

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Original Report

14 Sarah Street, Maitland

Part of Lot 30, Concession 1, (Geographic Township of
Augusta, County of Grenville), Township of Augusta,
United Counties of Leeds and Grenville

Project Information

Archaeological License: P1024 (Sarah MacKinnon MSc.)

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neweraarchaeology.ca
contact@neweraarchaeology.ca

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

New Era Archaeology Inc. was contracted to complete the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for 1400 Everton Road, Part of Lot 111, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Rd, (Former Township of Tay), Town of Midland, County of Simcoe. Permission was given to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts. The study was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1024 issued by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (Ontario) to Sarah MacKinnon. The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was undertaken as a requirement under Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) in support of a Severance Application. This report describes the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment and results of the assessment and confirms that all the work conducted as part of this assessment conforms to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&G) (MCM 2011) and the *Ontario Heritage Act* (MCL 2005).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment involved the review of historical records, historic maps, current aerials, and project area inspection to confirm the current conditions of the project area. Both historic and current resources are consulted to identify areas of archaeological potential and activities conducted within the project area, which have removed potential. This information is used to determine if the project area has archaeological potential, note areas of no potential, and recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 for areas of archaeological potential.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that the project area has potential for both pre-contact and post-contact archaeological resources, and as a result Stage 2 test pit survey at a five-meter interval is required. A Stage 1 site visit was completed concurrently with the Stage 2 assessment.

The Stage 2 test pit survey was restricted to the area to be severed per the instructions of the property owner and requested by the Town of Midland and was completed on June 17th, 2025, consisting of test pit survey concurrently with the Stage 1 site visit. As a result of the test pit survey, 1 positive test pit was identified, resulting in the recovery of 1 Indigenous pottery sherd. The isolated find dates to the Woodland period and has been registered with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as the Everton Site (BeGx-82).

The Everton Site (BeGx-82) represents a Woodland period Indigenous site and retains cultural heritage value and interest, and Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required in accordance with Sections 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). The Stage 3 assessment should follow the requirements for small sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4. Test units should be placed and excavated at a five-meter interval with additional test units amounting to 20% of the grid total placed in areas of interest within the site extent.

A stone foundation was identified during the Stage 1-2 assessment. The stone foundation has been fully documented and does not retain any further cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is recommended of the stone foundation.

The remaining portion of the project area not subject to the Stage 2 test pit survey and determined to have archaeological potential requires Stage 2 assessment (see Map 6). As this area cannot be ploughed, the Stage 2 assessment should be completed by test pit survey at a five-meter interval in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

Portions of the area not subject to Stage 2 contain areas of disturbance, which do not retain archaeological potential. These areas do not require further archaeological assessment (see Map 6).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	6
1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT	6
1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT	6
1.2.1 <i>General Indigenous Overview</i>	6
1.2.2 <i>Southern Ontario</i>	8
1.2.3 <i>County of Simcoe</i>	10
1.2.4 <i>Township of Tay</i>	13
1.2.5 <i>Historical Mapping</i>	14
1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	15
1.3.1 <i>Previously Registered Sites</i>	15
1.3.2 <i>Current Land Use and Field Conditions</i>	15
1.3.3 <i>Natural Environment</i>	16
1.3.4 <i>Heritage Registry</i>	17
1.3.5 <i>Plaques</i>	17
2.0 FIELD METHODS	17
2.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION	17
2.2 TEST PIT SURVEY	18
3.0 RECORDS OF FINDS	18
3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES	18
3.2 DOCUMENTARY RECORD INVENTORY	19
4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	19
4.1 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND RESULTS	19
4.2 STAGE 2 SURVEY RESULTS	20
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	21
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	22
7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	23
8.0 MAPS	25
9.0 PLATES	28

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Location of Project Area	25
Map 2: Historic Map Illustrating the Environment Surrounding the Property Area in 1871	25
Map 3: Historic Map Illustrating the Environment Surrounding the Property Area in 1881	26
Map 4: Topography of the Project and Surrounding Area in 1957	26
Map 5: Lots to be Severed	27
Map 6: Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Results	27

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: General Indigenous History Throughout Ontario	6
Table 2: Historic Features within Proximity to Project Area	15
Table 3: Documentary Record Inventory	19
Table 4: Summary of the Stage 1 Results	20

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Test Pit Survey Conditions	28
Plate 2: Test Pit Survey Conditions	28
Plate 3: Stone Foundation	28
Plate 4: Test Pit Survey Conditions	28
Plate 5: Test Pit Survey Conditions	28
Plate 6: Woodlot – Archaeological Potential	28
Plate 7: Woodlot – Archaeological Potential	29
Plate 8: Existing Accessory Structures	29
Plate 9: Disturbed Driveway – No Potential	29
Plate 10: Woodlot – Archaeological Potential	29
Plate 11: Disturbed Driveway – No Potential	29
Plate 12: Existing Residential Structure and Driveway – No Potential	29
Plate 13: Patio Area – No Potential	30
Plate 14: Patio Area – No Potential	30

PROJECT PERSONAL

LICENSED ARCHAEOLOGIST:

Sarah MacKinnon MSc. (P1024)

FIELD DIRECTOR:

Sarah MacKinnon MSc. (P1024)

FIELD ASSISTANTS:

Kayleigh MacKinnon MSc. (P384)

Benjamin Reaume

REPORT PREPARATION:

Kayleigh MacKinnon MSc. (P384)

REPORT MAPPING:

Kayleigh MacKinnon MSc. (P384)

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS:

Kayleigh MacKinnon MSc. (P384)

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

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The proposed severance will include three separate lots, with the remaining portion of the project area being retained. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was restricted to the three lots to be severed as per the instructions of the property owner and requested by the Town of Midland.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 General Indigenous Overview

Table 1: General Indigenous History Throughout Ontario

Period	Date Range	Diagnostic Material	Period Details
Paleo-Indian - ca. 9,000-7,000 B.C.			
Early	ca. 11,000-8,500 BC	Fluted projectile points	Nomadic hunters moved into Southern Ontario from the South-West.
Late	ca. 8,500-7,500 BC	Plano, Holxombe, Hi-Lo projectile points	
Archaic - 7,000-1,000 B.C.			
Early	ca. 7,000-6,000 BC	Bifurcate, netting projectile points	- Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands slowly transition to small territorial camps. - There is an increase in the use of localized material and the re-purposing of stone tools. - Local and long distance trade networks appear leading to an influx of exotic material and goods, including natural copper and conch shells, often used as grave offering. - The bow and arrow is adopted towards the end of the period.
Middle	ca. 6,000-2,500 BC	Brewerton, Stanly, Side-notched projectile points	
Late	ca. 2,500-1000 BC	Lamoka, Adder Orchard, Genesee, Lamoka, Innes, Crawford Knoll, Innes, Hind projectile points	

Woodland - ca 1,000 B.C. - 1600 A.D.

Early	ca. 1000-400 BC	Birdstones, Cache blades, Kramer, Meadowood projectile points	• Introduction of pottery. • Burial ceremonialism is also practiced.
Middle	ca. 400 BC - AD 500	Vanport, Snyder, Saugeen projectile points, Pseudo-scallop shell Pottery	• Increased sedentism and seasonal site reuse and emergence of horticulture. • More intricate burial ceremonialism adopted from Hopewell culture to the south, including the use of burial mounds. • More pottery decorative techniques appear including stamped and scalloped techniques. • Items from the Ohio Valley also start to appear including stone platform pipes, copper ear spools and copper panpipes.
Transitional	ca. AD 500 - 900	Princess Point pottery, Triangular projectile points	• First Appearance of Corn. • Princess Point pottery decorative techniques included cord-wrapped stick and punctuates. • Some of the largest burial mounds were also created by the Laurel.
Late - Early	ca. AD 900 - 1300	Glen Meyer Tanged-Triangular projectile point	• Small single-family houses change to larger multi-family longhouses within small village sites with the appearance of palisades at some. • Increase in corn agriculture. • Pottery vessels are thinner walled with improved manufacturing. • There is a switch in burial ceremonialism to the use of burial pits, a precursor to large ossuaries.
Late - Middle	ca. AD 1300 - 1400	Middleport projectile points	• Increase in village size and reliance on agriculture including corn, beans and squash. • Decrease in decorated pottery vessels and an increase in decorative pipes including effigy pipes. • Some sites still included a palisade.
Late - Late	ca. AD 1400 - 1600	Nanticoke, Daniels Triangular projectile points	• Village size increased and locations were strategically pick, to ensure enough arable land, with diets heavily dependent on agriculture, proximity to wood for both heating and building, proximity to water and a location which would be easily defendable. • Emergence of tribes and territories, which led to an increase in warfare. • Dogs were domesticated • Large ossuaries become common. • Towards the end of the period the first Europeans goods appear periodically in Ontario through trade networks with groups further east who were in contact with the first French explorers who had reach the St. Lawrence.

Contact-Historic ca. 1600-1700 A.D.

European Contact	AD 1600-1650	Minimal European items	• Establishment of the fur trade. • Increased warfare resulted in tribal disbursal leaving much of the area between Lake Ontario and Lake Simcoe with no permanent large villages. • The French arrive in Ontario with an increase in Jesuit missionaries and European goods.
Late	AD 1650- ca. 1800	Mixture of Indigenous and European items	• Iroquois used their conquered land of Southern Ontario as mainly hunting grounds with a few settlements located along the shoreline of Lake Ontario. • The Iroquois were then challenged and pushed out of the region by the Anishinaabeg (Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa). • Trade with both English and French. • Numerous migrations and resettlements. • The end of this period there saw an influx of European and American settlers transitioning to the historic period.

1.2.2 Southern Ontario

As the glaciers that covered southern Ontario began to retreat approximately 12,500 years ago, the area began to become habitable for the Paleo-Indian hunting bands arriving between 11,000 and 10,500 years ago, finding large meltwater lakes formed in the wake of the retreat. The lakes were accompanied by relatively barren tundra interspersed with areas of open boreal forest. The Paleo-Indian hunters focused on the large Pleistocene mammals, including mastodon, moose, elk, and especially herds of caribou that roamed the area after following the retreating glacier. Following the herds of animals, the Paleo-Indian groups travelled long distances and seldom stayed in one campsite for a significant length of time, leaving behind little material culture. Stone tools and by-products of their flaked stone industry are virtually all that remains. They manufactured large, distinctive spear points that have a prominent channel or groove on each face. Campsites from this period are frequently found adjacent to remnant shorelines of large post-glacial lakes, indicating that camping sites were set up along the shores of lakes to intercept migrating herds. The water levels of the Lake Ontario basin fell in the early post-glacial period and subsequently rose again to modern levels, resulting in these campsites now being situated more than a kilometer into the lake (Ellis and Deller 1990).

The Archaic Period (7,000 B.C – 1,000 B.C) saw a mixed needle and broadleaf forest cover established in Ontario, and nomadic hunter-gatherers hunted deer, moose, as well as other animals, fished and gathered plant resources while moving relatively large distances over the landscape during the year. From the archaeological record, the technological and cultural change can be identified by a wide variety of tools produced, which resulted in shifts in hunting strategies to adjust to a constantly evolving environment. During the Late Archaic period, hunter-gatherer bands most likely settled into familiar hunting territories. Two types of sites evolved as a result of their hunting patterns, the small inland camps that were occupied by small groups of related families during the fall and winter where they could harvest nuts and hunt deer, and the larger spring and summer settlements that were located near river mouths where groups came together to trade, exploit spawning fish resources and to bury their dead. Many of the ground stone tools have both social and symbolic functions; they had a day-to-day use, but their inclusion in burials ascribes to them a sacred intent (Ellis and Deller 1990).

The Woodland Period (1,000 B.C – 1600 A.D.) is distinguished from the previous Archaic period with respect to settlement patterns and subsistence pursuits and is most specifically marked by the introduction of ceramics into Ontario. Though the appearance of these ceramics provides a temporal marker for archaeologists, their use does not seem to have profoundly changed the hunter-gatherer lifestyle of the previous period. The Iroquoian society flourished in the southern Great Lakes region in the Late Woodland Period. Increasingly sophisticated burial ceremonies and an increase in the trade of exotic items. As the population increased, so did the competition for resources. Trade with communities living south of the Great Lakes introduced maize and squash, creating a transition to food production that then reduced reliance on naturally occurring resources and led to less movement as people tended to their crops. As sites were more intensively occupied, the need for a greater degree of internal spatial organization came about, which can be seen in the archaeological record (Ellis and Deller 1990). The ancestors of the Neutral, Huron, and Petun resided along the central north shore of Lake Ontario, and the ancestral Iroquoians became the Five Nation Iroquois (Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk) occupied the area south of Lake Ontario in what is now central New York State. Though there were most likely interactions between these Iroquoian-speaking groups, it was not until the mid to late 17th century that the Five Nation Iroquois inhabited the Toronto area. The focus on agricultural practices led to a more sedentary lifestyle, with larger communities coming together and forming alliances with separate villages. Some villages were fortified with palisade walls with land cleared around them for crops. By the time European explorers and missionaries arrived in Ontario at the beginning of the 17th century, the villages were under the direction of various chiefs elected from the principal clans and subsequently allied within powerful tribal confederacies (Ellis and Deller 1990).

By 1600, most of the Lake Ontario north shore communities had moved northward, joining communities in Simcoe County to form the Petun and Huron. Though the movement of these communities took place over many generations, the conflict with the Five Nations Iroquois of New York State was the final impetus. The collapse and dispersal of the three Ontario Iroquoian confederacies (the Huron, the Petun, and the Neutral) during the first half of the 17th century was caused by intertribal warfare with the Five Nations Iroquois, in addition to disease and starvation (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Early explorers and missionaries, including Samuel de Champlain, who arrived in 1615, documented the First Nations they encountered on their journeys. Samuel de Champlain spent a fair bit of his time living and travelling with the Huron-Wendat, who were occupying villages within Simcoe County at that time but also noted other groups, including one occupying the area between the Huron-Wendat and the Five Nations and noticing their neutrality, leading to them being referred to as the Neutral. Like other First Nations, the Neutral occupied larger villages and practiced agriculture. Subsequently, the French continued to visit and trade with the Neutral, and 1626 marked the first documented visit among the Neutral by Joseph de la Roche Daillon, a Recollect missionary (Ellis and Deller 1990, Lennon and Fitzgerald 1990).

The dispersal of the Huron, the Petun, and the Neutral by 1650 and the limited settlement of the Five Nations Iroquois into southern Ontario saw Ojibwa groups beginning to migrate south, taking advantage of the hunting grounds (Rogers 1978). Samuel de Champlain was the first to encounter the Odawa, who occupied an area along the northeastern shore of Georgian Bay in 1615. Later, Jesuit missionaries would also document the Algonquian groups they encountered, noting their highly nomadic lifestyle, travelling great distances for trade items like furs. A mission was established at Sault Sainte Marie in 1648 for the Algonquian groups of Manitoulin Island and those of the northeastern shore of Lake Huron. Mission work among groups like the Mississauga continued in the late 17th century (Thwaites 1896).

Pressure was exerted on the Ojibwa by the Five Nations Iroquois through the establishment of villages along major trade routes (Thwaites 1896). Although the population of the Ojibwa had also suffered losses from starvation, disease and hostilities, they were able to unite and push the Five Nation Iroquois out during the late 17th century (Rogers 1978). Peace negotiations were held in August 1701 in Montreal, where representatives of the Anishinaabek Nations and the Five Nations Iroquois gathered (Johnston 2004).

Additionally, increased interactions between Europeans and Indigenous groups during the expansion of the fur trade led to an increase in intermarriages between the two and the Metis culture was established. Metis communities were established throughout Ontario along major waterways.

After the Seven Years War between Britain and France ended in 1763, the overall control of the lands that now comprise Ontario and Quebec were ceded by France to the British, who continued to maintain forts at Kingston and Niagara. The influx of settlers after the American Revolution and the subsequent migration of Loyalist settlers convinced the British Crown to formally acquire new lands for settlement through a series of land purchases from Indigenous groups. Between 1783 and 1818, tracts of land within Ontario were purchased and surveyed for settlement (Rogers 1978).

The Anishinaabeg communities had created numerous villages throughout all of southern Ontario, establishing their control of the area and in doing so, it was with the Anishinaabeg that the British negotiated treaties (Smith 1975, Surtees 1985). As a result of the treaty process, the British grouped the Anishinaabeg into three main groups the Chippewa (Beausoleil Island, Rama, Saugeen, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Georgina Island, Snake Island, Thames and Walpole groups), the Ojibwas (northern groups) and the Mississaugas (Alderville, Scugog, New Credit, Mud Lake and Rive Lake groups) (Rogers 1978). Discrepancies and differing interpretations of the treaties led to additional treaties being signed, and others are still contested to this day.

1.2.3 County of Simcoe

Before the Europeans came, Simcoe County was traversed by different Indigenous Nations and was at one time home to the Huron. The name Huron was initially not widely used and would only later become a term used for Wendat tribes who resided in Huronia. As was Native custom, Champlain referred to the first band he met in Quebec by their chief's name. This custom reduces the generalization of groups of people. However, "in Huronia, Champlain used the name of the Huron Bear Tribe, *Attigouautan*, or *Atignouaatitan*, for all of the Huron people, and also for Georgian Bay" (Garra 2014).

The confederation, comprised of four Wendat Nations (Bear, Cord, Rock & White Ears/Deer), became more frequently referred to as Huron around 1623, but it was not until 1632 that it was popularized as a result of its use in Gabriel Sagard's book. The confederation occupied an area north of Lake Ontario known as Huronia, was well organized and included several smaller dependent communities. The organizational system at the time the French arrived, which connected the Nations, each varying in size and status, included three phratries, two moieties and eight clans; the number of each was not necessarily constant and could change based on the growing numbers of a clan. The adoption of new groups or families to a Nation would increase their numbers and authority, as did the allegiance of new Nations to Nations already residing in Huronia. Of the four Nations, Bear was the largest. The Huron culture is now known to have been fluid, changing and evolving over time and between the four Nations, who had come together at different times and from different origins. The early Jesuits observed different dialects between the Nations, a likely reflection of their different origins (Garra 2014).

It is believed that the Huron "evolved in situ from ancestors [Wendat] who had entered Algonkian territory during Uren-Middleport times..." over 200 years prior to the arrival of the French from the north shore of Lake Ontario north to the Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe area (Garra 2014). It is thought that the Cord and Bear bands travelled along the north shore of Lake Ontario, up the Humber Valley to Huronia, adopting other bands along their way. A second route suggests that Middleport period sites were being established further in a northern trend away from Lake Huron towards Huronia. The Cord and Bear were well received into the Algonkian territory, noted by the appearance of Middleport Huron pottery types on Algonkian sites. The algonkianisation of these bands was limited and thought in part to be a result of the continued immigration and adoption of peoples to the area, including the recorded immigration of around 600 Wenros to the area in 1638 (Garra 2014).

The *Arendahronons* (Rock) were the next Nation to immigrate to the area ca. 1589. Their immigration to Huronia was not immediate; they first settled in the Trent River system. This allowed them easy access to the St. Lawrence Valley, from where they had come, in order to maintain their presence there and their already established role in the fur trade. It was in the St. Lawrence Valley that they met Champlain in 1608. The Nation then proceeded to move further north and were closer to the Petun, which resulted in a closer trade relationship with one another and with the Neutral via the Petun. The Rock then moved into Huronia, trading with the Neutral via the Petun, continued until around 1623; however, the control of the route to the St. Lawrence was taken over by the Bear Nation. Unlike the Rock Nation, which increased their numbers closer to that of the Bear Nation, the *Tohontaenrat* (White Ears/Deer) Nation was small in size, comprising only one village and was the last to arrive in Huronia ca. 1609. It is speculated that they, too, may have originated in the St. Lawrence area (Garra 2014).

Archaeological evidence from the Balsam Lake (upper Trent River valley) region suggests that in addition to a group of ancestral Algonquian people and a group of ancestral Huron-Wendat and then later in the early to mid-sixteenth century an additional group of ancestral Huron-Wendat with ties to the St. Lawrence River valley, including St. Lawrence Iroquoian people among them when they arrived. By the mid-sixteenth century within the Balsam Lake area, three distinct groups of Iroquoian people had come together to live. First – the descendants of the fifteenth-century Huron-Wendat colonizers of the area, second – the later, early sixteenth-century Huron-Wendat immigrants, and Third – the refugee St. Lawrence Iroquoians who arrived to escape the turbulent events

happening within the St. Lawrence River valley, who embedded themselves within the early sixteenth-century Huron-Wendat. Throughout this time the northern part of the Balsam Lake area continued to be inhabited by the Algonquians and over the second half of the sixteenth century the uniquely individual ethnic and linguistic groups worked together to adjust to new ways of living together while forming new political and social structures that ultimately created a new common identity, the Arendahronon. After immigrating to the Huronia area, the Arendahronon were adopted into the Wendat confederacy around 1590, presenting themselves with a common identity rather than as traditional or progressive Trent River valley Huron-Wendat or St. Lawrence Iroquoian, or Algonquian (Ramsden 2016).

The dispersal of the Huron-Wendat from southern Ontario is most notable between 1649 and 1651. The abandonment of villages and their traditional territories did not occur all at once, but rather over several years and after moving to different locations within the territory. Villages could not simply be relocated; great effort would have gone into finding, clearing and building a new village. Villages were moved for different reasons and not strictly because of hostilities. Villages were moved to more fertile areas for successful crops, away from disease, as well as safety and security from hostilities. The increase in hostilities from other Nations often coincided with disease. Many lives were lost due to disease, and in order to increase the population, warring parties would be sent out to other villages to capture people who would then be adopted. This adoption tactic was also used by the Huron-Wendat and likely caused increased tensions with other Nations. In particular, the Iroquois to the south became more hostile, eventually pushing the Huron-Wendat out of their traditional territories in southern Ontario, sending a portion to the east in the Quebec area and a second group to the west and then south into what is now the United States (Garrad 2014). During this dispersal, it is suggested that some Huron-Wendat could have been returning to their ancestors' homeland within the St. Lawrence River area (Williamson 2016). While the Huron-Wendat were dispersed from Southern Ontario, the Nation as a whole did not disappear and is still an independent Nation to this day.

The traditional territory of the Peoples of the Three Fires, including the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation and the Saugeen First Nation (Saugeen Ojibway Nation/SON), known as Anishnaabeking encompasses an expansive area, which extends beyond the limits of Bruce County today. Their traditional territory includes the Saugeen Peninsula, the waters and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, extending to the Maitland River to the south and the Nottawasaga River to the east. Their territory includes an estimated two million acres of diverse landscapes, which provided plentiful hunting, fishing and natural resources. Seasonal camps and permanent settlements were often established along rivers, including at the outlet of the Saugeen River. Vast distances were often travelled for trading, communication and following animal migration for food. The rivers were often used for travel, as it was an easier and quicker way to travel great distances. The People of the Three Fires shared their territory with other Nations, including the Wendat Nation with whom they traded and allied themselves. Their trade network extended beyond their territory as did their allies; however, at times hostilities increased, in particular with the Iroquois to the south, leading to fierce battles, which resulted in loss of life as well as land. Unlike some of the other Nations, which were forced to relocate as a result of hostilities, many of the SON Nation still reside in their traditional territory to this day.

The route between Lake Huron and the Bay of Quinte via Lake Simcoe was surveyed in 1785 by Deputy Surveyor General John Collins (Hunter 1909). Although the area of what would become Simcoe County was known and travel routes across it were mapped, this part of the Home District did not come into existence until 1798, and then only on paper. The original intent for creating it was for military purposes (Cranston, Herbert 1979).

Between the mid-seventeenth century and the early nineteenth century, before Loyalist and European settlement began, Simcoe County was a popular area for fur traders. Simcoe County was rich with fur-bearing animals, not just the beaver. Trading posts were established throughout the County with two popular spots, one at the Narrows between Lake Simcoe and Lake Couchiching and one at what would become Penetanguishene. Many Indigenous

groups frequented the area of the Narrows, as they had done long before the trading posts were established there, attracting many traders, including the Hudson's Bay Company, who in 1862 established a trading post at the Narrows. However, the earliest trading post at the Narrows is thought to have been established sixty years before the Hudson's Bay Company, around 1802. Trading at Penetanguishene increased, ultimately making it a well-known headquarters. Indigenous groups would come annually from all over Georgian Bay, including the Dokis from Lake Nipissing. These annual visits would become big events for the locals. Wives and children of the Indigenous men would also come. Beaver pelts and other animal skins were exchanged for food and clothing (Cranston, Herbert 1979, Hunter 1909).

Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe was interested in establishing a military naval base on Georgian Bay and opening a road to it from York (later Toronto) for defensive purposes and to ensure supplies were not cut off to the north and west. The future site of Penetanguishene was selected for the base, however, the road from York was not completed but rather a road from Lake Simcoe to the base known as Penetanguishene Road (Cranston, Herbert 1979). A second base was established at the mouth of the Nottawasaga River as a result of the growing hostilities between Britain and America (Hunter 1909). Few European settlers could be found in the County before 1815 and the termination of the Anglo-American War. After 1815 an influx in settlement began along the Penetanguishene Road.

Seven additional settlement roads were surveyed by the Government including the Nine Mile Portage route, which followed the trail used by Indigenous groups between Kempenfelt Bay and the Nottawasaga River. The trail was widened to allow military supplies to be transported. This route was used until the opening of the Northern Railway to Collingwood in 1855. A road was opened between Lake Couchiching and Coldwater, which also followed an Indian trail. Sunnidale Road, first surveyed in 1825, ran from Kempenfelt Bay to the Nottawasaga River and on to the Nottawasaga Bay. Ridge Road ran along the shoreline of Kempenfelt Bay between Shanty Bay and Barrie. Hurontario Street was surveyed in 1837. Gloucester Road was opened from Penetanguishene Road at Hillsdale to Gloucester Bay. Finally, Hawkestone Trail followed an old Indigenous trail, also a known deer trail, along the west side of Hawkestone Creek (Hunter 1909). Many of the Indigenous trails were used by the early settlers on their way to their new home or on their way to mills or markets.

Most of the Townships were surveyed by 1821, and for their services, surveyors were often paid with land, acquiring several hundred acres (Cranston, Herbert 1979, Anderson et al 1987). Settlement was slow to expand beyond the Penetanguishene Road area, and when it did, settlements were concentrated closer to Lake Simcoe. The population grew to 838 in 1824. Naturally, as new roads were opened and businesses were established, specifically mills, making life and travel easier, the population started to grow. After 1835, the County saw an influx of settlers each year, resulting in a population of 10,825 by 1837 (H. Belden, 1881). That same year, Simcoe became its own district, having previously been part of the Home District. Simcoe originally included a larger area until the surrounding Counties were formed and Townships such as Collingwood were added to the neighbouring Counties (Murdock et al 2005, Cranston, Herbert, 1979)

The influx of settlers slowed during the early 1840s and then picked up again with technological advances making life easier, including the plough, resulting in a population of 27,166 in 1851/1852. During this time, men began to establish themselves in specific occupations, as the requirement to clear land and build a home with the limited resources at hand was no longer there. The population continued to flourish, and in 1871 the population was noted as 77,548 (H. Belden, 1881). Several villages within the County appeared, some of which flourished and became Towns. The opening of the railway brought an influx of settlers and goods to the County, making life easier and, for the first time, making it easier to travel for pleasure. The first railway in the County was the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway, which opened from Toronto to Allandale in 1853 and then on to Collingwood in 1855. It was the first line to be opened in Canada, which offered both freight and passenger service (Cranston, Herbert 1979).

As road construction and maintenance improved, the rail system started to decline. This did not affect the County as it continued to prosper and grow.

1.2.4 Township of Tay

The estuary between Christian Island and the rocky Muskoka shore was known as Gloucester Bay and was regarded as an important branch of the route to Lake Huron. The first settlers in Tay Township were drawn to the area with its connections to Indigenous trading. The earliest settler, Michael Macdonnell, was in the employment of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1816. He advanced to the rank of officer in the same company and acted as a private secretary for Lord Selkirk and, for three years, was connected to Lord Selkirk and the Red River Settlement. The first settlers to the southern parts of Tay came from Durham County during the late 1860s and 1870s. The Township contained comparatively few settlers until the Midland Railway was built. Tay Township was connected with Tiny Township for municipal purposes until 1869, when it became a separate municipality (Hunter 1909).

Two village settlements on Penetanguishene Bay were there two and a half centuries before the establishment of the Town of Penetanguishene. One called Wenrio, located near the foot of the hill at its south-east extremity, and the other Ihonatiria located just back of the Northwest Basin and immediately opposite the site of the Provincial Reformatory (H. Belden 1881).

The first connection to the harbour of Penetanguishene was obtained when Governor Simcoe made his trip to Georgian Bay in 1793 (Hunter 1909). Immediately after Lieut. Governor Simcoe moved the capital of the province from Newark (now Niagara) to York (Toronto). A number of plans for internal improvement of the Province were devised, including the opening up of a wagon road to connect Lakes Ontario and Huron. The regiment of the 'Queen's Rangers' was assigned to open up Yonge Street from York to Holland Landing, which was accomplished about 1796. The route was then continued by water to Kempenfeldt Bay, on the north shore of the Government reserve of 'Kempenfeldt', which was just east of the Town of Barrie. From there, a direct line ran between that point and Penetanguishene Bay. Supplies to the North-West Government posts were taken on this route, with the aid of animals, in the summer time. The road was not used in the wintertime as there was no official post at Penetanguishene Bay, and bateaux were used to meet the supply trains at the shore (H. Belden 1881).

About the beginning of the War of 1812-15, the route was abandoned for the one via Willow Creek and the Nottawasaga River, where the Military Post of Nottawasaga was established at the mouth of the River. The post at Nottawasaga was abandoned in 1817, and the post was moved to Penetanguishene Bay in 1818. The first civilians who came to Penetanguishene with the military post in 1818 were the families of Asher Mundy and Robert Smith. Both ran little stores for the troops at Nottawasaga and followed them to their next post (H. Belden 1881).

The Establishment, as it was known, was conducted on a limited scale for ten years until a sudden expansion occurred as a result of the removal of the military post from Drummond Island to Penetanguishene. French and Metis boatmen, traders and pensioners after 1818, followed the soldiers. The Establishment, as the early Town was called, was two miles beyond the center of the present Town of Penetanguishene, closer to the entrance of the harbour. The military depot was reduced starting in 1832 when the naval stores were put up for auction (Hunter 1909). The civilians bought up the stores, but the 14 vessels were unsold, and four of them were sunk in the Bay, and reductions continued until the early 1850s, when enrolled pensioners were the last stationed there. The Ordnance and Admiralty lands in various parts of Canada were transferred to the province by an act of the Canadian parliament on June 19, 1856. Penetanguishene, at 5,396 acres, was the largest military reserve in Upper Canada, and it was soon transformed into a farm for a Juvenile Reformatory Prison. The Reformatory was fully established in 1859, and by October of 1860, it housed 60 boys from various parts of the province. The old military barracks were used as the main building for the prison until a new and imposing structure was erected between 1862-6 and

was immediately occupied as the Reformatory. 150 boys were housed within the new building by 1866. Officers from Drummond Island and those working for the Government Indian Department settled in the area after getting their discharge papers. A census of Penetanguishene was taken in June of 1875 in an attempt to incorporate it as a village. The population was found to be 841, and the County Council passed a bylaw incorporating it as a village. Penetanguishene was later incorporated into a Town when the Ontario Legislature passed an Act on March 10, 1882 (Hunter 1909).

1.2.5 Historical Mapping

1.2.5.1 Twentieth Century

Nineteenth-century maps were consulted to identify historic features within or within close proximity to the project area. While these maps can provide some insight into the presence of historic features and the historic environment, the information is limited to the level of detail and the data chosen to include on these maps. Often, these early maps were compiled based on subscription; therefore, the lack of information included on the map does not necessarily mean the absence of a historic feature in a given area. Additionally, the accuracy of the location of a historic feature is another concern, and its location is compared to later maps and aerial images using common points and features between all the maps. A site visit is also used to confirm the presence and location of any historic feature remaining today.

Map 2 illustrates the location of the project area and environs as of 1871. The project area is located within a rural area between the settlements of Midland and Penetanguishene, and west of the Bay and east of Penetanguishene Road. Lot 111 is shown to be owned by W.R. Gilmore. No structures are illustrated within the Lot nor the surrounding Lots, though the majority are shown to be owned.

The *Historic Atlas Map* from 1881 (Map 3) now illustrates the project area within the historic settlement of Everton. This map illustrates the plan of Everton, including the road layout. This map shows the historic roads shown on the 1871 map to the south and west as unopened road allowances. The steep slope, which diverted Penetanguishene Road westward, was also a deterrent to opening these road allowances. The railway, having been opened by 1881, is illustrated running into Midland southeast of the project area. This map lacks the Lot owners' names and structures within the surrounding area, with the exception of one Lot to the southeast of the project area.

Table 2 below provides a summary of the features which indicate historic post-contact archaeological potential within the project area.

Table 2: Historic Features within Proximity to Project Area

1871 Map Features	1881 Map Features	Historic Archaeological Potential
None	Historic Settlement of Everton	Yes

1.2.5.2 Twentieth Century

National topographic surveys were consulted to provide more detail about the project area and its surroundings, including the more accurate location of built and natural features. The survey from 1957 (Map 4) shows the project area within a similar rural environment to that of the 19th-century maps. The survey shows the topography, unlike the 19th-century maps. The project area slopes from northwest to southeast, and the majority is shown as not forested. No structures are shown in or adjacent to the project area. Everton Road is shown open just past the project area as it is today.

A series of historic aerials were also consulted to provide additional information on natural features and the past use history of the project area. The aerial from 1978 (Map 5) shows the settlement of Everton. No structures appear within or adjacent to the project area. The settlement is concentrated to the east and southeast of the project area. Unlike the 1957 survey, the majority of the project area is forested. The roadways were being opened, including two through the project area. By 1989 (Map 6), the majority of the southern half of the project area had been cleared, and by 1997 (Map 7), the deforested area was becoming forested again. The roadways that had been previously cut were also becoming overgrown, having been left unused.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 Previously Registered Sites

According to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's Archaeological Site Database (ASD), there are no sites located within 1km of the project area.

A search of the ASD identified no reports that document previous archaeological assessments within or within close proximity to the project area.

The *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan* (2019) illustrates areas of potential for Indigenous and/or historic archaeological resources within the County. The entire project area is shown to have potential for archaeological resources according to the *County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan*.

1.3.2 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

The project area is approximately 2 hectares in size and consists of a residential property surrounded by woodlot. The residential structure is accessed off Everton Road by an asphalt and gravel driveway. Two accessory structures are located just north of the house, a stone patio runs along the rear of the house and a second landscaped stone patio area with a gazebo to the northwest of the house. Further to the east of the house is a stone foundation long since abandoned, with trees growing within it. The project area is bounded on the northeast by residential, on the southeast by Everton Road, on the southwest by woodlot and on the northwest by woodlot.

1.3.3 Natural Environment

1.3.3.1 Physiographic Region

The project area is situated within the physiographic region of the Simcoe uplands, which comprises about four hundred square miles. The Simcoe uplands are comprised of valleys separated by rolling till plains. The till plains represent small islands from when the area was covered by glacial Lake Algonquin. Shorelines and old beach ridges surround the till plains. In some instances, the old shorelines are represented by a gravel streak. The till comprises mainly Precambrian rock, which differs from the till to the east of Lake Simcoe, which is composed mainly of limestone. The soil is gritty with more loam towards the south and more sand towards the north. Most of the region is well drained because of its looser, gritty soil. Woods consisting of sugar maple and beech covered the Simcoe uplands region and included a higher concentration of beech than anywhere else in the Province. White pine was also plentiful, but was devastated by the early lumber industry. Hemlock, yellow birch and basswood were also commonly found in the woods of the Simcoe uplands (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

1.3.3.2 Topography

The elevation within the project area rises from the southeastern corner to the northwestern corner on the side of a drumlin, with the northwest corner at the top. The project area also sits on top of the slope bounding the Midland Marsh, which would have acted as a larger drainage channel in the past. The elevated topography within the project area suggests the potential for Indigenous occupation and land use in the area in the past.

1.3.3.3 Soil

A project area's soil can provide information on archaeological potential based on its texture and drainage. Sandier areas were chosen by later Indigenous groups for their agricultural capabilities, and poorly drained areas would have been avoided for settlement.

According to the 1953 *Soil Survey*, the project area is composed of Tioga Loamy Sand. Tioga soils developed on calcareous outwash sands and are generally stone-free with the exception of about 5,000 acres. These soils are well drained with low moisture-holding capacity and are prone to weathering if left unvegetated (Hoffman and Richards 1953).

1.3.3.4 Water Resources

One of the main features which indicates the potential for archaeological resources is a project area's proximity to water. Portable water sources were essential for survival, and larger watercourses and bodies of water were utilized for easier travel. Watercourses were also used as landmarks by Indigenous groups. Later, when Europeans arrived, watercourses were also well-utilized and essential to early settlement.

The Midland Marsh, through which a watercourse flows out to the Bay, is located just south of the project area.

The project area was also within close proximity to a past water source. The project area was once at the bottom of the Glacial Lake Algonquin as the glacier covering southern Ontario receded. The water levels of the Glacial Lakes fluctuated over time, and as the water levels lowered, the project area would have been exposed and located on the

shoreline of Glacial Lake Algonquin and submerged again as the waters rose before finally settling to present-day levels, forming the Great Lakes.

The proximity of water to the project area suggests the potential for Indigenous occupation and land use in the area in the past.

1.3.4 Heritage Registry

A search of the Municipal Registry did not identify any registered properties within or within 50 meters of the project area. A search of the Ontario Heritage Registry also concluded with the same results.

1.3.5 Plaques

As part of the background study, no plaques were identified within or within 50 meters of the project area.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 assessment was restricted to the lands to be severed, excluding the lot to be retained (see Map 6). The limits of the area to be served were identified by GPS coordinates and physical landmarks. Approximately 40% of the project area includes the lot to be retained, which was not subject to Stage 2 assessment per the instructions of the property owner and requested by the Town of Midland.

2.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

2011 S&G Section 1.2 outlines the standards for a property inspection. The property inspection provides an opportunity to better understand the current conditions and the geography of the project area. The property inspection also affords the opportunity to confirm previously identified features and to identify additional features of archaeological potential and areas where archaeological potential has been removed or features that will affect the assessment strategies. The property inspection is visual only; there is no excavation or collection of archaeological resources. The entire property and its periphery are visually inspected by systematic or random spot-checking during ideal weather and lighting conditions to ensure the identification of archaeological potential.

The entire project area and its periphery were visually inspected systematically in accordance with *2011 S&G Section 1.2* during ideal weather and lighting conditions on June 17th, 2025. Previously identified features were observed and documented, and no additional features of archaeological potential were observed during the visual inspection. During the property inspection, features that will affect the Stage 2 assessment strategy were identified, including the areas of disturbance around the existing residence. The current conditions of the property were photographed and are illustrated on Map 6.

2.2 TEST PIT SURVEY

The lot areas to be served, being a woodlot, were not viable to be ploughed; therefore, it was subject to Stage 2 test pit survey on June 17th, 2025, in accordance with the *2011 S&G Section 2.1*. All fieldwork activities were undertaken during ideal conditions under sunny skies. The test pit survey was completed at a five-meter interval.

All test pits measured 30cm in diameter and were excavated by hand into the first 5cm of subsoil, and their profiles were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or fill before being filled back in to grade. All excavated soil was screened through mesh with an aperture no larger than six millimeters and examined for any artifacts. The soil throughout the project area was medium brown sandy loam.

During the test pit survey, one positive test pit was identified. Intensified test pit survey and or test unit excavation was not completed as part of the assessment, as the artifact recovered meets the requirement for Stage 3 according to the *2011 S&G*.

Approximately 60% of the project area was subject to test pit survey at a five-meter interval. The remaining 40% of the project area is to remain owned by the current property owner and was not subject to Stage 2 assessment as per the instructions of the property owner. Map 6 illustrates the Stage 2 archaeological assessment results.

3.0 RECORDS OF FINDS

A stone foundation was identified during the test pit survey. No archaeological resources were recovered from the test pits within the vicinity of the foundation. The stone foundation measures approximately 7 by 7 meters.

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

One Indigenous pottery sherd was recovered during the test pit survey, resulting in the identification of a Woodland period site, the Everton Site (BeGx-82). The Woodland period is marked by the introduction of pottery. Throughout the Woodland period, the vessel manufacturing method and decorative styles changed. These changes are used to help determine and refine the date of a site. Decorative styles are also specific to different cultural groups.

3.1.1 Everton Site (BeGx-82) Catalogue

Cat. No.	Test Pit No.	Category	Class	Manufacturing Method	Description	Frequency	Comments	Box
300_001	1	Pottery	Undecorated	Paddle & Anvil	Body Sherd	1	5 pieces mend together	1

The artifact collection is packed in one (1) banker's box and housed at the office of New Era Archaeology Inc. The artifact collection has been catalogued and packed in such a way as to facilitate transfer to a long-term curation facility approved by the MTCS at a time when it is viable to do so.

3.2 DOCUMENTARY RECORD INVENTORY

Table 3: Documentary Record Inventory

Type of Documentation	Description
Field Notes	The report constitutes the fieldnotes for this project
Maps	1 digital map showing the project activities
Photographs	28 digital photographs showing the current conditions encountered during the field work, crew and work, all types of activities undertaken as part of the field work, and all notable features
Weather	Ideal for archaeological assessment
GPS	Coordinates taken for each positive test pit – Included within the Supplemental Documentation

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND RESULTS

The *2011 S&G Section 1.3* outlines the features indicating archaeological potential and features which have removed archaeological potential. The features which indicate archaeological potential include:

- Previously identified archaeological sites
- Water
- Elevated topography
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- Distinctive land formations
- Resource areas
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement
- Early historical transportation routes
- Properties listed on the Municipal Register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- Local knowledge of possible archaeological sites, events, activities or occupations

The *2011 S&G* also note features which indicate archaeological potential has been removed, including:

- Quarrying
- Major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- Building footprints
- Sewage and infrastructure

Minor ground-altering activities such as gardening, landscaping and agricultural cultivation do not necessarily affect or remove archaeological potential.

Based on the background research and site visit, archaeological potential has been removed from areas within the project area, including the structural footprints and driveway.

Low-lying and wet areas and areas of steep slope do not retain archaeological potential as per the *2011 S&G Section 2.1* and do not require further assessment. The project area does not contain areas of steep slope or low-lying and wet areas.

Table 4 provides a summary of the features within or within close proximity to the project area that indicate archaeological potential, features which have removed archaeological potential and features which do not retain archaeological potential. All of the other features indicating archaeological potential not included in the table are not located within close proximity.

Table 4: Summary of the Stage 1 Results

Features Indicating Archaeological Potential	Features Indicating Archaeological Potential Has been Removed	Features Not Retaining Archaeological Potential	Potential Remaining
Historic Potential • Historic Settlement of Everton Indigenous Potential • Water • Elevated Topography	• Structural Footprints • Driveway	• None	• Indigenous • Historic

4.2 STAGE 2 SURVEY RESULTS

The Stage 2 test pit survey was restricted to the area to be served and was completed on June 17th, 2025, consisting of test pit survey. As a result of the test pit survey, one positive test pit was identified within the elevated topography of the northwestern corner, resulting in the recovery of one Indigenous artifact. The find represents a Woodland period findspot site and has been registered as the Everton Site (BeGx-82) with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.

A stone foundation was also identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey on the south side of the cleared roadway, seen running through the project area on the 1978 historic aerial.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the Everton Site (BeGx-82) was identified within the area to be served within the project area. The Everton Site (BeGx-82) dates to the Woodland period with the presence of pottery and retains cultural heritage value and interest.

As a result of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 assessments, the following recommendations are made:

1. The stone foundation has been fully documented and does not retain any further cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is recommended of the stone foundation.
2. The Everton Site (BeGx-82) represents a Woodland period Indigenous site and retains cultural heritage value and interest and Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required in accordance with Sections 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). The Stage 3 assessment should follow the requirements for small sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4. Test units should be placed and excavated at a five-meter interval, with additional test units amounting to 20% of the grid total placed in areas of interest within the site extent.
3. The remaining portion of the project area, the retained lot, not subject to the Stage 2 test pit survey and determined to have archaeological potential, requires Stage 2 assessment (see Map 6). As this area cannot be ploughed, the Stage 2 assessment should be completed by test pit survey at a five-meter interval in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).
4. The retained lot contains disturbed areas, which do not retain archaeological potential. These areas do not require further archaeological assessment (see Map 6).

The inherent nature of the Stage 2 systematic survey does not encapsulate 100% of the project area no matter how thoroughly the assessment is completed. Isolated finds, burials and or deeply buried archaeological resources may not be identified as a result of the systematic survey; therefore, if any archaeological resources are identified during ground-altering earthworks, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, the consultant archaeologist and the project approval authority should be notified immediately.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

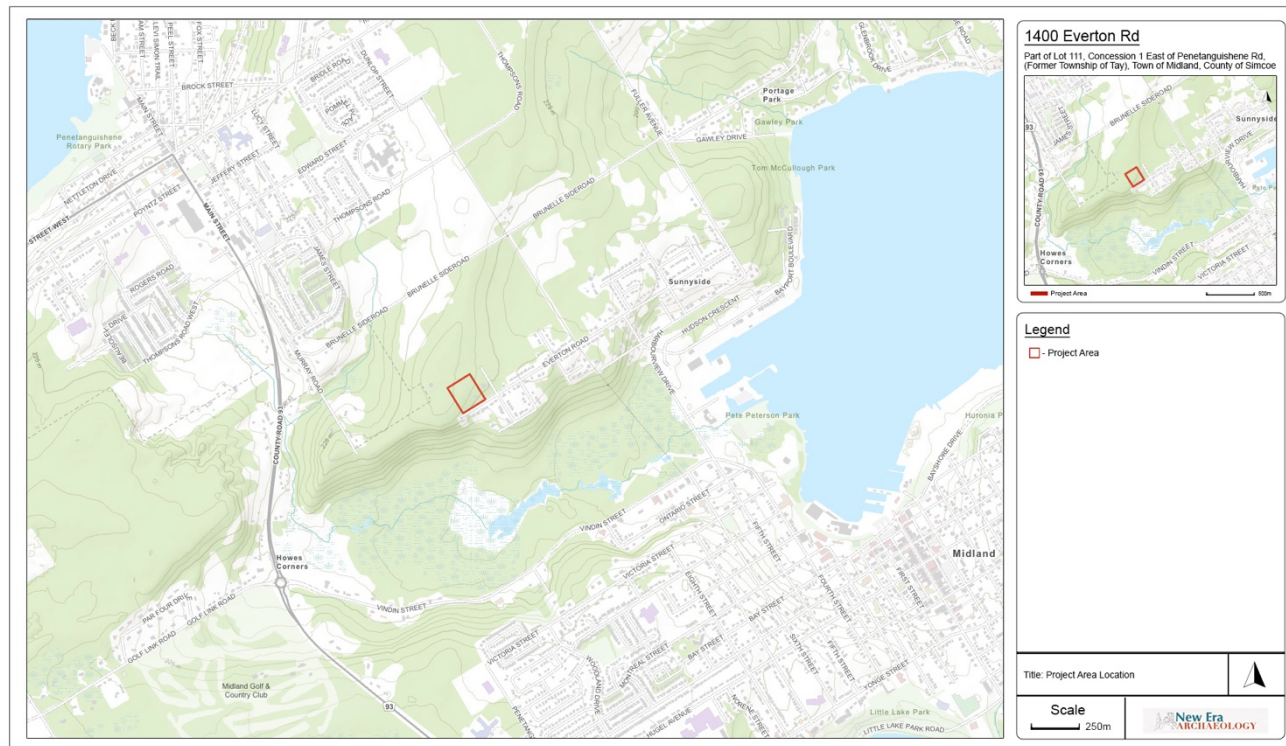
- This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed 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*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *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.
- 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 license.

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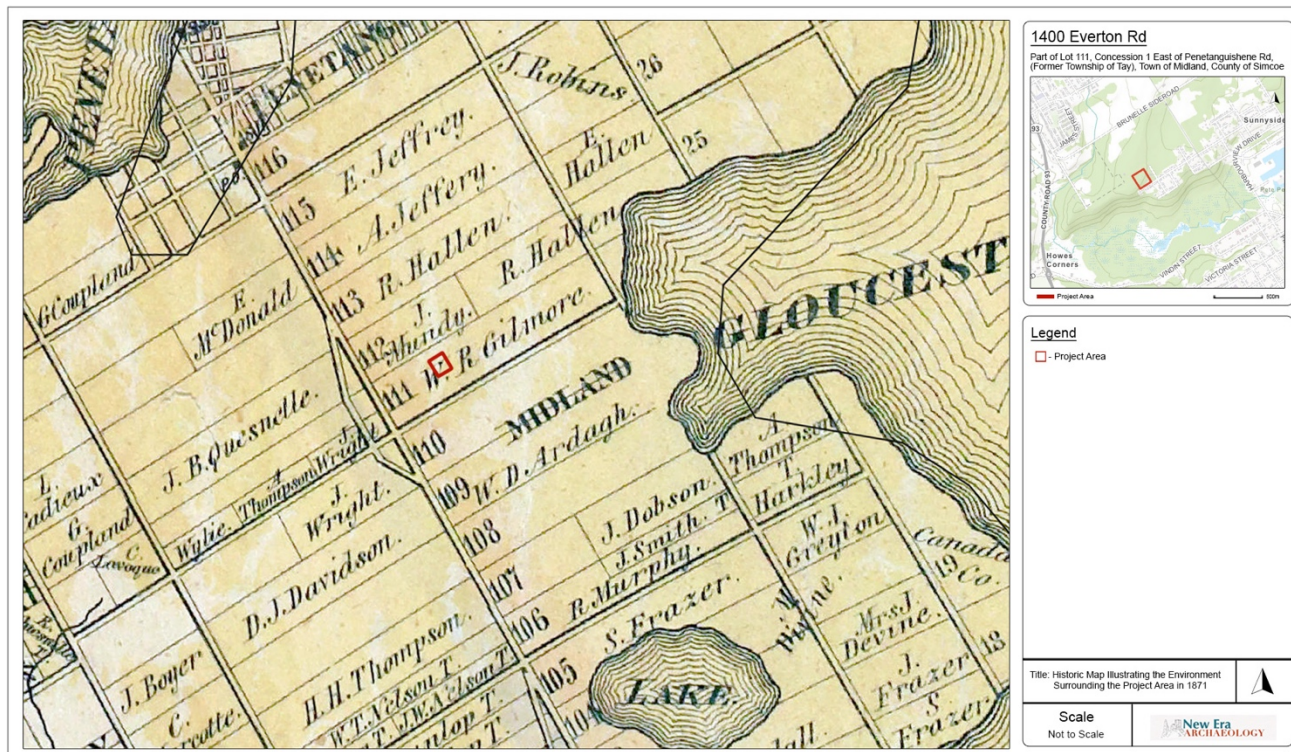
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8.0 MAPS



Map 1: Location of Project Area (Base Map: County of Simcoe)



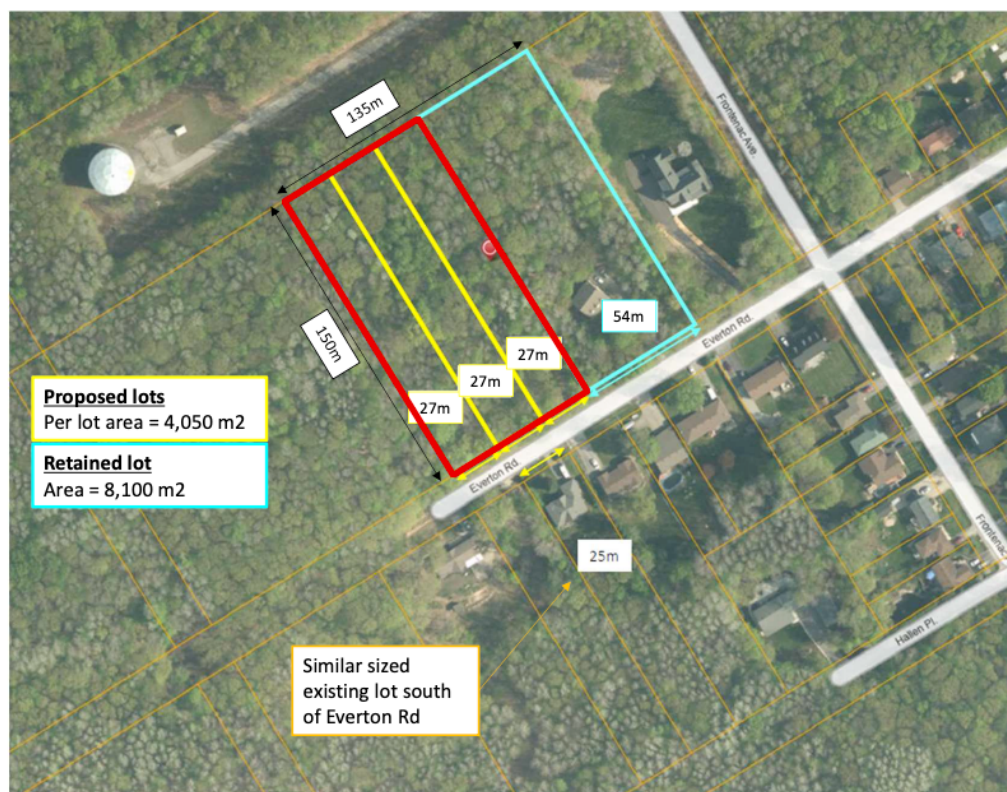
Map 2: Historic Map Illustrating the Environment Surrounding the Project Area in 1871 (Hogg, 1871)



Map 3: Historic Map Illustrating the Environment Surrounding the Project Area in 1881 (H. Belden & Co., 1881)



Map 4: Topography of the Project and Surrounding Area in 1957 (National Resources Canada 1957)



Map 5: Lots to be Severed



Map 6: Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Results (Base Map: County of Simcoe)

9.0 PLATES



Plate 1: Test Pit Survey Conditions



Plate 2: Test Pit Survey Conditions



Plate 3: Stone Foundation



Plate 4: Test Pit Survey Conditions



Plate 5: Test Pit Survey Conditions



Plate 6: Woodlot – Archaeological Potential



Plate 7: Woodlot – Archaeological Potential



Plate 8: Existing Accessory Structures



Plate 9: Disturbed Driveway – No Potential

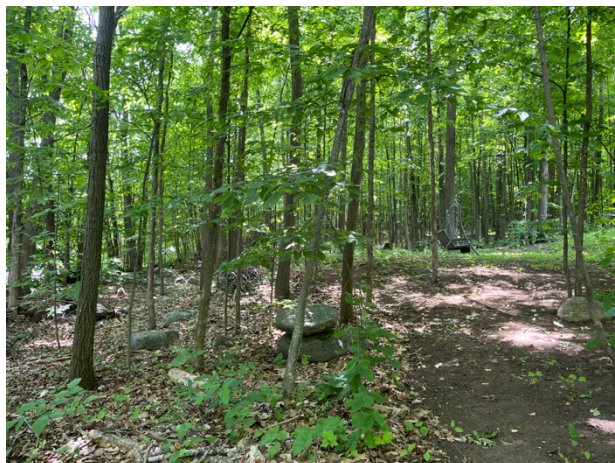


Plate 10: Woodlot – Archaeological Potential



Plate 11: Disturbed Driveway – No Potential



Plate 12: Existing Residential Structure and Driveway – No Potential



Plate 13: Patio Area – No Potential



Plate 14: Patio Area – No Potential (Not wide enough to affect survey)