

## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

# Burls Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lot 23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, Ontario

#### Submitted to:

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License: Jamie Lemon, Golder Associates Ltd.

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## **Executive Summary**

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, as well as the limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on behalf of Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), for a property in Simcoe County, Ontario (Burls Creek Event Grounds) (Map 1). The Stage 2 assessment was conducted at the request of Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. on the property grounds on part of Lot 23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, Simcoe County, Ontario; this part of the property will be used in the future as a maintenance yard. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted in conjunction with a Planning Act application.

The larger Burls Creek Event Grounds property was previously subject to a Stage 1 archaeological assessment (Golder 2016); the property had historically been used for agriculture, with significant areas used for recreation in the previous decades, including the site of the former Barrie Speedway. Larger portions of the property were recommended for Stage 2 pedestrian or test pit surveys prior to ground disturbance activities. The Stage 2 assessment documented herein relates to an area along the southeastern edge of property, an area referred to as the Butler Yard, that was recommended for judgemental test pit survey (Map 4, see Section 1.3.2).

The objectives of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and to determine whether any of the resources might be artifacts and archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. Areas recommended for Stage 2 assessment were surveyed judgemental test pit survey and pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, as per Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.8 of the *Standards* and *Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011).

With reference to the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- 1) No artifacts or cultural features were identified during the Stage 2 survey of the Butler Yard (Map 5). No further archaeological assessment is recommended for these areas;
- 2) It is recommended the Stage 1 archaeological assessment results map (Golder 2016:Map 4) be provided and reviewed with all Burls Creek and subcontracted work crews prior to any further work being completed on the property;
- 3) It is recommended the letter in Appendix A be provided to all Burls Creek and subcontracted work crews prior to any further work being completed on the property; and
- 4) It is recommended a licensed archaeologist be contact if any of the previous Stage 1 report recommendations are unclear.

The MTCS is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, to accept this report into the Provincial Register of Archaeological Reports.

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## **Acknowledgments**

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#### 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1 Development Context

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on behalf of Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), for a property in Simcoe County, Ontario (Burls Creek Event Grounds) (Map 1). The Stage 2 assessment was conducted at the request of Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. on the property grounds on part of Lot 23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, Simcoe County, Ontario; this part of the property will be used in the future as a maintenance yard. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted in conjunction with a Planning Act application.

The larger Burls Creek Event Grounds property was previously subject to a Stage 1 archaeological assessment (Golder 2016); larger portions of the property were recommended for Stage 2 pedestrian or test pit surveys prior to ground disturbance activities. The Stage 2 assessment documented herein relates to an area along the southeastern edge of property that was recommended for judgemental test pit survey (Map 4, see Section 1.3.2); this area is referred to as the Butler Yard. Approximately 3.1 hectares was subject to Stage 2 survey.

### 1.1.1 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Objectives

The objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment were to provide an overview of archaeological resources within the project area and to determine whether any of the resources might be artifacts and/or archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), the Stage 2 property assessment:

- Documents the presence or absence archaeological resources with cultural heritage value or interest in the study area;
- Determines whether the study area requires further Archaeological Assessment; and/or
- Recommends no further Archaeological Assessment in the study area.

To meet these objectives Golder archaeologists conducted:

Judgmental test pit survey and systematic pedestrian survey at five metre intervals within the study area, as per Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.8 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011).

Permission to enter the property was given by Ms. Tammi Taylor of Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted under Project Information Form (PIF) P1056-0068-2016 issued to Mrs. Jamie Lemon of Golder Associates.





### 1.2 Historical Context

### 1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Occupation of Southern Ontario

The post-contact Aboriginal occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking peoples by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Schmalz 1991).

Following the introduction of Europeans to North America, the nature of First Nations settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as settlers began to colonize the land. Despite this shift in First Nations life ways, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, First Nation peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout southern Ontario which show continuity with past peoples, even if this connection has not been recorded in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

The study area is situated within the Geographic Township of Oro, Simcoe County, Ontario. The study area is within lands that were part of Treaty Number 16, made between the Chippewas and the Crown on November 18, 1815. Treaty Number 16 includes the Townships of Oro and Medante and parts of Vespra, Flos, Tony and Tay; the treaty lands included much of the land between the northwest edge of Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay (Morris 1943).

The Stage 2 assessment described herein was discussed with representatives of the Huron-Wendat Nation in May 2016 (Personal communication, Maxime Picard). At this time the Huron-Wendat Nation elected not to send an archaeological field liaison representative for this Stage 2, due to the timing and length of field work. A summary of the field work was provided to the Huron-Wendat Nation; a PDF copy of the final Stage 2 archaeological assessment report will also be provided.

#### 1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement

### 1.2.2.1 Simcoe County, Township of Oro

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 19<sup>th</sup> century, as families left the on account of the harsh climate.





#### 1.2.2.2 Lot 23, Concession 9

The study area is located on part of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Oro. 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 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 19<sup>th</sup> century communities of Oro and Hawkestone.

## 1.3 Archaeological Context

#### 1.3.1 The Natural Environment

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. The closest potable water source would have been remnants of a small creek tributary of the Oro Creeks South sub-watershed (of the larger Lake Simcoe watershed) that bisects the study area (Map 1). 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 topography of the area is flat to gently rolling.

### 1.3.2 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites and Surveys

Previous archaeological assessments and research surveys have demonstrated the lands that later became Simcoe County were utilized by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples. A search of the OASD and within Golder's corporate library indicated there are two archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area (MTCS 2015). These two sites, both pre-contact Aboriginal, were reported on by Andrew Hunter in the 1903 *Annual Archaeological Report of Ontario*. The text of the 1903 report states Oro 64 was located on the west half of Lot 23, Concession 9 and Oro 65 was located on east half of Lot 24, Concession 8. Although limited descriptions were provided, Oro 64 was described as yielded artifacts such as pipes, pipe fragments, pottery fragments, and evidence of ash and coal six inches below the ground surface. A cache of stone axes was also identified, near a barn. Oro 65 was described as being located beside the "Ridge Road" (Highway 20), at the top of the Algonquin





cliff shoreline. The site was evidently identified by Richard Bell and yielded the "usual relics", as well as a human skull that was recovered while Mr. Bell was digging a cellar for his house (Hunter 1903).

The mapping within the 1903 report suggests both sites are located south of the study area, though the scale of the mapping makes it difficult to tell if the sites are in close proximity (within 300 metres) or further afield. It would appear Oro 64 was located in very close proximity to the southern boundary of the study area. The placement of the Bell Homestead (F. Bell) on Lot 24 of the 1881 Map of the Township of Oro gives an indication of the likely location of Oro 65. A listing of the two sites is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1km of Study Area

Borden # Site Name		Site Type Cultural Affiliation	
N/A	Hunter's Oro 64	Unknown	Woodland Period - Huron
N/A	Hunter's Oro 65	Unknown	Woodland Period - Huron

In addition to the sites reported on in the 1903 *Annual Archaeological Report of Ontario* a previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken adjacent to the current study area. A Stage 1 assessment of Highway 11, from Highway 400 to the Severn River, was undertaken in 2008, with a Stage 1 completed of the Highway 11 ROW north of the study area (P059-059-2008). The Stage 1 report identified areas of previous disturbance in the ROW ditches immediately north of the study area, save for a small area east of Highway 11 and 7<sup>th</sup> Line North, where narrow ditching led to a recommendation for Stage 2 test pit survey (AMAA 2009).

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 were made (Golder 2016:17):

- 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 judgemental test pit survey is recommended in these areas to confirm disturbance, prior to ground disturbance activities (Map 4). The judgmental test pit survey interval should be decided based on professional judgment of the field conditions at the time of the Stage 2 survey; if disturbance cannot be confirmed by judgemental test pitting, the survey interval should be reduced until disturbance is either confirmed, or a test pit survey at a five metre interval is completed;
- 5) Environmental Protection Areas have been delineated on Map 4 as described in the Zoning By-Law Amendment 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.





#### 2.0 FIELD METHODS

## 2.1 Existing Conditions and Land Use

The study area currently consists of a flat, exposed area with no vegetation. Upon arrival for the Stage 2 field work this area was found to have been altered since the Stage 1 property inspection was completed in September 2015; the area appeared to have been graded. Further details on these areas are provided below.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment took place on May 25, 2016 (judgmental test pitting) and June 3, 2016 (pedestrian survey) under archaeological consulting licence P1056, issued to Mrs. Jamie Lemon of Golder. Christopher Lemon (R289) of Golder was designated to oversee the day to day Stage 2 field operations. The weather during the Stage 2 property inspection each day was sunny and warm. Lighting conditions during the test pit survey and pedestrian survey were excellent, and at no time were field conditions found to be detrimental to the completion of the Stage 2.

## 2.2 Stage 2 Field Work Methodology

The Stage 2 survey included the assessment of the Butler Yard, a 3.1 hectare area located within the southeast section of the Burls Creek property. At the time of the Stage 1 assessment this area was identified as likely disturbed, but recommended for judgmental test pit survey to fully assess the potential of the area and ensure that all areas of archaeological potential were mitigated prior to development.

Upon arrival for the Stage 2 field work on May 25, 2016 this area was found to have been altered since the Stage 1 property inspection was completed in September 2015; the area appeared to have been subject to brushing, stump removal and grading prior to Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Image 1). Personal communication with the property superintendent indicated that a bulldozer had been used during the recent (2016) grading of the area. This bulldozing had resulted in the removal of many large stones and boulders (Image 2); these piles of rocks were inspected for evidence of cultural remains. As this ground disturbance had taken place prior to the recommended Stage 2 judgmental test pit assessment it had resulted in an open field that appeared ploughable. Three judgemental test pits were excavated on the western edge of the Butler Yard; one test pit indicated a high level of disturbance from grading, however two of the test pits indicated the potential for a thin layer of the original topsoil to be intact in the area.

A request was made to Burls Creek to have this area ploughed; when an attempt was made to plough the area it was found to still contain too many large rocks (Image 3) and as a result was not possible to be cultivated. The process of brushing, stumping and removing boulders from the area had exposed soil to a large extent; although the presence of many large rocks and boulders prevented the area from ploughing, the soil exposure was considered to be sufficient to expose any potential cultural remains that may have been present. Adequate weathering through rainfall occurred between May 30, 2016 and June 2, 2016; after the area was weathered the Butler Yard was subjected to pedestrian survey at a standard five metre intervals as outlined by the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2015). The soil conditions at the time of pedestrian survey (June 3, 2016) were excellent with 95% visibility (Images 4 and 5). While this survey was conducted subsequent to soil agitating techniques not in keeping with standard ploughing practices, the survey coverage made possible by pedestrian survey was likely superior to the survey coverage of the judgmental test pit survey had the Stage 1 recommendations been adhered to, given the current state of the property.





Subsoil was visible on the surface in multiple areas, indicating a high level of grading that disturbed any natural topsoil that may have been present in the area around the time of the Stage 1 property inspection. Image 6, reveals the change in elevation between the Butler Yard and the neighbouring field, indicating movement of topsoil.

No artifacts or cultural features were identified at the Butler Yard. Further discussion of the potential for an archaeological site to have been present within the Butler Yard is included in Section 4.0.





## 3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0, above. An inventory of the documentary record generated during the archaeological assessment is provided in Table 2.

**Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record** 

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	Golder office in Whitby	Stored digitally in electronic project folder, and in original field note book	7 pages
Hand Drawn Maps	Golder office in Whitby	In hard copy and electronic project folders	1
Maps Provided by Client	Golder office in Whitby	Stored digitally in electronic project folder	4
Digital Photographs	Golder office in Whitby	All photos stored digitally in electronic project folder	168 photos in .jpeg format

No archaeological resources were recovered from the Stage 2 survey of the study area illustrated in Map 4 of this report.





#### 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No artifacts or cultural features were identified during the Stage 2 survey.

The Butler Yard area was recommended for Stage 2 judgmental test pit survey (Golder 2016), however the conditions encountered in this area on the first day of Stage 2 field work led to the area being subject to pedestrian survey. While this survey was conducted subsequent to soil agitating techniques not in keeping with standard ploughing practices, the survey coverage made possible by pedestrian survey was likely superior to the survey coverage of the judgmental test pit survey had the Stage 1 recommendations been adhered to, given the current state of the property.

Two archaeological sites are located within close proximity of the Burls Creek property, however due to the nature of their recording (second hand knowledge), and the lack of accurate mapping, it is difficult to accurately place their location in relation to the Burls Creek property. The text of Andrew Hunter's 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 yielding artifacts such as pipes, pipe fragments, pottery fragments, and evidence of ash and coal six inches below the ground surface (information provided by landowner at the time). A cache of stone axes was also identified, near a barn. Oro 64 was recorded on the same lot as the Butler Yard, also in the west half.

The mapping within the 1903 report suggests Oro 64 is located south of the study area, though the scale of the mapping makes it difficult to tell if the sites are in close proximity or further afield. It would appear Oro 64 was located in very close proximity to the southern boundary of the study area. The description of Oro 64 also indicates a few remains were also found on the adjoining farm (Lot 24, west half); these additional remains on the adjacent lot, south of Lot 23 supports the theory that Oro 64 is located in close proximity to the Burls Creek property line, but south of the current property. Supplement A is a map excerpt from Hunter's 1903 report.

As part of an ongoing Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) hearing related to a temporary use bylaw of lands within the Burls Creek property north and west of the Butler Yard, Golder was cc'd on a letter from the Huron-Wendat Nation to the OMB, dated April 19, 2016. This letter included a map of archaeological sites in close proximity to the Burls Creek property. This mapping identified Hunter's site 64 as a "not-confirmed" archaeological sites, with its location even further south of the subject property than Golder's Stage 1 report assumed. This further highlights the inaccuracy of Hunter's late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century mapping. Supplement B includes the mapping provided to the OMB by the Huron-Wendat Nation. The Butler Yard area is not part of the temporary use bylaw application.

Analysis of previously reported site locations in close proximity to the study area, as well as the results of the pedestrian survey suggest no archaeological site(s) was impacted by the recent grading of the Butler Yard. This does not negate the seriousness of the having ground disturbance occur prior to recommended archaeological assessments being completed.

Section 5.0 presents recommendations related to the Stage 2 survey, as well as recommendations for preventing ground impacts on this property in the future, prior to recommended archaeological assessments being completed.





#### RECOMMENDATIONS

With reference to the Stage 2 survey, the following recommendations are made:

- 1) No artifacts or cultural features were identified during the Stage 2 survey of the Butler Yard (Map 5). No further archaeological assessment is recommended for the surveyed area;
- 2) It is recommended the Stage 1 archaeological assessment results map (Golder 2016:Map 4) be provided and reviewed with all Burls Creek and subcontracted work crews prior to any further work being completed on the balance of the property;
- 3) It is recommended the letter in Appendix A be provided to all Burls Creek and subcontracted work crews prior to any further work being completed on the property; and
- 4) It is recommended a licensed archaeologist be contact if any of the previous Stage 1 report recommendations are unclear.

The MTCS is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, to accept this report into the Provincial Register of Archaeological Reports.





#### 5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Ontario Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remains 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.





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## 7.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Field conditions in the Butler Yard, facing northeast.



Image 2: Pile of rocks removed from the field during clearing, facing southwest.







Image 3: Example of a large rocks in field preventing ploughing from occurring, north as indicated.



Image 4: Pedestrian survey at five metre intervals of the Butler yard, facing northeast.







Image 5: Pedestrian survey at five metre intervals of the Butler yard, facing southwest.



Image 6: Evidence of topsoil removal along southeast edge of the Butler yard, facing northeast.

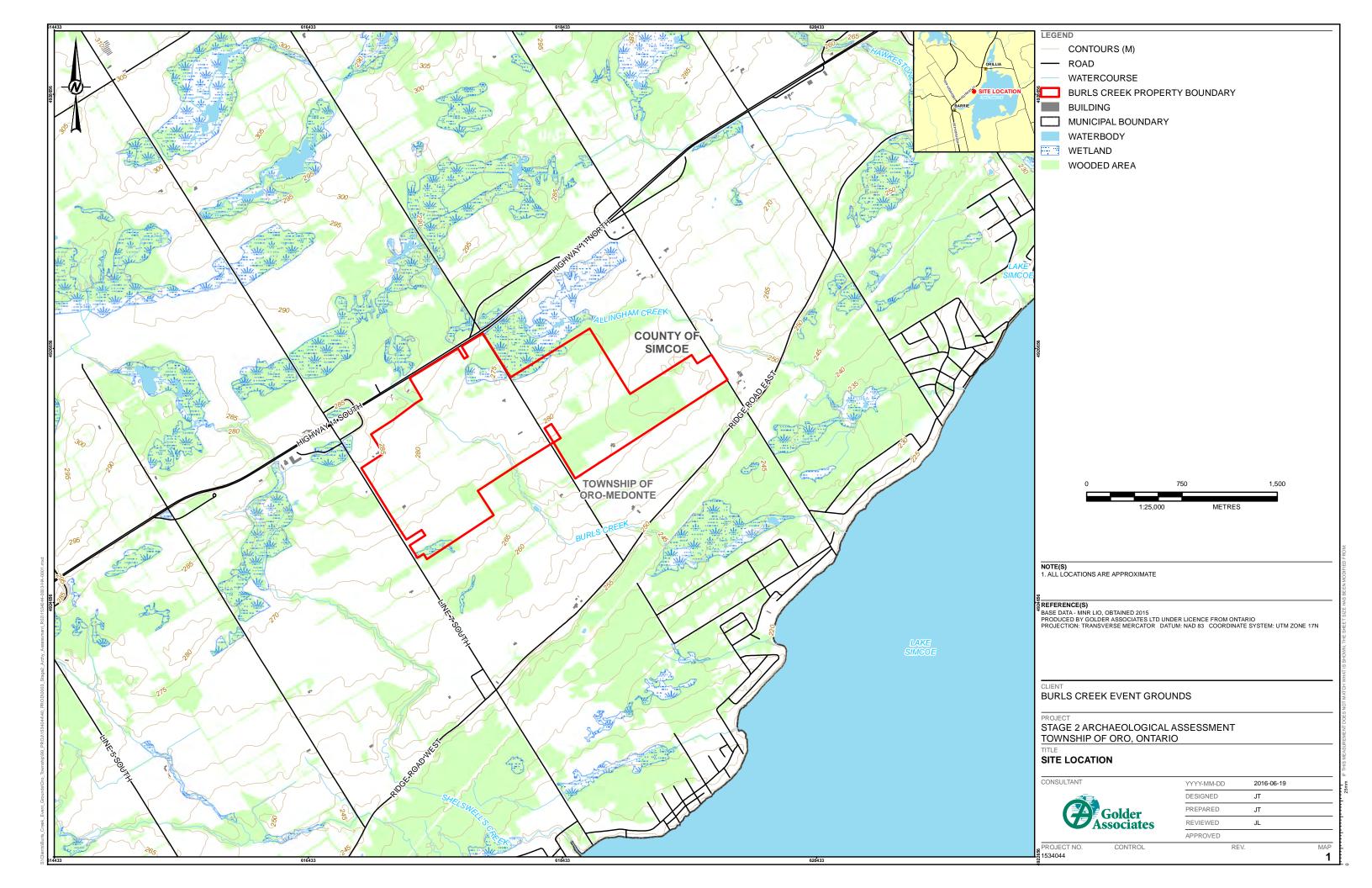


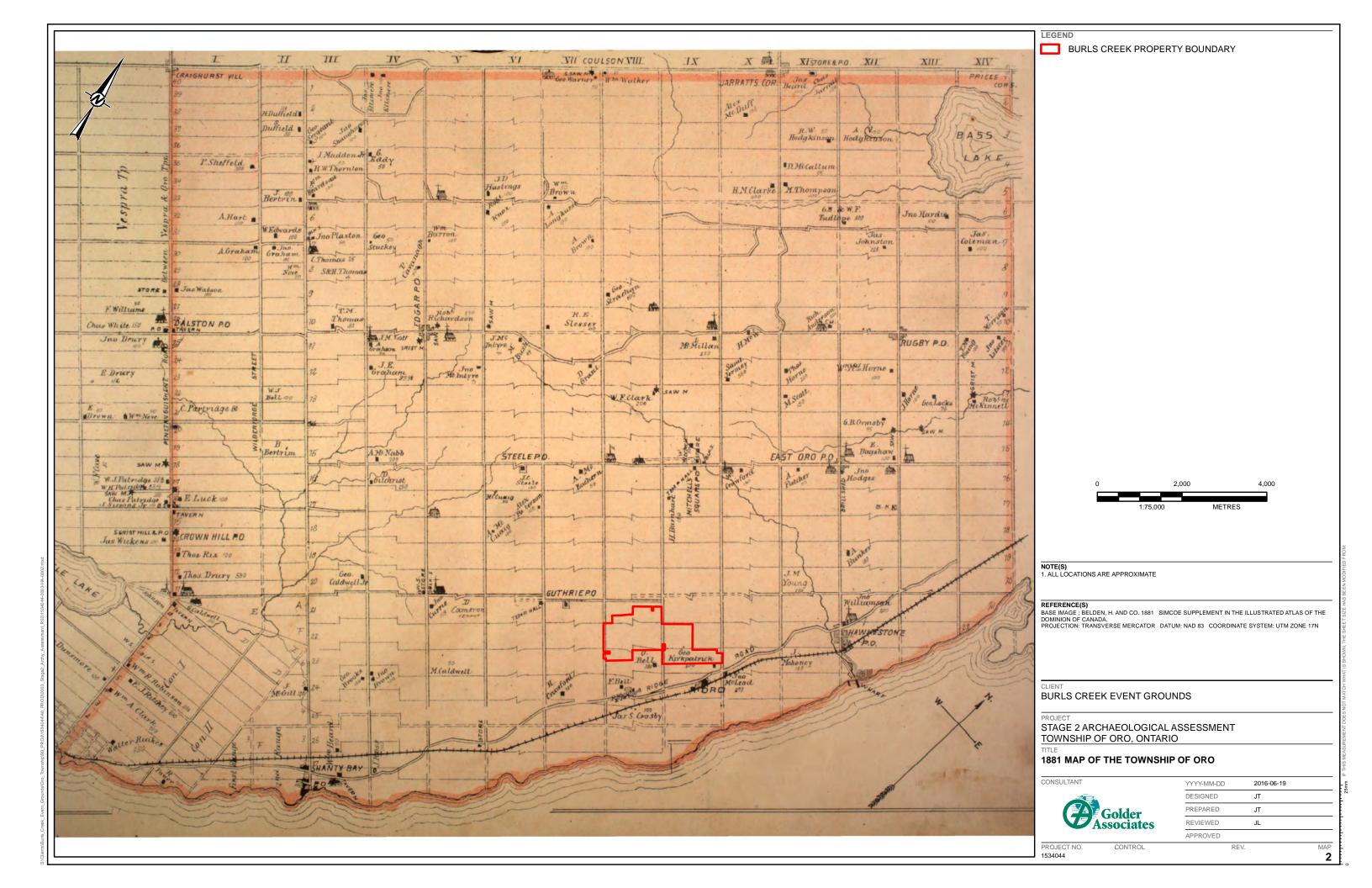


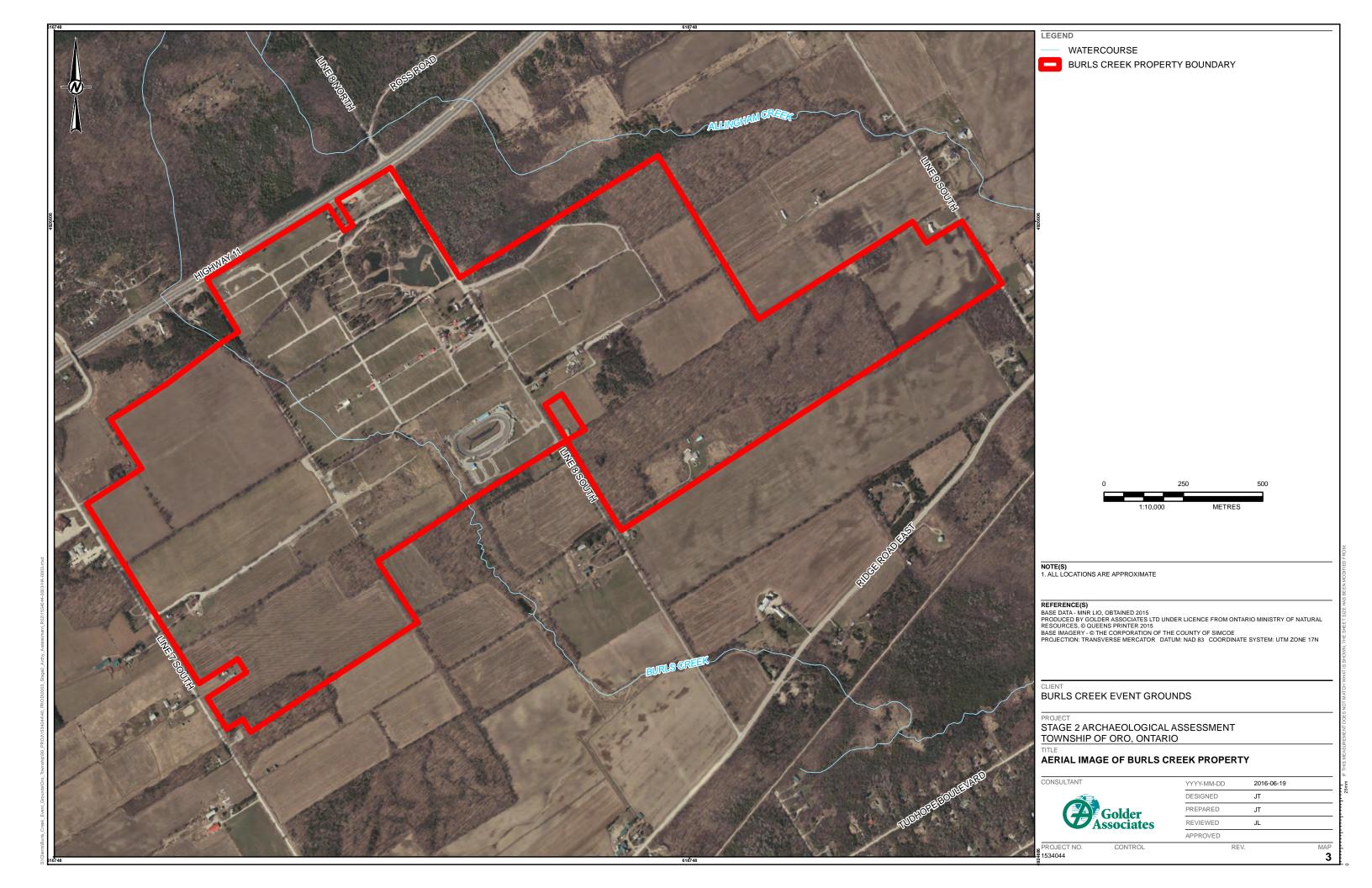
## 8.0 MAPS

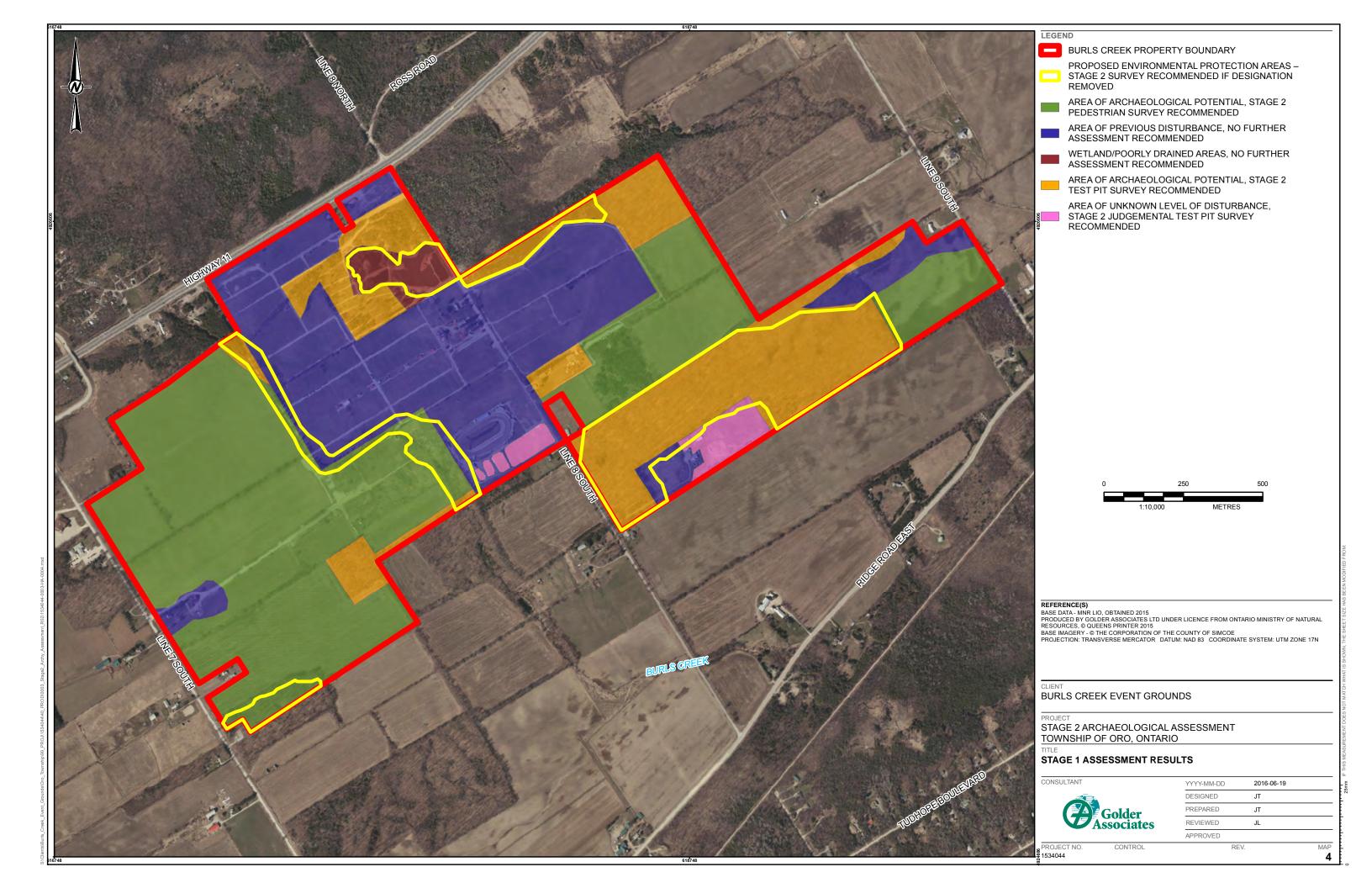
All maps will following on succeeding pages.

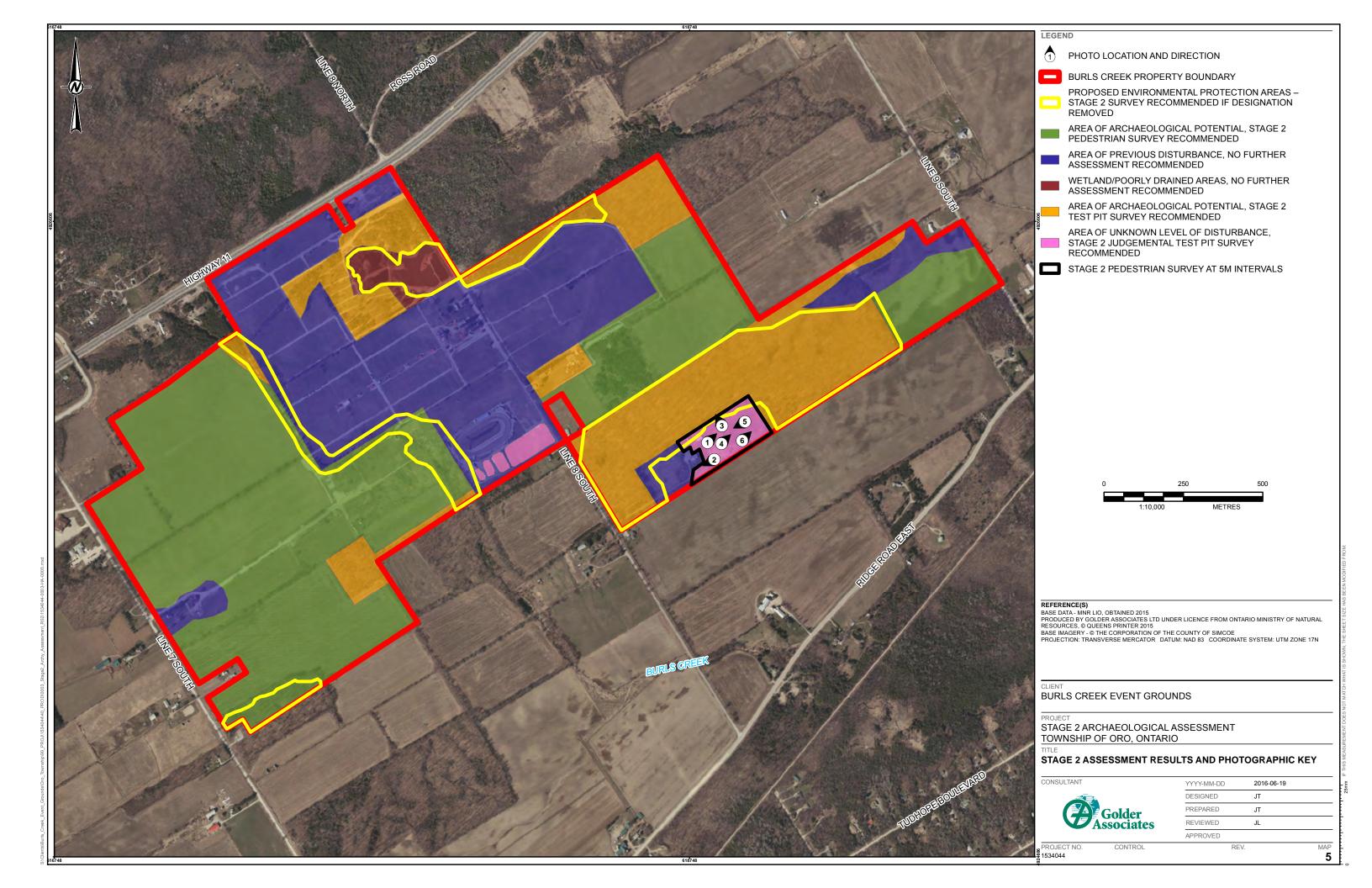














#### 9.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS FOR THIS REPORT

Golder has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the Client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges that electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.





## **Report Signature Page**

**GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.** 

Jamie Lemon, M.A. Project Archaeologist Hugh Daechsel, M.A. Principal, Senior Archaeologist

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# **APPENDIX A**

**Letter to Provide to Onsite Work Crews** 





October 13, 2016 Project No. 1534044

Ryan Howes
Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc.
366 Bay St. Suite 1100
Toronto, ON
M5H 4B2

#### **DIRECTIONS FOR ALL ON SITE WORK CREWS**

Dear Mr. Howes.

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) requests the enclosed letter and map attachment be provided to all Burls Creek Event Grounds and Subcontractor work crews, who in the future will be working on the Burls Creek Events Grounds.

Golder completed a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the property (report dated March 2, 2016). Large portions of the property were recommended for further Stage 2 archaeological assessment ahead of ground disturbance activities. Prior to commencement of future ground disturbance on the property, Golder recommends all work crews be provided with, and review, the Stage 1 assessment results map, and confirm with a Burls Creek Events Grounds representative that the required archaeological assessments have been completed. A copy of this map is provided for your convenience.

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 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.



Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remains 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.

Sincereley,

#### **GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.**

Jamie Lemon, M.A. Project Archaeologist

JLL/lb

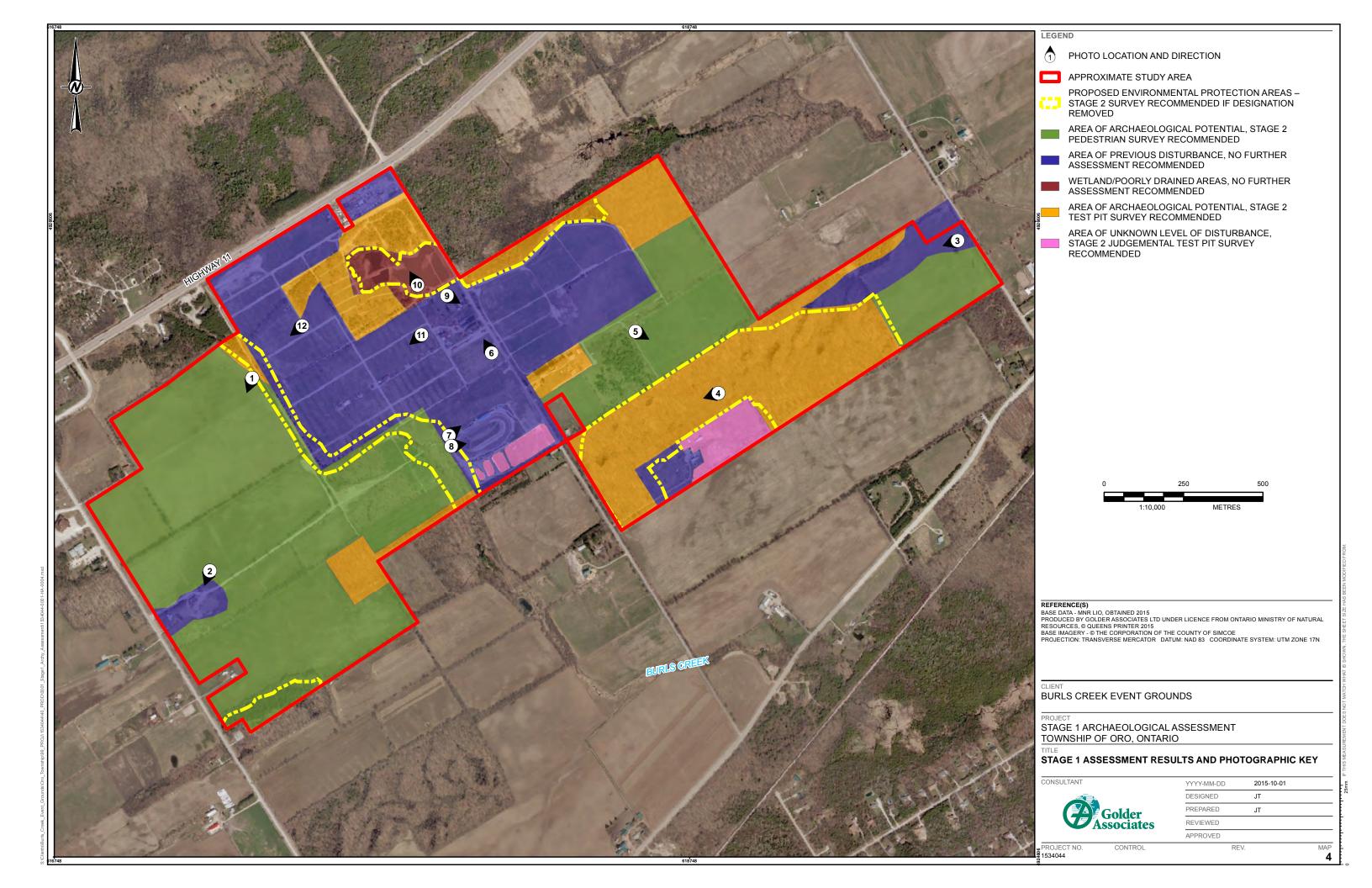
Hugh Daechsel, M.A. Principal, Senior Archaeologist

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Attachments: Stage 1 Assessment Results Map

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