THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF GEORGINA

HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

AGENDA

Thursday, August 1, 2019
6:30 PM
Council Chambers

1. CALL TO ORDER

   "We would like to begin today's meeting by acknowledging that the Town of Georgina is located over lands originally used and occupied by the First Peoples of the Williams Treaties First Nations and other Indigenous Peoples and thank them for sharing this land. We would also like to acknowledge the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation as our close neighbor and friend, one with which we strive to build a cooperative and respectful relationship."

2. ROLL CALL

3. INTRODUCTION OF ADDENDUM ITEMS

4. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

5. DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY INTEREST AND GENERAL NATURE THEREOF

6. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

   Pages 1 to 5

   (1) Minutes of Georgina Heritage Committee meeting June 12, 2019.

7. DELEGATIONS/SPEAKERS

8. PRESENTATIONS

9. REPORTS

   (1) Demolition Reports, update to be provided at next meeting.

Page 6 to 93

(2) 36 Church Street Planning Application

Page 94 to 114

(3) Community Improvement Program grant application - The Mansion House 129 High Street Sutton

Page 115 to 116

(4) Georgina Heritage Committee, Pioneer Village School House

10. COMMUNICATIONS

Page 117

(1) Aurora history comes to life with On This Spot smartphone app _ YorkRegion

Page 118 to 120

(2) Avoid repeat of 108 Moore and don't force heritage designations, says councillor

11. OTHER BUSINESS

Pages 122 to 123

(1) Plaques (Ongoing discussion)
   a. Mill Pond
   b. Sample Plaque (pages 122 to 123)

(2) Merit Award – nomination (https://www.georgina.ca/events/volunteer-award-merit-2018) (Ongoing Discussion).

(4) Designations (ongoing)
- Suggestion: Mann Cemetery on Queensway North, Keswick
- Suggestion: Railway and enterprise shipwreck
- Suggestion: The Briars, stable and old tree
- Ainsley Hill: Shouldice Property 216-235 Catering Road
- St. James Parish Hall, update if available

Pages 124 to 164

(5) Heritage Register (ongoing item)
   a. Committee member follow up (page 124).
   b. 545 Lake Drive: Coolmere Lodge – discussion (pages 125 to 152)
   c. MPAC List (pages 153-164).

Pages 165 -240

(6) 115 Hadden – (ongoing)

April 10, 2019, Council requested Staff was requested to forward the report, including Attachment 12 being 2018 Stage 1-2 Archeological Assessment of 115 Hadden Road, to the Heritage Committee.

(7) GHC Committee member Terms of Reference & Vacancy.

12. CLOSED SESSION, IF REQUIRED

13. MOTION TO ADJOURN

Next Meeting: Wednesday, June 18, 2019

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF GEORGINA
HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MINUTES

Wednesday, June 12, 2019
6:30 PM
Council Chambers

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 6:45 PM

"We would like to begin today's meeting by acknowledging that the Town of Georgina is located over lands originally used and occupied by the First Peoples of the Williams Treaties First Nations and other Indigenous Peoples and thank them for sharing this land. We would also like to acknowledge the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation as our close neighbor and friend, one with which we strive to build a cooperative and respectful relationship."

2. ROLL CALL

The following Committee members were in attendance:
Terry Russell, Chair
Denise Roy, Vice Chair
Wei Hwa
Krista Barclay

The following Committee members were absent with regrets:
Councillor Frank Sebo
Allan Morton

The following staff member was in attendance:
Sarah Brislin, Committee Services Coordinator

3. INTRODUCTION OF ADDENDUM ITEMS

(1) Street naming invitation.

4. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Moved by Denise Roy, Seconded by Krista Barclay

RESOLUTION NO. GHC-2019-0020

That the Georgina Heritage Committee June 12, 2019, agenda be approved as presented.

Carried.

5. DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY INTEREST AND GENERAL NATURE

THEREOF - *None*

6. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

(1) Minutes of Georgina Heritage Committee meeting May 22, 2019.

Moved by Krista Barclay, Seconded by Wei Hwa

RESOLUTION NO. GHC-2019-0021

That the minutes of the Georgina Heritage Committee's meeting held on May 22, 2019, be adopted.

Carried.

7. DELEGATIONS/SPEAKERS

(1) Cora Raine (from Kay Avenue) on115 Hadden Road.

Cora Raine, advised she had spent 10 years compiling information on the property and researching ancestry of the area and believes it to be of heritage significance. She noted that the property is tied to many of the founding families.

Moved by Denise Roy, Seconded by Wei Hwa

RESOLUTION NO. GHC-2019-0022

That the delegation from Cora Raine be received.

Carried.

(1) Wilma Bunnick, on 115 Hadden Road.

Wilma Bunnick advised the property 115 Hadden Road had been farmed for more than 200 years. Wilma Bunnick recommended the property be recognized through designation for it's Cultural and Heritage Farm Landscape.

Moved by Denise Roy, Seconded by Wei Hwa

RESOLUTION NO. GHC-2019-0023

That the delegation from Wilma Bunnik be received.

Carried.

8. PRESENTATIONS - *None*

9. REPORTS

(1) Demolition Reports May 15, 2019 to June 5, 2019.

Moved by Denise Roy, Seconded by Krista Barclay

RESOLUTION NO. GHC-2019-0024

That the Georgina Heritage Advisory Committee receive the demolition report for May 15 to June 5, 2019.

Carried.

10. COMMUNICATIONS

(1) Investing In Cultural Tourism Across Ontario

(2) Statement from Minister Tibollo Marking Italian Heritage Month

Moved by Wei Hwa, Seconded by Denise Roy

RESOLUTION NO. GHC-2019-0025

That the Georgina Heritage Advisory Committee receive the following Communications:

1. Investing In Cultural Tourism Across Ontario
2. Statement from Minister Tibollo Marking Italian Heritage Month

Carried

11. OTHER BUSINESS

(1) Plaques (Ongoing discussion)
- a. Mill Pond
- b. Search for Plaque vendor
  - i. Example of Options (page 10)
- c. Plaquing Guidelines
  - i. Sample (pages 11 - 13)

(2) Merit Award – nomination (https://www.georgina.ca/events/volunteer-award-merit-2018) (Ongoing Discussion).

(3) Budget Discussion ($7040.00 available for 2019).

Designation Fees
- a. Newspaper fees
  - i. .....Full pg $696 + hst
  - ii. .....½ pg $477 + hs
  - iii. .....¼ pg $299 + hst
  - iv. .....1/8pg $168 + hst
- b. Consultant fees $1500.00 – &1700.00
- c. Legal fees 325.00

The Committee reviewed fees associated with designation.

(4) Designations (ongoing)

- Suggestion: Mann Cemetery on Queensway North, Keswick
- Suggestion: Railway and Enterprise shipwreck
- Suggestion: The Briars, stable and old tree
- Ainsley Hill: Shouldice Property 216-235 Catering Road

There were no new developments relating to the properties above.

- St. James Parish Hall, update if available

Terry Russell (on behalf of the Committee), sent a letter, requesting formal withdrawal of objection of destination.

(5) Heritage Register (ongoing item)

a. Errors (page 14)
b. Staff follow up with suggestions (pages 15 – 17).

Committee members accepted the suggestions and advised they would investigate items 10, 13 & 15 of the Errors attachment.

(6) Meeting date

The Committee requested adding a meeting date on July 24th 2019 to begin at 6:30 and adjourn no later than 8:30.

(7) Suggestion –Having communications article explain the Heritage Register and Designation. Terry Russell, Chair, offered to start drafting.

12. CLOSED SESSION, IF REQUIRED

13. MOTION TO ADJOURN

Next Meeting: Wednesday, July 24, 2019

Moved by Denise Roy, Seconded by Krista Barclay

RESOLUTION NO. GHC-2019-0026

That the Georgina Heritage Committee June 12, 2019 meeting adjourn at 8:30 PM.

Carried.

_____
Terry Russell, Chair

_____

Sarah Brislin,
Committee Services Coordinator

3.2 Heritage Status

The subject property was originally listed on the Georgina Heritage Register in 1999 as an 'early homestead site' and was constructed in 1910. On October 11, 2017 Council considered a request to demolish the home and have it removed from the Heritage Register. The Georgina Heritage Advisory Committee (GHAC) recommended to Council that that property be preserved and subsequently issued its intention to designate the property. Based on the Heritage Impact Assessment Report prepared by Golder Associates Ltd., and based on the determination by a structural engineering assessment that the building is not feasible to be restored for any new uses given its deteriorating condition, the GHAC withdrew its pursuit of designation subject to the following conditions being met prior to approval.

1. That the developer is responsible to obtain a Heritage Documentation Report
2. That the new development shall be named "Willoughby Plaza"
3. That the development incorporates into its design, the three most important character-defining elements from the historic structure which are the angled peaks, dichromatic brick quoining and the arched window openings
4. That the Heritage Plaque be placed in the new development that describes the demolished structure and its importance architecturally and to the history of the community.
5. Item 3 and 4 shall be approved by the Georgina Heritage Advisory Committee prior to permit approval.

The conditions mentioned above were approved by the Town of Georgina Council at the May 2, 2018 meeting. As discussed in this report the proposed development incorporates the conditions imposed by the GHAC into the proposed design. It is the intent that this application and the proposed design be brought to the GHAC for review and comment once the application has been deemed complete and prior to Site Plan Approval/Demolition Permit issuance in order to ensure that the appropriate design elements have been incorporated.

3.3 Neighbourhood Context

The subject property is located in the northeast portion of the Keswick Settlement Area, which is experiencing growth and intensification, particularly in the immediate vicinity of the site. The area on the east side of Woodbine Avenue is primarily comprised of agricultural lands, while the southwest corner of Church Street and Woodbine Avenue is comprised of existing commercial uses, with further employment related uses on the south side of Church Street. The lands to the west and north are generally vacant and planned for urban uses.

In addition to the existing low-rise residential neighbourhood located to the southwest, a new residential subdivision has been approved for the lands northwest of the subject property. The Draft Plan of Subdivision application is located within the development block bound by Church Street, Woodbine Avenue and Old Homestead Road which is directly abutting the subject property to the north. The entire development block is 59 hectares in size, consisting of 32 hectares of low-rise residential and 0.28 hectares of medium density residential uses.

REPORT

Heritage Documentation Report

36 Church Street, Town of Georgina

Submitted to:

2610818 ON Ltd.
60 Lacoste Boulevard
Brampton, ON
L6P 2K2

Submitted by:

Golder Associates Ltd.
683 Innovation Drive, Unit 1 Kingston, Ontario, K7K 7E6 Canada

1792306-R03

December 17 2018

Distribution List

1 e-copy: 2610818 ON Ltd.

1 e-copy: Golder Associates Ltd.

Project Personnel

Project Director	Hugh Daechsel, M.A., Principal, Senior Archaeologist
Project Manager	Henry Cary, Ph.D., CAHP, Cultural Heritage Specialist
Research	Elizabeth Cushing, M.PI., Cultural Heritage Specialist
Report Production	Elizabeth Cushing, M.PI.
	Henry Cary, Ph.D., CAHP
Field Investigations	Henry Cary, Ph.D., CAHP
Maps & Illustrations	Henry Cary, Ph.D., CAHP
	Robyn Lacy, M.A., Cultural Heritage Specialist
Senior Review	Hugh Daechsel, M.A.

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary summarizes only the key points of the report. For a complete account of the results and conclusions, as well as the limitations of this study, the reader should examine the report in full.

In January 2018, 2610818 Ontario Ltd. retained Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for 36 Church Street in the Town of Georgina, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. The property was listed on the Georgina Heritage Register in 1999 as an 'early homestead site' constructed in 1910. After completion of the HIA, Golder confirmed that the house is of cultural heritage value or interest as a representative and well-executed example of a late 19th century Gothic Revival expanded side gable house, constructed in balloon frame with dichromatic brick cladding. However, the results of a structural engineering investigation determined that it was not feasible to conserve or rehabilitate the building for a new use.

Based on these findings from the 2018 HIA, Golder recommended that the house be preserved by record prior to the demolition of the property. In August 2018, 2610818 Ontario Ltd. retained Golder to complete the Heritage Documentation Report (HDR), and based on Golder's advice, plans on incorporating the character-defining elements of the demolished structure into the new commercial development.

This HDR serves as an addendum to the Golder's HIA and provides:

- A Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest for the house at 36 Church Street;
- An overview of the scope and methods used to document the structure;
- 'As-built' floor plan drawings;
- Photo documentation of the property's streetscape context;
- Perspective and elevation photo documentation of the exterior of the building; and,
- Interior views of all rooms and features.

Golder recommends that:

- ***This HDR be deposited in a permanent, publicly accessible archive in the Town of Georgina.***

Study Limitations

Golder Associates Ltd. has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the standards and guidelines developed by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder Associates Ltd. by 2610818 Ontario Ltd. (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder Associates Ltd.'s express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the Client, Golder Associates Ltd. may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder Associates Ltd. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as electronic media prepared by Golder Associates Ltd. are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder Associates Ltd., who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder Associates Ltd. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder Associates Ltd.'s report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

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FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In January 2018, 2610818 Ontario Ltd. retained Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for 36 Church Street in the Town of Georgina, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. The property was listed on the Georgina Heritage Register in 1999 as an 'early homestead site' constructed in 1910. After completion of the HIA, Golder confirmed that the house is of cultural heritage value or interest as a representative and well-executed example of a late 19th century Gothic Revival expanded side gable house, constructed in balloon frame with dichromatic brick cladding. However, the results of a structural engineering investigation determined that it was not feasible to conserve or rehabilitate the building for a new use.

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- Perspective and elevation photo documentation of the exterior of the building; and,
- Interior views of all rooms and features.

2.0 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

The following Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (SCHVI) was prepared for Golder's HIA (2018). Although the property will be demolished, the SCHVI is included here as a succinct summary of the structural, historical and contextual significance.

2.1 Description of Property – 36 Church Street

The house is located at 36 Church Street, bound by the Queensway North to the west, Church Street to the south, Woodbine Avenue to the east and Old Homestead Road to the north. The property is approximately 0.08 km northwest of the Woodbine Avenue and Church Street intersection. Originally part of an orchard, the house is surrounded by mature vegetation with residential developments to the west and commercial properties to the immediate south.

2.2 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

36 Church Street is of cultural heritage value or interest for its design or physical value. Constructed between 1881 to 1885 in the Gothic Revival style, the house is a representative example of late 19th century construction and design. The house is composed of a one-and-a-half storey, side gable plan, three-bay Main Block with two expanded side gable roofs. The house was modified in the early 21st century with additions to the east, west and north facades. The exterior offers segmental arch fenestration, an open verandah and detailed dichromatic brickwork on the quoins and soldier voussoirs with labels, which display a high degree of craftsmanship and artistic merit. Originally associated with an orchard, mature vegetation currently surrounds the property.

2.3 Description of Key Heritage Attributes

Key attributes that reflect the design or physical value of 36 Church Street include:

- 1 ½ storey, Gothic Revival house with side gable plan and rear wing, with:
  - Balloon frame construction with brick cladding;
  - Dichromatic brick decorated quoins and window segmental arch heads;
  - Gables and cross-gables with drop pendants and curvilinear verge board;
  - Symmetrical fenestration;
  - Open front verandah; and,
  - Surviving 19th century interior features, including original wood windows and flooring.

3.0 SCOPE & METHOD

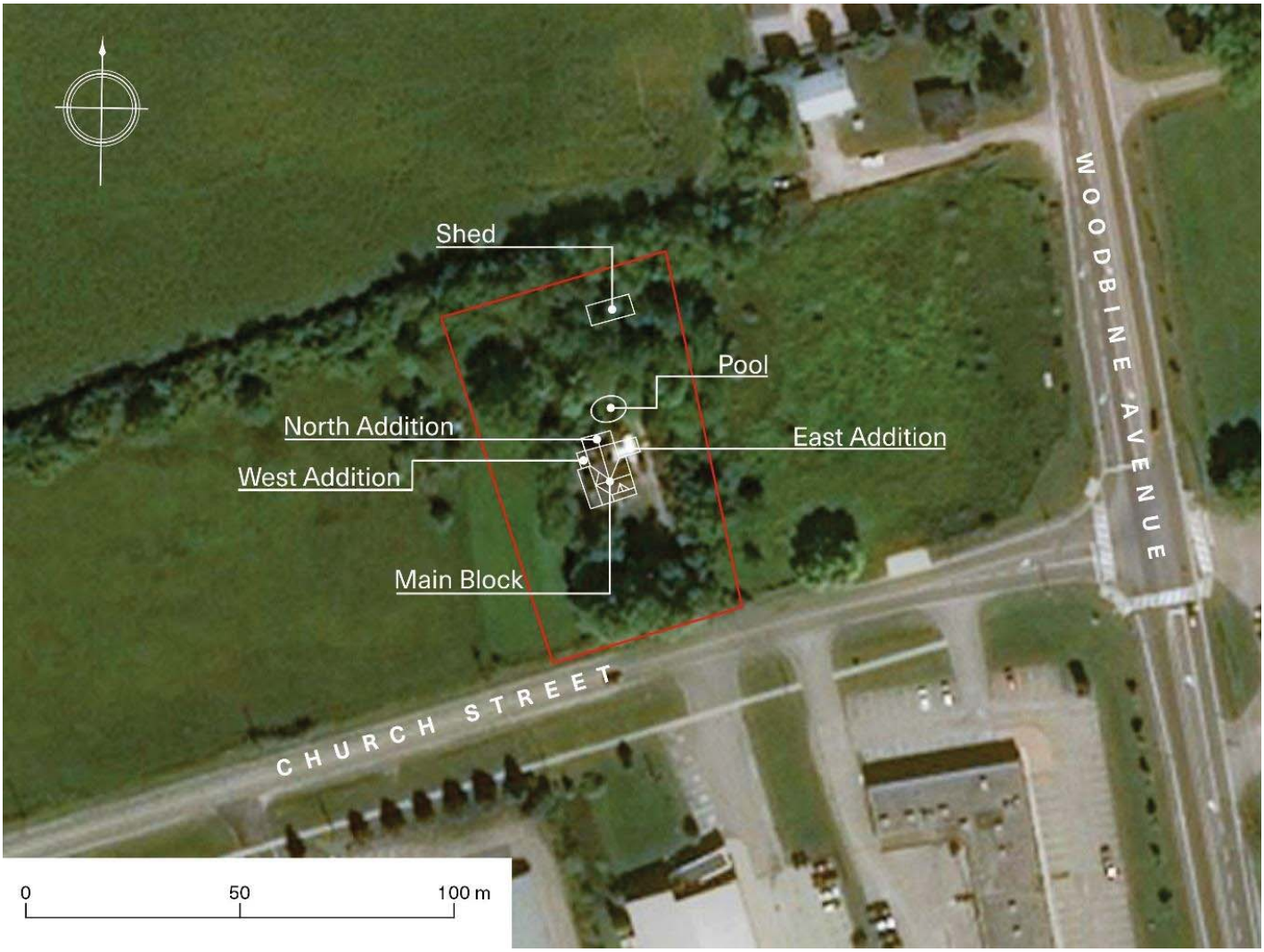
Measured drawing and photographic documentation of the property was initially carried out for the HIA on February 12 and 23, 2018 by Golder Cultural Heritage Specialist Christopher Lemon, who used a Bosch laser distance measurer and Nikon D5300 digital single reflex camera (DSLR). Subsequent documentation was conducted by Cultural Heritage Specialist Henry Cary on September 12, 2018, using a Bosch GML 50C laser distance measure and Olympus Evolt E-500 DSLR. The south façade was also surveyed using a Topcon GPT-2006 Reflectorless Total Station, and the digital images processed using Agisoft photogrammetry software. Due to obstructions, only the south façade could be digitally modelled.

This report is primarily a graphic record, with a full descriptive account of existing conditions provided in the HIA. This report also includes images collected from both site visits, but all photos are from September 2018 unless indicated otherwise.

4.0 PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

4.1 Context & Exterior

4.1.1 Key Plan



4.1.2 Surrounding Context

Figure 1: View of the Church Street and Woodbine Avenue intersection from the south side of Church Street (February 2018).

Figure 2: South façade of 36 Church Street from the south lawn.

Figure 3: View of Church Street facing south from the south lawn of 36 Church Street (February 2018).

Figure 4: Remains of shed at the northeast portion of the property.

Figure 5: Boat at the north central portion of the property.

4.1.3 House Exterior

4.1.3.1 Perspective

Figure 6: South façade and east end wall.

Figure 7: East and north end walls.

4.1.3.2 South Elevation & Details

Figure 8: The south façade of 36 Church Street.

Figure 9: Sheet metal plate roof on south façade.

Figure 10: Curvilinear verge board detailing on south façade.

Figure 11: Curvilinear verge board detailing in gable.

Figure 12: Typical segmental arch head window with dichromatic soldier brick voussoirs and brow or label formed with headers.

Figure 13: Main entrance on south façade (February 2018).

Figure 14: Displaced brick quoins on the southeast corner, exposing the plank-clad balloon frame.

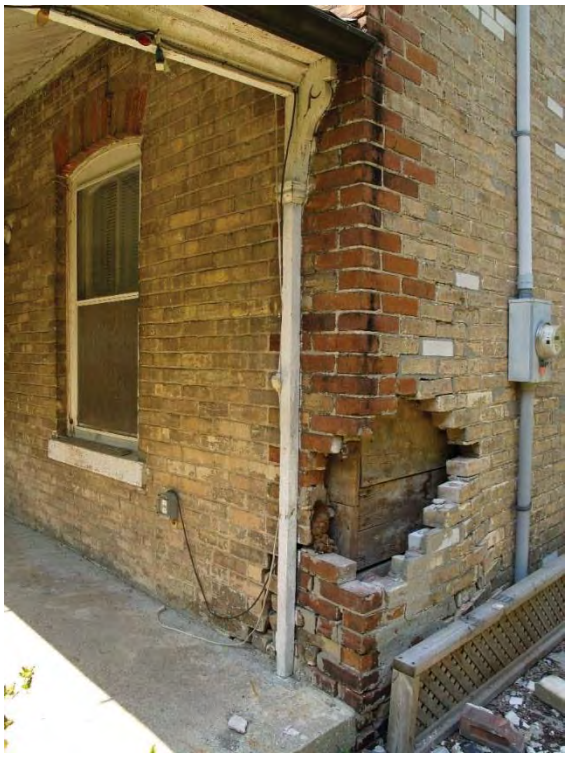


Figure 15: Displaced brick quoins on the southeast corner, exposing the plank-clad balloon frame.

Figure 16: Single stack brick chimney, as viewed from south facade.

4.1.3.3 East Elevation & Details

Figure 17: East façade.

Figure 18: Turned wood drop pendant and curvilinear verge board with star motif on east façade.

Figure 19: Curvilinear verge board and diamond brick detailing in gable roof.

Figure 20: Exterior of east addition (February 2018).

4.1.3.4 North Elevation & Details

Figure 21: North façade (February 2018).

Figure 22: Plain fascia and soffit and moulded frieze on north facade roof line (February 2018).

Figure 23: Exterior of north addition (February 2018).

4.1.3.5 West Elevation & Details

Figure 24: Exterior of west addition (February 2018).

Figure 25: Bend in the west facade wall (February 2018).

4.1.3.6 Photogrammetric Model

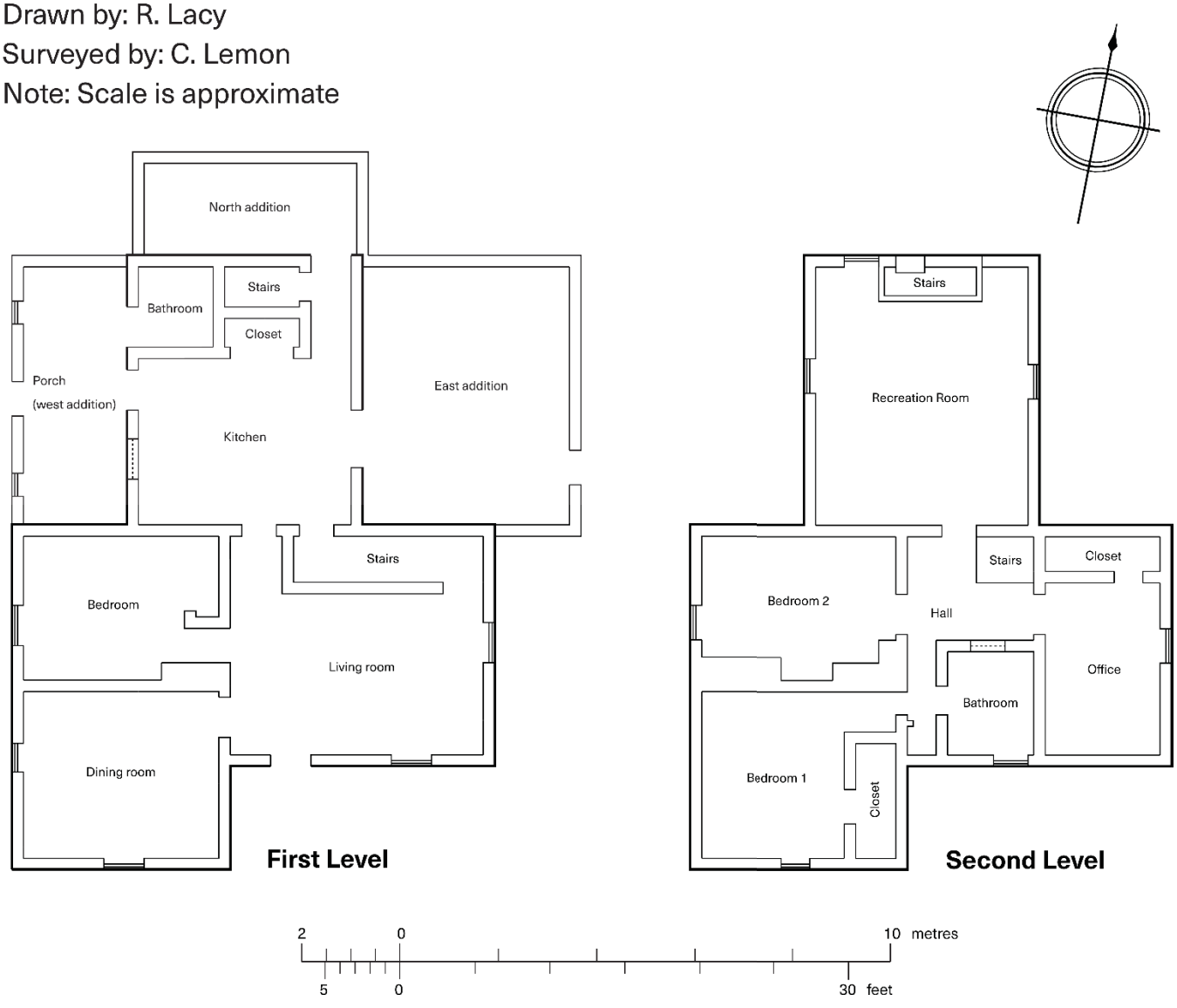
4.2 Interior

4.2.1 Key Plan

36 Church Street
Lot 14, Concession 3
TOWN OF GEORGINA

Measured Floorplans

Drawn by: R. Lacy
Surveyed by: C. Lemon
Note: Scale is approximate



4.2.2 Figures – Interior

4.2.2.1 Main Block

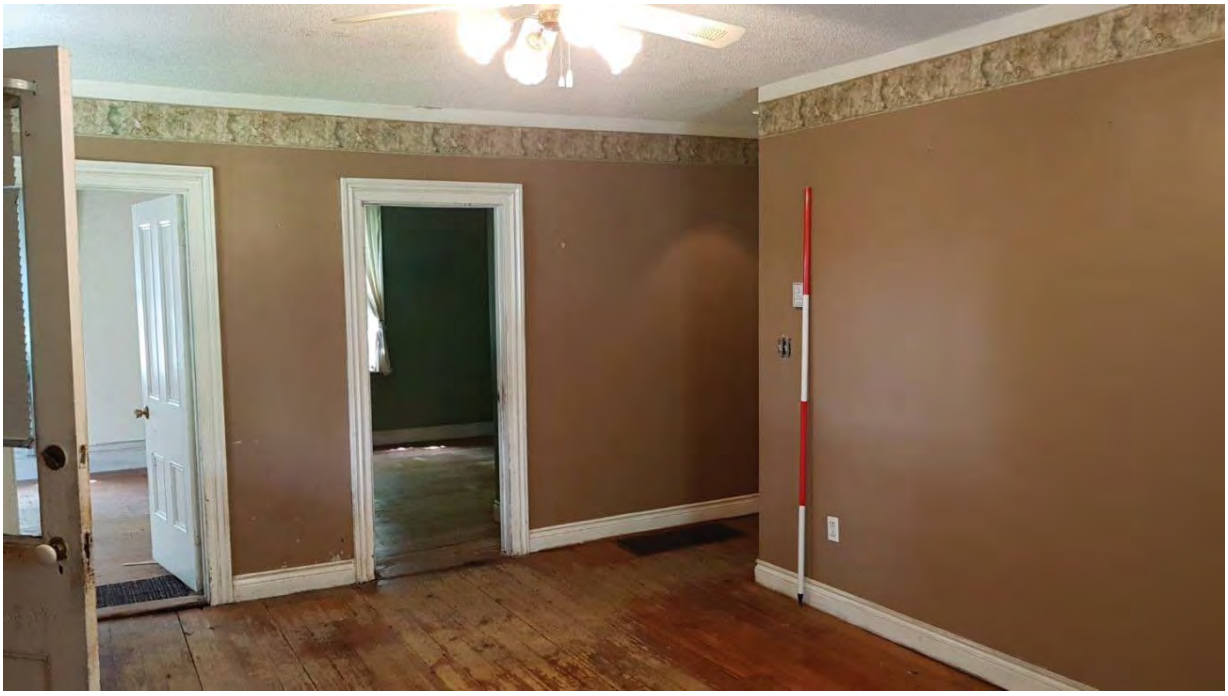


Figure 26: Main floor living room with entrance from the south façade to the far left.

Figure 27: Main floor living room with pine plank flooring and original wood windows.

Figure 28: Small hallway leading from living room to kitchen.

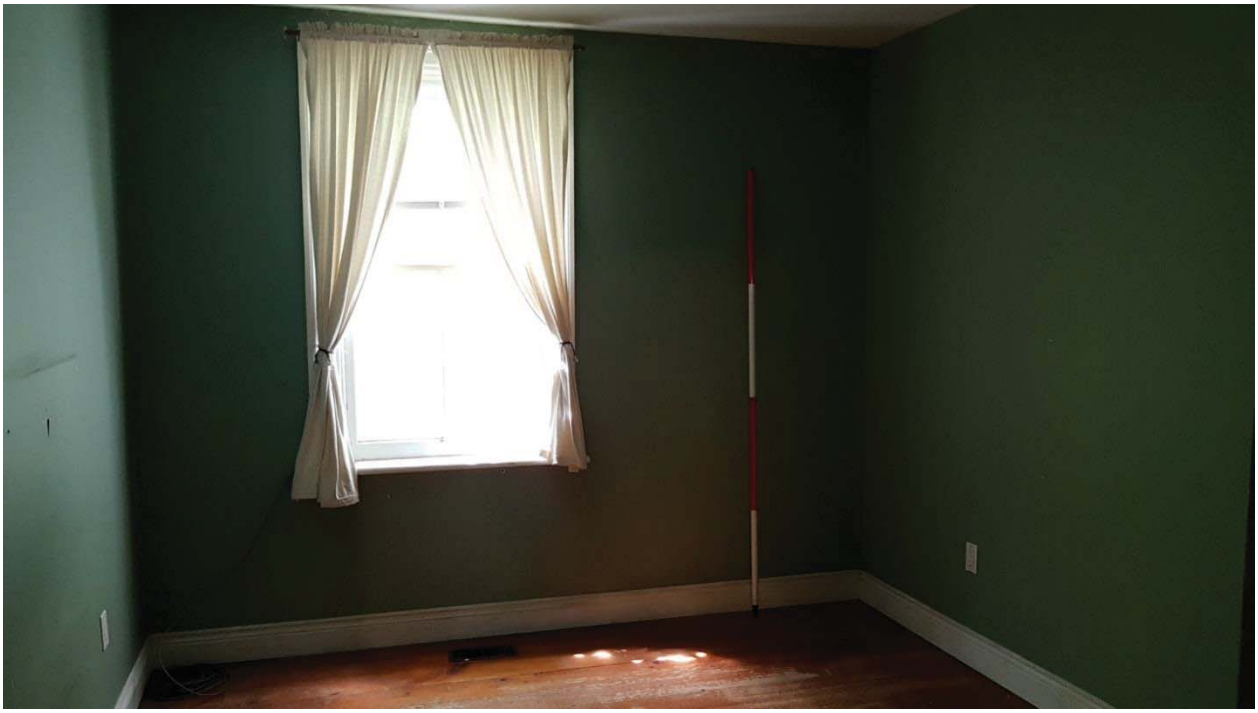


Figure 29: Main Floor Bedroom located to the west of the living room.

Figure 30: Main floor bedroom, facing the living room entrance.

Figure 31: Dining room, located to the southwest of the main level with wide and moulded window architraves.

Figure 32: Moulded baseboard and plank flooring in the main level dining room.

Figure 33: Main level kitchen with modern finishes.

Figure 34: Kitchen with vinyl flooring, showing entrance to living room.

Figure 35: Small hallway leading from the kitchen to second-storey.

Figure 36: First-storey, unfinished bathroom which is accessed from the west addition.

Figure 37: First-storey storage room in north addition.

Figure 38: Stairs leading to the second storey rear wing.

Figure 39: Turned baluster at top of stairs to rear wing.

Figure 40: Second level room of the rear wing.

Figure 41: Second level room of the rear wing with 3-inch wide tongue and groove planking.

Figure 42: Room in the rear wing.

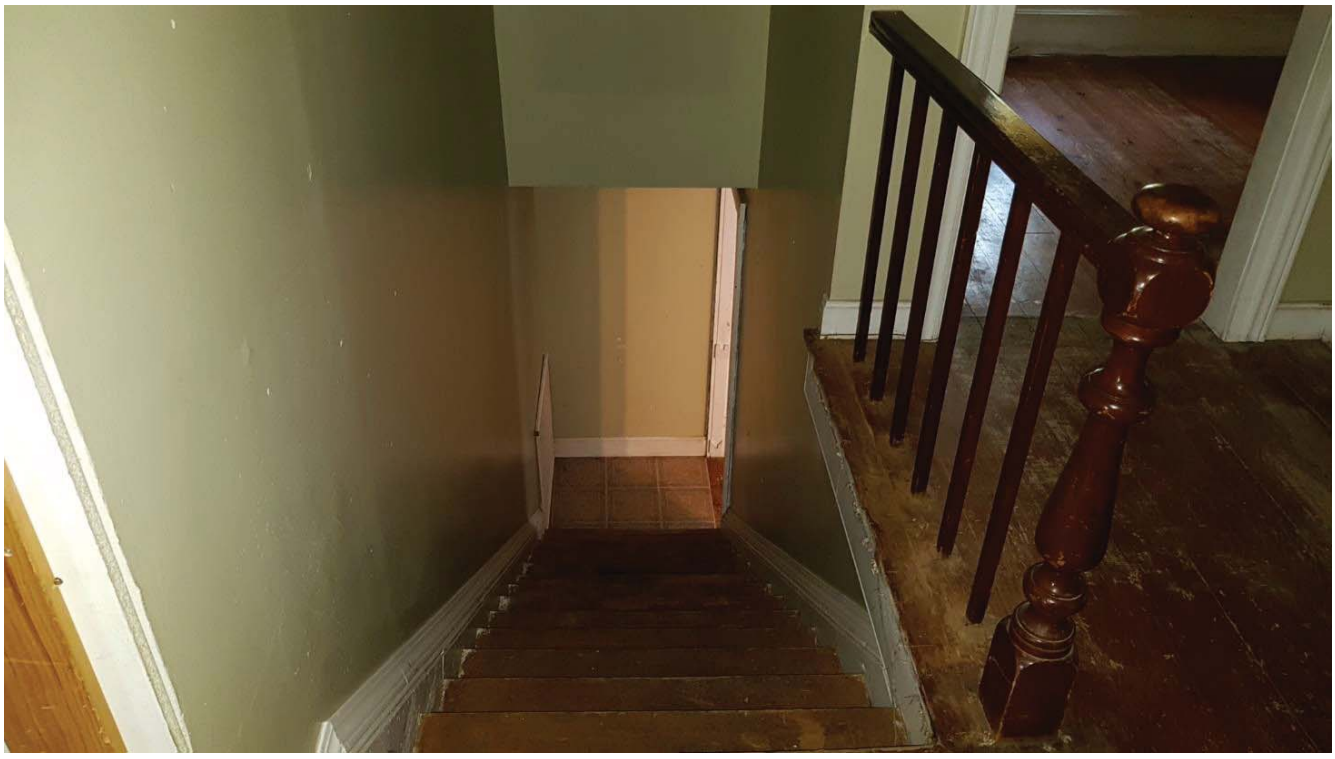


Figure 43: Staircase from living room to second level hallway.

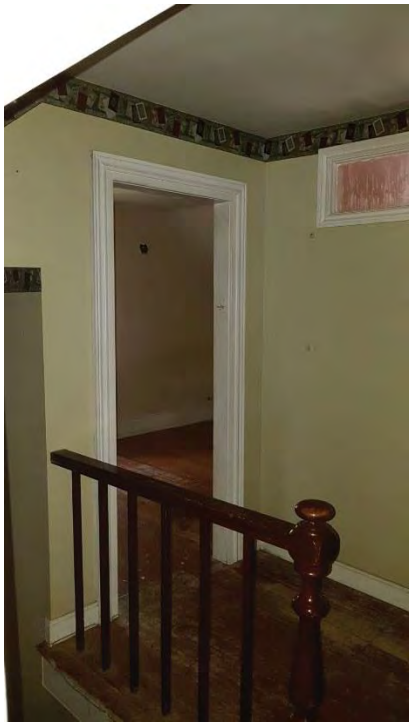


Figure 44: Wood baluster, moulded handrail and plain blusters at second level hallway.

Figure 45: Hallway leading to bedrooms and bathroom.

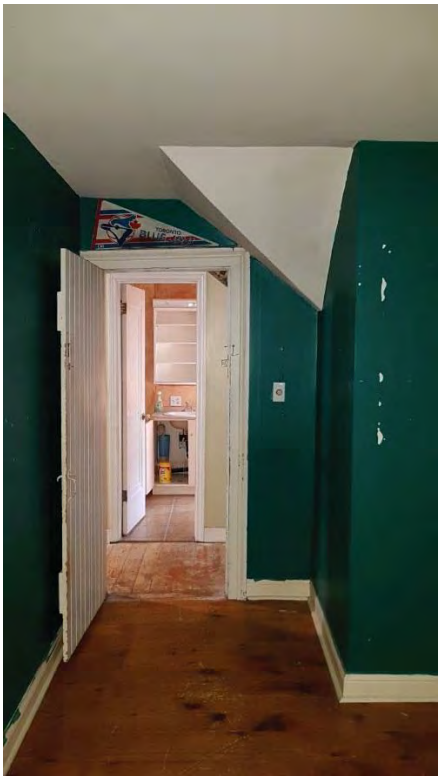


Figure 46: Southwest bedroom, showing entrance to hallway and the bathroom.

Figure 47: Southwest bedroom with wood plank flooring.

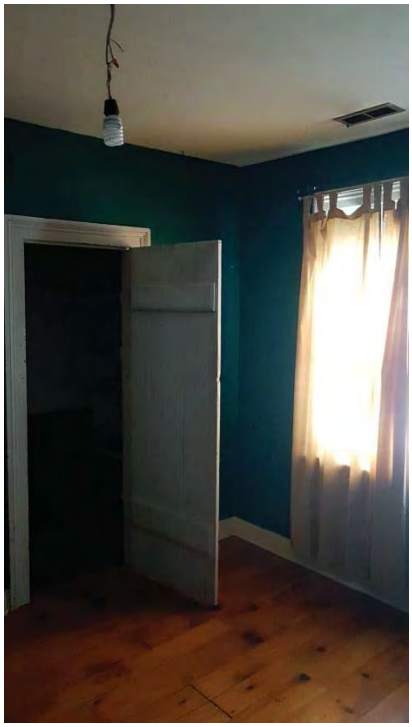


Figure 48: View of closet and window with wide moulded architraves in the southwest bedroom.

Figure 49: Second floor bathroom with vinyl flooring and modern finishes.

Figure 50: Southeast room on the second level with wood plank flooring.

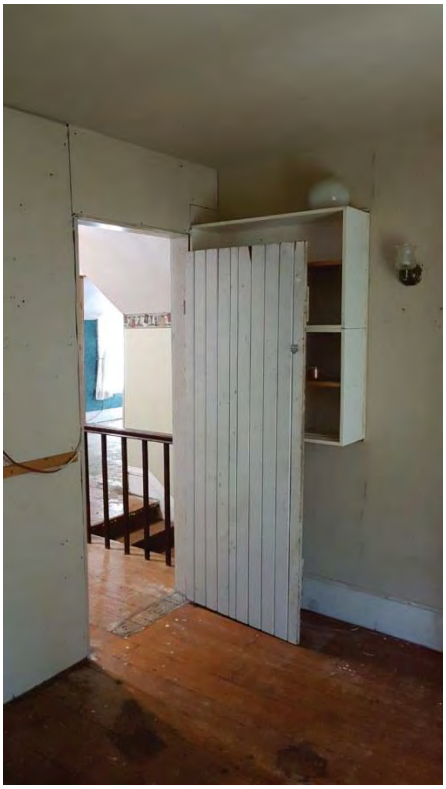


Figure 51: Southeast bedroom, showing entrance to the hallway.

Figure 52: Northwest bedroom with carpet tile flooring and artificial wood panelling.

Figure 53: Closet and window in northwest bedroom.

Figure 54: Stairs leading to basement from kitchen.

Figure 55: Exposed rubble walls with brick buttress in the basement.

Figure 56: Concrete flooring and rubble walls in the basement.

Figure 57: Exposed joists and beams in basement.

Figure 58: Exposed rubble walls and beams.

4.2.2.2 Interior Spaces - East Lean-to

Figure 59: Interior of the east lean-to, looking into the kitchen.

Figure 60: Interior of east lean-to.

Figure 61: Deteriorating brick in the east lean-to.

4.2.2.3 Interior spaces - West Addition

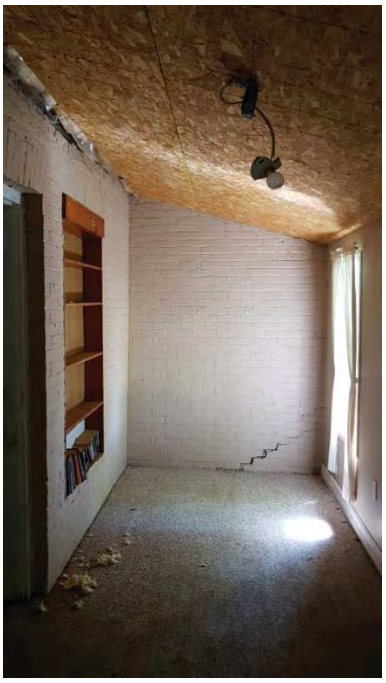


Figure 62: Interior of west addition, facing south.

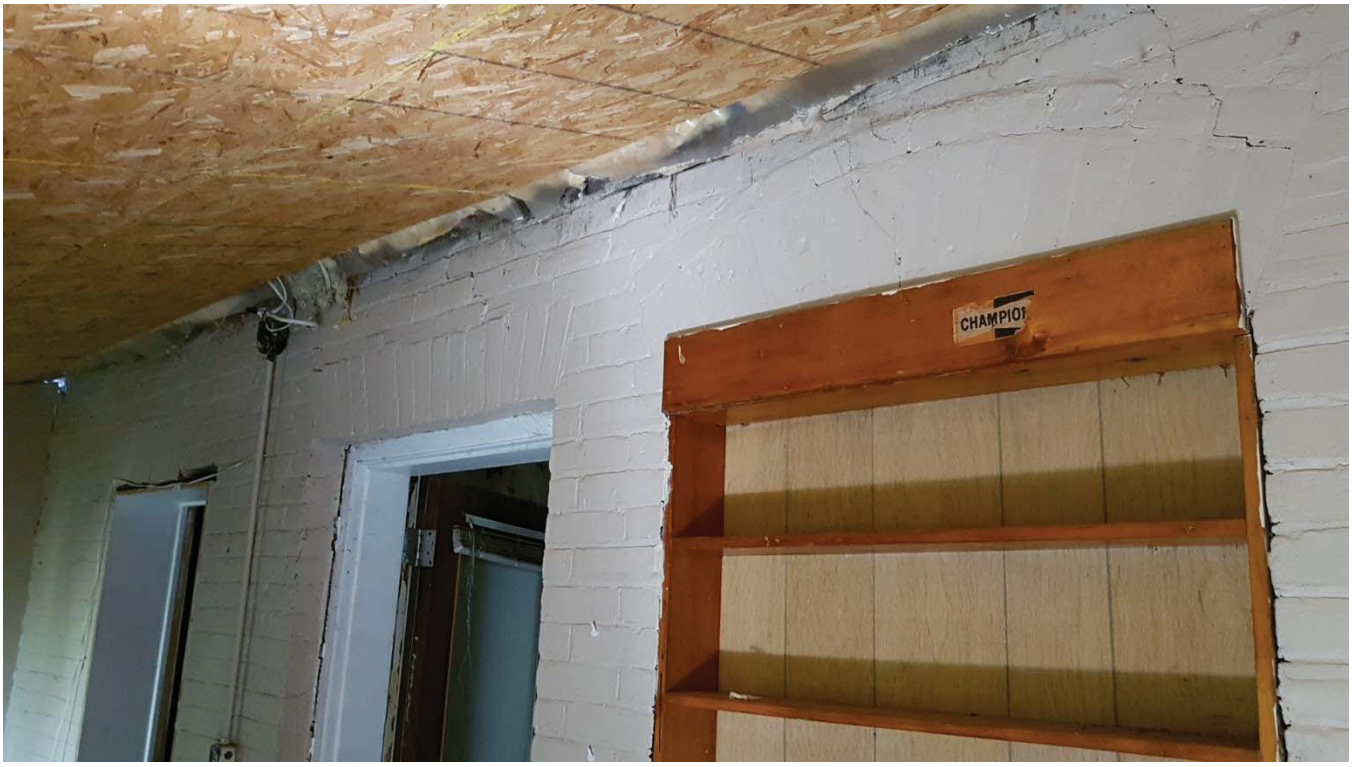


Figure 63: Painted brick soldier voussoirs above the entrances and shelf of the west addition.

5.0 CLOSURE

In January 2018, 2610818 Ontario Ltd. retained Golder to conduct a HIA for 36 Church Street in the Town of Georgina, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. The property was listed on the Georgina Heritage Register in 1999 as an 'early homestead site' constructed in 1910. After completion of the HIA, Golder confirmed that the house is of cultural heritage value or interest as a representative and well-executed example of a late 19th century Gothic Revival expanded side gable house, constructed in balloon frame with dichromatic brick cladding. However, the results of a structural engineering investigation determined that it was not feasible to conserve or rehabilitate the building for a new use.

Based on these findings from the 2018 HIA, Golder recommended that the house be preserved by record prior to the demolition of the property. In August 2018, 2610818 Ontario Ltd. retained Golder to complete the Heritage Documentation Report (HDR), and based on Golder's advice, plans on incorporating the character-defining elements of the demolished structure into the new commercial development.

This HDR serves as an addendum to the Golder's HIA and provides:

- A Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest for the house at 36 Church Street;
- An overview of the scope and methods used to document the structure;
- 'As-built' floor plan drawings;
- Photo documentation of the property's streetscape context;
- Perspective and elevation photo documentation of the exterior of the building; and,
- Interior views of all rooms and features.

Golder recommends that:

- ***This HDR be deposited in a permanent, publicly accessible archive in the Town of Georgina.***

6.0 REFERENCES

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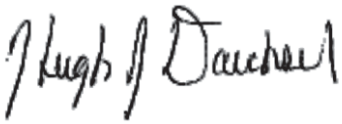
Signature Page



Elizabeth Cushing, M.Pl.
Cultural Heritage Specialist

Hugh Daechsel, M.A.
Principal, Senior Archaeologist

EC/HJD/ly

https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/22112g/deliverables/heritage documentation report/1792306-r03 dec2018 36 church street hdr.docx

golder.com

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

36 Church Street
Part of Lot 14, Concession 3
Geographic Township of North Gwillimbury
Town of Georgina
Regional Municipality of York

Prepared for:
2610818 ONTARIO LTD.
c/o Mazin Yousif
2 Sir Modesto Ct
Maple, Ontario
L6A 0E2

Licensee: Anthony Butler
PIF: P310-0178-2018
Original Report

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
2365 Watts Road,
Haliburton, Ontario
K0M 1SO

May 5, 2018

Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 0.42 hectare area located at 36 Church Street, part of Lot 14, Concession 3, Geographic Township of North Gwillimbury, Town of Georgina, Regional Municipality of York, historically part of York County, Ontario. The assessment is undertaken as part of Site Development Application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 8.8.4 of the *Official Plan for the Town of Georgina*, which requires the preparation of an archaeological assessment when a development proposal affects known archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential.

The study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of the study area at the edge of a historic transportation route suggests there is potential for locating historic Euro-Canadian material. Furthermore, the presence of soil suitable for agricultural purposes suggests there is additional potential for Pre-Contact Aboriginal archaeological material to be identified and recovered. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The inaccessibility of the study area to any form of ploughing equipment precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on April 30, 2018 under PIF #: P310-0178-2018, issued to Anthony Butler, M.Sc. (P310). The weather during the survey was sunny and warm. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 90% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey, with the remaining area determined to have been subject to deep subsurface alteration that would remove any archaeological potential and was subsequently not assessed. This included a residential house with associated driveway and backyard pool. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart, and to within a metre of the standing structures. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 cm in diameter, and were excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Test Pit depth averaged approximately 29 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a light brown clay loam with an light grey clay silt subsoil. No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey, the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The MTCS is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

Table of Contents

Project Personnel

Licensed Archaeologist:	**Anthony Butler, M.Sc. (P310)**
Licensed Field Director:	**Shane McCartney, B.A. (R321)**
Field Technicians:	**Kia Ohora, B.A.**
	Jordie Steinmann
Report Production:	**Shane McCartney, B.A. (R321)**

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by 2610818 ONTARIO LTD to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 0.42 hectare area located at 36 Church Street, part of Lot 14, Concession 3, Geographic Township of North Gwillimbury, Town of Georgina, Regional Municipality of York, historically part of York County, Ontario (Maps 1 and 2). The assessment is undertaken as part of Site Development Application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 8.8.4 of the *Town of Georgina Official Plan*, which requires the preparation of an archaeological assessment when a development proposal affects known archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential (Town of Georgina 2016:135-136).

The objective of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition
- To evaluate the property's archaeological potential.
- To document archaeological resources located on the property
- To determine whether any identified archaeological resources require further assessment
- To recommend Stage 3 assessment strategies for any archaeological sites determined to require additional assessment.

As part of this assessment, background research was conducted in Earthworks corporate library, the York Region Land Registry Office, and the Federal Canadian Census located online at Library and Archives Canada.

Permission to access the property was provided by Mazin Yousif on behalf of 2610818 ONTARIO LTD.

1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Pre-contact Aboriginal History

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the general culture history of southern Ontario, as based on Ellis and Ferris (1990)

Table 1 Pre-contact Culture History of Ontario

Culture Period	Diagnostic Artifacts	Time Span (Years B.P.)	Detail
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectile Points	11,000-10,400	Nomadic caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plano Projectile Points	10,400-10,000	Gradual population increase
Early Archaic	Nettling and Bifurcate Points	10,000-8,000	More localized tool sources
Middle Archaic	Brewerton and Stanly-Neville Projectile Points	8,000-4,500	Re-purposed projectile points and greater amount of endscrapers
Narrow Point Late Archaic	Lamoka and Normanskill Projectile Points	4,000-3,800	Larger site size
Broad Point Late Archaic	Genessee, Adder Orchard Projectile Points	3,800-3,500	Large bifacial tools. First evidence of houses
Small Point Late Archaic	Crawford Knoll, Innes Projectile Points	3,500-3,100	Bow and Arrow Introduction
Terminal Archaic	Hind Projectile Points	3,100-2,950	First evidence of cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points, Cache Blades, and pop-eyed birdstones	2,950-2,400	First evidence of Vinette I Pottery
Middle Woodland	Pseudo-scallop shell	2,450-1550	Burial Mounds
	Princess Point pottery	1550-1100	First evidence of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	Levanna Point	1,100-700	Early longhouses
	Saugeen Projectile Points	700-600	Agricultural villages
	Nanticoke Notched Points	600-450	Migrating villages, tribal warfare

1.2.2 Post Contact Aboriginal History

The study area enters the historic record in 1615, where Samuel de Champlain travelled through the area with soldiers on the way to attack the Ononondaga tribe of the Five Nations Iroquois. Early accounts by European explorers suggest the study area was considered part of a loosely defined hunting territory associated with the Huron Confederacy (Trigger 1994). European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and Aboriginal groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the pre-Contact period. By the 1640's, the increasing scarcity of beaver pelts prompted the invasion of Huronia by the League of Five Nations Iroquois. By 1649, five Huron villages were destroyed and the remainder abandoned, resulting in the complete disintegration of the Huron and their absorption into the Petun, Neutral and other groups (Stone and Chaput 1978). The study area remained virtually unpopulated as an Iroquoian hunting territory for the proceeding fifty years prior to the migration of the Ojibwa into the region in the early eighteenth century (Rogers 1978). There is little evidence to suggest a concentrated period of settlement in the region throughout the eighteenth century, with activities being largely restricted to hunting and fur trading. By the early nineteenth century, a period of land cessions were occurring in the province of Ontario. The current study area formed part of Treaty 20, also known as the Rice Lake Purchase, which ceded possession of 1,951,000 acres of land from the Mississagas of the Newcastle District to the British Government in 1818 (Surtees 1994: 113).

1.2.3 European Settlement

The study area is located in the historic township of North Gwillimbury, which was first surveyed between 1800 and 1803 by John Stegmann (Winearls 1991:507). Early town plots were granted to British military veterans of the War of 1812 and Napoleonic Wars, who either settled the land or quickly resold the lands during a speculation period. Early settlement centred around timber production and subsistence agriculture, and early growth was slow, with the population listed at 272 in 1821, rising to 1,172 by 1850 (Mulvany 1885:166). The area gradually became a popular location as a vacation spot for wealthy members of York to the south, and cottages and associated hotels and dancehalls constructed to service the burgeoning tourist industry. By 1970, the study area became part of the Town of Georgina, merging six disparate communities in the area (Mika and Mika 1981).

1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area

The study area is located in Lot 14, Concession 3 of the historic township of North Gwillimbury, which was first granted to Isaac Griffin in 1804. The eastern 150 acres of the property was sold to Daniel Mann in 1830, who sold 50 eastern acres to Amos Crittendon in 1833, who further sold a 10 acre property to John Cawthra in 1839. Mr Cawthra sold the property to Harvey

Huntly in 1847, who is listed as a 62 year old yeoman from Vermont in the 1851 Federal Census (Government of Canada 1851a:21). The agricultural census lists Mr. Huntly as farming a 50 acre property, of which 25 were under crops, 24 under pasture and 1 acre of orchards (Government of Canada 1851b:51). The Huntly family continued to reside on the property throughout the mid-nineteenth century – as depicted on Map 3 – before selling the property to John O'Donahoe in 1881. A Cultural Heritage Assessment of the property suggests the current residence on the property was constructed during this period before the property was sold to Elisha Mann in 1885 (Golder 2018:59). Analysis of early topographic maps (Map 4) suggest the house was associated with a nearby orchard, but otherwise remained a residential homestead property through the rest of the twentieth and twenty-first century.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of a residential lot with a late nineteenth century residential structure in the middle of the property and a backyard pool (Images 1 thru 11).

1.3.2 Natural Environment

The study area is located in the Simcoe Lowlands, a 1,100 square mile area that consists of the lowlands bordering Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe (Chapman and Putnam 1984:177). The soil of the study area consists of Otanabee Sandy Loam, a dark, greyish brown sandy loam developed on high lime parent materials derived largely from Trenton Limestone. It exhibits medium crumb structure and friable consistency (Hoffman and Richards 1955:38). These soils would have been suitable for Pre-Contact Aboriginal agricultural use.

The nearest potable water source is a tributary of Maskinonge River, located approximately 860 metres southeast of the study area. The Maskinonge River drains into Lake Simcoe approximately 2.7 kilometres kilometres southwest.

The study area is located within the Barrie District of the Lake Simcoe – Rideau Ecoregion, which itself is situated within the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone. This region encompasses 6,311,957 hectares, and contains a diverse array of flora and fauna. It is characterized by diverse hardwood forests dominated by sugar maple, American beech, white ash, eastern hemlock, and numerous other species are found where substrates are well developed on upland sites. Lowlands, including rich floodplain forests, contain green ash, silver maple, red maple, eastern white cedar, yellow birch, balsam fir, and black ash. Peatlands (some quite large) occur along the northern edge and in the eastern portion of the ecoregion, and these contain fens, and rarely bogs, with black spruce and tamarack.

> *Characteristic mammals include white-tailed deer, Northern raccoon, striped skunk, and woodchuck. Wetland habitats are used by many species of water birds and shorebirds, including wood duck, great blue*

heron, and Wilson's snipe. Open upland habitats are used by species such as field sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, and eastern meadowlark. Upland forests support populations of species such as hairy woodpecker, wood thrush, scarlet tanager, and rose-breasted grosbeak. Reptiles and amphibians found in this ecosystem include American bullfrog, northern leopard frog, spring peeper, red-spotted newt, snapping turtle, eastern gartersnake, and common watersnake. Characteristic fish species in the ecoregion include the white sucker, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, rainbow darter, emerald shiner, and pearl dace.

(Crins et al. 2009:48-49)

1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MTCS Archaeological Sites Database was conducted. A total of 2 archaeological sites were identified within a one kilometre radius of the study area. No archaeological surveys within 50 metres of the study area were identified.

A summary is provided below

Table 2 Summary of Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 kilometre of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BbGu-90	Richard Mann	Post-Contact		homestead
BbGu-89	Connell Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead

1.4 Summary

As documented in Section 1.0 the study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of the study area at the edge of a historic transportation route suggests there is potential for locating historic Euro-Canadian material. Furthermore, the presence of soil suitable for agricultural purposes suggests there is additional potential for Pre-Contact Aboriginal archaeological material to be identified and recovered. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The inaccessibility of the study area to any form of ploughing equipment precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on April 30, 2018 under PIF #: P310-0178-2018, issued to Anthony Butler, M.Sc. (P310). The weather during the survey was sunny and warm. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 90% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey (Image 12), with the remaining area determined to have been subject to deep subsurface alteration that would remove any archaeological potential and was subsequently not assessed. This included a residential house with associated driveway and backyard pool.

Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart, and to within a metre of the standing structures. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 cm in diameter, and were excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Test Pit depth averaged approximately 29 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a light brown clay loam with an light grey clay silt subsoil (Image 13). No archaeological material was identified during the course of the survey.

The results of the Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Map 5.

3.0 Record of Finds

Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field

Table 3 Information Inventory of Documentary Record

Document	Location	Description
Field Notes	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page of notes
Photographs	Earthworks Office Project File	17 digital photographs,
Field Map	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on a 0.42 hectare area located at 36 Church Street, part of Lot 14, Concession 3, Geographic Township of North Gwillimbury, Town of Georgina, Regional Municipality of York, historically part of York County, Ontario. A Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted on April 30, 2018.

The Stage 2 archaeological survey did not yield any evidence of archaeological material. As a result, no additional archaeological assessments are required.

5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey, the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The MTCS is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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.

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 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 Archaeology 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 *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.

7.0 References

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Winearls, Joan

1991 *Mapping Upper Canada 1780-1867. An annotated bibliography of manuscript and printed maps.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

8.0 Images

Image 1: Study Area conditions. Facing Northwest.

Image 2: Study Area conditions. Facing Northeast.

Image 3: Study Area conditions. Facing Northwest.

Image 4: Study Area conditions. Facing Northwest.

Image 5: Study Area conditions. Facing Northwest.

Image 6: Study Area conditions. Facing Northwest.

Image 7: Study Area conditions. Facing Northeast.

Image 8: Study Area conditions. Facing Southeast.

Image 9: Study Area conditions. Facing Northwest.

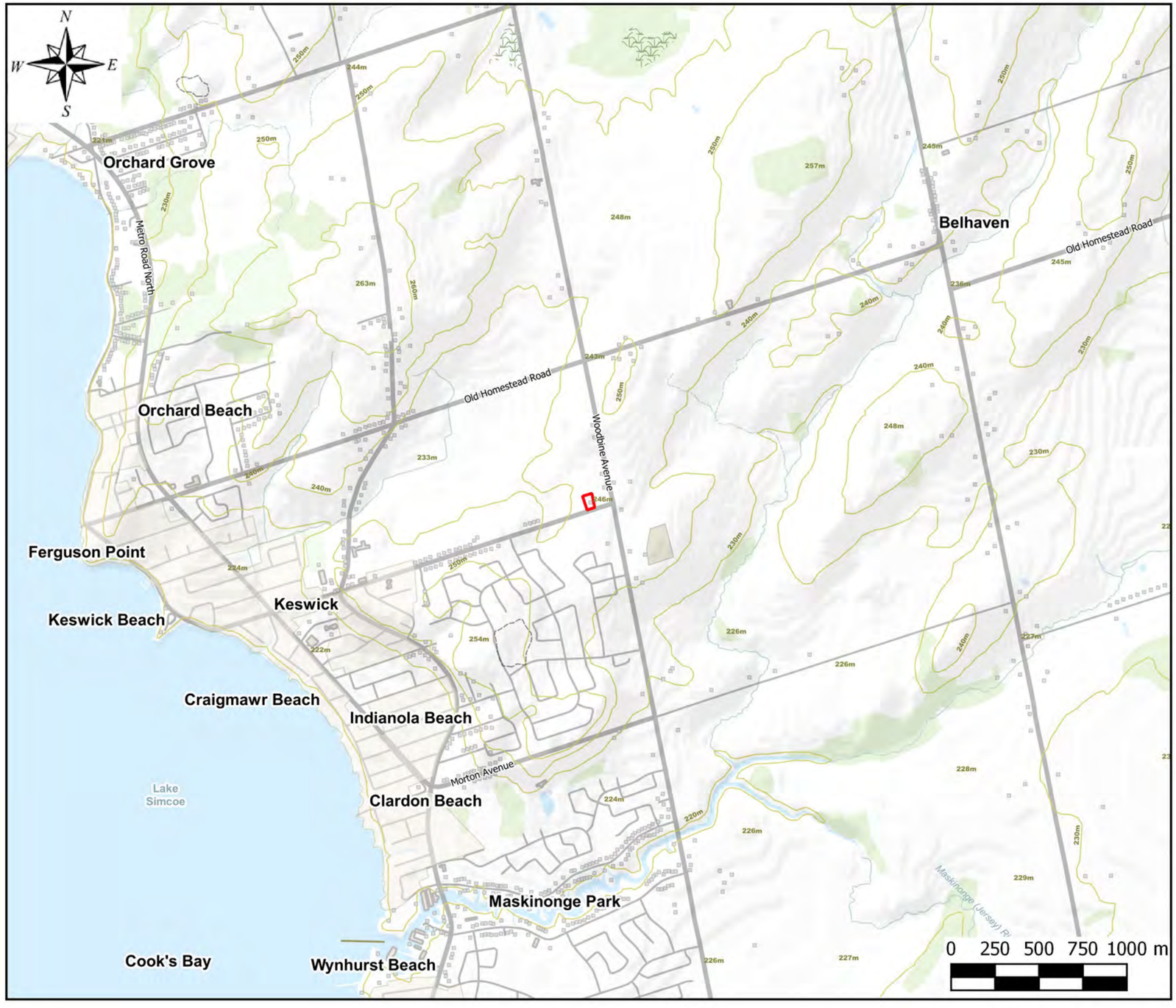
Image 10: Study Area conditions. Facing Southeast.

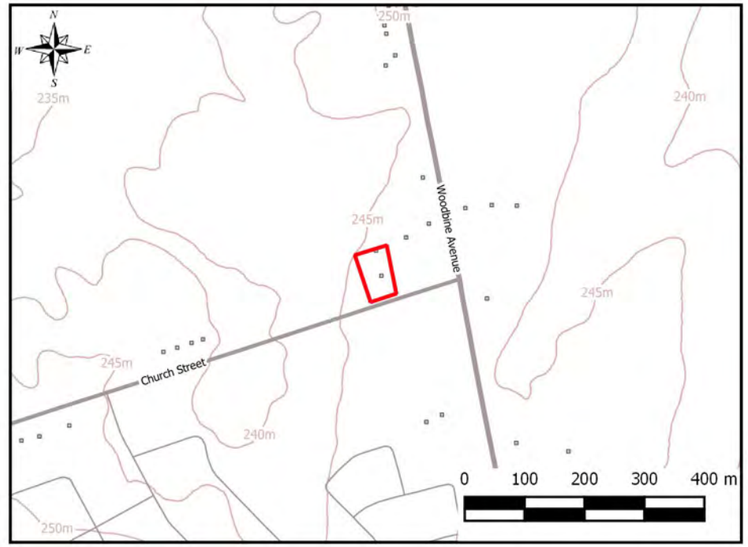
Image 11: Study Area conditions. Facing Southeast.

Image 12: Test Pit Survey in Progress. Facing Southeast.

Image 13: Subsurface Stratigraphy.

9.0 Maps





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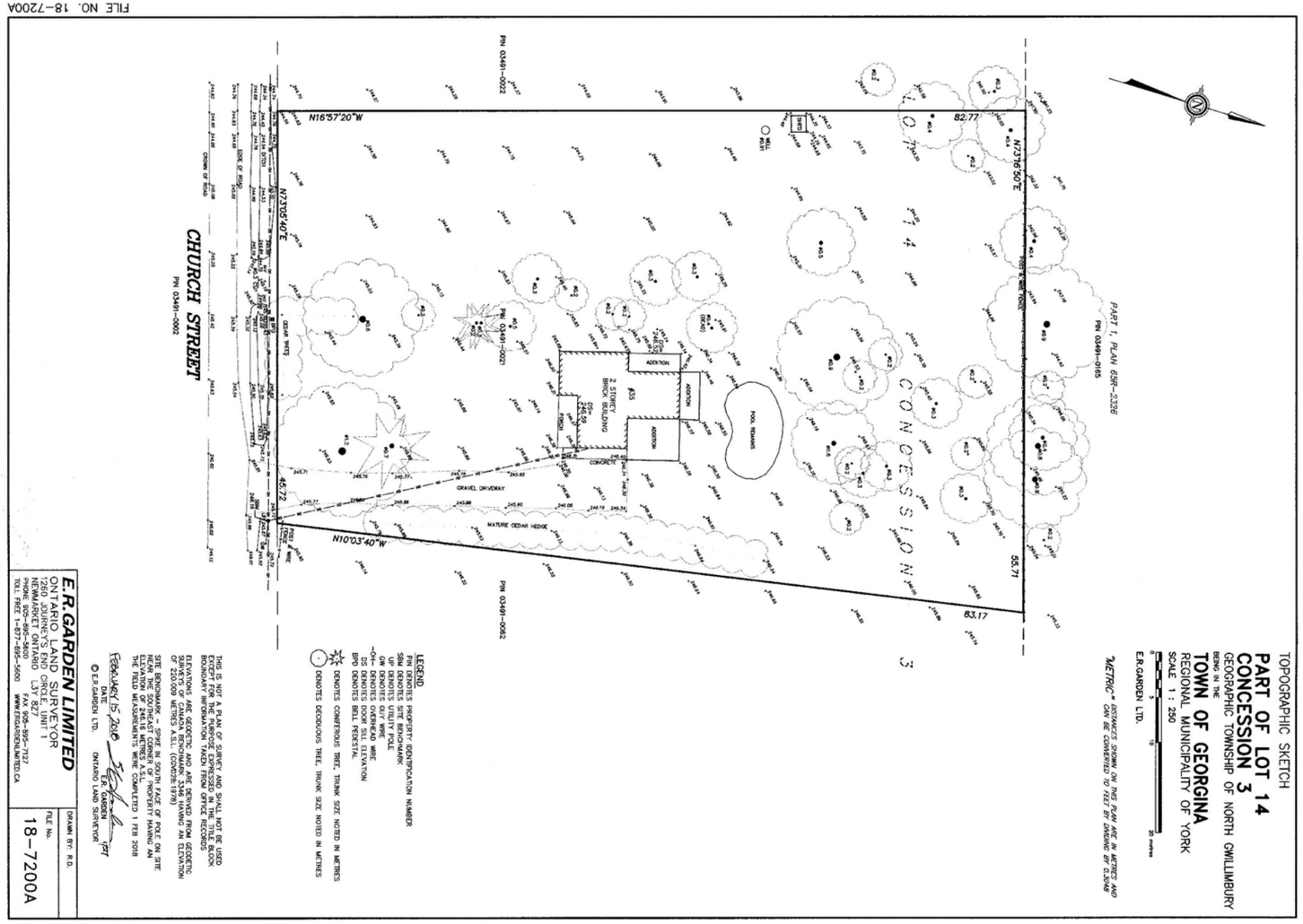
Study Area

Reference:
Canvec Data. Scale 1:50000
Ontario Basic Mapping. Scale 1:10000
Esri Basemap

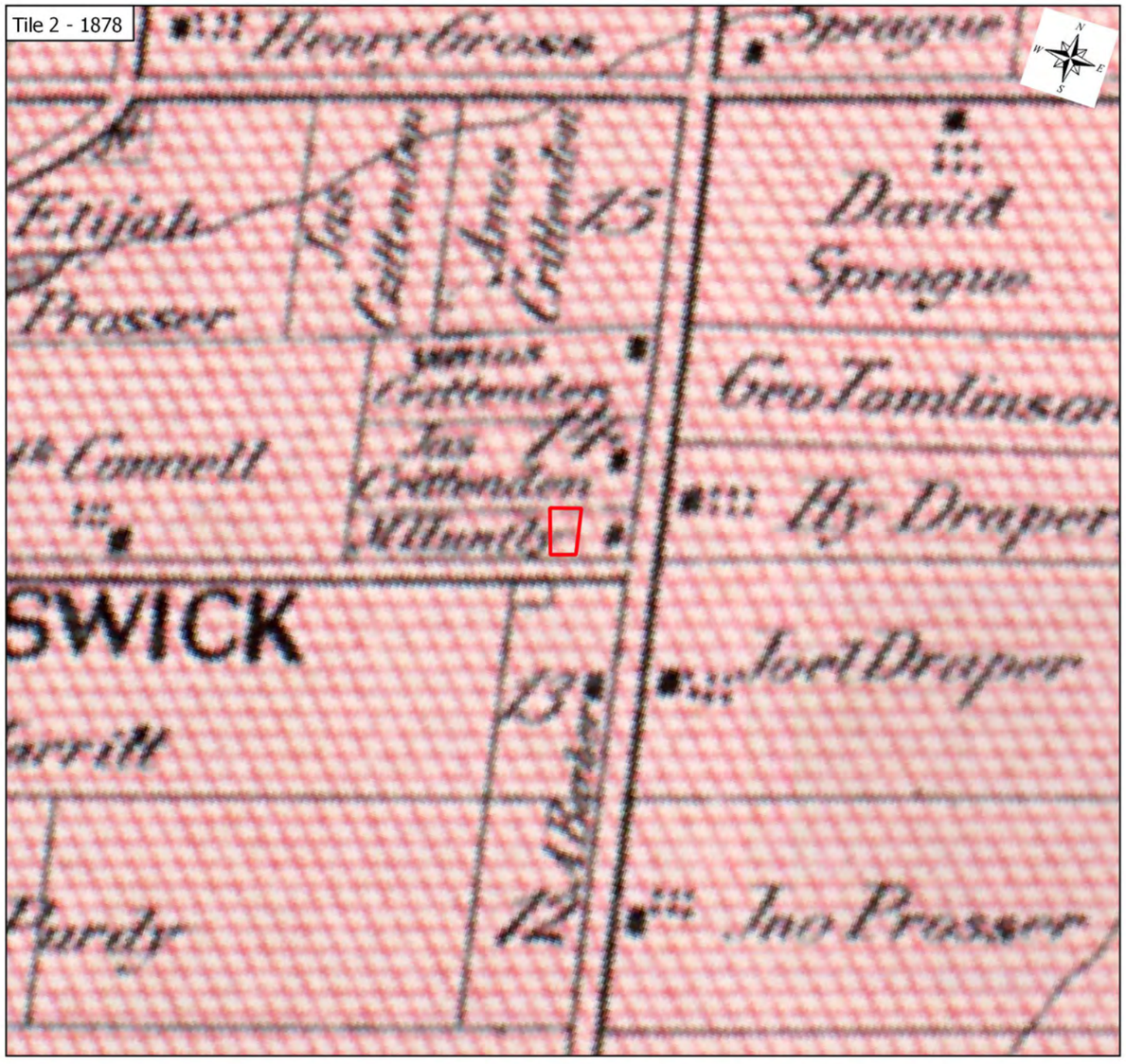
Map 1: Regional Map



Map 2: Site Plan

Tile 1 - 1860

Tile 2 - 1878



Legend

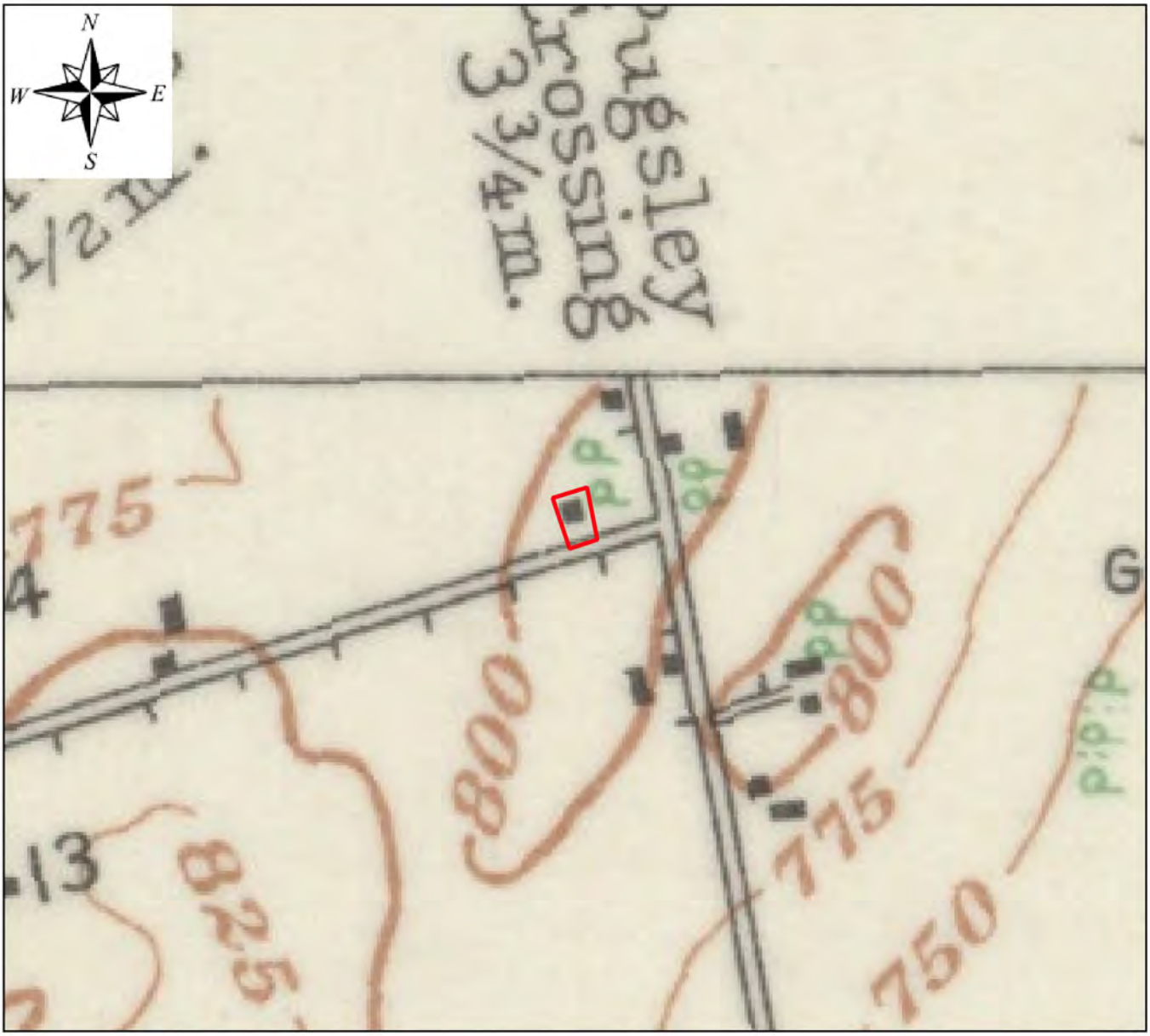
Study Area

Not to Scale

Tile 1 - Tremaine's Map of the County of York. Compiled and Drawn from Actual Surveys by the Publishers Geo. R. & G.M Tremaine. Toronto. 1860

Tile 2 - Illustrated historical atlas of the county of York, Ont. Miles & Co. 1878

Map 3: Nineteenth Century Historic Mapping



Legend	Canada, Department of National Defense. Newmarket, Ontario. 1:63,360. Map Sheet 031D03, [ed. 2], 1929.	0 100 200 300 400 m
Study Area		

Map 4: 1929 Topographic Map

Legend

- Study Area
- Area Subject to Test Pit Survey - 5 metre Intervals
- Area of Subsurface Disturbance - Not Assessed
- (#) Photo Location and Direction

Reference:
Esri Basemap

Map 5: Stage 2 Assessment Results

Arborist Report for
36 Church Street
Georgina, Ontario

DAWhiteTreeCare.com
Tel: 416 431 2453, E-mail: *DAWhiteTreeCare@GMail.com*
D. Andrew White M. Sc. ISA Certified Arborist ON-0734. 78 Marcella St. Toronto, ON, M1G 1L2.

1. Introduction

The following is an arborist report for the property at 36 Church Street Drive, in Georgina Ontario. The purpose of this report was to ascertain the potential impacts of the proposed construction of a new development on the trees on the site and on adjacent properties.

2. Methods

An on-site inspection was made on December 5, 2018. The sizes of individual trees were measured as diameter at breast height (DBH), breast height being 137 cm from ground level. The locations of these trees are indicated on the modified site plan (Fig. 1). From the data collected plant Condition Rating (CR), Location Rating (LR), Species Rating (SR), and minimum Tree Protection Zones (TPZ), were estimated.[1,2] The Appraised Values (AV) of road allowance trees were calculated according to the Trunk Method.[2]

It is necessary to protect all trees designated for preservation during both demolition and construction. This tree protection can be accomplished by protecting the said trees with *tree protection barriers*. The minimum tree protection zone (TPZ) radius is based on the diameter of the tree ($TPZ \approx 0.06_{m/cm} \times DBH_{cm}$).

Tree barriers for road allowance areas would be composed of 1.2 metres (4 ft.) high orange plastic web snow fencing secured on 2"x4" wood frames. Usually, tree protection barriers, not on road allowance, are to be 1.2 metres (4 ft.) high and composed of plywood.

No T-bars should be used to secure TPZ barriers as they could injure roots or come into contact with energized underground conductors. TPZ signs must be added to TPZ barriers. The phone number required to be printed on TPZ signage should be that of the appropriate District of the Tree Protection and Plan Review (Urban Forestry). The phone number 3-1-1 can be called to attain further information.

3. Discussion

There are plans to develop the site at 36 Church Street several non-exempt trees would need to be removed, in order to allow for the proposed development (Table 1, Fig. 1).

Roadside (City) Trees:
There are no roadside trees proposed to be removed.

Private Trees:
Fourty-four (44) existing private trees on site. Fourty-two (42) of these trees are proposed to be removed to allow for the proposed development. Of these fourty-two (42) trees, sixteen (16) are greater than 30cm DBH (Table 1, Fig 1, Trees #4, 5, 7, 20, 21, 22, 32, 34, 36, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47 & 49).

Neighbouring Trees:
Adjacent to the subject site, there are eleven (11) neighbouring trees. Of the eleven (11) trees, two (2) are proposed to be removed (Table 1, Fig 1, Trees #42 & 44).

4. Conclusions

In order to allow for the alterations to the property line at 36 Church St, sixteen (16) private trees over 30cm DBH will require removal. The remaining trees over 30cm DBH should be preserved adequately with tree protection fencing.

sixteen (16) privately owned trees over 30cm DBH are proposed to be removed
No (0) road allowance trees would be injured or removed.
Two (2) trees on neighbouring properties are proposed to be removed

All the trees to be retained would be protected by barriers during the demolition and construction work on the site.

MSLA Landscape Architects has developed a landscape plan for the 36 Church St. property.

D. Andrew White M. Sc.

December 6, 2018

Table #1. Tree number (No.), species, diameter at breast height (DBH), Condition Rating (CR) Tree Category (TC) and comments.

No.	Tree Species	DBH (cm)	CR (%)	TC	Location	Comments
#1	black walnut	21	65	Town	S roadside	**To be Preserved**
#4	sugar maple	93	55	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#5	white cedar	32-36	60	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#7	sugar maple	82	50	private	SW lawn	To be Removed
#8	white cedar	12-19	65	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#9	white cedar	14-15	55	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#10	Manitoba maple	12-14	65	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#11	white cedar	12-15	55	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#12	white cedar	14-15	60	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#13	white cedar	15	60	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#14	white cedar	22	60	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#15	white cedar	14-16	60	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#16	white cedar	22	60	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#17	common lilac	12-15	65	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#18	Manitoba maple	12-16	65	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#19	Manitoba maple	117	0	private	W lawn, dead	To be Removed
#20	basswood	26-30	55	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#21	sugar maple	72-82	50	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#22	black walnut	61	60	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#23	white cedar	26-28	60	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#24	black walnut	19	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#25	Manitoba maple	15-18	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#26	black walnut	21	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#26	black walnut	16	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#27	black walnut	18	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#28	black walnut	16	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#29	black walnut	18	70	private	N backyard	**To be Preserved**
#30	white cedar	12-15	60	private	NW backyard	To be Removed
#31	Manitoba maple	28	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#32	black walnut	35	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#33	basswood	18	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#34	black walnut	67	60	private	NW backyard	To be Removed
#35	black walnut	18	70	private	NW backyard	To be Removed
#36	Manitoba maple	36	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#37	Manitoba maple	14	65	private	N backyard	**To be Preserved**
#38	black walnut	15-16	60	private	NE backyard	To be Removed
#39	stump	50	0	private	NE yard, dead	To be Removed
#40	Manitoba maple	64	20	private	N yard, poor	To be Removed

#41	Manitoba maple	62	50	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#42	basswood	56-62	45	neighbour	N backyard	To be Removed
#43	Manitoba maple	36	50	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#44	Manitoba maple	28	60	neighbour	N backyard	To be Removed
#45	Manitoba maple	36-41	60	private	SE hedgerow	To be Removed
#46	Manitoba maple	28-48	55	private	SE hedgerow	To be Removed
#47	Manitoba maple	44	60	private	SE hedgerow	To be Removed
#48	Manitoba maple	14-18	60	private	S hedgerow	To be Removed
#49	Manitoba maple	16-34	55	private	S hedgerow	To be Removed
#83 - #91	black walnuts, 9	14-18	65-70	Neighbour	E offsite	**To be Preserved**

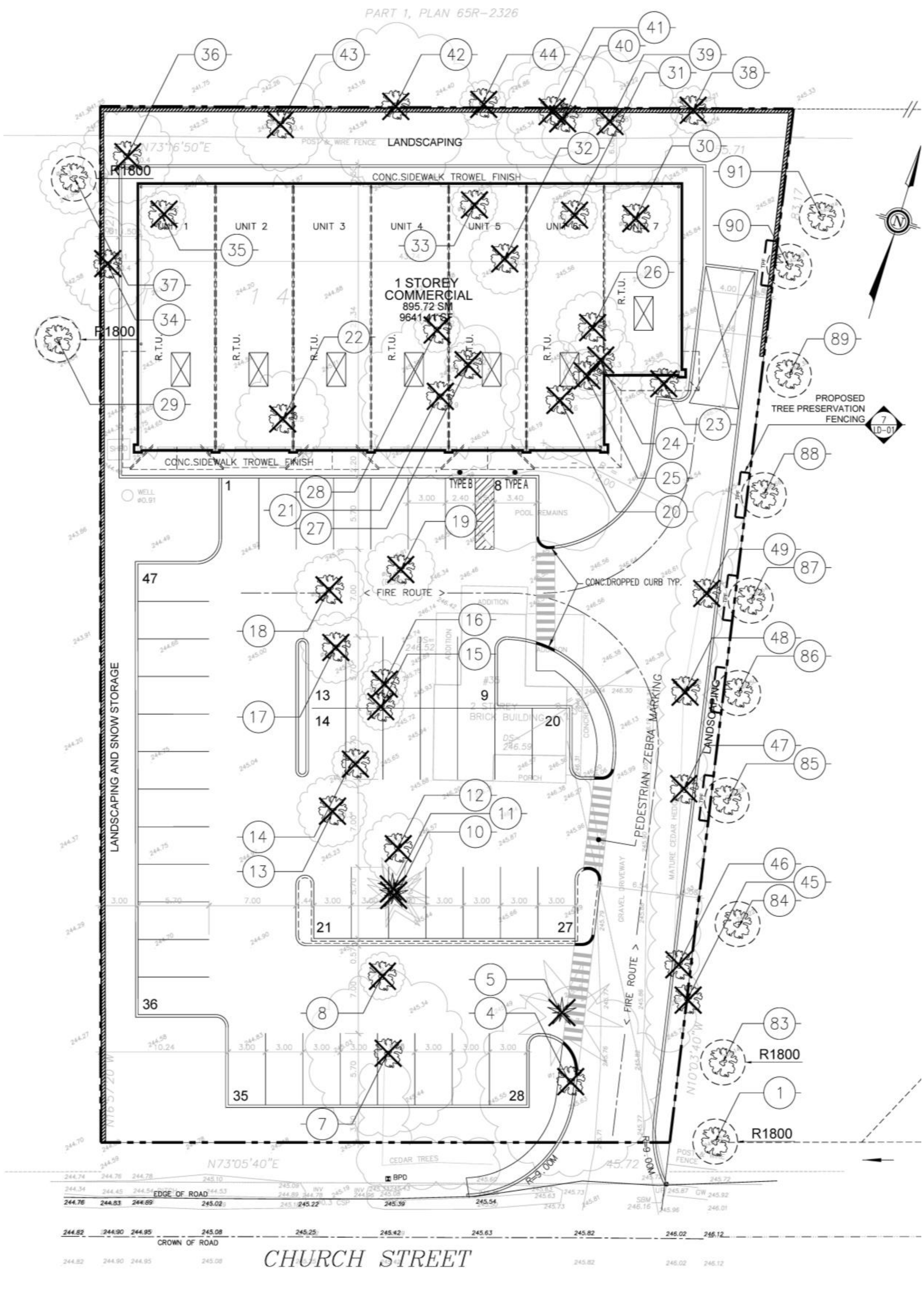
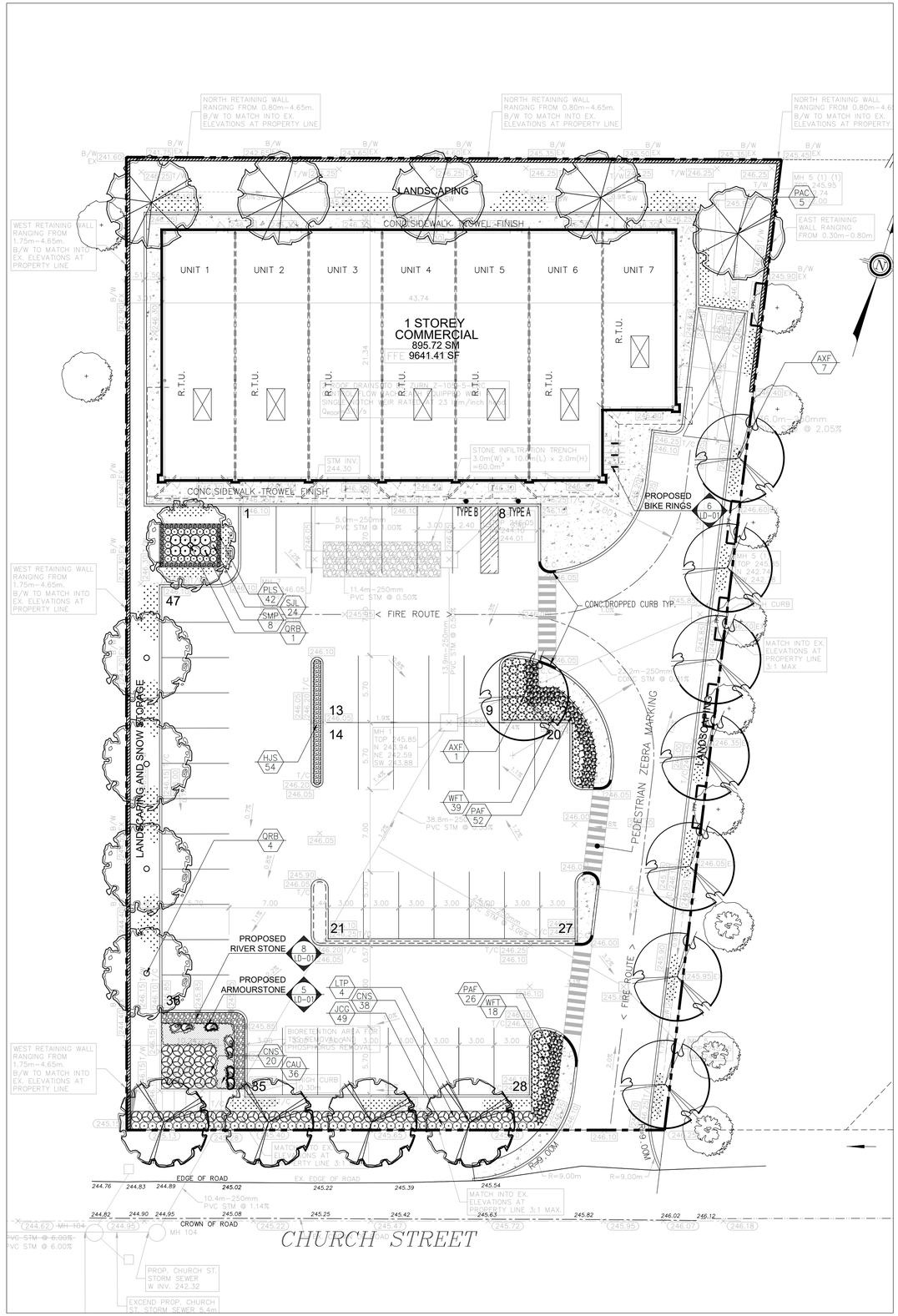


Figure #1: Tree locations on the 36 Church Street development site

5. References

1- Council of Tree Landscape Appraisers. 2000. Guide for Plant Appraisal. 9th Edition. International Society of Arboriculture.

2- International Society of Arboriculture of Ontario. 1998. Ontario Supplement to Guide for Plant Appraisal 8th Edition. Ontario Chapter, International Society of Arboriculture.



Legend

- Existing Deciduous Tree Canopy
- Existing Coniferous Tree Canopy
- Property Line
- TPF — Tree Protection Fencing
- Prop. Sodded Area Typ.
- Prop. Concrete Paving Typ.
- AAA / L-2 — Detail Reference Key
- Proposed Deciduous Tree
- Proposed Coniferous Tree
- Proposed Bike Ring
- AAA / 0 — Plant Material Reference Key

Key Map

Proposed Plant Material List

KEY	QNTY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	HT/CAL	SPREAD	ROOT	DROUGHT TOLERANT	NATIVE	REMARKS
DECIDUOUS TREES									
AXF		Acer x freemanii 'Jeffersred'	Jeffersred Freeman Maple	70 mm		B.&B.	High	Yes	Full Form
LTP		Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	70 mm	cream	B.&B.	High	Yes	Full Form
PAC		Plantanus x acerifolia	London Plane Tree	70 mm		B.&B.	High	Yes	Full Form
QRB		Quercus rubra	Red Oak	70 mm		B.&B.	High	Yes	Full Form
CONIFEROUS TREES									
PSB		Pinus strobus	White Pine	200 cm		B.&B.	High	Yes	Full Form
CONIFEROUS SHRUBS									
JCG		Juniper chinensis 'Gold Coast'	Gold Coast Juniper		70 cm	C.G.	High	Yes	Full Form
TCF		Taxus cuspidata 'Fairview'	Fairview Yew		65 cm	C.G.	High	Yes	Full Form
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS									
CNS		Cornus stolonifera	Red Osier Dogwood	80 cm		C.G.	High	Yes	Full Form
SMP		Syringa meyeri 'Palibin'	Purple Dwarf Korean Lilac	60 cm		C.G.	High	Yes	Full Form
SJL		Spirea japonica 'Little Princess'	Dwarf Red Spirea	60 cm		C.G.	High	Yes	Full Form
WFT		Weigela florida 'Tango'	Tango Weigela	60 cm		C.G.	High	Yes	Full Form
GRASSES									
CAU		Carex aurea	Meadow Sedge			2 Gal.	High	Yes	Full Form – Native
MSZ		Miscanthus sinensis 'Zebrinus'	Zebra Grass			2 Gal.	High	Yes	Full Form
PAF		Pennisetum alopecuroides	Fountain Grass			2 Gal.	High	Yes	Full Form
PERENNIALS									
HJS		Hemerocallis 'Joan Senior'	Joan Senior (white) Daylilies			C.G. #1	High	Yes	Full Form
PLS		Perovskia atriplicifolia 'Little Spire'	Little Spire Russian Sage			2 Gal.	High	Yes	Full Form

msla
MARTON SMITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
170 The Donway W Suite 206.
Toronto, Ontario, Canada. M3C 2G3
tel. 416.492.9966 | email. info@msla.ca

Architect:

Client/Owner:

Municipality:

Notes:

No.	Revision	Date
03	Issued for Submission	01/31/19
02	Issued for Review	01/17/19
01	Issued for Review	12/06/18

North:

Stamp: ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS — MEMBER — OALA

Project:

Proposed Commercial Property
36 Church St
Georgina, Ontario

Scale: **1:200** Date: **Dec 2018**

Drawn By: **S.P.** Checked By: **L.M.**

Drawing Title:

Landscape Plan

Project No. **18212**

Sheet No. **L2-01**

REFER TO PLAN FOR LOCATION

LANDSCAPE SPECIFICATIONS

CONTRACTOR MUST CONTACT ALL UTILITY COMPANIES FOR STAKE OUTS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION OR PLANTING.

ROUGH GRADING

ROUGH GRADE AND FILL AREAS TO ESTABLISH SUBGRADE AS REQUIRED. PROVIDE DRAINAGE PATTERN AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS. ROUND SMOOTHLY ALL TOPS AND TOES OF SLOPES. COMPACT ALL AREAS TO 95% STANDARD PROCTOR DENSITY UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE. EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN ON SITE ARE TO BE PROTECTED AS DETAILED.

FINE GRADING

FINE GRADE ALL AREAS TO FINISHED GRADES AS SHOWN ON LAYOUT OR GRADING PLAN OR ARCHITECT'S SITE PLAN. PROVIDE UNIFORM SLOPES AWAY FROM THE BUILDING, UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE. SLOPES MAY NOT EXCEED 33 1/3% (3:1).

SPREADING OF TOPSOIL

SCARIFY THE SUBSOIL PRIOR TO THE SPREADING THE TOPSOIL. REMOVE ALL DEBRIS AND LEAVE A FINE-TEXTURED EVEN SURFACE. ALL TOPSOIL TO BE IMPORTED UNLESS PREVIOUSLY APPROVED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. OBTAIN APPROVAL FOR THE QUALITY OF ANY IMPORTED TOPSOIL BEFORE DELIVERY TO THE SITE. TOPSOIL IS TO BE COMPACTED TO CREATE A FIRM AND EVEN SURFACE.

SOD

USE NO. 1 GRADE TURFGRASS NURSERY SOD WHICH CONFORMS WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE NURSERY SOD GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO. ALL LAWN AREAS SHALL RECEIVE A MINIMUM OF 100MM (4") OF COMPACTED TOPSOIL, AND SHALL BE SODDED WITH #1 KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS - FESCUE. NO SOD SLOPES ARE TO EXCEED 3:1. SLOPE IN EXCESS OF 4:1 TO BE PEGGED.

MINERAL FERTILIZER

APPLY THE FOLLOWING MINERAL FERTILIZER UNLESS SOILS TESTS SHOW OTHER REQUIREMENTS:

1. SODDED AREAS - 11% NITROGEN, 8% PHOSPHORUS AND 4% POTASH (11-8-4) AT THE RATE OF 4.5 KG OVER M2 (10 LBS OVER 1000 SQ. FT.).

2. PLANTING BEDS - 7% NITROGEN, 7% PHOSPHORUS AND 7% POTASH (7-7-7) AT THE RATE OF 40 GRAMS (4 OZ.) FOR EVERY BUSHEL OF TOPSOIL.

PREPARATION OF PLANTING BEDS

ALL PLANT BEDS TO BE CONTINUOUS. EXCAVATE ALL PLANTING BEDS TO THE DEPTH AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS AND DETAILS, MIN 450mm(18"). BACKFILL ALL PLANTING BEDS WITH A SOIL MIXTURE CONSISTING OF SIX (6) PARTS OF SAND LOAM, ONE (1) PART OF FINELY PULVERIZED PEAT MOSS, TWO (2) PARTS OF WELL-ROTTED MANURE AND THE MINERAL FERTILIZER AS SPECIFIED ABOVE. ALSO ADD .58 KILOS BONEMEAL/CUBIC METER OF PLANTING SOIL (1 LB./CUBIC YARD). PREPARE THE PLANTING BEDS FOR PLANTING BEFORE THE DELIVERY OF THE PLANT MATERIAL TO THE JOB SITE.

NOTE: IF THE EXISTING SOIL CONDITIONS ARE CLAY OR WET IN NATURE, CONTACT THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT FOR INSTRUCTIONS OF A SUITABLE SOIL MIXTURE. FAILURE TO DO THIS MAY RESULT IN DELAY OF APPROVAL AND ACCEPTANCE.

PLANT MATERIALS

ALL PLANT MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS OF THE CANADIAN NURSERY TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR SIZE AND SPECIES.

ALL SHRUB AND TREE MATERIAL SHALL BE CONTAINER GROWN, POTTED, S/B OR B/B, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. BARE ROOT PLANTING SHALL BE ACCEPTABLE FOR CERTAIN SPECIES DURING EARLY SPRING OR LATE FALL PLANTING SEASON. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE REQUESTS FOR ROOT CONDITION SUBSTITUTION IN WRITING TO THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF PLANTING OPERATIONS. ALL PLANT MATERIAL TO BE CLAY GROWN STOCK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

LANDSCAPE SPECIFICATIONS — 1 LD01

SCALE: N.T.S. DATE:

REFER TO PLAN FOR LOCATION

PLANT MATERIAL INSTALLATION

ALL TREES, SHRUBS AND GROUNDCOVERS SHALL BE PLANTED AS DETAILED & AS SHOWN ON THE PLANTING PLAN. ALL BEDS TO RECEIVE A COVER OF CLEAN MULCH TO A DEPTH OF 75mm(3"), FOR GUYING AND STAKING TREES, REFER TO PLANTING DETAILS. WRAP ALL DECIDUOUS TREES UNDER EXPERIENCED SUPERVISION ONLY TO THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE ONTARIO LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION.

PLANT MATERIAL SIZES AND CONDITIONS ARE TO BE AS INDICATED ON THE LANDSCAPE DRAWING.

THE INDIVIDUAL PLANT GROUPING TOTAL AS ILLUSTRATED ON THE PLANTING PLAN SUPERSEDES THE ESTIMATED QUANTITY ON THE MASTER PLANT LIST. CONTRACTOR MUST REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT IN WRITING BEFORE COMMENCING ANY WORK. CONTRACTOR WILL ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY IF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT IS NOT NOTIFIED OF DISCREPANCIES.

* MULCH - SHREDDED PINE MULCH BY "GRO BARK" OR APPROVED EQUAL. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT TO APPROVE MULCH BEFORE INSTALLATION.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

PROPER MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES ARE TO BE FULLY ADMINISTERED FOR ALL NEWLY CONSTRUCTED LANDSCAPE WORK, IN ACCORDANCE WITH LANDSCAPE ONTARIO SPECIFICATIONS (SECTION 1E - MAINTENANCE WORK). THIS SHALL APPLY ONLY DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE OF SOD AND PLANTING UNTIL FINAL ACCEPTANCE BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

RODENT PROTECTION

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL TREES AND SHRUBS FOR WINTER PROTECTION AND FROM RODENT INJURY FOR THE DURATION OF GUARANTY PERIOD. PROTECTIVE GUARDS SHALL BE EMPLOYED AROUND ALL DECIDUOUS TREES. GUARDS TO BE 150MM DIA. PVC PIPE OR AS MUNICIPAL GUIDELINES. GUARDS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO THE APPLICATION OF THE MULCH AND SHOULD BE PLACED A MINIMUM OF 50MM (2") OUT FROM THE TREE TRUNK ON ALL SIDES.

ALL SHRUBS AND CONIFEROUS TREES SHALL HAVE AN APPLICATION OF "SKOOT" OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT RODENT FORMULA, TO BE APPLIED AT THE END OF OCTOBER. FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

USE ABOVE SPECIFICATIONS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GENERAL LANDSCAPE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE ONTARIO LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION, THE NURSERY SOD GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO AND WITH THE GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS FOR NURSERY STOCK OF THE CANADIAN NURSERY TRADES ASSOCIATION. USE ONLY PLANT MATERIAL TRUE TO NAME, SIZE AND GRADE AS SPECIFIED ON PLANTING PLAN; PROVIDE SUFFICIENT LABELS OR MARKINGS TO INDICATE CLEARLY THE VARIETY, SIZE AND GRADE OF EACH SPECIMEN OR BUNDLE.

OBTAIN APPROVAL FOR SUBSTITUTIONS AS TO VARIETY, SIZE OR GRADE FROM THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. USE ONLY NURSERY STOCK GROWN UNDER PROPER HORTICULTURAL PRACTICES, VIABLE, FREE FROM PEST AND DISEASE AND UNDAMAGED. CHECK LOCATIONS AND OBTAIN STAKEOUTS OF ALL UTILITY LINES BEFORE EXCAVATION. OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY PERMITS BEFORE COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION. REPORT IN WRITING ANY DISCREPANCIES IN THE DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS AND CONTRACT DOCUMENTS TO THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT BEFORE THE END OF THE BIDDING PROCESS AND COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION. THESE SPECIFICATIONS MAY BE SUPERCEDED BY ADDITIONAL SPECIFICATIONS SET OUT IN THE TENDER DOCUMENTS. CONTRACTOR TO REVIEW ALL DOCUMENTS.

GUARANTEE PERIOD

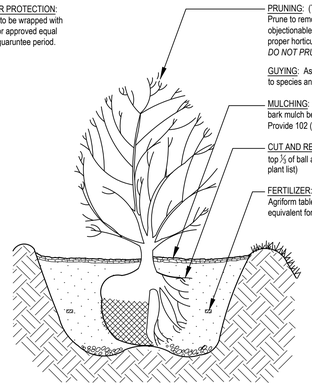
PROVIDE ONE FULL YEAR GUARANTEE ON ALL LANDSCAPE WORK FROM DATE OF FINAL ACCEPTANCE BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. GUARANTEE PERIOD MAY BE EXTENDED TO TWO FULL YEARS DEPENDING ON MUNICIPAL STANDARDS. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY WITH OWNER AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

PLANT MATERIAL INSTALLATION — 2 LD01

SCALE: N.T.S. DATE:

REFER TO PLAN FOR LOCATION

WINTER PROTECTION:
Shrubs to be wrapped with burlap or approved equal during guarantee period.



PRUNING: (To suit species) Prune to remove damaged or objectionable branches following proper horticultural practice. *DO NOT PRUNE LEADERS.*

GUYING: As directed; appropriate to species and size of shrub

MULCHING: 102 (4") shredded bark mulch be "All Treat" or equal. Provide 102 (4") saucer.

CUT AND REMOVE: burlap from top ⅓ of ball as shown. (B.B. as per plant list)

FERTILIZER: Two (2) 21 gram Agriform tablets or approved equivalent for each shrub in bed.

PLANTING SOIL MIXTURE: (Mix thoroughly)
A. For ideal situations mix:
- 6 parts good quality topsoil
- 2 parts well rotted cow manure
- 1 part peat moss

B. For clay or wet situations:
- Contact consultants for proper soil mixture, before proceeding with work

C. Add 0.58 kg (1 lb) of bonemeal per cubic yard of soil
D. Soil mixture should be firmly compacted to eliminate air pockets and prevent settlement.

PREPARATION OF BED: Excavate shrub bed to size outlined on drawings, minimum 457 (18") depth. Remove any subsoil or rubbish off site unless otherwise directed.

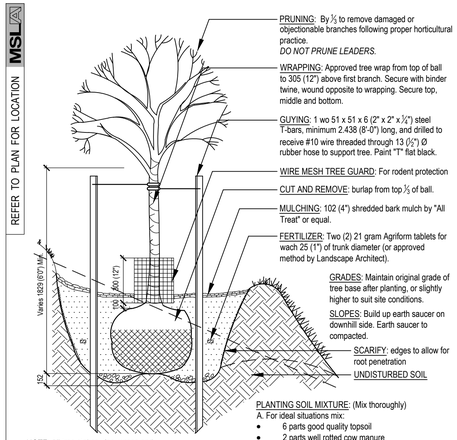
SPACING: As directed.

FOR RODENT CONTROL: See landscape specifications or apply "Skoot" at the end of October. Note: All tree stakes, ties and guards are to be removed one year after installation by the landscape contractor.

STANDARD SHRUB PLANTING DETAIL — 3 LD01

SCALE: N.T.S. DATE:

REFER TO PLAN FOR LOCATION



PRUNING: By ⅓ to remove damaged or objectionable branches following proper horticultural practice. *DO NOT PRUNE LEADERS.*

WRAPPING: Approved tree wrap from top of ball to 305 (12") above first branch. Secure with binder twine, wound opposite to wrapping. Secure top, middle and bottom.

GUYING: 1 wo 51 x 51 x 6 (2" x 2" x ¼") steel T-bars, minimum 2,438 (8'-0") long, and drilled to receive #10 wire threaded through 13 (½") Ø rubber hose to support tree. Paint "T" flat black.

WIRE MESH TREE GUARD: For rodent protection

CUT AND REMOVE: burlap from top ⅓ of ball.

MULCHING: 102 (4") shredded bark mulch by "All Treat" or equal.

FERTILIZER: Two (2) 21 gram Agriform tablets for wach 25 (1") of trunk diameter (or approved method by Landscape Architect).

GRADES: Maintain original grade of tree base after planting, or slightly higher to suit site conditions.

SLOPES: Build up earth saucer on downhill side. Earth saucer to compacted.

SCARIFY: edges to allow for root penetration

UNDISTURBED SOIL

NOTE: All tree stakes, ties, wraps and guards are to be removed one year after installation by the landscape contractor.

ALL GIVEN DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRIC

WIRE BASKETS OR STRING ON ROOT BALL - CUT AND TOP REMOVE ⅔

PLANTING SOIL MIXTURE: (Mix thoroughly)
A. For ideal situations mix:
- 6 parts good quality topsoil
- 2 parts well rotted cow manure
- 1 part peat moss

B. For clay or wet situations:
- Contact consultants for proper soil mixture, before proceeding with work.

C. Add 0.58 kg (1 lb) of bonemeal per cubic yard of soil
D. Soil mixture should be firmly compacted to eliminate air pockets and prevent settlement.

STANDARD DECIDUOUS TREE DETAIL — 4 LD01

SCALE: N.T.S. DATE:

MARTON SMITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
170 The Donway W Suite 206.
Toronto, Ontario, Canada. M3C 2G3
tel. 416.492.9966 | email. info@msla.ca

Architect:

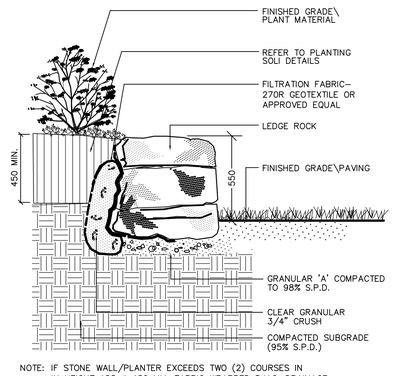
Client/Owner:

Municipality:

Notes:

REFER TO PLAN FOR LOCATION

ARMOUR STONE LEDGEROCK- 1100L X 550W X 600HT
INSTALLATION TO BE SUPPERVISED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.



NOTE: IF STONE WALL/PLANTER EXCEEDS TWO (2) COURSES IN IN HEIGHT ADD A 150 MM. FABRIC WRAPPED P.V.C. DRAINAGE TILE BEHIND WALL

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES

LEDGEROCK INSTALLATION DETAIL — 5 LD-01

SCALE: N.T.S. DATE:

REFER TO PLAN FOR LOCATION

MAGLIN

MAGLIN SITE FURNITURE INC.
27 BYSHAM PARK DRIVE
WOODSTOCK, ON N4T 1P1
TOLL FREE: 1-800-716-5506
FAX: 1 (877) 260-9393
www.maglin.com

MATERIALS:
The Bike Rack is made from solid cast aluminum

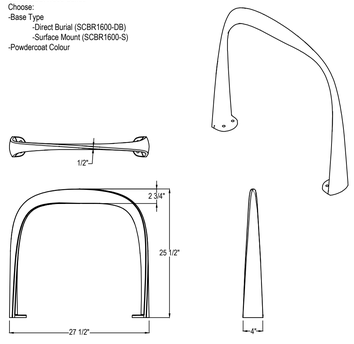
FINISH:
The Maglin Powdercoat System provides a durable finish on all metal surfaces.

INSTALLATION:
The bike rack is delivered pre-assembled. It is available with either a surface mount or direct burial installation option.

TO SPECIFY:
Select SCBR1600 Series
Choose:
-Base Type
-Direct Burial (SCBR1600-DB)
-Surface Mount (SCBR1600-S)
-Powdercoat Colour

☑ SELECT POWDERCOAT COLOR:

FINE TEXTURED COLLECTION	GLOSS COLLECTION
☐ SILVER14 - FINETEX	☐ SILVER14
☐ EVERGREEN - FINETEX	☐ EVERGREEN
☑ BLACK - FINETEX	☐ BLACK
☐ GUNMETAL - FINETEX	☐ GUNMETAL
☐ BRONZE14 - FINETEX	☐ BRONZE14
☐ SLATE - FINETEX	☐ GRAPHITE
☐ TITANIUM - FINETEX	☐ TITANIUM
☐ CORE TEN - FINETEX	☐ PEARL SILVER



BIKE RING BY MAGLIN: MODEL SCBRI 600 SERIES — 6 LD01

SCALE: N.T.S. SURFACE MOUNT MODEL

REFER TO PLAN FOR LOCATION

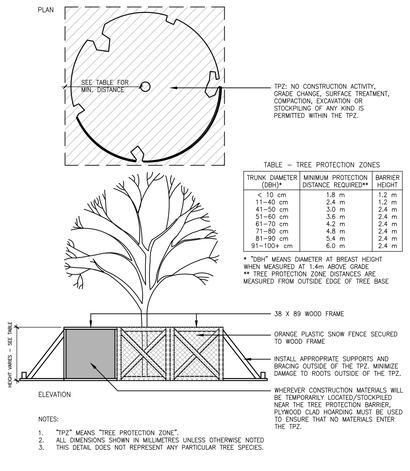


TABLE – TREE PROTECTION ZONES

TRUNK DIAMETER (DBH)*	MINIMUM PROTECTION DISTANCE REQUIRED**	BARRIER HEIGHT
< 10 cm	1.8 m	1.2 m
11–40 cm	2.4 m	1.2 m
41–50 cm	3.0 m	2.4 m
51–60 cm	3.6 m	2.4 m
61–70 cm	4.2 m	2.4 m
71–80 cm	4.8 m	2.4 m
81–90 cm	5.4 m	2.4 m
91–100+ cm	6.0 m	2.4 m

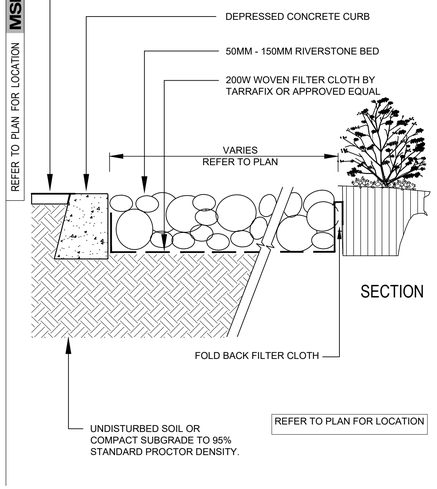
* "DBH" MEANS DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT WHEN MEASURED AT 1.4m ABOVE GRADE
** TREE PROTECTION ZONE DISTANCES ARE MEASURED FROM OUTSIDE EDGE OF TREE BASE

NOTES:
1. "TPZ" MEANS "TREE PROTECTION ZONE".
2. ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
3. THIS DETAIL DOES NOT REPRESENT ANY PARTICULAR TREE SPECIES.

TREE PROTECTION BARRIER — 7 LD-01

SCALE: N.T.S.

REFER TO PLAN FOR LOCATION



REFER TO PLAN FOR LOCATION

RIVERSTONE BED DETAIL — 8 LD-01

SCALE: N.T.S. *WITH METAL (STEEL) EDGER AND CONCRETE CURB INTERFACE

No.	Revision	Date
03	Issued for Submission	01/31/19
02	Issued for Review	01/17/19
01	Issued for Review	12/06/18

North: Stamp:

ASSOCIATION OF LANDSCAPE DESIGNERS ONTARIO — OALA MEMBER

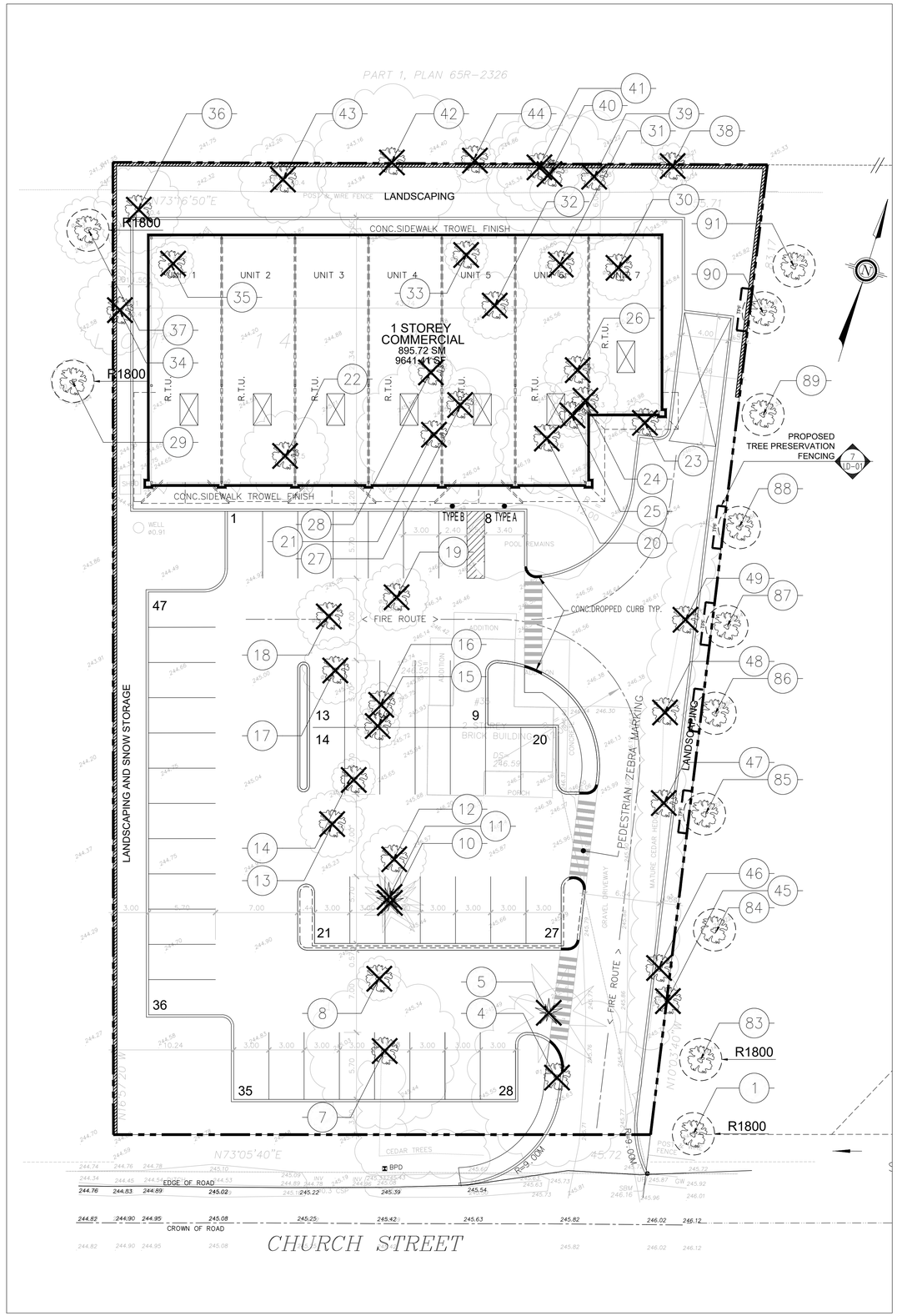
Project:
Proposed Commercial Property
36 Church St.
Georgina, Ontario

Scale: **As Shown** Date: **Dec 2018**
Drawn By: **S.P.** Checked By: **L.M.**

Drawing Title:
Landscape Details

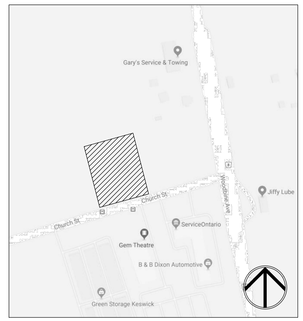
Project No. **18212** Sheet No. **LD-01**

SIGNED _____ DATE _____



Legend

- Existing Deciduous Tree to Remain
- Existing Coniferous Tree to Remain
- Existing Deciduous Tree to be Removed
- Existing Coniferous Tree to be Removed
- Existing Tree Reference Key (10)
- Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)
- Property Line
- Tree Protection Fencing (TPF)
- Detail Reference Key (AAA, L-2)



Key Map

Existing Plant Schedule

No.	Tree Species	DBH (cm)	CR (%)	TC	Location	Comments
#1	black walnut	21	65	Town	S roadside	**To be Preserved**
#4	sugar maple	93	55	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#5	white cedar	32-36	60	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#7	sugar maple	82	50	private	SW lawn	To be Removed
#8	white cedar	12-19	65	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#9	white cedar	14-15	55	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#10	Manitoba maple	12-14	65	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#11	white cedar	12-15	55	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#12	white cedar	14-15	60	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#13	white cedar	15	60	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#14	white cedar	22	60	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#15	white cedar	14-16	60	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#16	white cedar	22	60	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#17	common lilac	12-15	65	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#18	Manitoba maple	12-16	65	private	S lawn	To be Removed
#19	Manitoba maple	117	0	private	W lawn, dead	To be Removed
#20	basswood	26-30	55	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#21	sugar maple	72-82	50	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#22	black walnut	61	60	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#23	white cedar	26-28	60	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#24	black walnut	19	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#25	Manitoba maple	15-18	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#26	black walnut	21	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#26	black walnut	16	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#27	black walnut	18	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#28	black walnut	16	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#29	black walnut	18	70	private	N backyard	**To be Preserved**
#30	white cedar	12-15	60	private	NW backyard	To be Removed
#31	Manitoba maple	28	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#32	black walnut	35	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#33	basswood	18	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#34	black walnut	67	60	private	NW backyard	To be Removed
#35	black walnut	18	70	private	NW backyard	To be Removed
#36	Manitoba maple	36	65	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#37	Manitoba maple	14	65	private	N backyard	**To be Preserved**
#38	black walnut	15-16	60	private	NE backyard	To be Removed
#39	stump	50	0	private	NE yard, dead	To be Removed
#40	Manitoba maple	64	20	private	N yard, poor	To be Removed
#41	Manitoba maple	62	50	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#42	basswood	56-62	45	neighbour	N backyard	To be Removed
#43	Manitoba maple	36	50	private	N backyard	To be Removed
#44	Manitoba maple	28	60	neighbour	N backyard	To be Removed
#45	Manitoba maple	36-41	60	private	SE hedgerow	To be Removed
#46	Manitoba maple	28-48	55	private	SE hedgerow	To be Removed
#47	Manitoba maple	44	60	private	SE hedgerow	To be Removed
#48	Manitoba maple	14-18	60	private	S hedgerow	To be Removed
#49	Manitoba maple	16-34	55	private	S hedgerow	To be Removed
#83 - #91	black walnuts, 9	14-18	65-70	Neighbour	E offsite	**To be Preserved**

MARTON SMITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
170 The Donway W Suite 206.
Toronto, Ontario, Canada. M3C 2G3
tel. 416.492.9966 I email. info@msla.ca

Architect:

Client/Owner:

Municipality:

Notes:

No.	Revision	Date
03	Issued for Submission	01/31/19
02	Issued for Review	01/17/19
01	Issued for Review	12/06/18

North:

Stamp: ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS MEMBER OALA

Project:

Proposed Commercial Property
36 Church St.
Georgina, Ontario

Scale: **1:200** Date: **Dec 2018**

Drawn By: **S.P.** Checked By: **L.M.**

Drawing Title:

Tree Preservation Plan

Project No. **18212**

Sheet No. **L1-01**

Sarah Brislin

From: Jamie-Lee Warner
Sent: Wednesday, July 10, 2019 10:47 AM
To: Sarah Brislin
Subject: Community Improvement Program grant application - The Mansion House, 129 High Street, Sutton
Attachments: Facade CIP 2019 - Mansion House 129 High St Sutton (Summarized) (002).pdf; EDC Recommendations for the Mansion House CIP.pdf

Good morning Sarah,

Please be advised that the Community Improvement Program (Façade Improvement) grant application regarding the Mansion House at 129 High Street, Sutton has been received by the Economic Development Committee. The Committee has recommended that the application be sent to the Heritage Committee for review and comment. Please see the attached grant application and the Committee's recommendations.

Thank you.

Jamie-Lee Warner
Administrative Assistant | Economic Development and Tourism Division
26557 Civic Centre Road, Keswick, ON | L4P 3G1
905-476-4301 Ext. 2298 | georgina.ca
Follow us on Twitter and Instagram
Like us on Facebook

11.2.1 Community Improvement Application
Façade Improvement
129 High St, Sutton
Louis Lu (Mansion House)

RESOLUTION NO. EDC-2019-0042

That the Economic Development Committee approve a community improvement plan grant up to the amount of $1,783.62 to cover the cost of the façade improvements outlined in the grant application and submitted by Louis Lu, owner of the Mansion House in Sutton subject to the following:

- That any permits required to facilitate the proposed improvements be obtained.
- That the application be sent to the Georgina Heritage Committee for comment and review of the colour choices.
- That the existing bricks on the front and side elevations of the building not be painted.
- That the shutters on the upper windows be painted a more suitable colour (i.e. black).
- That the window trim on the bottom left on the front façade be painted black.
- That the metallic covering on the interior of the upper left window on the front façade be removed.

That the applicant be encouraged to explore other Community Improvement Grant Programs including the Landscape Improvement Grant Program and the Accessibility Improvement Grant Program. And further that the applicant review the angle of the exterior gooseneck light on the far left of the building above the sign as it does not appear to align with the other gooseneck lights.

Moved by Matthew Brady, Seconded by Heidi Wong.
Carried.

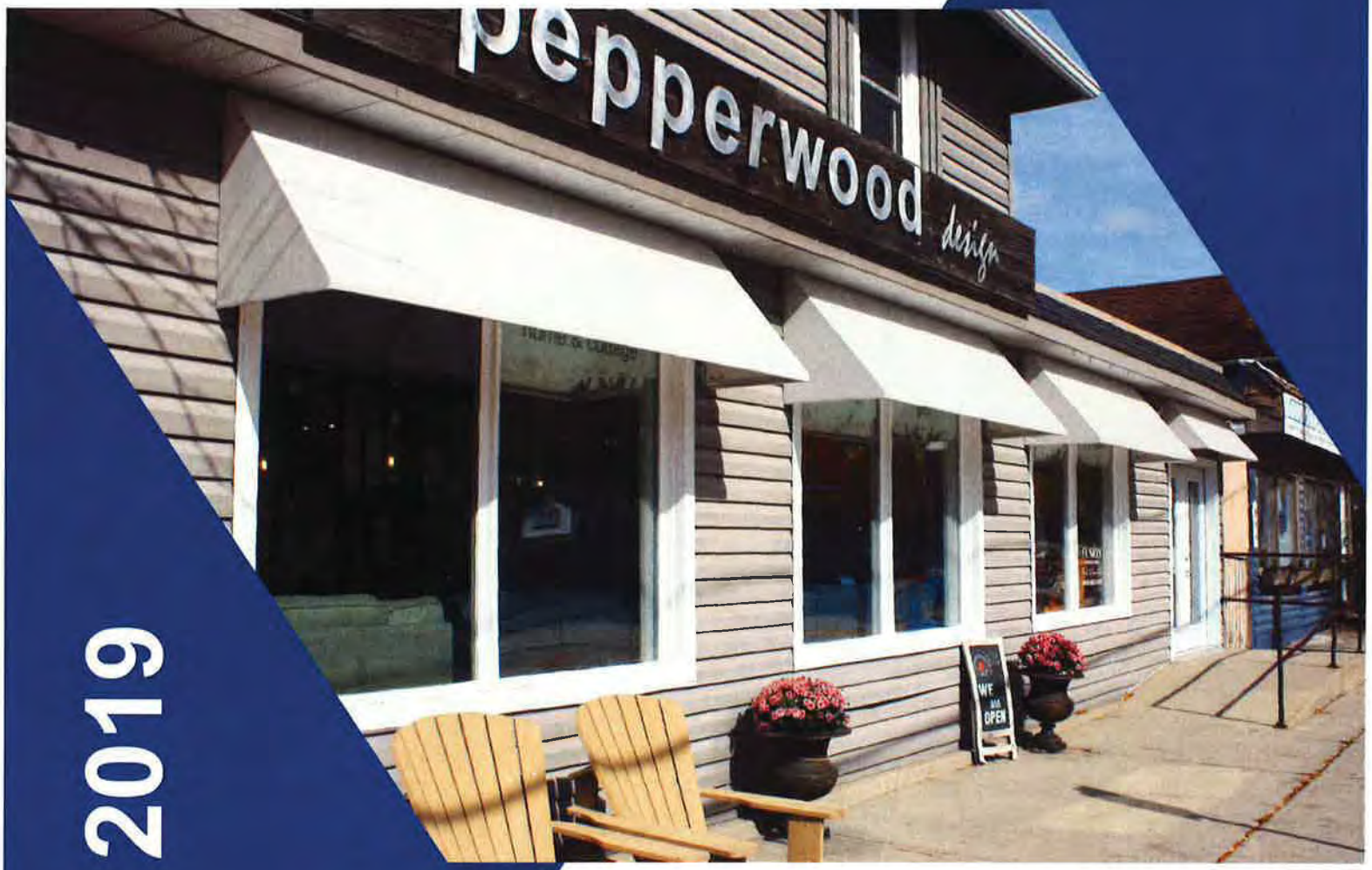
Invest in Georgina

Keswick • Sutton • Jackson's Point • Pefferlaw

GEORGINA

Community Improvement Plan – Facade Grant

2019



The Facade Improvement Grant promotes the redesign of existing building façades to enhance the image of the area. All applications for this grant program will be considered subject to availabe funding.

Sean Columbus
Economic Development Office | Town of Georgina
905-476-4301 ext. 2330 | scolumbus@georgina.ca | choosegeorgina.ca

Façade Improvement Grant Program:

Application Form

Program Description

The Façade Improvement Grant Program has been created to promote the sensitive redesign of existing building façades to enhance the existing image of the area. This program is intended to provide existing building owners/business operators with a financial incentive to improve the appearance of existing building façades. All applications for this grant program will be considered subject to the availability of funding. Program eligibility will be determined by Staff, in consultation with the Economic Development Committee, Executive Committee of the Business Improvement Area and Community Improvement Plan Committee (CIPC).

Grants approved under this program would be provided to owners/business operators following the submission of the final invoices for the renovation work completed, indicating that the suppliers/contractors have been paid in full.

Eligibility for façade improvements include painting (including wall murals), restoring façade masonry and brickwork, restoring architectural features, replacing or repairing windows, improvement of the appearance of entrances, re-design of storefronts, installation of new signs (subject to sign by-law), installation or repair of canopies and awnings, install or repair exterior lighting, and additional facade improvements as approved by the Town and CIPC

These grants will be up to $5,000 or 50 percent of the cost of the renovation, whichever is less. **Please Note: The Community Improvement Plan application must be submitted and approved before any work begins on your improvement project.**

Program Requirements

All building owners/business operators who are members in good standing with the Business Improvement Area are eligible to apply for funding under this grant program, subject to the following requirements, and the availability of funding as approved by Council:

a. Any property owner/business operator wishing to be considered for a grant under this program must complete and submit a Façade Improvement Grant Application Form to the Town, including a design concept and colour scheme, prior to the start of the project.

b. Business operators are eligible to apply for a Façade Improvement Grant only if they can provide written consent to conduct the improvements from the owner of the property.

c. The façade improvement must conform to any design guidelines approved by the Town.

d. The subject property shall not be in a position of tax arrears. All taxes owing shall be paid or cancelled, prior to the disbursement of any grant money.

Note: Applicants may apply to one or more of the grant programs to the maximum allowable amount and on the basis of matching funds.

Disclaimer: All information collected in this application becomes public information with the exception of personal contact information and tax related information.

General Information and Instructions

1. Before filling out this Façade Improvement Grant Program application form, please read the terms and conditions of the program eligibility and requirements and arrange for a pre-application meeting with Municipal Staff. The purpose of the pre-application meeting is to confirm property and project eligibility and program requirements.

2. If an agent is acting on behalf of the property owner when submitting this application, please ensure that the required authorization is completed and signed by the owner as noted in Section E of the application form.

3. If the applicant is not the property owner, please ensure that written authorization is obtained from the property owner prior to submitting this application and that, said written authorization is attached to the application form.

4. If you find insufficient space on this form to respond to questions, please provide additional information on a separate page and attach to your completed application form.

5. Please attach to this application the required supporting documents as requested by Municipal Staff. Applications will not be considered complete until all required documents have been submitted.

6. A checklist has been provided on page six (6) of this application, please ensure this is complete prior to submission.

7. Please ensure that the application form is complete and all required signatures have been supplied.

8. Keep a copy of the application for your own records.

9. Please print (black or blue ink) or type the information requested on the application form.

10. You may deliver your application in person or send it by mail to:

    Town of Georgina
    26557 Civic Centre Road
    R.R. #2 Keswick, ON
    L4P 3G1

    Karyn Stone
    Economic & Tourism Development Officer
    905-476-4301 x 2312
    905-722-6518
    705-437-2210
    kstone@georgina.ca

    or

    Sean Columbus
    Economic Development Officer
    905-476-4301 x 2330
    905-722-6518
    705-437-2210
    scolumbus@georgina.ca

11. The application will be approved by the Community Improvement Plan Committee (CIPC).

Is property designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act or listed on the Town of Georgina's Heritage Register? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are property taxes paid in full on this property? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are there any outstanding work orders on this property? Yes ☐ No ☒

Size of Property 50*255 feet acres _____ hectares

Existing Buildings on Property? Yes ☒ (If yes, specify building size below) No ☐

Building 1 5000 sq.ft.

Building 2 _____ sq.ft.

Building 3 _____ sq.ft.

C. Project Description

(i) Please describe the facade improvement/restoration works that are eligible for the matching grant (see page one for program description).

painting for the building

window cladding

(ii) Cost Summary: Eligible **Front Façade** Improvement/Restoration Works (please attach **two** detailed cost estimates from bona fide contractors for work to be performed).

Type of Improvement/Construction	Cost Estimate 1 ($) ARO Painting[1]	Cost Estimate 2 ($) Bloor Roofing & Renovation[2]
a. Eligible Front Facade Improvement/ Restoration Works (Insert lowest cost estimate)	$9387 painting	12800 painting + Cladding[3]
b. Other sources of government funding? (Includes: Federal, Provincial, Municipal, Municipal heritage committee, CMHC.)		
c. Total Eligible Costs (a and b)	9387	12800
d Amount of Grant Applied For: *(0.5 multiplied by cost item c above)to the permitted maximum identified in the program description section on page one*	1783.62	1783.62

Summary of Comments on Facade Grant Application - Mansion House, 129 High St, Sutton (Unlocked).pdf

Page: 6

Number: 1 Author: scolumbus Subject: Typewritten Text Date: 2019-07-02 3:59:08 PM

ARO Painting

Number: 2 Author: scolumbus Subject: Typewritten Text Date: 2019-07-02 3:59:22 PM

Bloor Roofing & Renovation

Number: 3 Author: scolumbus Subject: Typewritten Text Date: 2019-07-02 3:59:26 PM

+ Cladding

Number: 4 Author: scolumbus Subject: Typewritten Text Date: 2019-07-02 3:59:28 PM

E. Application Checklist

One complete application form signed by appropriate parties	Yes ☒	No ☐
Two (2) itemized cost estimates	Yes ☒	No ☐
Ensure that the application is legible; please print in ink or type information onto form	Yes ☒	No ☐
Supporting Documentation	Yes ☒	No ☐

- One 11x17 concept design/drawing of proposed improvements
- A front elevation photo of your building.
- Proposed front elevation detailed drawings
- List of what is going to be removed
- List of the proposed additions – new specifications
- If stucco, brick, or other exterior finish products are being considered as part of your project, we will need product samples for colour and texture, and the written specifications for the product. (Note: these usually come with the product, suppliers will loan them to you if you ask).
- Awning/canopy specifications, material swatches and colour samples should be provided. If your awning is being used for signage we will want to see a proposal for your sign showing letter styles, logos, etc. Do you have a permit? Do you have a lighting source?
- Please provide paint swatches. Paint swatches will be used to ensure that we create a harmonious, complementary blend in the Downtown. We hope to protect your investment and your neighbours.

H. Office Use Only	
Community Improvement Plan Committee Review	Date: _____
Name of CIP Committee Member	Signature of CIP Committee Member

ARO PAINTING

416-871-6098

QUOTE

Louis 416-826-8858 / Mansion House 129 High St, Sutton / May 20, 2019

Exterior Walls of the entire building: Approx 4958 sq feet

Power washing: $800

Paint except for the front bricks : $8587 (3 coats paint and labor)

Available start date: July 10, 2019

Suggestion: Repair any damaged parts of the walls or bricks

Time needed to finish the project: 2 weeks depending on the weather.

Deposit: Half of the total charge is needed prior to start of the project

The quotation for the above is $9387 + HST

Thank for your interest and looking forward to working for you

Bloor Roofing & Renovation Ltd

Tel: 6475883766

June 12， 2019

Re: 129 High St, Sutton, ON

Dear Louis:

As discussed, please see our quotes for the two jobs for 129 High St, Sutton. The cladding with aluminium (black) for the 13 windows on lower level facing High St, River St and the vacant land will be $1800. The quotation includes installation with aluminium and sealing the windows, materials and labour.

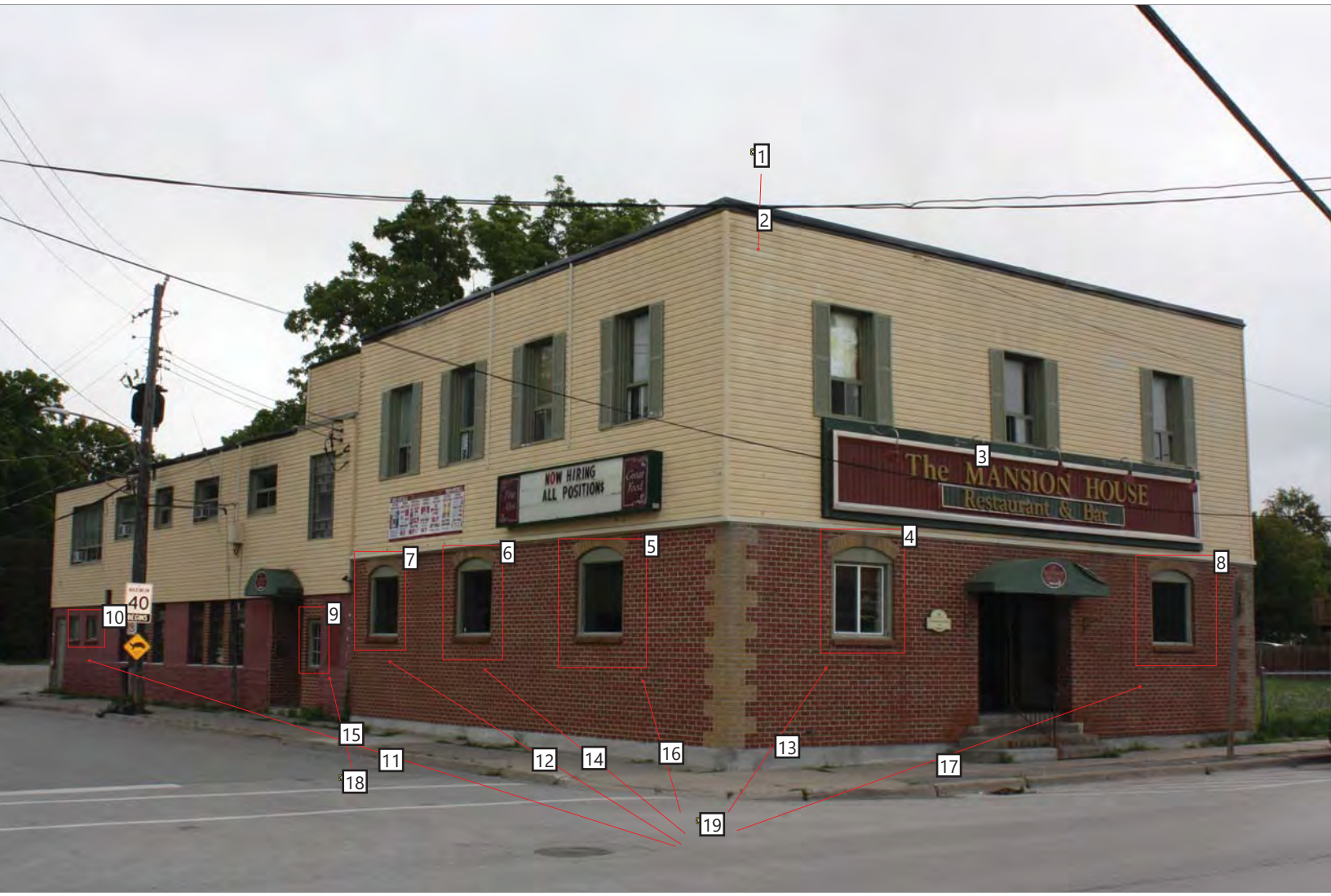
The painting for the entire building will be $11,000 including the siding panels and ducts to the roof facing the vacant land, visible from high street. The quotation includes high pressure power washing of the whole building, and 2 coats at your choice. The painting will not include the windows and doors.

All the quotation will be subject to HST.

We appreciate your opportunity to let us present this offer.

Sincerely

Weiqiang Shen


1
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The MANSION HOUSE
Restaurant & Bar
NOW HIRING
ALL POSITIONS
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Page: 14

Number: 1 Author: scolumbus Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2019-07-02 4:05:09 PM
Painting upper portion of building grey (see palette on next page). Entire Building.

Number: 2 Author: scolumbus Subject: Line Date: 2018-09-04 10:01:39 AM

Number: 3 Author: scolumbus Subject: Typewritten Text Date: 2019-07-02 4:04:28 PM

Number: 4 Author: scolumbus Subject: Rectangle Date: 2018-09-04 10:05:00 AM

Number: 5 Author: scolumbus Subject: Rectangle Date: 2018-09-04 10:05:07 AM

Number: 6 Author: scolumbus Subject: Rectangle Date: 2018-09-04 10:05:11 AM

Number: 7 Author: scolumbus Subject: Rectangle Date: 2018-09-04 10:05:16 AM

Number: 8 Author: scolumbus Subject: Rectangle Date: 2018-09-04 10:05:04 AM

Number: 9 Author: scolumbus Subject: Rectangle Date: 2018-09-04 10:05:33 AM

Number: 10 Author: scolumbus Subject: Rectangle Date: 2018-09-04 10:05:22 AM

Number: 11 Author: scolumbus Subject: Line Date: 2018-09-04 10:07:11 AM

Number: 12 Author: scolumbus Subject: Line Date: 2018-09-04 10:07:04 AM

Number: 13 Author: scolumbus Subject: Line Date: 2018-09-04 10:06:34 AM

Number: 14 Author: scolumbus Subject: Line Date: 2018-09-04 10:06:59 AM

Number: 15 Author: scolumbus Subject: Line Date: 2018-09-04 10:01:49 AM

Number: 16 Author: scolumbus Subject: Line Date: 2018-09-04 10:06:47 AM

Number: 17 Author: scolumbus Subject: Line Date: 2018-09-04 10:06:55 AM

Number: 18 Author: scolumbus Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2018-09-04 10:04:10 AM
Painting lower back side portion of building (Back Red Bricks) of similar to front and side bricks.

Number: 19 Author: scolumbus Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2018-09-04 10:08:58 AM
Aluminium Cladding Replacement on following windows (Black Colour). 6 total on west wall. 2 on front wall. 5 on east wall.

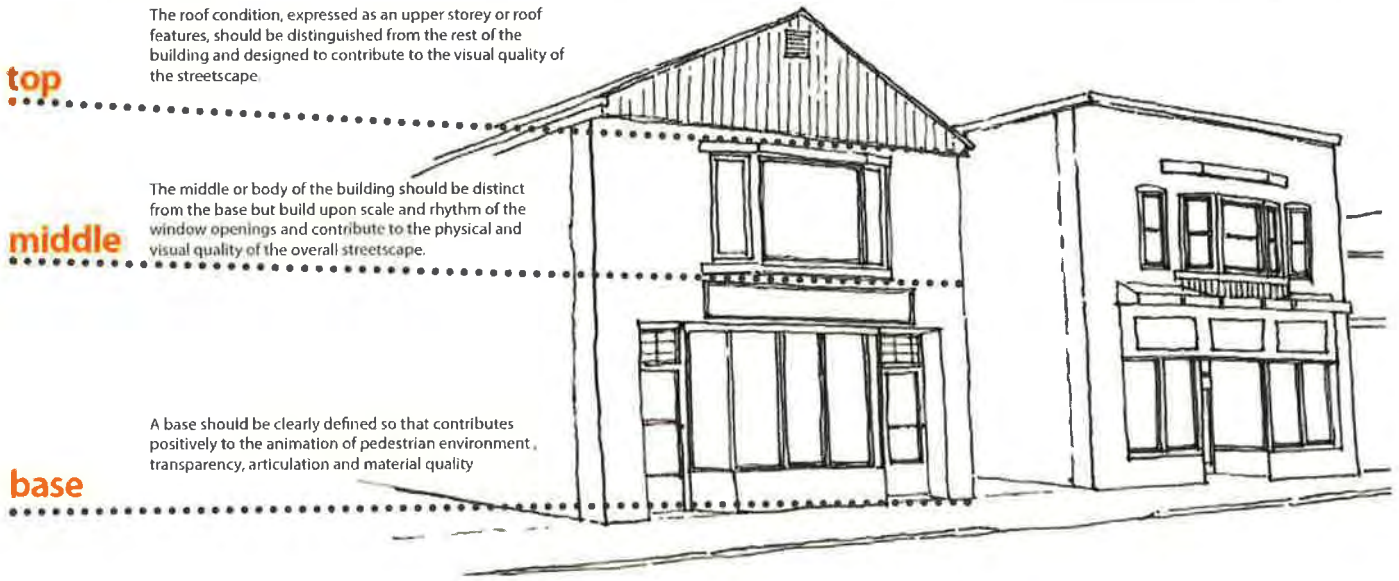
New Colour to replace yellow on building is the grey palette below (C9-1-0508-3)

Program Description

The Façade Improvement Grant Program has been created to promote the sensitive redesign of existing building façades to enhance the existing image of the area. This document outlines Façade Improvements specific to the Sutton BIA.

Sutton

Downtown Sutton has a number of extraordinary heritage attributes that can and should be used to create an outstanding regional and local destination. A crucial factor for retaining visitors, ensuring that the benefits are passed on to the citizens of Sutton and for the longevity of the attraction, is in making a place that is diverse, well connected, beautiful and authentic. It is the intent of the Town that individual buildings of heritage significance will continue to be protected but High Street would not be subject to the HCD designation. The Urban Design Guidelines for this Plan will be more heritage based to protect individual properties with significant heritage attributes. Preservation of these attributes on an individual basis can be protected through designation under Part IV of the Heritage Act.



General Building Guidelines

1. All new development in Sutton should be compatible with the character and context of the Area. Consideration should be made for exterior design, including the character, scale, colour, building materials, appearance and design features of buildings.

2. Architectural variety is crucial in creating a visually stimulating urban environment. Streetscapes composed of buildings of similar style and form can succeed through subtle variations in the façade treatment and building mass to improve the overall architectural richness, variety, and building articulation in the community.

Storefronts

Well-proportioned and designed storefronts at a scale that does not overwhelm the pedestrian can contribute positively to the pedestrian environment by providing animation and visual interest at the sidewalk. A defining characteristic of a main street is the mix and variety of storefront styles and types, in addition to the narrow widths and high level of transparency that lends to the vibrancy and animation of the street. Entrances, signage, weather protection and lighting are all elements of successful storefronts.

New development should reinforce these characteristics according to the following guidelines:

1. Barrier-free access should be accomplished in a manner that does not impede passage in front of the store. Ramps are encouraged to be incorporated within vestibules or where entries are set back from the storefront.

2. Storefront entrances should be highly visible and clearly articulated. Entrances should be located at or near grade. Recess entries to reinforce their importance on the street and to generate a true sense of entry. Split-level, raised or sunken entrances are strongly discouraged.

3. To ensure an attractive visual presence on the street and a high quality retail space at grade level:

    - Storefronts should have a high-level of transparency, with a minimum of 75% glazing to maximize visual animation.
    - Clear glass should be used for wall openings (e.g., windows and doors) along the street-level façade. Dark tinted, reflective or opaque glazing should be discouraged for storefronts.
    - An identifiable break or gap should be provided between the street- level uses and the upper floors of a building. This break or gap may consist of a change in material, change in fenestration, or with the addition of a cornice line. The identifiable gap or break can emphasize the storefront while adding visual interest and variety to the streetscape.
    - On corner sites, storefronts should address both street frontages through entries or glazing.
    - Storefront signage should be consistent with the signage guidelines (see signage section), but generally should add diversity and interest to the street and not overwhelm either the storefront or the streetscape.
    - To reflect the existing character and context, storefronts should generally have a frontage that reflects their historic scale.
    - Weather protection for pedestrians is encouraged through the use of awnings and canopies if permitted by bylaws.
    - Where retail frontages are greater than 8.0 metres, they should articulate narrow storefronts in the design of the façade.

Materials

New development should be mindful of ensuring excellence in architectural design and in the use of high-grade materials, particularly at street-level. A key objective of the Design Guidelines is to achieve a balance between consistencies in design quality and street interface, while enabling individual expression in new developments.

1. New buildings should respect the materials of adjacent buildings and consider the palette of materials and colours evident in nearby existing buildings.

2. Building materials should be chosen for their functional and aesthetic qualities and exterior finishes should exhibit quality of workmanship, sustainability and ease of maintenance. Materials should also be chosen for durability.

3. Building materials recommended for new construction include brick, stone, wood, glass, in-situ concrete and pre-cast concrete.

4. In general, the appearance of building materials should be true to their nature and should not mimic other materials.

5. Vinyl siding, plastic, plywood, concrete block, darkly tinted and mirrored glass and metal siding utilizing exposed fasteners should be discouraged.

Vinyl and metal siding discouraged.

Doors and Windows

1. Doors and doorways should be designed to reflect the scale and character of those found in Sutton.

2. Traditional doorway surrounds should be incorporated into the façades of buildings including sidelights, clear transoms and vision panels.

3. The materials and surrounds of new windows should be in harmony with adjacent buildings.

4. The scale and alignment of new windows should be in proportion to the windows on adjacent buildings.

doors and doorways should reflect the scale and character of Sutton

windows, materials and surroundings should be based on those of the original building in Sutton

5. Signage on character buildings should be consistent with traditional sign placement such as on a sign band, window lettering, or within the existing architectural orders.

6. Where a historic building is being restored, the selection of windows, the materials, surrounds should be based on those of the original building.

Signage

Signs should contribute to the quality of individual buildings and the overall streetscape, and should reflect the unique characteristic of their context. High quality, imaginative, and innovative signs are also encouraged. Commercial storefront signage should be subject to the following guidelines:

tenant directory

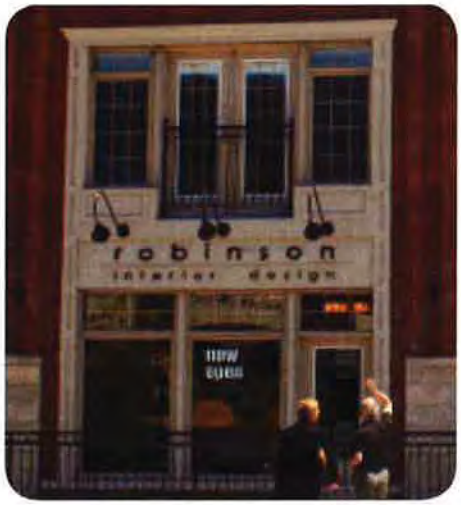
movable sign

awning placement on storefront

store signage

Sign Placement

1. Signs should be placed in a consistent location on all building façades. Generally, it should be located above the storefront windows or on canopies over the storefront.
2. Signage should not obscure windows, cornices or other architectural elements.
3. To minimize visual clutter, signage should be integrated into the design of building façades wherever possible, through placement within architectural bays and friezes.
4. With traditional sign placement such as on a sign band, window lettering, or within the existing architectural orders.

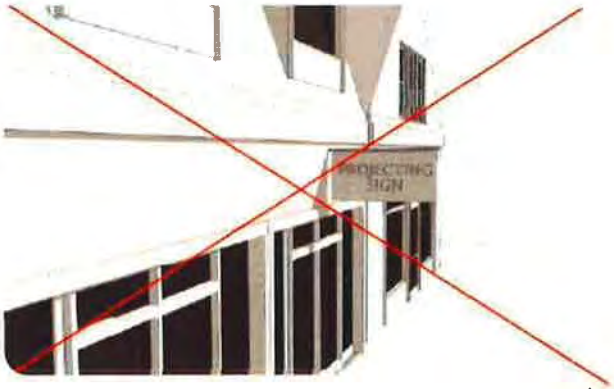


signage should not obscure window

5. Highly animated and illuminated digital signage should not be permitted where residential uses can be impacted.
6. All signage should conform with By-laws and regulations.
7. Signage should aid pedestrians and drivers in navigating the area, especially at night.
8. Signs should be well maintained and constructed using high quality materials.

Sign Types

1. Large freestanding signs (such as pylons), roof signs, and large-scale advertising (such as billboards) are discouraged.
2. Projecting/hanging signs are not permitted. If your business currently has a projecting sign you can reface the sign on the existing pole.



projecting sign

3. Moveable signs like sandwich boards should have two sign faces, and be located in front of the associated business on private property where possible. Signs are NOT permitted to encroach onto public property and need to comply with the Town sign bylaw.

   Special conditions include:
   a. Must be moved inside after business hours.
   b. Must be protected against movement by wind.

Encroachments

1. Awnings or canopies are not permitted under the Town of Georgina's current bylaw.
2. Permanent structural components of the building (colonnades and balconies) are not permitted to encroach into the defined public pedestrian realm.

If you have questions regarding information in this document please feel free to contact Sean Columbus at 905-476-4301 ext. 2330 or at scolumbus@georgina.ca

Sarah Brislin

From: Carolyn Lance
Sent: Thursday, June 27, 2019 4:02 PM
To: Sarah Brislin; Dan Buttineau; Phil Rose-Donahoe
Subject: Disposition Item, June 26th Council Meeting
Attachments: Addendum; Georgina Heritage Committee, Pioneer Village School House.pdf

Please be advised that Council considered the attached addendum item at its June 26th Council meeting and passed the following motion:

(D) Georgina Heritage Committee recommending Council approve an RFP to rebuild the Pioneer Village School House.

Moved by Councillor Harding, Seconded by Councillor Waddington

RESOLUTION NO. C-2019-0400

That staff proceed with the demolition of the Pioneer Village School House and issue an RFP to rebuild the School House in the likeness of the existing structure incorporating as much of the original salvageable attributes as possible.

Carried.

Sarah: It was noted that the date in the first line of the memo should read 'At their meeting on September 20, **2017**, the Georgina Heritage Committee…'

Carolyn Lance
Council Services Coordinator
Clerk's Division | Town of Georgina
26557 Civic Centre Road, Keswick, ON | L4P 3G1
905-476-4301 Ext. 2219 | georgina.ca
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GEORGINA

The Clerks Division

Memo

To: Council

From: Sarah Brislin, Committee Services Coordinator

C.C.: Rachel Dillabough, Acting Town Clerk

Date: 6/20/2019

Re: Georgina Heritage Committee

At their meeting on September 20, 2019 the Georgina Heritage Committee ("GHC") received a presentation from Phil Rose-Donahoe, Manager of Cultural Services regarding the Pioneer Village School house located in the Pioneer Village on a designated parcel. The Committee was advised of the deteriorating structural integrity of the building and that an engineer had advised it should not be used at this time. Phil advised the structure will need to be demolished and re-built. Staff suggested the process include:

- Identification of what is historically significant
- Validation of what can be kept and re-used (considering building standards need to be met)
- Re-build in the likeness using any salvageable material.

RESOLUTION NO. GHC-2017-0048

That the Georgina Heritage Committee:

1. Receive the presentation from Phil Rose-Donahoe, Manager of Cultural Services relating to the deteriorated structural integrity of the Pioneer Village School House.
2. Recommend Council approve the undertaking of an RFP to rebuild the School House in the likeness of the existing structure incorporating as much of the original salvageable attributes (based on a staff analysis) as possible.

Carried.

During 2018 budget deliberations Council received this information and approved the business case. In order to proceed with the demolition permit, staff seek approval from Council to proceed with the demolition.

Aurora history comes to life with On This Spot smartphone app

Community 06:00 AM by **Kim Zarzour** (/yorkregion-author/kim-zarzour/1FCCE87F-0AD8-4241-AFF9-88EE07C0D86F/) (mailto:kzarzour@yrmg.com) Aurora Banner

There are ghosts in our midst — and now a new app that lets you see these spirits of the past up close.

Called "On This Spot," the free smartphone app is being offered by the Aurora Museum to help history come alive.

"There's something about then-and-now photos that makes history come alive," said Michelle Johnson, collections and exhibitions co-ordinator. "It captivates people to be curious."

Aurora is one of a dozen Canadian communities, along with Nanaimo, Toronto, Parry Sound, Victoria and Ottawa, to adopt the new technology.

Founded in the 1800s, the Town of Aurora (its name means 'guided by the dawn') began as a quiet farming community, and there are still remnants of those early days visible today.

These days, the town is working toward a revitalized core and corralling burgeoning traffic, but in days past, the big challenges were muddy streets, fires, floods and the evils of alcohol.

A walking tour on the app lets you stroll past disaster sites and learn how the locals of yore coped with catastrophe — from the great fire of 1887 that devastated the early wooden buildings, to the 1972 Textile Bargain Centre where firefighters put their lives on the line for $8 a day, to the United Church, destroyed in 2014 by a wayward spark from a roofer's blowtorch.

You can superimpose yourself with the in-app camera into a 19th century class photo, or with soldiers marching off to war, or other historic moments in time.

A map feature leads you on a walking tour east of Yonge along streets north and south of Wellington, where you discover bite-sized snippets of history as told through Aurora's oldest buildings.

"We see our role as going beyond the walls of this institution," she said, pointing to the character-filled century school house on Wells Street that is home to the local museum. "We do exhibits here, but we also want to meet people where they are."

AuroraMuseum.ca (https://www.aurora.ca/Thingstodo/Pages/Arts%20and%20Culture/Aurora-Museum-and-Archives.aspx)

Aurora history comes to life with On This Spot smartphone app

Free smartphone app being offered by Aurora Museum

Community 06:00 AM by **Kim Zarzour** (/yorkregion-author/kim-zarzour/1FCCE87F-0AD8-4241-AFF9-88EE07C0D86F/) (mailto:kzarzour@yrmg.com) Aurora Banner

The app On This Spot that blends old photographs with new ones – like the historic passenger train station now a GO stop - gives users a unique access to local history. - Aurora Museum photo

BRADFORDTODAY.ca

Avoid repeat of 108 Moore and don't force heritage designations, says councillor

about 23 hours ago by: Jenni Dunning

1 / 2 The Gummerson/Thorpe House in Bond Head, at 3176 County Road 27. Submitted photo/Town of BWG

The last thing the Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury needs is a repeat of what happened to 108 Moore St. by forcing a designation on another heritage house, said Coun. Mark Contois.

Council voted this week to defer a decision on whether to make a heritage designation for 3176 County Road 27 in Bond Head, which is known as the Gummers

Having a willing partner is the best option for moving fo

"You all know what happened at 108 Moore," he said.

The town designated that property after its owner reque
home has remained empty, trees were cut down on the us by police tore through the building on Canada Day last year.

Deputy Mayor James Leduc echoed Contois' sentiment on the Gummerson property.

“It’s a beautiful heritage house. I certainly want to work with the developer before I say it’s designated,” he said, noting the owner has pulled his demolition permit so it is not in danger of being destroyed.

“There’s no ifs, ands or butts it’s a home that deserves designation,” Leduc said.

The 159 year old farmhouse is on 28 hectares of land, which is currently used for farming, read a report by the town’s Heritage Committee member Ian Cooper.

“The original building is a wonderful example of a very early 1860 building in a rare classic revival style,” he wrote, adding it is a “recognizable property,” especially because it is located next to Frasers Christmas Trees.

“This is a rare and architecturally stunning example of an early Bond Head farm home and under no circumstances should the building be demolished,” Cooper wrote. “Strong consideration should be given regarding designation of the property.”

At a meeting Tuesday evening, Cooper told council he was struck by the amazing craftsmanship of the home and how its interior is in “very good condition.”

“Everything is in better condition than in my house,” he said, admitting there is some moisture in the basement. “It’s in move-in shape. There’s nothing wrong with the structure; there’s nothing wrong with the house.”

During an open forum at the meeting, Bond Head resident Dr. David Chambers also urged council to designate the property, calling it a “rare glimpse” into 1860s building practices.

“Heritage assets belong to everyone, not just the titleholder,” he said.

Coun. Gary Lamb, however, questioned whether anyone would be interested in spending the money to fix up the property.

"We can designate it, and then (the owners) just leave the door open and the raccoons take care of it. I'm not saying that's what's going to happen but ... it's happened with other buildings," he said.

Coun. Ron Orr, who represents Bond Head, said the people who scored the property for designation consideration were "so blown away by the architecture of this building" that the home needs to be saved.

Ultimately, council voted in favour of deferring a decision on designation until its next meeting Aug. 6 to first speak with the owner about his intentions and plans for the property.

How did this story make you feel?

view results >

Happy Amused Afraid Don't Care Sad Frustrated Angry

Comments (1)

Dialogue and debate are integral to a free society and we welcome and encourage you to share your views on the issues of the day. We ask that you be respectful of others and their points of view, refrain from personal attacks and stay on topic. To learn about our commenting policies and how our community-based moderation works, please read our Community Guidelines.

BradfordToday about 23 hours ago

What conditions would you apply to designate a home in BWG?

About the Author: **Jenni Dunning**

Jenni Dunning is an editor and reporter who covers news in the Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury.
Read more


IN HONOUR OF
DANNY WHEELER
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POLITICIAN - VISIONARY - GENTLEMAN - ADVOCATE
REGIONAL COUNCILLOR DANNY WORKED TIRELESSLY TO MAKE GEORGINA A MORE ACCESSIBLE COMMUNITY. THE DE LA SALLE ACCESSIBILITY PROJECT IS A REMINDER OF HIS LEADERSHIP, WISDOM, AND PASSION FOR INCLUSIVENESS.

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Invoice

Invoice No. 102378

Bill To:
Town of Georgina
26557 Civic Centre Road
Attn: Sandra DiPietrantonio
Keswick, ON L4P 3G1
Canada

Ship-to:
Town of Georgina
26557 Civic Centre Road
Attn: Sandra DiPietrantonio
Keswick, ON L4P 3G1
Canada

Supplier:

Shipped Via	Freight Code	Date Shipped	Invoice Date	Terms
UPS	FOB RIVERSIDE	7/16/2018	7/16/2018	Net 30

Order No.	Description	Pieces	Weight	UM	Unit Price	Amount
24100-1	B.24X18 Bronze Plaque DANNY WHEELER Material: C-PLAQUES PO#: 15946	1	32	EACH	$1,382.0000	$1,382.00
	CDN Freight Charges					$30.00
	* COMPLETE *					
	Release 1 / Request 07/18/2018 / Promised 1 07/18/2018	1	Shipped Qty 1			
	Harmonized Sales Tax ON #104544077					$183.56
					TOTAL	$1,595.56

Department: R+C

GL Account Number(s)	$ Amount
2-2-452332-2360	1,595.56

PO#/Res# 15946

Contract #

Authorized Signature

Date: 17 JULY 2018

Goods/Services have been purchased in compliance with the current Town of Georgina By-law, & invoice is approved for payment as per my delegated signing authority.

Heritage Errors for Committee Follow up.

10. 297 The Queensway N vs. 295 The Queensway
    a. 297 on the mail box, 295 on the entranceway, appears to be one property
    b. Roll number listed on register is for 297 the Queensway North

Suggestion: Committee to conduct further investigation

13. 25512 Warden Ave. (roll number is for 25508 – 25512 Warden
    a. York Region Interactive map only shows 25508
    b. Cannot find 25512 on google maps
    c. Cannot find picture on google that matches register picture

Suggestion: Committee to conduct further investigation

15. 6673 & 6677 Old Shiloh Rd
    a. Residents notified Town of the errors
        i. A6673 &6677 are not the Van Norman Farm – was the Phoenix farm
        ii. The picture is incorrect – picture is of Zsolt house
        iii. 6677 is a bungalow
        iv. 6673 is an old log home belonging to the Phoenix family
        v. Phoenix farm was over 100 years old in 1967
        vi. address
        vii. Picture (incorrect)
        viii. Name of farm
        ix. Google Maps – picture of 6677 does not match. 6673 too far back to get picture

Suggestion: Committee to conduct further investigation

Coolmere Lodge Heritage Registration Report

545 – 547 Lake Drive East, Georgina

Legal Description: Lt 130-131 Pl 137 North Gwillimbury; Georgina

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Notice of Intent to include 545 – 547 Lake Drive East, Georgina on the Heritage Register, BE APPROVED under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for the reasons attached.

BACKGROUND:

The recent sale of Coolmere Lodge has raised red flags about protecting its heritage value. The property has been considered to be of historic significance for many years. In February 2010, Counciller Dave Szollosy recommended that Coolmere Lodge be added to Georgina's Heritage Registry.

DISCUSSION:

Proposal:

The request is to include this property on the Heritage Register individually, under provisions of Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Legal Provisions:

Part IV, Section 27 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act states, The clerk of a municipality shall keep a register of property situated in the municipality that is of cultural heritage value or interest. 2005, c. 6, s. 15. Further, Part (1.1) states,

The register kept by the clerk shall list all property situated in the municipality that has been designated by the municipality or by the Minister under this Part and shall contain, with respect to each property,

(a) a legal description of the property;
(b) the name and address of the owner; and
(c) a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a description of the heritage attributes of the property. 2005, c. 6, s. 15.

This Registration Report goes beyond requirement (c) and follows Ontario Regulation 9/06 which provides criteria for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.

"A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it,
   i. is a **rare, unique**, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
   ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
   iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
   i. has **direct associations with a theme**, event, belief, person, **activity**, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
   ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
   iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

3. The property has contextual value because it,
   i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
   ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
   iii. is a landmark."

Designation involves the Council in two steps: The Notice of Intent to Designate (this step) provides for the Town Clerk to give notice to the owner, a newspaper and others. After thirty days, and if there is no objection, the Council may pass the by-law that finalizes the designation.

Coolmere Lodge meets more than one of the criteria for designation listed above.

Architectural and Design Considerations:

Coolmere Lodge can be described as a modified Georgian Revival building with a double-hip roof. It is heavily modified by the enclosing of the front porch. Stonework on the front of the porch extends to the west and includes a circular gazebo-arbour. The interior front windows and door from the porch to the house are arched.

The Municipal Property Assessment Corporation indicates that the structure was built in 1819. There is no evidence that the structure is that old. Expert estimate is a build date of approximately 1890. The property is a remnant of a much larger farm owned by the Huntley family. The MPAC date of 1819 may refer to the Huntley occupation. The early date may also refer to an earlier version of the structure.

The south side of the building has a two-story addition. There are two exterior doors and 5 windows not including the windows in the addition. The south side of the hip roof includes a row of low attic windows.

At the roadside, the distinctive rock wall is unique and iconic to the Willow Beach. The roofed gate through the wall to the beachfront is a style that relates to the early developing cottage industry in Georgina.

Of the criteria for heritage designation (Ontario Regulation 9/06, above) the most pertinent is item 1.

> The property has design value or physical value because it,
> i. is **rare or unique**

This building is considered **rare and unique** in Georgina.

Historical or Associative Considerations:

Of the criteria for heritage designation (Ontario Regulation 9/06, above) the most pertinent in this category is item i.

> The property has historical value or associative value because it,
> i. has **direct associations with a theme**, event, belief, person, **activity**,

The late 19th and early 20th Century was important in terms of the developing cottage industry. Lake Simcoe and the attraction of cottages and summer recreation made Georgina popular among people from Toronto and beyond. The Toronto and York Radial Railway brought visitors to Georgina from 1885 to 1930. The radial line opened up Lake Simcoe to Toronto residents as was responsible for development of this very important development in Georgina's history and economics.

Coolmere Lodge was formerly referred to as "CedarBrae". It was operated as a hotel possibly as early as 1890, but certainly from 1920 to 1955 and as a rooming house until the 1980's. Coolmere Lodge has a direct association with the theme and activity of the developing cottage and recreation industry in Georgina.

Contextual Value:

Coolmere Lodge meets all the criteria for heritage designation (Ontario Regulation 9/06, above) in this category:

The property has contextual value because it,

> **i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,**
> **ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or**
> **iii. is a landmark."**

Coolmere Lodge looks very similar today as it looked 90 years ago. Its presence in Willow Beach with its distinctive rock wall and roofed gate is iconic. The structure and landscaping defines Willow Beach. It is physically, functionally, visually and historically linked to Willow Beach. Coolmere Lodge is a Landmark.

Conclusion:

Coolmere Lodge meets the necessary criteria for being a designated property under items 1i, 2i, and 3 I, ii, and iii. At this time, the Heritage Committee recommends that Coolmere Lodge be added to the Heritage Register.


CEDAR TRAIL

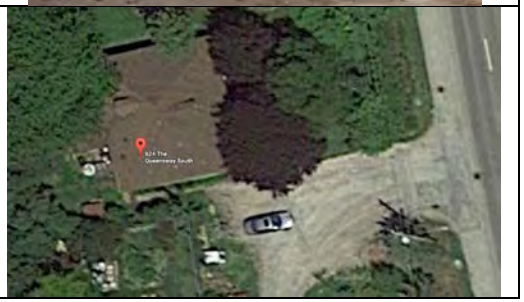

CEDAR BRAE


CEDAR BRAE

Proposed List of Properties to be Added to the Heritage Registry

The Georgina Heritage Committee (GHC) researches and maintains a list of properties, features and areas worthy of monitoring for conservation, establishes criteria for the evaluation of properties of architectural, historical and contextual significance; and recommends to Council properties worthy of designation. Recently the Council of the Town of Georgina supported the GHC's recommendation to establish a Heritage Register.

This list includes all properties listed as being built between 1800 and 1850 according to the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC). **All structures on this list are between 169 and 219 years old** (according to MPAC records).

Address	Year Built According to MPAC	Structure Type	Architectural Style	Notes	Photo
624 The Queensway S	1810	Single Family Detached	Nameless Vernacular, possible residual Upper Canada Regency		
624 The Queensway S					

547 Lake Dr E	1819	Single Family Detached	Cedarbrae, Coolmere Lodge	Upper Canada Neo-Classic	
30 Turner St	1825	Single Family Detached	Beechcroft	Upper Canada Regency. National Historic Site of Canada (along with Lakehurst Gardens)	
30 Turner St					
30 Turner St					

Highway 48 N/S	1850	Single Family Detached	No house #. North west corner of Riverside Dr & Hwy 48 PT LOT 17 PLAN 364 GEORGINA; PT LOT 18 PLAN 364 GEORGINA; PT LOT 19 PLAN 364 GEORGINA; PT LOT 20 PLAN 364 GEORGINA PT 3, 65R1145 ; GEORGINA Roll Number: 197000006223000	Georgian	
7788 Old Shiloh Rd	1800	Miscellaneous Shed	1 house, 1 barn, and 3 sheds	Georgian	
185 The Queensway N	1800	Single Family Detached		Georgian	

262 The Queensway N	1803	Single Family Detached		Log House	
262 The Queensway N					
377 Raines St	1824	Single Family Detached and Shed		Unnamed Vernacular	
25382 Stoney Batter Rd	1830	Single Family Detached		Victorian	

24646 Mccowan Rd	1830	Single Family Detached and Shed		Victorian	
21 Land's End	1835	Single Family Detached		Bungalow or Regency	
252 Pefferlaw Rd	1835	Single Family Detached	Mix of brick and siding exterior.	Victorian	
390 Curley St	1840	Single Family Detached		Victorian	

196 Pefferlaw Rd	1840	Single Family Detached	Exterior siding. Good condition.	Georgian	
28607 Highway 48	1845	Single Family Detached		Victorian	
129 The Queensway N	1848	Single Family Detached and Attached Garage		Georgian	
24710 Park Rd	1850	Type I Barn	Excellent	Vernacular agricultural	

7433 Old Homestead Rd	1850	Single Family Detached	Not visible from road	Victorian	
10914 Ravenshoe Rd	1850	Single Family Detached	Land expropriated by the Town in 2013	Unnamed Vernacular	
6818 Old Shiloh Rd	1850	Single Family Detached	Good condition	Georgian	
6251 Frog St	1850	Single Family Detached, Miscellaneous Shed, and Barn		Georgian	

7113 Frog St	1850	Single Family Detached	Site of solar farm. Archaeological assessment in 2014 (Site BbGt-31)	Victorian	
6627 Smith Blvd	1850	Single Family Detached		Georgian	
5692 Smith Blvd	1850	Single Family Detached		Georgian	
5782 Smith Blvd	1850	Shed		Shed	

9 Lee Farm Lane	1850	Single Family Detached		Victorian	
9425 Morning Glory Rd	1850	Single Family Detached and Shed		Log House	
24982 Lakeridge Rd	1850	Type III Uninsulated Barn	Approx 52 acres property. Obstructed from street. Building standing (google map)	Vernacular agricultural	
31250 Lakeridge Rd	1850	Type I Barn	approx. 73 acres. Lots of scrap on the property. Obstructed view from street	Vernacular agricultural	

24369 Warden Ave	1850	Single Family Detached		Victorian	
99 Bethel Sideroad	1850	Type I And Type II Barn		Vernacular agricultural	
168 Bethel Sideroad	1850	Single Family Detached	Georgian house in good shape. Built by John Morton from Amherst, Massachusetts.	Georgian	
3595 Lockie Sideroad	1850	Type III Uninsulated Barn		Vernacular agricultural	

3458 Lockie Sideroad	1850	Type III Uninsulated Barn		Vernacular agricultural	
26153 Warden Ave	1850	Single Family Detached		Georgian	
96 Carley Rd	1850	Single Family Detached	AKA 23259 KENNEDY RD PT LT 4 CON 6 N GWILLIMBURY PTS 2 & 3 65R6735 ; GEORGINA PIN: 034650051	Georgian	
23429 Kennedy Rd	1850	Single Family Detached		Victorian	

21 Mt Pleasant Trail	1850	Single Family Detached		Victorian	
23890 McCowan Rd	1850	Single Family Detached and Type I Barn		Vernacular agricultural	
23625 McCowan Rd	1850	Single Family Detached and Type I Barn		Georgian	
24309 McCowan Rd	1850	Type III Uninsulated Barn		Vernacular agricultural	

1.0 PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE

LICENSEE INFORMATION:

Contact Information:	Michael B. Henry CD BA FRAI FRSA Southwestern District Office 553 Dufferin Avenue London, ON N6B 2A5 Phone: (519) 432-4435 Email: mhenry@amick.ca www.amick.ca
Licensee:	Michael B. Henry CD BA FRAI FRSA
Ontario Archaeology Licence:	P058

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Corporate Project Number:	18608
MTCS Project Number:	P058-1681-2018
Investigation Type:	Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment
Project Name:	115 Hadden Road.
Project Location:	115 Hadden Road, Part of Lot 13, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Georgina, County of York), Town of Georgina, Regional Municipality of York
Project Designation Number:	Not Currently Available

MTCS FILING INFORMATION:

Site Record/Update Form(s):	Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site
Date of Report Filing:	December 20, 2018
Type of Report:	**ORIGINAL**

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2018 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 115 Hadden Road, Part of Lot 13, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Georgina, County of York), Town of Georgina, Regional Municipality of York, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Site Plan and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits, by test pit survey at a ten metre interval to confirm disturbance and by high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five metres between individual transects on 2, 7-9 August, 2018. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS:

As a result of the property Assessment of the study area one scatter of historic artifacts, the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site, was identified. Based on the characteristics of these sites and the analysis of artifacts, the following recommendations are made:

1. *The Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site has not been completely documented. There is potential for further CHVI for this location. The Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site requires a Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) and a Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment to gather further data to determine if Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts will be required.*
2. *A CSP must be completed as part of the Stage 3 Property Assessment of the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). The CSP will consist of an*

intensified pedestrian survey conducted at 1-metre intervals over a 20-metre radius of the site (including the site itself). Since ground visibility will have likely decreased, it is recommended that the site area be re-cultivated and weathered before the CSP is conducted following the Standards and Guidelines (2.1.1.1-5). The location of all surface artifacts will be recorded using a GPS unit tied to a recorded site datum point to ensure accurate mapping. All formal artifact types and diagnostic artifacts will be collected, as well as a representative sample of non-diagnostic artifacts; all artifacts will be recorded and catalogued based on their mapped location.

3. *A Stage 3 Site-specific assessment of the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site must be completed for this site in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). The Stage 3 Site-specific assessment will consist of the excavation of 1 by 1 metre square test units on a 5 by 5 metre square grid; the grid squares will be referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each test unit will be excavated stratigraphically by hand into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Each unit will be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6-millimetre width. All artifacts will be retained and recorded by the corresponding grid unit designation and will be held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.*
4. *The Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site must include further archival research in order to establish the details of the occupation and land use history of the rural township lot of which the study area was a part.*
5. *It is anticipated that the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site extends north into the retained rural area (Parcel B on Map 4B). In order to fully address the significance of the Hadden-Sinclair site, it is recommended that the CSP should be conducted within Parcel B to confirm the boundaries of the site. Once the boundaries are confirmed, it is recommended that the Stage 3 Site-specific assessment within the newly defined site limits according to the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011).*
6. *No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the archaeological site identified as the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report, or within the area enclosed within a 20 metre buffer surrounding the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site prior to the acceptance of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site have been addressed and that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest for this site.*
7. *Prior to pre-grading, servicing or registration, the owner shall erect and maintain a temporary high visibility construction fence to be maintained through the course of all construction activities at a 20 metre buffer around the*

archaeological site identified as the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report to ensure that construction activities do not impinge upon the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site unless under the direct supervision of a consulting archaeologist licensed in Ontario by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport and as a part of the ongoing archaeological investigations of the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site.

8. *The high visibility fence will be installed at the outer limit of the 20 metre wide Protective Buffer surrounding the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site as illustrated in the accompanying mapping within the Supplementary Report Package of this report filed with MTCS prior to the commencement of any development activity anywhere within the proposed development.*
9. *A Fifty (50) metre wide Monitoring Buffer shall be observed surrounding the above-noted 20 metre wide Protective Buffer. Within the 50 metre Monitoring Buffer no ground altering works (including removal of vegetation or demolition of existing features) may be conducted unless under the direct supervision of a licensed archaeologist.*
10. *The licenced archaeologist supervising any work conducted within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer has the authority to order a halt to any activity which in his or her view may result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources.*
11. *The 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer will remain in effect until such time that the Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment report for the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site identified within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report is accepted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.*
12. *Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to enter the property to stay out of the area of the 20 metre wide Protective Buffer unless permitted to enter the area accompanied by a licenced archaeologist.*
13. *Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to enter the property for the purposes of undertaking work associated with the development that no work is permitted to occur within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer unless under direct supervision of a licenced archaeologist.*
14. *Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to conduct work within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffers that the licenced archaeologist has the authority to order a halt to any work that he or she feels may adversely impact archaeological resources.*
15. *It is anticipated that the fieldwork and reporting of the Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts (if required) will be completed before the end of 2019 and it is not anticipated that any development activity will be necessary within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffers prior to the Spring of 2020.*
16. *The proponent must provide a letter on letterhead to MTCS itemizing all of the above conditions and committing to ensure that all of these recommendations are implemented. This letter must be submitted together with this report at the time of filing with MTCS.*

17. *It is recommended that the balance of the study area outside of the site areas and surrounding Protective Buffer be cleared of archaeological concern and that development activity be permitted to proceed, subject to the above provisions.*

3.0 TABLE OF CONTENTS

4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED PARTNERS
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PROJECT COORDINATOR
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PROJECT LICENSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Henry (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P058)

PROJECT FIELD DIRECTORS
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PROJECT FIELD ASSISTANTS
Diego Jimenez Mary Watson

PROJECT REPORT PREPARATION AND GRAPHICS
Nick Kaluzny
Dylan Morningstar (MTCS Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #R1166)

PROJECT HISTORIC ARTIFACT ANALYSES
Dylan Morningstar (MTCS Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #R1166)

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHY
Dylan Morningstar (MTCS Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #R1166)

5.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2018 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 115 Hadden Road, Part of Lot 13, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Georgina, County of York), Town of Georgina, Regional Municipality of York, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Site Plan and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits, by test pit survey at a ten metre interval to confirm disturbance and by high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects on 2, 7-9 August, 2018. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The proposed development of the study area includes a small building with a parking lot at the north end and a marine repair shop and indoor boat storage with its own parking lot at the south end. A preliminary plan of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MTCS for review and reproduced within this report as Maps 4A and 4B.

5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

5.2.1 GENERAL HISTORICAL OUTLINE

York County's boundaries were originally from Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe, until 1834. The County of York was originally comprised of ten townships and the Town of York (now

Toronto) until Toronto separated and incorporated in 1834 (Town of Whitchurch-Stouffvile 2010).

The present-day Town of Georgina was created through the amalgamation of the Township of Georgina and the Township of North Gwillimbury in 1971. The largest of the communities now within the Town of Georgina were Keswick and Sutton. Keswick was once known as Medina and is the largest urban community within the Town of Georgina. Keswick was originally a village in the Township of North Gwillimbury before amalgamation with Sutton to form the Town of Georgina. Sutton was originally a mill site named Bouchier Mills in honour of the builder of the dam on the Black River which was constructed in 1831. In 1864 the village name was changed to Sutton (Town of Georgina 2012).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment from Tremaine's Map of the County of York (Tremaine 1860). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1860. The study area is shown to belong to the Late J. E Fairbarns; there are no structures within the study area, but there are two structures nearby, one to the southwest and the other to the northwest of the study area. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, this map illustrates Lake Simcoe is situated to the north of the study area and two settlement roads are depicted as adjacent to the study area to the west and nearby to the south. The western road is the current Hadden Road and the southern road is the current Ontario Highway 48.

Map 3 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Georgina map reproduced from the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York and the Township of West Gwillimbury & Town of Bradford in the County of Simcoe, Ont. (Miles & Co. 1878). Map 3 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1878. The study area is shown to belong to a C. Sinclair; there are no structures within the study area, but there are multiple structures and orchards nearby. Three of the structures and two of the orchards are to the west of the study area, and three structures and two other orchards are to the south of the study area. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, this map illustrates Lake Simcoe is situated to the north of the study area and two settlement roads are depicted as adjacent to the study area to the west and nearby to the south. The western road is the current Hadden Road and the southern road is the current Ontario Highway 48.

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

5.2.2 CURRENT CONDITIONS

The present use of the study area is as actively farmed agricultural land, former pasture, and a single residential lot. The study area is approximately 13.64 hectares in area. The study area is divided into three Parcels (A, B, and C); Parcel B was not required to be part of the physical assessment (Map 4B). In Parcel A, residential complex consisting of a single-storey bungalow is located in the south corner. A gravel driveway is located south of the house, proceeding northeast from Hadden Road towards the house. A series of ice-fishing huts are located south of the gravel driveway, likely a part of the storage operation tied to the property; the placement of the ice-fishing huts did not affect the test pit survey. North of the residential complex is a large gravel boat storage adjacent to Hadden Road and surrounded by mounded dirt and gravel. Adjacent to the north boundary of Parcel A is a ploughed field. Adjacent to the east boundary is a meadow. An artificial pond is located in the northeast corner of Parcel A. Parcel C is entirely ploughed field. The study area is bounded on the north and east by existing residential development, on the west by Hadden Road, and on the south by existing residential and commercial development. The study area is approximately 92 metres to the north of the intersection of Highway 48 and Hadden Road. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Maps 4A-B. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1-2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 5A-B & 6A-B.

5.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and therefore has potential for sites relating to early Post-contact settlement in the region. Background research also indicates the property has potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a natural source of potable water in the past.

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) indicates that there are no (0) previously documented sites within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this is based on the assumption of the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MTCS. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

On the basis of information supplied by MTCS, no archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the study area. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of previous assessments, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MTCS. In addition, it must also be noted that the lack of formerly

documented previous assessments does not indicate that no assessments have been conducted.

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

> *"Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area,* ***as documented by all available reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 m) to those lands****."*
>
> (MTCS 2011: 126 Emphasis Added)

In accordance with data supplied by MTCS for the purposes of completing this study, there are no previous reports detailing, *"archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project"*, nor do any previous reports document known archaeological sites within 50 metres of the study area.

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

> *"4. Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area, as documented by all available* ***reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50m) to those lands."***
>
> *"5.* ***If previous findings and recommendations are relevant*** *to the current stage of work, provide the following:*
>
> a. *a brief summary of previous findings and recommendations*
> b. *documentation of any differences in the current work from the previously recommended work*
> c. *rationale for the differences from the previously recommended work"*
>
> ***(Emphasis Added)***

The study area is situated within an area subject to an archaeological master plan or a similar regional overview study. *The York Region Draft Archaeological Management Plan* was prepared for York Region by Archaeological Services Inc. in March 2013. A facsimile segment of the archaeological potential map produced as a part of that study has been

reproduced within this report as Map 7 and illustrates the Study Area on this plan. This map indicates that part of the study area is thought to hold composite archaeological potential based on its proximity to historic settlement roads and structures (Archaeological Services Inc. 2013).

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

5.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MTCS. As a result it was determined that there are no (0) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-contact habitation/activity formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, the lack of formally documented archaeological sites does not mean that Pre-contact people did not use the area; it more likely reflects a lack of systematic archaeological research in the immediate vicinity. Even in cases where one or more assessments may have been conducted in close proximity to a proposed landscape alteration, an extensive area of physical archaeological assessment coverage is required throughout the region to produce a representative sample of all potentially available archaeological data in order to provide any meaningful evidence to construct a pattern of land use and settlement in the past.

The study area lays approximately 15 metres to the east of an unnamed stream and 250 metres to the south of Lake Simcoe. Both of these water bodies are sources of potable water, and Lake Simcoe is also a navigable waterway. The distance to water criteria used to establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for Pre-contact occupation and land use in the area in the past.

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

TABLE 1 PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

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

5.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MTCS. As a result it was determined that there are no (0) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-contact habitation/activity formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

5.3.3 LOCATION AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

The study area is described as 115 Hadden Road, Part of Lot 13, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Georgina, County of York), Town of Georgina, Regional Municipality of York, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Site Plan and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process.

The present use of the study area is as actively farmed agricultural land, former pasture, and a single residential lot. The study area is approximately 13.64 hectares in area. The study area is divided into three Parcels (A, B, and C); Parcel B was not part required to be part of the physical assessment (Map 4B). In Parcel A, residential complex consisting of a single-storey bungalow is located in the south corner. A gravel driveway is located south of the house, proceeding northeast from Hadden Road towards the house. A series of ice-fishing huts are located south of the gravel driveway, likely a part of the storage operation tied to the property; the placement of the ice-fishing huts did not affect the test pit survey. North of the residential complex is a large gravel boat storage adjacent to Hadden Road and surrounded by mounded dirt and gravel. Adjacent to the north boundary of Parcel A is a ploughed field. Adjacent to the east boundary is a meadow. An artificial pond is located in the northeast corner of Parcel A. Parcel C is entirely ploughed field. The study area is bounded on the

north and east by existing residential development, on the west by Hadden Road, and on the south by existing residential and commercial development. The study area is approximately 92 metres to the north of the intersection of Highway 48 and Hadden Road. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Maps 4A-B. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1-2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 5A-B & 6A-B.

5.3.4 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The study area is situated within the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region. For the most part, at one time, this restricted basin was part of the floor of glacial Lake Algonquin, and its surface beds are deposits of deltaic and lacustrine origin, and not glacial outwash. As a small basin shut in by the Edenvale Moraine, the Minesing flats represent an annex of the glacial Lake Nipissing plains. (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 177-182).

5.3.5 SURFACE WATER

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

An unnamed stream is approximately 15 metres to the west of the study area, and Lake Simcoe is approximately 250 metres to the north of the study area. Both of these water bodies are sources of potable water, and Lake Simcoe is also a navigable waterway. Both of these features indicate that the study area holds potential for archaeological resources of a Pre-Contact origin.

5.3.6 CURRENT PROPERTY CONDITIONS CONTEXT

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

5.3.6.1 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURAL FOOTPRINTS

A building, for the purposes of this particular study, is a structure that exists currently or has existed in the past in a given location. The footprint of a building is the area of the building formed by the perimeter of the foundation. Although the interior area of building

foundations would often be subject to property Assessment when the foundation may represent a potentially significant historic archaeological site, the footprints of existing structures are not typically assessed. Existing structures commonly encountered during archaeological assessments are often residential-associated buildings (houses, garages, sheds), and/or component buildings of farm complexes (barns, silos, greenhouses). In many cases, even though the disturbance to the land may be relatively shallow and archaeological resources may be situated below the disturbed layer (e.g. a concrete garage pad), there is no practical means of assessing the area beneath the disturbed layer. However, if there were evidence to suggest that there are likely archaeological resources situated beneath the disturbance, alternative methodologies may be recommended to study such areas.

The study area contains a house in the southwest corner; a series of ice-fishing huts are located adjacent to the south boundary but did not affect the assessment grid. Maps 5A-B & 6A-B of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.6.2 DISTURBANCE

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

> *"Earthwork is one of the major works involved in road construction. This process includes excavation, material removal, filling, compaction, and construction. Moisture content is controlled, and compaction is done according to standard design procedures. Normally, rock explosion at the road bed is not encouraged. While filling a depression to reach the road level,* ***the original bed is flattened after the removal of the topsoil.*** *The fill layer is distributed and compacted to the designed specifications. This procedure is repeated until the compaction desired is reached.*

> *The **fill material should not contain organic elements,** and possess a low index of plasticity. Fill material can include gravel and decomposed rocks of a particular size, but should not consist of huge clay lumps. Sand clay can be used. The area is considered to be adequately compacted when the roller movement does not create a noticeable deformation. **The road surface finish is reliant on the economic aspects, and the estimated usage."** [Emphasis Added]*
>
> (Goel 2013)

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

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

A gravel driveway enters the property off of Hadden Road and proceeds to the side of the house. A gravel parking lot used for off-season boat storage is located north of the residential complex. Mounded dirt, likely from the levelling of the gravel parking lot, is located along the north, east, and south boundaries of the gravel parking lot. Maps 5A-B & 6A-B of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.6.3 Low-Lying and Wet Areas

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

An artificial pond is located in the northwest corner of Parcel A. Maps 5A-B & 6A-B of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.6.4 Steep Slope

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

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

The study area does not contain areas of steep slope.

5.3.6.5 WOODED AREAS

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

The study area does not contain any wooded areas.

5.3.6.6 PLOUGHABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS

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

In addition to the residential complex, former pasture, and gravel paring lot, the study area includes active agricultural fields, which were worked and allowed to weather for the purposes of the completion of the Stage 2 Property Assessment. One field that is divided into three parcels covers approximately 50% of the study area. Maps 5A-B & 6A-B of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.6.7 LAWN, PASTURE, MEADOW

Landscape features consisting of former agricultural land covered in low growth, such as lawns, pastures, meadows, shrubbery, and immature trees. These are areas that may be considered too small to warrant ploughing, (i.e. less than one hectare in area), such as yard areas surrounding existing structures, and land-locked open areas that are technically workable by a plough but inaccessible to agricultural machinery. These areas may also

include open area within urban contexts that do not allow agricultural tillage within municipal or city limits or the use of urban roadways by agricultural machinery. These areas are required to be assessed using test pit survey methodology.

An area of manicured lawn surrounds the one-storey bungalow. An area of meadow is located east of the one-storey bungalow. Maps 5A-B & 6A-B of this report illustrate the locations of these features.

5.3.7 SUMMARY

Background research indicates the vicinity of the study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water that was also used as a means of waterborne trade and communication. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-contact origins based on proximity to a historic roadway, and proximity to areas of documented historic settlement.

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

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

6.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

This report confirms that the study area was subject to Stage 2 Property Assessment by high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits, by test pit survey at a ten metre interval to confirm disturbance and by high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects on 2, 7-9 August, 2018.

The fieldwork undertaken as a component of this study was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines (including weather and lighting conditions). Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment and to create the documentation appropriate to this study. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Maps 5A-B & 6A-B of this report. Upon completion of the property inspection of the study area, it was determined that select areas would require Stage 2 Property Assessment.

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

6.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

A detailed examination and photo documentation was carried out on the study area in order to document the existing conditions of the study area to facilitate the Stage 2 Property Assessment. Parcels A and C were visually inspected and select features were photographed as a representative sample of each area defined within Maps 5A-B & 6A-B; Parcel B was not part of the zoning change and proposed development and was therefore not subject to inspection or assessment. Observations made of conditions within the study area at the time of the inspection were used to inform the requirement for Stage 2 Property Assessment for portions of the study area as well as to aid in the determination of appropriate Stage 2 Property Assessment strategies. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Maps 5A-B & 6A-B of this report.

6.2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

In accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, pedestrian survey is required for all portions of the study area that are ploughable or can be subject to cultivation. This is the preferred method to utilize while conducting an assessment. This report confirms that the conduct of pedestrian survey within the study area conformed to the following standards:

1. *Actively or recently cultivated agricultural land must be subject to pedestrian survey.*
   [All actively or recently cultivated agricultural land was subject to pedestrian survey.]

2. *Land to be surveyed must be recently ploughed. Use of chisel ploughs is not acceptable. In heavy clay soils ensure furrows are disked after ploughing to break them up further.*
   [All land was recently ploughed.]

3. *Land to be surveyed must be weathered by one heavy rainfall or several light rains to improve visibility of archaeological resources.*
   [All land was weathered by rainfall.]

4. *Provide direction to the contractor undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing.*
   [Direction was given to the contractor undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing]

5. *At least 80 % of the ploughed ground surface must be visible. If surface visibility is below 80% (e.g. due to crop stubble, weeds, young crop growth), ensure the land is re-ploughed before surveying.*
   [Roughly 93% of the ploughed field surface was exposed and visible.]

6. *Space survey transects at maximum intervals of 5m (20 survey transects per hectare)*
   [All transects were conducted at an interval of 5m between individual transects.]

7. *When archaeological resources are found, decrease survey transects to 1m intervals over a minimum of a 20m radius around the find to determine whether it is an isolated find or part of a larger scatter. Continue working outward at this interval until full extent of the surface scatter has been defined.*
   [Survey transects were reduced to 1m intervals over a minimum of 20m radius around finds]

8. *Collect all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories. For 19th century archaeological sites, collect all refined ceramic sherds (or, for larger sites collect a sufficient sample to form the basis for dating).*
   [All formal artifact types and diagnostic categories were collected.]

9. *Based on professional judgment, strike a balance between gathering enough artifacts to document the archaeological site and leaving enough in place to relocate the site if it is necessary to conduct further assessment.*
   [Based on professional judgment, a balance between gathering enough artifacts to document the archaeological site and to leave enough in place to relocate the site was achieved. All diagnostic refined ceramics and a representative sample of undecorated refined white earthenware and coarse red earthenware were collected. Approximately 25% of RWE and REW were inventoried and left in situ to aid in site relocation]

(MTC 2011: 30-31)

6.4 TEST PIT SURVEY

In accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, test pit survey is required to be undertaken for those portions of the study area where deep prior disturbance had not occurred prior to assessment or which were accessible to survey. Test pit survey is only used in areas that cannot be subject to ploughing or cultivation. This report

confirms that the conduct of test pit survey within the study area conformed to the following standards:

1. Test pit survey only on terrain where ploughing is not possible or viable, as in the following examples:

a. wooded areas

[Not Applicable – The study area does not contain any wooded areas]

b. pasture with high rock content

[The study area contained a former pasture with overgrown vegetation that was test pit surveyed at an interval of 5 m between individual test pits]

c. abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth

[The study area contained abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth that was test pit surveyed at an interval of 5m between individual test pits]

d. orchards and vineyards that cannot be strip ploughed (planted in rows 5 m apart or less), gardens, parkland or lawns, any of which will remain in use for several years after the survey

[Not Applicable - The study area does not contain any of the above-mentioned circumstances]

e. properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged. The presence of such obstacles must be documented in sufficient detail to demonstrate that ploughing or cultivation is not viable.

[The study area is to be maintained as a residence with landscape features including terraced lawn areas, patios and gardens, which are to be maintained; therefore ploughing, would damage or destroy these features. The study area is situated in an area of urban density development where there are numerous underground services such as hydro, water, sanitary sewer, gas, communications, etc. Many of these services support the existing use of the study area. Ploughing of the affected portions of the study area would therefore damage or destroy these services. All areas where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged were test pit surveyed at an interval of 5 metres between individual test pits]

f. narrow (10 m or less) linear survey corridors (e.g., water or gas pipelines, road widening). This includes situations where there are planned impacts 10 m or less beyond the previously impacted limits on both sides of an existing linear corridor (e.g., two linear survey corridors on either side of an existing roadway). Where at the time of fieldwork the lands within the linear corridor meet the standards as stated under the above section on pedestrian survey land preparation, pedestrian survey must be carried out. Space test pits at

maximum intervals of 5 m (400 test pits per hectare) in areas less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.
[Not Applicable – The study area does not contain any linear corridors]

2. *Space test pits at maximum intervals of 5 m (400 test pits per hectare) in areas less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.*
[All test pits were spaced at an interval of 5m between individual test pits]

3. *Space test pits at maximum intervals of 10 m (100 test pits per hectare) in areas more than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.*
[The area surround the residential complex is disturbed and therefore test pit survey was conducted in 10 m intervals to confirm the extent of the disturbance.]

4. *Test pit to within 1 m of built structures (both intact and ruins), or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance.*
[Test pits were placed within 1m of all built structures]

5. *Ensure that test pits are at least 30 cm in diameter.*
[All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter]

6. *Excavate each test pit, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil and examine the pit for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.*
[Regardless of the interval between individual test pits, all test pits were excavated by hand into the first 5 cm of subsoil where possible and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. In areas where topsoil was not present, test pits were excavated to a minimum of 30cm in depth to ensure that suspected subsoils, if present, were not layers of fill or waterborne materials overlying buried topsoil. If these areas consisted of fill soils, test pits were also excavated a minimum of 30 cm below grade in order to ensure disturbance extended below even deep topsoil layers such as those encountered in agricultural fields to ensure that the depth of disturbance was sufficient to remove archaeological potential in most contexts. Where other evidence indicates locations of potentially significant archaeological sites that may include cultural deposits below fill soils, alternative strategies to explore beneath the fill layers found in some areas may be necessary to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment. In such cases, further Stage 2 Property Assessment may be recommended following completion of the property survey under conventional methodologies.]

7. *Screen soil through mesh no greater than 6 mm.*
[All soil was screened through mesh no greater than 6 mm]

8. *Collect all artifacts according to their associated test pit.*
[Not Applicable - No archaeological resources were encountered within the test pit survey area.]

9. *Backfill all test pits unless instructed not to by the landowner.*
   [All test pits were backfilled]

(MTC 2011: 31-32)

"*A combination of property inspection and test pitting may be used when initial Stage 2 results determine that all or part of the project area may in fact be disturbed. The Stage 2 survey may then consists of a detailed inspection (equivalent to Stage 1), combined with test pitting.*"

1. *If it was not done as part of Stage 1, inspect and document the disturbed areas according to the standards described for Stage 1 property inspections.*
   [The disturbed areas of the study area were inspected and documented as per the standards described for Stage 1 property inspections. Areas of suspected disturbance where test pit survey was viable were shovel tested as described below. These areas were limited to the lawn area surrounding the existing residential structure.

   Standard archaeological survey methodologies employed in Ontario for Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment (i.e. pedestrian survey and test pit survey) cannot determine if deeply buried cultural remains are or are not present. The purpose of Stage 2 Property Assessment is not to test for deeply buried deposits. The Standards and Guidelines for Consultants Archaeologists recognize this fact and have a whole separate section covering this specific issue. The only way to determine if deeply buried remains are present is to follow those standards not via a standard Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment.

   In most cases, unless there is documentation or evidence to the contrary, areas where grading has exceeded topsoil depth are areas considered to have no or low archaeological potential because in most cases removal of the topsoil will remove archaeological sites. While archaeological sites are popularly thought of as being deeply buried, archaeological sites begin on the surface of the ground and for most of humanity's history involved no substantial excavations or significant landscape alterations. Only with the rise of urbanization and sedentary settlement do sites begin to accumulate depth. This is a result of continuous building and rebuilding over top of earlier settlements. Deep archaeological sites are created by adding to the surface of an area and building the landform up. Deeply buried archaeological deposits are relatively rare outside of urban environments in Ontario and even within urban contexts, this seldom occurs outside of the historic core of the community where redevelopment has occurred since initial settlement.

   If an area was not occupied during a period of potential archaeological significance, there is no potential to locate deeply buried significant archaeological resources. There are only a few very rare exceptions related to historical significance that is not tied to the time period of activity or occupation of a site but to certain historical events and/or personalities.

Areas of suspected disturbance where test pit survey was viable were shovel tested as described below. Areas where soil has been removed were examined using pedestrian survey methodology. Areas excluded from the assessment were the gravel driveway and parking lot, the inaccessible areas underneath the soil mounds, and the low-lying and wet areas.]

2. *Place Stage 2 test pits throughout the disturbed areas according to professional judgment (and where physically viable) as to confirm that these areas have been completely disturbed.*
*[*An area of suspected disturbance was identified during the Property Inspection conducted as part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment. This area consists of the lawn area surrounding the existing residential complex. Test pits were excavated every 10 metres across the entirety of this portion of the study area. The intensity of test pit survey conducted is far in excess of the minimum standard required. AMICK Consultants Limited tested the suspected disturbed area at a 10-metre interval to confirm disturbance in a manner consistent with the objectives to ensure that the area is accurately delimited and properly identified. There is no requirement to systematically examine such areas. The Standards and Guidelines require only judgmental testing based on the professional judgment of the investigating archaeologist. In most typical archaeological assessments the entire area of presumed disturbance will be written off as an area of no archaeological potential without thorough testing to demonstrate that the entire area is disturbed or it will be tested at subjective, irregular and inconsistent intervals, and consequently such testing cannot verify that the entire area contained within the presumed limits of disturbance are, in fact, disturbed. The methodology employed here by AMICK Consultants Limited exceeds any requirements of the Standards and Guidelines and that which is generally applied within the industry.

The excavated soil and the profiles of these test pits were examined to determine if each represented an area of disturbance. Test pits were excavated a minimum of 30 cm below grade in order to ensure that test pits were excavated to depths below the surrounding natural grade. This procedure demonstrated that the entire study area consists of fill deposited within a deeply disturbed context. There is no archaeological potential within this area.]

(MTC 2011: 38)

Approximately 50% of the study area consists of active agricultural lands. Approximately 10% of the study area consisted of lawn area that was test pit surveyed at an interval of 10 metres between individual test pits. Approximately 20% of the study area was unploughable meadow that was test pit surveyed at an interval of 5 metres between individual test pits. Approximately 20% of the study area was not assessable due to the presence of existing structures; disturbed gravel driveway and parking lot, soil mounds, and low-lying and wet areas.

7.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Section 7.8.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 137-138) outlines the requirements of the Record of Finds component of a Stage 2 report:

1. *For all archaeological resources and sites that are identified in Stage 2, provide the following:*
    a. *a general description of the types of artifacts and features that were identified*
    b. *a general description of the area within which artifacts and features were identified, including the spatial extent of the area and any relative variations in density*
    c. *a catalogue and description of all artifacts retained*
    d. *a description of the artifacts and features left in the field (nature of material, frequency, other notable traits).*
2. *Provide an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field (e.g. photographs, maps, field notes).*
3. *Submit information detailing exact site locations on the property separately from the project report, as specified in section 7.6. Information on exact site locations includes the following:*
    a. *table of GPS readings for locations of all archaeological sites*
    b. *maps showing detailed site location information.*

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

As a result of the property Assessment of the study area, 1 historic site, named Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33), was encountered. The number and types of artifacts collected from the Hadden-Sinclair site (BbGt-33) are listed below in Table 2. Descriptions of the artifact types collected from the Hadden-Sinclair site (BbGt-33) can be found below in section 7.1.1 and a catalogue along with detailed artifact descriptions are appended to this report in Appendix A. The location of the site can be found in the supplementary information package of this report filed under separate cover with the Ministry of Tourism culture and Sport.

7.1.1 HADDEN-SINCLAIR SITE (BBGT-33)

The Hadden-Sinclair site (BbGt-33) consists of 96 artifacts covering an area approximately 50 metres from north to south and 50 metres from west to east. The Hadden-Sinclair site (BbGt-33) is an historic site that dates from the mid-to-late 19th century. It must be noted that since the Hadden-Sinclair site (BbGt-33) is located on the north border of Parcel A it undoubtedly extends north into Parcel B, which was not required to assess by the client. As such, the artifacts collected from the Hadden-Sinclair site (BbGt-33) are a sample of the only portion of the site that was accessible at to AMICK the time, which seems to be the southernmost extent of the site. It is recommended that when the Stage 3 CSP is conducted, Parcel B should be included in the assessment in order to determine the accurate limits of the site. The number and types of artifacts collected from the Hadden-Sinclair site (BbGt-33) are

listed below in Table 2. Descriptions of these artifact types can be found appended to this report in Appendix A.

TABLE 2 HADDEN-SINCLAIR (BBGT-33) ARTIFACT COUNTS AND TYPES

DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Unidentifiable Iron Object	2	2.08
Iron Bolt	1	1.04
Cut Nail	3	3.13
Iron Knife Handle	1	1.04
Window Glass	5	5.20
Undiagnostic Amber Bottle Glass	1	1.04
Undiagnostic Aqua Bottle Glass	1	1.04
Undiagnostic Olive Green Bottle Glass	3	3.13
Undiagnostic Dark Green Bottle Glass	7	7.30
Pipe Stem	2	2.08
Pipe Bowl	1	1.04
RWE Transfer Print (brown)	5	5.20
RWE Transfer Print (light blue)	4	4.18
RWE Slip Decorated (blue)	8	8.33
RWE Sponge Ware (blue)	3	3.13
RWE Sponge Ware, cut (blue)	1	1.04
RWE Edge Ware (blue)	2	2.08
RWE Hand Painted	5	5.20
Ironstone Undecorated	14	14.58
Ironstone Relief Moulded	7	7.30
Yellowware	1	1.04
Coarse Red Earthenware	11	11.46
Stoneware	7	7.30
Bone Fragment – Large Mammal	1	1.04
TOTAL	**96**	**100**

The collection of artifacts from this assessment is packaged in a single banker's box and housed at the Port McNicoll office of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time as an appropriate permanent location, as approved by MTCS, is located and appropriate arrangements for the transfer of the collection and associated responsibilities for the material is made.

7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK DOCUMENTATION

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: two sketch maps, two page of photo log, two page of field notes, and 41 digital photographs.

8.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment on 2, 7-9 August 2018, consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five metres between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five metres between individual transects. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

8.1 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

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

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

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

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

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

" - previously identified archaeological sites

- *water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.):*
    - *primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)*
    - *secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)*
    - *features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)*

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

(MTC 2011: 17-18)

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

> *"Archaeological resources not previously documented may also be present in the affected area. If the alternative areas being considered, or the preferred alternative selected, exhibit either high or medium potential for the discovery of archaeological remains an archaeological assessment will be required."*
>
> (MCC & MOE 1992: 6-7)

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

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

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

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

CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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

1) *Previously Identified Archaeological Sites*
   Previously registered archaeological sites have not been documented within 300 metres of the study area.

2) *Water Sources*

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

There are identified primary water sources within 300 metres of the study area. An unnamed stream is approximately 15 metres to the west of the study area, and Lake Simcoe is approximately 250 metres to the north of the study area. Both of these water bodies are sources of potable water, and Lake Simcoe is also a navigable waterway.

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

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

3) *Features Indicating Past Water Sources*

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

There are identified features indicating past water sources within 300 metres of the study area. The study area is situated within the Simcoe Lowlands, an area once under glacial Lake Algonquin. The study area is now located between the old Lake Algonquin shoreline and the current shoreline of Lake Simcoe. During the transition from the glacial Lake Algonquin to the present Lake Simcoe the shoreline would have receded through the study area. As the receding process is gradual the study area would have been within close proximity to a shoreline providing access to an abundance of natural resources as well as waterborne trade and communication.

4) *Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline*

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

There are shorelines within 300 metres of the study area. The shore of Lake Simcoe is 250 metres to the north of the study area.

5) *Elevated Topography*

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

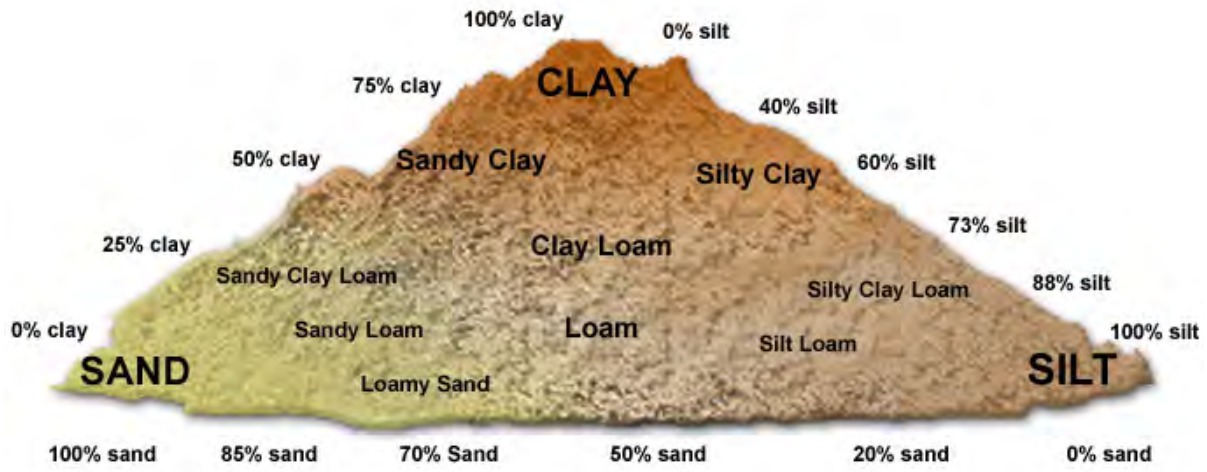
There are identified features of elevated topography within the study area.

6) *Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil*

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

The soil throughout the study area is dark brown sand, which is consistent with the wider area surrounding the property. Therefore, the presence of this soil has no impact on potential within the study area, as the wider area is not known for clay soils or exposed bedrock.

The image below (Kuhlmann, Stacy 2017) shows the consistencies of soil types and how they compare to one another. The soil found within the study area was a loamy sand, which contains a higher percentage of sand with a lower percentage of silt and an even lower percentage of clay. The lower percentage of clay allows the soil to break up from the action of ploughing alone when not compacted or bound by extensive root masses.



(Kuhlmann, Stacy 2017)

7) *Distinctive Land Formations*

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

There are no identified distinctive land formations within the study area.

8) *Resource Areas*

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

There are no identified resource areas within the study area.

9) *Areas of Early Post-contact Settlement*

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

The study area is situated in close proximity to multiple historic structures and orchards identified on the historic atlas map.

10) *Early Historical Transportation Routes*

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

The study area is situated within 100 metres of two early settlement roads that appear on the Historic Atlas Maps of 1860 and 1878. These historic roads correspond to the roads presently known as Hadden Road and Ontario Highway 48. The property is also situated within 300 metres of Lake Simcoe, a body of water that was used for waterborne trade and communication.

11) *Heritage Property*

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

There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties that form a part of the study area. There are no listed or designated heritage buildings or properties that are adjacent to the study area.

12) *Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites*

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

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

CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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

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

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

   There is evidence to suggest that major landscaping operations involving grading below topsoil were ever carried out within the study area. Surfaces paved with interlocking brick, concrete, asphalt, gravel and other surfaces meant to support heavy loads or to be long wearing hard surfaces in high traffic areas, must be prepared by the excavation and removal of topsoil, grading, and the addition of aggregate material to ensure appropriate engineering values for the supporting matrix and also to ensure that the installations shed water to avoid flooding or moisture damage. All hard surfaced areas are prepared in this fashion and therefore have no or low archaeological potential. Disturbed areas are excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment due to no or low archaeological potential and often because they are also not viable to assess using conventional methodology.

3) *Building Footprints*

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

There are buildings within the study area.

4) *Sewage and Infrastructure Development*
Installation of sewer lines and other below ground services associated with infrastructure development often involves deep excavation that can remove archaeological potential.

There is evidence to suggest that substantial below ground services of any kind have resulted in significant impacts to any significant portion of the study area. Major utility lines are conduits that provide services such as water, natural gas, hydro, communications, sewage, and others. These major installations should not be confused with minor below ground service installations not considered to represent significant disturbances removing archaeological potential, such as services leading to individual structures which tend to be comparatively very shallow and vary narrow corridors. Areas containing substantial and deeply buried services or clusters of below ground utilities are considered areas of disturbance, and may be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment.

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

(MTC 2011: 18)

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

(MTC 2011: 18)

SUMMARY

Table 3 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water, proximity to historic settlement structures and orchards, and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent and near to the study area.

TABLE 3 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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

If **YES** to any of 1, 2a-c, or 10 Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**
If **YES** to 2 or more of 3-9, Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**
If **YES** to 11 or No to 1-10 Low Archaeological Potential is **confirmed** for at least a portion of the study area.

8.2 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Section 7.8.3 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 138-139) outlines the requirements of the Analysis and Conclusions component of a Stage 2 Property Assessment.

1. *Summarize all finding from the Stage 2 survey, or state that no archaeological sites were identified.*
2. *For each archaeological site, provide the following analysis and conclusions:*
   a. *A preliminary determination, to the degree possible, of the age and cultural affiliation of any archaeological sites identified.*
   b. *A comparison against the criteria in 2 Stage 2: Property Assessment to determine whether further assessment is required*
   c. *A preliminary determination regarding whether any archaeological sites identified in Stage 2 show evidence of a high level cultural heritage value or interest and will thus require Stage 4 mitigation.*

As a result of the property Assessment of the study area, 1 historic site, named Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33), was encountered. The number and types of artifacts collected from the Hadden-Sinclair site (BbGt-33) are listed below in Table 2. Descriptions of the artifact types collected from the Hadden-Sinclair site (BbGt-33) can be found below in section 7.1.1 and a catalogue along with detailed artifact descriptions are appended to this report in Appendix A. The location of the site can be found in the supplementary information package of this report filed under separate cover with the Ministry of Tourism culture and Sport.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Under Section 7.8.4 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011: 139) the recommendations to be made as a result o f a Stage 2 Property Assessment are described.

1) For each archaeological site, provide a statement of the following:
   a. Borden number or other identifying number
   b. Whether or not it is of further cultural heritage value or interest
   c. Where it is of further cultural heritage value or interest, appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies

2) Make recommendations only regarding archaeological matters. Recommendations regarding built heritage or cultural heritage landscapes should not be included.

3) If the Stage 2 survey did not identify any archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts, recommend that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.

As a result of the property Assessment of the study area one scatter of historic artifacts, the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site, was identified. Based on the characteristics of these sites and the analysis of artifacts, the following recommendations are made:

1. *The Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site has not been completely documented. There is potential for further CHVI for this location. The Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site requires a Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) and a Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment to gather further data to determine if Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts will be required.*
2. *A CSP must be completed as part of the Stage 3 Property Assessment of the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). The CSP will consist of an intensified pedestrian survey conducted at 1-metre intervals over a 20-metre radius of the site (including the site itself). Since ground visibility will have likely decreased, it is recommended that the site area be re-cultivated and weathered before the CSP is conducted following the Standards and Guidelines (2.1.1.1-5). The location of all surface artifacts will be recorded using a GPS unit tied to a recorded site datum point to ensure accurate mapping. All formal artifact types and diagnostic artifacts will be collected, as well as a representative sample of non-diagnostic artifacts; all artifacts will be recorded and catalogued based on their mapped location.*
3. *A Stage 3 Site-specific assessment of the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site must be completed for this site in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). The Stage 3 Site-specific assessment will consist of the excavation of 1 by 1 metre square test units on a 5 by 5 metre square grid; the grid squares will be referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each test unit will be excavated stratigraphically by hand into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Each unit will be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6-millimetre width. All artifacts will be retained and recorded by the corresponding grid unit designation and will be held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.*
4. *The Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site must include further archival research in order to establish the details of the occupation and land use history of the rural township lot of which the study area was a part.*
5. *It is anticipated that the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site extends north into the retained rural area (Parcel B on Map 4B). In order to fully address the significance of the Hadden-Sinclair site, it is recommended that the CSP should be conducted within Parcel B to confirm the boundaries of the site. Once the boundaries are confirmed, it is recommended that the Stage 3 Site-specific*

assessment within the newly defined site limits according to the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011).

6. *No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the archaeological site identified as the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report, or within the area enclosed within a 20 metre buffer surrounding the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site prior to the acceptance of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site have been addressed and that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest for this site.*
7. *Prior to pre-grading, servicing or registration, the owner shall erect and maintain a temporary high visibility construction fence to be maintained through the course of all construction activities at a 20 metre buffer around the archaeological site identified as the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report to ensure that construction activities do not impinge upon the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site unless under the direct supervision of a consulting archaeologist licensed in Ontario by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport and as a part of the ongoing archaeological investigations of the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site.*
8. *The high visibility fence will be installed at the outer limit of the 20 metre wide Protective Buffer surrounding the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site as illustrated in the accompanying mapping within the Supplementary Report Package of this report filed with MTCS prior to the commencement of any development activity anywhere within the proposed development.*
9. *A Fifty (50) metre wide Monitoring Buffer shall be observed surrounding the above-noted 20 metre wide Protective Buffer. Within the 50 metre Monitoring Buffer no ground altering works (including removal of vegetation or demolition of existing features) may be conducted unless under the direct supervision of a licensed archaeologist.*
10. *The licenced archaeologist supervising any work conducted within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer has the authority to order a halt to any activity which in his or her view may result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources.*
11. *The 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer will remain in effect until such time that the Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment report for the Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site identified within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report is accepted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.*
12. *Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to enter the property to stay out of the area of the 20 metre wide Protective Buffer unless permitted to enter the area accompanied by a licenced archaeologist.*
13. *Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to enter the property for the purposes of undertaking work associated with the development that no work is permitted to occur within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer unless under direct supervision of a licenced archaeologist.*

14. *Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to conduct work within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffers that the licenced archaeologist has the authority to order a halt to any work that he or she feels may adversely impact archaeological resources.*
15. *It is anticipated that the fieldwork and reporting of the Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts (if required) will be completed before the end of 2019 and it is not anticipated that any development activity will be necessary within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffers prior to the Spring of 2020.*
16. *The proponent must provide a letter on letterhead to MTCS itemizing all of the above conditions and committing to ensure that all of these recommendations are implemented. This letter must be submitted together with this report at the time of filing with MTCS.*
17. *It is recommended that the balance of the study area outside of the site areas and surrounding Protective Buffer be cleared of archaeological concern and that development activity be permitted to proceed, subject to the above provisions.*

10.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

a. *This report is submitted to the Minister of 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 issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.*

b. *It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*

c. *Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*

d. *The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.*

e. *Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.*

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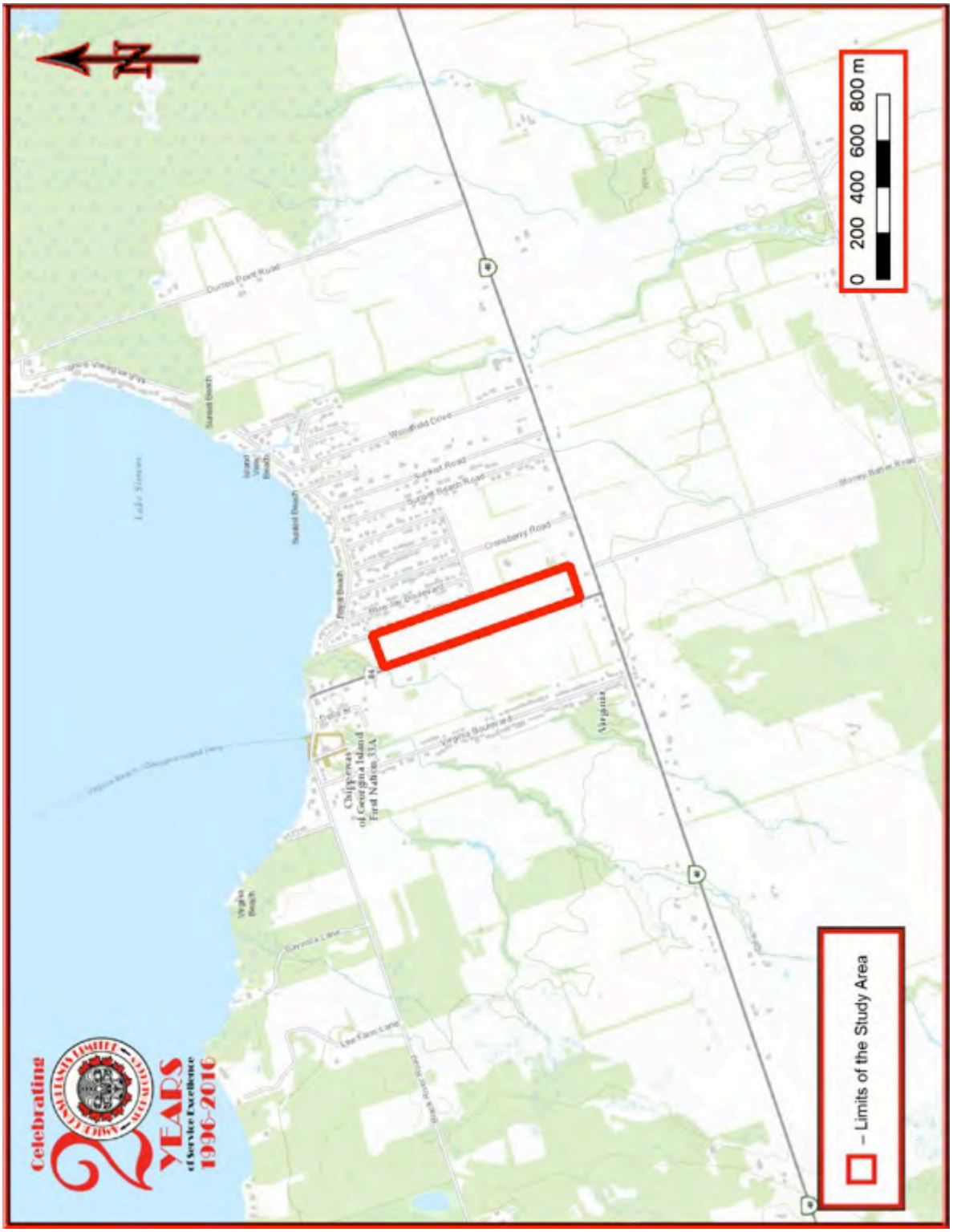
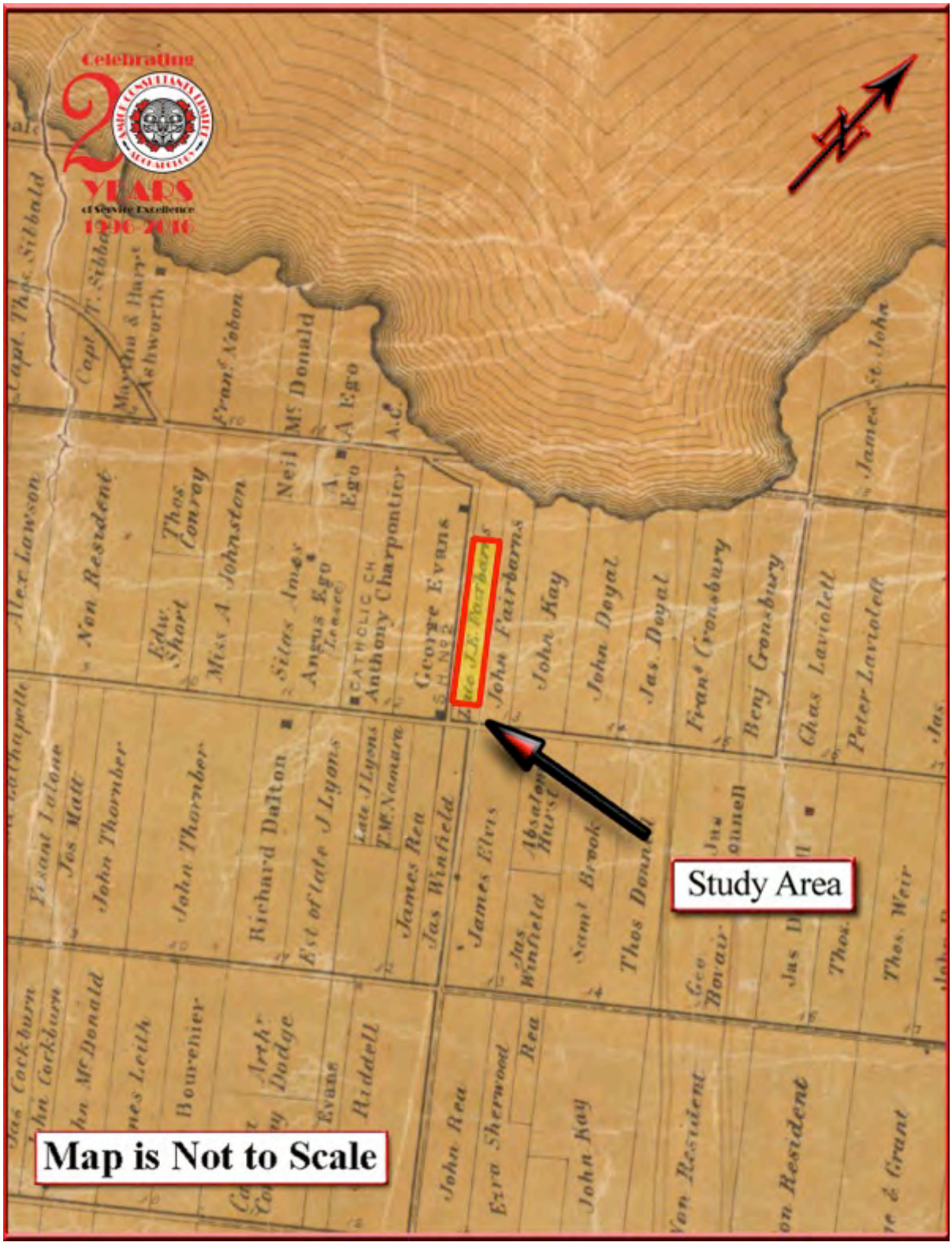
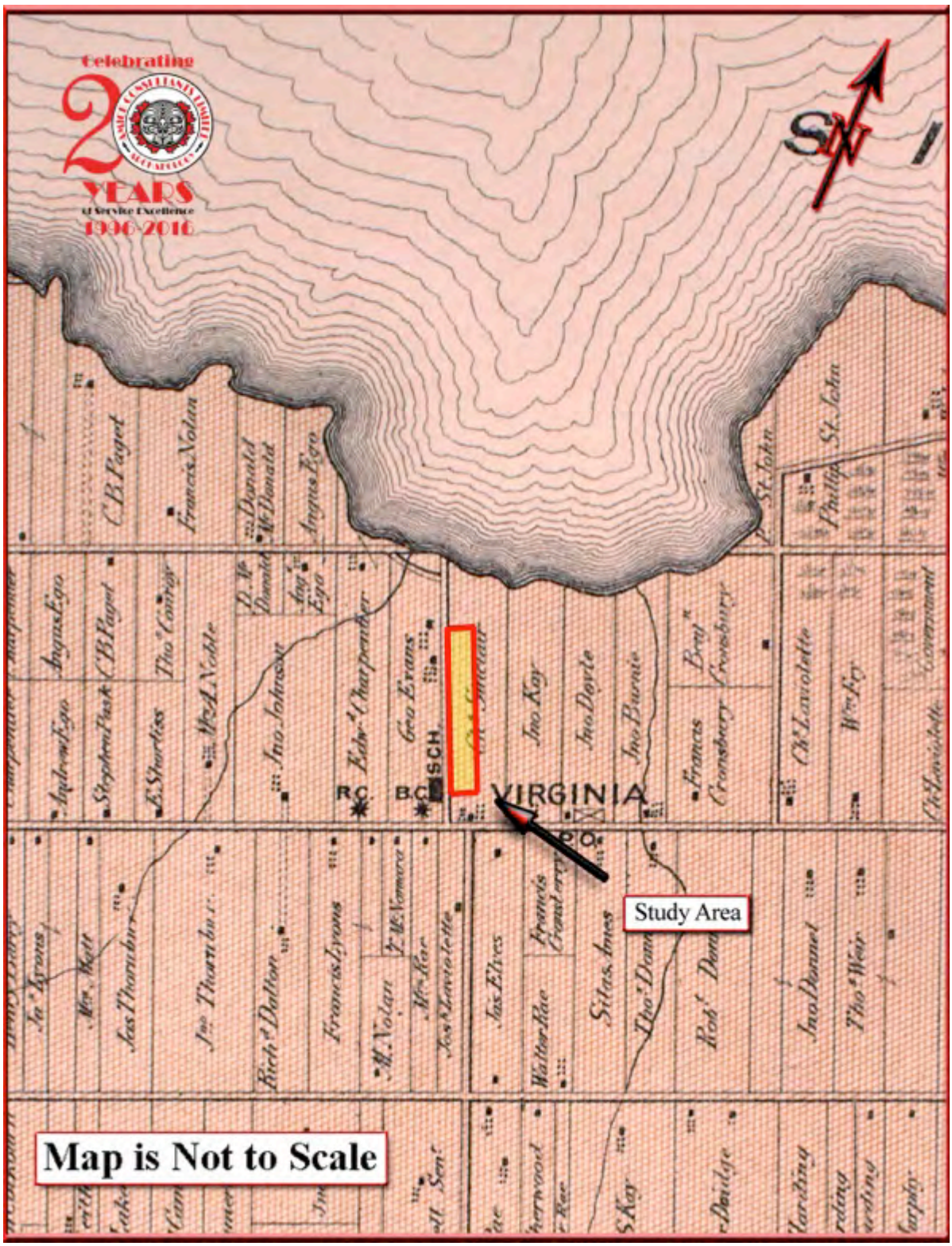
12.0 MAPS



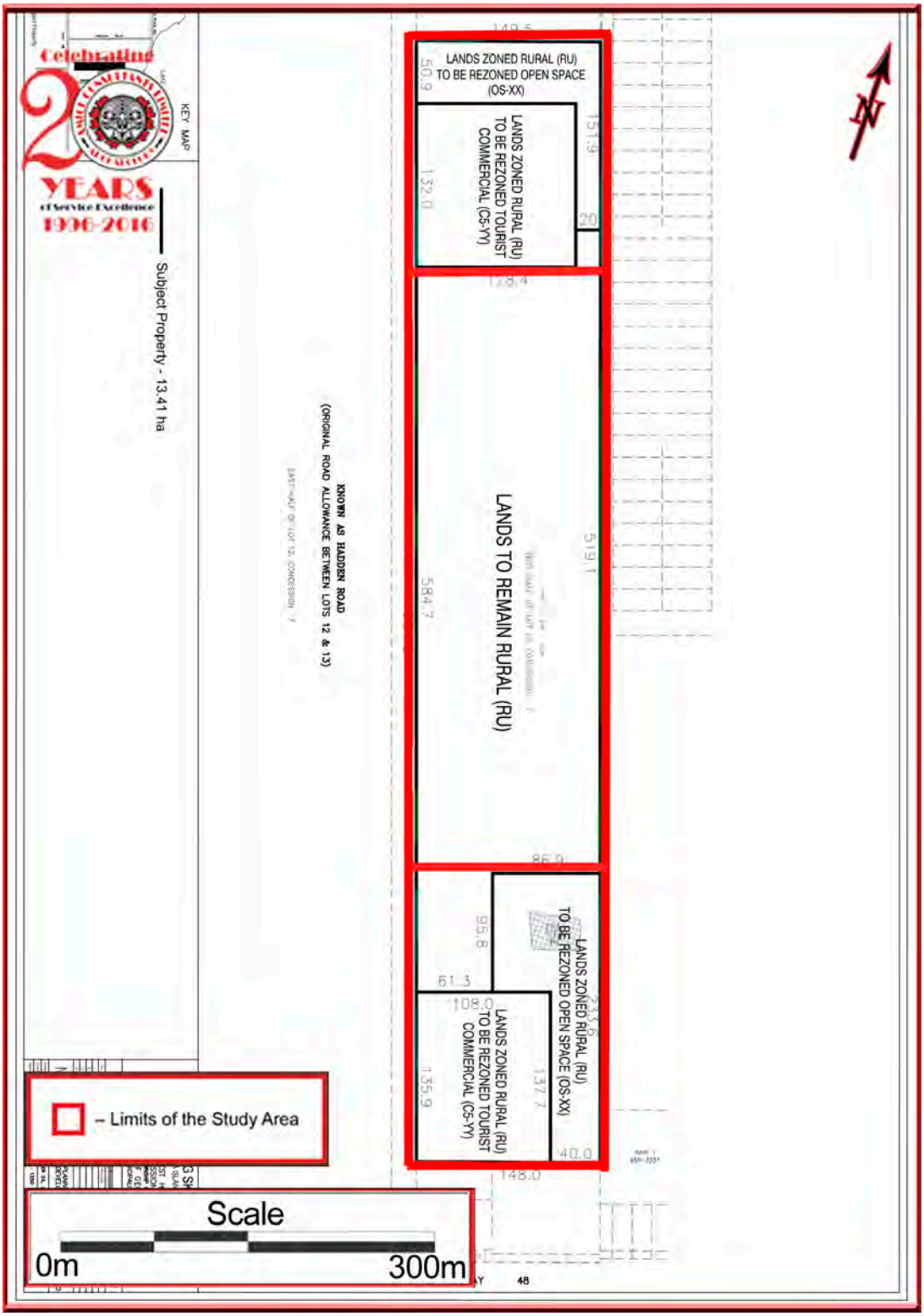
MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2018)



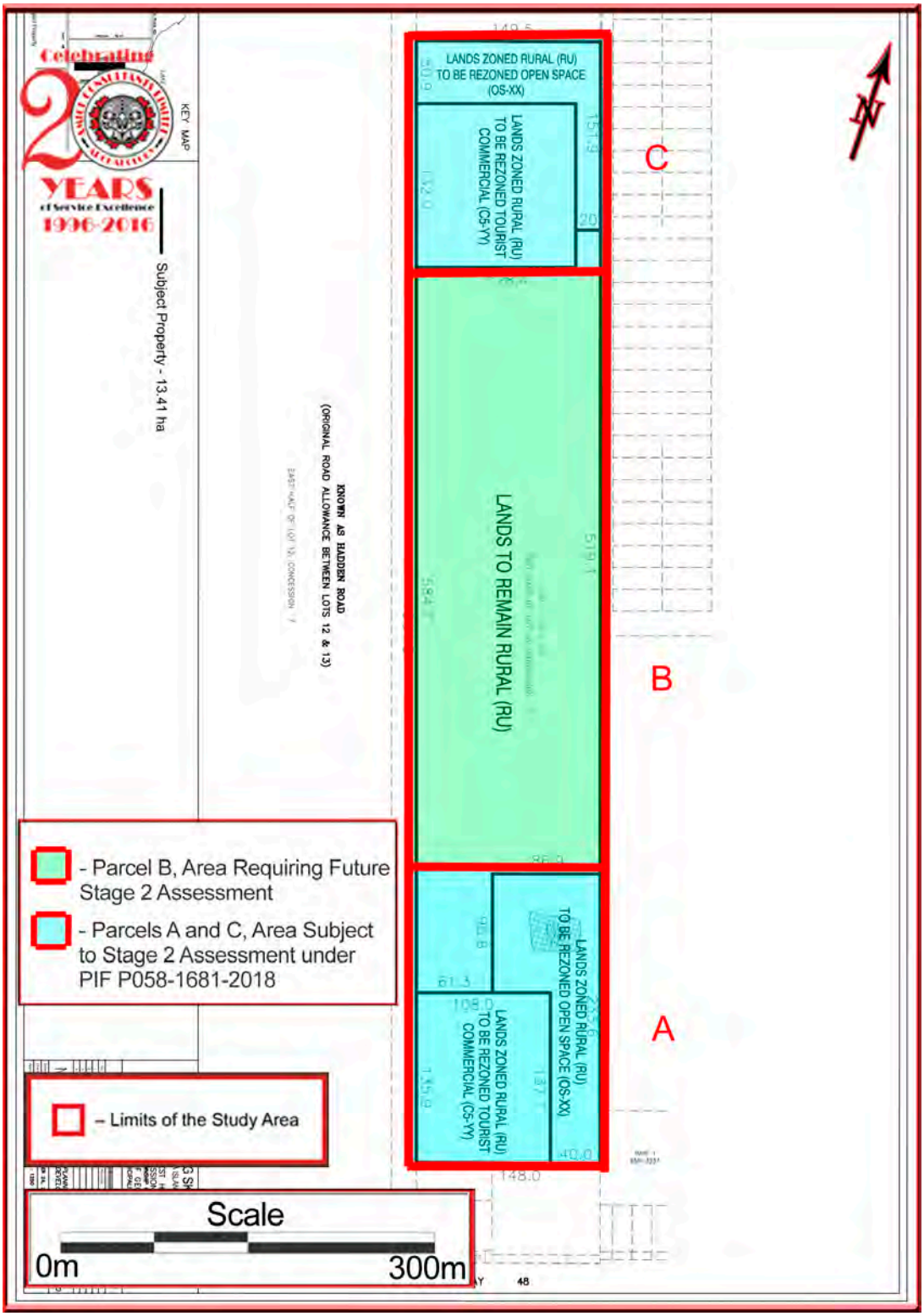
MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF YORK (TREMAINE 1860)



MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE HISTORIC ATLAS MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GEORGINA (MILES & CO. 1878)



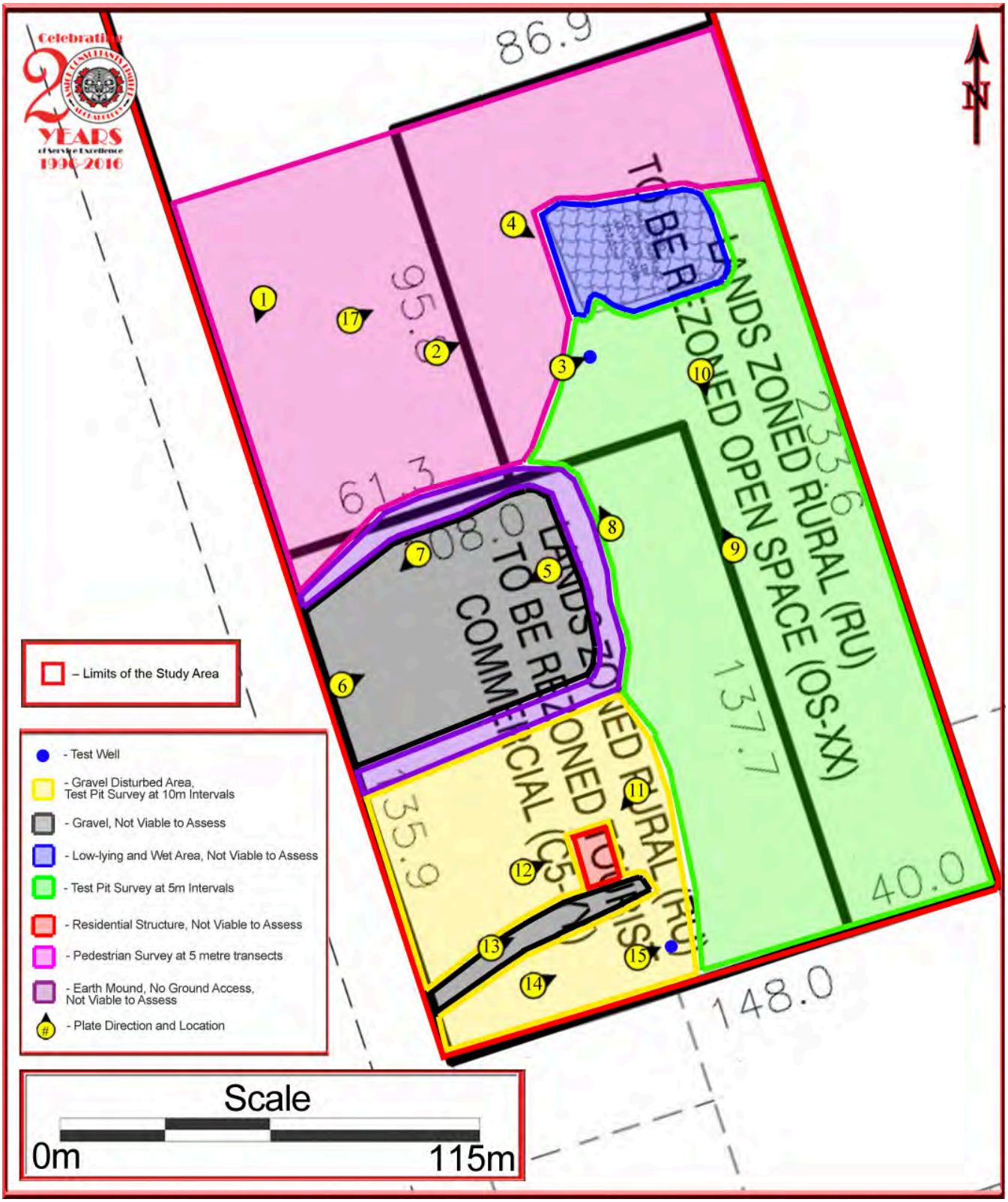
MAP 4A PLAN OF SURVEY (MICHAEL SMITH PLANNING CONSULTANTS; DEVELOPMENT COORDINATORS, 2018)



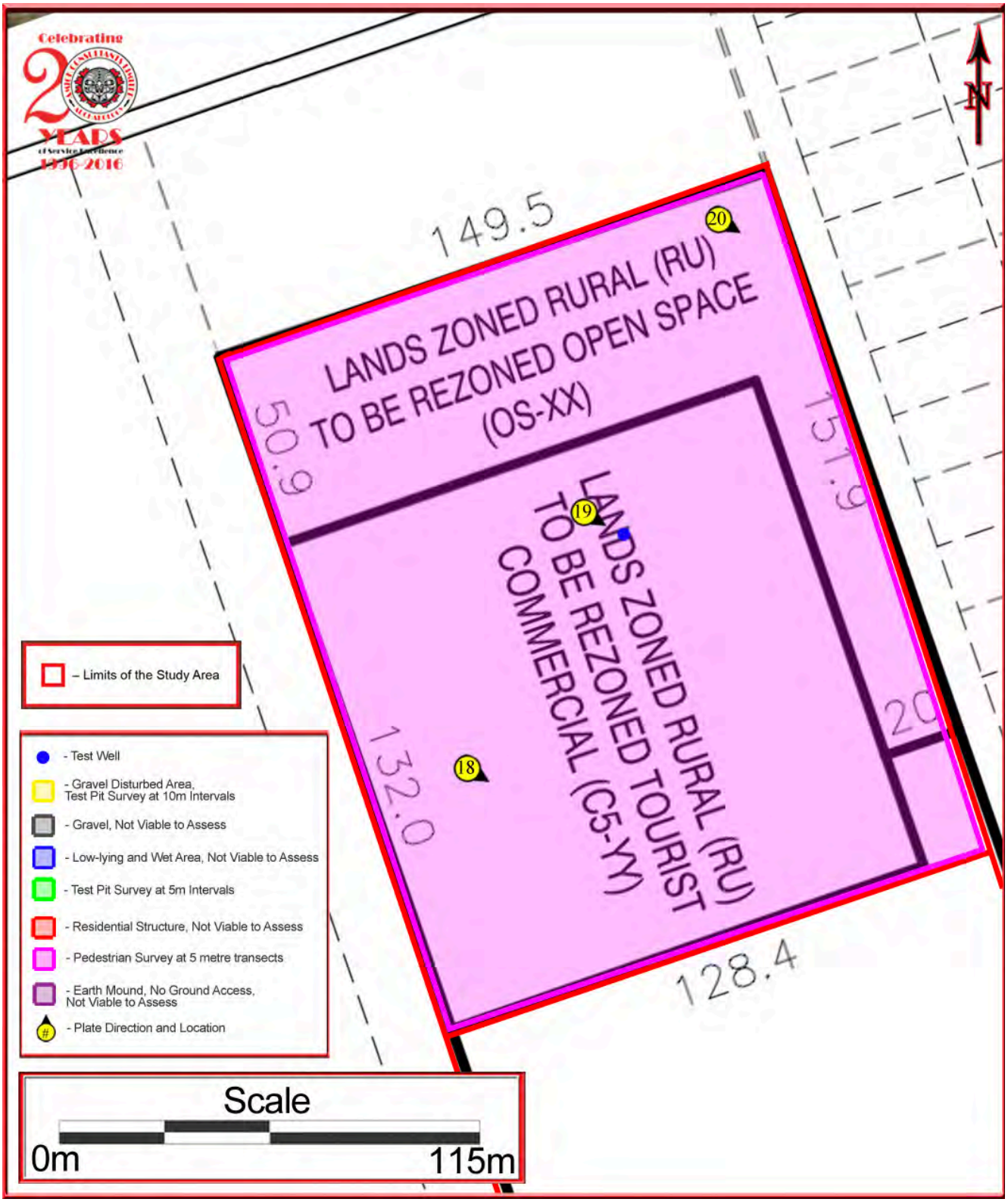
MAP 4A PLAN OF SURVEY (MICHAEL SMITH PLANNING CONSULTANTS; DEVELOPMENT COORDINATORS, 2018)

MAP 5A AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2011)

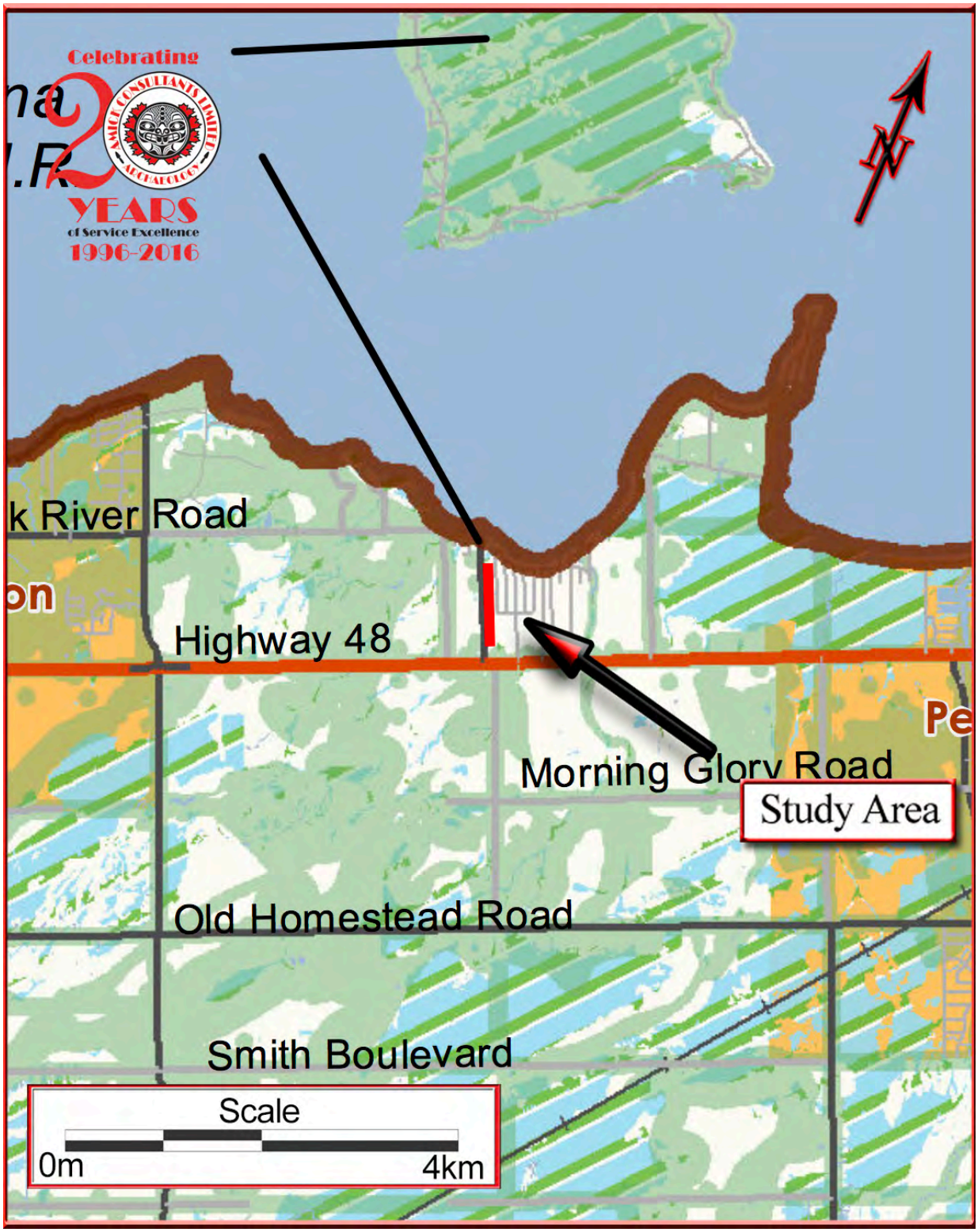
MAP 5B AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2011)



MAP 6A DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA



MAP 6B DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA



MAP 7 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE MAP OF COMPOSITE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL IN THE REGION OF YORK (ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC. 2013)

13.0 IMAGES

IMAGE 1 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS

IMAGE 2 CREW AT WORK

IMAGE 3 TEST WELL

IMAGE 4 ARTIFICIAL POND

IMAGE 5 GRAVEL BOAT STORAGE

IMAGE 6 GRAVEL BOAT STORAGE

IMAGE 7 SOIL MOUND

IMAGE 8 CREW AT WORK ADJACENT SOIL MOUND

IMAGE 9 TEST PIT IN PROGRESS

IMAGE 10 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS

IMAGE 11 BACK OF 115 HADDEN RD

IMAGE 12 FRONT OF 115 HADDEN RD

IMAGE 13 GRAVEL DRIVEWAY

IMAGE 14 ICE FISHING HUTS

IMAGE 15 TEST WELL

IMAGE 16 TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS

IMAGE 17 HADDEN-SINCLAIR SITE

IMAGE 18 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY SOIL CONDITIONS

IMAGE 19 TEST WELL

IMAGE 20 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY SOIL CONDITIONS

IMAGE 21 SAMPLE ARTIFACT PHOTO. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, TOP TO BOTTOM: (CAT#2, CAT#7, CAT#13, CAT#9 CAT#39, CAT#15, CAT#20, CAT#19, CAT#18, CAT#17, CAT#6, CAT#30 CAT#24, CAT#16, CAT#12, CAT#11, CAT#38, CAT#10, CAT#34, CAT#25)

APPENDIX A

Datable Historic Artifact Type Descriptions and Catalogue

The descriptions offered below are confined to datable historic artifacts typically recovered during field investigations. Although other materials are often found, they do not necessarily lend themselves to dating archaeological assemblages and are therefore not included in the following discussion. Additionally, the following represents a comprehensive reference guide for datable objects and is not limited to finds specific to a particular project or site assemblage.

Creamware

Cream coloured earthenware was developed during the early 18th Century in England. It's development is attributed to Thomas Astbury of Shelton England during the reign of George I (Hughes n.d.: 104). George I reigned from 1714-1727 (Neumann 1967: 360). In the early period the lead glaze of this ware was applied in powdered form known as smithum or galena. Creamware achieved widespread production and general popularity as tableware by about 1750 as a result of Thomas Frye's development of a new process of applying the glaze in liquid form. This allowed for consistent and even application of decorative finishes and was quickly copied by other potters (Hughes n.d.: 105). Almost universal popularity was achieved by this ware when Josiah Wedgwood (founder of the renowned Wedgwood potteries) presented a creamware caudle and breakfast set of 73 pieces to Queen Charlotte as a gift to celebrate the birth of the Prince of Wales in 1762. It is said that the Queen was so impressed b this ware that she ordered a table service of the same ware but modified the design to her own taste. The resulting pattern became known as "Queen's Ware". When this set was delivered, George III saw it and likewise placed an order for an additional set altered to suit his own tastes. This further modification became known as the "Royal Pattern". As a result of these regal commissions, creamware achieved immense popularity (Hughes n.d.: 108).

By the late 1790s Creamware became the cheapest tableware in production. This was due to a number of factors, but it was mainly due to the introduction of pearlware which was whiter and more closely resembled oriental porcelain. This new ware quickly displaced Creamware as the most popular of the tableware produced during the late 18th and early 19th Centuries. By 1830 truly white (refined white earthenware) tableware was available. Creamware, known from about 1790 as "CC Ware", had changed as well. Officially "CC Ware" remained in production throughout the 19th Century but it became indistinguishable from refined white earthenware by about 1830.

Plain Creamware

Plain creamware was in production throughout the production history of the ware; however it is uncommon prior to 1790.

Pearlware

Pearlware was the next stage after creamware in the quest for a white ceramic body. For many years the development of pearlware was attributed to Josiah Wedgwood, who, after many experiments introduced a ceramic which he termed "pearl white" in 1779 (Hume 1982: 128; Sussman 1977: 105). Recently, a reconsideration of the evidence seems to suggest that pearlware, termed "china glaze", may have been in production sometime in the 1760s and certainly by 1775 (for a detailed discussion see Miller 1987).

Pearlware is essentially a variation of creamware. The body of the ware is essentially the same with slightly higher flint content, but the real difference is in the glaze. Cobalt was added to the glaze of this ceramic as a bluing agent to make the off-white colour of the glaze appear whiter. This ceramic was called "pearl white and "china glaze" amongst other things, but is now more commonly identified as pearlware.

Plain Pearlware

Plain undecorated pearlware fragments can be dated within the general production range of the ware itself, 1770 – 1830.

Polychrome Hand Painted Pearlware

Polychrome painted pearlware is simply pearlware which has been hand painted with more than one colour. There has been some attempt to differentiate polychrome painted wares based upon visibly identifiable distinctions in the particular hues employed. It has been suggested that from 1795 – 1815 colours were done in soft pastel hues, and from thence onward colours were of bright blues, greens, and pinkish reds (Humes 1982: 129). Others have suggested that underglaze pinks and reds were not seen on datable pieces prior to 1820 and that this is also true of certain shades of purple and green (Sussman and Moyle 1988: 1). While this is generally the case and can aid in the further refinement of dates applied to collections of hand painted wares, the unfamiliar should remain leery. These distinctions result from the use of chromium oxide as a constituent element of pigments beginning sometime around 1820. One must bear in mind that the particular colouring oxides used are only one of several factors which can have great effect on the final appearance of any ceramic product.

Many factors can affect the final colouration of the ware such as: the specific proportion of each of the elements used in both the underglaze pigment and the glaze itself; the constituent elements of, and colour of the vessel body; and the internal conditions of the kiln during the firing process (the purity of the atmosphere and the temperature being chief among these). With respect to the use of chromium oxide in particular, the specific ingredients of a glaze recipe and variations in the temperature used in firing will yield dramatically different results. Chromium oxide will produce the colours of red, pink, yellow, brown, green and blue-green (Rhodes 1983: 209). Each of these colours can also be produced using other oxides which have a longer history of use in ceramic production. The

essential difference is in the specific hues which chromium oxide produces in each of these colours which cannot be precisely duplicated by other means.

Relief Moulded Pearlware

This decorative technique is most commonly identified with ironstone. Raised designs on the vessels were incorporated into the moulding of the objects themselves. Many of the early patterns produced in this medium persist to the present day. Many ceramics manufactured prior to the introduction of ironstone, such as pearlware, incorporated the use of embossed designs, but this form of decoration had never been so closely identified with a particular ceramic as it became with ironstone.

Slip Decorated Pearlware

This type of decoration is made by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of vessels. This type of decoration was used on ceramics both before and after the production of pearlware and is therefore not useful in refining a date from that of general pearlware production.

Transfer Printed Pearlware

Transfer printing was a method for transferring pictures to the surface of ceramic vessels which was developed during the late 18th Century. The use of colours other than cobalt blue for transfer printing was not attempted on any large scale until after 1828. The reason for this was that cobalt blue oxide was the only colouring agent which remained stable during the firing when used in conjunction with the transfer printing process. In 1828 a process was patented which allowed for the use of other colours. Immediately after this development colours such as red, brown, green, black and light blue were used on a popular level. Coloured transfers were popular in England by 1830 and had achieved similar appeal in North America by the early 1830s (Collard 1984: 117-118).

Shell Edge Decorated Pearlware

Shell edge came into production on creamware during the 1770s. It remained a status item of the middle and upper classes until the close of the century. Following the War of 1812, transfer printed wares began to rise very quickly in popularity and edged wares quickly became the cheapest of the decorated wares in the 19th Century. Edged wares remained in production on refined white earthenware long after pearlware ceased to be produced as a table ware around 1830 (Miller 1990: 115).

Refined White Earthenware

The various forms of refined white earthenware which came into production during the 1820s remained in production for an extended period of time and do not lend themselves well to dating unless one has the advantage of makers' marks. This is not surprising since the

ceramics from this ware category recovered from this site represent the cheapest types produced. The cheapest goods were often not marked since it was not considered worth the time and material.

Plain Refined White Earthenware

Lacking any definitive attributes, these sherds have been assigned a date of post 1825.

Polychrome Hand Painted Refined White Earthenware

Polychrome painted refined white earthenware is simply refined white earthenware which has been hand painted with more than one colour. There have been some attempts to differentiate polychrome painted wares based upon visibly identifiable distinctions in the particular hues employed. It has been suggested that from 1795 – 1815 colours were done in soft pastel hues, and from thence onward colours were of bright blues, greens, and pinkish reds (Humes 1982: 129). Others have suggested that underglaze pinks and reds were not seen on datable pieces prior to 1820 and that this is also true of certain shades of purple and green (Sussman and Moyle 1988: 1). While this is generally the case and can aid in the further refinement of dates applied to collections of hand painted wares, the unfamiliar should remain leery. These distinctions result from the use of chromium oxide as a constituent element of pigments beginning sometime around 1820. One must bear in mind that the particular colouring oxides used are only one of several factors which can have great effect on the final appearance of any ceramic product.

Many factors can affect the final colouration of the ware such as: the specific proportion of each of the elements used in both the underglaze pigment and the glaze itself; the constituent elements of, and colour of the vessel body; and the internal conditions of the kiln during the firing process (the purity of the atmosphere and the temperature being chief among these). With respect to the use of chromium oxide in particular, the specific ingredients of a glaze recipe and variations in the temperature used in firing will yield dramatically different results. Chromium oxide will produce the colours of red, pink, yellow, brown, green and blue-green (Rhodes 1983: 209). Each of these colours can also be produced using other oxides which have a longer history of use in ceramic production. The essential difference is in the specific hues which chromium oxide produces in each of these colours which cannot be precisely duplicated by other means.

Slip Decorated Refined White Earthenware

This type of ceramic is decorated by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of the vessels. Slip or “dipped” ware was produced between the 1770s and the end of the nineteenth century (Stamford and Miller 2002). Slip decorated “banded ware” was present on 28 fragments from the assemblage.

Sponge Decorated Refined White Earthenware

This decorative style is produced by applying pigment to the surface of vessels using sponges. This type of decoration enjoyed tremendous popularity during the middle of the 19th Century. Blue was the first colour used for this purpose and was most prevalent during the 1840s. Sponged wares were shipped to North America in quantity as cheap decorative kitchen and toiletry articles by mainly Scottish potteries until about 1890 (Collard 1984: 144-145).

Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware

Transfer printing was a method for transferring pictures to the surface of ceramic vessels which was developed during the late 18th Century. The use of colours other than cobalt blue for transfer printing was not attempted on any large scale until after 1828. The reason for this was that cobalt blue oxide was the only colouring agent which remained stable during the firing when used in conjunction with the transfer printing process. In 1828 a process was patented which allowed for the use of other colours. Immediately after this development colours such as red, brown, green, black and light blue were used on a popular level. Coloured transfers were popular in England by 1830 and had achieved similar appeal in North America by the early 1830s (Collard 1984: 117-118).

Ironstone

Ironstone is partially vitrified white earthenware. Plain ironstone was first produced in the 1840s and featured no decorative elements apart from ribs, scrolls, or panels which were an intrinsic part of the vessel design. Various designs in relief moulded decoration were patterned from 1848 onward. One pattern, known generally as the "wheat" Pattern has remained in production in various styles from 1848 up to the present day (Sussman 1985: 7). Ironstone is first mentioned on Ontario store records in 1847 (Kenyon 1988: 25). This ware gained popularity throughout the second half of the nineteenth century until by the 1880s it far outsold other ceramic types (Kenyon 1988: 20).

Ironstone was manufactured specifically for the North American market. In general, those potteries which produced this ceramic did so to the exclusion of all others (Sussman 1985: 8). During its early history, throughout the 1850s and early 1860s, ironstone was evidently as expensive as the costly transfer printed wares (Sussman 1985: 9). This ware was being advertised in London (Ontario) newspapers by the early 1860s and by the 1870s was one of the most popular ceramics available on the market (Kenyon n.d.: 11). By 1897 it was the cheapest ceramic sold by the T. Eaton Company. Prices charged for either plain or relief decorated ironstone were the same (Sussman 1985: 9).

Plain Ironstone

These pieces are not precisely datable and were most likely produced some time after 1840. Ironstone and a number of related vitrified and semi-vitrified wares were produced in great quantities during the second half of the 19th Century and into the 20th Century. These

ceramics were a continuation of the development techniques and styles employed in the production of other earlier contemporary wares.

Relief Moulded Ironstone

The most common decorative technique identified with ironstone is relief moulding. Raised designs on the vessels were incorporated into the moulding of the objects themselves. Many of the early patterns produced in this medium persist to the present day. Many ceramics manufactured prior to the introduction of ironstone incorporated the use of embossed designs, but this form of decoration had never been so closely identified with a particular ceramic as it became with ironstone.

Slip Decorated Ironstone

This type of ceramic is decorated by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of the vessels.

Sponge Decorated Ironstone

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Transfer Printed Ironstone

Transfer printing was a method for transferring pictures to the surface of ceramic vessels which was developed during the late 18th Century. The use of colours other than cobalt blue for transfer printing was not attempted on any large scale until after 1828. The reason for this was that cobalt blue oxide was the only colouring agent which remained stable during the firing when used in conjunction with the transfer printing process. In 1828 a process was patented which allowed for the use of other colours. Immediately after this development colours such as red, brown, green, black and light blue were used on a popular level. Coloured transfers were popular in England by 1830 and had achieved similar appeal in North America by the early 1830s (Collard 1984: 117-118). The decorative technique of transfer printing on ironstone has no affect on the general date range of this type of ware as it was applied to ironstone throughout the history of the production of this ceramic type.

Soft Paste Porcelain

Porcelain was first produced in Europe at Meissen by the firm "Royal Saxon Porcelain Manufacture" in 1710, although it had been developed by Johann Friedrich Bottger two years previously in 1708 (Savage 1954:125). This development reflects the high regard

Europeans had held for porcelain imported from China and Japan. Loved for their beauty and durability, European ceramic producers lost considerable revenue to this import and were determined to discover a means of duplicating the ware. In England the discovery of a formula for porcelain production was not achieved until probably 1743 when the "Chelsea" works went into production. A patent for soft paste porcelain was made the following year in the joint names of Edward Heylyn and Thomas Frye (Savage 1954: 210). Throughout the early period of European production these wares tended to be heavily ornamented with thick overglaze polychrome enamels and as processes were refined the decorative techniques of underglaze painting and transfer patterns were used extensively. These decoration techniques predominated well into the 19th Century. It was not until the late 19th Century, and particularly, the 20th Century that porcelain became accessible as a standard household ware. By this time its decorative characteristics were substantially debased, with plain porcelain becoming increasingly common.

Soft paste porcelain is the lowest grade of this ware, and is different from the more costly hard paste porcelain in a number of ways. First, soft paste porcelain generally exhibits a greyish cast, whereas hard paste porcelain or true porcelain is white. When broken soft paste porcelain has a granular paste in appearance and a glassy glaze which is visibly distinct from the body. Hard paste is entirely glassy in cross section and it is very difficult to assess where the body ends and the glaze begins. High firing in this case ensures a more complete fusion of body and glaze which accounts for the difference in appearance of these two wares.

Plain Soft Paste Porcelain

Lacking any other diagnostic datable attributes, plain sherds of this ware cannot be more precisely dated beyond the general date range of this type of ceramic.

Stoneware

Stoneware is a class of ceramic which belongs under the larger heading of vitrified wares. Stoneware is manufactured from different clays that that used to make earthenware. This is because the objects in this medium are fired at much higher temperatures such that the clay is brought nearly to its melting point thereby causing the body to fuse together. It renders the body of the finished product much harder and therefore more durable. It has the added effect of rendering the paste of the fired ware wholly or partially water impermeable. Stoneware has been used to produce a wide variety of goods from the most elaborate and expensive to the most robust and utilitarian of the potter's craft.

Salt Glazed Stoneware

Salt glazed stoneware was first made in England during the latter years of the 16th Century. This particular variety of stoneware is relatively cheap and easy to produce as it requires only one firing to harden the vessel and to apply the glaze. The name "salt glaze" derives from the process by which this product is manufactured. At the appropriate time during the firing of the vessels, salt is shoveled into the kiln. The heat of the kiln causes the salt to separate into its constituent elements of sodium and chloride. The chloride gas

escapes through the vent holes of the kiln and the sodium bonds with the silica present in the clay of the vessels to form a glass over the surface of the vessel. The manufacture of utilitarian wares of this type has been popular from the time of its development until well into the 20th Century. Salt glazed vessels rose to prominence as larger more efficient potteries were established in North America which could produce these high firing durable products at low cost. The industrial production of utilitarian stoneware goods displaced the localized red earthenware industry in the closing decades of the 19th Century.

Yellow Ware

Yellow ware was generally used for kitchen crockery and utility bowls. Yellow ware which is decorated with coloured horizontal bands is often referred to as "banded ware". This is the most readily recognizable of the yellow ware products which became popular after 1840. Undecorated plain yellow ware is termed "common yellow" and dates from about 1830 onward. Yellow ware did not pass out of common usage in Canada until the 1930s (Lueger 1981: 141).

Rockinghamware

Rockingham ware is an earthenware or stoneware, with a buff to yellow paste with brown mottled and streaked patchy glaze. Relief molded decoration is a common characteristic of Rockingham ware. Rockingham ware was produced from the 1840's until 1936 (Stamford and Miller 2002). Ten moulded Rockingham ware fragments were recovered during stage 3 excavations.

Jet Ware

Jet ware was a revival of the thin bodied black lustrous glaze of the Jackfield ware style which was first developed 1740s and was most popular between 1750 and 1770. Jackfield pottery has a purplish-grey body while the later Jet ware can be distinguished by a terra cotta or white earthenware body (Stamford and Miller 2002). The Jet ware style is common with inexpensive teapots made between 1875 and 1910 (Godden 1991).

Coarse Red Earthenware

Coarse red earthenware refers to a class of ceramic which was used largely for general purpose utilitarian kitchen and household wares. It is very difficult to date with precision as this form of vessel manufacture was pursued in the main by small cottage industries supplying what was normally a local market. As a result, they appear in highly variant forms based upon the clays, glazes, and techniques of each potter. They are common on historic sites from the beginning of settlement in North America until 1900. Two of the earliest potteries to be established in Ontario both began production in 1849. Many other potteries were soon established which provided domestic and utilitarian wares to primarily local consumers.

Slip Lined Coarse Red Earthenware

This type of ceramic is decorated by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of the vessels.

Bottle Glass

Machine Made Bottle Glass

In the late 19th Century a trend started toward the manufacture of bottles with semi-automatic and fully automatic machines. Machine made bottles are hollowware containers shaped using air pressure supplied by a machine, both automatic and semi-automatic machines produce bottle with similar characteristics. The first workable semi-automatic machines were patented in 1881 in the United States and in 1886 in England, in the next few decades machine made containers become increasingly popular as they are cheaper to produce with continually refined techniques; by the early 20th Century hand blown bottle are becoming uncommon.

Undiagnostic Bottle Glass

These pieces are likely from two-piece moulded vessels or from vessels produced using two-or-more vertical body moulds with separate bases. However these pieces were too small or did not have any diagnostic traits needed to identify the technology used in there manufacture.

Contact Moulded Bottle Glass

Contact moulding is a process by which full-sized objects or portions of objects are formed in a mould using air pressure from a mouth or machine. Hot glass is introduced into a mould, that may or may not have had a design, and expanded by air pressure until it fills the mould, at which point the object or partial object is removed. This technique was used during Roman times extensively for containers. It was reintroduced in the 17th Century but did not come into wide use in containers until the 18th Century (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 23-24).

Pressed Glass Tableware

During the press moulding manufacturing process hot glass is dripped into a mould which might consist of any number of pieces. The only limitation to the process is that the plunger must be able to enter and exit the mould without the necessity of it being opened. For decorated pieces, a design is embossed on the on the interior surface of the mould. The glass takes the form of the mould on its outer surface while the plunger shapes the inner surface. Once the object is removed from the mould it may be fire polished to restore the brilliance of the glass which has been lost due to contact with the mould (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 33)

Press moulding has been used on a small scale in England since the late 17th Century. At this time it was employed in the production of small solid objects such as imitation precious stones, glass seals, watch faces, etc. By the 1780s decanter stoppers and feet for vessels were being made using this technique. During the 1820s the technique was further developed in the United States and applied to the manufacture of complete vessels. By the early 1830s mass production of pressed table wares was underway in the New England states. Early pressed glass was manufactured primarily out of lead glass. William Leighton developed a lime glass in 1864 which resembled lead glass, but was one third cheaper. Non-lead glass becomes common on Canadian sites from about 1870 onward (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 34-35)

Nails

Cut Nails

Around 1800, machines for cutting nails began to be used. At first these were simple machines resembling a table with a guillotine-like knife at one end. Strips of metal which were as broad as the resulting nails were to be long were fed against the blade. The strip of metal was shifted from side-to-side following each cut. This produced the tapered shank of the nail. Nails made by this method remained square in cross section and still required heads to be fashioned by hand. Around 1820 improved machines were developed for the manufacture of cut nails which included mechanical headers (Rempel 1980: 369). In general terms, cut nails dominated the construction industry from roughly 1825 to 1890 when they were displaced by wire nails.

Forged Nails

Towards the end of the 18th Century all nails were made by the blacksmith out of nail stock. Nail stock was typically produced by a special mill on location at the iron works. Wrought iron strips were fed into the mill which cut it into sections which were square in cross-section. The resulting nail stock was cut into the required length by the smith, then heated, tapered and headed. These nails were not displaced by cut nails until around 1825 in developed areas. In more remote areas forged nails remained in use quite longer. This was especially the case with larger spikes which were often required to meet very particular specifications and not required in quantity (Rempel 1980: 367). Blacksmiths continued to fill the void between accessibility to commercial products and the needs of their clients into the first three decades of the twentieth century. Forged nails most likely date to the first half of the 19th Century although it is possible that they were produced at a later date.

Bullets

In 1823 Captain Norton of the British Army introduced devised a bullet shaped like a cylinder with a hollow concave base and a pointed tip. This became the basis for the modern bullet and the mathematical term for the shape is a “right-truncated cylindro-ogival”. Twenty-five years later, the bullet was matched to a workable paper cartridge by Captain C.

E. Minie of France and the "minny ball" was born. The earliest self-igniting metal cartridge followed soon after the union of these two pieces. In 1842 Dreyse's needle gun was patented. The needle gun cartridge had a projecting pin from the base of the cartridge that was struck by the flat hammer of the firearm. This development included the innovation of the expansive gas cartridge. This important development allows a brass cartridge to expand under pressure once ignited. This at once releases the bullet and forms an air tight pressure seal in the breach of the weapon and results in higher pressure behind the fired cartridge leading to higher velocity and longer distance of travel. The drawbacks to this cartridge design were that they were easily damaged and ignited if mishandled or dropped and they tended to corrode around the protruding pin in storage or moist environments making them unserviceable. The solution to this problem took two forms: the rimfire cartridge and the centrefire cartridge. In a rim fire cartridge the fulminate for ignition of the main charge is in a narrow band around the crimped edge of the cartridge. This design works well but only for small caliber low velocity rounds. The modern .22 cartridge is an example of this method. The centrefire cartridge was developed during the 1850s. In this configuration a percussion cap is seated in the centre of the base of the round. By 1870 this form of cartridge was used for nearly all high velocity rounds and after 1870 for nearly every caliber of small arms ammunition (Held 1959: 183-184

CSC No.	Cat No.	Qty	Material	Class	Type	Analytical Attributes	Form	Function	Prod Range
Scatter Sample	1	2	Metal	Misc.	Iron	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	N/A
Scatter Sample	2	3	Metal	Nail	Iron	Cut Nail	Nail	Architecture	1825-1890
Scatter Sample	3	1	Metal	Bolt	Iron	Indeterminate	Bolt?	Architecture	N/A
Scatter Sample	4	5	Glass	Clarified	Window Glass	Indeterminate	Sheet Glass	Architecture	N/A
Scatter Sample	5	1	Glass	Amber	Bottle Glass	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	N/A
Scatter Sample	6	1	Glass	Aqua	Contact Moulded	Rim sherd, no visible mould lines	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	N/A
Scatter Sample	7	1	Metal	Cutlery	Iron	Knife handle, scale pins in-situ	Knife	Tableware	N/A
Scatter Sample	8	3	Glass	Olive Green	Bottle Glass	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	N/A
Scatter Sample	9	6	Glass	Dark Green	Bottle Glass	Indeterminate, 1 finish frag heat altered	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	N/A
Scatter Sample	10	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Ball Clay	Maker's Mark "HENDE-… -TREAL", stem frag w spur	Pipe Stem	Smoking	1846-1876
Scatter Sample	11	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Ball Clay	Maker's Mark "-RRAY … GLAS-"	Pipe Stem	Smoking	1830-1861
Scatter Sample	12	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Ball Clay	Moulded vertical panels superior to moulded vertical bosses	Pipe Bowl	Smoking	1820-1870
Scatter Sample	13	1	Glass	Dark Green	Contact Moulded	No visible mould lines, base frag	Bottle	Indeterminate	N/A
Scatter Sample	14	3	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Transfer Print (brown)	Flatware	Food Consumption	1830-1870
Scatter Sample	15	2	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Transfer Print (brown), scalloped	Flatware	Food Consumption	1830-1870
Scatter Sample	16	7	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Slip Decorated (blue)	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1830+
Scatter Sample	17	3	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Sponge Ware (blue)	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1820-1860
Scatter Sample	18	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Sponge Ware (blue), cut sponge	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1840-1870
Scatter Sample	19	2	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Edge Ware (blue), 2 rim frags	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	1785-1870

Scatter Sample	20	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Hand Painted (blue), rim frag	Indeterminate Flatware	Food Consumption	N/A
Scatter Sample	21	3	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Hand Painted, Chrome (red and green leaves), 1 rim frag	Indeterminate Hollowware	Food Consumption	1830-1870
Scatter Sample	22	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Hand Painted, Polychrome (blue and green)	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1820+
Scatter Sample	23	1	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Slip Decorated (blue)	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1830+
Scatter Sample	24	4	Ceramic	Refined	White Earthenware	Transfer Print (blue)	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1830-1870
Scatter Sample	25	9	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1840+
Scatter Sample	26	3	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Relief Moulded, "wheat"	Indeterminate Flatware	Indeterminate	1848+
Scatter Sample	27	3	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Relief Moulded, rim frags	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1848+
Scatter Sample	28	1	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Relief Moulded	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1848+
Scatter Sample	29	5	Ceramic	Refined	Ironstone	Undecorated, rim frag	Indeterminate Hollowware	Food Consumption	1840+
Scatter Sample	30	1	Ceramic	Refined	Yelloware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1830+
Scatter Sample	31	4	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware	Clear Lead Glaze, interior	Indeterminate Hollowware	Utilitarian	1785+
Scatter Sample	32	2	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze, red paste	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1785+
Scatter Sample	33	1	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze, buff paste	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1785+
Scatter Sample	34	3	Ceramic	Refined	Stoneware	Albany slipped interior, salt glazed	Indeterminate	Utilitarian	1825+
Scatter Sample	35	1	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1785+
Scatter Sample	36	1	Bone	-	-	Mineralized	Long Bone	Large Mammalian	N/A
Scatter Sample	37	1	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware	Iron and antimony spatter	Indeterminate Hollowware	Utilitarian	1785+
Scatter Sample	38	3	Ceramic	Refined	Stoneware	Salt glazed exterior	Indeterminate Hollowware	Utilitarian	1860+
Scatter Sample	39	1	Ceramic	Refined	Stoneware	Albany slipped interior, rim	Indeterminate Hollowware	Utilitarian	1825+

Scatter Sample	40	2	Ceramic	Coarse	Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze, red paste	Indeterminate Hollowware	Utilitarian	1785+
TOTAL		96							

14.0 PROJECT REPORT SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

LICENSEE INFORMATION:

Contact Information:	Michael B. Henry CD BA FRAI FRSA Southwestern District Office 553 Dufferin Avenue London, ON N6B 2A5 Phone: (519) 432-4435 Email: mhenry@amick.ca www.amick.ca
Licensee:	Michael B. Henry CD BA FRAI FRSA
Ontario Archaeology Licence:	P058

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Corporate Project Number:	18608
MTCS Project Number:	P058-1681-2018
Investigation Type:	Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment
Project Name:	115 Hadden Road.
Project Location:	115 Hadden Road, Part of Lot 13, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Georgina, County of York), Town of Georgina, Regional Municipality of York
Project Designation Number:	Not Currently Available

MTCS FILING INFORMATION:

Site Record/Update Form(s):	Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site
Date of Report Filing:	December 20, 2018
Type of Report:	**ORIGINAL**

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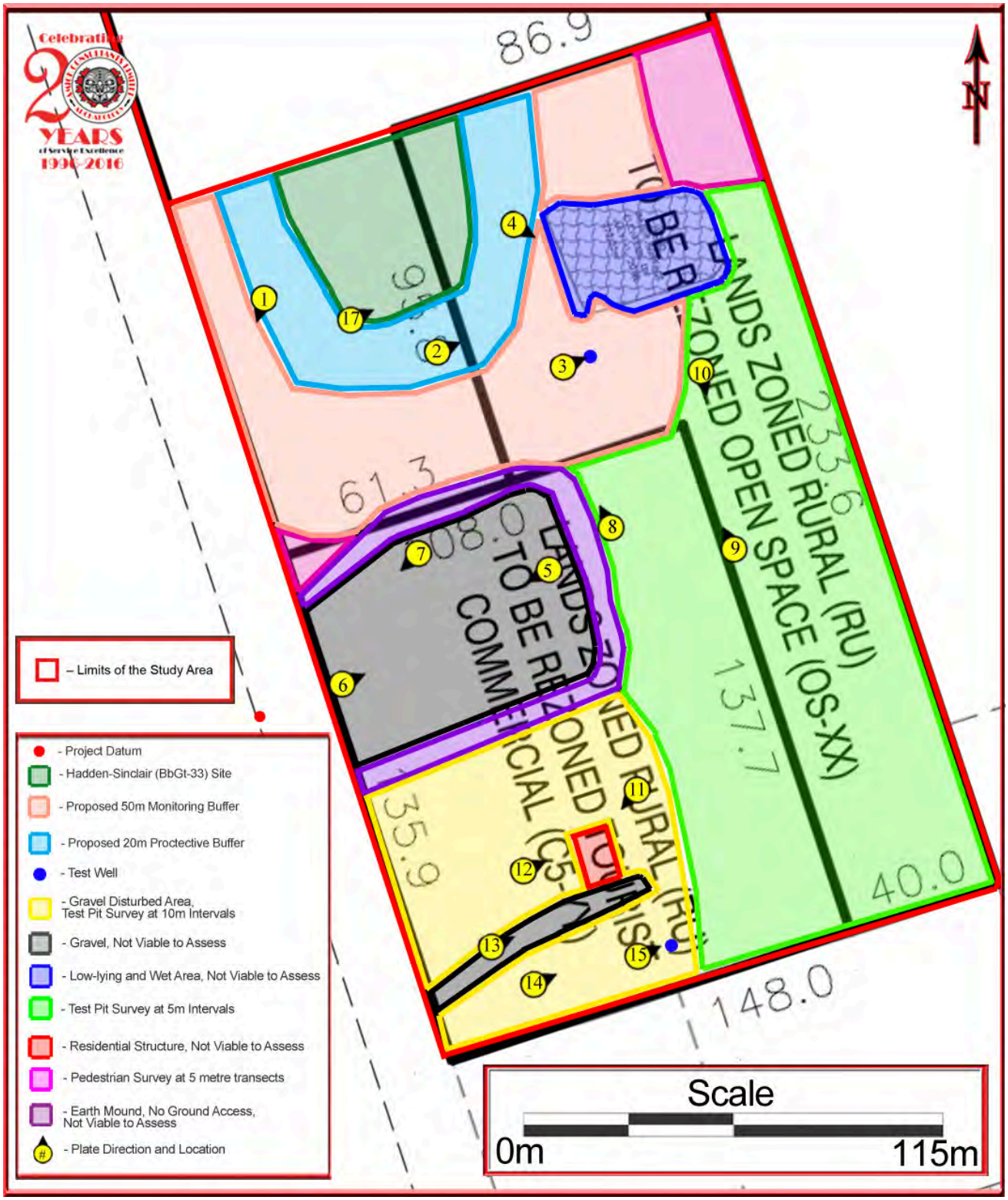
1.0 MAPS

MAP 8 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE HADDEN-SINCLAIR (BBGT-33) SITE WITH PROPOSED BUFFERS



MAP 9 DETAILED PLAN OF THE HADDEN-SINCLAIR (BBGT-33) SITE WITH PROPOSED BUFFERS

2.0 APPENDIX B

GPS COORDINATE DATA

GPS Receiver:

Specifications Juniper Archer Longbow	
Form-factor	Ultra-rugged remote positioning GPS handheld
CPU Speed	Intel PXA270/520 MHz
OS	Windows Mobile 6.1
RAM/ROM	128MB RAM/512MB Flash
Card slots	SD/SDHC Card with SDIO support
Interface	RS232 9-pin serial
GPS	2-5 meter (S/A off); 2 meters (WAAS)
Wireless	Archer: Bluetooth Class II; optional WiFi and wireless modems via cards Longbow/ikeGPS adds: 3 or 5 megapixel camera, DGPS, eCompass, laser rangefinder

Project Datum – Hydro Pole

Latitude/Longitude
44°19'04.2519" North, -079°16'48.0759" West
UTM Grid reference
17T 637160 Easting 4908615 Northing
NAD 83

Hadden-Sinclair (BbGt-33) Site GPS Coordinates
UTM Grid reference 17T
Approximately 50 m N-S x 50 m E-W

1. 637178 4908760 (North)
2. 637206 4908748 (East)
3. 637186 4908716 (South)
4. 637168 4908728 (West)
5. 637183 4908741 (Centre)