCS under separate cover (see Golder 2016a-b). AMICK Consultants Limited did not assess these previously assessed areas of the property, except as noted in Section 6 of this report.

The vast majority of the study area within the Proposed Zoning By-law Amendment Application has been addressed through the previous archaeological assessment reports. The Stage 2 Property Assessment undertaken and reported herein under MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016 is meant to build upon the previous assessments and to ensure that the entire area subject to the proposed ZBA application has been appropriately addressed and that archaeological concerns have been addressed. Therefore, all lands not previously assessed and recommended as cleared of archaeological concern were subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment as part of this study.

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

The Stage 2 Property Assessment of the remainder of the area recommended for Stage 2 Property Assessment based on the Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study was conducted over the course of 23-26, 30 August, 19-23 & 26 September, 2016 consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five metres between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five metres between individual transects. Representatives from the Huron-Wendat First Nation and the Williams Treaty First Nations participated in the conduct of the Stage 2 Property Assessment whenever possible. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the proposed Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA) for the subject property, one historic Euro-Canadian site was found, the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44). Although this site appears to date to after 1880 and is apparently associated with a nearby standing structure of the last quarter of the 19th century, this site warrants further investigation in order to determine the ultimate level of significance for this resource given the heightened state of interest in the cultural heritage features of the subject property. The remainder of the study area yielded no evidence of archaeological deposits of any kind.

A preliminary draft and a final draft of this report have been provided to the Huron-Wendat First Nation and to the Williams Treaty First Nations for their review and input. As of the date of submission (25 October 2016), no comments or concerns have been received from the First Nations regarding the fieldwork, report content, or the conclusions and recommendations for the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the lands within the Proposed Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA) Application.

Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

For the first historic scatter, now known as the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44):

- Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment is required
- The Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment and reporting shall be completed in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011).

For the remaining study area subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment reported herein, as indicated in Figures 5 & 6 of this report:

- No soil disturbances or removal of trees shall take place within the archaeological site identified as the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44), or within the site area enclosed within a 20 metre buffer surrounding the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44) prior to the acceptance of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) of the report detailing the conduct and findings of the Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts for the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44), or a Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment Report demonstrating that the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44) has no further cultural heritage value or interest.

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

- Prior to pre-grading, servicing or registration, the owner shall erect and maintain a temporary high visibility construction fence to be maintained through the course of all construction activities at a 20 metre buffer around the archaeological site identified as the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44) within this report to ensure that construction activities do not impinge upon the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44) unless under the direct supervision of a consulting archaeologist licensed in Ontario by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport and as a part of the ongoing archaeological investigations of that site.
- A fifty (50) metre wide Monitoring Buffer shall be observed surrounding the above-noted 20 metre wide Protective Buffer. Within the 50 metre Monitoring Buffer no ground altering works (including removal of vegetation or demolition of existing features) may be conducted unless under the direct supervision of a licensed archaeologist.
- The licenced archaeologist supervising any work conducted within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer has the authority to order a halt to any activity which in his or her view may result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources.
- The 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer will remain in effect until such time that the Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment report for the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44) is accepted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.
- Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to enter the property to stay out of the area of the 20 metre wide Protective Buffer unless permitted to enter the area accompanied by a licenced archaeologist.
- Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to enter the property for the purposes of undertaking work associated with the development that no work is permitted to occur within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffers unless under direct supervision of a licenced archaeologist.
- Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to conduct work within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffers that the licenced archaeologist has the authority to order a halt to any work that he or she feels may adversely impact archaeological resources.
- It is anticipated that the Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment fieldwork and reporting will be completed in the spring of 2017 and it is not anticipated that any development activity will be necessary within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer prior to the autumn of 2017.
- The proponent must provide a letter on letterhead to MTCS itemizing all of the above conditions and committing to ensure that all of these recommendations are implemented. This letter must be submitted together with this report at the time of filing with MTCS.
- It is recommended that the balance of the study area subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment as reported herein and illustrated in Figures 5 & 6 of this report outside of the site area of the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44) and the surrounding 20 metre Protective Buffer be cleared of archaeological concern and that development activity be permitted to proceed, subject to the above provisions.

3.0 TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Project Report Cover Page	1
2.0 Executive Summary	2
3.0 Table of Contents	5
4.0 Project Personnel	5
5.0 Project Background	6
6.0 Field Work Methods and Weather Conditions	24
7.0 Record of Finds	30
8.0 Analysis and Conclusions	32
9.0 Recommendations	35
10.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation	38
11.0 Bibliography and sources	39
12.0 Maps	42
13.0 Images	48

4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED PARTNERS

Michael Henry (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P058)

Marilyn Cornies (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P038)

AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED BUSINESS MANAGER

Melissa Maclean BBA email mmaclean@amick.ca

PROJECT COORDINATOR

Melissa Maclean

Michael Henry (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P058)

PROJECT CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Sarah MacKinnon (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P1024)

PROJECT FIELD DIRECTORS

Sarah MacKinnon (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P1024)

Norbert Stanchly (MTCS Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #R149)

Justin Tighe (MTCS Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #R421)

PROJECT ASSISTANT FIELD DIRECTORS

Marilyn Cornies (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P038)

Michael Henry (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P058)

Kayleigh MacKinnon (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P384)

PROJECT FIELD ASSISTANTS

Laura Burke (MTCS Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #R1113)

Dan Savage (MTCS Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #R489)

Renee Hendricks

Nick Kaluzny

David Lamarche

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

Richard Meadows
Savannah Peters
Mary Tobiasz

PROJECT REPORT PREPARATION

Michael Henry (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P058)

PROJECT HISTORIC ARTIFACT ANALYSES

Michael Henry (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P058)

PROJECT GRAPHICS

Elizabeth Grant
Kayleigh MacKinnon (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P384)

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHY

Kayleigh MacKinnon (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P384)

FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES

Melanie Vincent – Huron-Wendat First Nation
Maxime Picard – Huron-Wendat First Nation
Karry Sandy McKenzie – Williams Treaties First Nations Process Coordinator/Negotiator

FIRST NATIONS STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORS

Ben Cousineau – Rama First Nation/Williams Treaty First Nations Monitor (24-25 August 2016)
Alvin Irons – Curve Lake First Nation/Williams Treaty First Nations Monitor (23-25 August 2016)
Élie Laîné Huron - Wendat First Nation (19-21 September 2016)
Akian Siuoi - Huron-Wendat First Nation (24-25 August 2016)

5.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P1024 issued to Sarah MacKinnon by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a proposed Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA) application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. A previous Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study was completed by Golder Associates Ltd. under MTCS File #P1056-0027-2015 (see Golder 2015). Only those portions of the study area recommended for Stage 2 Property Assessment in this earlier study accepted by MTCS into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports (see Brooks 2016) were subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment. One woodlot area situated within the northeast corner of the study area recommended for Stage 2 Property Assessment was not assessed. The proponent restricted AMICK Consultants Limited from entering into this area to complete Stage 2 Property Assessment and advised that the area was to be incorporated into the Environmental Protection (EP) lands and excluded from any proposed uses permitted under the Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA) application (see Figures 4 & 6). Portions of the study area were subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment by Golder Associates Ltd. to be filed with MTCS under separate cover (see Golder 2016a-b). AMICK Consultants Limited did not assess these previously assessed areas of the property, except as noted in Section 6 of this report.

The Stage 2 Property Assessment of the remainder of the area recommended for Stage 2 Property Assessment based on the Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study was conducted over the course of 23-26, 30 August, 19-23 & 26 September, 2016 consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five metres between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five metres between individual transects. Representatives from the Huron-Wendat First Nation and the Williams Treaty First Nations

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

participated in the conduct of the Stage 2 Property Assessment whenever possible. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The study area includes 228.6 ha (564.9 ac) of former agricultural lands now within part of the land assemblage for the Burl's Creek Event Grounds. The proposed use of the study area includes lands to permit overnight camping, parking, and concession booths 70.05 ha (173.11 ac) and lands to permit overnight camping, parking, concession booths, and recreational soccer fields (147.18 ac). A stream channel and associated setback is defined as lands to permit existing uses 2.61 ha (6.46 ac). The balance of the lands are not included within the proposed Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA) application 96.38 ha (238.2 ac). A preliminary plan of the proposed land uses has been submitted together with this report to MTCS for review and reproduced within this report as Figure 4.

5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

As part of the present study, background research was conducted in order to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed project area.

“A Stage 1 background study provides the consulting archaeologist and Ministry report reviewer with information about the known and potential cultural heritage resources within a particular study area, prior to the start of the field assessment.” (OMCzCR 1993)

The evaluation of potential is further elaborated Section 1.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist (2011) prepared by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture:

“ The Stage 1 background study (and, where undertaken, property inspection) leads to an evaluation of the property’s archaeological potential. If the evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, the next step is a Stage 2 assessment.” (MTC 2011: 17)

Features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential when documented within the study area, or within close proximity to the study area (as applicable), include:

- “ - previously identified archaeological sites
 - water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.):
 - primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)
 - secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
 - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

- accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, Imageaux)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.
- Early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations”

(MTC 2011: 17-18)

The evaluation of potential does not indicate that sites are present within areas affected by proposed development. Evaluation of potential considers the possibility for as yet undocumented sites to be found in areas that have not been subject to systematic archaeological investigation in the past. Potential for archaeological resources is used to determine if property assessment of a study area or portions of a study area is required.

“Archaeological resources not previously documented may also be present in the affected area. If the alternative areas being considered, or the preferred alternative selected, exhibit either high or medium potential for the discovery of archaeological remains an archaeological assessment will be required.”

(MCC & MOE 1992: 6-7)

“The Stage 1 background study (and, where undertaken, property inspection) leads to an evaluation of the property’s archaeological potential. If the evaluation indicates that there is archaeological potential anywhere on the property, the next step is a Stage 2 assessment.”

(MTC 2011: 17)

In addition, archaeological sites data is also used to determine if any archaeological resources had been formerly documented within or in close proximity to the study area and if these same resources might be subject to impacts from the proposed undertaking. This data was also collected in order to establish the relative significance of any resources that might be encountered during the conduct of the present study. For example, the relative rarity of a site can be used to assign an elevated level of significance to a site that is atypical for the immediate vicinity. The requisite archaeological sites data of previously registered archaeological sites was collected from the Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, MTCS and the corporate research library of AMICK Consultants Limited. The Stage 1 Background Research methodology also includes a review of the most detailed available topographic maps, historical settlement maps, archaeological management plans (where applicable) and commemorative plaques or monuments. When previous archaeological

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

research documents lands to be impacted by the proposed undertaking or archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area, the reports documenting this earlier work are reviewed for pertinent information. AMICK Consultants Limited will often modify this basic methodology based on professional judgment to include additional research (such as, local historical works or documents and knowledgeable informants).

5.2.1 CURRENT CONDITIONS

The study area includes 228.6 ha (564.9 ac) of former agricultural lands now within part of the land assemblage for the Burl's Creek Event Grounds. In accordance with the schedule of changes within the proposed Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA)(see Figure 4), the following changes in zoning are addressed: Lands to be rezoned from Agricultural/Rural to Agricultural/Rural Exception include 49.8 ha (123.0 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Agricultural/Rural Exception 32 to Agricultural/Rural Exception include 9.8 ha (24.2 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Agricultural/Rural to Agricultural/Rural Exception include 54.5 ha (134.6 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Rural Residential two (2) to Private Recreational Exception includes 1.0 ha (2.5 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Private Recreational Exception 31 to Private Recreational Exception include 9.4 ha (23.2 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Agricultural/Rural Exception 32 to Agricultural/Rural Exception include 24.1 ha (59.7 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Private Recreational Exception 30 to Private Recreational Exception include 23.9 ha (59.0 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Agricultural/Rural to Environmental Protection (EP) include 31.2 ha (76.9 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Environmental Protection (EP) to Private Recreational Exception include 4.9 ha (12.0 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Environmental Protection (EP) to Agricultural/Rural Exception include 0.1 ha (0.2 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Environmental Protection (EP) to Agricultural/Rural Exception include 0.1 ha (0.3 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Private Recreational Exception 30 to Environmental Protection (EP) include 0.5 ha (1.1 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Environmental Protection (EP) to Private Recreational Exception include 0.8 ha (1.9 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Environmental Protection (EP) to Private Recreational Exception include 0.2 ha (0.5 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Agricultural/Rural Exception 32 to Environmental Protection (EP) include 0.5 ha (1.2 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Environmental Protection (EP) to Agricultural/Rural Exception include 0.9 ha (2.2 ac); And finally, lands to remain zoned Environmental Protection (EP) include (EP) 6.4 ha (16 ac). The remaining lands not subject to rezoning amount to 16.9 ha (42.2 ac).

The study area for the purposes of this investigation does not include those lands identified as disturbed by Golder Associates Ltd. (see Golder 2015), nor does it include most of the areas previously subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment (1.8 ha/4 ac + 3.1 ha/7 ac) by Golder Associates Ltd. (see Golder 2016a-b). The area of land subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment and reported in this study amounts to approximately 110 ha (271 ac). A plan of the proposed Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA)including land uses has been submitted together with this report to MTCS for review and reproduced within this report as Figure 4. Areas of prior disturbance and previous Stage 2 Property Assessment that were excluded from this Stage 2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Figures 5 & 6.

The former agricultural fields were subject to ploughing and extensive weathering through a

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

series of heavy rains over the course of two weeks prior to the start of the Stage 2 Property Assessment. Most of the property area subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment consisted of ploughed former agricultural fields. An orchard area identified by Golder Associates Ltd. as suitable for pedestrian survey could not be ploughed in preparation for this study without killing the trees, which are to be preserved. Accordingly, this area was subject to test pit survey. One field area that was a former pine plantation was far too rocky and tangled with root mass to plough. Accordingly, this area was subject to test pit survey. There are existing gravel lanes and mature field edge tree lines separating ploughed field areas. The gravel lanes are areas of prior disturbance that are not viable to assess using conventional methodology. These areas are less than five metres in width and have been bounded by high intensity pedestrian survey and therefore were not addressed separately within the assessment and are included within the area of overall pedestrian survey coverage. For relatively small woodlot areas, or sufficiently tree covered to restrict ploughing, were assessed by test pit survey. There are no structures within the lands comprising the study area of this report.

A plan of the study area is included within this report as Figure 4. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1-2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Figures 5 & 6.

5.2.2 GENERAL HISTORICAL OUTLINE

Golder Associates Ltd. has prepared a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study report respecting the subject property. This report has been filed with MTCS. The Golder Associates Ltd. report documents the background research, property inspection and rationale for the recommendations for further work. The current study is based on this foundational document. The Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study was accepted by MTCS into the Ontario Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports on 05 April 2016 (see Brooks 2016).

Segments of this report are reproduced or summarized as appropriate within this study. For details concerning the conduct and findings of the Stage 1 Archaeological Background study, please refer to:

Golder Associates Ltd. (2015). *STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: Burls Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8, Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, ON.* Archaeological License Report on File with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto. (Golder File #1534044-2000-R01/MTCS File # P1056-0027-2015).

The Stage 1 brief overview of documentary evidence readily available indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to the historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and as such has potential for sites relating to early Euro-Canadian settlement in the region.

“The land that would become Simcoe county was within the Nassau District (later Home District) when it was created in 1788 by Lord Dorchester. Governor Simcoe made a journey to Penetanguishene in 1793, recognizing the potential of the harbour. The original Simcoe County was created in 1821, was transformed into the Simcoe

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

District in 1843 and the current Simcoe County was established in 1850. Official European settlement began in the Simcoe County region in 1818.

“Oro Township was one of the earliest areas of African-American settlement in Ontario, and the only one created through government planning. The settlement was intended for Black Loyalist refugees after the War of 1812. Between 1819 and 1831 African-American settlement was concentrated along the west side of Concession 11, with a maximum population of 100. The population steadily declined through the latter half of the 19th century, as families left the on account of the harsh climate.

“The study area is located on part of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 8, and part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9. The 1881 Map of the Township of Oro (Map 2) illustrates George Kirkpatrick as residing on Lot 23 of Concession 9, with a residence illustrated south of the study area. The study area is illustrated as encroaching on Lot 23 of Concession 8, owned by O. Bell, though this likely is an issue with scaling the study area to a historic map. Lot 21 and 22 (Concession 8) and Lot 22 (Concession 9) do no list an occupants, though that can be misleading as only subscribers to this series of atlases had their names included on the mapping.

“The study area is located in close proximity to the Ridge Road, an early transportation route between Barrie and Orillia that reportedly followed an Aboriginal trail across the north shore of Lake Simcoe. Additionally, the study area is located in close proximity to the 19th century communities of Oro and Hawkestone.”
(Golder 2015: 2-3)

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

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

Background research shows that five (5) previous studies have taken place within 50 metres of the study area. The three Golder Associates Ltd. reports address the study area. For further information see:

A.M. Archaeological Associates (2009). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Highway 11,*

From Barrie at Highway 400 to the Severn River, Central Region (W.O. 07-20013),

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

Simcoe County. Archaeological License Report on File with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto. (MTCS File#P059-059-2008).

AMICK Consultants Limited (2016). 2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Proposed Temporary Use By-law for Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Con. 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Con. 9 (Geo. Twp. of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe. *Archaeological License Report on File with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto. (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)*

Golder Associates Ltd. (2015). *STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: Burls Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8, Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, ON.* Archaeological License Report on File with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto. (Golder File #1534044-2000-R01/MTCS File # P1056-0027-2015).

Golder Associates Ltd. (2016a). *STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: Burls Creek Event Grounds, Parts of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, Ont. **DRAFT*** (Golder File #1534044-5000-R01/MTCS File # P1056-0065-2016).

Golder Associates Ltd. (2016b). *STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: Burls Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lot 23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, Ontario. **DRAFT*** (Golder File #1534044-5000-R02/MTCS File # P1056-0068-2016).

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

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

(MTCS 2011: 126 Emphasis Added)

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

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

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016) lands.”

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

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

(Emphasis Added)

The above-noted reports clearly have direct relevance to the lands to be potentially impacted by the proposed land use changes, they include fieldwork and recommendations relevant to the study area, but do not document any sites within 50 metres of the study area. The content and results of these various studies and a discussion of their respective impacts on the current study are addressed below in Section 5.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations.

5.3.1 FIRST NATIONS REGISTERED SITES

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

The closest source of potable would have been a small stream that is a tributary of the Oro Creeks South sub-watershed (a component of the Lake Simcoe watershed) that flows through the study area. The distance to water criteria used to establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for First Nations occupation and land use in the area in the past.

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

TABLE 1 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Years ago	Period	Southern Ontario
250	Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000 10000 11000	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures
		(Wright 1972)

5.3.2 EURO-CANADIAN REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MTCS. As a result it was determined that no (0) archaeological sites relating directly to Euro-Canadian habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

5.3.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Golder Associates Ltd. Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study (2015)

Golder Associates Ltd. has prepared a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study report respecting the subject property. This report has been filed with MTCS. The Golder Associates Ltd. report documents the background research, property inspection and rationale for the recommendations for further work. The current study is based on this foundational document. The Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study was accepted by MTCS into the Ontario Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports on 05 April 2016 (see Brooks 2016).

Segments of this report are reproduced or summarized as appropriate within this study. For details concerning the conduct and findings of the Stage 1 Archaeological Background study, please refer to:

Golder Associates Ltd. (2015). *STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: Burls Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8, Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, ON*. Archaeological License Report on File with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto. (Golder File #1534044-2000-R01/MTCS File # P1056-0027-2015).

Although there are no previously registered sites in close proximity to the study area, the Golder Associates Ltd. report does note previous archaeological research that has identified nearby First Nations archaeological sites.

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

“...there are two archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area (MTCS 2015). These two sites, both pre-contact Aboriginal, were reported on by Andrew Hunter in the 1903 Annual Archaeological Report of Ontario. The text of the 1903 report states Oro 64 was located on the west half of Lot 23, Concession 9 and Oro 65 was located on east half of Lot 24, Concession 8. Although limited descriptions were provided, Oro 64 was described as yielded artifacts such as pipes, pipe fragments, pottery fragments, and evidence of ash and coal six inches below the ground surface. A cache of stone axes was also identified, near a barn. Oro 65 was described as being located beside the “Ridge Road” (Highway 20), at the top of the Algonquin cliff shoreline. The site was evidently identified by Richard Bell and yielded the “usual relics”, as well as a human skull that was recovered while Mr. Bell was digging a cellar for his house (Hunter 1903).

“The mapping within the 1903 report suggests both sites are located south of the study area, though the scale of the mapping makes it difficult to tell if the sites are in close proximity (within 300 metres) or further afield. It would appear Oro 64 was located in very close proximity to the southern boundary of the study area. The placement of the Bell Homestead (F. Bell) on Lot 24 of the 1881 Map of the Township of Oro gives an indication of the likely location of Oro 65.”

(Golder 2015: 9)

Golder Associates Ltd. also note that a previous Stage 1 Archaeological Background study was completed on lands adjacent to the study area:

A.M. Archaeological Associates (2009). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Highway 11,*

From Barrie at Highway 400 to the Severn River, Central Region (W.O. 07-20013), Simcoe County. Archaeological License Report on File with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto. (MTCS File#P059-059-2008).

The above-noted report documents disturbances along Highway 11 immediately north of the study area. A small portion was recommended for Stage 2 Property Assessment because the level of disturbance there was judged to be too shallow to have removed archaeological potential. No archaeological resources were documented and no recommendations made that have any impact on the study area.

The Golder Associates Ltd. Report identifies the study area as lands with potential for archaeological resources.

“Following the criteria outlined above in Section 1.3.4 to determine pre- and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential, a number of factors can be highlighted. The closest potable water source in pre-contact times would have been a creek that bisected the study area. The Ridge Road, which follows the glacial ridge shoreline of Lake Algonquin, runs approximately 500 metres south of the study area. The modern Lake Simcoe shoreline is approximately two kilometres south of the study area. The soils of the study area would have been suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

agriculture, and two Woodland Iroquoian sites have been identified in close proximity to the study area. Woodland village sites likely would have utilized larger catchment areas up to a radius of up to a kilometre or more, for hunting, gathering, and the growing of maize and other crops (Feateau et al. 1994, Jones, 2008, MacDonald 2002).

“When the above noted archaeological potential criteria were applied to the study area, the study area exhibits archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal sites. While areas of previous disturbance eradicate the potential for the recovery of archaeological resources (Section 4.1.1.3), areas of no or low levels of previous disturbance retain their archaeological potential. Map 4 illustrates areas of potential within the study area that were determined to require further Stage 2 assessment.

“Following the criteria outlined above in Section 1.3.4 to determine historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential, a number of factors can be highlighted. The study area is located on the historic road grid of Oro Township and in close proximity to the Ridge Road, a historic roadway along the northwest shore of Lake Simcoe. The 1881 Map of Oro Township also illustrates at least one of the lots of the study area was occupied by 1881 (potentially others), and the study area was located in close proximity to multiple early settlement centers (Map 2).

“When the above noted archaeological potential criteria were applied to the study area, the study area exhibits archaeological potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites. While areas of previous disturbance eradicate the potential for the recovery of archaeological resources (Section 4.1.1.3), areas of no or low levels of previous disturbance retain their archaeological potential. Map 4 illustrates areas of potential within the study area that were determined to require further Stage 2 assessment.

(Golder 2015: 15)

Golder Associates Ltd. conducted a Stage 1 Property Inspection of the entire study area. Extensive areas of prior disturbance were identified together with areas that retained archaeological potential and were considered to be appropriate for pedestrian survey or test pit survey as part of a Stage 2 Property Assessment.

The Golder Associates Ltd. Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study report includes within it the following recommendations accepted by MTCS (see Brooks 2016):

“The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Burls Creek Event Grounds found that portions of the study area retain archaeological potential for the recovery of pre- and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological resources, as well as historical Euro-Canadian resources. With regards to the Burls Creek Event Grounds study area the following recommendations are made, as illustrated in Map 4:

- . 1) Areas of previous disturbance and wetland/poorly drained areas exhibit low potential

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

for the recovery of archaeological remains. No further assessment is recommended for these areas;

- . 2) *Areas of archaeological potential associated with areas of manicured lawns around buildings and bush lots exhibit archaeological potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. In the event that these areas are to be impacted a Stage 2 test pit survey at an interval of five metres is recommended for these areas prior to ground disturbance activities. Test pits should be approximately 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated to subsoil. If artifacts be recovered their location should be recorded with a GPS unit and test pit intervals reduced to 2.5 metres within 5 metres of the positive test pit, as well as a one-metre test unit if necessary;*
- . 3) *Areas of archaeological potential associated with areas of grass fields exhibit archaeological potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. In the event that these areas are to be impacted a Stage 2 pedestrian survey at an interval of five metres is recommended for these areas prior to ground disturbance activities. All areas recommended for pedestrian survey will need to be ploughed and weathered by rainfall ahead of the survey. Given the grass conditions of the fields, it is recommended the area be ploughed, then disked twice to break up the soil. The pedestrian survey will involve a visual inspection of the property by having archaeologists walk the area at five metre transects. Should artifacts be identified survey intervals will be reduced to one metre within a radius of 20 metres around the initial findspot;*
- . 4) *Several small areas along the southern edge of the study area are most likely disturbed, but this could not be confirmed during the property inspection. Stage 2 judgemental test pit survey is recommended in these areas to confirm disturbance, prior to ground disturbance activities (Map 4). The judgmental test pit survey interval should be decided based on professional judgment of the field conditions at the time of the Stage 2 survey; if disturbance cannot be confirmed by judgemental test pitting, the survey interval should be reduced until disturbance is either confirmed, or a test pit survey at a five metre interval is completed;*
- . 5) *Environmental Protection Areas have been delineated on Map 4 as described in the Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA) documents included in this report (Appendix B and C). Parts of the EPAs are identified as retaining archaeological potential (Map 4) and will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment (following the strategies described in recommendations 2 and 3) prior to any soil disturbance of those areas; and*
- . 6) *Small gravel roads that criss-cross the study area are considered to be previously disturbed and no further assessment is recommended. These roads are not shown in Map 4 as previously disturbed, due to the scale of the map and the assumption that pedestrian survey at an interval of five metres should capture these roads within the five metre interval.*

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

The MTCS is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports. The MTCS is also asked to provide a letter concurring with the results presented herein.”

(Golder 2015: 17)

The Golder Associates Ltd. map referenced above illustrating the areas subject to the above recommendations has been reproduced within this report as Figure 7.

Golder Associates Ltd. Stage 2 Property Assessments (2016)

Golder Associates Ltd. undertook two separate Stage 2 Property Assessments within the study area in 2016. Most of these lands were excluded from the AMICK Consultants Limited Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment as illustrated in Figures 5 & 6 of this report. For complete details on these studies, please refer to:

Golder Associates Ltd. (2016a). *STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: Burls Creek Event Grounds, Parts of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, Ont. **DRAFT*** (Golder File #1534044-5000-R01/MTCS File # P1056-0065-2016).

Golder Associates Ltd. (2016b). *STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: Burls Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lot 23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, Ontario. **DRAFT*** (Golder File #1534044-5000-R02/MTCS File # P1056-0068-2016).

AMICK Consultants Limited was provided Draft copies of these reports for the purposes of completing this study. Therefore, it should be noted that these Stage 2 Property Assessments have not been finalized or submitted to MTCS for review and as such, may be subject to change in advance of submission and formal review. In addition, as these reports have not yet been accepted into the Ontario Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports, they may yet require revisions that could affect fieldwork, reporting or recommendations. It is assumed that the fieldwork reported within these reports is unlikely to require alteration or revision.

The first of the above-noted reports (Golder 2016a: Golder File #1534044-5000-R01/MTCS File # P1056-0065-2016)) documents the Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of “*areas where security towers will be installed (three areas), and areas adjacent to the former Barrie Speedway that were recommended for judgemental test pit survey*” (Golder 2016a: 1). The three locations where towers are to be erected were subsequently re-assessed by AMICK Consultants Limited during pedestrian survey of the entire field areas in which these locations are situated. The area adjacent to the former “Barrie Speedway” (approximately 1.8 ha) was excluded from the subsequent Stage 2 Property Assessment undertaken by AMICK since Golder Associates Ltd. had already completed Stage 2 Property Assessment of that area in accordance with the MTCS accepted recommendations arising from the Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study (see Golder 2015 and Brooks 2016) and

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011).

The second of the above-noted reports (Golder 2016b: Golder File #1534044-5000-R02/MTCS File # P1056-0068-2016) documents the Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of “an area along the southeastern edge of property that was recommended for judgemental test pit survey; this area is referred to as the Butler Yard. Approximately 3.1 hectares was subject to Stage 2 survey” (Golder 2016b: 1). The area known as the “Butler Yard” (approximately 3.1 ha) was excluded from the subsequent Stage 2 Property Assessment undertaken by AMICK since Golder Associates Ltd. had already completed Stage 2 Property Assessment of that area in accordance with the MTCS accepted recommendations arising from the Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study (see Golder 2015 and Brooks 2016) and in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011).

AMICK Consultants Limited TUB Stage 2 Property Assessment (2016)

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands included within the proposed Temporary Use By-law application and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork and to retrieve data as required for the completion of this study. A previous Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study was completed by Golder Associates Ltd. under MTCS File #P1056-0027-2015 (see Golder 2015). Only those portions of the study area recommended for Stage 2 Property Assessment in this earlier study accepted by MTCS into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports (see Brooks 2016) were subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment. Only those lands included within uses permitted under the proposed Temporary Use By-law application were reported within this study.

The Stage 2 Property Assessment of the lands within the proposed Temporary Use By-law application that were recommended for Stage 2 Property Assessment based on the Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study was conducted over the course of 23-26, 30 August, 19-23 & 26 September, 2016 consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five metres between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five metres between individual transects. Representatives from the Huron-Wendat First Nation and the Williams Treaty First Nations participated in the conduct of the Stage 2 Property Assessment whenever possible for their respective monitors to attend (Ben Cousineau of Rama First Nation/Williams Treaty First Nations, 24-25 August 2016; Alvin Irons of Curve Lake First Nation/Williams Treaty First Nations, 23-25 August 2016; *Élie Lainé* of the Huron - Wendat First Nation, 19-21 September 2016; and Akian Siuoi of the Huron-Wendat First Nation, 24-25 August 2016.

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the lands contained within the proposed Temporary Use-By-law, no archaeological resources were documented. Consequently, the following recommendations were made:

- 1) The area of the proposed Temporary Use By-law (the study area) is clear of any archaeological concerns;

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

- 2) The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the study area has been addressed;
- 3) No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;

This previous report has been filed with MTCS but has not been subject to review prior to submission of this report. As this report has not yet been accepted into the Ontario Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports, it may yet require revisions that could affect fieldwork, reporting or recommendations. It is assumed that the fieldwork reported within this report is unlikely to require alteration or revision.

Summary of Previous Investigations

The vast majority of the study area within the Proposed Zoning By-law Amendment Application has been addressed through the previous archaeological assessment reports. The Stage 2 Property Assessment undertaken and reported herein under MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016 is meant to build upon the previous assessments and to ensure that the entire area subject to the proposed ZBA application has been appropriately addressed and that archaeological concerns have been addressed. Therefore, all lands not previously assessed and recommended as cleared of archaeological concern were subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment as part of this study.

5.3.4 LOCATION AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

The study area is described as the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a proposed Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA) application as part of the pre-submission process.

The study area includes 228.6 ha (564.9 ac) of former agricultural lands now within part of the land assemblage for the Burl's Creek Event Grounds. In accordance with the schedule of changes within the proposed Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA)(see Figure 4), the following changes in zoning are addressed: Lands to be rezoned from Agricultural/Rural to Agricultural/Rural Exception include 49.8 ha (123.0 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Agricultural/Rural Exception 32 to Agricultural/Rural Exception include 9.8 ha (24.2 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Agricultural/Rural to Agricultural/Rural Exception include 54.5 ha (134.6 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Rural Residential two (2) to Private Recreational Exception includes 1.0 ha (2.5 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Private Recreational Exception 31 to Private Recreational Exception include 9.4 ha (23.2 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Agricultural/Rural Exception 32 to Agricultural/Rural Exception include 24.1 ha (59.7 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Private Recreational Exception 30 to Private Recreational Exception include 23.9 ha (59.0 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Agricultural/Rural to Environmental Protection (EP) include 31.2 ha (76.9 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Environmental Protection (EP) to Private Recreational Exception include 4.9 ha (12.0 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Environmental Protection (EP) to Agricultural/Rural Exception include 0.1 ha (0.2 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Environmental Protection (EP) to Agricultural/Rural Exception include 0.1 ha (0.3 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Private Recreational Exception 30 to Environmental Protection (EP) include 0.5 ha (1.1 ac); Lands to

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

be rezoned from Environmental Protection (EP) to Private Recreational Exception include 0.8 ha (1.9 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Environmental Protection (EP) to Private Recreational Exception include 0.2 ha (0.5 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Agricultural/Rural Exception 32 to Environmental Protection (EP) include 0.5 ha (1.2 ac); Lands to be rezoned from Environmental Protection (EP) to Agricultural/Rural Exception include 0.9 ha (2.2 ac); And finally, lands to remain zoned Environmental Protection (EP) include (EP) 6.4 ha (16 ac). The remaining lands not subject to rezoning amount to 16.9 ha (42.2 ac).

The study area for the purposes of this investigation does not include those lands identified as disturbed by Golder Associates Ltd. (see Golder 2015), nor does it include most of the areas previously subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment (1.8 ha/4 ac + 3.1 ha/7 ac) by Golder Associates Ltd. (see Golder 2016a-b). The area of land subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment and reported in this study amounts to approximately 110 ha (271 ac). A plan of the proposed Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA) including land uses has been submitted together with this report to MTCS for review and reproduced within this report as Figure 4. Areas of prior disturbance and previous Stage 2 Property Assessment that were excluded from this Stage 2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Figures 5 & 6.

The former agricultural fields were subject to ploughing and extensive weathering through a series of heavy rains over the course of two weeks prior to the start of the Stage 2 Property Assessment. Most of the property area subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment consisted of ploughed former agricultural fields. An orchard area identified by Golder Associates Ltd. as suitable for pedestrian survey could not be ploughed in preparation for this study without killing the trees, which are to be preserved. Accordingly, this area was subject to test pit survey. One field area that was a former pine plantation was far too rocky and tangled with root mass to plough. Accordingly, this area was subject to test pit survey. There are existing gravel lanes and mature field edge tree lines separating ploughed field areas. The gravel lanes are areas of prior disturbance that are not viable to assess using conventional methodology. These areas are less than five metres in width and have been bounded by high intensity pedestrian survey and therefore were not addressed separately within the assessment and are included within the area of overall pedestrian survey coverage. For relatively small woodlot areas, or sufficiently tree covered to restrict ploughing, were assessed by test pit survey. There are no structures within the lands comprising the study area of this report.

A plan of the study area is included within this report as Figure 4. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1-2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Figures 5 & 6.

5.3.4 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The study area is situated within the “Simcoe Uplands” physiographic region:

“The Simcoe uplands comprise a series of broad, rolling, till plains separated by steep-sided, flat-floored valleys. They are encircled by numerous shorelines, indicating that they were islands in Lake Algonquin...The till in these uplands differs from the till found east of Lake Simcoe; it consists mainly of Pre-cambrian rock rather than limestone. Its texture is a gritty loam, becoming more sandy toward the

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

north, and it is also boulder. Some heavier, more calcareous till occurs near Lake Simcoe and near Midland. Several drumlins appear near Orillia.”

(Chapman and Putnam 1984:182-183)

“The soils of the study area consist predominately of Vasey sandy loam with good natural drainage; small pockets of Sargent gravelly sandy loam with good drainage and Alliston sandy loam with imperfect natural drainage (Hoffman et al. 1962). These types of soils would have been acceptable for pre-contact Aboriginal agricultural practices.”

(Golder 2015: 3)

5.3.5 SURFACE WATER

Sources of potable water, access to waterborne transportation routes, and resources associated with watersheds are each considered, both individually and collectively to be the highest criteria for determination of the potential of any location to support extended human activity, land use, or occupation. Accordingly, proximity to water is regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological site potential. The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a water source are considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 21).

The closest source of potable would have been a small stream that is a tributary of the Oro Creeks South sub-watershed (a component of the Lake Simcoe watershed) that flows through the study area. The distance to water criteria used to establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for First Nations occupation and land use in the area in the past. It should also be noted that Ridge Road follows the former glacial shoreline of Lake Algonquin. However, as this indicator of a past source of water is roughly 500 metres to the south of the study area, it is too far away to indicate potential for related sites.

5.3.6 CURRENT PROPERTY CONDITIONS CONTEXT

Current characteristics encountered within an archaeological research study area determine if property Assessment of specific portions of the study area will be necessary and in what manner a Stage 2 Property Assessment should be conducted, if necessary. Conventional assessment methodologies include pedestrian survey on ploughable lands and test pit methodology within areas that cannot be ploughed. For the purpose of determining where property Assessment is necessary and feasible, general categories of current landscape conditions have been established as archaeological conventions.

Golder Associates Ltd. has prepared a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study report respecting the subject property. This report has been filed with MTCS. The Golder Associates Ltd. report documents the background research, property inspection and rationale for the recommendations for further work. Golder Associates Ltd. conducted a Stage 1 Property Inspection of the entire study area. Extensive areas of prior disturbance were

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

identified together with areas that retained archaeological potential and were considered to be appropriate for pedestrian survey or test pit survey as part of a Stage 2 Property Assessment. The Golder Associates Ltd. map illustrating the areas subject to the recommendations of the Stage 1 report has been reproduced within this report as Figure 7.

Segments of the previous Stage 1 report are reproduced or summarized as appropriate within this study. For details concerning the conduct and findings of the Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study, please refer to:

Golder Associates Ltd. (2015). *STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: Burls Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8, Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, ON.* Archaeological License Report on File with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto. (Golder File #1534044-2000-R01/MTCS File # P1056-0027-2015).

The current study Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment is based on this foundational document. The Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study was accepted by MTCS into the Ontario Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports on 05 April 2016 (see Brooks 2016).

6.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

This report confirms that the study area was subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment and that the fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines, including weather and lighting conditions. Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment and to create the documentation appropriate to this study. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Figures 5 & 6 of this report. Upon completion of the property inspection of the study area, it was determined that select areas would require Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisting of test pit survey methodology. For details concerning the Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study including the Property Inspection see Golder Associates Inc. 2015 report:

Golder Associates Ltd. (2015). *STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: Burls Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8, Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, ON.* Archaeological License Report on File with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto. (Golder File #1534044-2000-R01/MTCS File # P1056-0027-2015).

6.1 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

In accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, pedestrian survey is required for all portions of the study area that are ploughable or can be subject to cultivation. This is the preferred method to utilize while conducting an assessment. This

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

report confirms that the conduct of pedestrian survey within the study area conformed to the following standards:

1. Actively or recently cultivated agricultural land must be subject to pedestrian survey.
[All actively or recently cultivated agricultural land was subject to pedestrian survey. All ploughable portions of the study area were ploughed and weathered through several successive heavy rainfalls prior to the conduct of the Stage 2 Property Assessment. Pedestrian survey conditions were ideal throughout almost the entirety of the ploughed lands within the study area.]
2. Land to be surveyed must be recently ploughed. Use of chisel ploughs is not acceptable. In heavy clay soils ensure furrows are disked after ploughing to break them up further.
[Almost all of the ploughable land was ploughed between 11 and 16 August 2016 before any Stage 2 work was commenced by AMICK Consultants Limited. A few fields were subsequently ploughed while the Stage 2 Property Assessment was underway. These last ploughed fields were not assessed until the very end of the fieldwork program to allow for ample weathering. In all cases the ground was fully turned and soil was visible at the surface across the ploughed areas.]
3. Land to be surveyed must be weathered by one heavy rainfall or several light rains to improve visibility of archaeological resources.
[All land was weathered by a rapid succession of heavy rainfalls that occurred over the week between ploughing of the majority of the ploughable areas and the start of the Stage 2 Property Assessment. The soil throughout the study area is a light sandy textured loam that weathers easily and well with even modest rainfalls.]
4. Provide direction to the contractor undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing.
[Direction was given to the contractor undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing.]
5. At least 80 % of the ploughed ground surface must be visible. If surface visibility is below 80% (e.g. due to crop stubble, weeds, young crop growth), ensure the land is re-ploughed before surveying.
[In general, 95% of the ploughed field surface or more was exposed and visible.]
6. Space survey transects at maximum intervals of 5m (20 survey transects per hectare)
[The pedestrian survey was conducted at an interval of 5m between individual transects. In one small field area intervals were reduced to a 2.5 metre interval between transects as the ground was very rocky and it seemed likely that ploughing was difficult. It was decided to reduce the survey interval in this area to compensate for the difficult field conditions that may have lead to a reduced likelihood for artifacts to be exposed through agricultural tillage if present.]
7. When archaeological resources are found, decrease survey transects to 1m intervals over a minimum of a 20m radius around the find to determine whether it is an isolated find or part of a

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

larger scatter. Continue working outward at this interval until full extent of the surface scatter has been defined.

[Survey transects were reduced to 1m intervals over a minimum of 20m radius around each individual find location.]

8. Collect all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories. For 19th century archaeological sites, collect all refined ceramic sherds (or, for larger sites collect a sufficient sample to form the basis for dating).

[A controlled Surface Collection (CSC) was made of the site in accordance with standards governing the conduct of Stage 3 Site-specific Assessments. This additional level of work allows for the objectives of both the Stage 2 and Stage 3 sampling of the surface of this site to be addressed. This allows for a more precisely defined site extent and for a larger sample size of artifacts for analysis. IN addition, by mapping the full extent of the artifact scatter, insights may be made even at this early phase of investigation regarding activity areas based on clustering of functional categories of material.]

9. Based on professional judgment, strike a balance between gathering enough artifacts to document the archaeological site and leaving enough in place to relocate the site if it is necessary to conduct further assessment.

[The entire site area was mapped using GPS at an accuracy of less than 5 metres. This information is more than sufficient to relocate the site for future research. In addition, the proximity of the site to a historic house immediately north of the scatter also aids in the relocation of the site].

(MTC 2011: 30-31)

6.2 TEST PIT SURVEY

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

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

a. wooded areas

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

b. pasture with high rock content

[The study area does not contain any pastures with high rock content, however one field area that was a former pine plantation proved to be unploughable due to a combination of high rock content and extensive root mass from the former trees. This area could only be assessed by test pit methodology.]

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

c. abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth

[Not Applicable - The study area does not contain any abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth] [The study area contained abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth that was test pit surveyed at an interval of 5m between individual test pits]

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

[The study area contained an old orchard that was to be preserved that could not be ploughed without killing the trees. This area was test pit surveyed at an interval of 5m between individual test pits.]

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

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

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

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

2. *Space test pits at maximum intervals of 5 m (400 test pits per hectare) in areas less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.*

[All test pits were spaced at an interval of 5m between individual test pits]

3. *Space test pits at maximum intervals of 10 m (100 test pits per hectare) in areas more than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.*

[The entirety of the test pitted areas of the study area were assessed using high intensity test pit methodology at an interval of 5 metres between individual test pits]

4. *Test pit to within 1 m of built structures (both intact and ruins), or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance.*

[Not Applicable – There are no structures within the Stage 2 study area.]

5. *Ensure that test pits are at least 30 cm in diameter.*

[All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter]

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

6. *Excavate each test pit, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil and examine the pit for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.*
[All test pits were excavated by hand into the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill]
7. *Screen soil through mesh no greater than 6 mm.*
[All soil was screened through mesh no greater than 6 mm]
8. *Collect all artifacts according to their associated test pit.*
[Not Applicable - No archaeological resources were encountered during test pit survey]
9. *Backfill all test pits unless instructed not to by the landowner.*
[All test pits were backfilled]

(MTC 2011: 31-32)

“A combination of property inspection and test pitting may be used when initial Stage 2 results determine that all or part of the project area may in fact be disturbed. The Stage 2 survey may then consist of a detailed inspection (equivalent to Stage 1), combined with test pitting.”

1. If it was not done as part of Stage 1, inspect and document the disturbed areas according to the standards described for Stage 1 property inspections.
[The disturbed areas of the study area were inspected and documented as per the standards described for Stage 1 property inspections. Apparent areas of disturbance where Stage 2 Property Assessment survey was not viable were mapped and documented photographically but excluded from the Stage 2 survey. Surfaces paved with gravel meant to support heavy loads or to be long wearing hard surfaces in high traffic areas, must be prepared by the excavation and removal of topsoil, grading, and the addition of aggregate material to ensure appropriate engineering values for the supporting matrix and also to ensure that the installations shed water to avoid flooding or moisture damage. All hard surfaced areas are prepared in this fashion and therefore have no or low archaeological potential. Disturbed areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential and often because they are also not viable to assess using conventional methodology. These portions of the study area include gravel laneways for vehicular traffic. These linear disturbances were not as wide as five metres and therefore the systematic survey coverage of the balance of the lands effectively incorporates such areas within the assessed portions of the study area. Areas of suspected disturbance where test pit survey was viable were shovel tested as described below.]
2. Place Stage 2 test pits throughout the disturbed areas according to professional judgment (and where physically viable) as to confirm that these areas have been completely disturbed.
[Three parcels of probable disturbance were identified during the property inspection conducted concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment. These

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

areas consist of bounded former field areas where no topsoil was present. Test pits were excavated every 10m across the entirety of these disturbed portions of the study area. The excavated soil and the profiles of these test pits were examined to determine if each represented an area of disturbance. In this manner the extent of the disturbed area was delineated. These portions of the study area were deemed to have low potential for archaeological resources as it was clear that major landscaping including grading below topsoil had occurred within these areas. Standard Stage 2 Property Assessment methodologies resumed outside of the defined limits of such areas of prior disturbance. Additionally, artificial berms fronting onto 7th Line South were also subject to Stage 2 test pit survey at a high intensity interval of five metres between individual test pits. While these artificial landforms are generally left unassessed, the soil that composes these features was extracted from the study area and therefore these areas were tested to determine if they contained any artifacts should the soil have been removed from a previously undocumented archaeological site. These areas are identified within Figures 5 & 6 of this report.]

(MTC 2011: 38)

Approximately 81% of the study area consisted of former agricultural field areas subject to ploughing and extensive weathering through a succession of heavy rainfalls prior to the completion of pedestrian survey at a 5 metre interval between individual transects. Approximately 2% of the study area consisted of a very rocky ploughed field area that was assessed at a 2.5 metre interval. Roughly 6% of the study area was subject to test pit survey at a high intensity interval of 5 metres between individual test pits and an additional 6% of the study area was subject to test pit survey at a 10 metre interval between individual test pits to confirm prior disturbance below the topsoil layer. About 1% of the study area was assessed at a 1 metre interval to determine the extent of the artifact distribution on the surface of the ploughed field area containing the O. Bell site (BcGv-44). Approximately 4% of the study area was previously subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment completed by Golder Associates Ltd. (see Golder 2016a-b) and filed separately with MTCS. These areas were not assessed as part of this study. The previously disturbed gravel laneways are not included within this summary of property conditions since they account for an extremely low percentage (<1%) of the surface area of the study area and are narrow enough that they are generally subsumed within intensively surveyed areas.

6.3 ABORIGINAL ENGAGEMENT

As part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the proposed ZBA application, First Nations communities were engaged. Representatives from the Huron-Wendat First Nation and the Williams Treaty First Nations participated in the conduct of the Stage 2 Property Assessment whenever possible for their respective monitors to attend (Ben Cousineau of Rama First Nation/Williams Treaty First Nations, 24-25 August 2016; Alvin Irons of Curve Lake First Nation/Williams Treaty First Nations, 23-25 August 2016; [Élie Lainé](#) of the Huron - Wendat First Nation, 19-21 September 2016; and Akian Siuoi of the Huron-Wendat First Nation, 24-25 August 2016.

A preliminary draft and a final draft of this report have been provided to the Huron-Wendat First Nation and to the Williams Treaty First Nations for their review and input. As of the date of submission (25 October 2016), no comments or concerns have been received from the First Nations regarding the fieldwork, report content, or the conclusions and recommendations for the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the lands within the proposed ZBA application.

A record of communications between AMICK Consultants Limited and the First Nations involved with this assessment is included within Section 7.3 of the Supplementary Report Package filed with this report under separate cover.

7.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Section 7.8.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 137-138) outlines the requirements of the Record of Finds component of a Stage 2 report:

1. *For all archaeological resources and sites that are identified in Stage 2, provide the following:*
 - a. *a general description of the types of artifacts and features that were identified*
 - b. *a general description of the area within which artifacts and features were identified, including the spatial extent of the area and any relative variations in density*
 - c. *a catalogue and description of all artifacts retained*
 - d. *a description of the artifacts and features left in the field (nature of material, frequency, other notable traits).*
2. *Provide an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field (e.g. photographs, maps, field notes).*
3. *Submit information detailing exact site locations on the property separately from the project report, as specified in section 7.6. Information on exact site locations includes the following:*
 - a. *table of GPS readings for locations of all archaeological sites*
 - b. *maps showing detailed site location information.*

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

As a result of the property Assessment of the study area, 1 Euro-Canadian site, named O. Bell (BcGv-44) was encountered. The number and types of artifacts collected from the O. Bell (BcGv-44) site are listed below in Table 1. Descriptions of the artifact types collected from the O. Bell (BcGv-44) can be found below and appended to this report in Appendix 1. Detailed description of the location of the site can be found in the supplementary information package of this report filed under separate cover with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

O. BELL (BCGv-44)

The O. Bell (BcGv-44) consists of 117 artifacts covering an area approximately 40 metres from north to south and 50 metres from west to east. The O. Bell (BcGv-44) is a historic Euro-Canadian settlement site. The number and types of artifacts collected from the O. Bell (BcGv-44) are listed below in Table 1. Descriptions of these artifact types can be found appended to this report in Appendix 1.

TABLE 2 O. BELL (BCGv-44) ARTIFACT COUNTS AND TYPES

Qty	%	Material	Class	Type	Analytical Attributes	Function	Dates
18	15.4	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Undecorated	Food Consumption	1825+
1	0.9	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Slip Decorated	Food Consumption	1825+
4	3.4	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Cobalt Blue Transfer Print	Food Consumption	1825+
1	0.9	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Brown Transfer Print	Food Consumption	1828+
4	3.4	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Painted Chromium Oxide Red	Beverage Consumption	1830+
2	1.7	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Blue Sponge Decorated	Food Consumption	1840+
2	1.7	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Cobalt Blue Straight Rim Shell Edge	Food Consumption	1840-1870
47	40.2	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Food Consumption	1840+
1	0.9	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Light Blue Transfer Print	Food Consumption	1840+
1	0.9	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Green Transfer Print	Food Consumption	1840+
2	1.7	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Indeterminate Wheat Pattern	Food Consumption	1848+
1	0.9	Ceramic	Refined	Porcelain	Undecorated	Indeterminate	1870+
1	0.9	Ceramic	Unrefined	Stoneware	Bristol Glazed	Food Storage	1870-1920
1	0.9	Ceramic	Unrefined	Yellowware	Rockingham Glazed	Indeterminate	1840+
4	3.4	Glass	Olive Green	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Indeterminate	1785+
1	0.9	Glass	Aqua	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Medicine	1825+
6	5.1	Glass	Aqua	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Indeterminate	1825+
1	0.9	Glass	Amber	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Indeterminate	1870+
2	1.7	Glass	Clarified	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Lighting	1870+
3	2.6	Glass	Clear	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Indeterminate	1870+
6	5.1	Glass	Clear	Window Pane	Clarified	Architecture	1870+
1	0.9	Metal	Ferrous	Knife	Bone Scale	Food Consumption	1785-1900
6	5.1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Cut	Architecture	1825-1890
1	0.9	Metal	Ferrous	Steel	Threaded	Architecture	1900+
1	0.9	Faunal	Mammal	Indeterminate	Saw Cut	Food	Ind.
117	100						

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

The artifacts collected from the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44) are typical of refuse from a domestic occupation. None of the artifacts predate the 19th century and most are common throughout the 19th century from 1825 onward. The largest volume of material consists of undecorated sherds of ironstone ceramic tableware, which accounts for over 40% of all artifacts recovered from this site. Although ironstone begins to appear in the middle of the 19th century it is most commonly associated with the third quarter of the 19th century. The second largest volume of material is in the form of plain refined white earthenware which accounts for over 15% of all artifacts found here. Combined they account for over 65% of the total artifact assemblage. In fact, the vast majority of the assemblage consists of ceramic tableware (n=86/73.5%). This means that nearly 3/4s of the artifacts collected are examples of refined tableware for serving food. There are only three other material classes in the assemblage. The next largest after ceramics is glass represented by 22 shards, mostly various small parts of bottles for which precise functions cannot be ascribed. There are 6 pieces of window pane. Metal accounts for eight (8) artifacts, including six nails, plumbing pipe and a penknife with bone scales. The final material is faunal remains, only one of which was found. The collection lacks the diversity of material and functional categories, and even the varieties within such functional groupings as one would expect from a former domestic occupation site. The material seems associated with the existing house and may represent a relatively early refuse deposit for that occupation. The house was likely built shortly after 1880 and the material collected here suggests an associated refuse deposit dating from 1880 to about 1930. The relatively later terminal date is based on the steel water pipe recovered from the site which might not have any direct association with the remainder of the material.

7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK DOCUMENTATION

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: one sketch map, one page of photo log, one page of field notes, and 272 digital photographs.

8.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. A previous Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study was completed by Golder Associates Ltd. under MTCS File #P1056-0027-2015 (see Golder 2015). Only those portions of the study area recommended for Stage 2 Property Assessment in this earlier study accepted by MTCS into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports (see Brooks 2016) were subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment. One woodlot area situated within the northeast corner of the study area recommended for Stage 2 Property Assessment was not assessed. The proponent restricted AMICK Consultants Limited from entering into this area to complete Stage 2 Property Assessment and advised that the area was to be incorporated into the Environmental Protection (EP) lands and excluded from any proposed uses permitted under the Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA) application (see Figures 4 & 6). Portions of the study area were subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment by Golder Associates Ltd. to be filed with MTCS

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

under separate cover (see Golder 2016a-b). AMICK Consultants Limited did not assess these previously assessed areas of the property, except as noted in Section 6 of this report.

The Stage 2 Property Assessment of the remainder of the area recommended for Stage 2 Property Assessment based on the Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study was conducted over the course of 23-26, 30 August, 19-23 & 26 September, 2016 consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five metres between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five metres between individual transects. Representatives from the Huron-Wendat First Nation and the Williams Treaty First Nations participated in the conduct of the Stage 2 Property Assessment whenever possible. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

8.1 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study (see Golder 2015) it was determined that the study area has archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water, proximity to known archaeological resources, proximity to historic settlement structures, and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent to the study area. Table 3 below shows the criteria established by MTCS for determining archaeological potential and which of these criteria are applicable to the study area. Stage 2 Property Assessment was recommended for those portions of the property retaining archaeological potential.

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

TABLE 3 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

FEATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL		YES	NO	N/A	COMMENT
1	Known archaeological sites within 300m	Y			If Yes, potential determined
PHYSICAL FEATURES					
2	Is there water on or near the property?	Y			If Yes, what kind of water?
2a	Primary water source within 300 m. (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
2b	Secondary water source within 300 m. (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.)	Y			If Yes, potential determined
2c	Past water source within 300 m. (beach ridge, river bed, relic creek, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
2d	Accessible or Inaccessible shoreline within 300 m. (high bluffs, marsh, swamp, sand bar, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, Imageaus, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 4-9, potential determined
4	Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area		N		If Yes and Yes for any of 3, 5-9, potential determined
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		N		If Yes and Yes for any of 3-4, 6-9, potential determined
HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC USE FEATURES					
6	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/berry extraction areas, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined.
7	Early Euro-Canadian settlement area within 300 m.	Y			If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-6, 8-9, potential determined
8	Historic Transportation route within 100 m. (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridors, etc.)	Y			If Yes, and Yes for any 3-7 or 9, potential determined
9	Contains property designated and/or listed under the Ontario Heritage Act (municipal heritage committee, municipal register, etc.)		N		If Yes and, Yes to any of 3-8, potential determined
APPLICATION-SPECIFIC INFORMATION					
10	Local knowledge (local heritage organizations, First Nations, etc.)	Y			If Yes, potential determined
11	Recent disturbance not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960-confirmed extensive and intensive including industrial sites, aggregate areas, etc.)	Y			If Yes, no potential or low potential in affected part (s) of the study area.

If **YES** to any of 1, 2a-c, or 10 Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 2 or more of 3-9, Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 11 or No to 1-10 Low Archaeological Potential is **confirmed** for at least a portion of the study area.

8.2 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Section 7.8.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 138-139) outlines the requirements of the Analysis and Conclusions component of a Stage 2 Property Assessment.

1. Summarize all finding from the Stage 2 survey, or state that no archaeological sites were identified.
2. For each archaeological site, provide the following analysis and conclusions:
 - a. A preliminary determination, to the degree possible, of the age and cultural affiliation of any archaeological sites identified.
 - b. A comparison against the criteria in 2 Stage 2: Property Assessment to determine whether further assessment is required
 - c. A preliminary determination regarding whether any archaeological sites identified in Stage 2 show evidence of a high level cultural heritage value or interest and will thus require Stage 4 mitigation.

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment, one archaeological site has been identified. This is a Euro-Canadian settlement site dating to the late 19th century and possibly into the early 20th century (Circa 1880-1930 based on recovered artifacts). It is associated with a nearby standing structure that was erected in the last quarter of the 19th century apparently after the historic atlas data was compiled. This house is depicted in a different location than the house on the historic atlas map for this Township lot. This site has been named the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44) based on the family name on the Historic Atlas of the rural township lot in which the site is situated. At the time that the historic atlas was compiled the O. Bell house is depicted on the east half of the lot, whereas this site is situated on the west edge of the lot fronting onto 7th Line South. The Historic Atlas was compiled in 1881 and the site may represent a later occupation after the 1881 house location, or it may represent a second house within the lot that was contemporaneous with the Bell home, perhaps a residence for tenants or hired hands as was common at the time. Further research may shed some light on the matter. This site has been registered within the archaeological sites database administered by the MTCS. Given the heightened state of interest in the cultural heritage features of the subject property, this site warrants further investigation in order to determine the ultimate level of significance for this resource.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Under Section 7.8.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 139) the recommendations to be made as a result of a Stage 2 Property Assessment are described.

- 1) *For each archaeological site, provide a statement of the following:*
 - a. *Borden number or other identifying number*
 - b. *Whether or not it is of further cultural heritage value or interest*
 - c. *Where it is of further cultural heritage value or interest, appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies*

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

- 2) *Make recommendations only regarding archaeological matters. Recommendations regarding built heritage or cultural heritage landscapes should not be included.*
- 3) *If the Stage 2 survey did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts, recommend that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.*

A preliminary draft and a final draft of this report have been provided to the Huron-Wendat First Nation and to the Williams Treaty First Nations for their review and input. As of the date of submission (25 October 2016), no comments or concerns have been received from the First Nations regarding the fieldwork, report content, or the conclusions and recommendations for the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the lands within the Proposed Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA) Application.

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the proposed Zoning By-law Amendment (ZBA) for the subject property, one historic Euro-Canadian site was found, the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44). Although this site appears to date to after 1880 and is apparently associated with a nearby standing structure of the last quarter of the 19th century, this site warrants further investigation in order to determine the ultimate level of significance for this resource given the heightened state of interest in the cultural heritage features of the subject property. The remainder of the study area yielded no evidence of archaeological deposits of any kind.

Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

For the historic scatter, now known as the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44):

- Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment is required
- The Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment and reporting shall be completed in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011).

For the remaining study area subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment reported herein, as indicated in Figures 5 & 6 of this report:

- No soil disturbances or removal of trees shall take place within the archaeological site identified as the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44), or within the site area enclosed within a 20 metre buffer surrounding the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44) prior to the acceptance of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) of the report detailing the conduct and findings of the Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts for the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44), or a Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment Report demonstrating that the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44) has no further cultural heritage value or interest.
- Prior to pre-grading, servicing or registration, the owner shall erect and maintain a temporary high visibility construction fence to be maintained through the course of all construction activities at a 20 metre buffer around the archaeological site identified as the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44) within this report to ensure that construction activities do not impinge upon the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44) unless under the direct supervision of a consulting archaeologist licensed in Ontario by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport and as a part of the ongoing archaeological investigations of that site.

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

- A fifty (50) metre wide Monitoring Buffer shall be observed surrounding the above-noted 20 metre wide Protective Buffer. Within the 50 metre Monitoring Buffer no ground altering works (including removal of vegetation or demolition of existing features) may be conducted unless under the direct supervision of a licensed archaeologist.
- The licenced archaeologist supervising any work conducted within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer has the authority to order a halt to any activity which in his or her view may result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources.
- The 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer will remain in effect until such time that the Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment report for the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44) is accepted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.
- Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to enter the property to stay out of the area of the 20 metre wide Protective Buffer unless permitted to enter the area accompanied by a licenced archaeologist.
- Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to enter the property for the purposes of undertaking work associated with the development that no work is permitted to occur within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffers unless under direct supervision of a licenced archaeologist.
- Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to conduct work within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffers that the licenced archaeologist has the authority to order a halt to any work that he or she feels may adversely impact archaeological resources.
- It is anticipated that the Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment fieldwork and reporting will be completed in the spring of 2017 and it is not anticipated that any development activity will be necessary within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer prior to the autumn of 2017.
- The proponent must provide a letter on letterhead to MTCS itemizing all of the above conditions and committing to ensure that all of these recommendations are implemented. This letter must be submitted together with this report at the time of filing with MTCS.
- It is recommended that the balance of the study area subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment as reported herein and illustrated in Figures 5 & 6 of this report outside of the site area of the O. Bell Site (BcGv-44) and the surrounding 20 metre Protective Buffer be cleared of archaeological concern and that development activity be permitted to proceed, subject to the above provisions.

10.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

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

11.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

- A.M. Archaeological Associates (2009). *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for Highway 11, From Barrie at Highway 400 to the Severn River, Central Region (W.O. 07-20013), Simcoe County*. Archaeological License Report on File with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto. (MTCS File#P059-059-2008).
- AMICK Consultants Limited (2016). 2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Proposed Temporary Use By-law for Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Con. 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Con. 9 (Geo. Twp. of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe. *Archaeological License Report on File with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto*. (AMICK File #16043a/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)
- Brooks, Meagan (2016). MTCS Letter dated Apr 5, 2016 RE: *Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8, Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, ON"*, Dated Mar 2, 2016, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Feb 29, 2016, MTCS Project Information Form Number P1056-0027-2015, MTCS File Number 0004039.
- Chapman, L.J. & D.F. Putnam. (1984). *The Physiography of Southern Ontario (Third Edition)*. Ontario Geological Survey, Special Report #2. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.
- Collard, Elizabeth
1984 Nineteenth Century Pottery and Porcelain in Canada (2nd Ed.). Kingston: McGill University Press.
- E.I Woodhead, C. Sullivan, and G. Gusset
1984 Lighting Devices in the National Reference Collection, Parks Canada. Ottawa: National Historic Parks and Sites Branch Parks Canada Environment Canada.
- Finlayson, R.W.
1972 Portneuf Pottery and Other Early Wares. Don Mills: Longman Canada Ltd.
- Goel, Tarun (2013). *Road Construction: History and Procedure*. Bright Hub Engineering. Retrieved 24 May 2015 from URL: <http://www.brighthubengineering.com/structural-engineering/59665-road-construction-history-and-procedure/>
- Golder Associates Ltd. (2015). *STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8, Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, ON*. Archaeological License Report on File with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto. (Golder File #1534044-2000-R01/MTCS File # P1056-0027-2015).
- Golder Associates Ltd. (2016a). *STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Parts of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, Ont. **DRAFT*** (Golder File #1534044-5000-R01/MTCS File # P1056-0065-2016).

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

- Golder Associates Ltd. (2016b). *STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: Burls Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lot 23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, Ontario. **DRAFT*** (Golder File #1534044-5000-R02/MTCS File # P1056-0068-2016).
- Google Earth (Version 6.0.3.2197) [Software]. (2009). Available from <http://www.google.com/earth/index.html>.
- Google Maps. (2012). Available from: http://maps.google.ca/?utm_campaign=en&utm_source=en-ha-na-ca-bk-gm&utm_medium=ha&utm_term=google%20maps.
- Hume, Ivor Noel
1982 A Guide to the Artifacts of Colonial America. New York: Alfred a. Knopf.
- Jones, Olive and Catherine Sullivan
1989 The Parks Canada Glass Glossary for the Description of Containers, Tableware, Flat Glass and Closures. National Historic Parks and Sites, Canadian Parks Service, Environment Canada.
- Kenyon, Ian
1988 "A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario: Quantitative Trends in Teaware." Arch Notes 88(2): 5-8.
- Lueger, Richard
1981 Ceramics From Yuquot, British Columbia. History And Archaeology, No 44. Ottawa: Parks Canada.
- Miller, George L.
1987 "Origin's of Josiah Wedgwood's 'Pearlware.'" Northeast Historical Archaeology. Vol. 16, No. 1.
- Miller, George L., and Robert R. Hunter, Jr.
1990 "English Shell Edged Earthenware: Alias Leeds Ware, Alias Feather Edge." Thirty-fifth Annual Wedgwood International Seminar. London.
- Neumann, George C.
1967 The History of Weapons of the American Revolution. New York: Bonanza Books.
- Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 1990a, Government of Ontario. (Queen's Printer, Toronto).
- Ontario Heritage Amendment Act, SO 2005, Government of Ontario. (Queen's Printer, Toronto).
- Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (OMCzCR). (1993). *Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines, Stages 1-3 and Reporting Format*. (Queen's Printer for Ontario 1993)
- Ontario Ministry of Culture (MCL). (2005). *Conserving a Future for Our Past: Archaeology, Land Use Planning & Development in Ontario (An Educational Primer and Comprehensive Guide for Non-Specialists)*. (Heritage & Libraries Branch, Heritage Operations Unit: Toronto).

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

- Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications (MCC) & Ministry of Environment (MOE). (1992). *Guideline for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments*. (Cultural Programs Branch, Archaeology and Heritage Planning: Toronto).
- Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC). (2011). *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist*. (Programs and Services Branch: Culture Programs Unit, Toronto).
- Ontario Planning Act, RSO 1990b, Government of Ontario. (Queen's Printer, Toronto).
- Provincial Policy Statement (2014). Government of Ontario. (Queen's Printer, Toronto).
- Preiss, Peter J.
1977 A Guide for the Description of Nails. Manuscript Report Series No. 246. Ottawa: Parks Canada.
- Rempel, I.
1980 Building With Wood (Revised Edition). Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Rhodes, Daniel
1973 Clay and Glazes for the Potter (Revised Edition). Radnor, P.A.: Chilton Book Co.
- Savage, George
1954 Porcelain Through the Ages. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.
- Sussman, Lynne
1977 The Ceramics of Lower Fort Garry: Operations 1 to 31. History and Archaeology No. 24. Ottawa: Parks Canada.
- 1985 The Wheat Pattern: An Illustrated Survey. Ottawa: Parks Canada.
- Sussman, Lynne and Joy Moyle
1988 Looking for Chromium in 19th Century Ceramic Colours. Research Bulletin No. 260. Ottawa: Parks Canada.
- Walker & Miles. (1881). *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe, Ont.* Walker & Miles: Toronto.
- Wright, J.V. (1972). *Ontario Prehistory: an Eleven-thousand-year Archaeological Outline*. Archaeological Survey of Canada. National Museum of Man, Ottawa.

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

12.0 MAPS

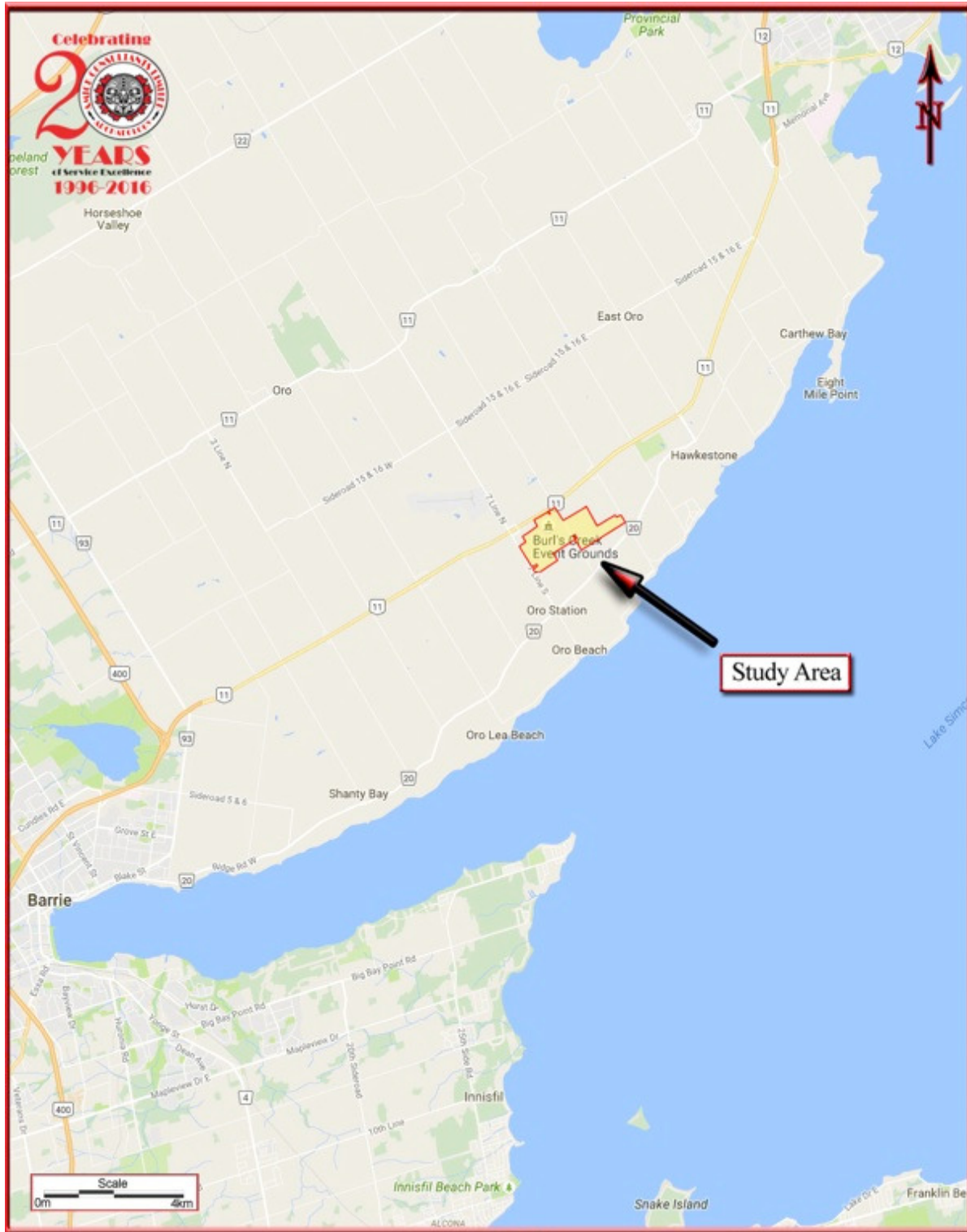


FIGURE 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE MAPS 2012)

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

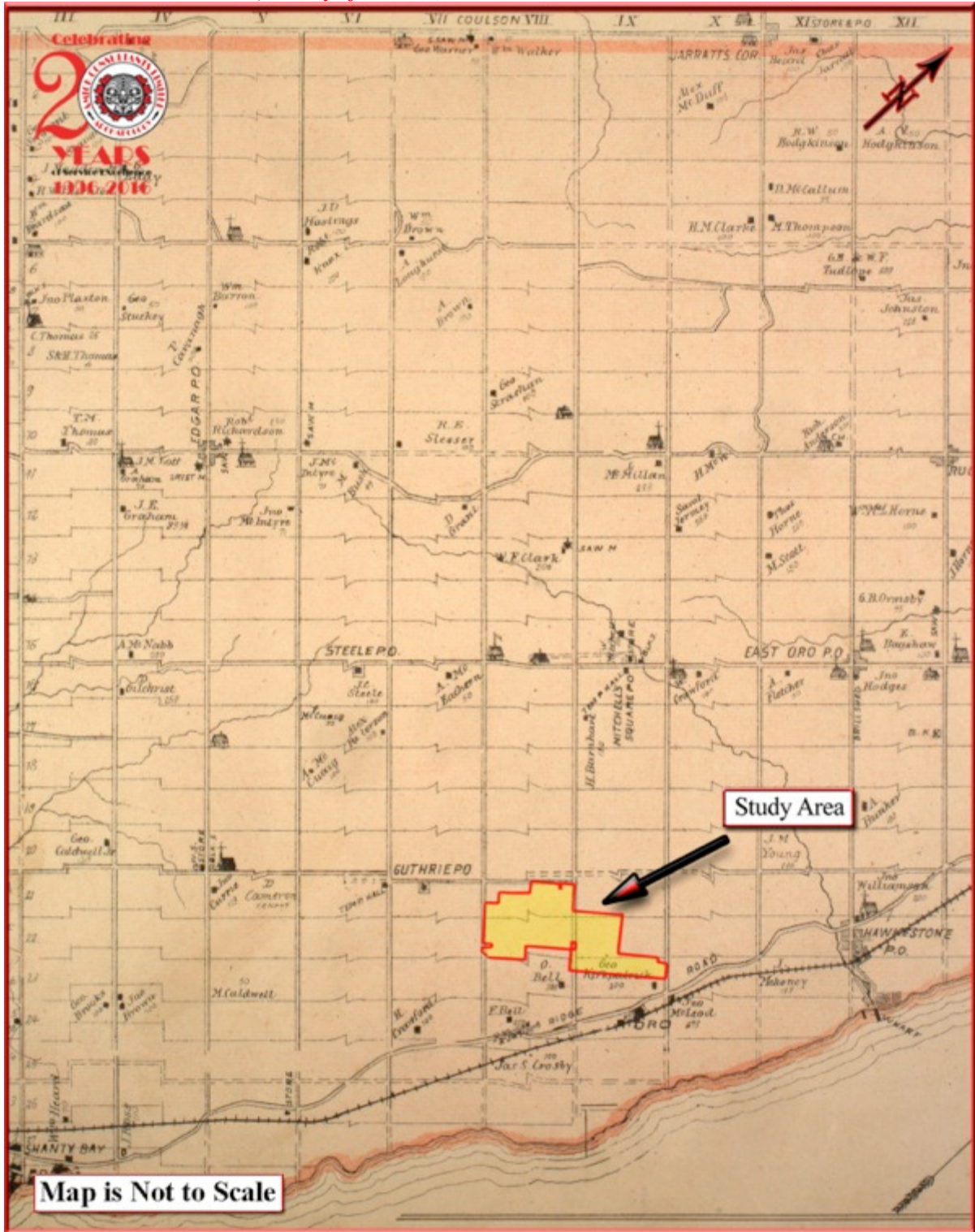


FIGURE 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE HISTORIC ATLAS MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ORO (WALKER & MILES 1881)

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

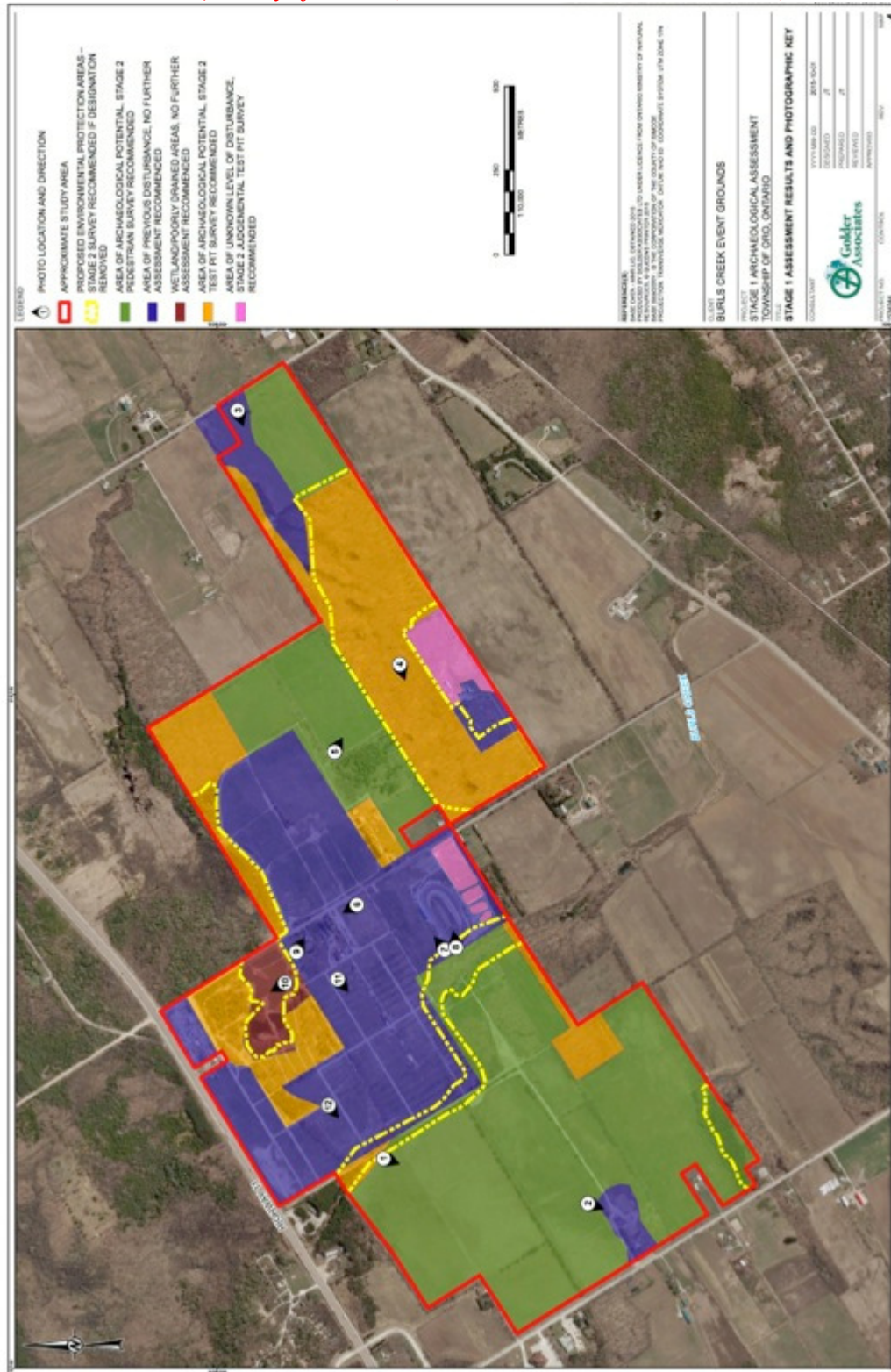


FIGURE 4 PLAN OF THE STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY (GOLDER 2015)

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

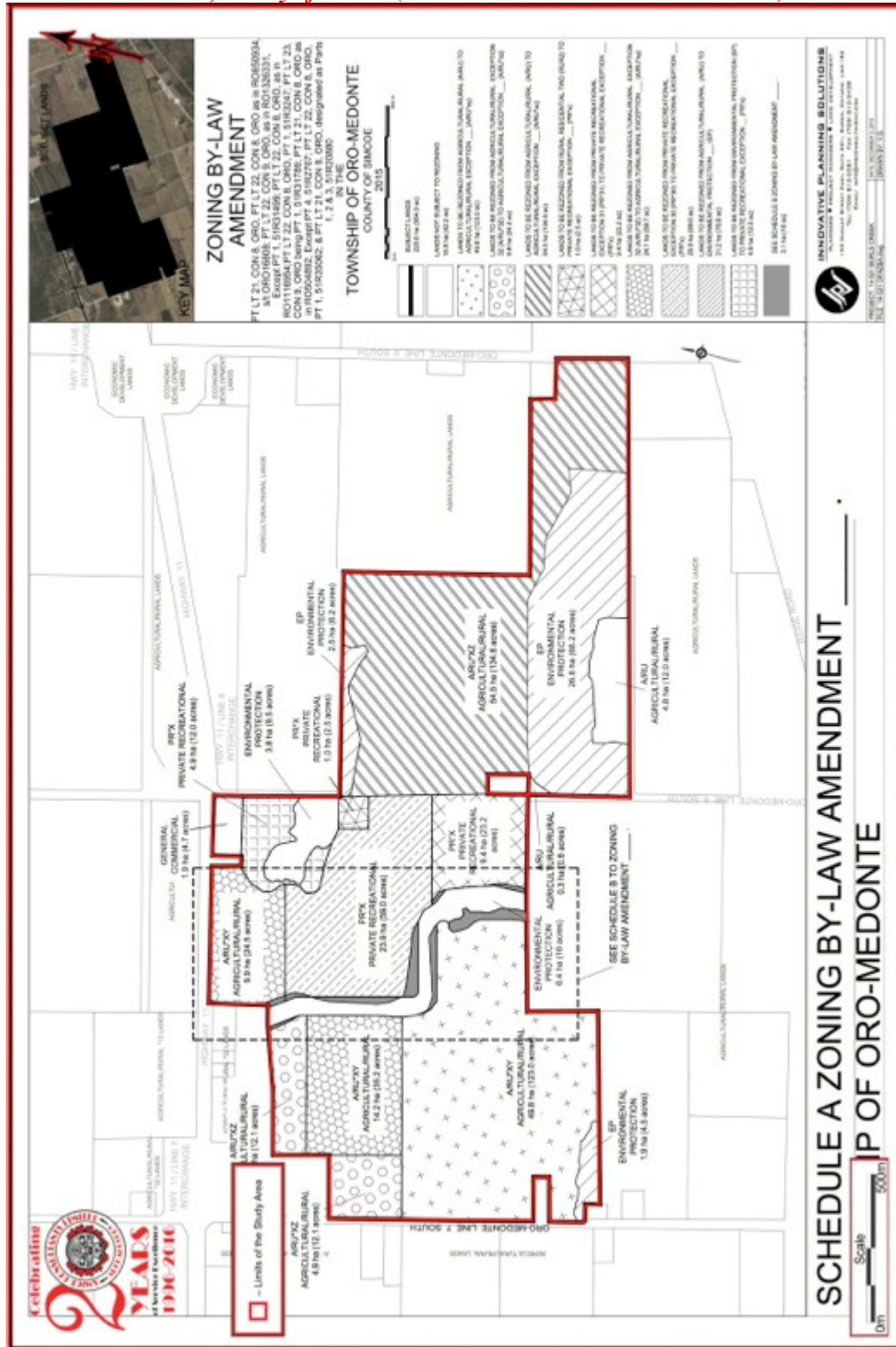


FIGURE 4 PLAN OF PROPOSED ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT (ZBA) (INNOVATIVE PLANNING SOLUTIONS 2016)

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

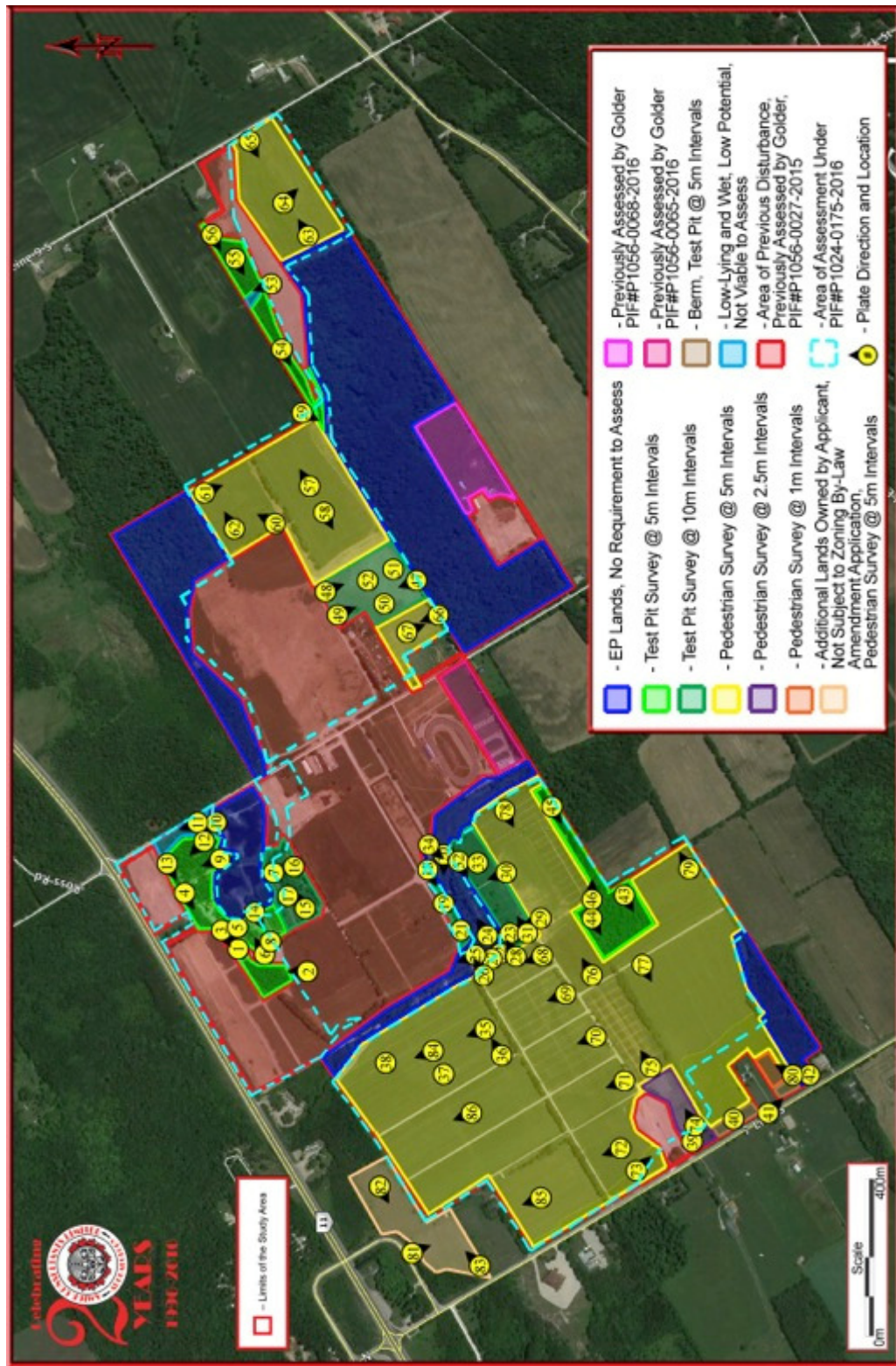


FIGURE 5 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2011)

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

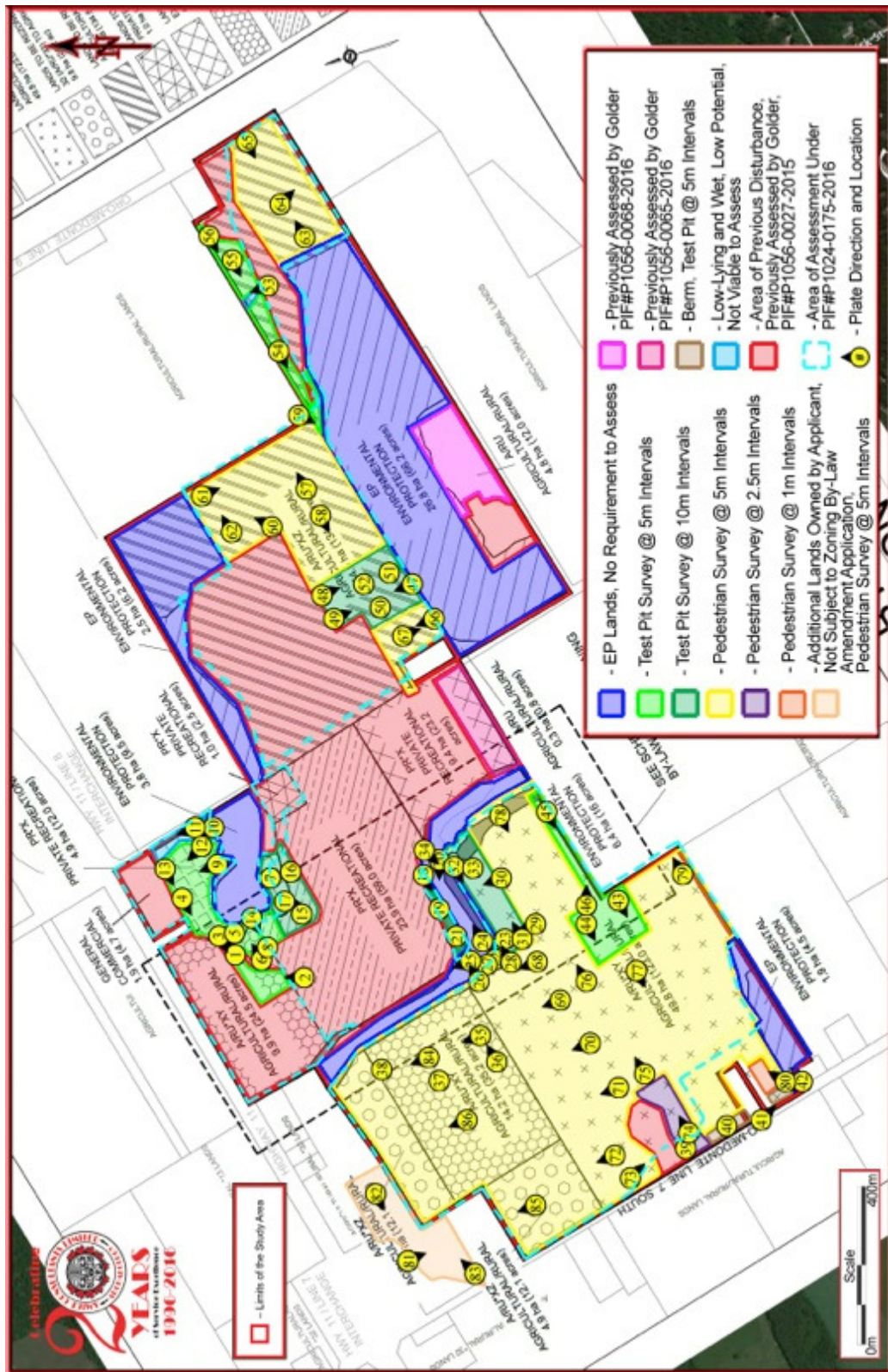


FIGURE 6 DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

13.0 IMAGES



IMAGE 1 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 2 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 3 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 4 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 5 SHOWS DISTURBED SOILS



IMAGE 6 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)



IMAGE 7 SHOWS DISTURBED SOILS



IMAGE 8 GRAVEL LANEWAY - DISTURBED



IMAGE 9 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 10 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 11 LOW & WET SOILS – NOTE FERNS



IMAGE 12 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)



IMAGE 13 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 14 GRAVEL LANE - DISTURBED



IMAGE 15 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 16 DISTURBED SOILS – NOTE MODERN PLASTIC BUCKET LID FOUND



IMAGE 17 DISTURBED SOIL CONDITIONS



IMAGE 18 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)



IMAGE 19 DISTURBED SOIL CONDITIONS



IMAGE 20 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 21 DISTURBED SOILS – NOTE GRAVEL



IMAGE 22 DISTURBED SOILS – NOTE DISPLACED SUBSOIL



IMAGE 23 SHOWS DISTURBED SOILS

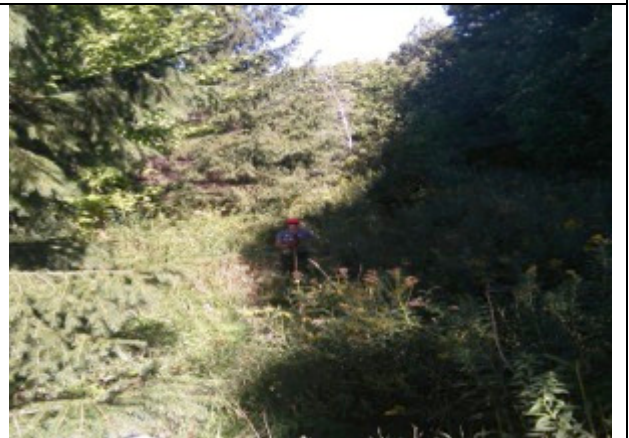


IMAGE 24 DISTURBED AREA DUE TO CULVERT AND DITCH

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)



IMAGE 25 DISTURBED – SHOWS CULVERT & DITCH



IMAGE 26 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 27 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 28 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS NOTE ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



IMAGE 29 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 30 DISTURBED – GRAVEL LANEWAY

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)



IMAGE 31 DISTURBED – NO NATURAL SOILS



IMAGE 32 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 33 SHOWS DISTURBED SOILS



IMAGE 34 DISTURBED – SHOWS GRAVEL LANEWAYS & BRIDGE STRUCTURE



IMAGE 35 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 36 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)



IMAGE 37 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 38 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 39 TESTING ARTIFICIAL BERMS



IMAGE 40 TESTING ARTIFICIAL BERMS



IMAGE 41 TESTING ARTIFICIAL BERMS



IMAGE 42 TESTING ARTIFICIAL BERMS

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)



IMAGE 43 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 44 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 45 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 46 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 47 DISTURBED – SHOWS ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



IMAGE 48 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)



IMAGE 49 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 50 SHOWS DISTURBED SOILS



IMAGE 51 SHOWS DISTURBED TEST PIT PROFILE



IMAGE 52 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 53 LOW & WET AREA

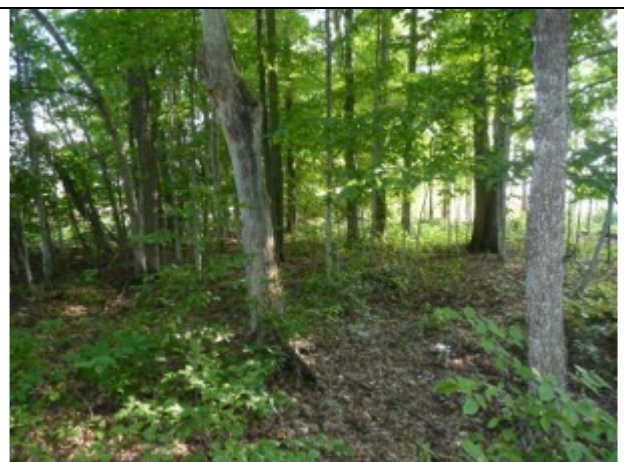


IMAGE 54 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)



IMAGE 55 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 56 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 57 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 58 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 59 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 60 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)



IMAGE 61 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 62 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 63 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 64 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 65 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 66 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)



IMAGE 67 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 68 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 69 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 70 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 71 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 72 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)



IMAGE 73 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 74 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 75 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 76 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 77 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 78 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)



IMAGE 79 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 80 O. BELL SITE (BCGV-44)



IMAGE 81 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 82 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 83 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 84 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)



IMAGE 85 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 86 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 87 REPRESENTATIVE ARTIFACTS FROM THE O. BELL SITE (BCGV-44)

- Top Row (Left to Right):** Bristol Glazed Stoneware, Rockingham Glazed Yellowware; Wheat Pattern Ironstone; Cobalt Blue Straight Rim Shell Edge Refined White Earthenware; Green Glazed Ironstone; Cobalt Blue Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware;
- Second Row (Left to Right):** Light Blue Blue Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware; Hand Painted Refined White Earthenware with Chromium Oxide Red Pigment; Cobalt Blue Sponge Decorated Refined White Earthenware; Light Blue Sponge Decorated Refined White Earthenware; Slip Decorated Refined White Earthenware;
- Third Row (Left to Right):** Knife Handle with Bone Scale; Cut Nail; Clarified Undiagnostic Bottle Glass; Undiagnostic Aqua Bottle Glass Neck Segment; Undiagnostic Olive Green Bottle Glass Neck Segment;
- Fourth Row:** Steel Plumbing Pipe

APPENDIX A

DATABLE HISTORIC ARTIFACT TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions offered below are confined to datable historic artifacts typically recovered during field investigations. Although other materials are often found, they do not necessarily lend themselves to dating archaeological assemblages and are therefore not included in the following discussion. Additionally, the following represents a comprehensive reference guide for datable objects and is not limited to finds specific to a particular project or site assemblage.

Creamware

Cream coloured earthenware was developed during the early 18th Century in England. It's development is attributed to Thomas Astbury of Shelton England during the reign of George I (Hughes n.d.: 104). George I reigned from 1714-1727 (Neumann 1967: 360). In the early period the lead glaze of this ware was applied in powdered form known as smithum or galena. Creamware achieved widespread production and general popularity as tableware by about 1750 as a result of Thomas Frye's development of a new process of applying the glaze in liquid form. This allowed for consistent and even application of decorative finishes and was quickly copied by other potters (Hughes n.d.: 105). Almost universal popularity was achieved by this ware when Josiah Wedgwood (founder of the renowned Wedgwood potteries) presented a creamware caudle and breakfast set of 73 pieces to Queen Charlotte as a gift to celebrate the birth of the Prince of Wales in 1762. It is said that the Queen was so impressed by this ware that she ordered a table service of the same ware but modified the design to her own taste. The resulting pattern became known as "Queen's Ware". When this set was delivered, George III saw it and likewise placed an order for an additional set altered to suit his own tastes. This further modification became known as the "Royal Pattern". As a result of these regal commissions, creamware achieved immense popularity (Hughes n.d.: 108).

By the late 1790s Creamware became the cheapest tableware in production. This was due to a number of factors, but it was mainly due to the introduction of pearlware which was whiter and more closely resembled oriental porcelain. This new ware quickly displaced Creamware as the most popular of the tableware produced during the late 18th and early 19th Centuries. By 1830 truly white (refined white earthenware) tableware was available. Creamware, known from about 1790 as "CC Ware", had changed as well. Officially "CC Ware" remained in production throughout the 19th Century but it became indistinguishable from refined white earthenware by about 1830.

Plain Creamware

Plain creamware was in production throughout the production history of the ware; however it is uncommon prior to 1790.

Pearlware

Pearlware was the next stage after creamware in the quest for a white ceramic body. For many years the development of pearlware was attributed to Josiah Wedgwood, who, after many experiments introduced a ceramic which he termed “pearl white” in 1779 (Hume 1982: 128; Sussman 1977: 105). Recently, a reconsideration of the evidence seems to suggest that pearlware, termed “china glaze”, may have been in production sometime in the 1760s and certainly by 1775 (for a detailed discussion see Miller 1987).

Pearlware is essentially a variation of creamware. The body of the ware is essentially the same with slightly higher flint content, but the real difference is in the glaze. Cobalt was added to the glaze of this ceramic as a bluing agent to make the off-white colour of the glaze appear whiter. This ceramic was called “pearl white and “china glaze” amongst other things, but is now more commonly identified as pearlware.

Plain Pearlware

Plain undecorated pearlware fragments can be dated within the general production range of the ware itself, 1770 – 1830.

Polychrome Hand Painted Pearlware

Polychrome painted pearlware is simply pearlware which has been hand painted with more than one colour. There has been some attempt to differentiate polychrome painted wares based upon visibly identifiable distinctions in the particular hues employed. It has been suggested that from 1795 – 1815 colours were done in soft pastel hues, and from thence onward colours were of bright blues, greens, and pinkish reds (Humes 1982: 129). Others have suggested that underglaze pinks and reds were not seen on datable pieces prior to 1820 and that this is also true of certain shades of purple and green (Sussman and Moyle 1988: 1). While this is generally the case and can aid in the further refinement of dates applied to collections of hand painted wares, the unfamiliar should remain leery. These distinctions result from the use of chromium oxide as a constituent element of pigments beginning sometime around 1820. One must bear in mind that the particular colouring oxides used are only one of several factors which can have great effect on the final appearance of any ceramic product.

Many factors can affect the final colouration of the ware such as: the specific proportion of each of the elements used in both the underglaze pigment and the glaze itself; the constituent elements of, and colour of the vessel body; and the internal conditions of the kiln during the firing process (the purity of the atmosphere and the temperature being chief among these). With respect to the use of chromium oxide in particular, the specific ingredients of a glaze recipe and variations in the temperature used in firing will yield dramatically different results. Chromium oxide will produce the colours of red, pink, yellow, brown, green and blue-green (Rhodes 1983: 209). Each of these colours can also be produced using other oxides which have a longer history of use in ceramic production. The

essential difference is in the specific hues which chromium oxide produces in each of these colours which cannot be precisely duplicated by other means.

Relief Moulded Pearlware

This decorative technique is most commonly identified with ironstone. Raised designs on the vessels were incorporated into the moulding of the objects themselves. Many of the early patterns produced in this medium persist to the present day. Many ceramics manufactured prior to the introduction of ironstone, such as pearlware, incorporated the use of embossed designs, but this form of decoration had never been so closely identified with a particular ceramic as it became with ironstone.

Slip Decorated Pearlware

This type of decoration is made by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of vessels. This type of decoration was used on ceramics both before and after the production of pearlware and is therefore not useful in refining a date from that of general pearlware production.

Transfer Printed Pearlware

Transfer printing was a method for transferring pictures to the surface of ceramic vessels which was developed during the late 18th Century. The use of colours other than cobalt blue for transfer printing was not attempted on any large scale until after 1828. The reason for this was that cobalt blue oxide was the only colouring agent which remained stable during the firing when used in conjunction with the transfer printing process. In 1828 a process was patented which allowed for the use of other colours. Immediately after this development colours such as red, brown, green, black and light blue were used on a popular level. Coloured transfers were popular in England by 1830 and had achieved similar appeal in North America by the early 1830s (Collard 1984: 117-118).

Shell Edge Decorated Pearlware

Shell edge came into production on creamware during the 1770s. It remained a status item of the middle and upper classes until the close of the century. Following the War of 1812, transfer printed wares began to rise very quickly in popularity and edged wares quickly became the cheapest of the decorated wares in the 19th Century. Edged wares remained in production on refined white earthenware long after pearlware ceased to be produced as a table ware around 1830 (Miller 1990: 115).

Refined White Earthenware

The various forms of refined white earthenware which came into production during the 1820s remained in production for an extended period of time and do not lend themselves well to dating unless one has the advantage of makers' marks. In the case of this site there is not one example of refined white earthenware which has a maker's mark. This is not

surprising since the ceramics from this ware category recovered from this site represent the cheapest types produced. The cheapest goods were often not marked since it was not considered worth the time and material.

Plain Refined White Earthenware

Lacking any definitive attributes, these sherds have been assigned a date of post 1825.

Polychrome Hand Painted Refined White Earthenware

Polychrome painted refined white earthenware is simply refined white earthenware which has been hand painted with more than one colour. There have been some attempts to differentiate polychrome painted wares based upon visibly identifiable distinctions in the particular hues employed. It has been suggested that from 1795 – 1815 colours were done in soft pastel hues, and from thence onward colours were of bright blues, greens, and pinkish reds (Humes 1982: 129). Others have suggested that underglaze pinks and reds were not seen on datable pieces prior to 1820 and that this is also true of certain shades of purple and green (Sussman and Moyle 1988: 1). While this is generally the case and can aid in the further refinement of dates applied to collections of hand painted wares, the unfamiliar should remain leery. These distinctions result from the use of chromium oxide as a constituent element of pigments beginning sometime around 1820. One must bear in mind that the particular colouring oxides used are only one of several factors which can have great effect on the final appearance of any ceramic product.

Many factors can affect the final colouration of the ware such as: the specific proportion of each of the elements used in both the underglaze pigment and the glaze itself; the constituent elements of, and colour of the vessel body; and the internal conditions of the kiln during the firing process (the purity of the atmosphere and the temperature being chief among these). With respect to the use of chromium oxide in particular, the specific ingredients of a glaze recipe and variations in the temperature used in firing will yield dramatically different results. Chromium oxide will produce the colours of red, pink, yellow, brown, green and blue-green (Rhodes 1983: 209). Each of these colours can also be produced using other oxides which have a longer history of use in ceramic production. The essential difference is in the specific hues which chromium oxide produces in each of these colours which cannot be precisely duplicated by other means.

Slip Decorated Refined White Earthenware

This type of ceramic is decorated by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of the vessels.

Sponge Decorated Refined White Earthenware

This decorative style is produced by applying pigment to the surface of vessels using sponges. This type of decoration enjoyed tremendous popularity during the middle of the 19th Century. Blue was the first colour used for this purpose and was most prevalent during

the 1840s. Sponged wares were shipped to North America in quantity as cheap decorative kitchen and toiletry articles by mainly Scottish potteries until about 1890 (Collard 1984: 144-145).

Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware

Transfer printing was a method for transferring pictures to the surface of ceramic vessels which was developed during the late 18th Century. The use of colours other than cobalt blue for transfer printing was not attempted on any large scale until after 1828. The reason for this was that cobalt blue oxide was the only colouring agent which remained stable during the firing when used in conjunction with the transfer printing process. In 1828 a process was patented which allowed for the use of other colours. Immediately after this development colours such as red, brown, green, black and light blue were used on a popular level. Coloured transfers were popular in England by 1830 and had achieved similar appeal in North America by the early 1830s (Collard 1984: 117-118).

Ironstone

Ironstone is partially vitrified white earthenware. Plain ironstone was first produced in the 1840s and featured no decorative elements apart from ribs, scrolls, or panels which were an intrinsic part of the vessel design. Various designs in relief moulded decoration were patterned from 1848 onward. One pattern, known generally as the “wheat” Pattern has remained in production in various styles from 1848 up to the present day (Sussman 1985: 7). Ironstone is first mentioned on Ontario store records in 1847 (Kenyon 1988: 25). This ware gained popularity throughout the second half of the nineteenth century until by the 1880s it far outsold other ceramic types (Kenyon 1988: 20).

Ironstone was manufactured specifically for the North American market. In general, those potteries which produced this ceramic did so to the exclusion of all others (Sussman 1985: 8). During its early history, throughout the 1850s and early 1860s, ironstone was evidently as expensive as the costly transfer printed wares (Sussman 1985: 9). This ware was being advertised in London (Ontario) newspapers by the early 1860s and by the 1870s was one of the most popular ceramics available on the market (Kenyon n.d.: 11). By 1897 it was the cheapest ceramic sold by the T. Eaton Company. Prices charged for either plain or relief decorated ironstone were the same (Sussman 1985: 9).

Plain Ironstone

These pieces are not precisely datable and were most likely produced some time after 1840. Ironstone and a number of related vitrified and semi-vitrified wares were produced in great quantities during the second half of the 19th Century and into the 20th Century. These ceramics were a continuation of the development techniques and styles employed in the production of other earlier contemporary wares.

Relief Moulded Ironstone

The most common decorative technique identified with ironstone is relief moulding. Raised designs on the vessels were incorporated into the moulding of the objects themselves. Many of the early patterns produced in this medium persist to the present day. Many ceramics manufactured prior to the introduction of ironstone incorporated the use of embossed designs, but this form of decoration had never been so closely identified with a particular ceramic as it became with ironstone.

Slip Decorated Ironstone

This type of ceramic is decorated by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of the vessels.

Sponge Decorated Ironstone

This decorative style is produced by applying pigment to the surface of vessels using sponges. This type of decoration enjoyed tremendous popularity during the middle of the 19th Century. Blue was the first colour used for this purpose and was most prevalent during the 1840s. Sponged wares were shipped to North America in quantity as cheap decorative kitchen and toiletry articles by mainly Scottish potteries until about 1890 (Collard 1984: 144-145).

Transfer Printed Ironstone

Transfer printing was a method for transferring pictures to the surface of ceramic vessels which was developed during the late 18th Century. The use of colours other than cobalt blue for transfer printing was not attempted on any large scale until after 1828. The reason for this was that cobalt blue oxide was the only colouring agent which remained stable during the firing when used in conjunction with the transfer printing process. In 1828 a process was patented which allowed for the use of other colours. Immediately after this development colours such as red, brown, green, black and light blue were used on a popular level. Coloured transfers were popular in England by 1830 and had achieved similar appeal in North America by the early 1830s (Collard 1984: 117-118). The decorative technique of transfer printing on ironstone has no effect on the general date range of this type of ware as it was applied to ironstone throughout the history of the production of this ceramic type.

Soft Paste Porcelain

Porcelain was first produced in Europe at Meissen by the firm "Royal Saxon Porcelain Manufacture" in 1710, although it had been developed by Johann Friedrich Bottger two years previously in 1708 (Savage 1954:125). This development reflects the high regard Europeans had held for porcelain imported from China and Japan. Loved for their beauty and durability, European ceramic producers lost considerable revenue to this import and were determined to discover a means of duplicating the ware. In England the discovery of a formula for porcelain production was not achieved until probably 1743 when the "Chelsea" works went into production. A patent for soft paste porcelain was made the following year in the joint names of Edward Heylyn and Thomas Frye (Savage 1954: 210). Throughout the

early period of European production these wares tended to be heavily ornamented with thick overglaze polychrome enamels and as processes were refined the decorative techniques of underglaze painting and transfer patterns were used extensively. These decoration techniques predominated well into the 19th Century. It was not until the late 19th Century, and particularly, the 20th Century that porcelain became accessible as a standard household ware. By this time its decorative characteristics were substantially debased, with plain porcelain becoming increasingly common.

Soft paste porcelain is the lowest grade of this ware, and is different from the more costly hard paste porcelain in a number of ways. First, soft paste porcelain generally exhibits a greyish cast, whereas hard paste porcelain or true porcelain is white. When broken soft paste porcelain has a granular paste in appearance and a glassy glaze which is visibly distinct from the body. Hard paste is entirely glassy in cross section and it is very difficult to assess where the body ends and the glaze begins. High firing in this case ensures a more complete fusion of body and glaze which accounts for the difference in appearance of these two wares.

Plain Soft Paste Porcelain

Lacking any other diagnostic datable attributes, plain sherds of this ware cannot be more precisely dated beyond the general date range of this type of ceramic.

Stoneware

Stoneware is a class of ceramic which belongs under the larger heading of vitrified wares. Stoneware is manufactured from different clays that that used to make earthenware. This is because the objects in this medium are fired at much higher temperatures such that the clay is brought nearly to its melting point thereby causing the body to fuse together. It renders the body of the finished product much harder and therefore more durable. It has the added effect of rendering the paste of the fired ware wholly or partially water impermeable. Stoneware has been used to produce a wide variety of goods from the most elaborate and expensive to the most robust and utilitarian of the potter's craft.

Salt Glazed Stoneware

Salt glazed stoneware was first made in England during the latter years of the 16th Century. This particular variety of stoneware is relatively cheap and easy to produce as it requires only one firing to harden the vessel and to apply the glaze. The name "salt glaze" derives from the process by which this product is manufactured. At the appropriate time during the firing of the vessels, salt is shovelled into the kiln. The heat of the kiln causes the salt to separate into its constituent elements of sodium and chloride. The chloride gas escapes through the vent holes of the kiln and the sodium bonds with the silica present in the clay of the vessels to form a glass over the surface of the vessel. The manufacture of utilitarian wares of this type has been popular from the time of its development until well into the 20th Century. Salt glazed vessels rose to prominence as larger more efficient potteries were established in North America which could produce these high firing durable products at low cost. The industrial production of utilitarian stoneware goods displaced the localized red earthenware industry in the closing decades of the 19th Century.

Yellow Ware

Yellow ware was generally used for kitchen crockery and utility bowls. Yellow ware which is decorated with coloured horizontal bands is often referred to as “banded ware”. This is the most readily recognizable of the yellow ware products which became popular after 1840. Undecorated plain yellow ware is termed “common yellow” and dates from about 1830 onward. Yellow ware did not pass out of common usage in Canada until the 1930s (Lueger 1981: 141).

Coarse Red Earthenware

Coarse red earthenware refers to a class of ceramic which was used largely for general purpose utilitarian kitchen and household wares. It is very difficult to date with precision as this form of vessel manufacture was pursued in the main by small cottage industries supplying what was normally a local market. As a result, they appear in highly variant forms based upon the clays, glazes, and techniques of each potter. They are common on historic sites from the beginning of settlement in North America until 1900. Two of the earliest potteries to be established in Ontario both began production in 1849. Many other potteries were soon established which provided domestic and utilitarian wares to primarily local consumers.

Slip Lined Coarse Red Earthenware

This type of ceramic is decorated by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of the vessels.

Bottle Glass

Machine Made Bottle Glass

In the late 19th Century a trend started toward the manufacture of bottles with semi-automatic and fully automatic machines. Machine made bottles are hollowware containers shaped using air pressure supplied by a machine, both automatic and semi-automatic machines produce bottle with similar characteristics. The first workable semi-automatic machines were patented in 1881 in the United States and in 1886 in England, in the next few decades machine made containers become increasingly popular as they are cheaper to produce with continually refined techniques; by the early 20th Century hand blown bottle are becoming uncommon.

Undiagnostic Bottle Glass

These pieces are likely from two-piece moulded vessels or from vessels produced using two-or-more vertical body moulds with separate bases. However these pieces were too small or did not have any diagnostic traits needed to identify the technology used in their manufacture.

Contact Moulded Bottle Glass

Contact moulding is a process by which full-sized objects or portions of objects are formed in a mould using air pressure from a mouth or machine. Hot glass is introduced into a mould, that may or may not have had a design, and expanded by air pressure until it fills the mould, at which point the object or partial object is removed. This technique was used during Roman times extensively for containers. It was reintroduced in the 17th Century but did not come into wide use in containers until the 18th Century (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 23-24).

Pressed Glass Tableware

During the press moulding manufacturing process hot glass is dripped into a mould which might consist of any number of pieces. The only limitation to the process is that the plunger must be able to enter and exit the mould without the necessity of it being opened. For decorated pieces, a design is embossed on the on the interior surface of the mould. The glass takes the form of the mould on its outer surface while the plunger shapes the inner surface. Once the object is removed from the mould it may be fire polished to restore the brilliance of the glass which has been lost due to contact with the mould (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 33)

Press moulding has been used on a small scale in England since the late 17th Century. At this time it was employed in the production of small solid objects such as imitation precious stones, glass seals, watch faces, etc. By the 1780s decanter stoppers and feet for vessels were being made using this technique. During the 1820s the technique was further developed in the United States and applied to the manufacture of complete vessels. By the early 1830s mass production of pressed table wares was underway in the New England states. Early pressed glass was manufactured primarily out of lead glass. William Leighton developed a lime glass in 1864 which resembled lead glass, but was one third cheaper. Non-lead glass becomes common on Canadian sites from about 1870 onward (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 34-35)

Nails

Cut Nails

Around 1800, machines for cutting nails began to be used. At first these were simple machines resembling a table with a guillotine-like knife at one end. Strips of metal which were as broad as the resulting nails were to be long were fed against the blade. The strip of metal was shifted from side-to-side following each cut. This produced the tapered shank of the nail. Nails made by this method remained square in cross section and still required heads to be fashioned by hand. Around 1820 improved machines were developed for the manufacture of cut nails which included mechanical headers (Rempel 1980: 369). In general terms, cut nails dominated the construction industry from roughly 1825 to 1890 when they were displaced by wire nails.

Forged Nails

Towards the end of the 18th Century all nails were made by the blacksmith out of nail stock. Nail stock was typically produced by a special mill on location at the iron works. Wrought iron strips were fed into the mill which cut it into sections which were square in cross-section. The resulting nail stock was cut into the required length by the smith, then heated, tapered and headed. These nails were not displaced by cut nails until around 1825 in developed areas. In more remote areas forged nails remained in use quite longer. This was especially the case with larger spikes which were often required to meet very particular specifications and not required in quantity (Rempel 1980: 367). Blacksmiths continued to fill the void between accessibility to commercial products and the needs of their clients into the first three decades of the twentieth century. Forged nails most likely date to the first half of the 19th Century although it is possible that they were produced at a later date.

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO BE ADDED TO THE REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Collard, Elizabeth

1984 Nineteenth Century Pottery and Porcelain in Canada (2nd Ed.). Kingston: McGill University Press.

E.I Woodhead, C. Sullivan, and G. Gusset

1984 Lighting Devices in the National Reference Collection, Parks Canada. Ottawa: National Historic Parks and Sites Branch Parks Canada Environment Canada.

Finlayson, R.W.

1972 Portneuf Pottery and Other Early Wares. Don Mills: Longman Canada Ltd.

Hume, Ivor Noel

1983 A Guide to the Artifacts of Colonial America. New York: Alfred a. Knopf.

Jones, Olive and Catherine Sullivan

1989 The Parks Canada Glass Glossary for the Description of Containers, Tableware, Flat Glass and Closures. National Historic Parks and Sites, Canadian Parks Service, Environment Canada.

Kenyon, Ian

1988 "A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario: Quantitative Trends in Teaware." Arch Notes 88(2): 5-8.

Lueger, Richard

1981 Ceramics From Yuquot, British Columbia. History And Archaeology, No 44. Ottawa: Parks Canada.

Miller, George L.

1987 "Origin's of Josiah Wedgwood's 'Pearlware.'" Northeast Historical Archaeology. Vol. 16, No. 1.

Miller, George L., and Robert R. Hunter, Jr.

1990 "English Shell Edged Earthenware: Alias Leeds Ware, Alias Feather Edge." Thirty-fifth Annual Wedgwood International Seminar. London.

Neumann, George C.

1967 The History of Weapons of the American Revolution. New York: Bonanza Books.

Preiss, Peter J.

1977 A Guide for the Description of Nails. Manuscript Report Series No. 246. Ottawa: Parks Canada.

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9 (Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)

Rempel, I.

1980 Building With Wood (Revised Edition). Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Rhodes, Daniel

1973 Clay and Glazes for the Potter (Revised Edition). Radnor, P.A.: Chilton Book Co.

Savage, George

1954 Porcelain Through the Ages. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.

Sussman, Lynne

1977 The Ceramics of Lower Fort Garry: Operations 1 to 31. History and Archaeology No. 24. Ottawa: Parks Canada.

1985 The Wheat Pattern: An Illustrated Survey. Ottawa: Parks Canada.

Sussman, Lynne and Joy Moyle

1988 Looking for Chromium in 19th Century Ceramic Colours. Research Bulletin No. 260. Ottawa: Parks Canada.

APPENDIX B: O. BELL SITE – STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

CSC No	Cat No	Qty	Material	Class	Type	Analytical Attributes	From	Function	Production Range
47	0001	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Handpainted Polychrome w/Chromium Oxide Red Pigment	Tea Cup	Beverage Consumption	1830+
47	0002	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Cut	2 inch	Architecture	1825-1890
46	0003	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1825+
30	0004	1	Metal	Ferrous	Knife	Bone Scale	Table Knife	Food Consumption	1785-1900
30	0005	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Undecorated	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	1825+
30	0006	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Indeterminate Wheat Pattern	Dinner Plate	Food Consumption	1848+
51	0007	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Brown Transfer Print	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1828+
50	0008	2	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Undecorated	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	1825+
50	0009	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Cobalt Blue Sponge Decorated	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	1840+
50	0010	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Cobalt Blue Transfer Print	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	1828+
45	0011	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Tea Cup	Beverage Consumption	1840+
44	0012	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Tea Cup	Beverage Consumption	1840+
44	0013	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Handpainted Polychrome w/Chromium Oxide Red Pigment	Tea Cup	Beverage Consumption	1830+
40	0014	2	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1825+
35	0015	1	Glass	Aqua	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Medicine Vial	Medicine	1825+
41	0016	3	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
41	0017	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Cobalt Blue Transfer Print	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	1840+
41	0018	1	Glass	Clarified	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Kerosene Lantern Chimney	Lighting	1870+
30	0019	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
43	0020	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Indeterminate Wheat Pattern	Dinner Plate	Food Consumption	1848+
43	0021	1	Ceramic	Refined	Porcelain	Undecorated	Indeterminate Hollowware	Indeterminate	1870+
4	0022	2	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
4	0023	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Cobalt Blue Transfer Print	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	1840+

**2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9
(Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)**

APPENDIX B: O. BELL SITE – STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE									
CSC No	Cat No	Qty	Material	Class	Type	Analytical Attributes	From	Function	Production Range
2	0024	3	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
2	0025	1	Glass	Aqua	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1825+
52	0026	1	Glass	Clarified	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Kerosene Lantern Chimney	Lighting	1870+
53	0027	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Cut (Broken)	1 inch +	Architecture	1825-1890
54	0028	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
15	0029	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Handpainted Polychrome w/Chromium Oxide Red Pigment	Tea Cup	Beverage Consumption	1830+
16	0030	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
16	0031	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Light Blue Sponge Decorated	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	1840+
16	0032	1	Glass	Clear	Window Pane	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	1870+
55	0033	2	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
55	0034	1	Ceramic	Unrefined	Yellowware	Rockingham Glazed	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1840+
55	0035	1	Glass	Amber	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Commercial Container	Indeterminate	1870+
56	0036	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
56	0037	1	Glass	Clear	Window Pane	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	1870+
38	0038	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
38	0039	1	Glass	Clear	Window Pane	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	1870+
37	0040	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
39	0041	2	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
49	0042	2	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
27	0043	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
27	0044	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Tea Cup Handle	Beverage Consumption	1840+
21	0045	3	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
21	0046	2	Glass	Clear	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Commercial Container	Indeterminate	1870+
21	0047	1	Faunal	Mammal	Indeterminate	Saw Cut	Indeterminate Long Bone	Food	Indeterminate
24	0048	1	Glass	Aqua	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Medicine Vial	Medicine	1825+
32	0049	1	Ceramic	Refined	White	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food	1825+

**2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9
(Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)**

APPENDIX B: O. BELL SITE – STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE									
CSC No	Cat No	Qty	Material	Class	Type	Analytical Attributes	From	Function	Production Range
					Earthenware			Consumption	
31	0050	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
30	0051	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
29	0052	2	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
28	0053	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
28	0054	2	Glass	Aqua	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Commercial Container	Indeterminate	1825+
28	0055	1	Glass	Olive Green	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Liquor Bottle	Indeterminate	1785+
18	0056	2	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
18	0057	1	Glass	Olive Green	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Liquor Bottle	Indeterminate	1785+
33	0058	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Cobalt Blue Straight Rim Shell Edge	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	1840-1870
33	0059	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
33	0060	1	Glass	Olive Green	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Liquor Bottle	Indeterminate	1785+
19	0061	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Light Blue Transfer Print	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	1840+
34	0062	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Cut (Broken)	1 inch +	Architecture	1825-1890
20	0063	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Cobalt Blue Transfer Print	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	1840+
20	0064	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
20	0065	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Cut	1 5/8 inch	Architecture	1825-1890
26	0066	3	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
26	0067	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1825+
26	0068	1	Glass	Clear	Window Pane	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	1870+
25	0069	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1825+
13	0070	4	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1825+
10	0071	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1825+
22	0072	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Handpainted Polychrome w/Chromium Oxide Red Pigment	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1830+

**2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Burl's Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8 and Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9
(Geographic Township of Oro), Township of Oro-Medonte, County of Simcoe (AMICK #16043b/MTCS #P1024-0192-2016)**

APPENDIX B: O. BELL SITE – STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

CSC No	Cat No	Qty	Material	Class	Type	Analytical Attributes	From	Function	Production Range
23	0073	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1825+
23	0074	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Slip Decorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1825+
23	0075	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Cut	2 1/2 inch	Architecture	1825-1890
9	0076	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Green Transfer Print "...INES..." (not a maker's mark)	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	1840+
9	0077	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Cut	2 1/2 inch	Architecture	1825-1890
9	0078	2	Glass	Aqua	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Commercial Container	Indeterminate	1825+
9	0079	1	Glass	Clarified	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Commercial Container	Indeterminate	1870+
1	0080	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
17	0081	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Cobalt Blue Straight Rim Shell Edge	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	1840-1870
14	0082	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Dinner Plate	Food Consumption	1840+
12	0083	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1825+
12	0084	1	Ceramic	Unrefined	Stoneware	Bristol Glazed	Commercial Container	Food Storage	1870-1920
12	0085	1	Glass	Clear	Window Pane	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	1870+
6	0086	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1825+
11	0087	2	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
11	0088	1	Glass	Aqua	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Commercial Container	Indeterminate	1825+
11	0089	1	Glass	Olive Green	Contact Moulded	No Visible Mould Lines	Liquor Bottle	Indeterminate	1785+
45	0090	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
7	0091	2	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
8	0092	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1840+
3	0093	1	Glass	Clear	Window Pane	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	1870+
36	0094	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Food Consumption	1825+
35	0095	1	Metal	Ferrous	Galvanized Steel	Threaded	Plumbing Pipe	Architecture	1900+

