



**ORIGINAL 19 JANUARY 2023**

**STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

*2820 & 2848 Line 5, Bradford, Part of Lot 13, Concession 5 (Geographic Township of West Gwillimbury), Block 36, Plan 51M-221, Plan 51R - 21792, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, County of Simcoe (AMICK Corporate File #2022-668/MCM File #P058-2128-2022)*

**SUBMITTED TO:**

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism  
(MCM)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Bradford Highlands Joint Venture, 2820 & 2848 Line 5, Bradford, Part of Lot 13, Concession 5 (Geographic Township of West Gwillimbury), Block 36, Plan 51M-221, Plan 51R - 21792, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, County of Simcoe, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 59.2 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it mostly lands within the Highlands Golf Course, including several buildings including a club house and associated outbuildings. There are several asphalt paths throughout the study area, as well as low lying wet and saturated areas. The southern most portion includes within it a house and associated driveway. The study area is bounded on the north by Line 6, on the east and west by existing residential development, on the south by the Bradford Canal. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MTC (2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. Consequently, this report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property.

The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits, test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance on 13-15, 20, 30 June, 4-5 July 2022. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

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

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

## **1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Bradford Highlands Joint Venture, 2820 & 2848 Line 5, Bradford, Part of Lot 13, Concession 5 (Geographic Township of West Gwillimbury), Block 36, Plan 51M-221, Plan 51R - 21792, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, County of Simcoe, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 59.2 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it mostly lands within the Highlands Golf Course, including several buildings including a club house and associated outbuildings. There are several asphalt paths throughout the study area, as well as low lying wet and saturated areas. The southern most portion includes within it a house and associated driveway. The study area is bounded on the north by Line 6, on the east and west by existing residential development, on the south by the Bradford Canal. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MTC (2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. Consequently, this report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property.

The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits, test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance on 13-15, 20, 30 June, 4-5 July 2022. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The proposed development of the study area includes 946 units including single detached, semi detached and street townhouses as well as visitor parking areas with associated services and landscape modifications. A preliminary plan of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MCM for review and reproduced within this report as Map 4.

## 1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

### 1.2.1 PRE-CONTACT LAND-USE OUTLINE

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

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

Years Ago	Period	Southern Ontario
250	Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures
1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000 10000 11000	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures
		(Wright 1972)

What follows is an outline of Aboriginal occupation in the area during the Pre-Contact Era from the earliest known period, about 9000 B.C. up to approximately 1650 AD.

#### 1.2.1.1 PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 9000-7500 B.C.)

North of Lake Ontario, evidence suggests that early occupation began around 9000 B.C. People probably began to move into this area as the glaciers retreated and glacial lake levels began to recede. The early occupation of the area probably occurred in conjunction with environmental conditions that would be comparable to modern Sub-Arctic conditions. Due to the great antiquity of these sites, and the relatively small populations likely involved, evidence of these early inhabitants is sparse and generally limited to tools produced from stone or to by-products of the manufacture of these implements.

#### 1.2.1.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 8000-1000 B.C.)

By about 8000 B.C. the gradual transition from a post glacial tundra-like environment to an essentially modern environment was largely complete. Prior to European clearance of the landscape for timber and cultivation, the area was characterized by forest. The Archaic Period is the longest and the most apparently stable of the cultural periods identified through

archaeology. The Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Sub-Periods, each represented by specific styles in projectile point manufacture. Many more sites of this period are found throughout Ontario, than of the Palaeo-Indian Period. This is probably a reflection of two factors: the longer period of time reflected in these sites, and a greater population density. The greater population was likely the result of a more diversified subsistence strategy carried out in an environment offering a greater variety of abundant resources (Smith 2002:58-59).

Current interpretations suggest that the Archaic Period populations followed a seasonal cycle of resource exploitation. Although similar in concept to the practices speculated for the big game hunters of the Palaeo-Indian Period, the Archaic populations utilized a much broader range of resources, particularly with respect to plants. It is suggested that in the spring and early summer, bands would gather at the mouths of rivers and at rapids to take advantage of fish spawning runs. Later in the summer and into the fall season, smaller groups would move to areas of wetlands to harvest nuts and wild rice. During the winter, they would break into yet smaller groups probably based on the nuclear family and perhaps some additional relatives to move into the interior for hunting. The result of such practices would be to create a distribution of sites across much of the landscape (Smith 2002: 59-60).

The material culture of this period is much more extensive than that of the Palaeo-Indians. Stylistic changes between Sub-Periods and cultural groups are apparent, although the overall quality in production of chipped lithic tools seems to decline. This period sees the introduction of ground stone technology in the form of celts (axes and adzes), manos and metates for grinding nuts and fibres, and decorative items like gorgets, pendants, birdstones, and bannerstones. Bone tools are also evident from this time period. Their presence may be a result of better preservation from these more recent sites rather than a lack of such items in earlier occupations. In addition, copper and exotic chert types appear during the period and are indicative of extensive trading (Smith 2002: 58-59).

### ***1.2.1.3 WOODLAND PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 1000 B.C.-1650 A.D.)***

The primary difference in archaeological assemblages that differentiates the beginning of the Woodland Period from the Archaic Period is the introduction of ceramics to Ontario populations. This division is probably not a reflection of any substantive cultural changes, as the earliest sites of this period seem to be in all other respects a continuation of the Archaic mode of life with ceramics added as a novel technology. The seasonally based system of resource exploitation and associated population mobility persists for at least 1500 years into the Woodland Period (Smith 2002: 61-62).

The Early Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 1000-400 B.C. Many of the artifacts from this time are similar to the late Archaic and suggest a direct cultural continuity between these two temporal divisions. The introduction of pottery represents an entirely new technology that was probably acquired through contact with more southerly populations from which it likely originates (Smith 2002:62).

The Middle Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 400 B.C.-800 A.D. Within the region including the study area, a complex emerged at this time termed “Point Peninsula.” Point Peninsula pottery reflects a greater sophistication in pottery manufacture compared with the earlier industry. The paste and temper of the new pottery is finer and new decorative techniques such as dentate and pseudo-scallop stamping appear. There is a noted Hopewellian influence in southern Ontario populations at this time. Hopewell influences from south of the Great Lakes include a widespread trade in exotic materials and the presence of distinct Hopewell style artifacts such as platform pipes, copper or silver panpipe covers and shark teeth. The populations of the Middle Woodland participated in a trade network that extended well beyond the Great Lakes Region.

The Late Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 500-1650 A.D. The Late Woodland includes four separate phases: Princess Point, Early Ontario Iroquoian, Middle Ontario Iroquoian, and Late Ontario Iroquoian.

The Princess Point phase dates to approximately 500-1000 A.D. Pottery of this phase is distinguished from earlier technology in that it is produced by the paddle method instead of coil and the decoration is characterized by the cord wrapped stick technique. Ceramic smoking pipes appear at this time in noticeable quantities. Princess Point sites cluster along major stream valleys and wetland areas. Maize cultivation is introduced by these people to Ontario. These people were not fully committed to horticulture and seemed to be experimenting with maize production. They generally adhere to the seasonal pattern of occupation practiced by earlier occupations, perhaps staying at certain locales repeatedly and for a larger portion of each year (Smith 2002: 65-66).

The Early Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 950-1050 A.D. This stage marks the beginning of a cultural development that led to the historically documented Ontario Iroquoian groups that were first contacted by Europeans during the early 1600s (Petun, Neutral, and Huron). At this stage formal semi-sedentary villages emerge. The Early stage of this cultural development is divided into two cultural groups in southern Ontario. The areas occupied by each being roughly divided by the Niagara Escarpment. To the west were located the Glen Meyer populations, and to the east were situated the Pickering people (Smith 2002: 67).

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1300-1400 A.D. This stage is divided into two sub-stages. The first is the Uren sub-stage lasting from approximately 1300-1350 A.D. The second of the two sub-stages is known as the Middleport sub-stage lasting from roughly 1350-1400 A.D. Villages tend to be larger throughout this stage than formerly (Smith 2002: 67).

The Late Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1400-1650 A.D. During this time the cultural divisions identified by early European explorers are under development and the geographic distribution of these groups within southern Ontario begins to be defined.

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### 1.2.2 POST-CONTACT LAND USE OUTLINE

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

Bradford West Gwillimbury was incorporated as a Town in 1991. It is comprised of the former Town of Bradford, most of the lands of the former township of West Gwillimbury and a small portion of land from the Township of Tecumseth. Today it includes the communities of Bradford, Bond Head, Coulson's Hill, Deerhurst, Dunkerron, Green Valley, Newton Robinson, and Pinkerton (Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury 2017).

Early settlement of the area began in the late 1700s. In 1819, the area received an influx of Scottish settlers, disillusioned by the conflict under Lord Selkirk. They abandoned their homes in the Red River Settlement of what is now known as Manitoba, and they established the Scotch Settlement - the largest settlement in Simcoe County at the time (Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury 2017).

The village of Bradford was incorporated in 1857 and was named after Bradford, England. It was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1871, but it was rebuilt quickly, and it became the major centre for the area with a population of 2,000 by 1873. The main economic activity of the area was agriculture, but several sawmills also operated in the area. Grain was the main crop, with growing interest in hay cut from the Holland Marsh area, which was used for stuffing mattresses (Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury 2017).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment from the Simcoe Supplement in the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (H. Belden 1881). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1881. The northern portion of the study area is shown to belong to Mrs. D. McBeth. There is a structure located in the northwest corner of the study area. The southern portion of the study area is shown to belong to Simon Fraser. There is one structure and an orchard in the southeast corner of the study area. This demonstrates that the original property of which the study area is a part was settled by the time that the atlas data was compiled. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-Contact settlement within the study area. In addition, this map illustrates settlement roads adjacent to the study area to the north and south. The road to the north is the current Concession Road 6 or Line 6 and the road to the south is the current 5<sup>th</sup> Line of Bradford.

Map 3 is a facsimile segment of the Township of West Gwillimbury map reproduced from Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe (Hogg 1871). Map 3 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1871. The northern portion of the study area is shown to belong to A. McBeth; there are no structures located in this portion of the study area. The southern portion of the study area is shown to belong to R. Fraser; there are no structures in this portion of the study area. This demonstrates that the original property of which the study area is a part was settled by the time that the atlas data was compiled. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-Contact settlement within the study

area. In addition, this map illustrates settlement roads is adjacent to the study area to the north and south. The road to the north is the current Concession Road 6 or Line 6 and the road to the south is the current 5<sup>th</sup> Line of Bradford.

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

### ***1.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT***

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and therefore has potential for sites relating to early Post-Contact settlement in the region. Background research indicates the property has potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to the Holland River, which may have been used as a source of potable water and a navigable waterway in the past.

## **1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The study area is located near Bradford and is the study area is bounded on the north by Line 6, on the east and west by existing residential development, on the south by the Bradford Canal.

The study area includes within it mostly lands within the Highlands Golf Course, including several buildings including a club house and associated outbuildings. There are several asphalt paths throughout the study area, as well as low lying wet and saturated areas. The southern most portion includes within it a house and associated driveway. The study area does not contain any ploughable lands.

### ***1.3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION***

The study area is situated within the Schomberg Clay Plains physiographic region. The Schomberg sediments are typically varved clays with annual layers of 2, 3, 4, or more inches in thickness. It is very slippery when wet and inclined to be mealy when dry. It is probably composed of ground rock flour rather than weathered clay minerals. The soil conditions of the area range from well to poorly drained silty clay loams (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 176-177).

### ***1.3.2 SURFACE WATER***

The study area contains a small portion of the Holland River, which is a source of potable water and a navigable water way. The study area also contains several saturated low-lying wet areas. The distance to water criteria used to establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for Pre-Contact occupation and land use in the area in the past.

### ***1.3.3 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES***

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) indicates that there are fifteen (15) previously documented sites within

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

### ***1.3.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES***

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result, it was determined that two (2) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-Contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, the lack of formally documented archaeological sites does not mean that Pre-Contact people did not use the area; it more likely reflects a lack of systematic archaeological research in the immediate vicinity. Even in cases where one or more assessments may have been conducted in close proximity to a proposed landscape alteration, an extensive area of physical archaeological assessment coverage is required throughout the region to produce a representative sample of all potentially available archaeological data in order to provide any meaningful evidence to construct a pattern of land use and settlement in the past. All previously registered Pre-Contact sites are briefly described below in Table 2:

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

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>
Bradford East Site	BaGv-74	Camp/Campsite	Aboriginal, Other Algonkian
Location 1	BaGv-106	Camp/Campsite, Scatter	Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact

None of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Pre-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

### ***1.3.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES***

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result, it was determined that eight (8) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-Contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. All previously registered Post-Contact sites are briefly described below in Table 3:

**TABLE 3 POST-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM**

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
SWAR H1	BaGv-98	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
H3	BaGv-93	Unknown	Euro-Canadian
H2	BaGv-92	Unknown	Euro-Canadian
H1	BaGv-91	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
Armstrong	BaGv-53	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
Armstrong	BaGv-46	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
Bayne	BaGv-36	Farmstead/Homestead	Euro-Canadian
SWAR H2	BaGv-101	Unknown	Euro-Canadian

One of the above noted archaeological sites (BaGv-36) is situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, it demonstrates archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Post-Contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking. resources related to Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

#### **1.3.3.3 REGISTERED SITES OF UNKNOWN CULTURAL AFFILIATION**

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result, it was determined that five (5) archaeological sites with unknown cultural affiliation had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. All previously registered Unknown Cultural Affiliation sites are briefly described below in Table 4:

**TABLE 4 REGISTERED SITES OF UNKNOWN CULTURAL AFFILIATION WITHIN 1KM**

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
Faris Site	BaGv-73	N/A	N/A
Capital 2 Site	BaGv-61	N/A	N/A
Capital 1 Site	BaGv-60	N/A	N/A
Romanelli	BaGv-26	N/A	N/A
Baynes	BaGv-12	N/A	N/A

Two of the above noted archaeological sites (BaGv-61, BaGv-12) are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, it demonstrates archaeological potential for further archaeological resources with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

#### **1.3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS**

Background research shows that one (1) previous study has taken place within 50m of the study area. For further information see:

AMICK Consultants Limited. (2021). *Stage 1 Archaeological Background Assessment*  
 Bradford Highlands Joint Venture 2820 & 2848 Line 5, Bradford, Part of Lot 13,  
 Concession 5 (Geographic Township of West Gwillimbury), Block 36, Plan 51M-  
 221, Plan 51R-21792, Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury, County of Simcoe,

Ontario. Exeter, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on file with MCM, Toronto, Ontario (Amick File # 2020-202/MCM File #P058-1934-2020).

#### ***1.3.4.1 AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED (2011)***

In 2021, AMICK Consultants Limited conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of the same lands of the study area. Results of this study identified this as a property that exhibits potential to yield archaeological deposits of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). Recommendations were as follows:

1. Further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted.
2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking remains to be addressed.
3. The proposed undertaking has a potential for archaeological resources and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is recommended.
4. A test pit survey at 10 metre intervals between individual test pits to confirm disturbance is recommended in all areas that are viable. This can only be confirmed through a Property Inspection, which has not yet occurred due to winter weather conditions.
5. A test pit survey at five metre intervals between individual test pits is recommended in all areas where natural soil is present. These areas are only likely to be encountered in the wooded area adjacent to the Holland River. However, this can only be confirmed through a Property Inspection, which has not yet occurred due to winter weather conditions.
6. Areas of disturbance can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas.
7. The steepness of any slopes within the study area must be determined through a Property Inspection since slopes at an angle of greater than (>) 20 degrees have low archaeological potential and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.
8. The footprints of existing or former structures within the study area can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas.
9. Low-lying and wet areas can only be identified and be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment if confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through a Property Inspection and employing the required standards to document such areas.
10. No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the study area prior to the acceptance of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the study area have been addressed and that no further archaeological studies are warranted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological reports maintained by MCM.

(AMICK, 2021:3)

This study encompasses the current lands under Stage 2 investigation. The addition of a small portion of land to the southern portion of the current study area, did not receive background research in the AMICK 2021 study. For this reason, only this parcel of land will be included in the current studies Stage 1 portion. See Map 8 for area details.

### 1.3.4.2 PREVIOUS REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MODELLING

The study area is situated within an area subject to an archaeological master plan or a similar regional overview study. The *County of Simcoe Archaeological Master Plan* was endorsed by County Council on 4 December 2019. The study involved the delineation of areas of archaeological potential within the County of Simcoe. Table 1 describes the modelling criteria by which the Simcoe County regional archaeological potential was calculated.

**Table 1 : Summary of Archaeological Site Potential Modelling Criteria**

<b>Environmental or Cultural Feature</b>	<b>Buffer Distance (metres)</b>	<b>Buffer Qualifier</b>
<i>Pre-contact Indigenous Site Potential</i>		
rivers and streams	250	from top of bank for former; from centreline for latter; on well- or imperfectly drained soils only
lakes and ponds	250	on well or imperfectly drained soils only
Wetlands (including pre-settlement)	250	on well or imperfectly drained soils only
alluvial soils (former river courses)	250	on well or imperfectly drained soils only
registered archaeological sites	100	200 m for villages; if not completely excavated
slope > 20 degrees	0	removed from potential zone
<i>Historical Site Potential</i>		
historical settlement centres	polygon as mapped	no buffer, override integrity
domestic sites	100	None
breweries and distilleries	100	None
hotels/taverns	100	None
historical schools and churches	100	None
historic mills, forges, extraction industries	100	None
early settlement roads	100	both sides
early railways	50	both sides
cemeteries	100 for cemetery leads	10m around cemetery polygons
registered archaeological sites	100	if not completely excavated

### 1.3.5 HISTORIC PLAQUES

There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or near, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

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### **1.3.6 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The study area contains mostly lands within the Highlands Golf Course, including several buildings including a club house and associated outbuildings. There are several asphalt paths throughout the study area, as well as low-lying wet and saturated areas. The southern most portion includes within it a house and associated driveway. The study area does not contain any ploughable lands.

Current conditions within the study area indicate that some areas of the property may have no or low archaeological potential and do not require Stage 2 Property Assessment or should be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. These areas would include the footprint of existing structures, areas under pavement, and areas that are not accessible due to previously dumped soil covering the original surface of the ground. A significant proportion of the study area does exhibit archaeological potential and therefore a Stage 2 Property Assessment is required.

A total of 15 previously registered archaeological sites have been documented within 1km of the study area. Of these, two are Pre-contact, eight are Post-contact and five are of unknown cultural affiliation. Two of these sites (BaGv-36), (BaGv-61) are located within 300m of the study area and, therefore, do demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources of Pre-contact/Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the current study area.

The study area is situated within an area subject to an archaeological master plan or a similar regional overview study. There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area.

The study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water that was also used as a means of waterborne trade and communication. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-contact origins based on proximity to previously registered archaeological sites of Post-contact origins, and proximity to a historic roadway.

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

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

A property inspection was carried out in compliance with Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) to document the existing conditions of the study area to facilitate the Stage 2 Property Assessment. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and select features were photographed as a representative sample of each area defined within Maps 5 and 6. Observations made of conditions within the study area at the time of the inspection were used to inform the requirement for Stage 2 Property Assessment for portions of the study area as well as to aid in the determination of appropriate Stage 2 Property Assessment strategies. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6 of this report.

The Stage 2 Assessment of the study area was carried out on 13-15, 20, 30 June, 4-5 July 2022 and consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits, and test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance which was conducted in compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, section 2.1.2: Test Pit Survey and 2.1.8: Property Survey to Confirm Previous Disturbance (MTC 2011). Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment and to create the documentation appropriate to this study.

## **2.2 TEST PIT SURVEY**

Approximately 35.43 ha of the study area was occupied by existing landscaping or infrastructure that would be damaged where ploughing or cultivation would not be viable and was subjected to test pit survey at 5m intervals per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1 (MTC 2011).

All test pits were excavated within 1m of all built structures, were at least 30cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5cm of subsoil to examine stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All soils were screen through mesh no greater than 6mm and all test pits were backfilled. All work was photo documented.

During the 5m test pit survey, no archaeological resources were encountered.

## **2.3 CONFIRMATION OF DISTURBANCE**

Approximately 8.44 ha of the study area was subject to test pit survey at 10m intervals to confirm disturbance. Areas of suspected disturbance within the study area consists of areas associated with the construction of the golf course. AMICK Consultants Limited tested the suspected disturbed area at a 10-metre interval to confirm disturbance in a manner consistent with the objectives to ensure that the area is accurately delimited and properly identified. This procedure demonstrated that the entire disturbed portion of the study area consists of fill deposited within a deeply disturbed context. There is no archaeological potential within this area.

Approximately 60% of the study area consisted of lawn area that was test pit surveyed at an interval of 5 metres between individual test pits. Approximately 14% of the study area was disturbed greens and was test pit surveyed at an interval of 10 metres between individual test pits. Approximately 26% of the study area was not assessable due to the presence of existing structures, asphalt pathways, steep slopes, ponds, and low-lying wet areas. Maps 5 & 6 of this report illustrate the Stage 2 Assessment methodology within the study area.

## **3.0 RECORD OF FINDS**

### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

As a result of the Stage 1-2 Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources of any description were encountered.

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: one sketch map, one page of photo log, one page of field notes, and 170 digital photographs.

## **4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **4.1 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study portion of this report includes within it only a small section of the study in area in the southern end. See Map 8 for lands subjected to current Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study.

#### **4.1.1 CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

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

- 1) Within 300m of Previously Identified Archaeological Sites
- 2) Within 300m of Primary Water Sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks)
- 3) Within 300m of Secondary Water Sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps)
- 4) Within 300m of Features Indicating Past Water Sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, and cobble beaches)
- 5) Within 300m of an Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp, or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- 6) Elevated Topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux)

- 7) Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.
- 8) 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.
- 9) Resource Areas, including:
  - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, and prairie)
  - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert)
  - resources of importance to early Post-contact industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining)
- 10) Within 300m of Areas of Early Post-contact Settlement, including:
  - military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes)
  - early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries
- 11) Within 100m of Early Historical Transportation Routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)
- 12) Heritage Property – A property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site.
- 13) Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites – property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations. These are properties which have not necessarily been formally recognized or for which there is additional evidence identifying possible archaeological resources associated with historic properties in addition to the rationale for formal recognition.

The study area contains a small portion of the Holland River, which is a source of potable water and a navigable water way. The study area contains a historic farmstead identified on the historic atlas map of 1881. The study area is situated within 100m of an early settlement road that appears on the historic atlas maps of 1871 and 1881. The historic road to the north is the current Concession Road 6 or Line 6 and the road to the south is the current 5th Line of Bradford.

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

Section 1.3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate no archaeological potential or for which archaeological potential has been removed (MTC 2011). These characteristics include:

- 1) Quarrying
- 2) Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil
- 3) Building Footprints
- 4) Sewage and Infrastructure Development

The entirety of the study area is approximately 59.2 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it mostly lands within the Highlands Golf Course, including several buildings including a club house and associated outbuildings. There are several asphalt paths throughout the study area, as well as low lying wet and saturated areas. The southern most portion includes within it a house and associated driveway.

#### **4.1.3 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

Table 5 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water, proximity to historic settlement structures, and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent to the study area.

**TABLE 5 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

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

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

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

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

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## 4.2 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

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

In accordance with the definitions contained within the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), it has been concluded that no archaeological sites or resources were found during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 STAGE 1-2 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

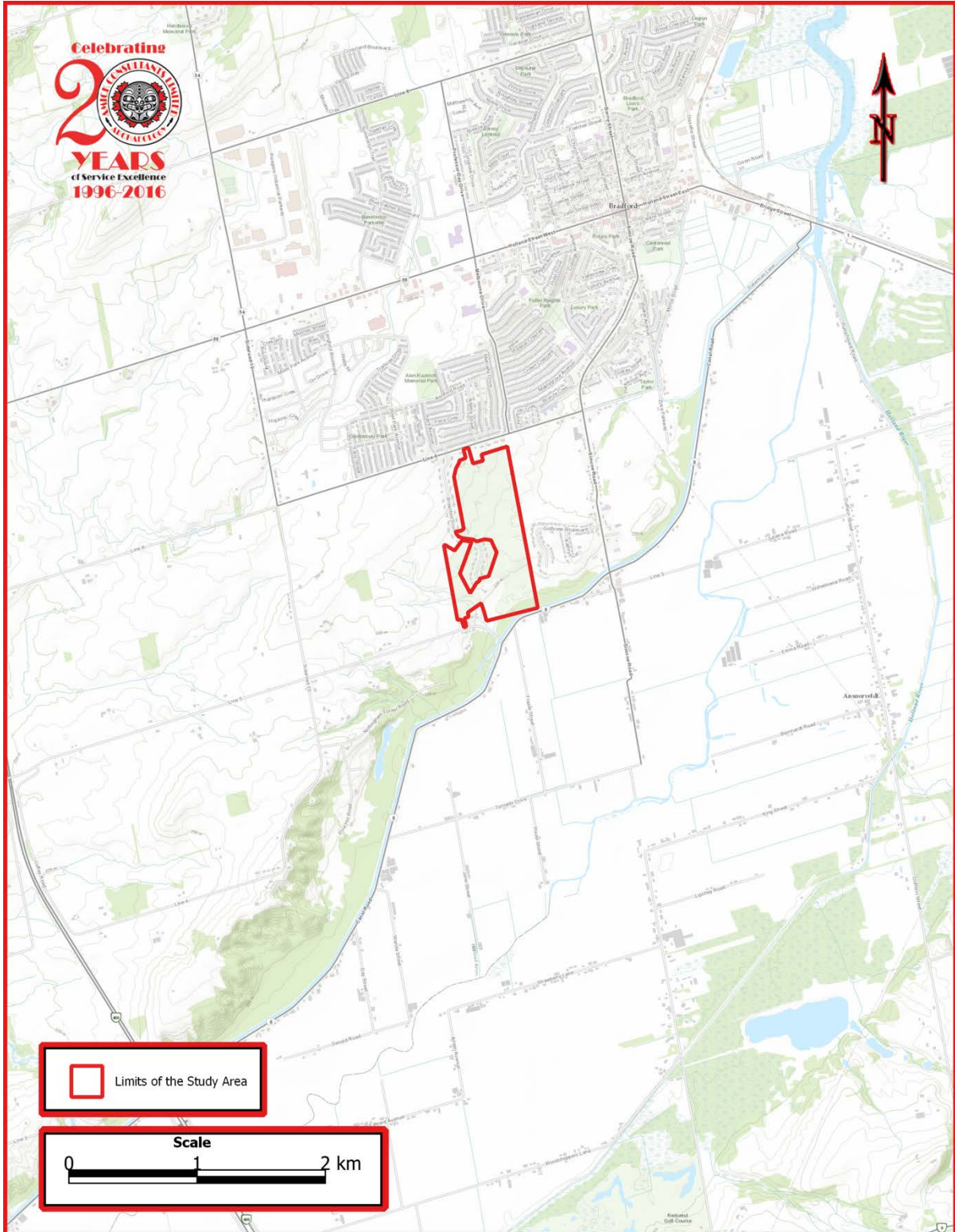
- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.*
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*

- c. *Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
  
- d. *The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.*
  
- e. *Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.*

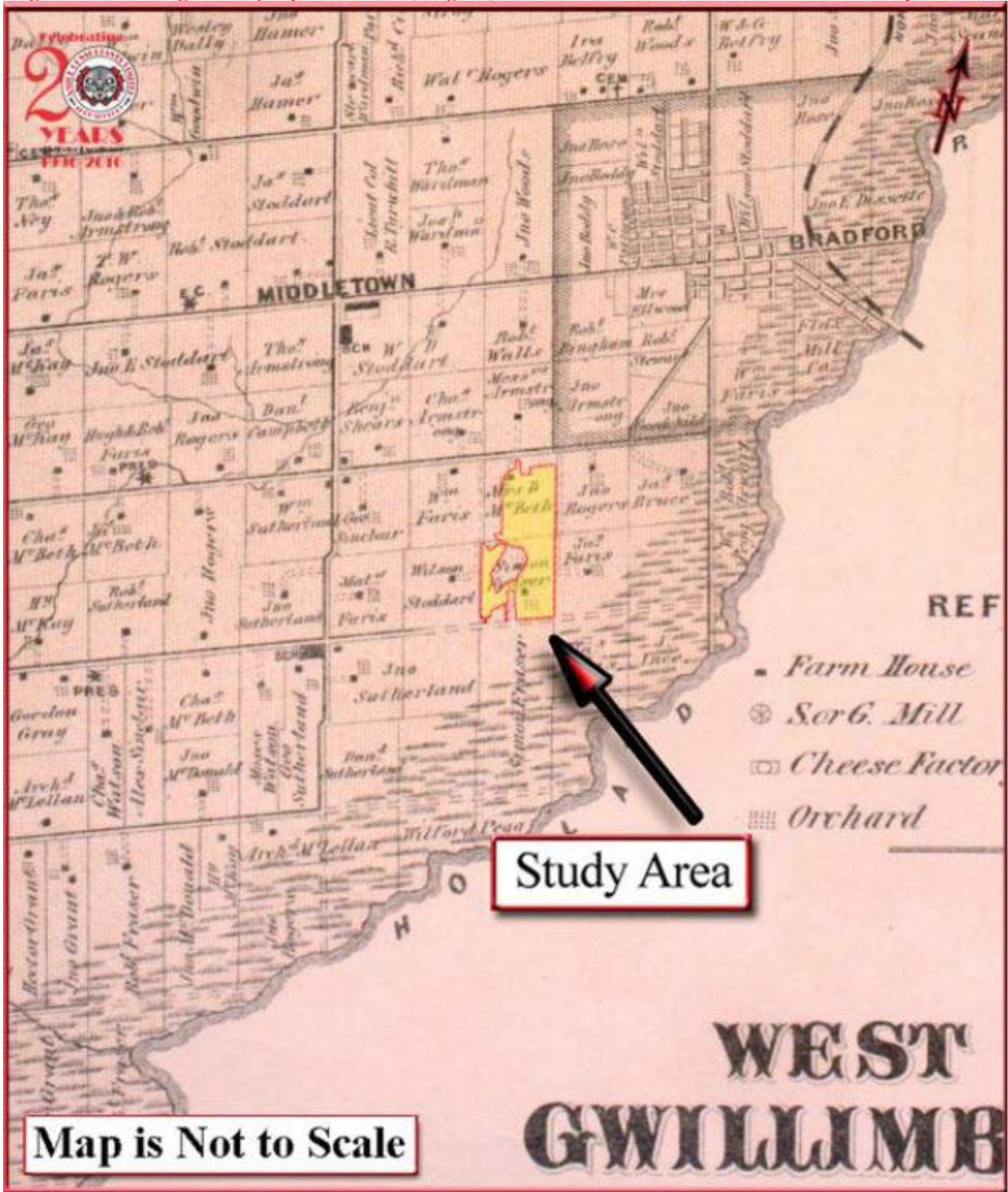
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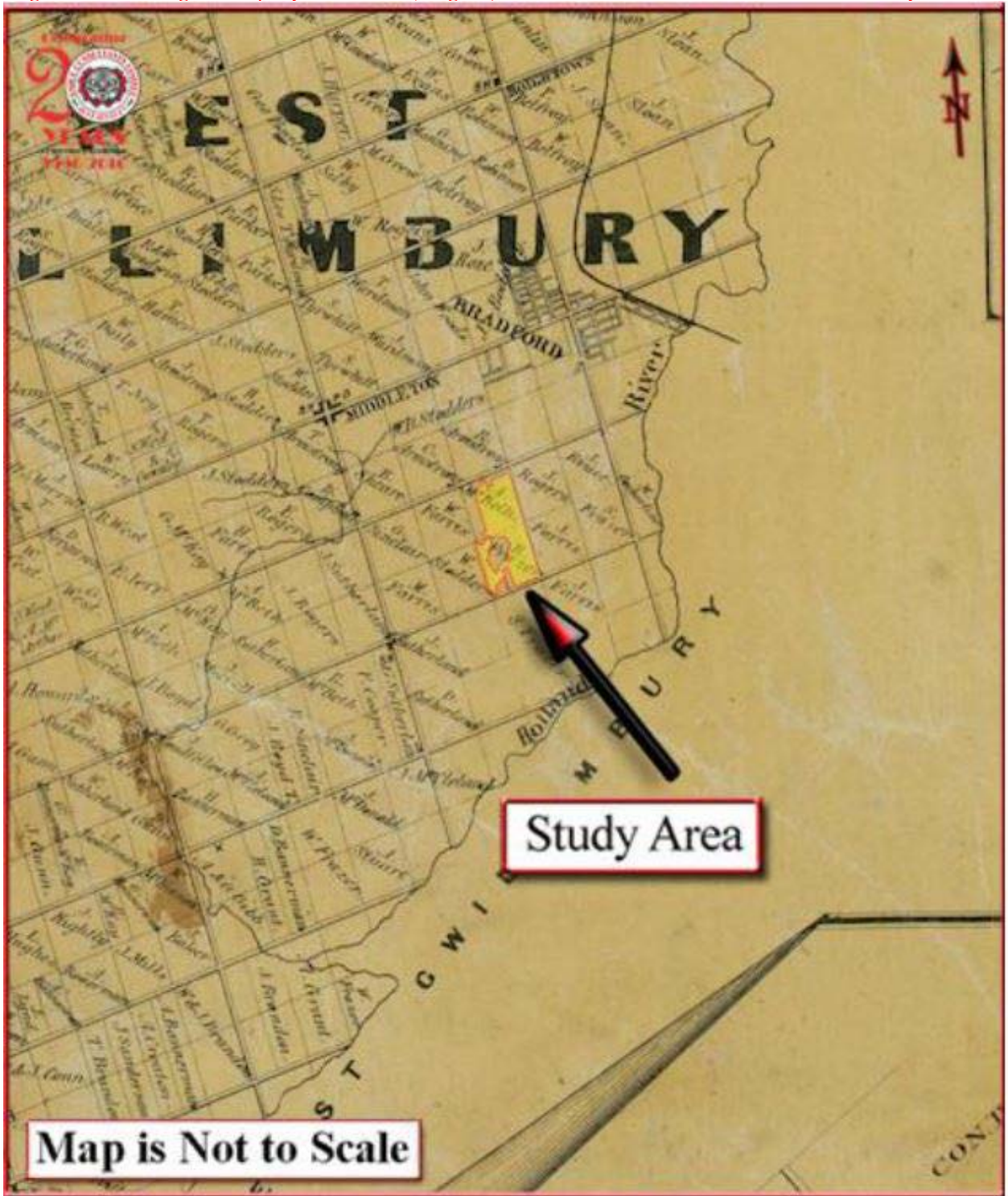
**MAPS**



**MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2019)**

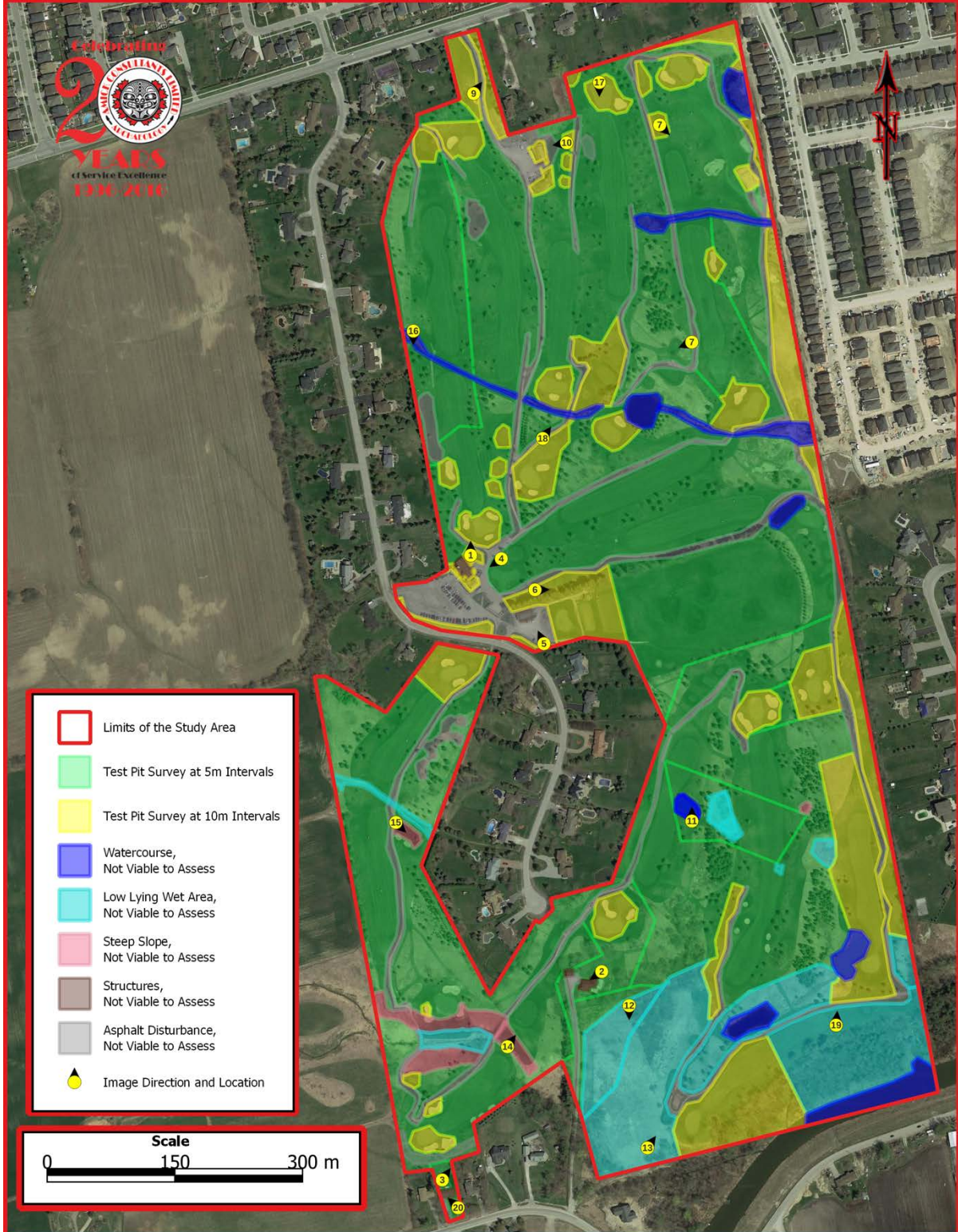


MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF SIMCOE SUPPLEMENT IN THE ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA (H. BELDEN 1881)

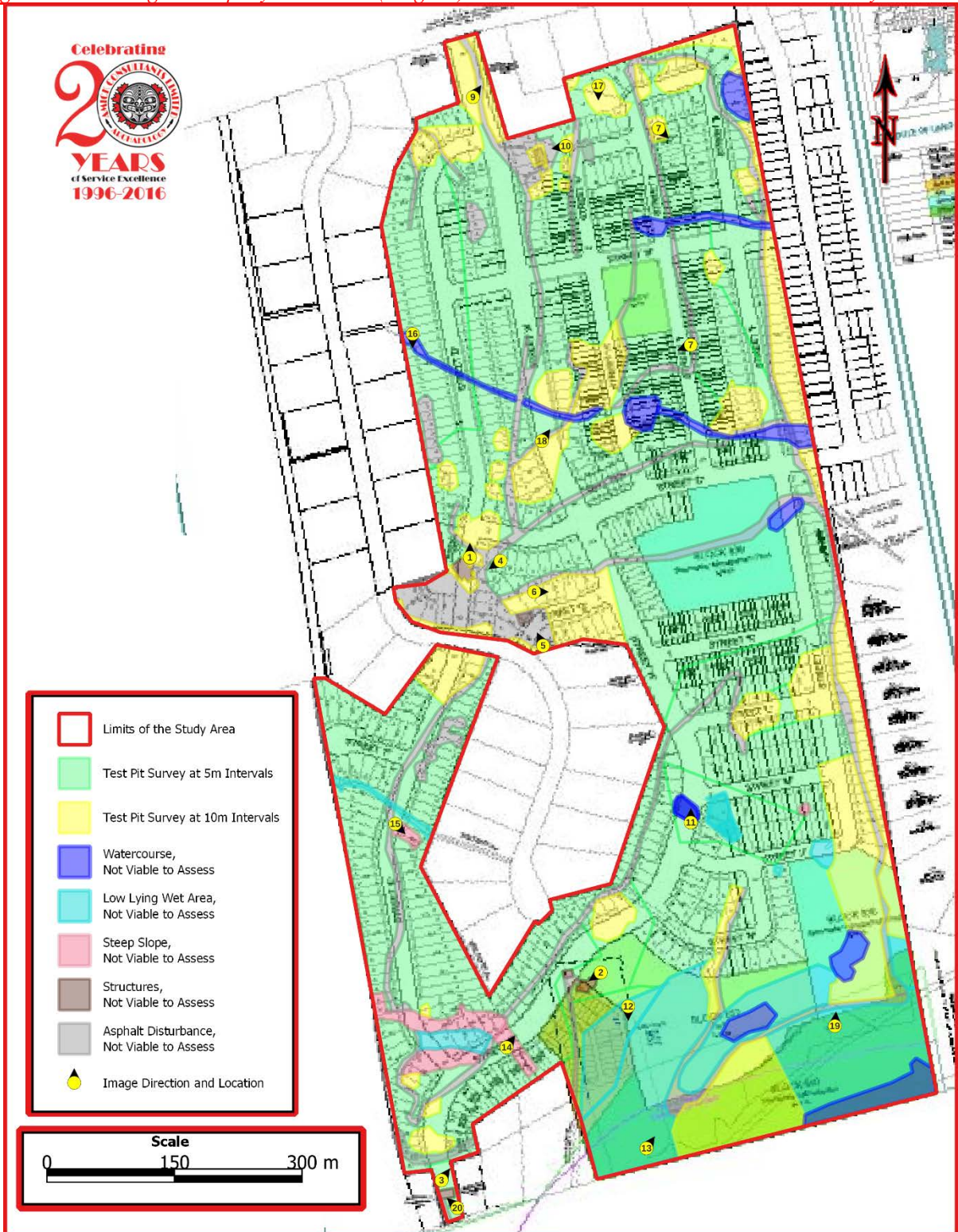


MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF HOGG'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE (HOGG 1871)

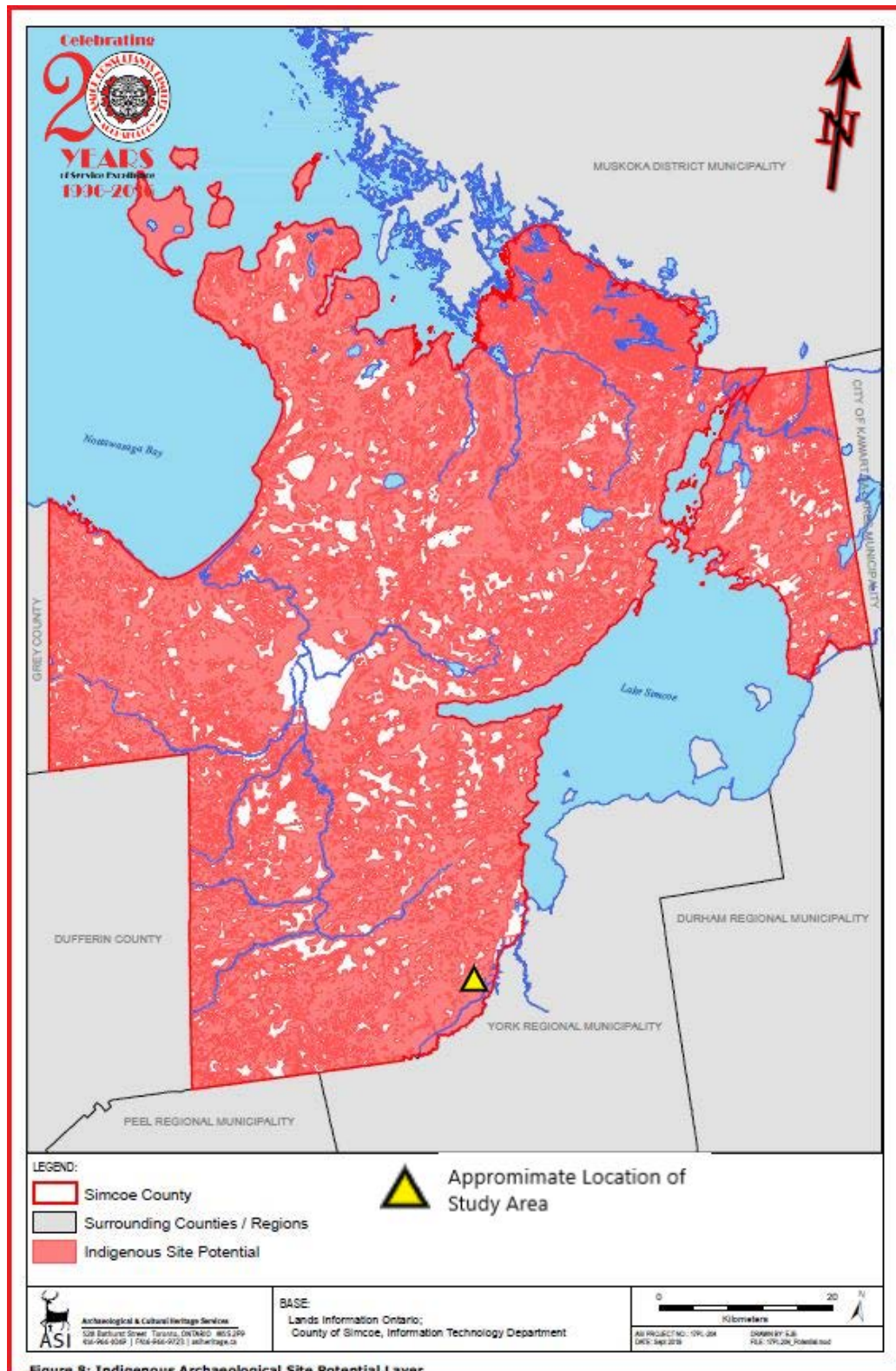




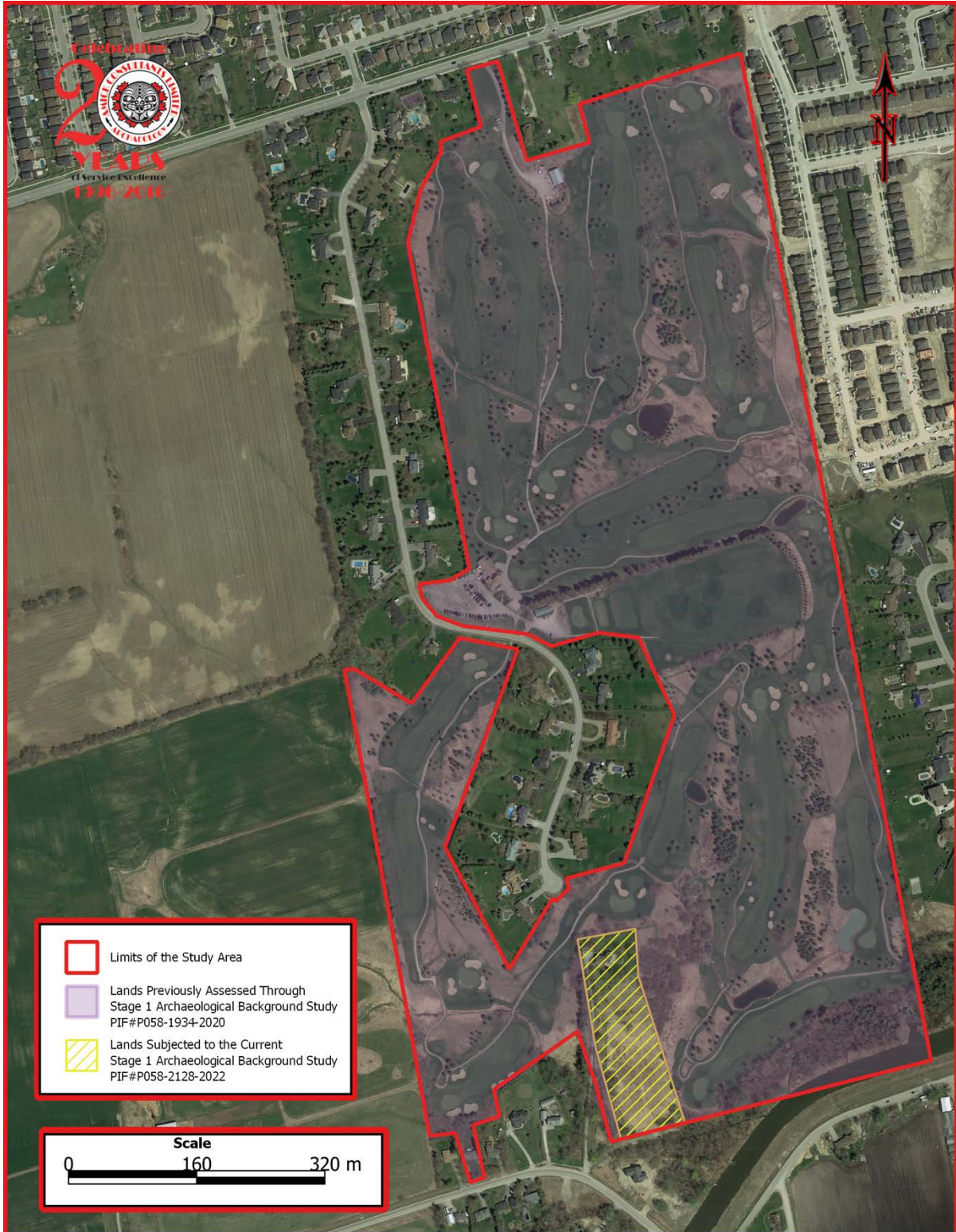
**MAP 5 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2016)**



**MAP 6 DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA AFTER (MALONE GIVEN PARSONS, 2021)**



**MAP 7 SIMCOE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER PLAN**



MAP 8 LOCATION OF PREVIOUS STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

**IMAGES**



**IMAGE 1 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS**



**IMAGE 2 VIEW OF CREWING WORKING AT 5M INTERVALS**



**IMAGE 3 VIEW OF TEST PIT IN PROGRESS**



**IMAGE 4 VIEW OF CLUBHOUSE AND PAVED ASPHALT**



**IMAGE 5 VIEW OF OUTBUILDING AND GRAVEL PARKING LOT**



**IMAGE 6 VIEW OF TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS**



**IMAGE 7** VIEW OF TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS



**IMAGE 8** VIEW OF CREW WORKING AT 10M INTERVALS



**IMAGE 9** DISTURBED TEST PIT IN PROGRESS



**IMAGE 10** VIEW OF MOUNDED SOIL AND OUTBUILDING



**IMAGE 11** VIEW OF POND



**IMAGE 12** VIEW OF LOW-LYING WET AREA



**IMAGE 13** VIEW OF STANDING WATER



**IMAGE 14** VIEW OF SLOPE





**IMAGE 15** VIEW OF STEEP SLOPE



**IMAGE 16** VIEW OF LOW-LYING WET LAND



<b>IMAGE 17</b> VIEW OF CREW WORKING	<b>IMAGE 18</b> VIEW OF CART PATH AND TEST PIT CONDITIONS
	
<b>IMAGE 19</b> VIEW OF CREW WORKING	<b>IMAGE 20</b> VIEW OF HOUSE