

**YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, INC.:**

1264 BATHURST STREET, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, K9H 6X8

TELEPHONE: 1-(705)-742-7301; FAX: 1-(705)-740-9095; EMAIL: ynas@cogeco.net

**A STAGE I-II ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HERITAGE  
ASSESSMENT OF PART LOTS 6 & 7, CONCESSION IV,  
TOWNSHIP OF ADJALA – TOSORONTIO (FORMERLY  
TOWNSHIP OF TOSORONTIO), COUNTY OF SIMCOE,  
ONTARIO.**

PREPARED FOR: GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS (PROJECT PLANNER),  
c/o WILLIAM FITZGERALD,  
P.O. BOX 122,  
38 ALPINE DRIVE,  
MOONSTONE,  
ONTARIO  
K0K 1N0  
TELEPHONE: 1-(705)-835-5636

PREPARED BY: YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES  
UNDER MOC ISSUED ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
LICENSE NO: P156, CIF NO: P156-010-2006,  
(YNAS PROJECT NO: 2006-006),  
(REPORT PREPARED BY: GORDON DIBB,, ADAM POLLOCK,  
& MIKE STRINGER (R332))

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report presents the results of Stage I – II archaeological/heritage assessment of a parcel of land proposed as an aggregate pit in the Township of Adjala-Tosorontio, County of Simcoe, for the Donnelly family.

Field walking on ploughed surfaces was the primary archaeological methods used in order to locate and collect both prehistoric and historic cultural materials. A detailed land title search was completed as well as a geological, topographical, drainage, soil and vegetation research. Archaeological and historical research on the property was also done.

The result of the fieldwork was that the property was void of any significant prehistoric or historic artifacts or structures etc. After consulting with the Ministry of Cultures Archaeological Database services, only two known archaeological sites were found within a 2 km radius of the subject area. These are the Earl Rowe 1 (BaGx-2) and Earl Rowe 2 (BaGx-3) sites located in the Earl Rowe Provincial Park. These sites are thought to be of Archaic origin with evidence of occupation up through the historic period as well. These sites elevated the potential of finding prehistoric and historic materials in the area.

Because there was no evidence of cultural resources, York North Archaeological Services is requesting a clearance of the archaeological/heritage condition be issued to allow the development of the proposed aggregate pit to proceed.

It should be noted however, that if deeply buried archaeological/heritage remains were to be uncovered during the preparation/construction or extraction activities, the Ministry of Culture are to be notified immediately. If human remains are encountered during the above noted activities then the project proponent should immediately contact the local Police, the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of a Stage I-II archaeological/heritage assessment of a parcel of land proposed for development as a pit in Part Lots 6 & 7, Concession IV, Township of Adjala - Tosorontio, County of Simcoe, Ontario (Figures 1 and 2; Plate 1).

### **1.1 *PROJECT DURATION AND STAFF***

The Stage I-II archaeological/heritage assessment described below was carried out at the request of the project planner, Geological Investigations, c/o William Fitzgerald, P.O. Box 122, 38 Alpine Drive, Moonstone, Ontario K0K 1N0 (Tel: 1-[705]-835-5636).

The contract was awarded to York North Archaeological Services Inc. (YNAS) on February 17, 2006. The Contract Information Form (CIF) was submitted to the Ministry of Culture (MOC) on June 12, 2006 and was reviewed by Roshan Jussawalla the following day.

The Stage I historic background research was conducted by Gordon C. Dibb and Adam Pollock. The Stage II archaeological/heritage assessment report was prepared by Gordon Dibb, Sarah McGregor, and Adam Pollock.

The field investigations were conducted on two separate visits to the subject property, during the summer and fall of 2006, under the field direction of Pat Dibb (P156). The field crew consisted of Gordon Dibb, Sheri Taylor, Sebastian Hodder, Alex McPhie, and Meagan Dibb.

During the course of the project, written and verbal communications were conducted with William Fitzgerald (project planner), Roshan Jussawalla (MOC), and Robert von Bitter (MOC).

## **2.0 SITE LOCATION ANALYSIS**

The study area is located in Part Lots 6 & 7, Concession IV, Township of Adjala – Tosorontio (formerly Tosorontio), County of Simcoe, Ontario (Figures 1 and 2; Plate 1). This property is located on the west side of County Road #13, just north of the intersection with Tosorontio Sideroad 5. Both Part Lots 6 and 7 can be accessed via laneways off the west side of County Road #13. The subject property is located along the Boyne River, which meanders through the northernmost portion of Part Lot 7.

The total area to be licensed by the Ministry of Natural Resources under the Aggregate Resources Act for a Class “A” – Category 1 Licence, is ca. 63 hectares (156 acres) in size. The total area to be extracted and rehabilitated are the same.

### **2.1 *BEDROCK AND QUATERNARY GEOLOGY***

The study area is situated within the physiographic region of the Simcoe Lowlands (Chapman and Putnam 1973:174-175, Figure 62), which is characterized by broad, relatively flat plains. The present physiography of these plains and surrounding areas of higher elevation were

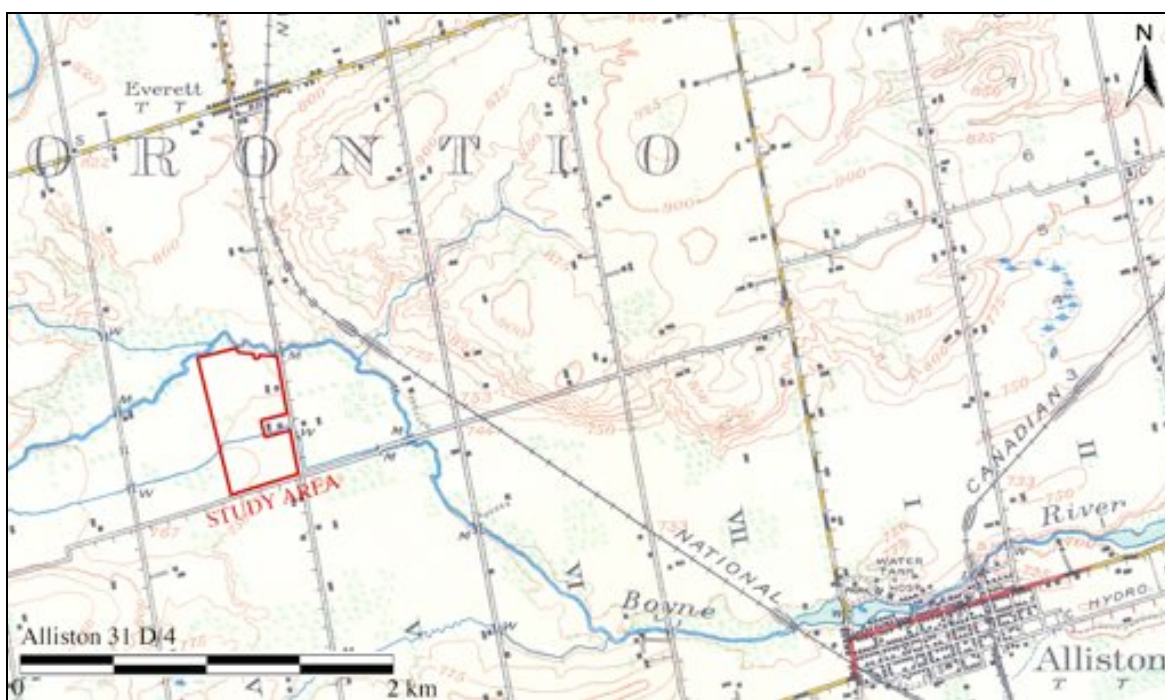
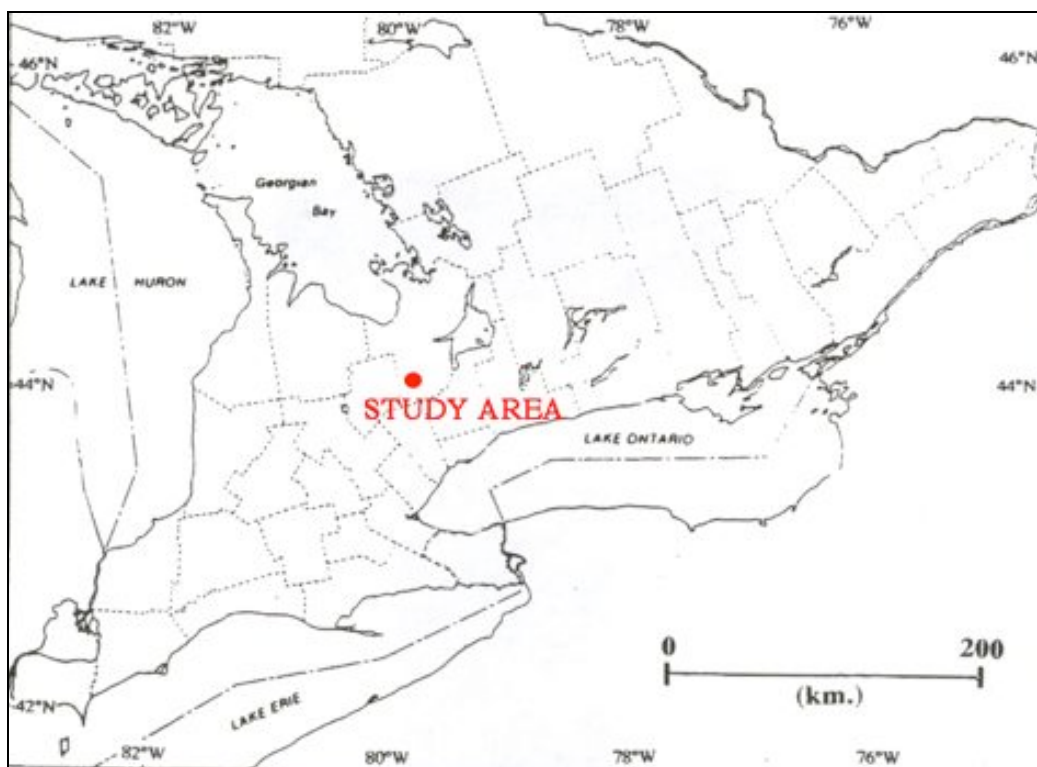


FIGURE 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA IN RELATION TO (TOP) SOUTH-CENTRAL ONTARIO, AND (BOTTOM) THE TOWN OF ALLISTON.

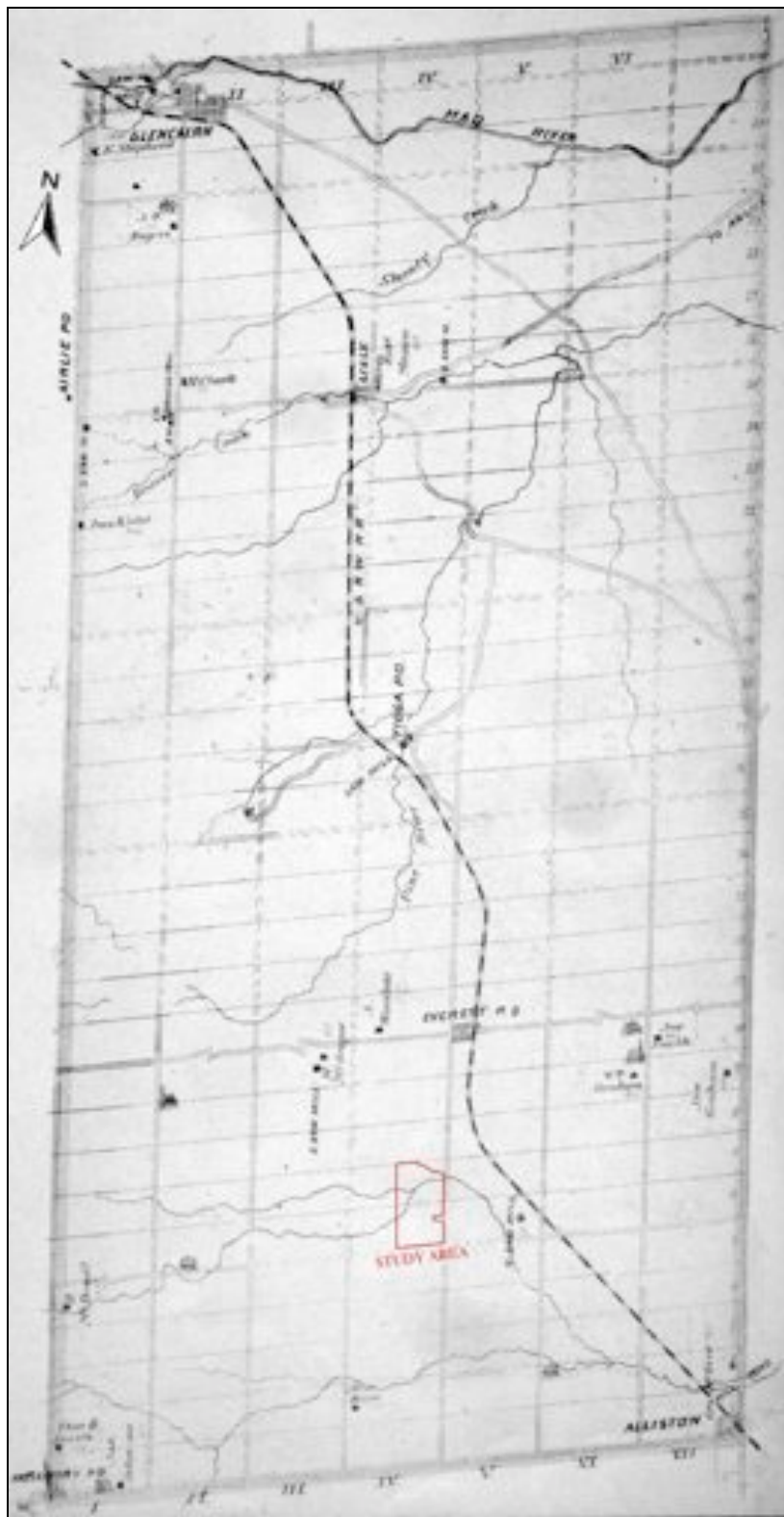


FIGURE 2 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA ON 1881 (H. BELDEN & CO.) MAP OF TOSORONTIO TOWNSHIP, COUNTY OF SIMCOE



PLATE 1 AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF THE STUDY AREA SHOWING THE PROPERTY BOUNDARY, AREA TO BE LICENCED, AS WELL AS CONTOUR LINES (SIMCOE COUNTY INTERACTIVE MAP 2006)



largely created near the end of the last ice age (the Late Wisconsinan Substage of the Pleistocene Epoch).

As the last of the glacial ice retreated from this area, large amounts of glacial till were deposited over Paleozoic limestones (Georgian Bay formation dating to the Upper Ordovician period, ca. 458-443 million years ago) underlying this area (ARIP#113 1988). Meltwaters flowing off of the ice sheet further shaped and altered the distribution of these deposits, and eventually inundated low-lying areas, forming glacial Lake Algonquin. Erosion of till deposits from the surrounding highlands into the lake led to the deposition of a thin veneer of sands, silts, and clays over the lake bottom. Eventually, continued warming of the environment and the melting of glacial ice led to the differential uplift of areas formerly depressed under the weight of ice, and with the breaking of an ice dam at Kirkfield (ca. 10, 400 years ago), the waters of Lake Algonquin drained to the southeast, along the southern edge of the ice sheet, into glacial Lake Iroquois (enlargement of present-day Lake Ontario caused by the blockage of the St. Lawrence by the ice sheet near the present Thousand Islands).

The study area is located along the south bank of the Boyne River, which has cut a shallow channel along the path of a deposit of outwash gravel marking a glacial meltwater channel (ARIP#113 1988:11). This deposit of outwash gravel dates from before the creation of glacial Lake Algonquin, when meltwater rivers were cutting through older till deposits and the flowing water became concentrated in the present broad valley of the Boyne River. As a result of the action of this water, coarse granular material was redistributed and deposited along the river valley. The presence of relatively high proportions of sandstone and dolostone indicates that the source area for these outwash gravels was the Niagara Escarpment to the west, where these particular lithologies are abundant (ARIP#113 1988:11). These gravels are overlain by a thin veneer of fine- to medium- sands and silts deposited on the bottom of glacial Lake Algonquin. Although much of the sand appears to be outwash in origin, it has been extensively reworked by the shallow waters of Lake Algonquin. A low, elongated sandy ridge that dominates the topography of the study area likely contains stratified deposits of sand and gravel that formed in shallow-water lacustrine and fluvial environments (possibly representing a beach formed during one stage in the existence of glacial Lake Algonquin).

The coarse gravel and cobbles of the Boyne River outwash beds are unique and provide important granular resources suitable for many road-building and construction products, including pit-run material as well as Granular Base Course (G.B.C.) A, although processing to remove deleterious siltstone occurrences may be required (ARIP#113 1988:2, 11). The fine-grained over-lying silts and sands are subject to frost susceptibility and break-up, which limits their potential use as sources of aggregate. The thickness of these deposits is reported to vary over the study area, becoming deeper in the northernmost portion (ARIP#133 1988:Map 3). The Aggregate Resource Inventory Paper No: 113 for Simcoe County refers to this deposit of sand and gravel, following the relic meltwater channel, as being one of the most significant sand/gravel deposit in the county, and report that it is approximately ca. 10 feet (3 metres) in thickness. A well dug in close proximity to the study area (on the south side of Tosorontio Sideroad 5, along west side of County Road #13) reported encountering 9 feet of sand overlying 8 feet of gravel (ARIP#113 1988:Map 1).

## **2.2 TOPOGRAPHY**

The study area has a relatively flat relief, with the exception of a high sandy knoll, which dominates the northern portion of Lot 7, Concession 4, reaching an elevation of 240 metres. The surrounding plain is approximately 230 metres in elevation (Simcoe County Interactive Map 2006).

## **2.3 DRAINAGE**

The Boyne River, a major tributary of the Nottawasaga River, has cut a broad, meandering valley system into the sand and till deposits along the Simcoe Lowlands, creating a series of meander basins with remnants of the ancient river courses such as depressions, low ridges, and terraces. The meandering path of the Boyne as it cuts across the northern extent of Part Lot 7, as well as a number of these remnant depressions are clearly visible in the air photograph of the property (Plate 1). Drainage is variable over these low-lying areas, ranging from well- to poorly-drained. The elevated sandy knoll and sandy soils in the northernmost portion of Part Lot 7 are well-drained, while drainage is impeded in the gravely and sandy loams dominating the rest of the subject property, particularly in the southwest corner of Part Lot 6 and the area to the south of the sandy knoll. A small tributary stream (which may have been artificially deepened to improve drainage) runs through the centre of Part Lot 6, draining this area.

The Boyne River meets up with the Nottawasaga River just to the northeast of Alliston, eventually draining into Georgian Bay at Wasaga Beach.

## **2.4 SOILS**

The soils of the study area are derived from calcareous fine- to medium-grained sands and silts and gravels deposited over this area during the time of glacial Lake Algonquin. As a result, soil textures range from sandy to gravely loams. Drainage is variable across the subject property, ranging from well-drained on the elevated sandy soils, to poorly drained in the surrounding low-lying areas. In addition, these soils are reported to have a low natural fertility. In general then, this area presents relatively marginal conditions for agriculture, being better suited to use as pasture than as cropland. However, the better drained, sandy soils are suitable for cultivation with the use of fertilizers and irrigation, although the cost of these measures makes their use for anything but higher value specialty crops unlikely. The types and distribution of soils identified in the subject property in a 1962 soil survey of Simcoe County (Hoffman et al. 1962) are briefly described below (Figure 3).

Soils in the northern most portion of Lot 7, along those portions of the southern bank of the Boyne River contained within the subject property, are identified as Tioga sandy loam. This soil type has developed over calcareous outwash sands and is largely stonefree. These loose, coarse textured materials tend to be well-drained, due to their texture and the entrenchment of the river. This soil type is reported to have low natural fertility and a low moisture holding capacity, presenting relatively poor conditions for agriculture. However, this soil type is reported to be

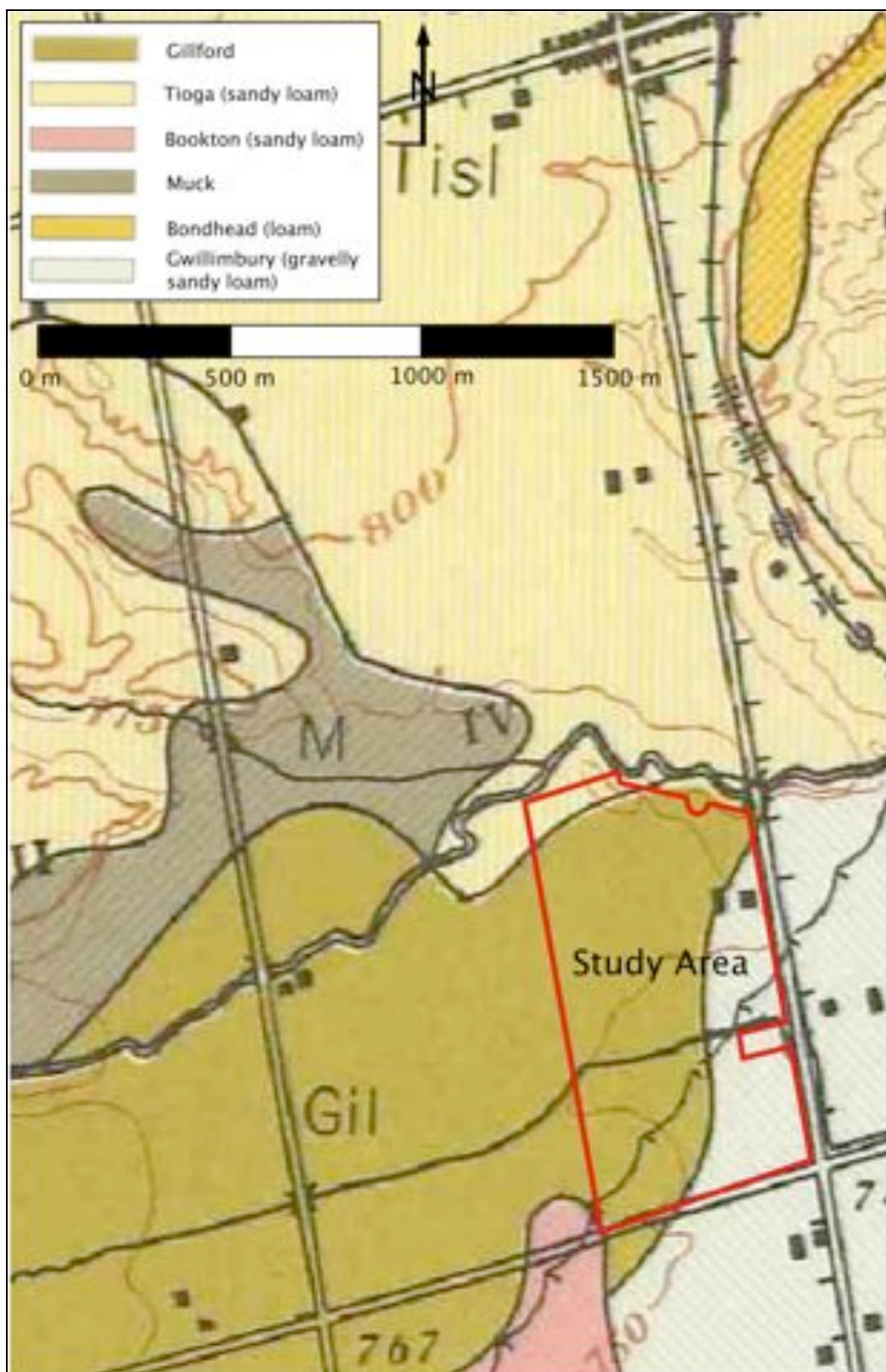


FIGURE 3 SOILS MAP FOR THE STUDY AREA (TAKEN FROM HOFFMAN ET AL. 1962).

suitable for cultivation of a variety of crops, with yields varying with the application of fertilizers and the use of irrigation.

The western half of the subject property is dominated by a soil type identified as Gilford gravely loam. This soil type has developed over calcareous gravel in areas with level to depressional relief. This soil is poorly drained and has a low natural fertility, resulting in poor conditions for agricultural use beyond pasture.

The eastern half of the subject property is dominated by a soil type identified as Gwillimbury gravely sandy loam. This soil type has developed over calcareous gravel in relatively level, imperfectly drained areas. Low natural fertility and imperfect drainage limit the use of this soil type for most crops, and as a result it has been largely used for pasture.

## **2.5 VEGETATION**

The study area consists of two cleared agricultural fields. Mixed hardwoods and scrub vegetation are found growing along fencelines.

## **2.6 LAND USE**

The subject property is part of an operating farm and has been used for the cultivation of mixed grains.

The glacial till, sand, and gravel deposits located in the area have spawned an extensive aggregate extraction industry, such as the extraction pit located in Lot 5, Concession IV, on the south side of Tosorontio Sideroad 5. While a small pits are located on the west and east sides of the sandy knoll in Part Lot 7, it is likely due to limited extraction for use by the farm on the property, and the aggregate deposits on the property do not appear to have been exploited commercially in the past.

## **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

### **3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

A search of the Ministry of Culture (MOC) archaeological database has revealed two known archaeological sites within a 2 kilometre radius of the study area.

The Earle Rowe (BaGx-2) site is located in Earl Rowe Provincial Park, on the south side of the Boyne River, on the east side of Concession Road 7, directly opposite the entrance road to the park. This site is recorded as consisting of two distinct components, one Middle to Late Archaic, the other Historic Euro-Canadian. The Middle to Late Archaic component was identified on the basis of a small number of lithics, including a Genesee projectile point, and has been interpreted as representing a short-term campsite. A small number of historic material has been interpreted as being associated with a historic homestead on the property.

The Earl Rowe 2 (BaGx-3) site is also located in Earl Rowe Provincial Park in an open field (at least at the time of the site's identification) in the west campground (listed as being in Lot 4, Concession 6), on a ploughed fire guard strip north of the campsite limits and adjacent to the dump road. On the basis of a collection of 25 flakes, this site was interpreted as a chipping station dating from the Archaic period.

### **3.2.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

The subject property is located in the former Township of Tosorontio, which was first laid out into lots and concessions as a prelude to settlement in 1821 by Hugh Black. Settlement of this area proceeded slowly, moving from south to north. For example, one of the very first settlers to arrive in the township was Charles Handy (Lot 3, Concession 7), around 1826. He left, however, in 1832, heading for Essa Township, thinking that no one else would ever come to settle the surrounding areas (Hunter 1948: 90).

The slow progress of settlement in this area can be explained by the poor nature of the majority of the townships' soils for agriculture, which is evidenced by the large land grants handed out in the area. The United Empire Loyalists received a large number of these land grants, however, it seems that scarcely any of these men or their families ever settled on the land. Numbers of settlers climbed slowly over the decades, from a reported 436 inhabitants in 1850 to 1,570 by 1871 (although in an 1880 census, this number was reduced to 1,176; likely arising out of a decline of the lumber trade in the area owing to the rapid exhaustion of the pine that had originally covered this area) (H. Belden & Co. 1970: 17).

#### **3.2.1 LOT 6, CONCESSION IV**

The Crown Patent for Lot 6, Concession IV, totalling 200 acres, was obtained by Andrew C. Thompson in 1866. Over the following decades, the property appears to have been broken up for sale, with parcels moving rapidly between a number of non-resident parties, which is suggestive of rampant land speculation. For example, in 1867, Thompson sold the southwest quarter of the property to John Fisher (totalling 50 acres) for a consideration of \$700. In 1869, Fisher sold the north half of his 50 acres to Matthew Henry Dunlap, and the south half to William Brett in 1881, for a consideration of \$700 in both instances. Brett then sold his part of the lot to Robert Seatt for a consideration of \$550. In 1885, John Fisher sold the northeast half of the lot to Richard Ludlow, and the southeast half to William Ludlow for a consideration of \$850 in each case. Land speculation by absentee landlords appears to have continued into the 1970's and 80's, when, when Ontario Potato Distributing Inc. bought the east half of the lot (totalling approximately 100 acres) which had been sold to cover tax arrears (minus a building lot severance and an Ontario Hydro easement, both from 1974) and leased the land to Hostess Food Company Ltd. for a term of 10 years, during which time the land was likely cropped with potatoes. The land was transferred to Joyce D. Donnelly in 1990.

### **3.2.2 LOT 7, CONCESSION IV**

The Crown Patent for Lot 7, Concession IV, totalling 200 acres, was obtained by Allan Robinet, who had obtained the patent for the surveyor's script for Tosorontio Township that same year. In 1826, Robinet sold the whole of the property to Jerry Whitehead. Thereafter the land was broken up and parcels were exchanged through a number of land speculators, until, in 1945, the east half of the lot, totalling 100 acres was sold to Henry A. Donnelly (also known as Harry Aloysius Donnelly) for a consideration of \$1900. In 1971, Donnelly sold the northeastern part of his 100 acres (that part of the lot on the north side of the Boyne River as it traverses the northern portion of the lot) to Bradley and Dorothy Liptrot for a sum of \$18,000.

### **3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE POTENTIAL**

Potential for the presence of significant prehistoric heritage resources in the study area is variable (Figure 4). Given that the Boyne River crosses the northernmost portion of the subject property, the potential for the presence of prehistoric heritage resources is high, especially on well-drained sandy loam soils along the river banks, especially when artifacts dating from the Archaic period have been found along the banks of the Boyne between approximately 1.8 and 3.5 km to the southeast. Slightly elevated, better drained sections of Lot 7, including the sandy knoll, possess moderate potential for the presence of prehistoric heritage resources. The more poorly drained, low-lying sandy gravelly loams of the remainder of the property possess only low potential for the presence of prehistoric heritage resources.

Given that neither of these lots appears to have been settled prior to 1974 (when a building lot was severed on Lot 6), the subject property has an extremely low potential for the presence of significant historic heritage resources.

## **4.0 SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS**

### **4.1 SURVEY METHODS**

The subject property, which consists of two large agricultural fields, had been ploughed and weathered by rain prior to being pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals on the 14<sup>th</sup> of June, 2006 (Figure 5; Plate 2). Though slightly overcast, visibility was excellent. A second visit to the site was undertaken during the fall of 2006 in order to carry out a pedestrian survey of areas found to be too wet to be assessed during the initial visit to the property. Conditions for visibility on the second visit were also good.

### **4.2 SURVEY RESULTS**

Based on the 2006 field investigations conducted by YNAS, no significant archaeological/heritage resources were located within the confines of the subject property.



FIGURE 4 AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF THE STUDY AREA SHOWING VARIABILITY IN THE POTENTIAL FOR THE PRESENCE OF PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HERITAGE RESOURCES

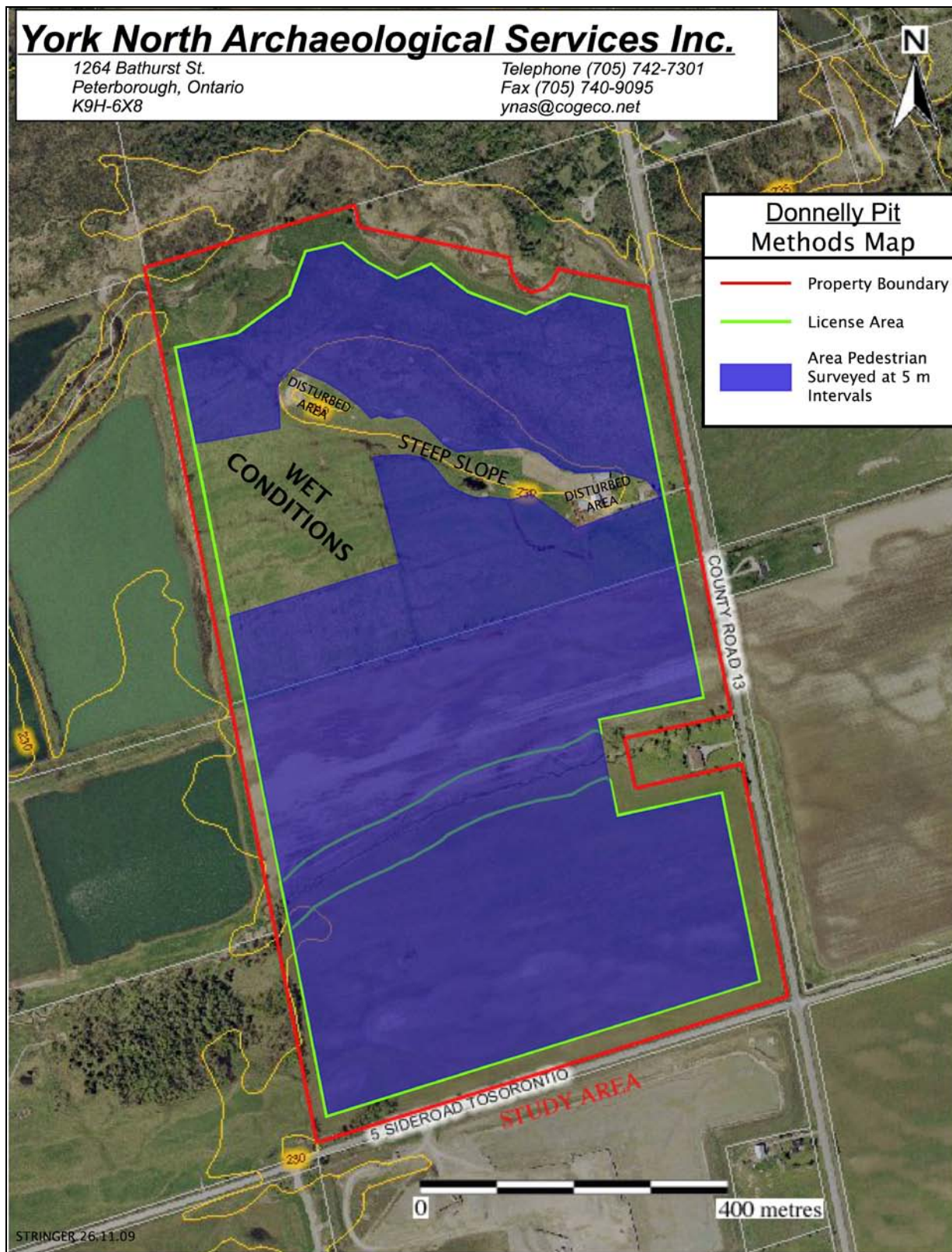


FIGURE 5 FIELD METHODS MAP





PLATE 2 VIEW OF PLOUGED FIELDS IN PART LOTS 6 (FOREGROUND) AND 7 (BEYOND FENCEROW) PEDESTRIAN SURVEYED ON THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, FACING NORTH



PLATE 3 AN EXAMPLE OF PEDESTRIAN SURVEYING THE PLOWED FIELDS



PLATE 4 THE LONG, FLAT FIELDS TYPICAL OF THE DONNELLY PROPERTY (FACING SOUTH)



PLATE 5 ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE EXTENT OF THE PROPERTY AND ITS AGRICULTURAL FIELDS



PLATE 6 MODERN STRUCTURES AND EXAMPLE OF SLOPING FIELD CONDITIONS



PLATE 7 BOTTOM OF FIELD RIDGE FACING WEST



PLATE 8 TOP OF FIELD RIDGE FACNG WEST. WET, UN-SURVEYED AREAS AT THE BOTTOM

## 5.0 **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### 5.1 ***CONCLUSIONS***

On the basis of the archaeological and historic background research, as well as the 2006 YNAS field investigations, no evidence of the existence of significant prehistoric and/or historic heritage resources was found within the confines of the subject property.

### 5.2 ***RECOMMENDATIONS***

On the basis of the 2006 YNAS Stage I-II archaeological/heritage investigations of the proposed pit on Part Lots 6 and 7, Concession IV, archaeological resources were not located. **It is therefore recommended that the MOC issue a clearance of the archaeological/heritage condition in order to permit the project proponent to continue with the proposed pit development.**

Should deeply buried archaeological/heritage remains be found on the property during construction/extraction activities, MOC should be notified immediately.

In the event that human remains and/or deeply buried archaeological features are encountered during construction/extraction activities associated with the proposed pit, the proponent should immediately contact both MOC and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations at 1-(416)-326-8392.

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## REFERENCES

- Aggregate Resources Inventory of Essa and Tosorontio Townships, Simcoe County, Southern Ontario. Staff of the Engineering and Terrain Geology Section, Ontario Geological Survey, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. Toronto. 1988.
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- Ministry of Consumer and Business Services. Abstracts and Land Title Documents for Lots 6 and 7, Concession IV, Adjala-Tosorontio Township, County of Simcoe.
- Ministry of Culture (MOC). Computer Data Base Search for Archaeological Sites on Record Within a 2.0 km Radius of Study Area.
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## APPENDIX I

**YORK NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES:** 1264 BATHURST STREET, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, K9H 6X8. [TEL: 1-(705)-742-7301; FAX: 1-(705)-740-9095].

**GORDON DIBB:** the owner and senior researcher associated with York North Archaeological Services has been involved in archaeological fieldwork in Ontario since 1974. In 1986 he completed his M.A at Trent University, producing a fieldwork-based thesis on the Late Palaeo-Indian occupation of the Keswick-Queensville area of southcentral Ontario. Gordon Dibb has been licensed by the Province of Ontario to conduct archaeology since 1978.

Since 1986 Dibb has been involved in archaeological field projects that have spanned the gauntlet of southern Ontario prehistory, ranging from Early Palaeo-Indian (10,500 ybp) to Historic EuroCanadian (mid-20th century) in scope. Prior to starting Y.N.A.S. Dibb directed field projects (both independently funded and for institutions such as the Royal Ontario Museum, Trent University and the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority) that have included both survey and excavation related research.

Listed below are examples of a number of projects that Y.N.A.S. has conducted over the past decade.

[1] **HIGHWAY AND/OR BRIDGE ASSESSMENTS:**

- County of Peterborough (County 2 Road)
- County of Peterborough and The Greer Galloway Group Inc. (Archaeological Potential Assessment of the Bridgenorth By-Pass)
- The Greer Galloway Group Inc. (The Parkway Widening Project)
- The Greer Galloway Group Inc. (4 Bridge Assessments between GERALTON and Longlac) with Old and In the Way.
- The Greer Galloway Group Inc. (Orangeville By-Pass)
- The Greer Galloway Group Inc. (Highway 26, Simcoe County)
- The Greer Galloway Group Inc. (Vandorf Sideroad & St. John's Sideroad, R.M. York)
- The Greer Galloway Group Inc. (Bancroft/Crowe River Bridge Replacement)

[2] **GRAVEL AND/OR CLAY PITS & STONE QUARRIES:**

- Township of Mariposa (Oakwood Pit)
- Township of Percy (Chang Pit)
- Township of Smith-Ennismore (Lakefield Pit)
- CBM (Cannington Pit Assessment)
- Sargeant Aggregates Ltd. (Mitigation of 3 Archaeological Sites in Oro and Flos Townships) Cliff Varcoe Ltd. (Dalston and Oro Pits)
- James Dick Construction Ltd. (Caledon and Oro Quarry and Pit)
- Royel Paving Ltd. (Cameron Pit, Glamorgan Quarry)
- Floyd Preston Sand and Gravel (Bethasda Pit)
- Doughty Aggregates (Lakefield Pit, Preston Pit)
- Gerald Finlay Construction (Harwood Pit)
- Hart Pit (Richmond Township)
- Warren Paving Ltd. (Haldimand, Cramahe and Hope Townships)
- Warren Paving Ltd. (Proposed Kirkfield Expansion)
- 5 Wayside Pits for MTO in Victoria and Durham Counties
- Regis Resources (Vermiculite Quarry, Cavendish Township)
- Young Pit (Manvers Township)
- Lloyd Squire Pit (Oro Township)

- Lamb Quarry (Ramara Township)

[3]     **PUBLIC INTEREST GROUPS**

- Lakefield Marsh Association
- Georgina Against Garbage (Assessment of Area Proposed for Potential Landfill)

[4]     **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER PLANS**

- East Gwillimbury (Prepared Historical Section and Directed Field Research)

[5]     **SUBDIVISION ASSESSMENTS (PRIVATE SECTOR)**

- Cambrian Holdings (Baysville)
- Runnymede Development Corp. (6 Projects - Pickering)
- John Boddy Developments (Pickering)
- O'Shanter Development Co. (Pickering/Ajax)
- Claudex Inc. (Port Sydney)
- Bill Waterhouse Developments (Dorset)
- Metrus Development (Keswick)
- Northland Planning (Doe Lake, Muskoka and Garden Island, Lake Nipissing)
- C. Fortier (North Bay)
- Greenwood Bros. (Pittsburg)
- International Trillium (Gravenhurst)
- CN/CP (McTier)
- Bigwin Resort and Dev. Corp. (Bigwin Island)
- Tribute Homes (2 Projects, Ajax)
- Victorian Homes (Claremont)
- Cougs Investments (Ajax)
- J. Paxton (Ennismore and Uxbridge)
- G. Meharg (Tyrone)
- Aitcheson and Bolotenko (Oshawa)
- Ontario Independent Crematoriums (Bowmanville)
- Barry Bryan Associates (Brooklin)

[6]     **MUNICIPAL WATERSYSTEM UPGRADES:**

- The Greer Galloway Group Inc.     Washburn Island  
Bicroft  
Grafton (nearing completion)  
Carrying Place  
Oshawa Zone 3 Reservoir  
Clarington Reservoir  
Wilberforce

[7]     **PROVINCIAL AGENCIES:**

- Ministry of Government Services:     Darch Subdivision (Bowmanville)  
OPP Station (Campbellford)  
Phases 1-2 of Portage Place Subdivision (Peterborough)  
MNR Site Clean-up (Peterborough)