



## **1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE**

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### **PROJECT INFORMATION:**

Corporate Project Number:

2021-611

MHSTCI Project Number:

P038-1173-2021

Investigation Type:

Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study

Project Name:

Proposed Subdivision: Northwest Yonge Green Lane  
Landowners Group Inc

Project Location:

Part of Lots 6 & 7, Concession 1 West of Yonge Street  
(Geographic Township of East Gwillimbury, County of  
York), Parts 2 & 3, Plan 65R-18038, Parts 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 &  
Part of Part 5, Plan 65R-36468, Town of East  
Gwillimbury, Regional Municipality of York.

Project Designation Number:

Not Currently Available

### **MHSTCI FILING INFORMATION:**

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Date of Report Filing:

23 February 2023

Type of Report:

**ORIGINAL**

## **2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report describes the results of the 2021 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lots 6 & 7, Concession 1 West of Yonge Street (Geographic Township of East Gwillimbury, County of York), Parts 2 & 3, Plan 65R-18038, Parts 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 & Part of Part 5, Plan 65R-36468, Town of East Gwillimbury, Regional Municipality of York, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2020) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological work on 7 December 2021. A Stage 1 Property Inspection of the study area was not conducted due to winter weather, and accordingly, current conditions within the study area cannot be documented sufficiently to permit exemption of any portions of the study area from Stage 2 Property Assessment should this study indicate archaeological potential. All records and documentation related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Southwestern District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

### **STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The study area has been identified as a property that exhibits potential to yield archaeological deposits of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). The objectives of the Stage 1 Background Study have therefore been met and in accordance with the results of this investigation, the following recommendations are made:

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 pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects is recommended for any areas where ploughing is viable that have been subject to agricultural tillage in the past;*
5. *A test pit survey at 5 metre intervals between individual test pits is recommended in all areas that are not viable to be ploughed and are at a less than (<) 20 degree change in elevation;*
6. *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;*
7. *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;*
8. *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;*
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 MHSTCI;*

As a result of previous property Assessments of the study area (P059-0617-2014), two sites (BaGu-183, BaGu-184) were identified. Based on the characteristics of these sites and the analysis of artifacts, the following recommendations are made:

1. *The Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites has not been completely documented. There is potential for further CHVI for this location. The BaGu-183, BaGu-184, and BaGu-142 sites require Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment to gather further data to determine if Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts will be required.*
2. *A Stage 3 Site-specific assessment of the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites must be completed for this site in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011). The Stage 3 Site-specific assessment will consist of the excavation of 1 by 1 metre square test units on a 10 by 10 metre square grid; the grid squares will be referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each test unit will be excavated stratigraphically by hand into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Each unit will be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. Infill test units will be placed throughout the grid in areas of*

- interest (ie. exposing features, high artifact yields) amounting to 20% of the grid unit total. All artifacts will be retained and recorded by the corresponding grid unit designation and will be held at the Southwestern District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.
3. The Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites must include further archival research in order to establish the details of the occupation and land use history of the rural township lot of which the study area was a part.
  4. No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the archaeological sites identified as the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites within the previous Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment reports, or within the area enclosed within a 20 metre buffer surrounding the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites prior to the acceptance of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites have been addressed and that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest for this site.
  5. Prior to pre-grading, servicing or registration, the owner shall erect and maintain a temporary high visibility construction fence to be maintained through the course of all construction activities at a 20 metre buffer around the archaeological site identified as the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report to ensure that construction activities do not impinge upon the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites unless under the direct supervision of a consulting archaeologist licensed in Ontario by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries and as a part of the ongoing archaeological investigations of the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites.
  6. The high visibility fence will be installed at the outer limit of the 20 metre wide Protective Buffer surrounding the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites as illustrated in the accompanying mapping within the Supplementary Report Package of this report filed with MHSTCI prior to the commencement of any development activity anywhere within the proposed development.
  7. A Fifty (50) metre wide Monitoring Buffer shall be observed surrounding the above-noted 20 metre wide Protective Buffer. Within the 50 metre Monitoring Buffer no ground altering works (including removal of vegetation or demolition of existing features) may be conducted unless under the direct supervision of a licensed archaeologist.
  8. The licenced archaeologist supervising any work conducted within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer has the authority to order a halt to any activity which in his or her view may result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources.
  9. The 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer will remain in effect until such time that the Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment report for the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites identified within previous Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report is accepted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

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### **4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL**

#### **AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED PARTNERS**

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Marilyn Cornies (MHSTCI Professional Archaeologist Licence #P038)

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Michael Henry (MHSTCI Professional Archaeologist Licence #P058)

#### **PROJECT REPORT PREPARATION & GRAPHICS**

Peter Ash Cutajar

### **5.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

#### **5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

This report describes the results of the 2021 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lots 6 & 7, Concession 1 West of Yonge Street (Geographic Township of East Gwillimbury, County of York), Parts 2 & 3, Plan 65R-18038, Parts 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 & Part of Part 5, Plan 65R-36468, Town of East Gwillimbury, Regional Municipality of York, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context,



Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2020) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological work on 7 December 2021. A Stage 1 Property Inspection of the study area was not conducted due to winter weather, and accordingly, current conditions within the study area cannot be documented sufficiently to permit exemption of any portions of the study area from Stage 2 Property Assessment should this study indicate archaeological potential. A Winter Work Strategy was submitted to the MHSTCI for approval along with the PIF request. All records and documentation related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Southwestern District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The proposed development of the study area has not yet been finalized at the time of submission for this report. A preliminary plan of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MHSTCI for review and reproduced within this report as Map 3.

## **5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

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

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.

#### **5.2.1.1 PALAEO-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.

#### **5.2.1.2 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).

#### **5.2.1.3 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’s 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 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 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 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.

### **5.2.2 GENERAL HISTORICAL OUTLINE**

York County's boundaries were originally from Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe, until 1834. The County of York was originally comprised of ten townships and the Town of York (now Toronto) until Toronto separated and incorporated in 1834 (Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville 2010).

The thing to know historically about East Gwillimbury is that it is named for Lady Gwillim, wife of Simcoe. The town is composed of Sharon, Mount Albert, Queensville and Holland Landing. The first survey of the Township of East Gwillimbury took place in 1800 by Stegman. Hambley completed a later survey in 1803 and the Holland Landing Town Plot was surveyed by Wilmot in 1811. The Three Gwillimburies, East, North and West, were named by Governor Simcoe in honour of his wife whose maiden name was Gwillim. Her father, Major Gwillim, was an able soldier, the aide-de-camp for General Wolfe and he gave his life, as did his General during the battle of the Plains of Abraham. The task of completing a survey in 1800 was not easy since surveyors travelled on foot, carrying their equipment. Measuring was done in chains and wet marshy lands were undertaken during the winter months when water and soft ground were frozen. Since surveyors walked up one concession and down the next their measurements varied a few chains at times, thus sideroads jog one way or another between concessions when the lot measurements vary. When the survey was completed patentees soon applied for land grants which in many cases were given free of charge by the Crown to persons friendly to the Family Compact. No doubt Simcoes decision to build a road to Holland's Landing, later known as Holland Landing, was a decisive factor in the early development of East Gwillimbury and the 1809 Censors shows East Gwillimbury with a population of 425 in comparison with 577 in York, 140 in Etobicoke, 175 in King and 73 in North Gwillimbury (Deep 2010)

Map 2 is a facsimile segment from Tremaine's Map of the County of York (Tremaine 1860). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1860. The study area is shown to belong to George Dawson, William Dawson, and Obadiah Rogers; one structure is shown to be within 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 unnamed settlement roads that are depicted as adjacent to the study area to the east, west, and south. These roads are the current Yonge Street, Bathurst Street, and Green Lane West, respectively.

Map 3 is a facsimile segment of the Township of East Gwillimbury map reproduced from the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York, and the township of West Gwillimbury and town of Bradford in the county of Simcoe, Ont (Miles & Co. 1878). Map 3 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1878. The study area is shown to belong to George Dawson, William Dawson, Thomas Lewis, and Edwin Hunter; four structures and three orchards are shown to be within 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 unnamed settlement roads that are depicted as adjacent to the study area to the east, west, and south. These roads are the current Yonge Street, Bathurst Street, and Green Lane West, respectively.

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures and other features within properties on these maps were sold by subscription. Property owners paid to include information or details about their properties. While information included within these maps may provide information about the occupation of a property at a specific moment in time when the information was collected, the absence of such information does not necessarily indicate that the property was not occupied.

### **5.2.3 CURRENT CONDITIONS**

The present use of the study area is as actively farmed agricultural land, residential lots, a church complex, and commercial properties. The study area is roughly 114 hectares in area. The study area includes mostly ploughable lands. A farm complex consisting of a house, equipment sheds, a garage, a barn, and a gravel laneway is situated in the southeast corner of the study area. Also in the southeast corner are two additional residential lots each with an existing house and gravel driveway. The property further to the east contains a large outbuilding and gravel area. In the eastern central portion of the study area there is a driving range, with two buildings and gravel laneway wrapping around the structures. Just south of the driving range there is Victory Baptist church, which has an associated concrete paved driveway. In the northeast corner of the study area there is a former farm complex consisting of a barn foundation, disused silos, two outbuildings, and a single detached house. The farm complex also has a gravel driveway entering the study area off of Yonge Street. A stream flows through the western portion of the property from west to east. The study area is bounded on the north by existing residential development, on the east by Yonge Street, on the west by agricultural land and on the south by Green Lane West. The study area is immediately to the northwest of the intersection of Green Lane West and Yonge Street. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 4. Archaeological potential based on historic atlas maps and satellite imagery are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6.

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

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was 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. A brief overview of the current understanding of First Nations land use and occupation in the area indicates that the study area contains a source of potable water and therefore has potential for sites relating to Pre-Contact occupation.

### **5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) indicates that there are twenty-six (26) previously documented sites within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this is based on the assumption of the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MHSTCI. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

Background research shows that three (3) previous studies have taken place within 50m of the study area. For further information see:

This Land Archaeology Inc. (2015). *Report on the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Yonge Green Lane Limited Partnership's Land, Part of Lots 101 & 102, Concession 1 WYS, Town of East Gwillimbury, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. P059-0617-2014*. Coldwater, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on File With the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, Toronto, Ontario.

Archaeoworks Inc. (2009). *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lots 103 and 102 Concession 1 East of Yonge St. Town of East Gwillimbury, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. P029-573-2008*. Newmarket, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on File With the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, Toronto, Ontario.

Archaeoworks Inc. (2010). *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment and Stage 4 Mitigation Report: Lount Site (H2: BaGu-152) of Part of Lot 102 Concession 1 East of Yonge St. Town of East Gwillimbury, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. P029-613-2009 & P029-645-2009*. Newmarket, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on File With the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, Toronto, Ontario.

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

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

(MTCS 2011: 126 Emphasis Added)

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that the necessity to summarize the results of previous archaeological assessment reports, or to cite MHSTCI File Numbers in references to other archaeological reports, is reserved for reports that are directly relevant to the fieldwork and recommendations for the study area (S & Gs 7.5.7, Standard 2, MTC 2011: 125). This is further refined and elaborated upon in Section 7.5.8, Standards 4 & 5, MTC 2011:

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

*“5. **If previous findings and recommendations are relevant to the current stage of work, provide the following:***

- a. *a brief summary of previous findings and recommendations*
- b. *documentation of any differences in the current work from the previously recommended work*
- c. *rationale for the differences from the previously recommended work”*

**(Emphasis Added)**

The relevant reports within 50 metres of the current study area, and within the current study area are summarized below in section 5.3.4

The study area is situated within an area subject to an archaeological master plan or a similar regional overview study. Amongst other initiatives, the York Region Archaeological Management Plan was compiled to reduce the risk of unforeseen development impacts on archaeological sites by creating an archaeological potential model of the Region. Various potential layers comparing and documenting known archaeological sites, soil types, proximity to water, and the effects of modern previous development were all buffered into a composite potential. For a detailed account of how these layers were developed, refer to the York Region Archaeological Plan (2019: 44-52). Based on the composite potential modeling

weighed against a potential integrity model, the current study area was found to be within an area of archaeological potential.

It must be further noted that there are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or in close proximity to, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant CHVI.

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

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

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MHSTCI. As a result it was determined that ten (10) 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 1:

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

<b><u>Borden Number</u></b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
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***ORIGINAL 23 February 2023 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Assessment of Part of Lots 6 & 7, Concession 1 West of Yonge Street (Geo. Twp. of East Gwillimbury, County of York), Parts 2 & 3, Plan 65R-18038, Parts 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 & Part of Part 5, Plan 65R-36468, Town of East Gwillimbury, R. M. of York (AMICK File #2021-611/MHSTCI File #P038-1173-2021)***

BaGv-40	Family Compact	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
BaGv-39	Toth	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Unknown
BaGv-38	Upper Canada	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
BaGu-67		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
BaGu-66		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
BaGu-25	Sparrow	Archaic	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
BaGu-205	Green Lane 2	Pre-Contact		camp / campsite
BaGu-204	Green Lane 1	Archaic		camp / campsite
BaGu-108	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
BaGu-107	Green Lane	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian	village

One (BaGu-107) of the above noted archaeological sites is situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have an 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.

The study area contains an unnamed tributary stream of the Holland River, which is a source of potable water. 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.

Table 2 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 2      PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO**

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

9000 10000 11000		
		(Wright 1972)

### 5.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MHSTCI. As a result it was determined that fourteen (14) 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**

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
BaGv-37	Bently	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
BaGu-65	Huntly	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
BaGu-64	Phillips	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
BaGu-63	Zenos Rogers	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
BaGu-206	Green Lane 3	Post-Contact		agricultural, farmstead
BaGu-184	Yonge Green Lane Site 1	Post-Contact		homestead
BaGu-183	Yonge Green Lane Site 2	Post-Contact		farmstead
BaGu-157	BaGu-157 - H2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Otherbuilding
BaGu-156	BaGu-156-H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house
BaGu-153	Willis	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
BaGu-152	Lount	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
BaGu-143	Willis Site	Post-Contact		homestead
BaGu-142	Lount Site	Post-Contact		homestead
BaGu-133		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house

Seven (BaGu-184, BaGu-183, BaGu-153, BaGu-152, BaGu-143, BaGu-142, BaGu-133.) of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have an impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Post-Contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

### 5.3.3 REGISTERED SITES WITH AN 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 MHSTCI. As a result it was determined that two (2) archaeological sites without cultural affiliation had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. All previously registered archaeological sites with an unknown cultural affiliation are briefly described below in Table 4:

**TABLE 4      UNAFFILIATED SITES WITHIN 1KM**

<b><u>Borden Number</u></b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
BaGv-77	Hannah White Site			
BaGu-62	Cook			

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 Post-Contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

#### **5.3.4 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS**

This Land Archaeology Inc. in 2015 completed a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (P059-0617-2014) on the same lands as the current study area. During this assessment two sites were discovered (BaGu-183 & BaGu-184) and a Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment was recommended. Below is the executive summary of the assessment and the resulting recommendations:

*This Land Archaeology Inc. (TLA) was contracted by Yonge Green Lane Limited Partnership to undertake the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment on their property, part of Lots 101 and 102, Concession 1 WYS in the Town of East Gwillimbury, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. The Stage 1 study provided background information on the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions. This background information indicated high Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the property was required.*

*The TLA 2014 Stage 2 assessment involved both a pedestrian visual assessment of moldboard ploughed, disked and weathered lands and test pit assessment of land that could not be ploughed. The Stage 2 visual assessment of the field north of the standing buildings resulted in the discovery of one site through the recovery of 149 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 21 positive findspots. This site was interpreted to be a mid to late-19th century Euro-Canadian site and was named Yonge Green Lane Site 1 (BaGu-184). The Stage 2 test pit assessment around the southernmost building*

*resulted in the discovery of a second site through the recovery of 146 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 32 positive test pits. This site was interpreted to be an early to mid-19th century Euro- Canadian site and was named Yonge Green Lane Site 2 (BaGu-183). Areas of the property that were assessed as having no potential totaled 0.55 hectares or 0.7% of the property. These areas included laneways (0.28 hectares) and buildings (0.27 hectares). Areas of the property that were not assessed due to health and safety hazards totaled 0.83 hectares or 1.1% of the property and included an animal pen. Since the Stage 2 assessment revealed the presence of two 19th century sites the recommendations are as follows:*

*-Stage 3 test unit excavation is recommended for both sites.*

*-The objectives of the Stage 3 assessment will be to determine:*

*o The extent of each archaeological site;*

*o The characteristics of the artifacts;*

*o To collect all artifacts;*

*o To assess the cultural heritage value or interest of each archaeological site;*

*o To determine the nature of subsurface deposits;*

*o To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 4 mitigation of developmental impacts if they are warranted.*

*-The strategy for the Stage 3 test unit placement will follow the 2014 “Draft Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario” titled “The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads.” Please see the Recommendations section of this report on page 11 for details on the Stage 3 strategy.*

*-An in-depth Stage 3 archival study will be conducted for Part of Lot 7, Concession 1 given the location of the archaeological site in adherence with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines: Section 3.1.*

(TLA Inc. 2015)

Archeoworks Inc. in 2009 completed a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (P029-573-2008) on the same lands as the current study area. During this assessment, two sites H1 and H2 (BaGu-152 & BaGu-142) were discovered and a Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment was recommended. A third site (H3) was discovered but due to scarce archaeological resources, Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment was not recommended. Below is the executive summary of the assessment and the resulting recommendations:

*Archeoworks Inc. was retained by the Preston Group, of Toronto, Ontario, to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a proposed development site within part of Lots 102 and 103, Concession 1 East of Yonge Street (EYS), Town of East Gwillimbury, Regional Municipality of York. The Stage 1-2 research, reported herein, was conducted under the project direction of Ms. Kim Slocki, in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (1990) under archaeological consulting licence (P029) issued to Kim Slocki.*

*Background research has determined that 17 archaeological sites have been previously encountered within a two-kilometre radius of the study area. The research, thus, supports high potential for locating Aboriginal artifactual remains within undisturbed portions of the study area limits. Furthermore, a review of the study area within the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of York County indicates that two historic structures were formerly located within the study area limits, and that two additional structures were formerly located within close proximity to the study area limits. As a result there is also high potential to encounter historic archaeological remains associated with the use of these features within undisturbed portions of the study area.*

*While undertaking the Stage 2 Assessment, areas of disturbance resulting from topsoil stockpiling, previous machine excavation activity and an existing house and barn complex were encountered. Physiographic factors affecting archaeological potential include low-lying, wet areas located at the east end of the study area. Due to the low archaeological potential classification of these areas, archaeological testing was not warranted nor was it undertaken. The remainder of the study area was subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the form of pedestrian or test-pit survey where appropriate. During the pedestrian survey, three historic sites (**H1**, **H2**, and **H3**) were encountered. Due to the early date of the **H1** (1850s-1880s) and **H2** (1830s-1850s) sites, and their ability to inform upon the early settlement of the region, further Stage 3 investigations should be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction activities. Due to the scarce resources recovered from **H3**, no further archaeological investigations are recommended for the **H3** site area. Therefore with the exception of the **H1** and **H2** site area, the study area can be considered free of further archaeological concern.*

(Archeoworks Inc. 2009: i)

Archeoworks Inc. in 2010 completed a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (P029-613-2009) and a Stage 4 Mitigation (P029-645-2009) on the same lands as the current study area. During this assessment, site H2 (BaGu-152) was investigated. Below is the executive summary of the assessment and the resulting recommendations:

*Archeoworks Inc. was initially retained by the Preston Group of Toronto, Ontario, to conduct a Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment of proposed development areas in part of Lots 102 and 103, Concession 1 East of Yonge Street (EYS), Town of East Gwillimbury, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. During the Stage 2*



*assessment, three Euro-Canadian historic sites were encountered: H1, H2, and H3, for which further Stage 3 archaeological assessments were recommended for H1 and H2. Archeoworks Inc. was directly retained to complete the Stage 3 and Stage 4 archaeological investigations of sites H1 and H2; the results of the investigations at H2, hereafter referred to as the Lount Site (BaGu-152), documented herein.*

*Archival research established that the original Crown Land Patent for 190 acres in Lot 102 Concession 1, was granted to Bela Clark in 1805; who, in 1829, sold all 190 acres to Silas Clark. Silas sold one acre located in the NW corner of Lot 102 in 1834 to Samuel Lount. While this one acre changes hands over the years, it stays within the Lount family until 1850, when it is sold to Benjamin Willis. As Site H2 ranges in date from the 1830s to the 1850s, and is entirely located within the NW corner of Lot 102, it can be assumed that the encountered artifacts belonged to the Lount Family.*

*During the Stage 3 assessment of Lount Site, 12 one-metre units were excavated within and surrounding the high artifact concentration areas, and proceeded systematically outward as to define the limits of the site, resulting in a total site area measuring approximately 40 by 35 metres. Due to the early time frame and low artifact yields recovered consistently throughout the site, it was determined that valuable spatial and functional site data would be most readily available from exposure and excavation of cultural features during Stage 4 mitigations.*

*The Stage 4 mitigations began with the mechanical removal of approximately 1,350 square metres of topsoil across the site area; this activity resulting in full exposure of 109 culturally significant features. A total of only 240 artifacts were recovered from the site. fifty-eight artifacts were collected from the surface of the site during the CSC, 106 were recovered during the excavation of 12 1m x 1m Stage 3 units, and the remaining 76 came from the subsequent Stage 4 mechanical stripping of the site; all recovered artifacts were subjected to analysis.*

*The overall site assemblage and the ceramic assemblage in particular, recovered during the Stage 3 and 4 archaeological investigations on the Lount Site support a mid.1830s to 1850 date for the occupation of the site. At the time of this homestead's occupation, the Lounts appear to have been of modest economic resources, living very much the life of the average settler in pre.1850s Canada West. Due to the complete archaeological mitigations of this site and extensive artifactual analysis, it is now recommended that the Lount Site (BaGu-152) be considered free from archaeological concern.*

(Archeoworks Inc. 2010: i)

### **5.3.5 LOCATION AND CURRENT CONDITIONS**

The study area is described as Part of Lots 6 & 7, Concession 1 West of Yonge Street (Geographic Township of East Gwillimbury), Town of East Gwillimbury, County of York.

The study area was subject to this assessment as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process.

The present use of the study area is as actively farmed agricultural land, residential lots, a church complex, and commercial properties. The study area is roughly 114 hectares in area. The study area includes mostly ploughable lands. A farm complex consisting of a house, equipment sheds, a garage, a barn, and a gravel laneway is situated in the southeast corner of the study area. Also in the southeast corner are two additional residential lots each with an existing house and gravel driveway. The property further to the east contains a large outbuilding and gravel area. In the eastern central portion of the study area there is a driving range, with two buildings and gravel laneway wrapping around the structures. Just south of the driving range there is Victory Baptist church, which has an associated concrete paved driveway. In the northeast corner of the study area there is a former farm complex consisting of a barn foundation, disused silos, two outbuildings, and a single detached house. The farm complex also has a gravel driveway entering the study area off of Yonge Street. A stream flows through the western portion of the property from west to east. The study area is bounded on the north by existing residential development, on the east by Yonge Street, on the west by agricultural land and on the south by Green Lane West. The study area is immediately to the northwest of the intersection of Green Lane West and Yonge Street. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 4. Archaeological potential based on historic atlas maps and satellite imagery are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6.

### **5.3.6 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION**

The study area is situated within the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:177-182). For the most part, at one time, this restricted basin was part of the floor of glacial Lake Algonquin, and its surface beds are deposits of deltaic and lacustrine origin, and not glacial outwash. As a small basin shut in by the Edenvale Moraine, the Minesing flats represent an annex of the glacial Lake Nipissing plains. (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 177-182). The lowlands bordering Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe may be termed the Simcoe lowlands. Together they cover an area of about 1,100 square miles. They fall naturally into two major divisions separated by the uplands of Simcoe County. To the west are the plains draining into Nottawasaga Bay mostly by way of the Nottawasaga River. This area is called the Nottawasaga basin. To the east is the lowland surrounding Lake Simcoe, referred to as the Lake Simcoe basin. These two basins are connected at Barrie by a flat-floored valley and by similar valleys among the upland plateaux farther north. Both the lowlands and transverse valleys were flooded by Lake Algonquin and are bordered by shorecliffs, beaches, and bouldery terraces. Thus they are floored by sand, silt, and clay. The study area is on Trenton-Black River bedrock, which is a limestone and dolostone formation. The soils are characterized by mainly imperfectly drained Tecumseth sandy loam. It is a sandy soil with good drainage. (Hoffman and Richards 1955).

### **5.3.7 SURFACE WATER**

Sources of potable water, access to waterborne transportation routes, and resources associated with watersheds are each considered, both individually and collectively to be the highest criteria for determination of the potential of any location to support extended human activity, land use, or occupation. Accordingly, proximity to water is regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological resource potential. The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a water source are considered to have archaeological potential (MTC 2011: 21).

A stream flows through the western portion of the property from west to east. This stream is an unnamed tributary of the Holland River.

### **5.3.8 CURRENT PROPERTY CONDITIONS CONTEXT**

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

#### **5.3.9.1 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURAL FOOTPRINTS**

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

The study area contains a farm complex consisting of a house, equipment sheds, a garage, a barn, and a gravel laneway situated in the southeast corner of the study area. Also in the southeast corner are two additional residential lots each with an existing house and gravel driveway. The property further to the east contains a large outbuilding and gravel area. In the eastern central portion of the study area there is a driving range, with two buildings and

gravel laneway wrapping around the structures. Just south of the driving range there is Victory Baptist church. In the northeast corner of the study area there is a former farm complex consisting of a barn foundation, disused silos, two outbuildings, and a single detached house. Maps 5 & 6 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any structures and their respective influence on Stage 2 Property Assessment strategy must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before any apparent structural footprints can be deemed areas of deep prior disturbance of no archaeological potential and/or are not accessible and/or are not viable to assess and can therefore, be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

#### **5.3.9.2 DISTURBANCE**

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

*“Earthwork is one of the major works involved in road construction. This process includes excavation, material removal, filling, compaction, and construction. Moisture content is controlled, and compaction is done according to standard design procedures. Normally, rock explosion at the road bed is not encouraged. While filling a depression to reach the road level, **the original bed is flattened after the removal of the topsoil.** The fill layer is distributed and compacted to the designed specifications. This procedure is repeated until the compaction desired is reached. **The fill material should not contain organic elements,** and possess a low index of plasticity. Fill material can include gravel and decomposed rocks of a particular size,*

*but should not consist of huge clay lumps. Sand clay can be used. The area is considered to be adequately compacted when the roller movement does not create a noticeable deformation. **The road surface finish is reliant on the economic aspects, and the estimated usage.*** [Emphasis Added]

(Goel 2013)

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

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

The study area contains a gravel laneway situated in the southeast corner of the study area, associated with the farm complex. Also in the southeast corner are two additional residential lots each with a gravel driveway. The property further to the east contains a large gravel area. In the eastern central portion of the study area there is a driving range, with a gravel laneway wrapping around the structures. Just south of the driving range there is a concrete paved driveway. The farm complex in the northeast corner also has a gravel driveway entering the study area off of Yonge Street. Maps 5 & 6 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any disturbances must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before areas of deep prior disturbance where archaeological potential has been removed and/or where current conditions prohibit conventional assessment, can be deemed excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

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

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

The study area does not contain low-lying and wet areas.



As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any low-lying wet areas must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before any low-lying wet areas can be deemed of low archaeological potential and/or not viable to assess and therefore, excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

#### **5.3.9.4 STEEP SLOPE**

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

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

The study area does not contain areas of steep slope.

As a Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, the presence of any potential steep slopes must be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before any slope areas can be deemed too steep to assess or too steep to have archaeological potential and therefore be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

#### **5.3.9.5 WOODED AREAS**

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

There is a small wooded area consisting of mixed forest in the northwest portion of the study area. Maps 5 & 6 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

However, this is based on the current publicly available satellite imagery and will require confirmation through a Stage 1 Property Inspection conducted concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment in order to confirm property conditions.

#### **5.3.9.6 PLOUGHABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS**

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

The study area contains a series of six agricultural fields which are considered ploughable lands. Maps 5 & 6 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

However, this is based on the current publicly available satellite imagery and will require confirmation through a Stage 1 Property Inspection conducted concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment in order to confirm property conditions.

#### **5.3.9.7 LAWN, PASTURE, MEADOW**

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

The study area contains areas of lawn surrounding the driving range and church in the central eastern portion of the study area. There are also areas of lawn in the southeastern portion of the study area surrounding the two existing houses and farm complex. Maps 5 & 6 of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

However, this is based on the current publicly available satellite imagery and will require confirmation through a Stage 1 Property Inspection conducted concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment in order to confirm property conditions. It is not known at this time if any of this lawn will be ploughed to undergo pedestrian survey, or will be left in place and subjected to test pit survey.

#### **5.3.10 SUMMARY**

Background research indicates the vicinity of the study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-Contact origins based on proximity to a historic roadway, and proximity to areas of documented historic settlement.

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 and areas under pavement. A significant proportion of the study area does exhibit archaeological potential and therefore a Stage 2 Property Assessment is required.

Archaeological potential does not indicate that there are necessarily sites present, but that environmental and historical factors suggest that there may be as yet undocumented archaeological sites within lands that have not been subject to systematic archaeological research in the past.

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

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

### **6.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION**

A property inspection or field reconnaissance is not required as part of a Stage 1 Background Study unless there is reason to believe that portions of the study area may be excluded from physical assessment on the basis of the conditions of the property or portions thereof and it is desired by the proponent to formally exclude any such areas from a Stage 2 Property Assessment. As a Stage 1 Property Inspection was not conducted, no part of the study area may be excluded from the Stage 2 Property Assessment. The Stage 1 Property Inspection will have to be undertaken concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment.

## **7.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Background Study of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking

and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The study area was subject to in-depth background research. All records and documentation related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Southwestern District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

A property inspection or field reconnaissance is not required as part of a Stage 1 Background Study unless there is reason to believe that portions of the study area may be excluded from physical assessment on the basis of the conditions of the property or portions thereof and it is desired by the proponent to formally exclude any such areas from a Stage 2 Property Assessment. As a Stage 1 Property Inspection was not conducted, no part of the study area may be excluded from the Stage 2 Property Assessment. The Stage 1 Property Inspection will have to be undertaken concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment.

## **7.1 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

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

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

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

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

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

- “ - previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.):
  - primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)
  - secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
  - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream

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

(MTC 2011: 17-18)

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

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

(MCC & MOE 1992: 6-7)

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



(MTC 2011: 17)

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

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

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

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

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

- 1) Previously Identified Archaeological Sites  
Previously registered archaeological sites have not been documented within 300 metres of the study area. (UPDATE WHEN ASD DATA IS RECEIVED)

2) Water Sources

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

There are no identified primary water sources within 300 metres of the study area.

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

There are identified secondary water sources within 300 metres of the study area. An unnamed tributary stream of the Holland River runs through the western portion of the study area.

3) Features Indicating Past Water Sources

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

There are no identified features indicating past water sources within 300 metres of the study area.

4) Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline

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

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

5) Elevated Topography

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

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

A Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, therefore, the presence of elevated topography has not been fully investigated and will need to be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before it can be assessed.

6) *Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil*

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

A Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, therefore, the soil type has not been investigated and will need to be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before it can be assessed.

7) *Distinctive Land Formations*

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

There are no identified distinctive land formations within the study area. A Property Inspection has not been undertaken as a component of this study, therefore, the presence of distinctive land formations has not been investigated and will need to be confirmed through a Property Inspection undertaken by a licensed archaeologist before it can be assessed.

8) *Resource Areas*

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

There are no identified resource areas within the study area.

9) *Areas of Early Post-Contact Settlement*

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

The study area is situated in close proximity to historic houses identified on the historic atlas map.

10) *Early Historical Transportation Routes*

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

The study area is situated within 100 metres of early settlement roads that appear on the Historic Atlas Maps of 1860 & 1878. These historic roads correspond to the roads presently known as Yonge Street, Bathurst Street, and Green Lane West, which are adjacent to the study area.

**11) Heritage Property**

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

There are listed or designated heritage buildings or properties that form a part of the study area. The John S. Millard House (18474 Yonge Street) is a property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. The Millard House sits in the northeast corner of the study area. There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties that are adjacent to the study area.

**12) Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites**

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

There are no known heritage features, or known historic sites, or known archaeological sites within the study area in addition to those formally documented with the appropriate agencies or previously noted under a different criterion.

**CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

Section 1.3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate no archaeological potential or for which archaeological potential has been removed (MTC 2011: 18-19). These characteristics are listed below together with considerations derived from the conduct of this study. The introduction of Section 1.3.2 (MTC 2011: 18) notes that “*Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as ‘disturbed’ or ‘disturbance’, and may include:*”

**1) Quarrying**

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

2) Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil

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

There is evidence to suggest that major landscaping operations involving grading below topsoil were carried out within the study area. The study area contains a gravel laneway situated in the southeast corner of the study area, associated with the farm complex. Also in the southeast corner are two additional residential lots each with a gravel driveway. The property further to the east contains a large gravel area. In the eastern central portion of the study area there is a driving range, with a gravel laneway wrapping around the structures. Just south of the driving range there is a concrete paved driveway. The farm complex in the northeast corner also has a gravel driveway entering the study area off of Yonge Street. Surfaces paved with interlocking brick, concrete, asphalt, gravel and other surfaces meant to support heavy loads or to be long wearing hard surfaces in high traffic areas, must be prepared by the excavation and removal of topsoil, grading, and the addition of aggregate material to ensure appropriate engineering values for the supporting matrix and also to ensure that the installations shed water to avoid flooding or moisture damage. All hard surfaced areas are prepared in this fashion and therefore have no or low archaeological potential. Disturbed areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential and often because they are also not viable to assess using conventional methodology.

3) Building Footprints

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

There are buildings within the study area. The study area contains a farm complex consisting of a house, equipment sheds, a garage, a barn, and a gravel laneway situated in the southeast corner of the study area. Also in the southeast corner are two additional residential lots each with an existing house and gravel driveway. The property further to the east contains a large outbuilding and gravel area. In the eastern



central portion of the study area there is a driving range, with two buildings and gravel laneway wrapping around the structures. Just south of the driving range there is Victory Baptist church. In the northeast corner of the study area there is a former farm complex consisting of a barn foundation, disused silos, two outbuildings, and a single detached house.

**4) Sewage and Infrastructure Development**

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

There is no evidence to suggest that substantial below ground services of any kind have resulted in significant impacts to any significant portion of the study area. Major utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. These major installations should not be confused with minor below ground service installations not considered to represent significant disturbances removing archaeological potential, such as services leading to individual structures which tend to be comparatively very shallow and very narrow corridors. Areas containing substantial and deeply buried services or clusters of below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

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

(MTC 2011: 18)

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

(MTC 2011: 18)

**SUMMARY**

Table 5 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have 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	N O	N/A	COMMENT
1	Known archaeological sites within 300m	Y			If Yes, potential determined
PHYSICAL FEATURES					
2	Is there water on or near the property?	Y			If Yes, what kind of water?
2 a	Primary water source within 300 m. (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
2 b	Secondary water source within 300 m. (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.)	Y			If Yes, potential determined
2c	Past water source within 300 m. (beach ridge, river bed, relic creek, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
2 d	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/A	If Yes and Yes for any of 3, 5-9, potential determined
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		N		If Yes and Yes for any of 3-4, 6-9, potential determined
HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC USE FEATURES					
6	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/berry extraction areas, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined.
7	Early 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.)	Y			If Yes and, Yes to any of 3-8, potential determined
APPLICATION-SPECIFIC INFORMATION					
1 0	Local knowledge (local heritage organizations, Pre-Contact, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
1 1	Recent disturbance not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960-confirmed extensive and intensive including industrial sites, aggregate areas, etc.)	Y			If Yes, no potential or low potential in affected part (s) of the study area.

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

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

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

## **8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **8.1 STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Under Section 7.7.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 133) the recommendations to be made as a result of a Stage 1 Background Study are described.

- 1) *Make recommendations regarding the potential for the property, as follows:*
  - a. *if some or all of the property has archaeological potential, identify areas recommended for further assessment (Stage 2) and areas not recommended for further assessment. Any exemptions from further assessment must be consistent with the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines.*
  - b. *if no part of the property has archaeological potential, recommend that the property does not require further archaeological assessment.*
- 2) *Recommend appropriate Stage 2 assessment strategies.*

The study area has been identified as a property that exhibits potential to yield archaeological deposits of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). The objectives of the Stage 1 Background Study have therefore been met and in accordance with the results of this investigation, the following recommendations are made:

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 pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects is recommended for any areas where ploughing is viable that have been subject to agricultural tillage in the past;*
5. *A test pit survey at 5 metre intervals between individual test pits is recommended in all areas that are not viable to be ploughed and are at a less than (<) 20 degree change in elevation;*
6. *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;*
7. *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;*
- 8. 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;*
  - 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 MHSTCI;*

As a result of previous property Assessments of the study area (P059-0617-2014), two sites (BaGu-183, BaGu-184) were identified. Based on the characteristics of these sites and the analysis of artifacts, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. The Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites has not been completely documented. There is potential for further CHVI for this location. The BaGu-183, BaGu-184, and BaGu-142 sites require Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment to gather further data to determine if Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts will be required.*
- 2. A Stage 3 Site-specific assessment of the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites must be completed for this site in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011). The Stage 3 Site-specific assessment will consist of the excavation of 1 by 1 metre square test units on a 10 by 10 metre square grid; the grid squares will be referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each test unit will be excavated stratigraphically by hand into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Each unit will be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. Infill test units will be placed throughout the grid in areas of interest (ie. exposing features, high artifact yields) amounting to 20% of the grid unit total. All artifacts will be retained and recorded by the corresponding grid unit designation and will be held at the Southwestern District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.*
- 3. The Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites must include further archival research in order to establish the details of the occupation and land use history of the rural township lot of which the study area was a part.*
- 4. No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the archaeological sites identified as the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites within the previous Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment reports, or within the area enclosed*

- within a 20 metre buffer surrounding the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites prior to the acceptance of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites have been addressed and that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest for this site.
5. Prior to pre-grading, servicing or registration, the owner shall erect and maintain a temporary high visibility construction fence to be maintained through the course of all construction activities at a 20 metre buffer around the archaeological site identified as the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report to ensure that construction activities do not impinge upon the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites unless under the direct supervision of a consulting archaeologist licensed in Ontario by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries and as a part of the ongoing archaeological investigations of the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites.
  6. The high visibility fence will be installed at the outer limit of the 20 metre wide Protective Buffer surrounding the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites as illustrated in the accompanying mapping within the Supplementary Report Package of this report filed with MHSTCI prior to the commencement of any development activity anywhere within the proposed development.
  7. A Fifty (50) metre wide Monitoring Buffer shall be observed surrounding the above-noted 20 metre wide Protective Buffer. Within the 50 metre Monitoring Buffer no ground altering works (including removal of vegetation or demolition of existing features) may be conducted unless under the direct supervision of a licensed archaeologist.
  8. The licenced archaeologist supervising any work conducted within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer has the authority to order a halt to any activity which in his or her view may result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources.
  9. The 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer will remain in effect until such time that the Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment report for the BaGu-183 and BaGu-184 sites identified within previous Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report is accepted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.



## **9.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

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

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

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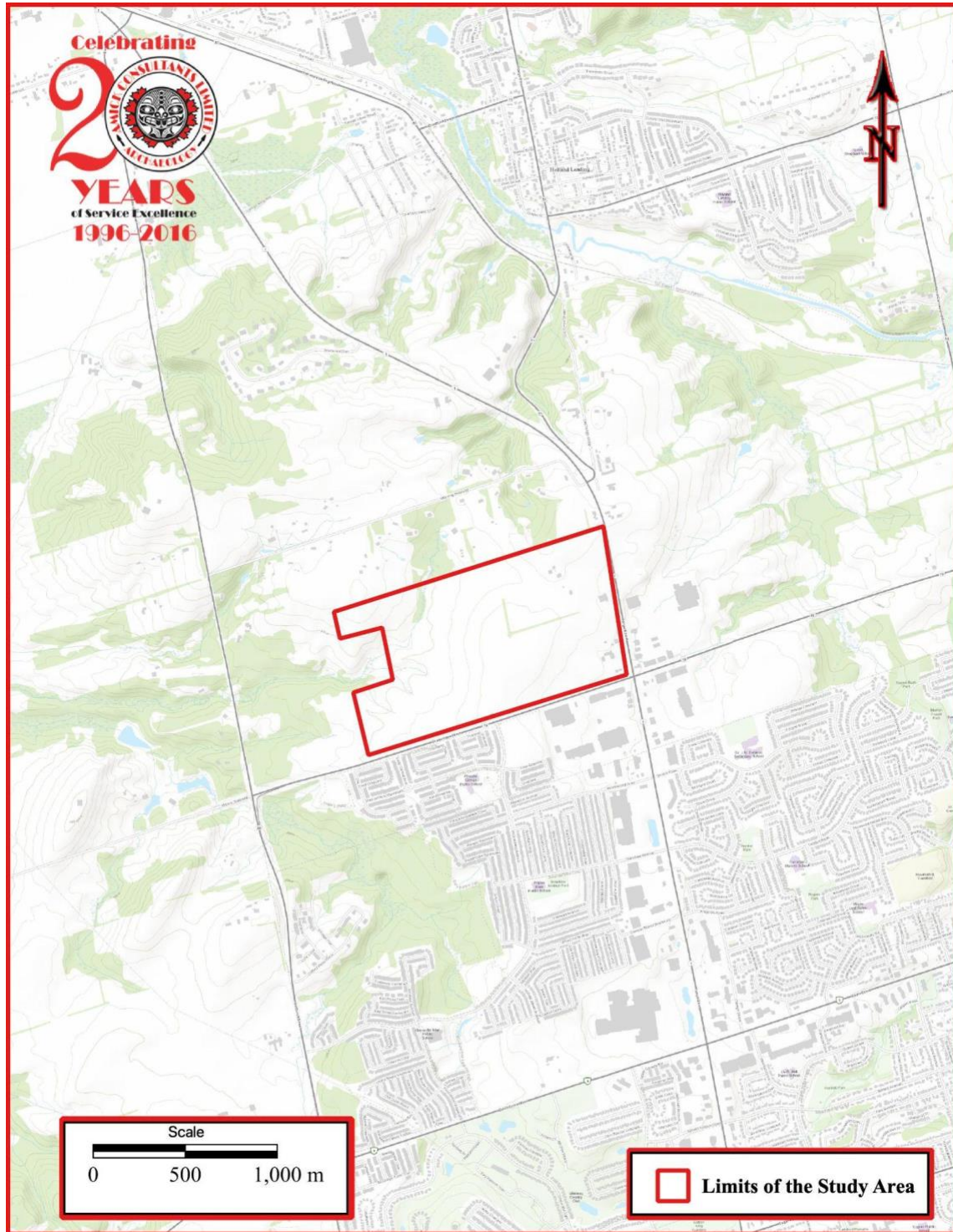
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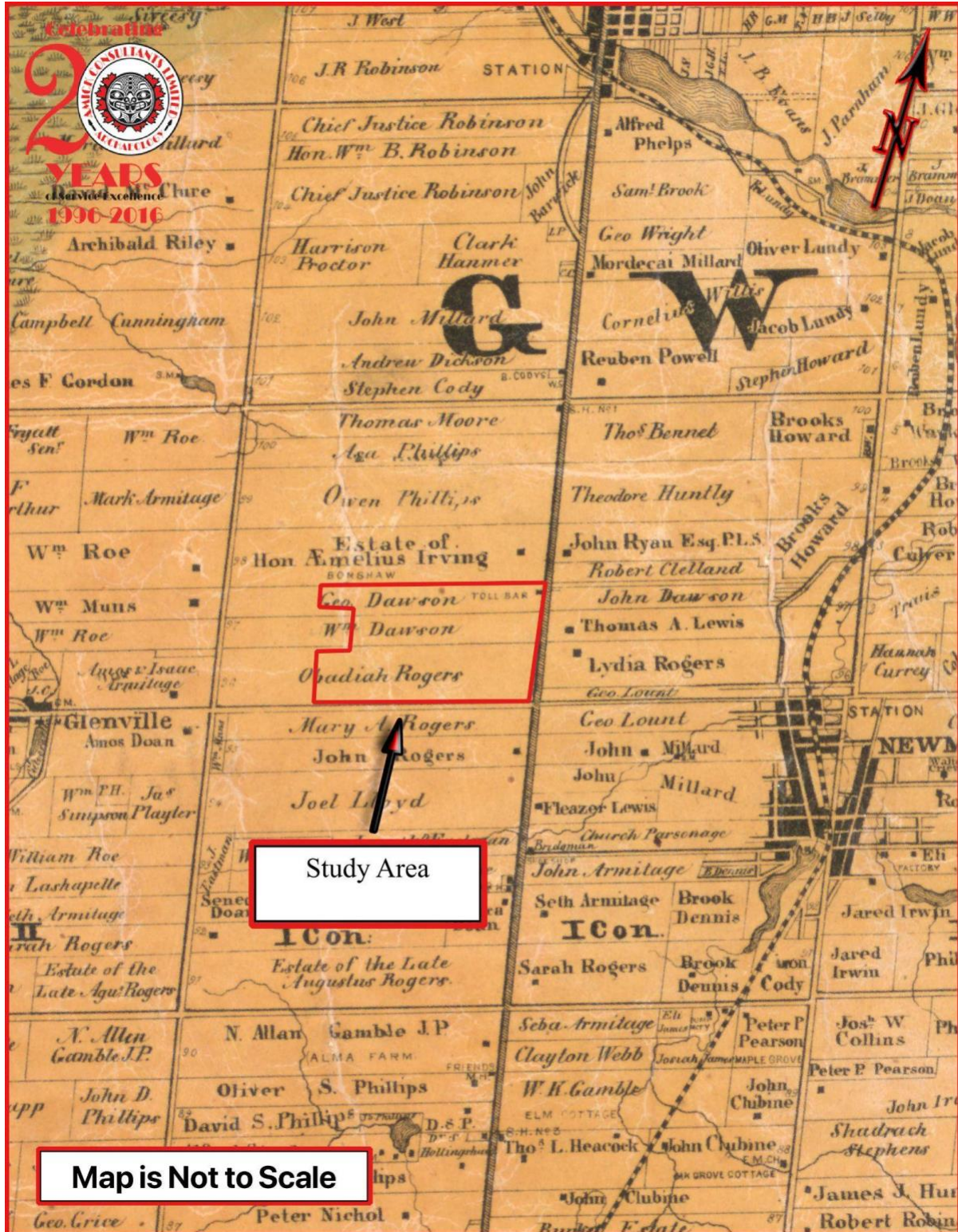
## 11.0 MAPS



**MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2018)**



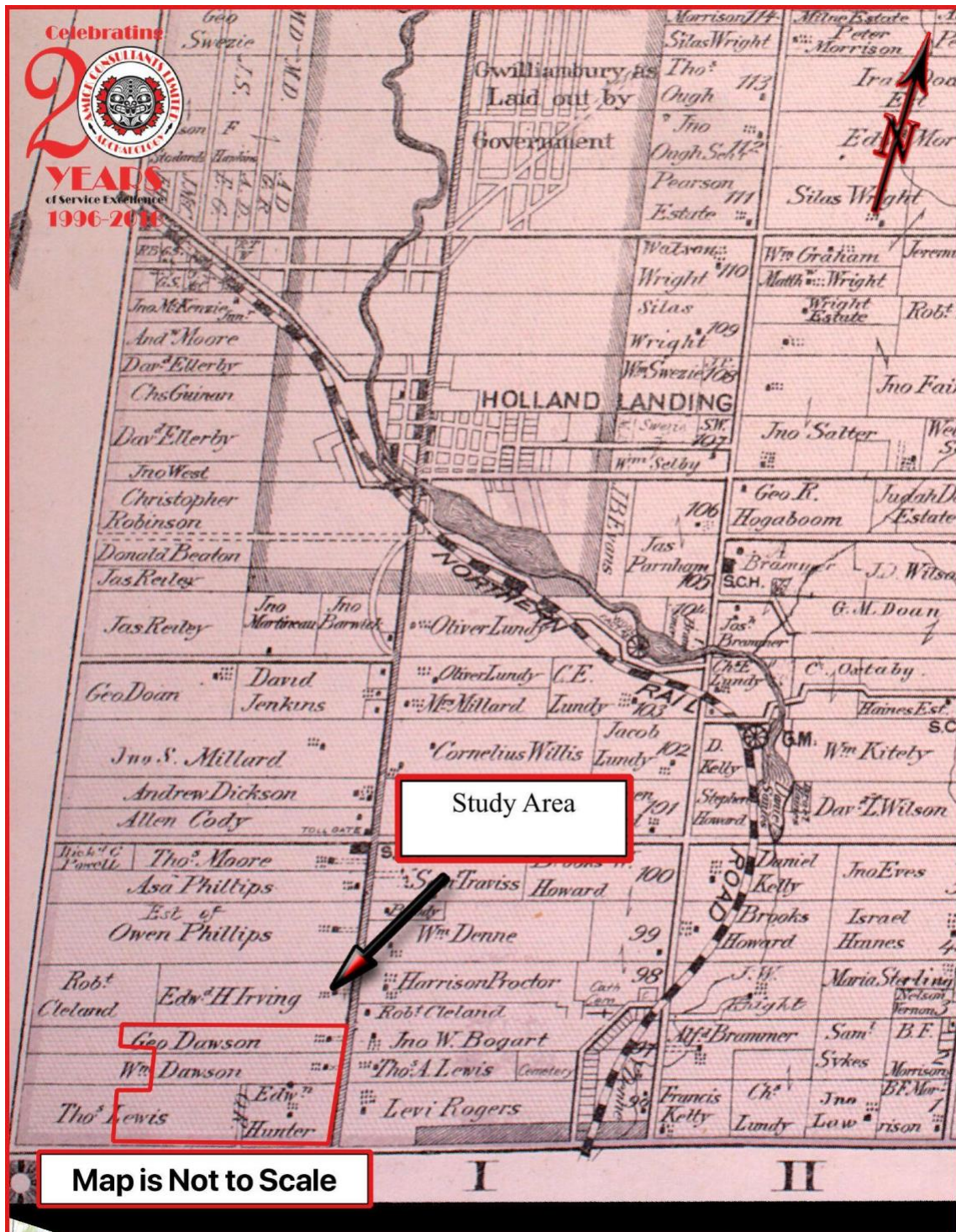
**ORIGINAL 23 February 2023 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Assessment of Part of Lots 6 & 7, Concession 1 West of Yonge Street (Geo. Twp. of East Gwillimbury, County of York), Parts 2 & 3, Plan 65R-18038, Parts 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 & Part of Part 5, Plan 65R-36468, Town of East Gwillimbury, R. M. of York (AMICK File #2021-611/MHSTCI File #P038-1173-2021)**



**MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF YORK  
(TREMAINE 1860)**

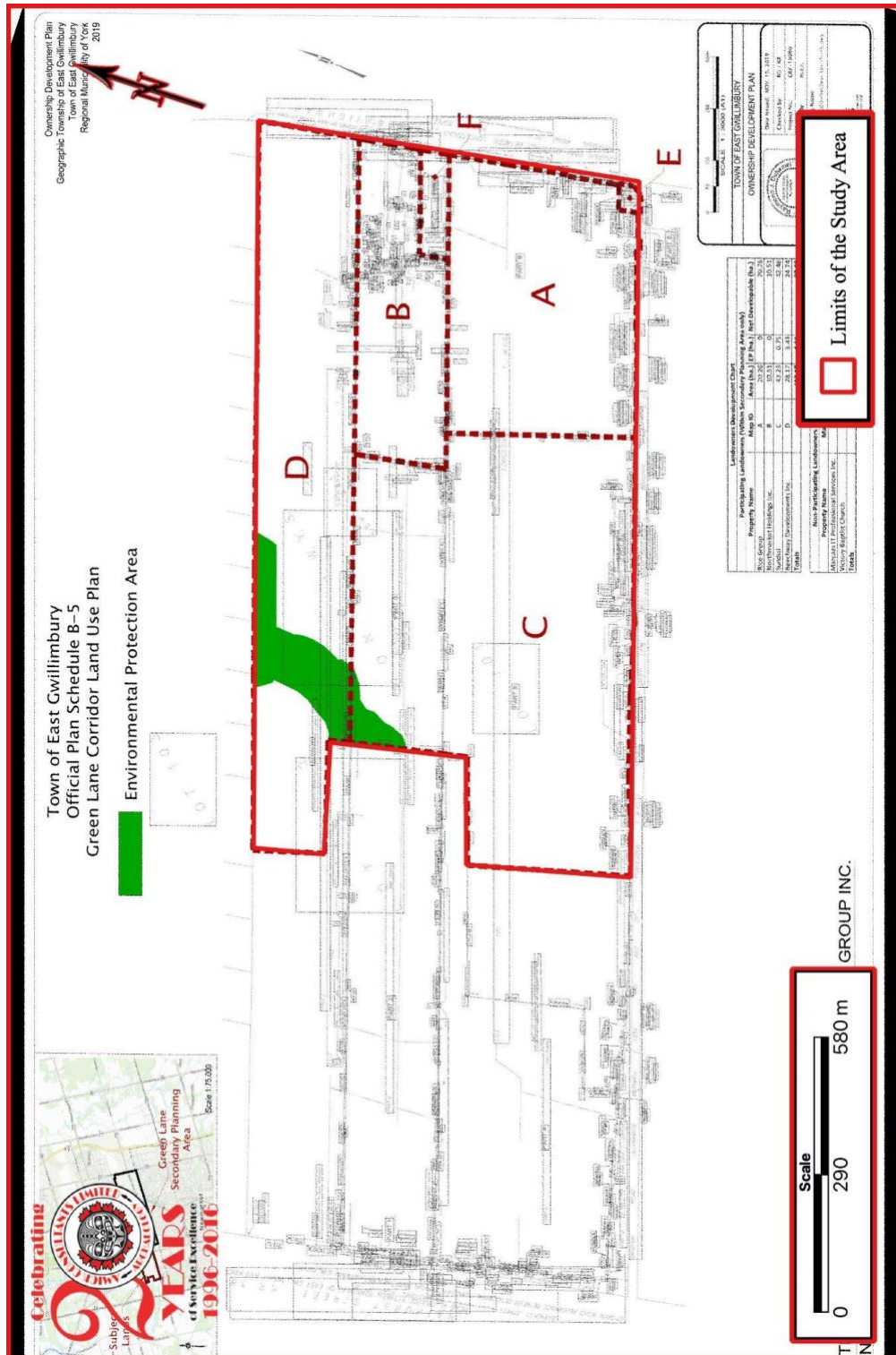


**ORIGINAL 23 February 2023 Stage 1 Archaeological Background Assessment of Part of Lots 6 & 7, Concession 1 West of Yonge Street (Geo. Twp. of East Gwillimbury, County of York), Parts 2 & 3, Plan 65R-18038, Parts 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 & Part of Part 5, Plan 65R-36468, Town of East Gwillimbury, R. M. of York (AMICK File #2021-611/MHSTCI File #P038-1173-2021)**

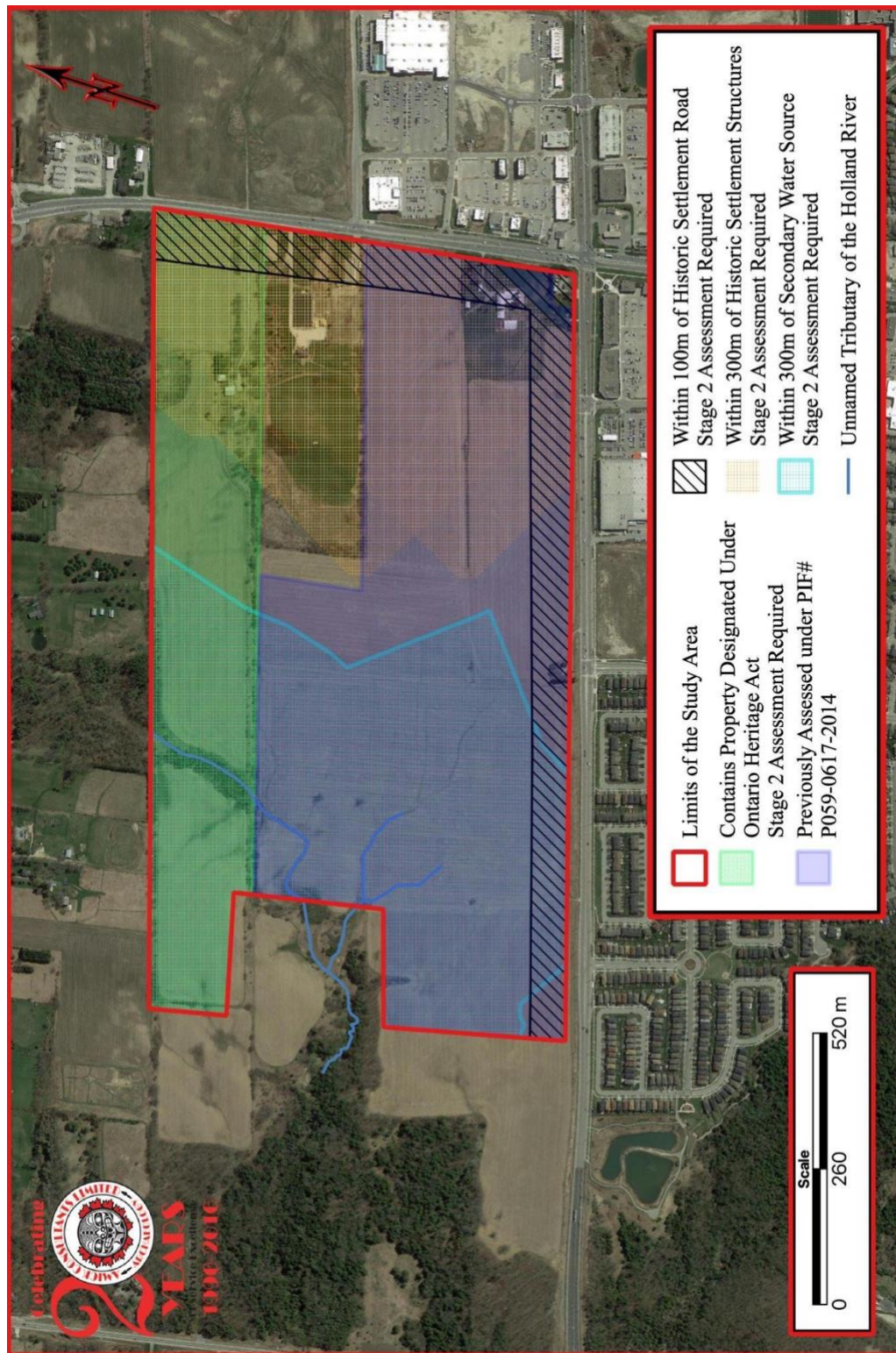


**MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, AND THE TOWNSHIP OF WEST GWILLIMBURY AND TOWN OF BRADFORD IN THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE, ONT ( MILES & Co. 1878)**



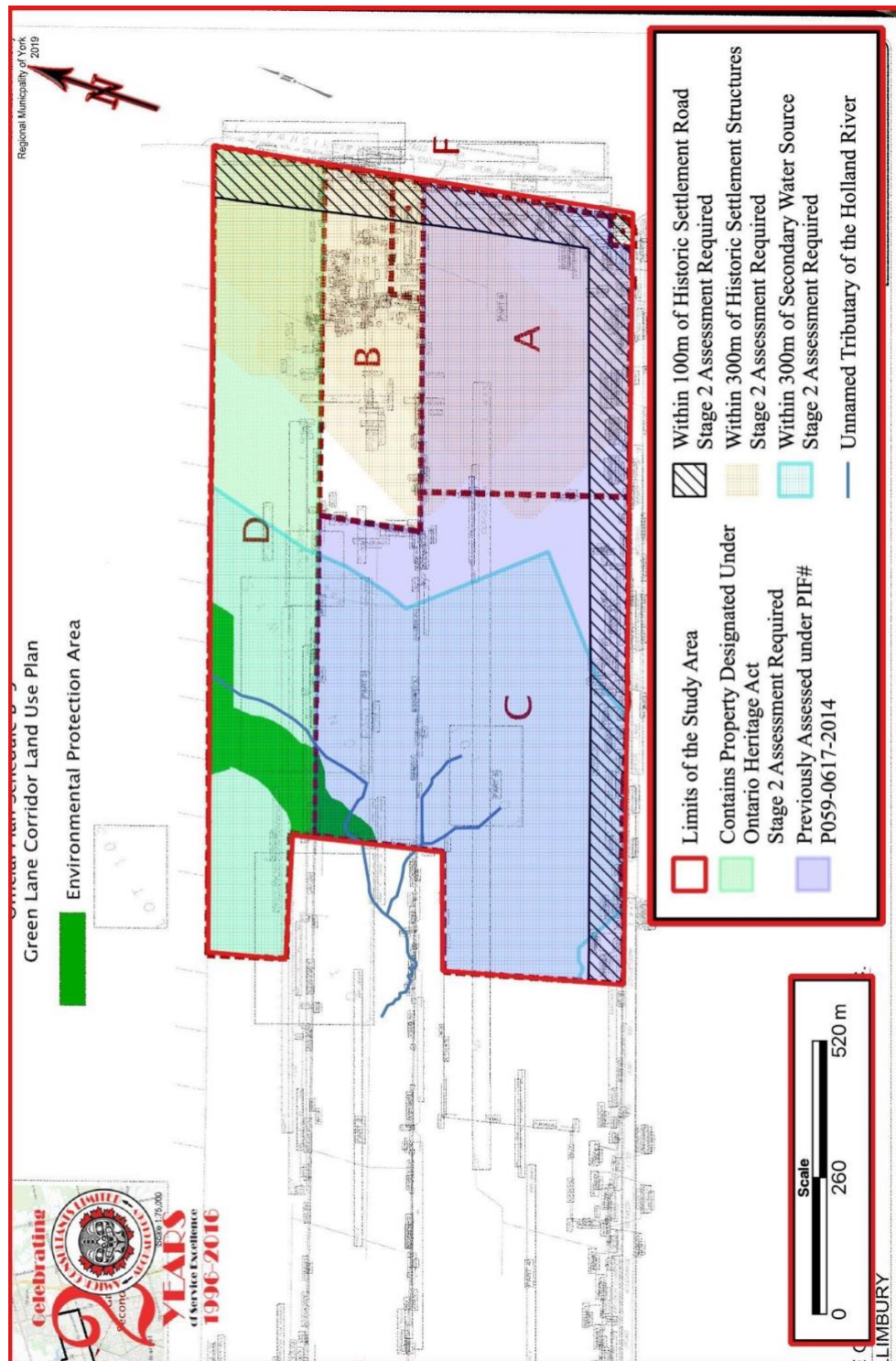


**MAP 4 OWNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PLAN (JONES CONSULTING GROUP LTD. 2019)**



**MAP 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL WITHIN THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2020)**





**MAP 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL WITHIN THE DETAILED PLAN (AFTER JONES CONSULTING GROUP LTD. 2019)**