



1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE

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P1024

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Corporate Project Number:

16043a

MTCS Project Number:

P1024-0175-2016

Investigation Type:

Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment

Project Name:

Burl's Creek Event Grounds:

Temporary 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:

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Not yet available.

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Type of Report:

REVISED

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 Temporary Use By-law application as part of an Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) hearing. 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 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 with the exception of a 3.22 acre parcel that has been removed from the Temporary Use By-law lands; Stage 2 Property Assessment for this parcel is deferred. Only those lands included within uses permitted under the proposed Temporary Use By-law application (see Figures 3 & 5) are reported within this study. The remainder of the subject lands will be reported under separate cover for the purposes of additional Planning Act applications.

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, with the exception of the above-noted 3.22 acre parcel that has been removed from the Temporary Use By-law lands, 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.

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.

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 (13 October 2016), no comments or concerns have been received from the Williams Treaty First Nations regarding the fieldwork, report content, or the conclusions and recommendations for the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the lands within the Temporary Use By-law Application. On 13 October, Maxime Picard Coordinator of Projects in Ontario representing the Huron-Wendat First Nation sent an email to Michael Henry of AMICK Consultants Limited stating, *"Everything seems fine on our side."*

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 are made:

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

3.0 TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE	1
2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
3.0 TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL	4
5.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
6.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS	21
7.0 RECORD OF FINDS	28
8.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	29
9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	31
10.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	33
11.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	34
12.0 MAPS	36
13.0 IMAGES	42

4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

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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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

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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 Temporary Use By-law application as part of an Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) hearing. 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 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 with the exception of a 3.22 acre parcel that has been removed from the Temporary Use By-law lands; Stage 2 Property Assessment for this parcel is deferred. Only those lands included within uses permitted under the proposed Temporary Use By-law application (see Figures 3 & 5) are reported within this study. The remainder of the subject lands will be reported under separate cover for the purposes of additional Planning Act applications.

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, with the exception of the above-noted 3.22 acre parcel that has been removed from the Temporary Use By-law lands, 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.

The subject property includes 228.6 ha (564.9 ac) of agricultural lands now within part of the land assemblage for the Burl's Creek Event Grounds. The study area comprises roughly 130 ha (322.78 ac) that includes approximately 68 ha (169.89 ac) of land to permit overnight camping, parking, and concession booths and roughly 59.56 ha (147.18 ac) of land to permit overnight camping, parking, concession booths, and recreational soccer fields. A stream channel and associated setback is defined as lands to permit existing uses 2.61 ha (6.46 ac). The roughly 97 ha (241.42 ac) of the balance of the lands is not included within the proposed Temporary Use Zoning By-law Amendment application. These remaining lands will be addressed under separate cover for the purposes of a permanent Zoning By-Law Amendment application. 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 3.

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.):*
 - o primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)*
 - o 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)
- accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
 - early 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 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 comprises roughly 130 ha (322.78 ac) that includes approximately 68 ha (169.89 ac) of land to permit overnight camping, parking, and concession booths and roughly 59.56 ha (147.18 ac) of land to permit overnight camping, parking, concession booths, and recreational soccer fields. A stream channel and associated setback is defined as lands to permit existing uses 2.61 ha (6.46 ac). The roughly 97 ha (241.42 ac) of the balance of Burl's Creek property is not included within the proposed Temporary Use Zoning By-law Amendment application. These remaining lands will be addressed under separate cover for the purposes of a permanent Zoning By-Law Amendment application. 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 3.

The 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 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. Three (3) relatively small woodlot areas (in addition to the orchard and former pine plantation), or areas otherwise sufficiently tree covered to restrict ploughing, were assessed by test pit survey. There are no structures within the lands comprising the study area addressed in 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 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 four (4) 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), Simcoe County*. Archaeological License Report on File with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto. (MTCS File#P059-059-2008).

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).

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

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 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
1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures

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9000		
10000		
11000		
		(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).

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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.

“...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.

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

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 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 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 judgmental 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 judgmental 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 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.

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 judgmental test pit survey*” (Golder 2016a: 1). The three locations where towers are to be erected were subsequently re-assessed by AMICK Consultants Limited as part of the current investigations 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 current Stage 2 Property Assessment undertaken by AMICK since Golder Associates Ltd. had already completed a 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). Further, this area lies outside of the lands incorporated within the proposed Temporary Use By-law Amendment application.

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 judgmental 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). Further, this area lies outside of the lands incorporated within the proposed Temporary Use By-law Amendment application.

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 Temporary Use By-law application as part of an OMB hearing.

The study area comprises roughly 130 ha (322.78 ac) that includes approximately 68 ha (169.89 ac) of land to permit overnight camping, parking, and concession booths and roughly 59.56 ha (147.18 ac) of land to permit overnight camping, parking, concession booths, and recreational soccer fields. A stream channel and associated setback is defined as lands to permit existing uses 2.61 ha (6.46 ac). The roughly 97 ha (241.42 ac) of the balance of the Burl's Creek property is not included within the proposed Temporary Use Zoning By-law Amendment application. These remaining lands will be addressed under separate cover for the purposes of a permanent Zoning By-Law Amendment application. 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 3.

The 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 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. Three (3) relatively small woodlot areas (in addition to the orchard and former pine plantation), or areas otherwise sufficiently tree covered to restrict ploughing, were assessed by test pit survey. There are no structures within the lands comprising the study area addressed in 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 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 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).

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, with the exception of the above-noted 3.22 acre parcel that has been removed from the Temporary Use By-law lands, 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.

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 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 and to compensate for the presence of a very heavy amount of stone in the soil that can obscure artifact visibility.]
7. *When archaeological resources are found, decrease survey transects to 1m intervals over a minimum of a 20m radius around the find to determine whether it is an isolated find or part of a larger scatter. Continue working outward at this interval until full extent of the surface scatter has been defined.*
[Not applicable - No artifacts or other evidence of archaeological resources was encountered as part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment undertaken of the proposed Temporary Use By-law application.]
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).*
[Not applicable - No artifacts or other evidence of archaeological resources was encountered as part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment undertaken of the proposed Temporary Use By-law application.]

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.*

[Not applicable - No artifacts or other evidence of archaeological resources was encountered as part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment undertaken of the proposed Temporary Use By-law application.]

(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.]

c. abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth

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

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

[The study area contained 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]

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. Given the minimal surface area covered by such landscape features, these areas were not mapped independently of the surrounding assessed portions of the study area as they did not compromise the overall integrity of the wider assessment. 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 areas consist of bounded 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 considered to have no potential and are typically not subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment, some of the soil that composes these features may have been extracted from the gravel laneways within the study area and therefore these artificial landforms were tested to determine if they contain any archaeological material (including artifacts and/or human remains) should the soil have been removed from a previously undocumented archaeological site. This additional cautionary measure exceeds the requirements of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. This additional work was undertaken at the voluntary discretion of the proponent and affirmed as appropriate according to the professional judgment of the participating licensed archaeologists. These areas are not situated within the lands of the Temporary Use By-law and are formally reported under separate cover addressing the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the Proposed Zoning By-law Amendment for the subject property.]

(MTC 2011: 38)

Approximately 51% of the study area consisted of 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. Roughly 30% of the study area is included within lands previously documented as disturbed (see Golder 2015). 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. 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 Temporary Use By-law 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 (13 October 2016), no comments or concerns have been received from the Williams Treaty First Nations regarding the fieldwork, report content, or the conclusions and recommendations for the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the lands within the Temporary Use By-law Application. On 13 October, Maxime Picard Coordinator of Projects in Ontario representing the Huron-Wendat First Nation sent an email to Michael Henry of AMICK Consultants Limited stating, “*Everything seems fine on our side.*”

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 Stage 2 Property Assessment of the lands incorporated within the proposed Temporary Use By-law, no archaeological resources were identified.

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 (including the entire area of the subject property excluding those portions previously identified as disturbed or as previously assessed).

8.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

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 with the exception of a 3.22 acre parcel that has been removed from the Temporary Use By-law lands; Stage 2 Property Assessment for this parcel is deferred. Only those lands included within uses permitted under the proposed Temporary Use By-law application (see Figures 3 & 5) are reported within this study. The remainder of the subject lands will be reported under separate cover for the purposes of additional Planning Act applications.

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.

A preliminary draft of this report has been provided to the Huron-Wendat First Nation and to the Williams Treaty First Nations for their review and input. The final report is a reflection of this collaborative effort.

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 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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

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, plateaus, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 4-9, potential determined
4	Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area		N		If Yes and Yes for any of 3, 5-9, potential determined
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		N		If Yes and Yes for any of 3-4, 6-9, potential determined
HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC USE FEATURES					
6	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/berry extraction areas, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined.
7	Early 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 findings from the Stage 2 survey, or state that no archaeological sites were identified.*
2. *For each archaeological site, provide the following analysis and conclusions:*
 - a. *A preliminary determination, to the degree possible, of the age and cultural affiliation of any archaeological sites identified.*
 - b. *A comparison against the criteria in 2 Stage 2: Property Assessment to determine whether further assessment is required*
 - c. *A preliminary determination regarding whether any archaeological sites identified in Stage 2 show evidence of a high level cultural heritage value or interest and will thus require Stage 4 mitigation.*

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the lands incorporated within the proposed Temporary Use By-law, no archaeological resources were identified.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- 1) *For each archaeological site, provide a statement of the following:*
 - a. *Borden number or other identifying number*
 - b. *Whether or not it is of further cultural heritage value or interest*
 - c. *Where it is of further cultural heritage value or interest, appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies*
- 2) *Make recommendations only regarding archaeological matters. Recommendations regarding built heritage or cultural heritage landscapes should not be included.*
- 3) *If the Stage 2 survey did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts, recommend that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.*

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 (13 October 2016), no comments or concerns have been received from the Williams Treaty First Nations regarding the fieldwork, report content, or the conclusions and

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

recommendations for the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the lands within the Temporary Use By-law Application. On 13 October, Maxime Picard Coordinator of Projects in Ontario representing the Huron-Wendat First Nation sent an email to Michael Henry of AMICK Consultants Limited stating, *"Everything seems fine on our side."*

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 are made:

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

10.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

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

11.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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12.0 MAPS



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

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

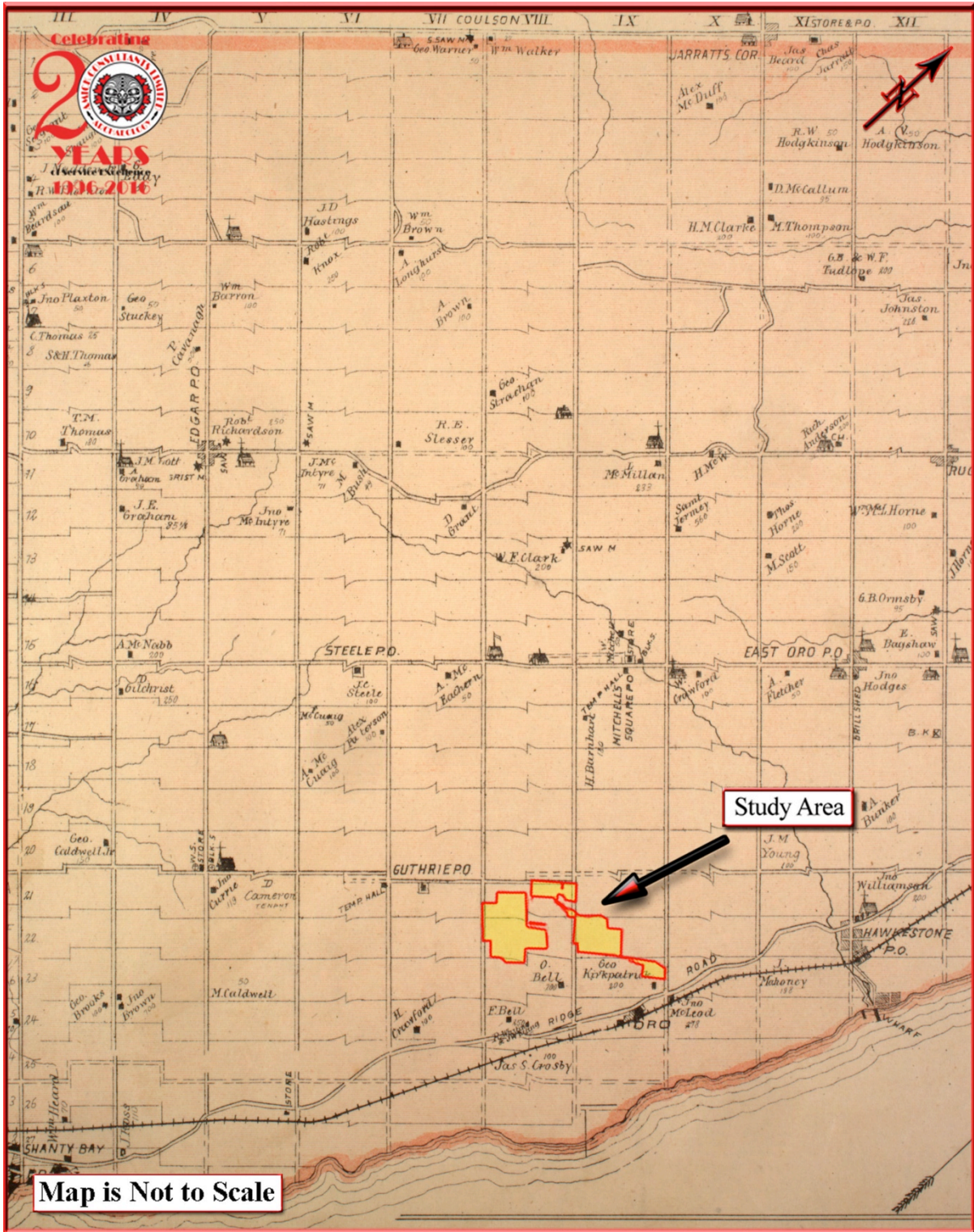


FIGURE 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE HISTORIC ATLAS MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ORO (WALKER & MILES 1881)

2016 Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the 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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

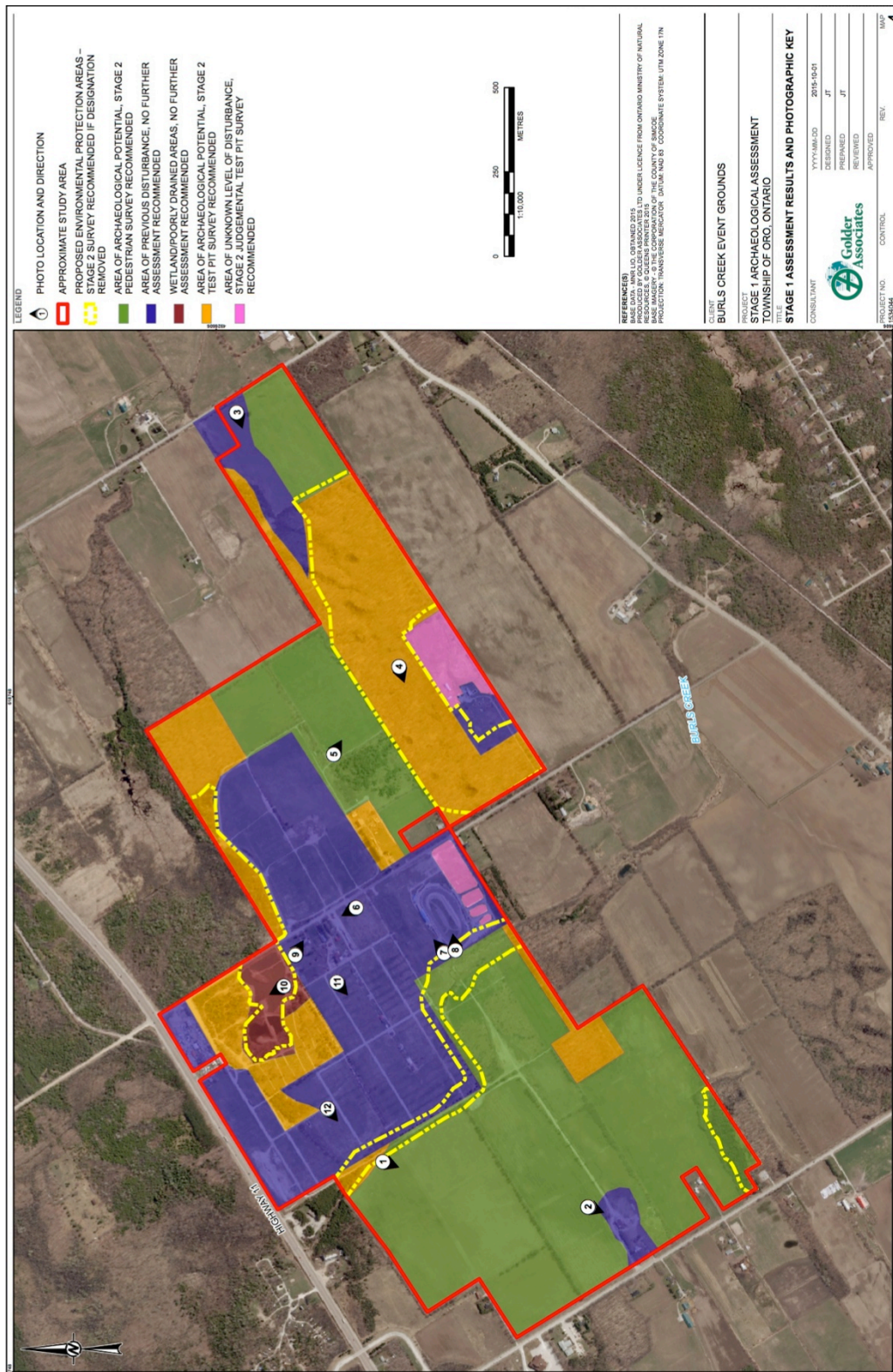


FIGURE 3 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY PLAN OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY (GOLDER 2015)

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

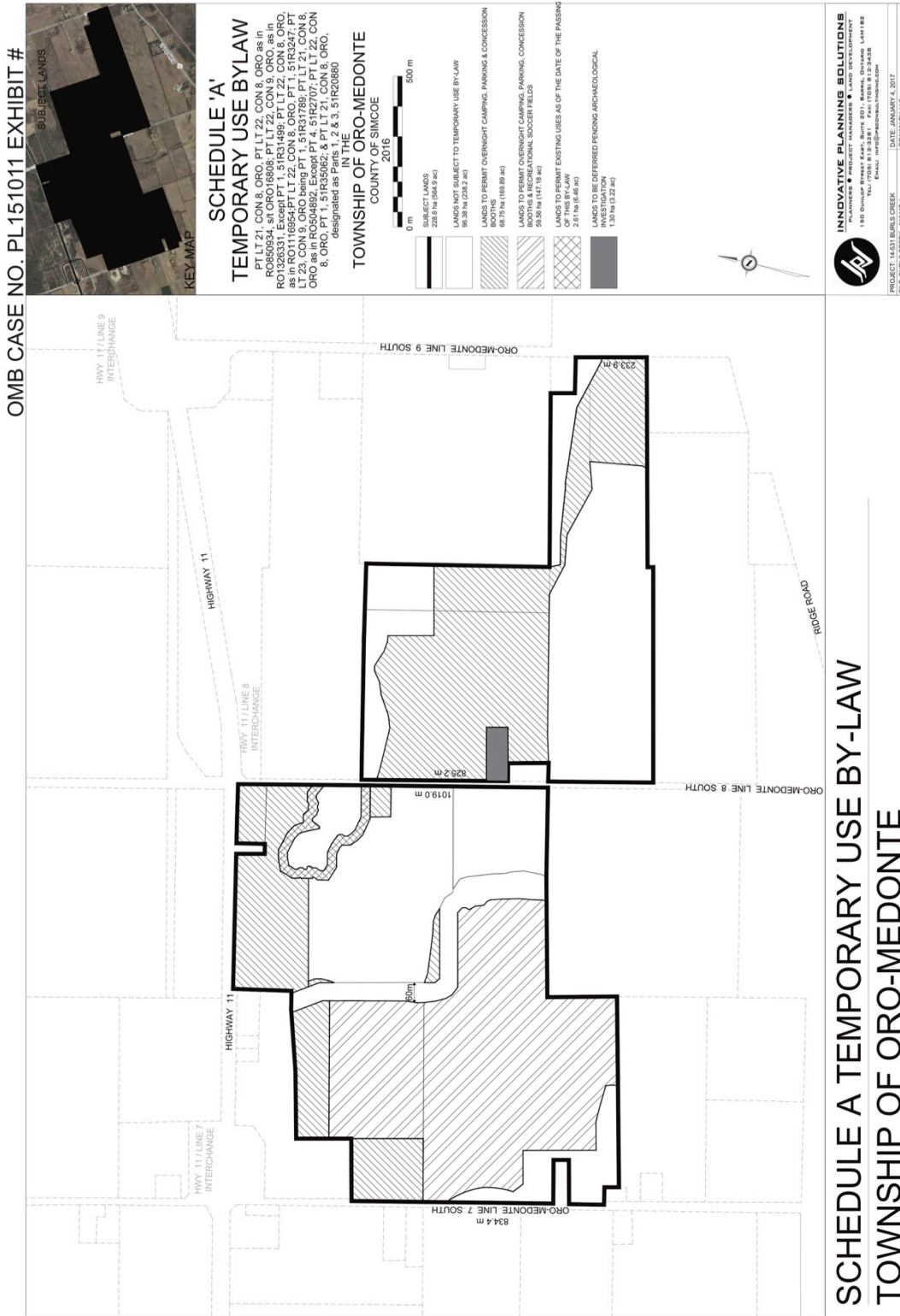


FIGURE 4 PLAN OF THE TEMPORARY USE BY-LAW (INNOVATIVE PLANNING SOLUTIONS 2016)

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

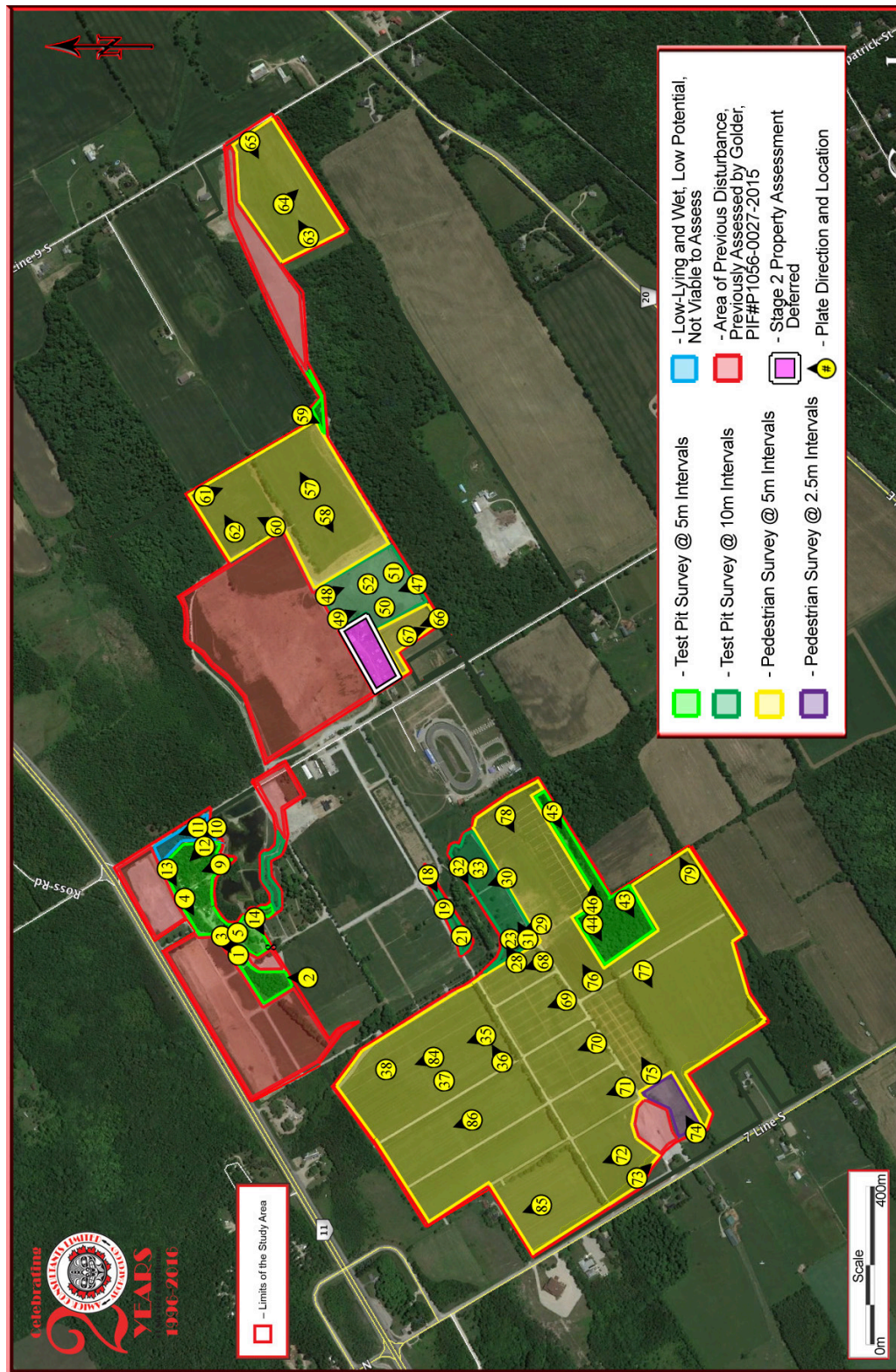


FIGURE 4 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2011)

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)



FIGURE 5 DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

13.0 IMAGES

(N.B. Only Images relevant to the Temporary Use By-law Application are included in this report. The entire set of Images is included within the Zoning By-law Amendment Application filed under separate cover.)



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 9 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

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IMAGE 10 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 11 LOW & WET SOILS – NOTE FERNS



IMAGE 12 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 13 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 14 GRAVEL LANE - DISTURBED



IMAGE 18 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

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IMAGE 19 DISTURBED SOIL CONDITIONS



IMAGE 21 DISTURBED SOILS – NOTE GRAVEL



IMAGE 23 SHOWS DISTURBED SOILS



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 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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

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IMAGE 31 DISTURBED – NO NATURAL SOILS



IMAGE 32 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 33 SHOWS DISTURBED SOILS



IMAGE 35 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 36 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 37 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

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IMAGE 38 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



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

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

(N.B. Only Images relevant to the Temporary Use By-law Application are included in this report. The entire set of Images is included within the Zoning By-law Amendment Application filed under separate cover.)



IMAGE 48 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



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 57 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

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IMAGE 58 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 59 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 60 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 61 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 62 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 63 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

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IMAGE 64 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 65 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 66 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 67 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS









IMAGE 68 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 69 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

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<p>IMAGE 70 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS</p>	<p>IMAGE 71 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS</p>
	
<p>IMAGE 72 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS</p>	<p>IMAGE 73 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS</p>
	
<p>IMAGE 74 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS</p>	<p>IMAGE 75 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS</p>

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

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IMAGE 76 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 77 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 78 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 79 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 84 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 85 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS

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 (AMICK File #16043/MTCS File #P1024-0175-2016)

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IMAGE 86 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS