



## **1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE**

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### **PROJECT INFORMATION:**

Corporate Project Number:

2020209

MHSTCI Project Number:

P058-1945-2020

Investigation Type:

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment

Project Name:

Overhead Bridge Road

Project Location:

Part of Lot 9, Concession 12, Township of Tiny, County of Simcoe

Project Designation Number:

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### **MHSTCI FILING INFORMATION:**

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## **2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report describes the results of the 2020 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of lands for proposed development located on Part of Lot 9, Concession 12, Township of Tiny, County of Simcoe, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) in order to support an Official Plan Amendment and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2020) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed development and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment by high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits on 16 November 2020. 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

### **STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS:**

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
- 2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*
- 3. The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*



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**ORIGINAL 04 December 2020 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Development located at the NW Corner of Overhead Bridge Road, and Concession 12E, Part of Lot 9, Concession 12 (Geographic Township of Tiny), County of Simcoe (AMICK 2020209/MHSTCI File #P058-1917-2020)**

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## **5.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

This report describes the results of the 2020 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of lands for proposed development located on Part of Lot 9, Concession 12, Township of Tiny, County of Simcoe, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) in order to support an Official Plan Amendment and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning



Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2020) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed development and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment by high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits on 16 November 2020. 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

A preliminary plan of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MHSTCI for review and reproduced within this report as Map 4.

## **5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

### **5.2.1 PRE-CONTACT LAND-USE OUTLINE**

Prior to the arrival of the Europeans, the township of Tiny was home to Indigenous people that spans back to the Palaeo-Indian period. The land was continuously occupied and the Huron-Wendat Confederacy established villages in this township by approximately 1600 AD.

Human occupation in Southern Ontario spans back to the Palaeo-Indian Period (9000-8500 BC). During this time, very small populations of hunter-gatherers would move across the land in search of food. Due to this way of life, archaeological resources are rare because of the lack of stationary living. The affect of the hunter-gatherer lifestyle of the Paleo-Indian Period greatly affected the large scatter of Archaic sites in Southern Ontario as people found fruitful places to acquire food. The archaeological resources from the Archaic period show an egalitarian based society with seasonal subsistence patterns of gathering, causing an increase of population sizes especially during the spring and summer months. The archaeological resources from sites in Southern Ontario dated to the Woodland Period (1000 BC- AD 1650) show more complex societies, an introduction to pottery and distinctive complex lithic styles (Dieterman 2002).



## **5.2.2 GENERAL HISTORICAL OUTLINE**

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

Louis Des Chenaux, a Drummond Island Metis, was the first to settle within Tiny Township in 1833. He established a farm to the east of Lafontaine and was soon followed by waves of French immigrants from Quebec. The area around Perkinsfield (which was known originally as St. Patrick's) was settled by Irish immigrants, then also later by French immigrants from Quebec. The earliest settlements developed along the Wye River, in the villages of Wyevale and Wyebridge, due to the establishment of grist and saw mills. The Corporation of the Townships of Tiny and Tay were created by the Parliament of Canada under the Baldwin Act of 1850. The Township of Tiny was named by a by-law that same year. The first meeting of the Municipal Councils was January 30, 1851, in which Tiny and Tay were united Townships, under the first Reeve Samuel Fraser. (Township of Tiny 2013)

Map 2 is a facsimile segment from Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe (Hogg 1871). This map illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1871. The owner of Lot 9, Concession 12 at this time is the Canada Company. Located to the west is Copeland Creek, a tributary of Penetanguishene Bay which extends southwest around the northern and western sides of lot. While the creek does not cross the study area, it is within proximity. Located southeast of the study area is the town of Midland and northeast is the town of Penetanguishene. Reserves are situated on the eastern and western bank of Penetanguishene Bay. There are no structures depicted within the study area or on the lot, but the study area is bounded by Concession roads to the south and the east.

Map 3 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Tiny map reproduced from The Simcoe Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (Belden, H. & Co. 1881). Map 4 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1881. There are no structures nor landowners depicted for Lot 9, Concession 12, however the study area is bounded by Concession roads to the south and east. The study area is situated southwest of Penetanguishene Bay. The reserves that flank the bay are the Military and Naval Reserve, located on the western bank and the Town Reserve is situated on the southeastern bank, near the town of Penetanguishene. A railway follows Copeland Creek from the bay, around the Lot 9 and extending south.

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures and other features within properties on these maps were sold by subscription. Property owners paid to include information or details about their properties. While information included within these maps may provide information about the occupation of a



property at a specific moment in time when the information was collected, the absence of such information does not necessarily indicate that the property was not occupied.

### **5.2.3 CURRENT CONDITIONS**

The present condition of the study area is predominantly wooded. It is comprised of a total of 13.2 acres. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 4. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1-2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6.

### **5.2.4 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was extremely close to waterways, including proximity to the towns of Penetanguishene and Midland as well as historic transportation routes, including the Concession Roads and the railway that extends south from Penetanguishene Bay. Therefore, this study area has potential for sites relating to early Post-Contact settlement in the region. Background research indicates the property also has potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins based on the close proximity to Copeland Creek, a tributary of Penetanguishene Bay, as well as Penetanguishene Bay itself, a natural source of potable and navigable water.

## **5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) indicates that there is one (1) documented site 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. On the basis of information supplied by MHSTCI, no archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the study area. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of previous assessments, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MHSTCI. In addition, it must also be noted that the lack of formerly documented previous assessments does not indicate that no assessments have been conducted.

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

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



(MTCS 2011: 126 Emphasis Added)

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

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that the necessity to summarize the results of previous archaeological assessment reports, or to cite MHSTCI 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 study area is situated in an area for which an archaeological master plan has been recently completed for the County of Simcoe. The County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan was developed in 2019 by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI 2019). According to the archaeological potential mapping generated as part of that study, the proposed development is situated within an area of archaeological potential.

There are no historic plaques situated in proximity to the study area.

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 MHSTCI 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).

### **5.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES**

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MHSTCI. As a result, it was determined that one (1) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-Contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

The study area lies approximately 1.5 kilometres south from Copeland Creek, a tributary of Penetanguishene Bay. This is a source of potable water and a navigable water way. The distance to water criteria used to establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for Pre-Contact occupation and land use in the area in the past. While the distance from a water source is more than 300 metres from the study area, this does not eliminate the possibility of finding archaeological resources.

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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 as a very broad outline to illustrate the relationships of broad cultural groups and time periods.

**TABLE 1 PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO**

<b>Years ago</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Southern Ontario</b>
250	Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures
1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures

**ORIGINAL 04 December 2020 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Development located at the NW Corner of Overhead Bridge Road, and Concession 12E, Part of Lot 9, Concession 12 (Geographic Township of Tiny), County of Simcoe (AMICK 2020209/MHSTCI File #P058-1917-2020)**

10000		
11000		
		(Wright 1972)

### 5.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MHSTCI. As a result, it was determined that one (1) archaeological site relating directly to Post-Contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. The previously registered Post-Contact site is briefly described below in Table 2:

**TABLE 2 POST-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM**

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
Le Caron	BeGx-15	Village	Post-Contact, Huron-Wendat

The above noted archaeological site is not situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, it has no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Post-Contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking. In order to protect significant archaeological resources from unlicensed alteration, location data is withheld from reports that can be accessed by the public.

### 5.3.4 LOCATION AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

The study area is described as Part of Lot 9, Concession 12 West Ward (Geographic Township of Nottawasaga), Township of Tiny, County of Simcoe. The study area was subject to this assessment as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) in order to support a Official Plan Amendment and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application.

The present condition of the study area is predominantly wooded. It is comprised of a total of 13.2 acres. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 4 and current conditions encountered during the Stage 1-2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6.

### 5.3.5 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The study area is situated within the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region. For the most part, at one time, this restricted basin was part of the floor of glacial Lake Algonquin, and its surface beds are deposits of deltaic and lacustrine origin, and not glacial outwash. As a small



basin shut in by the Edenvale Moraine, the Minesing flats represent an annex of the glacial Lake Nipissing plains. (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 177-182).

### **5.3.6 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 resource 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).

A small portion of the northwestern corner of the property was suspected to be undocumented low-lying and wet area. However, recent investigations have determined that there is no permanently wet area here. The proximity to the Copeland Creek, a tributary of Penetanguishene Bay, is an indicator for the potential of supporting land use and occupation.

### **5.3.7 CURRENT PROPERTY CONDITIONS CONTEXT**

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

#### **5.3.7.1 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURAL FOOTPRINTS**

A building, for the purposes of this particular study, is a structure that exists currently or has existed in the past in a given location. The footprint of a building is the area of the building formed by the perimeter of the foundation. Although the interior area of building foundations would often be subject to property Assessment when the foundation may represent a potentially significant historic archaeological site, the footprints of existing structures are not typically assessed. Existing structures commonly encountered during archaeological assessments are often residential-associated buildings (houses, garages, sheds), and/or component buildings of farm complexes (barns, silos, greenhouses). In many cases, even though the disturbance to the land may be relatively shallow and archaeological resources may be situated below the disturbed layer (e.g. a concrete garage pad), there is no practical means of assessing the area beneath the disturbed layer. However, if there were evidence to suggest that there are likely archaeological resources situated beneath the disturbance, alternative methodologies may be recommended to study such areas.

The study area does not contain any buildings or structural footprints.



### **5.3.7.2 DISTURBANCE**

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

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

(Goel 2013)

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

Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure



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

The study area does not contain any disturbance.

### **5.3.7.3 LOW-LYING AND WET AREAS**

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

While there was a suspected low-lying in the northwestern corner of the property, the Stage 2 test pit survey did not confirm this, therefore, the study area does not contain low-lying and wet areas. Recent investigations have confirmed that there is no permanently wet area within the study area.

### **5.3.7.4 STEEP SLOPE**

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

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

The study area does not contain steep slopes.

### **5.3.7.5 WOODED AREAS**

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

The entire study area is comprised of wooded area. Maps 5 & 6 of this report illustrate these conditions.

#### **5.3.7.6 PLOUGHABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS**

Areas of current or former agricultural lands that have been ploughed in the past are considered ploughable agricultural lands. Ploughing these lands regularly turns the soil, which in turn brings previously buried artifacts to the surface, which are then easily identified during visual inspection. Furthermore, by allowing the ploughed area to weather sufficiently through rainfall, soil is washed off of exposed artifacts at the surface and the visibility of artifacts at the surface of recently worked field areas is enhanced markedly. Pedestrian survey of ploughed agricultural lands is the preferred method of physical assessment because of the greater potential for finding evidence of archaeological resources if present.

The study area does not contain any ploughable lands.

#### **5.3.7.7 LAWN, PASTURE, MEADOW**

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

The study area does not contain lawn, pasture or meadow.

#### **5.3.8 SUMMARY**

Background research indicates the vicinity of the study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on the general proximity to a source of potable water that was also used as a means of waterborne trade and communication. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-Contact origins based on proximity to concession roadways, the historic railway, and the presence of a historic site located approximately one kilometre west of the study area.

Current conditions within the study area indicate that the property has archaeological potential and requires a Stage 2 Property Assessment

Archaeological potential does not indicate that there are necessarily sites present, but that environmental and historical factors suggest that there may be as yet undocumented



archaeological sites within lands that have not been subject to systematic archaeological research in the past.

## **6.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS**

This report confirms that the portion of the study area that was viable to assess was subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment by high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits on 16 November 2020. The test pits in the northwestern corner of the property did not yield wet test pits.

The fieldwork undertaken as a component of this study was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines (including weather and lighting conditions). Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment and to create the documentation appropriate to this study. Upon completion of the property inspection of the study area, it was determined that the entire study area would require Stage 2 Property Assessment.

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

### **6.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION**

A detailed examination and photo documentation were carried out on the study area in order to document the existing conditions of the study area to facilitate the Stage 2 Property Assessment. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and select features were photographed as a representative sample of each area defined within Maps 5 & 6. Observations made of conditions within the study area at the time of the inspection were used to inform the requirement for Stage 2 Property Assessment for portions of the study area as well as to aid in the determination of appropriate Stage 2 Property Assessment strategies. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated on Maps 5 & 6 of this report.

### **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*

[The study area does contain wooded areas]

*b. pasture with high rock content*

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

*c. abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth*

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

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

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

*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 is entirely wooded area]

*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.*



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[The entirety of the study area was assessed 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 – No built structures were encountered]

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 to approximately 10cm before reaching the sandy subsoil]

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]

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.*

[Not Applicable - No disturbed areas were encountered]

Standard archaeological survey methodologies employed in Ontario for Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment (i.e. pedestrian survey and test pit survey) cannot determine if deeply buried cultural remains are or are not present. The purpose of Stage 2 Property Assessment is not to test for deeply buried deposits. The Standards and Guidelines for Consultants Archaeologists recognize this fact and have a whole separate section covering this specific issue. The only way to determine if deeply buried remains are present is to follow those standards not via a standard Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment.

In most cases, unless there is documentation or evidence to the contrary, areas where grading has exceeded topsoil depth are areas considered to have no or low archaeological potential because in most cases removal of the topsoil will remove

archaeological sites. While archaeological sites are popularly thought of as being deeply buried, archaeological sites begin on the surface of the ground and for most of humanity's history involved no substantial excavations or significant landscape alterations. Only with the rise of urbanization and sedentary settlement do sites begin to accumulate depth. This is a result of continuous building and rebuilding over top of earlier settlements. Deep archaeological sites are created by adding to the surface of an area and building the landform up. Deeply buried archaeological deposits are relatively rare outside of urban environments in Ontario and even within urban contexts, this seldom occurs outside of the historic core of the community where redevelopment has occurred since initial settlement.

If an area was not occupied during a period of potential archaeological significance, there is no potential to locate deeply buried significant archaeological resources. There are only a few very rare exceptions related to historical significance that is not tied to the time period of activity or occupation of a site but to certain historical events and/or personalities.

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.*

[Not Applicable – No disturbed areas encountered]

(MTC 2011: 38)

The entire study area is wooded and was assessed by test pit survey.

## **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**

No archaeological resources of any description were encountered anywhere within the study area.

## **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 field notes, and 10 digital photographs.

## **8.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed development and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment on 16 November 2020. The study area comprised of undisturbed is and was subject to test pit survey at an interval of five metres between individual test pits. 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

### **8.1 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

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

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

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

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

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

*“- previously identified archaeological sites*

- *water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.):*
  - *primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)*
  - *secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)*
  - *features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)*
  - *accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)*
- *elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)*
- *pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground*
- *distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.*
- *resource areas, including:*
  - *food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)*
  - *scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)*
  - *early Post-contact industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)*
- *areas of early Post-contact settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.*
- *Early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)*
- *property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site*
- *property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations”*

(MTC 2011: 17-18)



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

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

(MCC & MOE 1992: 6-7)

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

(MTC 2011: 17)

In addition, archaeological sites data is also used to determine if any archaeological resources had been formerly documented within or in close proximity to the study area and if these same resources might be subject to impacts from the proposed undertaking. This data was also collected in order to establish the relative cultural heritage value or interest of any resources that might be encountered during the conduct of the present study. For example, the relative rarity of a site can be used to assign an elevated level of cultural heritage value or interest to a site that is atypical for the immediate vicinity. The requisite archaeological sites data of previously registered archaeological sites was collected from the Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, MHSTCI and the corporate research library of AMICK Consultants Limited. The Stage 1 Background Research methodology also includes a review of the most detailed available topographic maps, historical settlement maps, archaeological management plans (where applicable) and commemorative plaques or monuments. When previous archaeological research documents lands to be impacted by the proposed undertaking or archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area, the reports documenting this earlier work are reviewed for pertinent information. AMICK Consultants Limited will often modify this basic methodology based on professional judgment to include additional research (such as, local historical works or documents and knowledgeable informants).

Section 7.7.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 132) outlines the requirements of the Analysis and Conclusions component of a Stage 1 Background Study.

- 1) *“Identify and describe areas of archaeological potential within the project area.*
- 2) *Identify and describe areas that have been subject to extensive and deep land alterations. Describe the nature of alterations (e.g., development or other activity)*



*that have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and have removed archaeological potential.”*

## **CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

Section 1.3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 17-18). Factors that indicate archaeological potential are features of the local landscape and environment that may have attracted people to either occupy the land or to conduct activities within the study area. One or more of these characteristics found to apply to a study area would necessitate a Stage 2 Property Assessment to determine if archaeological resources are present. These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.

### *1) Previously Identified Archaeological Sites*

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

### *2) Water Sources*

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

There is no primary water source located within 300 metres of the study area.

Secondary water sources are described as including intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Close proximity (300 metres) to secondary water sources indicates that people had access to readily available sources of potable water, at least on a seasonal basis, and in some cases seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

There are no identified secondary water sources within 300 metres of the study area. There is Copeland Creek, a tributary of Penetanguishene Bay, however, is situated approximately 1.5 kilometres west and northwest of the study area.

### *3) Features Indicating Past Water Sources*

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



seasonal access to routes of waterborne trade and communication should the study area have been used or occupied in the past.

The historical maps depict Copeland Creek in proximity to the study area in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

4) Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline

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

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

5) Elevated Topography

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

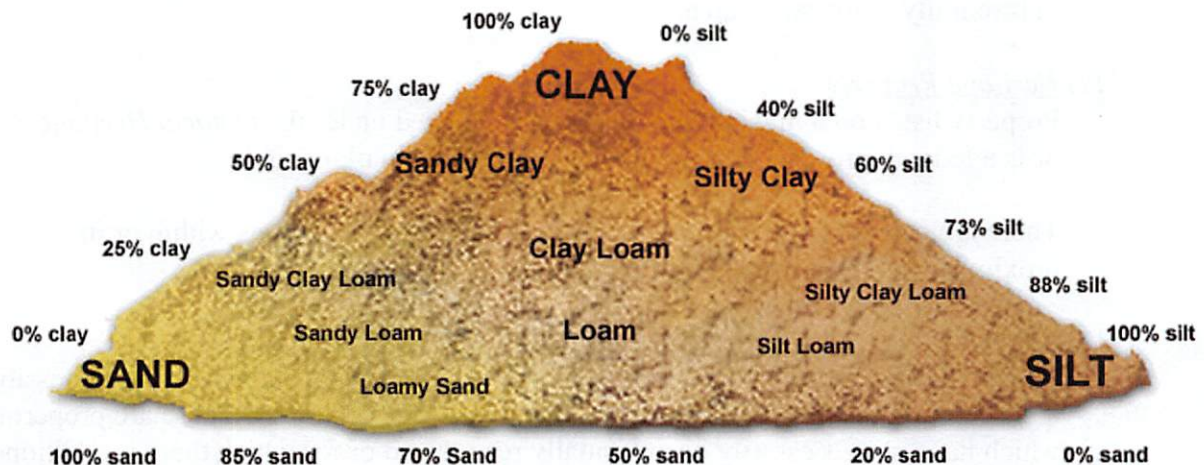
There are no identified features of elevated topography within the study area.

6) Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil

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

The soil throughout the study area is medium brown sand. Test pits were excavated to a depth of approximately 10cm before reaching the orange sand subsoil layer.

The image below (Kuhlmann, Stacy 2017) shows the consistencies of soil types and how they compare to one another. The soil found within the study area was loam.



(Kuhlmann, Stacy 2017)

7) *Distinctive Land Formations*

These are landscape features that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.

There are no identified distinctive land formations within the study area.

8) *Resource Areas*

Resource areas that indicate archaeological potential include food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, and prairie), scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert) and resources of importance to early Post-contact industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining).

There are no identified resource areas within the study area.

9) *Areas of Early Post-Contact Settlement*

These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks.

There are no areas of early Post-Contact settlement within proximity to the study area nor are there commemorative plaques in proximity to the study area.

10) *Early Historical Transportation Routes*

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

The study area is situated along the historic Concession Roads and a railway extends in proximity to the study area.

11) *Heritage Property*

Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.

There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties within or in proximity to the study area.

12) *Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites*

This includes property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations. These are properties which have not necessarily been formally recognized or for which there is additional evidence identifying possible archaeological resources associated with historic properties in addition to the rationale for formal recognition.



There are no known heritage features, or known historic sites, or known archaeological sites within the study area. The Le Caron Site is within 1 kilometre of the study area but is beyond 300 metres away from any study area boundary. Accordingly, this site does not affect determinations of archaeological potential for the study area and will not be impacted by the proposed development.

#### **CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

Section 1.3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate no archaeological potential or for which archaeological potential has been removed (MTC 2011: 18-19). These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study.

The introduction of Section 1.3.2 (MTC 2011: 18) notes that “*Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as ‘disturbed’ or ‘disturbance’, and may include:*”

1) Quarrying

There is no evidence to suggest that quarrying operations were ever carried out within the study area.

2) Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil

Unless there is evidence to suggest the presence of buried archaeological deposits, such deeply disturbed areas are considered to have lost their archaeological potential. Properties that do not have a long history of Post-Contact occupation can have archaeological potential removed through extensive landscape alterations that penetrate below the topsoil layer. This is because most archaeological sites originate at grade with relatively shallow associated excavations into the soil. Pre-Contact sites and early historic sites are vulnerable to extensive damage and complete removal due to landscape modification activities. In urban contexts where a lengthy history of occupation has occurred, properties may have deeply buried archaeological deposits covered over and sealed through redevelopment activities that do not include the deep excavation of the entire property for subsequent uses. Buildings are often erected directly over older foundations preserving archaeological deposits associated with the earlier occupation.

There is no evidence to suggest that major landscaping operations involving grading below topsoil were carried out within the study area.

3) Building Footprints

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Typically, the construction of buildings involves the deep excavation of foundations, footings and cellars that often obliterate archaeological deposits situated close to the surface.

There are no building footprints within the study area.

4) *Sewage and Infrastructure Development*

Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation that can remove archaeological potential.

There is no evidence to suggest that substantial below ground services of any kind have resulted in significant impacts to any significant portion of the study area.

*“Activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.”*

(MTC 2011: 18)

*“Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.”*

(MTC 2011: 18)

**SUMMARY**

Table 3 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have low archaeological potential, however, on the basis of general proximity to water, historic roads, and a Post-Contact village site within one kilometre of the study area, there is still archaeological potential. Therefore, as archaeological potential has been demonstrated for the study area and there is no evidence that archaeological potential has been removed across the entire study area, a Stage 2 Property Assessment is warranted.



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**TABLE 3 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

FEATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL		YES	NO	N/A	COMMENT
1	Known archaeological sites within 300m		N		If Yes, potential determined
<b>PHYSICAL FEATURES</b>					
2	Is there water on or near the property?		N		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.)		N		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
<b>HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC USE FEATURES</b>					
6	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/berry extraction areas, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined.
7	Early Post-Contact settlement area within 300 m.		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-6, 8-9, potential determined
8	Historic Transportation route within 100 m. (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridors, etc.)	Y			If Yes, and Yes for any 3-7 or 9, potential determined
9	Contains property designated and/or listed under the Ontario Heritage Act (municipal heritage committee, municipal register, etc.)		N		If Yes and, Yes to any of 3-8, potential determined
<b>APPLICATION-SPECIFIC INFORMATION</b>					
10	Local knowledge (local heritage organizations, Pre-Contact, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
11	Recent disturbance not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960-confirmed extensive and intensive including industrial sites, aggregate areas, etc.)		N		If Yes, no potential or low potential in affected part (s) of the study area.

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

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

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

## **8.2 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

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

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

No archaeological sites or resources were found during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

## **9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **9.1 STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

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

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

4. *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
5. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*
6. *The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*



## **10.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

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

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



## **11.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES**

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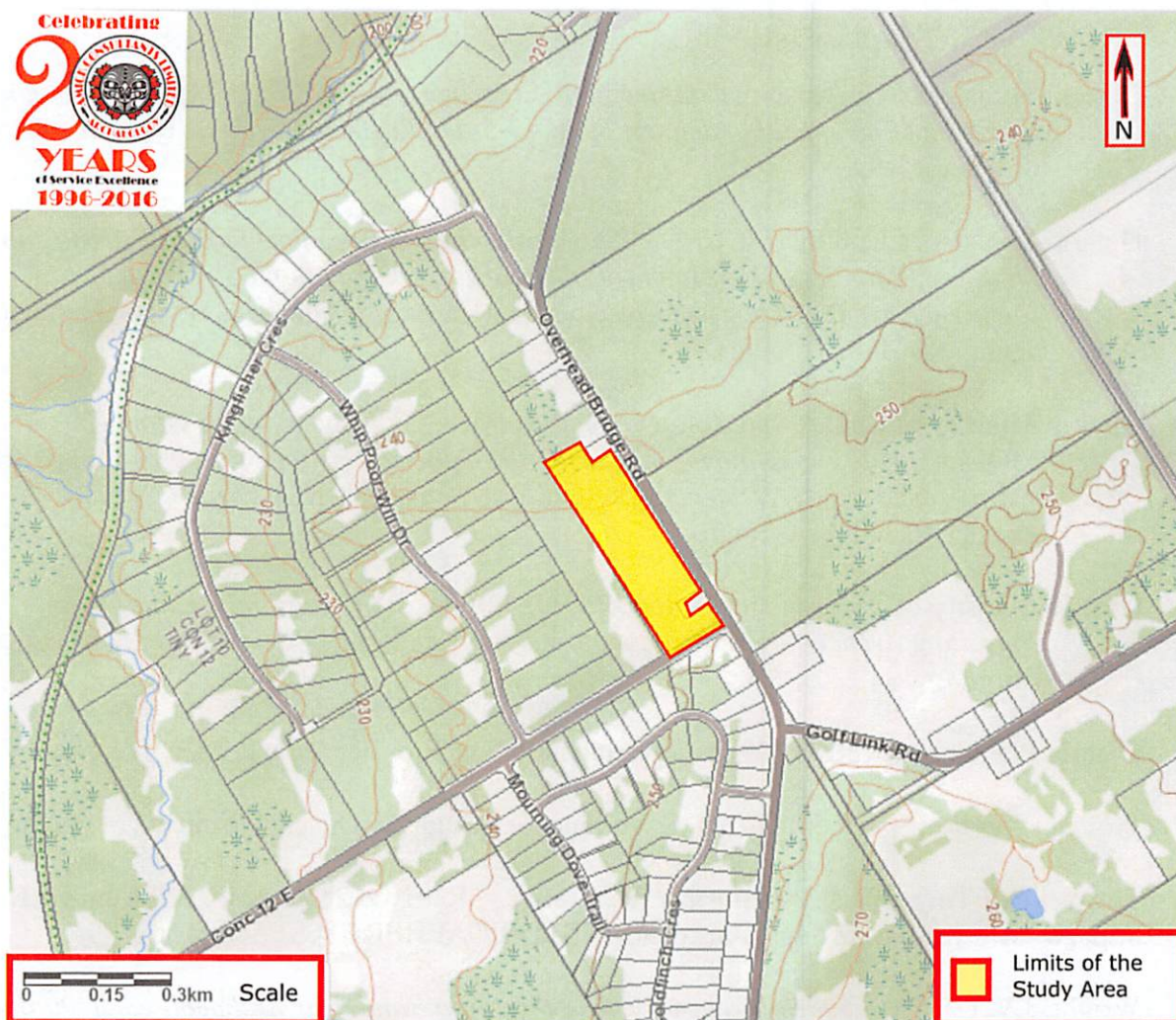
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**ORIGINAL 04 December 2020 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Development located at the NW Corner of Overhead Bridge Road, and Concession 12E, Part of Lot 9, Concession 12 (Geographic Township of Tiny), County of Simcoe (AMICK 2020209/MHSTCI File #P058-1917-2020)**

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## 12.0 MAPS



MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2020)



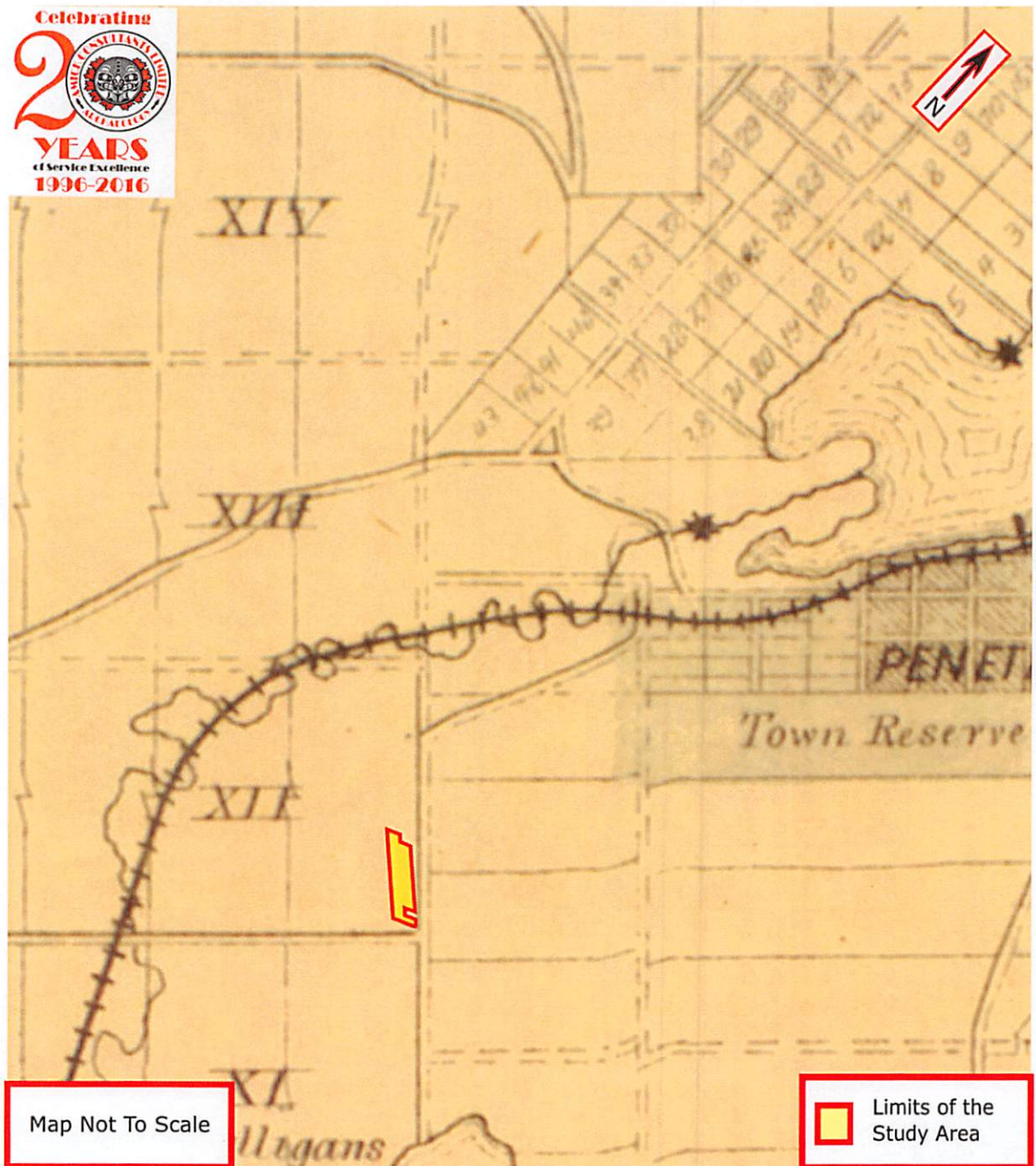
*ORIGINAL 04 December 2020 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Development located at the NW Corner of Overhead Bridge Road, and Concession 12E, Part of Lot 9, Concession 12 (Geographic Township of Tiny), County of Simcoe (AMICK 2020209/MHSTCI File #P058-1917-2020)*



MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE HOGG'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE (HOGG, 1871)



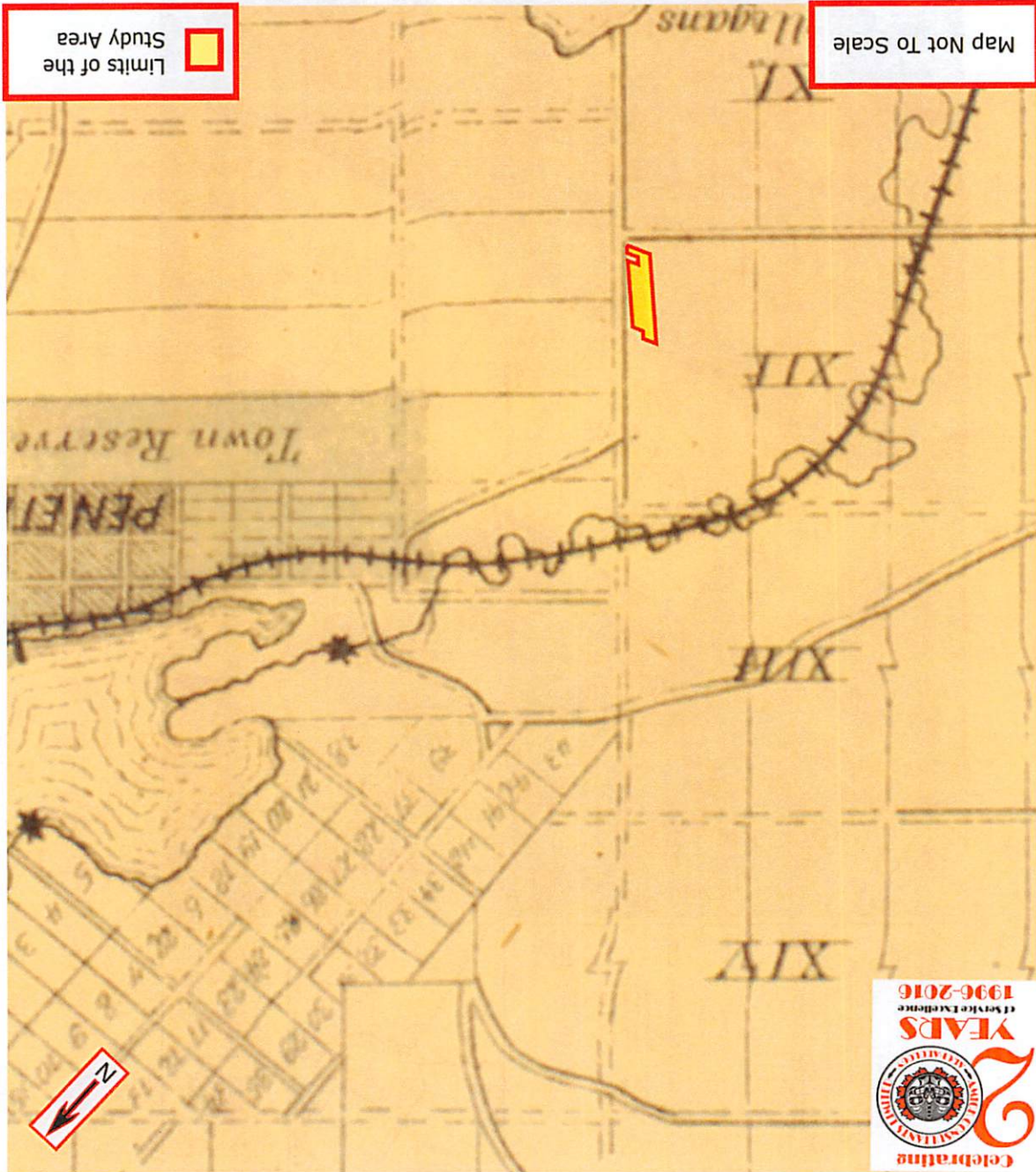
*ORIGINAL 04 December 2020 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Development located at the NW Corner of Overhead Bridge Road, and Concession 12E, Part of Lot 9, Concession 12 (Geographic Township of Tiny), County of Simcoe (AMICK 2020209/MHSTCI File #P058-1917-2020)*



**MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF SIMCOE SUPPLEMENT IN ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA (BELDEN, H. & Co. 1881)**



MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF SIMCOE SUPPLEMENT IN ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA (BELDEN, H. & CO. 1881)



ORIGINAL 04 December 2020 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Development located at the NW Corner of Overhead Bridge Road, and Concession 12E, Part of Lot 9, Concession 12 (Geographic Township of Tiny), County of Simcoe (AMICK 2020209/MHSTCI File #P058-1917-2020)

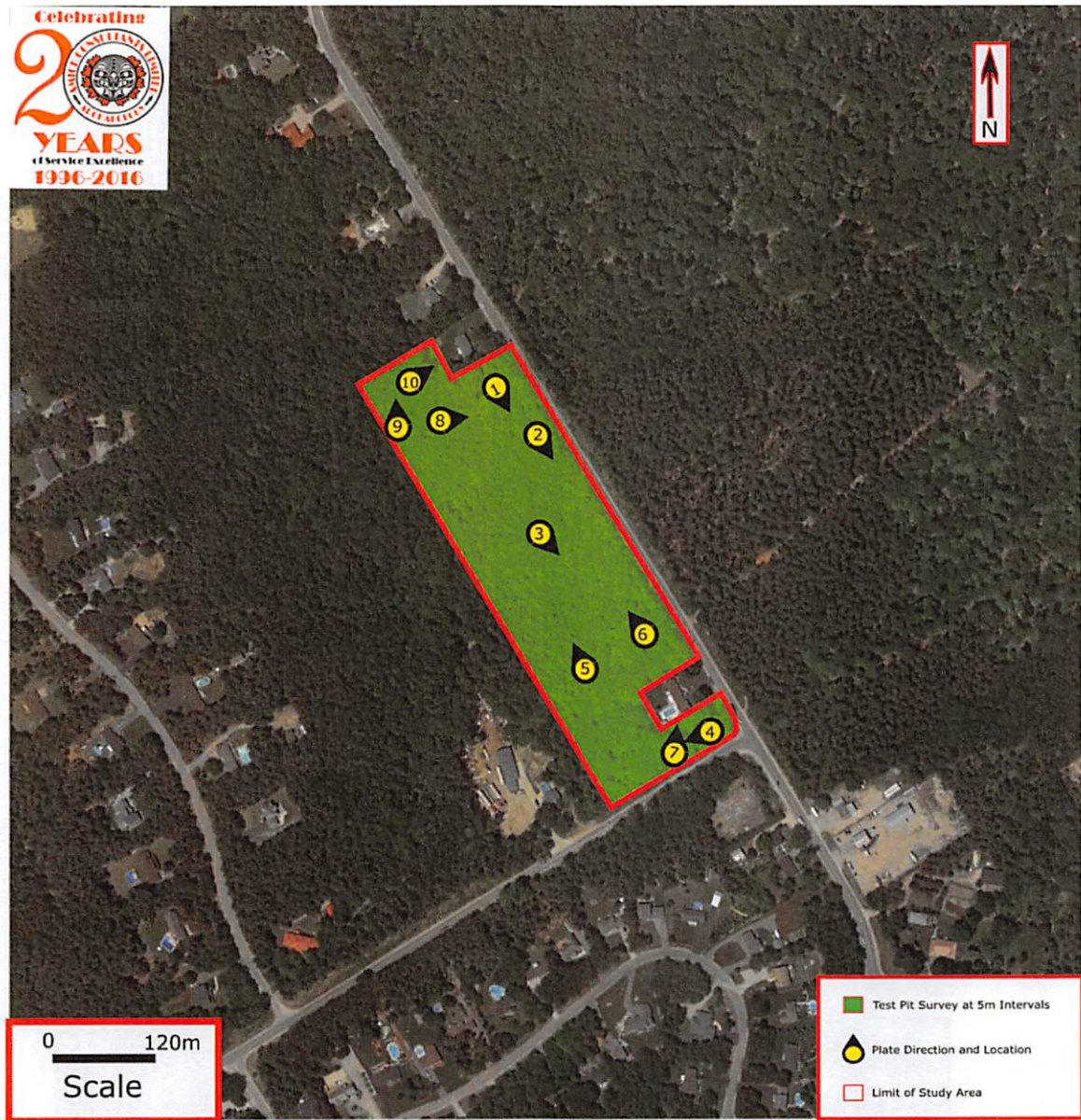




MAP 4 PLAN OF THE  
CONCEPT PLAN  
(CELESTE PHILLIPS PLANNING INC.)



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



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MAP 6

DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA



**13.0 IMAGES**

	
<p><b>IMAGE 1 EXCAVATED TEST PIT</b></p>	<p><b>IMAGE 2 CONDITIONS OF PROPERTY: WOODED AREA</b></p>
	
<p><b>IMAGE 3 LOOKING SOUTHEAST AT CONDITIONS</b></p>	<p><b>IMAGE 4 LOOKING SOUTHWEST AT TEST PIT SURVEY</b></p>
	
<p><b>IMAGE 5 LOOKING NORTHWEST AT CONDITIONS</b></p>	<p><b>IMAGE 6 LOOKING NORTHWEST AT TEST PIT SURVEY</b></p>



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**IMAGE 7 LOOKING NORTHEAST AT CONDITIONS**



**IMAGE 8 LOOKING EAST AT WOODED AREA**



**IMAGE 9 EXCAVATED TEST PIT IN NORTHERN PORTION OF STUDY AREA**



**IMAGE 10 LOOKING EAST AT WOODED AREA**