

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 1145 Fuller Ave. (St. Andrew's Village)

**Lots 21B, 53B, 63B and Part of Lot 77B, Registered Plan 69 in the
Town of Penetanguishene, County of Simcoe**

**Formerly:
Part of Lots 118 & 119, Military Reserve, (Geographic Township of Tay),
Town of Penetanguishene, County of Simcoe**

Original Report

Project Information:

Archaeological License: P1024 (Sarah MacKinnon MSc.)
MTCS PIF#: P1024-0255-2018
Corporate File #: 108-2018
Development Project Designation #: N/A

Prepared For:

Tonking Management Inc.
196 Gilwood Park Drive, Penetanguishene, ON L9M 1Z6

November 23, 2018



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

New Era Archaeology was engaged to complete a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 1145 Fuller Ave., Lots 21B, 53B, 63B, and Part of Lot 77B, Registered Plan 69, Town of Penetanguishene, County of Simcoe. The study was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1024 issued by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport (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 1990b) in support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and accompanying Zoning Bylaw Amendment as part of the pre-submission process. This report confirms that all of the work conducted as part of this assessment conforms to the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

New Era Archaeology was contracted to complete the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 1145 Fuller Ave. and was given permission to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities. The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on October 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 2018 by test pit survey at an interval of five meters between individual test pits.

As a result of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment no archaeological resources were encountered consequently the following recommendations are made:

1. No further archaeological assessment of the area subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, outlined on Map 4, is recommended;
2. No ground altering activities of any kind (e.g. landscaping) can be conducted within the area determined to be Environmentally Protected (EP) (outlined on Map 3);
 - a. If ground altering activities or soil disturbances are intended for any of the lands not subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Stage 2 Test Pit survey is required to be carried out prior to any ground alterations.

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PROJECT PERSONAL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 1145 Fuller Ave., Lots 21B, 53B, 63B, and Part of Lot 77B, Registered Plan 69, Town of Penetanguishene, County of Simcoe. The study was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1024 issued by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport (Ontario) to Sarah MacKinnon MSc. The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken as a requirement under Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and accompanying Zoning Bylaw Amendment as part of the pre-submission process. This report confirms that all of the work conducted as part of this assessment conforms to the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a). Permission was granted by the proponent for the licensee to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 General Historical context

Simcoe county has been occupied by hunter-gatherer bands as early as 13,000 years ago. Early Paleo-Indian campsites have been found in compelling correlation with strandlines of glacial Lake Algonquin (Eschman and Karrow 1985; Jackson et al. 2000; Storck 1982, 1984, 1997, ASI 2018). Possible use of watercraft by Paleo-Indians is suggested by the location of the Banting site which is located on a drumlin surrounded by glacio-lacustrine deposits that would have been a small island within Lake Algonquin (Storck 1979; ASI 2018). The landscape of Simcoe County of open boreal woodlands would have made the substance practices of hunting and fishing as the primary means of survival with only a limited selection of floral resources available to early Paleo-Indians. The interior hinterlands would have been used for game and possibly riverine fish by those with base camps situated close to Lake Algonquin. Quarries located with the Niagara Escarpment uplands made Fossil Hill chert, Paleo-Indians preferred tool, available to the west of Simcoe County (Eleuthera and von Bitter 1989).

The shorelines of Lake Huron and Lake Simcoe had receded significantly from their modern day boundaries throughout the late Paleo-Indian period (ca. 12,500 - 11,000 Cal BP) and early Archaic period (ca. 11,000 - 9,000 Cal BP), and remained so until after 8,000 Cal BP. River mouths adjacent to these lakes are likely places for hunter-gatherer bands to establish base camps. These areas with resources such as spawning fish could have supported small communities of between 35-50 people. However, these sites would now be submerged within Lake Huron and Lake Simcoe. Ephemeral campsites situated along watercourses may be evidence of hunting parties journeying into the interior after large game (ASI 2018).

Seasonal macroband camps would have still been established at river mouths during the Middle Archaic period (ca. 9,000 - 5,000 Cal BP), however, the creation of the northern mixed hardwood forest and wetlands as well as the accompanying wider range of plant and animal resources would have resulted in shifted settlement patterns. An increased importance would have begun to shift to major valleys where river terraces with well-drained soils and access to rich riparian habitat would have made ideal camp sites. During the autumn the hardwood upland forest mast producing trees would have been attractive to both Indigenous foragers and game animals. Though, the interior habitats continued to improve the ability to sustain hunter-gatherer bands through the warm season, the reduced support capacity during the cold season would have required bands to spread their populations out into separate, most likely nuclear family, interior hunting territories. A practice that has continued until recent generations with Indigenous people of the boreal forest. The larger valleys may have been the focus of occupation during the winter period as they provided protection from storms and access to conifer groves with deer. In addition, the riparian wetlands and swamps would have provided building materials and fuel, as well as sustenance in the form of roots, tubers, and small game (ASI 2018).

As the waters of Lakes Huron and Simcoe rose from ca. 8,000 to 6,000 Cal BP the major lakeshores of Simcoe County were changed. The nodes where the mouths of major watercourses where they meet these lakes represent significant environmental and transportation networks that would have attracted settlement. Archaeological sites have been found along major hydrological features including large rivers, wetlands, and the Atherley Narrows. Additional sites along smaller nodes throughout the shorelines and through the Nottawasaga, Lake Simcoe, Trent, and Severn drainage systems indicates the significance of proximity to navigable waterways as a increasing factor influencing Indigenous settlement patterns in Simcoe County. The Late Archaic period (ca. 5,000 - 3,000 Cal BP) and Woodland period (ca. 3,000 - 300 Cal BP) hunter-gatherers maintained the relatively unchanged lifestyle practice of their ancestors though, with the addition of some technological advancements including the advent of pottery in the form of vessels during the Early Woodland Period (ca. 3,000 to 2,300 Cal BP). Based on ethnographic analogues as well as general continuity in environmental and cultural practices after 5,000 14C BP it is understood that the land-use patterns of the Middle Archaic periods continued with only local variation to the end of the Middle Woodland Period (2,300 - 1,500 Cal BP) (ASI 2018).

The Late Woodland period saw the adoption of maize agriculture and therefore the need for suitable farmland. Like any change to cultural practice, the addition of agriculture began as planned gardening adjacent to macroband camps most likely located outside of Simcoe County near the Lake Ontario shore. As full-scale farming took effect the more secure food supply provided better nutrition community populations grew and as a result settlements moved up-stream in order to expand their catchment areas for hunting, gathering, and fishing (ASI 2018).

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 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 roll 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 70s. The township contained comparatively few settlers until the Midland Railway was built. The township of Tay was connected with township of Tiny for municipal purposes until 1869 when it became a separate municipality (Hunter, 124-133).

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 (Historical Sketch of Simcoe, VII).

“Delightfully situated on the shore of one of the most picturesque bodies of inland water on the American continent – its streets rising in terraced beauty and mathematical regularity, the one above the other; from the water which have the lowest, to the hill (we had almost said the mountain) top which is traversed by the highest – by summer bathed in the glorious and mellow sunlight peculiar to its own latitude; in winter covered with snows which rival Labrador, and bring back to the fertile soil, during its season of repose, that vigour required to perpetuate a healthy growth – we behold in Penetanguishene a landmark in history, whose early experiences are now dim memories of the past, whose origin and subsequent development were the results of a devotion, elsewhere unknown, on the part of the missionaries who bore the banner of the Cross from the French monasteries to the forest primeval of the Western Hemisphere, and made this spot a link in the chain of civilizing, Christianizing and subduing influences which, commencing at Quebec and ending at New Orleans, gave to France a vast empire in the New World.”

(Historical Sketch of Simcoe, VII)

The first connection to the harbour of Penetanguishene was obtained when Governor Simcoe made his trip to Georgain Bay in 1793 (Hunter, 124-133). 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 opening up of a waggon road to connect Lakes Ontario and Huron. The regiment of the ‘Queen’s Rangers’ were 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 of this route using beasts of burden in the summer time. However, 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 (Historical Sketch of Simcoe, VIII).

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. 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 (Historical Sketch of Simcoe, VIII).

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 with the soldiers being following by French and Metis boatmen, traders and pensioners after 1818. 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 124-133). The civilians bought up the stores but the 14 vessels were unsold and four of them were ended up sinking in the bay (Historical Sketch of Simcoe, VIII) 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 sun 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 was 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 a view to incorporate as a village. The population was found to be 841 to the proposed limits of the new corporation and the County Council passed a By-law incorporating it as a village. The Ontario Legislature passed an Act on March 10, 1882 to incorporate it as a town (Hunter, 124-133).

1.2.2 Historical Mapping

The study area was formerly known as Part of Lots 118 and 119, Military Reserve (Geographic Township of Tay), Town of Penetanguishene, County of Simcoe. Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1881 according to the Historic atlas map included in the *Simcoe Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (Belden, 1881). Lots 118 and 119 are not shown to belong to anyone, however

they are located within the Military Reserve. No structures are shown on the property. A historic roadway is located adjacent to the study area. This road corresponds to the current Fuller Ave. The Town of Penetanguishene is depicted as being located on the western side of this same historic road.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 Previously Registered Sites

A search of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport's archaeological sites database for a radius of 1km around the property. As of the date of the submission of the Project Information Form five (5) registered archaeological sites are located within 1km of the property.

Table 1: Registered Sites Within 1km

Site Name	Site Borden Number	Type
Penetang MHC VI	BeGx-68	Multi Component
	BeGx-69	Woodland, Late
	BeGx-70	Woodland, Late
	BeGx-72	Multi Component
Penetang Lake	BeGx-28	Village

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations/Relevant Reports

One (1) archaeological investigation has been undertaken within 50 meters of the study area. However, the investigation results were provided in Historical Notes from 1977 and a copy could not be located.

1.3.3 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

The study area is approximately 13.207 ha in size of which approximately 5.612 ha are zoned Environmentally Protected (EP) and have been labeled as Wetland by the Ministry of Natural Resources. The remainder of the study area includes mostly wood lot comprised of mix trees and an area of lawn surrounding the existing house and barn which has additions. The study area also includes an abandoned military bunker, 1 aggregate holding area, 2 storage sheds, 3 capped concrete wells, a dirt and gravel driveway leading from Fuller Ave. to the barn as well as a dirt and gravel driveway leading from Fuller Ave. to the existing house. An area of debris including boats, household items, trailers, and general building debris is located around the barn area. The terrain within the main wooded section is undulating and slopes slightly to the east and the Low-Lying and Wet area. The study area is bounded on the North by existing residential and Pine Grove Rd., on the East by St. Andrews Lake and surrounding EP lands, on the South by existing residential, and on the West by Fuller Ave. Lake Simcoe is located approximately 320 meters east of the study area.

1.3.4 Physiographic Region

The study area is situated within the Simcoe Uplands physiographic region. The Simcoe Uplands region consists of broad, rolling, tills plains that are separated by steep-sided flat-floored valley encircled by ancient shorelines, suggesting they were islands within glacial Lake Algonquin. The region covers approximately 1036 square km between Georgian bay and Lake Simcoe north of Kempenfelt Bay. The uplands were submerged in Lake Algonquin on the Penetang Peninsula resulting in boulder pavement, sand, and silt appearing at the surface in the area. PreCambrian rock is contained within the till, compared to the limestone till east of Lake Simcoe, which is a gritty loam and boulder becoming sandy in the north with some heavier calcareous till occurring near Lake Simcoe and near Midland (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 182-183).

1.3.5 Water Resources

The shore of St. Andrews Lake is located 45 metres to the East of the study area, and an inlet of Lake Huron is located approximately 1km to the West of the study area. The proximity of this water to the study area suggest potential for First Nations occupation and land use in the area in the past. Additionally, the study area would have been under Glacial Lake Algonquin and therefore during the receding period would have been within 300 meters of its shoreline. The study area would then have been either under or close to the shoreline of Glacial Lake Nipissing.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

2.1 TEST PIT SURVEY

No portion of the study area was viable to plough therefore test pit survey was conducted throughout the study area on October 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 2018. The study area contains lawn area that was subject to test pit survey at an interval of five meters between individual test pits, and at an interval of five meters between individual test pits where possible within the area of lawn debris. The study area also contains wooded area that was subject to test pit survey at an interval of five meters between individual test pits. All test pits measured 30 cm in diameter. Test pits were excavated by hand into the first 5cm of subsoil and their profiles examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or fill before being filled back in to grade. Test Pits were placed within 1 meter of all structures within the study area. The boundary of the Wetland area subject to Environmental Protection was determined through boundary stakes, mapping, and GPS coordinates.

2.2 AREAS WHERE PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT IS NOT VIABLE/REQUIRED

The study area contained areas that could not be assessed through test pit or pedestrian survey including the dirt and gravel laneways, and the aggregate holding area. This area has resulted in soil disturbance and removal of archaeological potential through their construction. The Wetland subject to Environmental Protection land was not subject to Stage 2 Test Pit Assessment due to its protected status and low-lying and wet nature.

2.2 ASSESSMENT PERCENTAGES

The area test pit at a 5 meter interval accounted for 59% of the study area and approximately 1% was gravel laneway and not viable to assess. The areas exempt from physical assessment accounted for 40% of the study area.

3.0 RECORDS OF FINDS

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 Test Pit Assessment.

3.2 DOCUMENTARY RECORD INVENTORY

Table2: Summary of Documentation

Type of Documentation	Description
Field Notes	6 pages of field notes describing the daily site activities, weather, personal
Maps	1 page of maps showing the project activities
Photographs	94 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	Oct 16 10°C Partly Cloudy
	Oct 18 7°C Cloudy
	Oct 19 14°C Sunny
	Oct 22 9°C Partly Cloudy
	Oct 23 7°C Partly Cloudy
	Oct 24 4°C Partly Cloudy

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 STAGE 2 SURVEY RESULTS

As a result of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment no archaeological resources were encountered.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. No further archaeological assessment of the area subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, outlined on Map 4, is recommended;
2. No ground altering activities of any kind (e.g. landscaping) can be conducted within the area determined to be Environmentally Protected (EP) (outlined on Map 3);
 - a. If ground altering activities or soil disturbances are intended for any of the lands not subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Stage 2 Test Pit survey is required to be carried out prior to any ground alterations.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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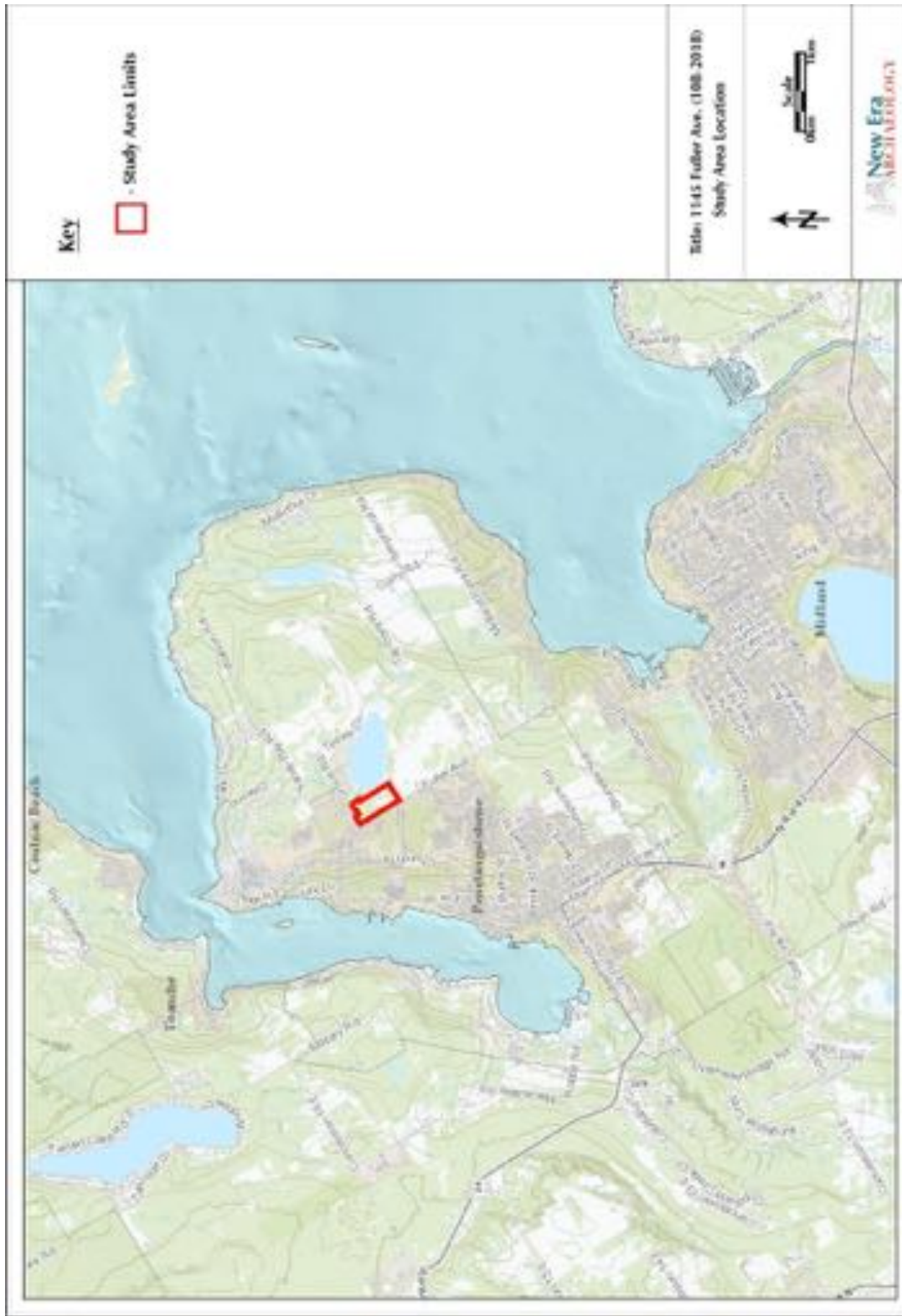
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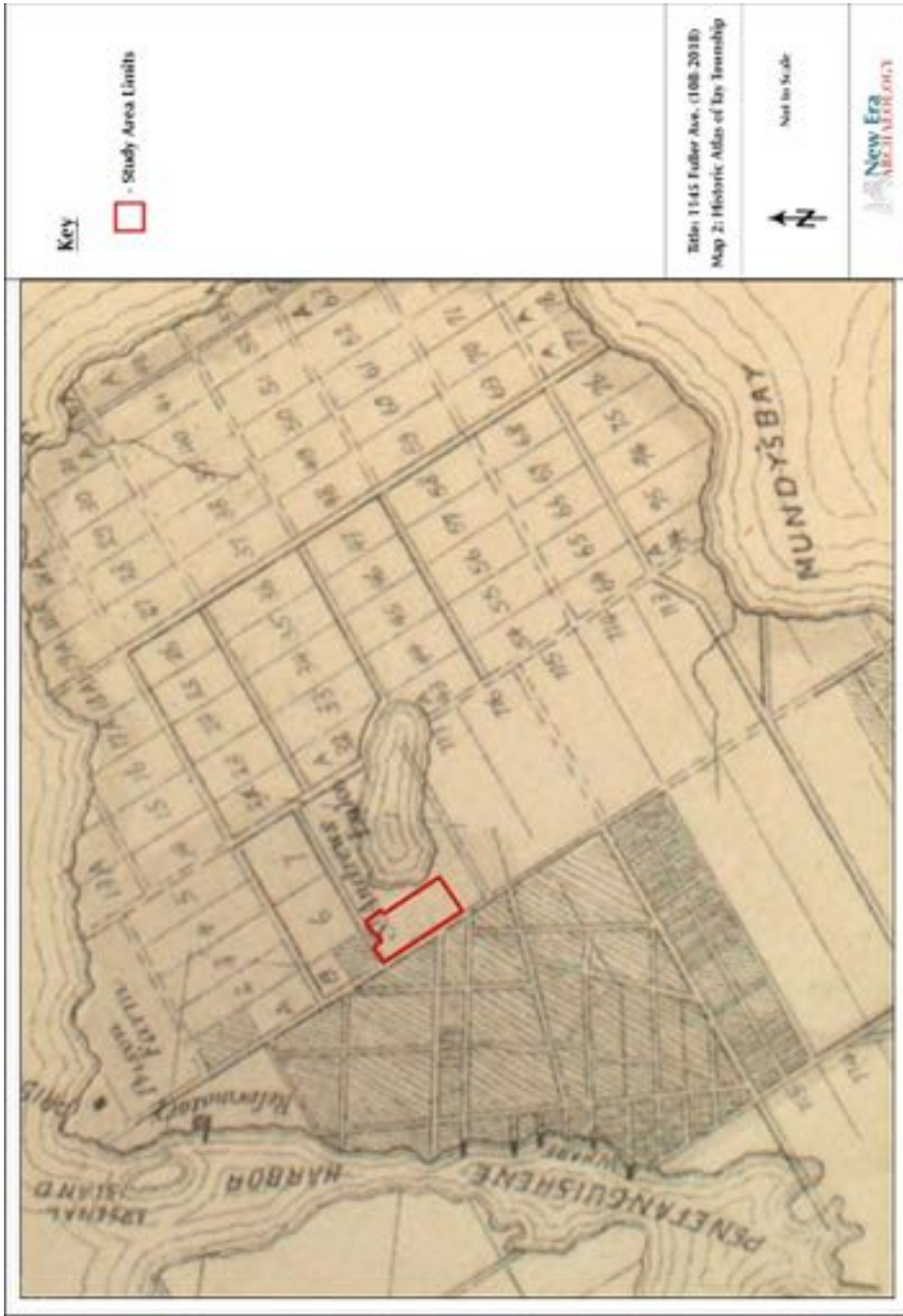
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8.0 MAPS











9.0 IMAGES

 A photograph showing a dense forest with many thin tree trunks and a ground covered in fallen leaves and some green plants.	 A photograph of a gravel or aggregate area, possibly a quarry or processing site, with a dirt path leading through it.
<p>Image 1 Test Pit Survey Conditions</p>	<p>Image 2 Aggregate Resource Area</p>
 A photograph showing a large pile of aggregate material (gravel or sand) with a dirt path leading through it.	 A photograph of a steep slope covered in fallen leaves and some green plants, with a tree trunk visible in the foreground.
<p>Image 3 Aggregate Resource Area</p>	<p>Image 4 Steep Slope</p>

 A photograph showing a steep, wooded slope covered in fallen autumn leaves. The trees are mostly bare, with some green foliage still visible.	 A photograph of a small, white, rectangular concrete bunker with a dark, rectangular opening. It is situated in a wooded area with fallen leaves on the ground.
<p>Image 5 Steep Slope</p>	<p>Image 6 Abandoned Military Bunker</p>
 A photograph of a circular concrete well structure partially obscured by fallen leaves and branches in a wooded area.	 A photograph of a wetland area with shallow water reflecting the surrounding trees and sky. The ground is covered in fallen leaves and branches.
<p>Image 7 Concrete Well</p>	<p>Image 8 Wetland Area – Environmentally Protected</p>

	
<p>Image 9 Test Pit in Progress</p>	<p>Image 10 Dirt and Gravel Driveway</p>
	
<p>Image 11 Lawn Area and Existing Structure</p>	<p>Image 12 Dirt and Gravel Driveway</p>



Image 13 Concrete Well



Image 14 Concrete Well



Image 15 Existing Structure - Barn



Image 16 Test Pit Survey Conditions



Image 17 Test Pit Survey Conditions



Image 18 Test Pit Survey Conditions



Image 19 Test Pit Survey Conditions



Image 20 Existing Structure – Shed



Image 21 Existing Structure - Shed



Image 22 Wetland Area – Environmentally Protected



Image 23 Test Pit Survey Conditions



Image 24 Test Pit Survey Conditions