REVISED REPORT

2 March 2016

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Burls Creek Event Grounds, Part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8, Part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, County of Simcoe, ON

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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 1 archaeological assessment was conducted on behalf of Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. through Innovative Planning Solutions (IPS), by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), for a proposed development property in Simcoe County, Ontario. The study area is approximately 229.6 hectares in size and is located on part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8, part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, Simcoe County, Ontario (Map 1). The Stage 1 assessment was conducted at the request of Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. in advance of future permitting for events on the property grounds.

The objective of the Stage 1 assessment was to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological resources within the study area and to provide direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources, consistent with Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) guidelines (MTCS 2011).

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

1) Areas of previous disturbance and wetland/poorly drained areas exhibit low potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. No further assessment is recommended for these areas;
2) Areas of archaeological potential associated with areas of manicured lawns around buildings and bush lots exhibit archaeological potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. In the event that these areas are to be impacted a Stage 2 test pit survey at an interval of five metres is recommended for these areas prior to ground disturbance activities. Test pits should be approximately 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated to subsoil. If artifacts be recovered their location should be recorded with a GPS unit and test pit intervals reduced to 2.5 metres within 5 metres of the positive test pit, as well as a one-metre test unit if necessary;
3) Areas of archaeological potential associated with areas of grass fields exhibit archaeological potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. 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.

Further details on Stage 2 survey methodology are provided in Section 5.0.

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

Personnel

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Acknowledgments

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted on behalf of Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. through Innovative Planning Solutions (IPS), by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), for a proposed development property in Simcoe County, Ontario. The study area is approximately 229.6 hectares in size and is located on part of Lots 21-22, Concession 8, part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Oro, Simcoe County, Ontario (Map 1). The Stage 1 assessment was conducted at the request of Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. in advance of future permitting for events on the property grounds. Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. has indicated future permitting for events will primarily consist of using grass fields for temporary camping and vehicle parking. Mapping illustrating the proposed zoning by-law amendment is provided in Appendix B. Table A5 from By-law 2013-179 (Township of Oro-Medonte Zoning By-Law), detailing permitted uses of environmental protection lands within the Township of Oro-Medonte, is provided in Appendix C; the bibliographic reference for this By-law in Section 7.0 provides a link to the full By-law document.

The objective of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was to compile available information about the known and potential archaeological resources within the study area and to determine if a field survey (Stage 2) is required, as well as the recommended Stage 2 strategy. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are as follows:

- To provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- To evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Golder archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps;
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area;
- An inquiry with the MTCS to determine previous archaeological assessments conducted in close proximity to the study area; and
- A property inspection.

The Stage 1 property inspection of the study area was conducted on September 17, 2015 under archaeological consulting licence P1056, issued to Jamie Lemon of Golder. Permission to enter the property for the purposes of the property inspection was provided by Greg Barker of IPS.

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).

Although no Aboriginal engagement was conducted as part of the Stage 1 assessment, should pre- or post-contact site(s) be identified during the Stage 2 survey and recommended for Stage 3 assessment, Aboriginal engagement measures consistent with MTCS standards will need to be undertaken.

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 19th century, as families left the on account of the harsh climate.

1.2.2.2 Lots and Concessions within Study Area

The study area is located on part of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 8, and part of Lots 22-23, Concession 9. The 1881 Map of the Township of Oro (Map 2) illustrates George Kirkpatrick as residing on Lot 23 of Concession 9,

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

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

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 General Overview of the Pre-Contact Period in Southern Ontario

The culture history of southern Ontario, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990), is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Pre-contact cultural chronology for south-central Ontario

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000 - 8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 - 8000B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 - 6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 - 2500 B.C.	environment similar to present

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Late Archaic	Lamoka (narrow points)	2000 - 1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broadpoints	1800 - 1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 - 1100B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 - 950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 - 400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 B.C. - A.D.500	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	A.D. 550 - 900	introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 900 - 1300	emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1300 - 1400	long longhouses (100m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1400 - 1650	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian Groups	A.D. 1700 - 1875	early written records and treaties
Late Historic	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1796 - present	European settlement

1.3.2.1 Paleo-Indian Period

The first human occupation of south-central Ontario begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period. Although there were a complex series of ice retreats and advances which played a large role in shaping the local topography, south-central Ontario was finally ice free by 12,500 years ago.

The first human settlement can be traced back 11,000 years, when this area was settled by Native groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes. The period of these early Native inhabitants is known as the Paleo-Indian Period (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Our current understanding of settlement patterns of Early Paleo-Indian peoples suggests that small bands, consisting of probably no more than 25-35 individuals, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories. One of the most thoroughly studied of these groups followed a seasonal round that extended from as far south as Chatham to the Horseshoe Valley north of Barrie. Early Paleo-Indian sites tend to be located in elevated locations on well-drained loamy soils. Many of the known sites were located on former beach ridges associated with glacial lakes. There are a few extremely large Early Paleo-Indian sites, such as one located close to Parkhill, Ontario, which covered as much as six hectares. It appears that these sites were formed when the same general locations were occupied for short periods of time over the course of many years. Given their placement in locations conducive to the interception of migratory mammals such as caribou, it has been suggested that they may represent communal hunting camps. There are also smaller Early Paleo-Indian camps scattered throughout the interior of southwestern and south-central Ontario, usually situated adjacent to wetlands.

The most recent research suggests that population densities were very low during the Early Paleo-Indian Period (Ellis and Deller 1990:54). Archaeological examples of Early Paleo-Indian sites are rare.

The Late Paleo-Indian Period (8400-8000 B.C.) has been less well researched, and is consequently more poorly understood. By this time the environment of south-central Ontario was coming to be dominated by closed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements. It seems that many of the large game species that had

been hunted in the early part of the Paleo-Indian Period had either moved further north, or as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths, become extinct.

Like the early Paleo-Indian peoples, late Paleo-Indian peoples covered large territories as they moved about in response to seasonal resource fluctuations. On a province wide basis Late Paleo-Indian projectile points are far more common than Early Paleo-Indian materials, suggesting a relative increase in population.

The end of the Late Paleo-Indian Period was heralded by numerous technological and cultural innovations that appeared throughout the Archaic Period. These innovations may be best explained in relation to the dynamic nature of the post-glacial environment and region-wide population increases. There are currently no documented Paleo-Indian sites within the study area.

1.3.2.2 Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 B.C.), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo-Indian environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous trees (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:68-69). One of the more notable changes in the Early Archaic Period is the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points. Other significant innovations include the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, suggesting the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry. The presence of these often large and not easily portable tools suggests there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement, although it is still suspected that population densities were quite low, and band territories large.

During the Middle Archaic Period (6000-2500 B.C.) the trend to more diverse toolkits continued, as the presence of netsinkers suggest that fishing was becoming an important aspect of the subsistence economy. It was also at this time that "bannerstones" were first manufactured.

Bannerstones are carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for *atlatls* or spear-throwers. Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic is an increased reliance on local, often poor quality chert resources for the manufacturing of projectile points. It seems that during earlier periods, when groups occupied large territories, it was possible for them to visit a primary outcrop of high quality chert at least once during their seasonal round. However, during the Middle Archaic, groups inhabited smaller territories that often did not encompass a source of high quality raw material. In these instances lower quality materials which had been deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

This reduction in territory size was probably the result of gradual region-wide population growth which led to the infilling of the landscape. This process forced a reorganization of Native subsistence practices, as more people had to be supported from the resources of a smaller area. During the latter part of the Middle Archaic, technological innovations such as fish weirs have been documented as well as stone tools especially designed for the preparation of wild plant foods.

It is also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period that long distance trade routes began to develop, spanning the northeastern part of the continent. In particular, native copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior were being widely traded (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:66). By 3500 B.C. the local environment had stabilized in a near modern form (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:69).

During the Late Archaic (2500-950 B.C.) the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued. Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early or Middle Archaic sites, and it seems that the local population had definitely expanded. It is during the Late Archaic that the first true cemeteries appear. Before this time individuals were interred close to the location where they died. During the Late Archaic, if an individual died while his or her group happened to be at some distance from their group cemetery, the bones would be kept until they could be placed in the cemetery. Consequently, it is not unusual to find disarticulated skeletons, or even skeletons lacking minor elements such as fingers, toes or ribs, in Late Archaic burial pits.

The appearance of cemeteries during the Late Archaic has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources. It is argued that cemeteries would have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory and its resources. These cemeteries are often located on heights of well-drained sandy/gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses.

This suggestion of increased territoriality is also consistent with the regionalized variation present in Late Archaic projectile point styles. It was during the Late Archaic that distinct local styles of projectile points appear. Also during the Late Archaic the trade networks which had been established during the Middle Archaic continued to flourish. Native copper from northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast are frequently encountered as grave goods. Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual and interesting of the Late Archaic artifacts is the *birdstone*. Birdstones are small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate. There are currently no documented Archaic sites within the study area.

1.3.2.3 Woodland Period

The Early Woodland Period (940 to 400 B.C.) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. While the introduction of pottery provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it may have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The first pots were very crudely constructed, thick walled, and friable. It has been suggested that they were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil. These vessels were not easily portable, and individual pots must not have enjoyed a long use life. There have also been numerous Early Woodland sites located at which no pottery was found, suggesting that these poorly constructed, undecorated vessels had yet to assume a central position in the day-to-day lives of Early Woodland peoples.

Other than the introduction of this limited ceramic technology, the life-ways of Early Woodland peoples show a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic Period. For instance, birdstones continue to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland varieties have "pop-eyes" which protrude from the sides of their heads.

Likewise, the thin, well-made projectile points which were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic Period continue in use. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance.

The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic also continued to function, although there does not appear to have been as much traffic in marine shell during the Early Woodland Period. During the

last 200 years of the Early Woodland Period, projectile points manufactured from high quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear on sites in southwestern Ontario.

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, the Middle Woodland (300 B.C. to 500 A.D.) provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland Periods. While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish were becoming an even more important part of the diet.

In addition, Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology. Middle Woodland vessels are often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels are easily identifiable.

It is also at the beginning of the Middle Woodland Period that rich, densely occupied sites appear along the margins of major rivers and lakes. While these areas had been utilized by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied off and on for as long as several hundred years and large deposits of artifacts often accumulated. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, these Middle Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied off and on over the course of the year. There are also numerous small upland Middle Woodland sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps from which localized resource patches were exploited. This shift towards a greater degree of sedentism continues the trend witnessed from at least Middle Archaic times, and provides a prelude to the developments that follow during the Late Woodland Period.

The Late Woodland Period began with a shift in settlement and subsistence patterns involving an increasing reliance on corn horticulture (Fox 1990:185; Smith 1990; Williamson 1990:312). Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as 600 A.D. or a few centuries before. Corn did not become a dietary staple, however, until at least three to four hundred years later, and then the cultivation of corn gradually spread into south-central and southeastern Ontario.

During the early Late Woodland, particularly within the Princess Point Complex (*circa* A.D. 500-1050), a number of archaeological material changes have been noted: the appearance of triangular projectile point styles, first seen during this period begin with the Levanna form; cord-wrapped stick decorated ceramics using the paddle and anvil forming technique take over from the mainly coil-manufactured and dentate stamped and pseudo-scallop shell impressed ceramics; and if not appearance, increasing use of maize (*Zea mays*) as a food source (e.g. Bursey 1995; Crawford et al. 1997; Ferris and Spence 1995:103; Martin 2004 [2007]; Ritchie 1971:31-32; Spence et al. 1990; Williamson 1990:299).

The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of agricultural life ways in south-central Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this time may have encouraged the spread of maize into southern Ontario, providing a greater number of frost-free days (Stothers and Yarnell 1977). Further, shifts in the location of sites have also been identified with an emphasis on riverine, lacustrine and wetland occupations set against a more diffuse use of the landscape during the Middle Woodland (Dieterman 2001).

The first agricultural villages in southern Ontario date to the 10th century A.D. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland Period, these sites are located in the uplands, on well-drained sandy soils. Categorized as "Early Ontario Iroquoian" (900-1300 A.D.), many archaeologists believe that it is possible to trace a direct line

from the Iroquoian groups which later inhabited southern Ontario at the time of first European contact, back to these early villagers.

Village sites dating between 900 and 1300 A.D., share many attributes with the historically reported Iroquoian sites, including the presence of longhouses and sometimes palisades. However, these early longhouses were actually not all that large, averaging only 12.4 metres in length (Dodd et al. 1990:349; Williamson 1990:304-305). It is also quite common to find the outlines of overlapping house structures, suggesting that these villages were occupied long enough to necessitate re-building.

The Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages once every 10-15 years, when the nearby soils had been depleted by farming and conveniently collected firewood grew scarce (Pearce 2010). It seems likely that Early Ontario Iroquoians occupied their villages for considerably longer, as they relied less heavily on corn than did later groups, and their villages were much smaller, placing less demand on nearby resources.

Judging by the presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits, agriculture was becoming a vital part of the Early Ontario Iroquoian economy. However, it had not reached the level of importance it would in the Middle and Late Ontario Iroquoian Periods. There is ample evidence to suggest that more traditional resources continued to be exploited, and comprised a large part of the subsistence economy. Seasonally occupied special purpose sites relating to deer procurement, nut collection, and fishing activities, have all been identified. While beans are known to have been cultivated later in the Late Woodland Period, they have yet to be identified on Early Ontario Iroquoian sites.

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period (1300-1400 A.D.) witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artifact assemblages. Changes in ceramic styles have been carefully documented, allowing the placement of sites in the first or second half of this 100-year period. Moreover, villages, which averaged approximately 0.6 hectares in extent during the Early Ontario Iroquoian Period, now consistently range between one and two hectares.

House lengths also change dramatically, more than doubling to an average of 30 metres, while houses of up to 45 metres have been documented. This increase in longhouse length has been variously interpreted. The simplest possibility is that increased house length is the result of a gradual, natural increase in population (Dodd et al. 1990:323, 350, 357; Smith 1990). However, this does not account for the sudden shift in longhouse lengths around 1300 A.D. Other possible explanations involve changes in economic and socio-political organization (Dodd et al. 1990:357). One suggestion is that during the Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period small villages were amalgamating to form larger communities for mutual defense (Dodd et al. 1990:357). If this was the case, the more successful military leaders may have been able to absorb some of the smaller family groups into their households, thereby requiring longer structures. This hypothesis draws support from the fact that some sites had up to seven rows of palisades, indicating at least an occasional need for strong defensive measures. There are, however, other Middle Ontario Iroquoian villages which had no palisades present (Dodd et al. 1990). More research is required to evaluate these competing interpretations.

The lay-out of houses within villages also changes dramatically by 1300 A.D. During the Early Ontario Iroquoian Period villages were haphazardly planned, with houses oriented in various directions. During the Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period villages are organized into two or more discrete groups of tightly spaced, parallel aligned, longhouses. It has been suggested that this change in village organization may indicate the initial development of the clans which were a characteristic of the historically known Iroquoian peoples (Dodd et al. 1990:358).

Initially at least, the Late Ontario Iroquoian Period (1400-1650 A.D.) continues many of the trends which have been documented for the proceeding century. For instance, between 1400 and 1450 A.D. house lengths continue to grow, reaching an average length of 62 metres. One longhouse excavated on a site southwest of Kitchener was an incredible 123 metres (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:444-445). After 1450 A.D., house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between 1500-1580 A.D. averaging 30 metres in length.

Why house lengths decrease after 1450 A.D. is poorly understood, although it is believed that the even shorter houses witnessed on Historical Period sites can be at least partially attributed to the population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405, 410).

Village size also continues to expand throughout the Late Ontario Iroquoian Period, with many of the larger villages showing signs of periodic expansions. The Late Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period and the first century of the Late Ontario Iroquoian Period was a time of village amalgamation. One large village situated just north of Toronto has been shown to have expanded on no fewer than five occasions. These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defence may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together. Late Ontario Iroquoian village expansion has been clearly documented at several sites throughout southwestern and south-central Ontario. The ongoing excavations at the Lawson site, a large Late Iroquoian village located in southwestern Ontario, has shown that the original village was expanded by at least twenty percent to accommodate the construction of nine additional longhouses (Anderson 2009).

1.3.3 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 2.

Table 2: 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 7th Line North, where narrow ditching led to a recommendation for Stage 2 test pit survey (AMAA 2009).

2.0 FIELD METHODS

2.1 Existing Conditions and Land Use

The study area currently consists predominately of areas of grass fields criss-crossed with gravel roads; these areas are used for various events and festivals. Significant wooded areas of beech and maple are located throughout the study area, with a significant area in the southeast corner. Areas of previous disturbance related to the use of the property for events was also encountered, and is described in further detail below.

The Stage 1 property inspection of the study area was conducted on September 17, 2015 under archaeological consulting licence P1056, issued to Jamie Lemon of Golder. Chris Lemon (R289) of Golder was designated to conduct the property inspection. The weather during the Stage 1 property inspection was sunny and warm. Lighting conditions during the test pit survey were excellent, and at no time were field conditions found to be detrimental to the completion of the property inspection.

2.2 Property Inspection

Map 3 provides aerial imagery of the study area, while Map 4 illustrates the results of the Stage 1 property inspection and illustrates all field conditions encountered. Map 4 also provides a photographic key to images illustrated in Section 8.0. The existing conditions have changed since the aerial imagery was taken, and unfortunately a more recent aerial image was not available; hence there are instances where the images in the report reflect alternate condition than those illustrated on the aerial imagery. Images 1-10 illustrate the field conditions at the time of the property inspection. The entire property was systematically inspected by travelling across the gravel road grid that transects the study area.

Substantial portions of the study area comprising the original Burls Creek Event Grounds has been used since at least since 1994 as an events ground for a variety of events, including the Barrie Automotive Flea Market and music concerts most recently the large Boots and Hearts music festival. Additionally, the Barrie Speedway was located in the study area and has been decommissioned. Much of the balance of the study area had been used for temporary parking and camping in association with events.

Large expanses of manicured lawn fields can be found throughout the study area. Several small bush lots can be found throughout the property, with a substantial one located in the southeast. A poorly drained marsh area is located in the north part of the property, close to Highway 11, which appears to serve as a storm water management area.

Several lawn areas have been subject to recent topsoil grading. Although not evident during the property inspection, Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. provided Golder with a 2015 Soil Survey (Appendix A) and photographs of the grading in progress. The extent of the grading, documented in Images 11 and 12, has removed the context of potential *in situ* archaeological deposits.

The property is criss-crossed by a grid of recently installed gravel roads, to allow access to the various parts of the property as well as serve as dividing markers. Additional areas of previous disturbance are found throughout the study area, related to parking lots, the Barrie Speedway and a cluster of buildings in the central portion of the property.

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. Section 5.0 details recommendations for these areas. Of particular interest is the larger area along the extreme southeastern margins of the study area (Lot 23, Concession 9). Aerial imagery on Google Earth suggests a barn may have been located east of the extant buildings in this area. This is of particular interest given the description of Hunter's 64 (Oro 64, see Section 1.3.3) that states a cache of stone axes was identified on the west half of Lot 23, Concession 9, near a barn (Hunter 1903).

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field.

Table 3: Inventory of documentary record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder office in Whitby	1 page in original field book and photocopied in project file
Hand Drawn Maps	Golder office in Whitby	1 map
Maps Provided by Client	Golder office in Whitby	4 maps stored in project file
Digital Photographs	Golder office in Whitby	107 photographs stored digitally in project file

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1 Assessing Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites;
- Water sources:
  - 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 gravel, sand, or 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);
  - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
- Elevated topography (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;
  - Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
  - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
- Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
- Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, MTCS stipulates the following:

- No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
- No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,
- No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

4.1.1.1 Potential for Pre- and Post-Contact Aboriginal Archaeological Resources

Following the criteria outlined above in Section 1.3.4 to determine pre- and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential, a number of factors can be highlighted. The closest potable water source in pre-contact times would have been a creek that bisected the study area. The Ridge Road, which follows the glacial ridge shoreline of Lake Algonquin, runs approximately 500 metres south of the study area. The modern Lake Simcoe shoreline is approximately two kilometres south of the study area. The soils of the study area would have been suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal agriculture, and two Woodland Iroquoian sites have been identified in close proximity to the study area. Woodland village sites likely would have utilized larger catchment areas up to a radius of up to a kilometre or more, for hunting, gathering, and the growing of maize and other crops (Feateau *et al.* 1994, Jones, 2008, MacDonald 2002).

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

4.1.1.2 Potential for Historical Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resources

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

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

4.1.1.3 Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Section 1.3.2 of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists states 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.*
>
> MTCS 2011:18

The types of disturbance referred to above includes, but is not restricted to, quarrying, sewage and infrastructure development, building footprints and major landscaping involving grading below topsoil. Areas of previous disturbance within the Burls Creek study area include areas of gravel parking lots, the Barrie Speedway, and building associated with events on the grounds. Areas of recent topsoil grading are also considered to be previously disturbed (Images 11 and 12).

The client met with a MTCS representative in June 2015, prior to the commencement of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment to review the property, and proposed future uses for the property. It is anticipated recommendations for further archaeological assessment will be considered during the course of future Official Plan and Zoning Bylaw amendment applications. Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. has indicated future permitting for events will primarily consist of using grass fields for temporary camping and vehicle parking.

Environmentally sensitive zones within the study area are depicted on Map 4. It is not anticipated any temporary use of these areas will be undertaken by Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. Mapping illustrating the proposed zoning by-law amendment is provided in Appendix B. Table A5 from By-law 2013-179, detailing permitted uses of environmental protection lands within the Township of Oro-Medonte, is provided in Appendix C; the bibliographic reference for this By-law in Section 7.0 provides a link to the full By-law document. As per Table A5 of By-law 2013-179, environmental protection lands within the Township are protected from the construction of buildings or structures; permitted uses of environmental protection lands within the Township include agriculture, conservation uses, and public parks. The proposed environmental protection areas will remain the property of Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. and will not be conveyed to a public land-holding body. Appendix D provides a letter detailing how no-go instructions regarding the environmental lands will be communicated to construction crews that may be on the property in the future.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1) Areas of previous disturbance and wetland/poorly drained areas exhibit low potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. No further assessment is recommended for these areas;
2) Areas of archaeological potential associated with areas of manicured lawns around buildings and bush lots exhibit archaeological potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. In the event that these areas are to be impacted a Stage 2 test pit survey at an interval of five metres is recommended for these areas prior to ground disturbance activities. Test pits should be approximately 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated to subsoil. If artifacts be recovered their location should be recorded with a GPS unit and test pit intervals reduced to 2.5 metres within 5 metres of the positive test pit, as well as a one-metre test unit if necessary;
3) Areas of archaeological potential associated with areas of grass fields exhibit archaeological potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. In the event that these areas are to be impacted a Stage 2 pedestrian survey at an interval of five metres is recommended for these areas prior to ground disturbance activities. All areas recommended for pedestrian survey will need to be ploughed and weathered by rainfall ahead of the survey. Given the grass conditions of the fields, it is recommended the area be ploughed, then disked twice to break up the soil. The pedestrian survey will involve a visual inspection of the property by having archaeologists walk the area at five metre transects. Should artifacts be identified survey intervals will be reduced to one metre within a radius of 20 metres around the initial findspot;
4) Several small areas along the southern edge of the study area are most likely disturbed, but this could not be confirmed during the property inspection. Stage 2 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.

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

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, 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 issue by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards 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 licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating 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 representative of a new archaeological site or sites 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 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.

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8.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Area of archaeological potential, pedestrian survey recommended, facing southwest.

Image 2: Area of previous disturbance, no further assessment recommended, facing northwest.

Image 3: Area of previous disturbance (gravel), areas of archaeological potential (field, bush lot), facing west.

Image 4: Area of archaeological potential, Stage 2 test pit survey recommended, facing west.

Image 5: Area of previous disturbance (foreground), area of archaeological potential (background), facing southeast.

Image 6: Area of previous disturbance, no further assessment recommended, facing northwest.

Image 7: Area of previous disturbance, no further assessment recommended, facing northeast.

Image 8: Area of previous disturbance, no further assessment recommended, facing east.

Image 9: Area of previous disturbance, no further assessment recommended, facing southeast.

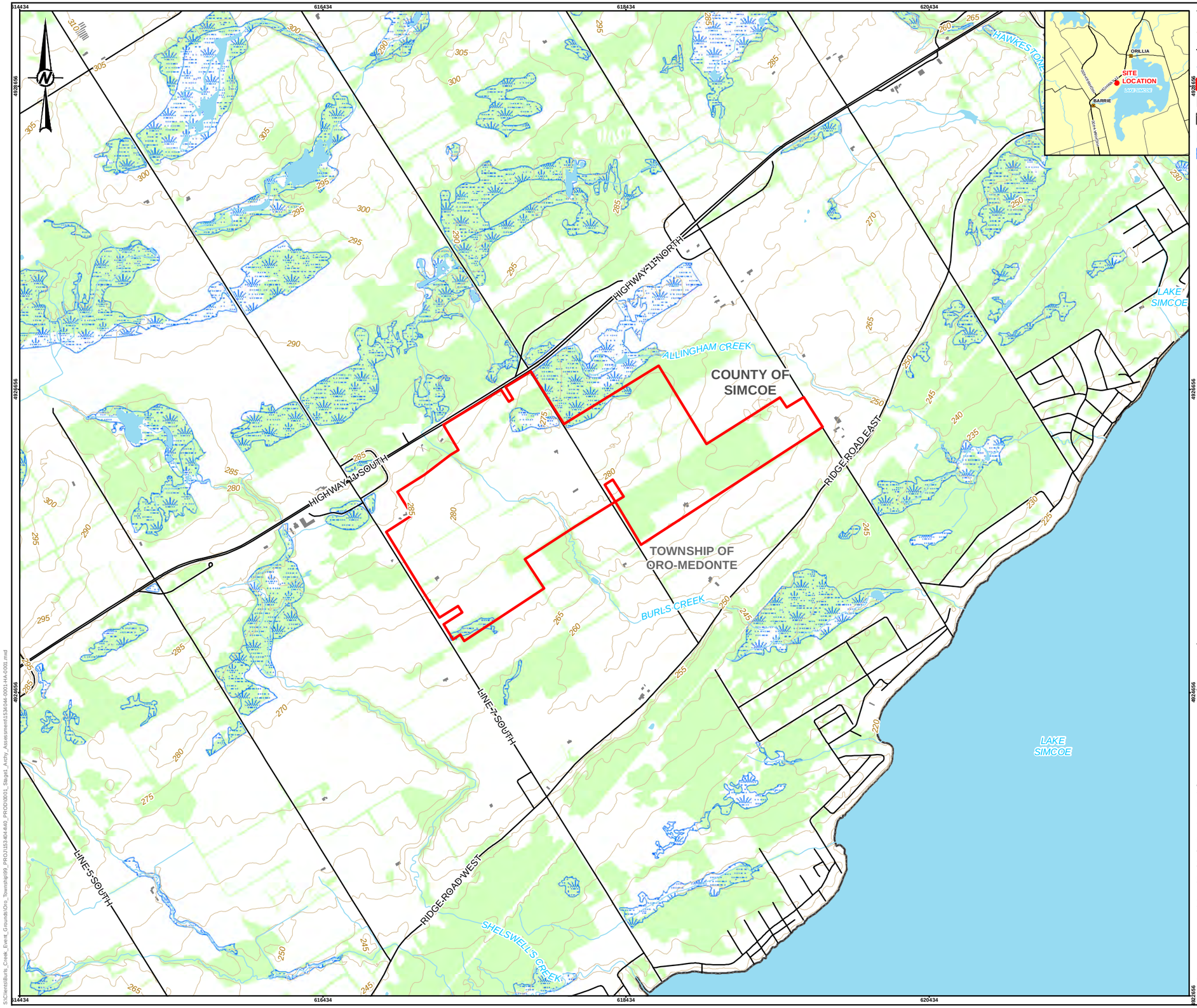
Image 10: Wetland/poorly drained area, no further assessment recommended, facing north.

Image 11: Area of disturbance from topsoil grading, facing southwest, photo provided by client.

Image 12: Area of disturbance from topsoil grading, facing southwest, photo provided by client.

9.0 MAPS

All maps will following on succeeding pages.



LEGEND

- CONTOURS (M)
- ROAD
- WATERCOURSE
- APPROXIMATE STUDY AREA
- BUILDING
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- WATERBODY
- WETLAND
- WOODED AREA

0 750 1,500

1:25,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

BASE DATA - MNR LIO, OBTAINED 2015
PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
BURLS CREEK EVENT GROUNDS

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
TOWNSHIP OF ORO, ONTARIO

TITLE
SITE LOCATION

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2015-10-01
DESIGNED	JT
PREPARED	JT
REVIEWED	
APPROVED	

PROJECT NO. 1534044 | CONTROL | REV. | MAP 1

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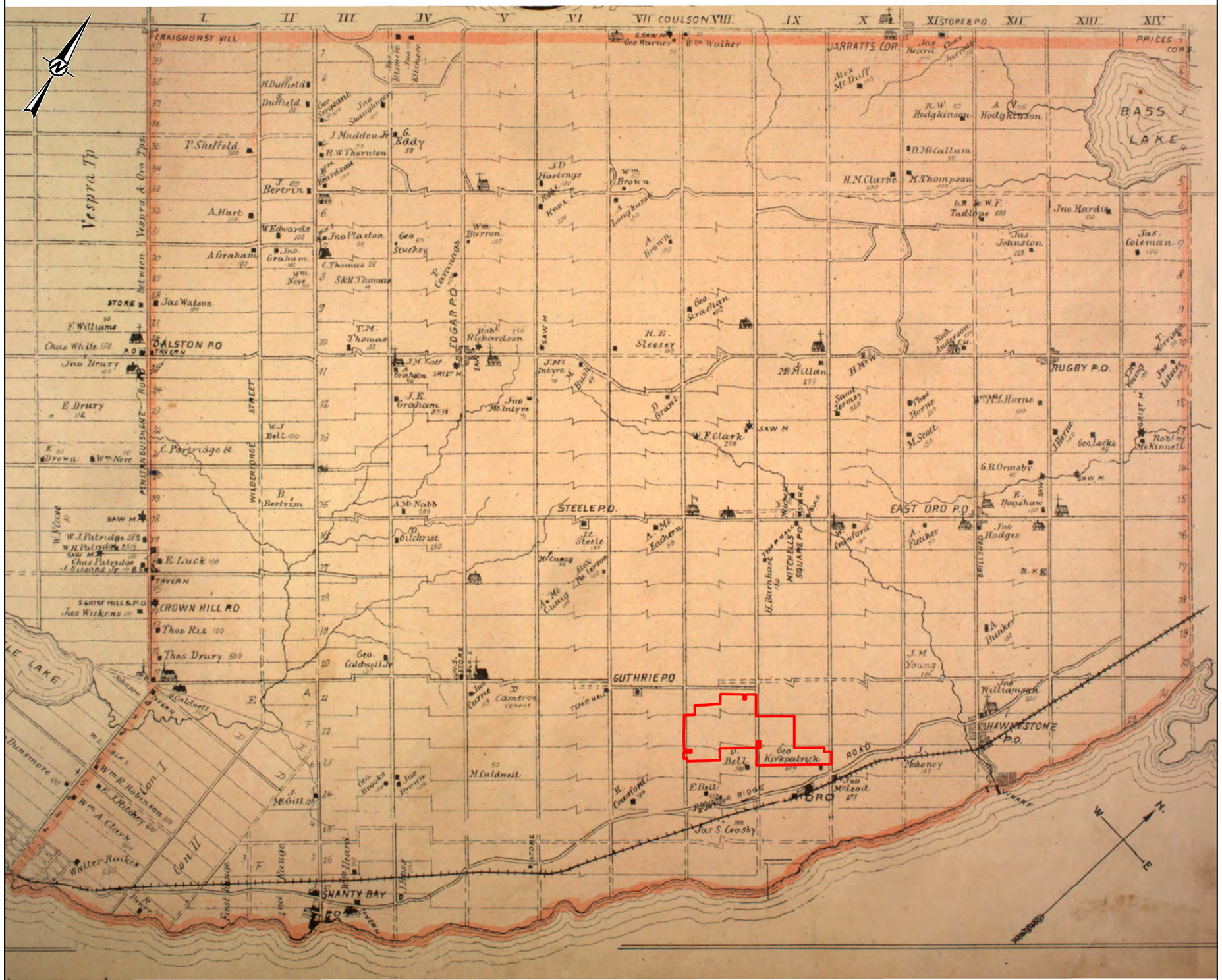

LEGEND

APPROXIMATE STUDY AREA

0 2,000 4,000

1:75,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

BASE IMAGE ; BELDEN, H. AND CO. 1881 SIMCOE SUPPLEMENT IN THE ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT

BURLS CREEK EVENT GROUNDS

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
TOWNSHIP OF ORO, ONTARIO

TITLE

1881 MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ORO

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2015-10-01
DESIGNED	JT
PREPARED	JT
REVIEWED	
APPROVED	

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
1534044			2

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 29mm

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LEGEND

APPROXIMATE STUDY AREA

0 250 500

1:10,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

BASE DATA - MNR LIO, OBTAINED 2015
PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2015
BASE IMAGERY - © THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
BURLS CREEK EVENT GROUNDS

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
TOWNSHIP OF ORO, ONTARIO

TITLE
SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2015-10-01
DESIGNED	JT
PREPARED	JT
REVIEWED	
APPROVED	

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
1534044			3

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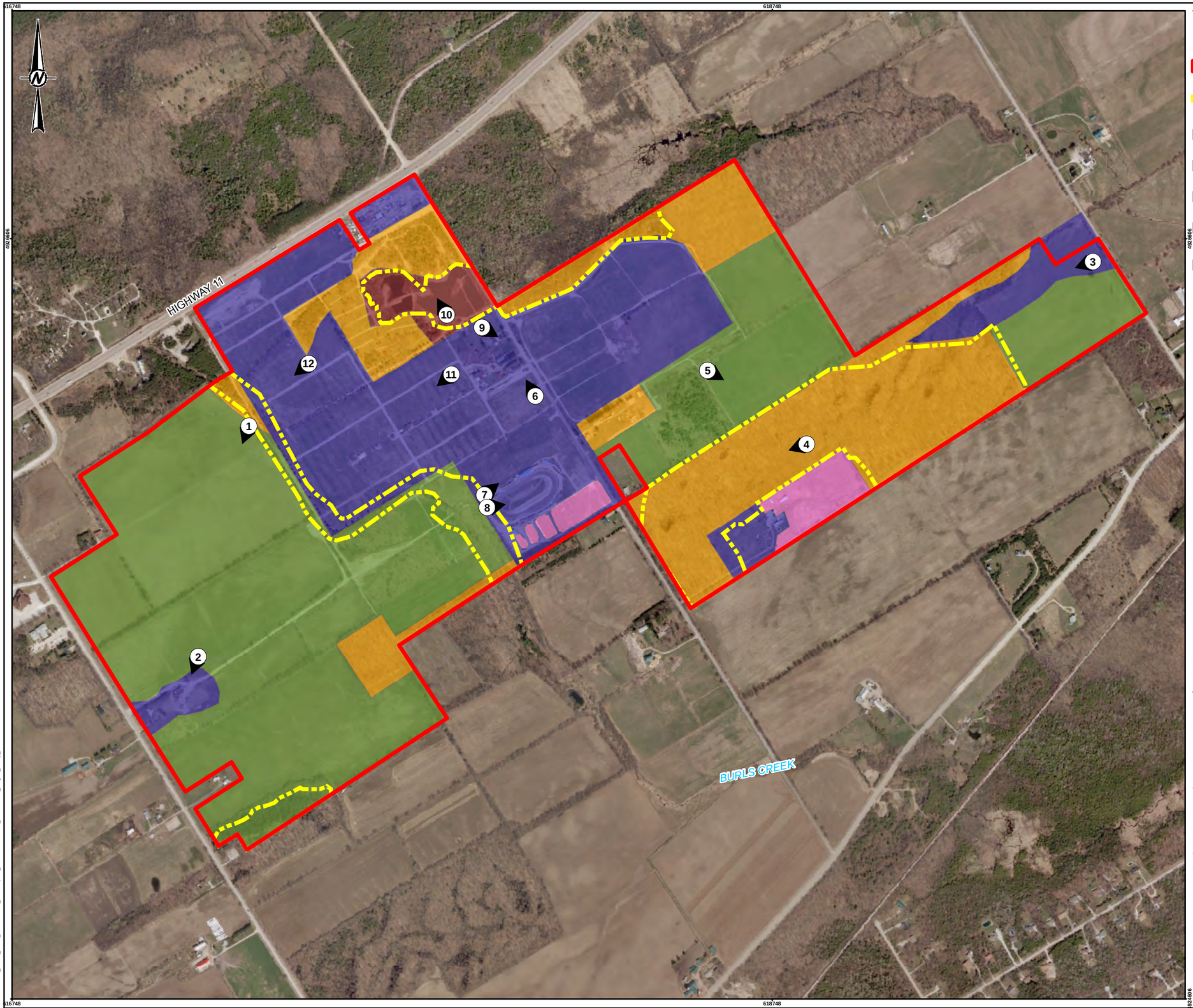

LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- APPROXIMATE STUDY AREA
- PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AREAS – STAGE 2 SURVEY RECOMMENDED IF DESIGNATION REMOVED
- AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, STAGE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY RECOMMENDED
- AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED
- WETLAND/POORLY DRAINED AREAS, NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED
- AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, STAGE 2 TEST PIT SURVEY RECOMMENDED
- AREA OF UNKNOWN LEVEL OF DISTURBANCE, STAGE 2 JUDGEMENTAL TEST PIT SURVEY RECOMMENDED

0 250 500

1:10,000 METRES

REFERENCE(S)

BASE DATA - MNR LIO, OBTAINED 2015
PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2015
BASE IMAGERY - © THE CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
BURLS CREEK EVENT GROUNDS

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
TOWNSHIP OF ORO, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT RESULTS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC KEY

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2015-10-01
DESIGNED	JT
PREPARED	JT
REVIEWED	
APPROVED	

PROJECT NO. 1534044 | CONTROL | REV. | MAP 4

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 25mm

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10.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF 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.

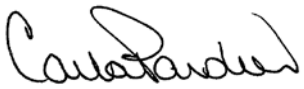
The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, 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 MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Report Signature Page

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.



Jamie Lemon, M.A.
Project Archaeologist

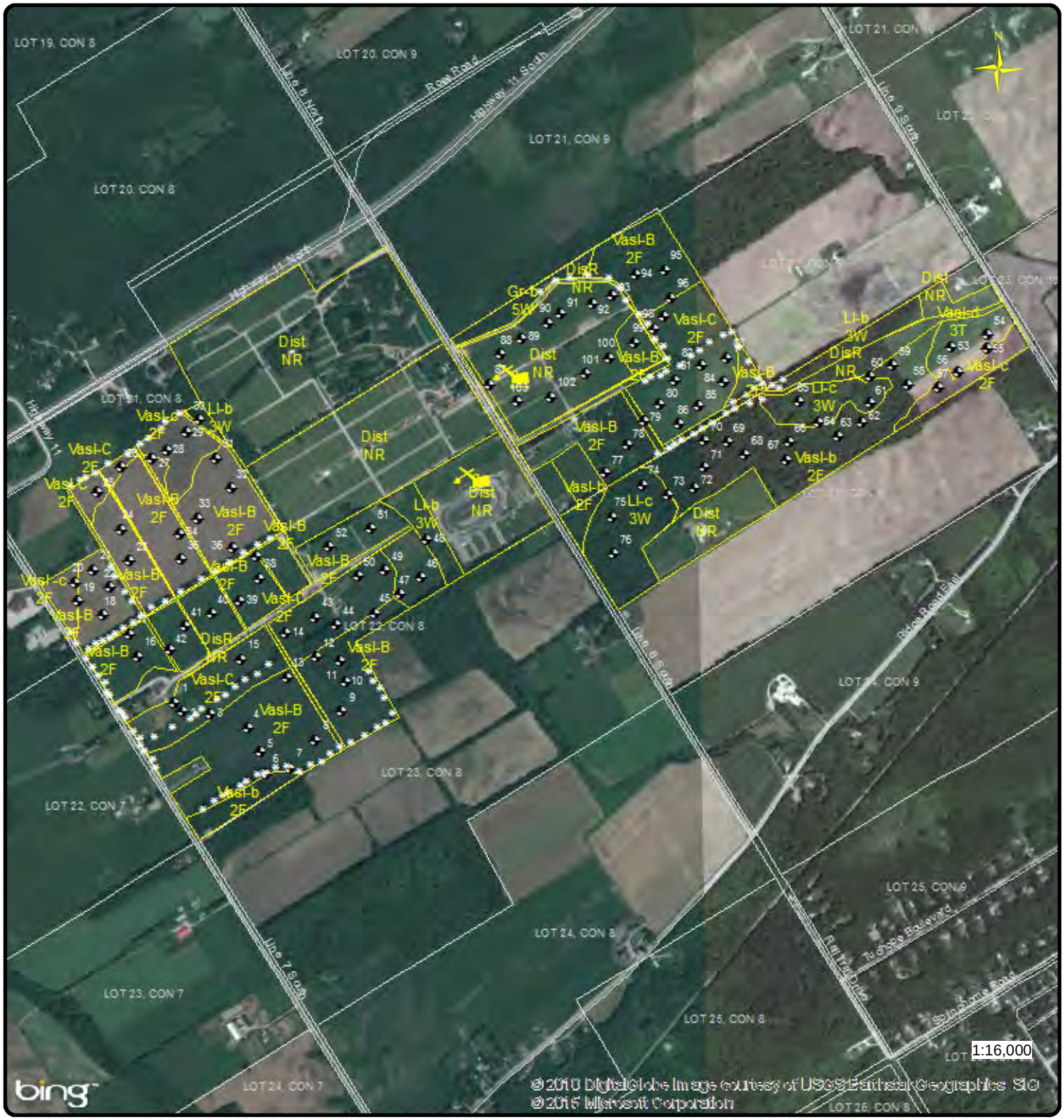
Carla Parslow, Ph.D.
Associate, Senior Archaeologist

JLD/CP/lb

\\golder.gds\gal\whitby\active\2015\3 proj\1534044 st 1 burl's crk_oro-medonte_burl's creek event grounds\03 reporting\04 revised march 2016\1534044-2000-r01_2mar2016_rr.docx

APPENDIX A

Soil Survey



Legend

- Auger Sites
- Former Gravel Pit
- Stone Piles
- Roads (MNR Data)
- Lot Lines (MNR Data)
- Soil Polygon Boundaries

Slope Code — CLI Class
Ll-b/3W
Soil Code — CLI Subclass

Soil Code

Gr - Granby Sandy Loam
Ll - Lyons Loam
Vasl - Vasey Sandy Loam

Dist - Disturbed Soils
DisR - Disturbed Soils (Roads)

CLI Subclass Limitation

F- Low Fertility
T - Topography
W - Excess Water

NR - Not Rated

Slope Code

Aa = 0.0 - 0.5 %
Bb = 0.5 - 2.0 %
Cc = 2.0 - 5.0 %
Dd = 5.0 - 9.0 %

\ < 50 m slope length
\ > 50 m slope length

Figure 5

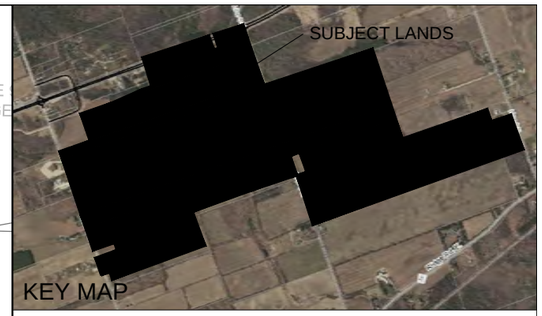
Burl's Creek Event Grounds
Detailed Soil Survey

DBH Soil Services Inc.

October 2015

APPENDIX B

Zoning By-law Amendment



ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT

PT LT 21, CON 8, ORO, PT LT 22, CON 8, ORO as in RO850934, s/t ORO16808; PT LT 22, CON 9, ORO, as in RO1326331, Except PT 1, 51R31499; PT LT 22, CON 8, ORO, as in RO1116954;PT LT 22, CON 8, ORO, PT 1, 51R3247; PT LT 23, CON 9, ORO being PT 1, 51R31789; PT LT 21, CON 8, ORO as in RO504892, Except PT 4. 51R2707; PT LT 22, CON 8, ORO, PT 1, 51R35062; & PT LT 21, CON 8, ORO, designated as Parts 1, 2 & 3, 51R20880

IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF ORO-MEDONTE

COUNTY OF SIMCOE

2015

0 m 500 m

SUBJECT LANDS
228.6 ha (564.9 ac)

LANDS NOT SUBJECT TO REZONING
16.9 ha (42.2 ac)

LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM AGRICULTURAL/RURAL (A/RU) TO AGRICULTURAL/RURAL EXCEPTION ___ (A/RU*xy)
49.8 ha (123.0 ac)

LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM AGRICULTURAL/RURAL EXCEPTION 32 (A/RU*32) TO AGRICULTURAL/RURAL EXCEPTION ___ (A/RU*xz)
9.8 ha (24.2 ac)

LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM AGRICULTURAL/RURAL (A/RU) TO AGRICULTURAL/RURAL EXCEPTION ___ (A/RU*xz)
54.5 ha (134.6 ac)

LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM RURAL RESIDENTIAL TWO (RUR2) TO PRIVATE RECREATIONAL EXCEPTION ___ (PR*x)
1.0 ha (2.5 ac)

LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM PRIVATE RECREATIONAL EXCEPTION 31 (PR*31) TO PRIVATE RECREATIONAL EXCEPTION ___ (PR*x)
9.4 ha (23.2 ac)

LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM AGRICULTURAL/RURAL EXCEPTION 32 (A/RU*32) TO AGRICULTURAL/RURAL EXCEPTION ___ (A/RU*xy)
24.1 ha (59.7 ac)

LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM PRIVATE RECREATIONAL EXCEPTION 30 (PR*30) TO PRIVATE RECREATIONAL EXCEPTION ___ (PR*x)
23.9 ha (59.0 ac)

LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM AGRICULTURAL/RURAL (A/RU) TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ___ (EP)
31.2 ha (76.9 ac)

LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (EP) TO PRIVATE RECREATIONAL EXCEPTION __ (PR*x)
4.9 ha (12.0 ac)

SEE SCHEDULE B ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT _____ .
3.1 ha (16 ac)

HWY 11 / LINE 7 INTERCHANGE
HWY 11 / LINE 8 INTERCHANGE
HIGHWAY 11
AGRICULTURAL/RURAL *32 LANDS
AGRICULTURAL/RURAL *13 LANDS
AGRICULTURAL/RURAL LANDS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LANDS
ORO-MEDONTE LINE 7 SOUTH
ORO-MEDONTE LINE 8 SOUTH
ORO-MEDONTE LINE 9 SOUTH
RIDGE ROAD

A/RU*XZ
AGRICULTURAL/RURAL
4.9 ha (12.1 acres)

A/RU*XY
AGRICULTURAL/RURAL
9.9 ha (24.5 acres)

GENERAL COMMERCIAL
1.9 ha (4.7 acres)

PR*X
PRIVATE RECREATIONAL
4.9 ha (12.0 acres)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
3.8 ha (9.5 acres)

A/RU*XZ
AGRICULTURAL/RURAL
4.9 ha (12.1 acres)

PR*X
PRIVATE RECREATIONAL
1.0 ha (2.5 acres)

EP
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
2.5 ha (6.2 acres)

A/RU*XY
AGRICULTURAL/RURAL
14.2 ha (35.2 acres)

PR*X
PRIVATE RECREATIONAL
23.9 ha (59.0 acres)

PR*X
PRIVATE RECREATIONAL
9.4 ha (23.2 acres)

A/RU*XZ
AGRICULTURAL/RURAL
54.5 ha (134.6 acres)

A/RU*XY
AGRICULTURAL/RURAL
49.8 ha (123.0 acres)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
6.4 ha (16 acres)

A/RU
AGRICULTURAL/RURAL
0.3 ha (0.8 acres)

EP
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
26.8 ha (66.2 acres)

EP
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
1.9 ha (4.5 acres)

SEE SCHEDULE B TO ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT _____ .

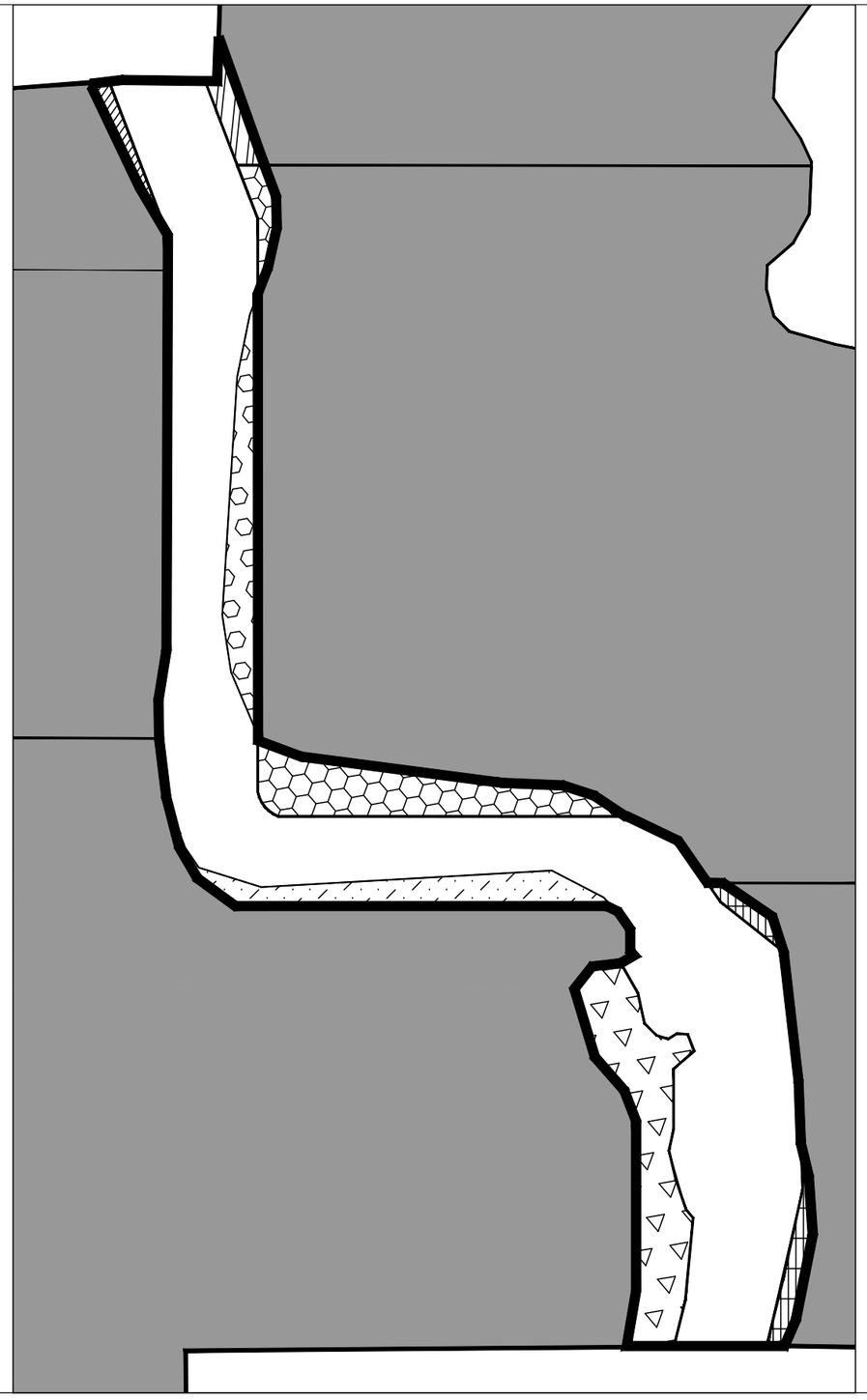
A/RU
AGRICULTURAL/RURAL
4.8 ha (12.0 acres)

SCHEDULE A ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT _____ .

TOWNSHIP OF ORO-MEDONTE

INNOVATIVE PLANNING SOLUTIONS
PLANNERS ● PROJECT MANAGERS ● LAND DEVELOPMENT
150 DUNLOP STREET EAST, SUITE 201, BARRIE, ONTARIO L4M1B2
TEL: (705) 812-3281 FAX: (705) 812-3438
EMAIL: INFO@IPSCONSULTINGINC.COM

PROJECT: 14-531 BURLS CREEK	DATE: DECEMBER 3, 2015
FILE: 14-531 OPAZBA.dwg	DRAWN BY: V.S.



ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT

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IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF ORO-MEDONTE

COUNTY OF SIMCOE

2015

0 m — 500 m

- SUBJECT LANDS
  9.5 ha (23.4 ac)
- LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (EP) TO AGRICULTURAL/RURAL EXCEPTION ___ (A/RU*xz)
  0.1 ha (0.2 ac)
- LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (EP) TO AGRICULTURAL/RURAL EXCEPTION ___ (A/RU*xy)
  0.1 ha (0.3 ac)
- LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM PRIVATE RECREATIONAL EXCEPTION 30 (PR*30) TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (EP)
  0.5 ha (1.1 ac)
- LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (EP) TO PRIVATE RECREATIONAL EXCEPTION ___ (PR*x)
  0.8 ha (1.9 ac)
- LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (EP) TO PRIVATE RECREATIONAL EXCEPTION ___ (PR*x)
  0.2 ha (0.5 ac)
- LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM AGRICULTURAL/RURAL EXCEPTION 32 (A/RU*32) TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (EP)
  0.5 ha (1.2 ac)
- LANDS TO BE REZONED FROM ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (EP) TO AGRICULTURAL/RURAL EXCEPTION ___ (A/RU*xy)
  0.9 ha (2.2 ac)
- LANDS TO REMAIN ZONED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (EP)
  6.4 ha (16 ac)
- SEE SCHEDULE A ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT ____ .

SCHEDULE B ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT _____ .

TOWNSHIP OF ORO-MEDONTE

INNOVATIVE PLANNING SOLUTIONS
PLANNERS ● PROJECT MANAGERS ● LAND DEVELOPMENT
150 DUNLOP STREET EAST, SUITE 201, BARRIE, ONTARIO L4M1B2
TEL: (705) 812-3281 FAX: (705) 812-3438
EMAIL: INFO@IPSCONSULTINGINC.COM

PROJECT: 14-531 BURLS CREEK	DATE: DECEMBER 3, 2015
FILE: 14-531 OPAZBA.dwg	DRAWN BY: V.S.

APPENDIX C

Table A5 from By-Law 2013-179

TABLE A5-
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OPEN SPACE
PRIVATE RECREATION, INSTITUTIONAL AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT ZONES[10]

	ZONE	EP ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	OS OPEN SPACE	PR PRIVATE RECREATION	I INSTITUTIONAL	FD FUTURE DEVELOPMENT
	USE					
A	Agricultural uses	♦ (1) (2)				
B	Agricultural uses intensive	♦ (1) (2)				
C	Bed and breakfast establishments			♦		
D	Cemeteries				♦	
E	Community centres				♦	
F	Conservation uses	♦ (2)	♦	♦		♦
G	Cross country ski facilities			♦		♦
H	Day nurseries				♦	
I	Downhill ski facilities			♦		♦
J	Forestry uses		♦	♦		
K	Golf courses			♦		♦
L	Hotels					♦
M	Libraries				♦	
N	Mountain bike facilities			♦		
O	Museums				♦	
P	Private parks		♦			
Q	Public parks	♦ (2)	♦		♦	
R	Places of worship				♦ (3)	
S	Private clubs			♦		
	Schools, public				♦	

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. Only uses that existed on the effective date of this By-law are permitted.
2. No *buildings or structures*, except those required for flood or erosion control are permitted
3. One *accessory dwelling* unit is permitted on a lot

[10] October 2013, By-law 2013-179

APPENDIX D

Letter Confirming No-Go Instructions for Environmental Protection Areas

February 3, 2016

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
Culture Programs Unit
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 0A7

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BURLS CREEK EVENT GROUNDS, P1056-0027-2015

Dear Sir/Madam:

Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. has retained Golder Associates Ltd. to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Burls Creek Event Grounds (P1056-0027-2015). Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. are in the process of submitting a By-Law Amendment Application to the Township of Oro-Medonte. Part of this application includes re-zoning several areas within the Burls Creek Event Grounds as Environmental Protection Lands (EPLs). As per Table A5 of By-law 2013-179, EPLs within the Township are protected from the construction of buildings or structures; permitted uses of EPLs within the Township include agriculture, conservation uses, and public parks. The proposed EPLs will remain the property of Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. and will not be conveyed to a public land-holding body.

Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. understands the EPLs exhibit archaeological potential and should the areas cease to be designated as EPLs, Stage 2 archaeological assessment would be required prior to any ground disturbance in these areas.

While these lands remain EPLs, Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. is committed to ensuring any construction crews working on the property in the future are aware of their location and extent. No-go instructions will be issued by Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. to all construction personnel that work on the property in the future. These instructions will be provided in letter or email format, with an accompanying map that illustrates the extent of the EPLs. These lands will also be shown on all contract drawings, when applicable, including explicit instructions or labelling to avoid that area. If accidental impacts to the EPLs are observed at any time during future construction a licensed archaeologist, and subsequently the MTCS, will be notified immediately. Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc. will ensure the EPLs remain passive and will prohibit soil disturbance with the exception of traditional farming and minor property maintenance.

Sincerely,

Todd Tenereaux
Burls Creek Event Grounds Inc.

As a global, employee-owned organisation with over 50 years of experience, Golder Associates is driven by our purpose to engineer earth's development while preserving earth's integrity. We deliver solutions that help our clients achieve their sustainable development goals by providing a wide range of independent consulting, design and construction services in our specialist areas of earth, environment and energy.

For more information, visit golder.com

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Golder Associates