



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

893 and 911 Lockhart Road
Part of Lot 25 Concession 10
Geographic Township of Innisfil
Town of Innisfil
Simcoe County

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Original Report



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Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 2.23 hectare area located at 893 and 911 Lockhart Road, part of Lot 25 Concession 10, Geographic Township of Innisfil, Town of Innisfil, Simcoe County, Ontario. The assessment is undertaken as part of a Plan of Subdivision Application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 4.2.17 of the *Town of Innisfil Official Plan*, which requires an archaeological assessment as part of development applications on properties determined to have potential for archaeological resources.

The study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of the study area within 72 metres of a tributary of Sandy Cove Creek suggests the potential for locating Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological material. 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 condensed, wooded nature of the study area 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 October 24 and October 25, 2019 under PIF #: P321-0074-2019, issued to Shane McCartney M.A (P321) The weather at the time was mixed overcast and mild. At no time was weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 97% 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, a barn, and two sheds.

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 30 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 medium brown-grey sand with ash inclusions horizon overlaying a medium orange sand subsoil.

A positive test pit containing historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material was identified. Test pit excavation were continued along the survey grid to determine whether there were further positive test pits. A further six test pits containing historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material were identified. The initial positive test pits did not produce sufficient archaeological resources to meet the criteria for making a recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 archaeological assessment. As a result, survey coverage was intensified, with additional test pits excavated in a 5-metre radius and at a maximum distance of 2.5 metres around each initial positive test pit. An additional four test pits contained archaeological resources, producing sufficient archaeological data to meet the criteria for making the recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 archaeological assessment, as per Section 2.1.3 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The Stage 2 archaeological survey recovered evidence of Historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material dating from the mid to late nineteenth century. The age range of the recovered historic ceramics suggests a period of occupation from approximately 1850 to the early twentieth century. Preliminary consultation of historical records indicates the site is likely associated with Henry Wice, an Upper Canadian farmer who is listed as residing in a log house

in the 1861 Federal Census. Consultation of Section 2.2, Standard 1 (c) of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* suggests that the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) meets the criteria for additional cultural heritage value or interest due to the presence of 20 or more artifacts dating to before 1900.

The presence of whiteware suggests the possibility that a portion of the time span of the occupation of the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) dates to before 1870. However, a larger sample of chronologically diagnostic archaeological material from a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is required in order to more accurately determine whether the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) meets the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation, as per Section 3.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment will consist of the excavation of 1 metre test units placed on a 5 metre grid established over the site, and based on a permanent datum to at least the accuracy of transit and tape measurements. Placing test units in unmeasured, estimated locations will not be acceptable. Additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total will be placed and excavated, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent. Test units will be excavated by hand, in systematic levels into the first 5 centimetres of the subsoil layer, unless excavation uncovers a cultural feature. If test excavation uncovers a feature, the feature's plan will be recorded, and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the test unit. All excavated soil will be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 millimetres, and all artifacts will be collected and recorded according to their corresponding grid unit designation.

The MHSTCI 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.

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1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by MMS Lockhart Holdings Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 2.23 hectare area located at 893 and 911 Lockhart Road, part of Lot 25 Concession 10, Geographic Township of Innisfil, Town of Innisfil, Simcoe County, Ontario (Map 1). The assessment is undertaken as part of a Plan of Subdivision Application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 4.2.17 of the *Town of Innisfil Official Plan*, which requires an archaeological assessment as part of development applications on properties determined to have potential for archaeological resources (Town of Innisfil 2018:4-6).

The objectives of the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *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 OnLand Registry database, and the Federal Canadian Census located online.

Permission to access the property was provided by Soheil Fayaz-Esfahani of MMS Lockhart Holdings Inc.



1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous 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 Cultural History of Southern 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 Indigenous 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 Confederacy and the absorption of their survivors 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. Following the War of 1812, settlement pressures prompted the British Government to enter into negotiations with the Odawa to purchase over five hundred thousand hectares of land south and west of Lake Simcoe. These negotiations were concluded with the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga purchase in 1818 (Surtees 1994:116).

1.2.3 European Settlement History

The study area is located within the historic township of Innisfil, which was first surveyed by Richard Birdsall in 1820 (Winearls 1990:518). The first settler in the area Francis Hewson, who purchased 500 acres of land at Big Bay Point and settled in 1820 (Hunter 1909:67). The earliest groups of settlers arrived from Markham Township, who took advantage of Yonge Street, which linked Barrie with York and was completed in 1825. The first settler of the village of Painswick was George Warnica, who settled in 1825. Early settlement centred around timber production and subsistence agriculture, and early growth was slow, with the population listed at 762 in 1842. The construction of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway in nearby Allandale led to a significant population expansion. By 1991, population growth resulted in the Town of Innisfil being formed when the Township of Innisfil amalgamated with the Village of Cookstown and parts of the Townships of West Gwillimbury and Tecumseh.

1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area

The Crown Patent for Lot 25, Concession 10 was issued to Grant Powell on September 24 1822 who sold it to Anne Seymour in 1836. She is listed as a widow and resident of Toronto. The northern half of the Lot was sold to Mary Luxon of Albion in 1854. Fifty acres of the northwest portion of the Lot were then sold by her husband, John Luxon, to William James Soules in 1854. Luxon then sold the fifty acres making up the Northeastern quadrant of the lot to David Galloway of Maryborough in 1857.



The study area is located in the northern half of Lot 25, Concession 10 divided by the Northeast and Northwest quadrants of the lot which were established in the 1850's.

Northwest Quadrant of Lot 25 Concession 10 Land Use History

William James Soules (1822-1864) was the descendant of George Soules, a passenger on the Mayflower who arrived in North America in 1620. William married Elizabeth Soules in 1851 and they were known to have a farmstead on Big Bay Point (Warnica 1999:2). It appears Mr. Soules leased the property to a tenant, as the 1861 census lists the resident of the property as Henry Wice, an Upper Canadian born farmer residing in a one storey log house who had cleared 30 acres of the 50 acre parcel for cultivation (Government of Canada 1861a:39; 1861b:84).

The property was sold to Samuel Craig of Innisfil in 1863, who is shown as the owner in the 1871 Hogg's Map of Simcoe County and listed as an Irish farmer in the 1871 census (Map 3; Government of Canada 1971: 68). Mr. Craig resided on the property until 1879, when it was sold to William D. Ardagh of Barrie, who then sold it to John Johnston of Innisfil in 1881. John Johnston's lands were willed to John E Johnston in 1929.

Northeast Quadrant of Lot 25 Concession 10 Land Use History

The northeast fifty acres of Lot 25 Concession 10 was sold to David Galloway in 1857. It appears Mr. Galloway was also a tenant landlord, as the 1861 census lists the resident of the property as James Fagan, an Irish farmer residing in a one storey log house who had cleared 20 acres of the 50 acre parcel for cultivation (Government of Canada 1861a:38; 1861b:84). Mr. Fagan is listed as the owner in the 1871 Hogg's Map of Simcoe County, and he eventually purchased the property in 1873. The Northeast 50 acres was then passed on to Samuel Fagan in 1884 for \$1. Samuel sold the lands to John Reid of Innisfil in 1889. John Reid passed it to William J. Reid of Innisfil for \$1 in 1918.

Historic Topographic Maps

Topographic mapping made in 1928 indicates scattered wooded areas and open grass or agricultural lands. No structures are indicated within the study area at this time and later mapping indicates no structures until the latter half of the 20th century (Map 4).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of a residential lot with a mid- twentieth century home and associated driveway and shed outbuildings, a vacant lot with manicured grass, and an overgrown woodlot containing a barn (911 Lockhart Road) and two sheds along the western edge of the study area (Images 1 thru 13)



1.3.2 Natural Environment

The study area is located on a glacial beach strand (Map 5) that serves as the boundary between the Peterborough Drumlin Field and the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic regions. The Peterborough Drumlin Field region of Ontario is an area comprised of rolling till plains with an associated trio of landscape features: frequent stone inclusions, steep slopes, and wet, swampy hollows (Chapman & Putnam 1984: 169-171). The Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region consists of a series of steep sided, flat floored valleys which were flooded by Lake Algonquin, and is bordered by beaches and terraces (Chapman & Putnam 1984:176)

The surficial geology of the area consists of moderately stoney to stoney sandy silt to silt till (Map 6), and the soils of the study area consists of a mix of Tioga Sandy Loam, Bondhead Loam, and Granby Sandy Loam (Map 7). Tioga Sandy Loam is characterized as a well drained sandy very dark greyish brown Podzol with a low natural fertility or moisture holding capacity (Hoffman et al. 1962:43-45). Bondhead loam is characterized as a light greyish brown loam with a granular structure and friable consistency belonging to the Grey-Brown Podzolic Great Soil Group with a shallow surface horizon and good drainage, making it suitable for agricultural use (Hoffman et al. 1962:33-34). Granby Sandy Loam is characterized as a dark grey loam with poor drainage of the Dark-Grey Gleisolic Great Soil Group (Hoffman et al. 1962:47).

The nearest potable water source is an unnamed creek tributary located approximately 72 metres north of the study area and which connects to Sandy Cove creek and drains into Lake Simcoe approximately 1.6 kilometres to the northeast.

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. One archaeological site, the Sandy Cove Creek Site (BcGv-45) was identified within a one kilometre radius of the study area, and consisted of two positive test pits containing Late Woodland Period ceramics (AMICK 2017). No archaeological surveys within 50 metres of the study area were identified.

1.4 Summary

As documented in Section 1.0, the study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of the study area within 72 metres of a tributary of Sandy Cove Creek suggests the potential for locating Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological material. 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 condensed, wooded nature of the study area 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 October 24 and October 25, 2019 under PIF #: P321-0074-2019, issued to Shane McCartney M.A (P321) The weather at the time was mixed overcast and mild. At no time was weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 97% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey (Image 14), 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, a barn, and two sheds.

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 30 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 medium brown-grey sand with ash inclusions horizon overlaying a medium orange sand subsoil (Image 15).

A positive test pit containing historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material was identified. Test pit excavation were continued along the survey grid to determine whether there were further positive test pits. A further six test pits containing historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material were identified. The initial positive test pits did not produce sufficient archaeological resources to meet the criteria for making a recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 archaeological assessment. As a result, survey coverage was intensified, with additional test pits excavated in a 5 metre radius and at a maximum distance of 2.5 metres around each initial positive test pit. An additional four test pits contained archaeological resources, producing sufficient archaeological data to meet the criteria for making the recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 archaeological assessment, as per Section 2.1.3 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Archaeological material that was identified was recorded in UTM coordinates with a Garmin Etrex venture employing the North American Datum 83, with a stated accuracy of 5 metres.

The results of the Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Map 8.



3.0 Record of Finds

Table 2 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field

Table 2: Information Inventory of Documentary Record

Document	Location	Description
Field Notes	Earthworks Office Project File	2 pages of notes
Photographs	Earthworks Office Project File	22 digital photographs,
Field Map	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page
UTM Coordinates	Earthworks Office Project File	5 coordinates in an excel file

The recovered artifacts were washed, catalogued, and analyzed and are currently stored in one banker's box, measuring 40.0 x 31.5 x 25 centimetres at the Earthworks Corporate Storage Unit. The artifacts and documents will be stored by Earthworks until arrangements can be made to transfer them to an MHSTCI approved storage facility.

The Parks Canada's *Database Artifact Inventory Guide* was used as a template during the cataloguing phase of artifact analysis and was modified accordingly. This guide classifies artifacts according to specific functional classes, subgroups, and types. Classes are intended to reflect related behaviour and general functionally-related activities. For example Classes used include "Foodways" and include artifacts related to all aspects of food preparation, storage and consumption. Likewise, the "Architectural" class is a catch-all category for items such as brick, nails, window glass, etc. These Classes are further subdivided into Groups reflecting more specialized activities. The "Architectural" class, for example, includes groups such as construction materials, nails and window glass. Groups are then further refined into "Types", defined by attributes that are either functionally or temporally diagnostic, and so on. By classifying archaeological material in this manner, general trends can be discerned concerning on how an area was used in the past. A sample of artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 archaeological assessment are presented in Image 16.

3.1 Terms of Reference

This section provides definitions of the most commonly used artifact terms utilized in the site artifact catalogues and descriptions.

3.1.1 Ceramic Tableware Types

Tablewares are the cream or white-bodied wares intended primarily for use at the table, be it for the kitchen table or for a more formal dining room setting. Though each artifact contributes to



the dating of a site's occupation, the ceramic assemblage, and the tableware assemblage in particular is generally the most significant temporal indicator on domestic sites. What counts is not so much when the ceramic was made, but when it was made available. Since there was very little ceramic tableware production in North America during the 19th century in North America, this means it had to be shipped to Canada across the Atlantic, and it came predominantly from England. If new ceramic styles were very popular, they might be "sold out" in England for several years after their initial appearance. Only as their popularity waned at home did they begin to be exported. They were likely to be sent first to wealthy colonies such as Virginia or Georgia where demand was high and the relatively poorer colonies, such as Canada, received most ceramics later still.

3.1.1.1 Whiteware

Refined white earthenware is a slightly porous, white-pasted earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics, such as pearlware and creamware, by the early 1830s. The use of refined white earthenware continued throughout the 19th century, and is still used today, but its popularity began to decline by the 1840s with the introduction of ironstone and vitrified white earthenware (Adams et al 1994; Miller 2000:10, 13).

3.1.1.2 Ironstone

The term ironstone comes from "Mason's Patent Ironstone China", first patented by Mason in 1813 (Godden 1980:102). Early 'Stone Chinas' were produced by several other potters during the first quarter of the 19th century as well, and were vitrified or semi-vitrified, heavy dense wares. They tended to be heavily decorated, usually with a combination of painting and printing, yet faintly coloured to resemble oriental porcelain. Most of the patterns were inspired by the East, and the majority were made before the 1830s (Collard 1967:125-127; Miller 1991:9-10).

The 'Ironstone' ware that came on the Ontario market in the late 1840s evolved out of these earlier wares, but were much less vitrified (Wetherbee 1980:6). Despite being more durable, it was rather plain looking beside the more colourful wares of the mid-19th century and expensive too, costing about the same as printed. It became an increasingly popular commodity during the 1860s, but it still took several decades to capture a significant place in the Ontario market. By the 1870s it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon 1991:8). Paste colour and porosity varies, from the more vitrified bluish/grayish-white wares typical from 1847 to the 1880s, and the lighter, more porous, creamier-coloured ironstone wares that began to appear in the 1880s and continued into the 20th century. Many of the American-made wares, most 20th century reproductions and a very few early patterns (mostly a few by Alcock), are of this colour as well (Wetherbee 1996:13). By the close of the 19th century, few Staffordshire potters made ironstone wares, and those that did largely restricted production to either toilet wares or hotel china (Wetherbee 1996: 10).



Many ironstone pieces are decorated with a maker's mark indicating manufacturing origin on the bottom of a ware. This likely dates a piece after 1891, as maker's marks were required as part of the McKinley Tarrif Act (Adams et al. 1994:102).

3.1.2 Ceramic Tableware Decorative Types

Decorative types must also be considered as they too are temporally sensitive and help to tighten the occupation time frame for the site's occupation. Most general stores stocked a variety of tablewares and although local availability varied, a customer's choice also depended not only on their personal taste but also on their pocketbook. Different decorative types were differentially priced, and this is particularly true for the first half of the 19th century, after which point the relationship between a vessel's cost and the way in which it was decorated began to weaken (Miller 1991b:40). Since ceramics are consumer items, the relative value of various types may provide some insight into the socio-economic status for the household.

3.1.2.1 Hand Painted Wares

This decorative category is generally used to describe the under-glaze, monochrome and polychrome hand painted white earthenwares, almost always floral, commonly in use from before the 1790s into the 1870s (Miller 1991: 7-8). It was found mostly on teawares and bowls and was one of the most inexpensive tableware varieties available in the 19th century. The use of painted earthenware teas, especially monochrome painted vessels, dwindled rapidly from the 1850s onward. Although it is known that such painted wares continued to be made in the late 19th century, few were reaching Ontario by the 1880s (Kenyon 1991: 10). Hand painted styles included monochrome blue (1810-1860), polychrome earth toned 'early palette' (1810-1860), and polychrome bright coloured 'late palette', popular in the 1830s and 1840s (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:41, Miller 1991:5).

3.1.2.2 Edged Wares

This decorative type is found predominantly on plates and platters and dates from ca. 1775 to the very end of the 19th century (Miller and Hunter 1990:118). Like the painted wares, edged ceramics were one of the cheapest types of tablewares around during the 19th century. Shell edged wares continued to be marketed and readily available into the 1860s but, after this date, they are not commonly found in quantity in archaeological assemblages despite the fact that production continued into the 1890s and possibly later (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:37-39; Kenyon 1991: 4-5). Edged decorative styles include scalloped (1810-1850), unscalloped (1825-



1897), impressed curved incising (1825-1891), and embossed (1820-1845) designs (Miller and Hunter 1990:116-117).

3.1.2.3 Transfer Printed Wares

Transfer printed ceramics (1783+) tended to be more costly during the 19th century than the simpler decorative wares discussed above, and a high proportion of printed sherds may be an indicator of the occupant's wealth or, at the very least, their middle class aspirations (Kenyon 1980). Common printed (1783+) tablewares reached their peak during the 1830s and 1840s and enjoyed a revival again in the 1880s (Kenyon 1995: 12). Flown transfer prints (ca. 1844-1920s) were most popular in the late 1840s and 1850s (Collard 1967: 118; Lofstrom and Tordoff 1982: 9). Vessels with flown prints were premium priced wares selling for about 20% more than the common transfer printed ceramics until the 1850s (Kenyon 1991: 6). Transfer printed tablewares, in general, began to decline in popularity during the 1850s in face of the increase in use of white ironstone. Domestic sites dating from the middle of the 1830s into the last third of the 19th century are often conspicuous by the diversity of transfer printed colours.

Blue printed ceramics only became a relatively common sight on Canadian tables during the 1810s despite the fact that they had been in production for at least three decades. They appeared, however, largely as tea wares, and dinner wares such as plates were not really seen until the mid. 1820s or so (Kenyon 1995: 3-4). Blue was, and still is, the most popular colour used in transfer printing. Despite its continued popularity, however, blue printed tablewares did hit something of a low point in the last quarter of the 19th century (Kenyon 1991: 9). The earliest under-glaze prints on earthenwares are the Willow design and other chinoiserie patterns (Majewski and O'Brien 1984: 35). Although the Willow pattern had been developed by English potters in the 18th century, it was not commonly exported to the Canadas until the early 1830s and appeared only as dinnerwares. By 1814, this pattern was already considered the cheapest and most common printed pattern available. Willow-patterned tea wares were not introduced until 1883 (Miller 1991a: 8).

3.2 Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53)

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) resulted in the recovery of 29 pieces of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts from 11 positive test pits spread over a 25 metre (NE-SW) by 15 metre (NW-SE) area. A summary of the artifacts recovered is presented in Table 4.

Table 3: Summary of Artifacts recovered from the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53)

Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Frequency	%
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Architectural	<i>Window Glass</i>	7	22.58
	Subtotal	7	22.58
Faunal	<i>Bone</i>	1	3.23
	Subtotal	1	3.23
Foodways	<i>Glass Beverage Container</i>	3	9.68
	<i>Ceramic Tableware</i>	20	64.52
	Subtotal	23	74.19
TOTAL		31	100.00%

3.2.1 Architectural Class

A total of seven artifacts assigned to the Architectural Class were recovered from the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53), and consisted of seven fragments of clear window glass.

During the 19th century, window glass was produced by the cylinder glass technique. A molten ball of glass was blown into a sphere, and then swung into a cylinder shape. While the glass was still workable, the cylinder's ends were cut off, and the cylinder was cut along its length forming two curved panes, which were then flattened, cooled and cut into smaller panes (Weiland 2009:29). Over the course of the 19th century, the demand for larger windows increased resulting in thicker windows. The chronological variability in the thickness of window glass has been applied as a dating method for archaeological sites; however, it has been determined that the accuracy of this dating method is largely dependent upon the presence of relatively large sample sizes and the availability of regionally developed chronological models (Jones and Sullivan 1989:172).

3.2.2 Faunal Class

A single large mammalian bone was recovered from the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53). It was an unbutchered cow (*Bos Taurus*) scapula fragment. No thermal alteration was present on the fragment.

3.2.3 Foodways Class

The Foodways Class includes artifacts related to all aspects of food preparation, storage and consumption. This was the largest class of artifacts recovered from the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) consisting of 74.19% (n=23) of the total assemblage. Artifacts of this class include ceramic tableware (n=20), and glass containers (n=3).

3.2.3.1 Ceramic Table Ware Group



A total of 20 pieces of ceramic tableware were recovered from Location 1. A summary and date range for these artifacts and the frequencies of specific decorative styles is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Ceramic Tableware Recovered from Location 1

Ware Type	Decoration	Date Range	Frequency	%
Ironstone	<i>painted ware, polychrome</i>	1850-1910	1	5.00
	<i>edgeware, flat, non-incised</i>	1840-1900	1	5.00
	<i>Undecorated</i>	1850-1950	9	45.00
	Subtotal		11	55.00
Whiteware	<i>edgeware, flat, incised</i>	1840-1900	2	10.00
	<i>painted ware, polychrome</i>	1830-1870	2	10.00
	<i>Transfer printed, flow blue</i>	1850-1920	5	25.00
	Subtotal		9	45.00
TOTAL			20	100.00

3.2.3.2 Glass Containers Group

Semi-automatic glass blowing machines were first developed in the early 1880s by Michael Owens (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 35-39). In general, commercial production for narrow-mouthed and wide-mouthed containers using semi-automatic machines began in 1889 and 1893 respectively. Both peaked ca. 1917 and ended. Fully-automatic commercial production on the Owen's machine commenced in 1904. They began to be replaced by feeders in the 1920's and production ended as late as 1960. Containers produced by either method are virtually indistinguishable (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 35-39).

Bottle glass colour has proven ineffective in providing dates of manufacture, and the sherds do not provide any chronologically sensitive features that would assist in dating Location 1 (Lindsey 2019).

A total of three glassware fragments were recovered from the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53). These were all machine-made bottle glass fragments.



3.2.4 Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Test Pit #	Depth (cm)	Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Decoration	Colour	Motif	Function	Freq.	Comment
1	1	25	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass					1	
2	1	25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Ironstone	painted ware, polychrome		floral	holloware	1	blue, dull green, red. Black stem
3	2	28	Faunal	Bone	Cow Scapula Fragment					1	glenoid fossa frag., no butchering
4	2	28	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer printed, flow blue	blue	unidentifiable	unidentifiable	2	
5	3	25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	edgeware, flat, incised	blue		flatware	1	
6	3	25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	ironstone	undecorated			holloware	2	
7	3	25	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass					1	
8	4	24	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	edgeware, flat, incised	blue		flatware	1	
9	4	24	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer printed, flow blue	blue	unidentifiable	unidentifiable	1	
10	5	25	Foodways	Glass Beverage Container	Bottle Fragment	bottleglass, machine made	clear			1	



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Cat#	Test Pit #	Depth (cm)	Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Decoration	Colour	Motif	Function	Freq.	Comment
11	5	25	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass					1	
12	6	24	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted ware, polychrome		floral	Holloware	1	Blue, bright green
13	7	25	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass					3	
14	8	24	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	painted ware, polychrome		floral	unidentifiable	1	bright green
15	8	24	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Ironstone	edgeware, flat, non-incised	blue		unidentifiable	1	
16	8	24	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Ironstone	undecorated			holloware	2	base fragment
17	8	24	Foodways	Glass Beverage Container	Bottle Fragment	bottleglass, machine made	clear			1	
18	9	25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer printed, flow blue	blue		unidentifiable	2	
19	9	25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Ironstone	undecorated			unidentifiable	4	
20	9	25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Ironstone	undecorated			holloware	1	
21	10	30	Foodways	Glass Beverage Container	Bottle Fragment	bottleglass, machine made	light blue			1	
22	11	32	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass					1	



4.0 Analysis and Conclusion

A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on a 2.23 hectare area located at 893 and 911 Lockhart Road, part of Lot 25 Concession 10, Geographic Township of Innisfil, Town of Innisfil, Simcoe County, Ontario. A Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted on October 24th and October 25th, 2019.

The Stage 2 archaeological survey recovered evidence of Historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material dating from the mid to late nineteenth century. The age range of the recovered historic ceramics suggests a period of occupation from approximately 1850 to the early twentieth century.

Preliminary consultation of historical records indicates the site is likely associated with Henry Wice, an Upper Canadian farmer who is listed as residing in a log house in the 1861 Federal Census.

Consultation of Section 2.2, Standard 1 (c) of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* suggests that the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) meets the criteria for additional cultural heritage value or interest due to the presence of 20 or more artifacts dating to before 1900.

The presence of whiteware suggests the possibility that a portion of the time span of the occupation of the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) dates to before 1870. However, a larger sample of chronologically diagnostic archaeological material from a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is required in order to more accurately determine whether the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) meets the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation, as per Section 3.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the study area contains an archaeological site that has further cultural heritage value and interest. Therefore, a Stage 3 site-specific assessment of the Henry Wise Site (BcGv-53) is recommended.

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment will consist of the excavation of 1 metre test units placed on a 5 metre grid established over the site, and based on a permanent datum to at least the accuracy of transit and tape measurements. Placing test units in unmeasured, estimated locations will not be acceptable. Additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total will be placed and excavated, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent. Test units will be excavated by hand, in systematic levels into the first 5 centimetres of the subsoil layer, unless excavation uncovers a cultural feature. If test excavation uncovers a feature, the feature's plan will be recorded, and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the test unit.

All excavated soil will be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 millimetres, and all artifacts will be collected and recorded according to their corresponding grid unit designation.

The MHSTCI 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 Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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.

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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8.0 Images



Image 1: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.



Image 2: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.



Image 3: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.



Image 4: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.





Image 5: Study Area Conditions. Facing North.

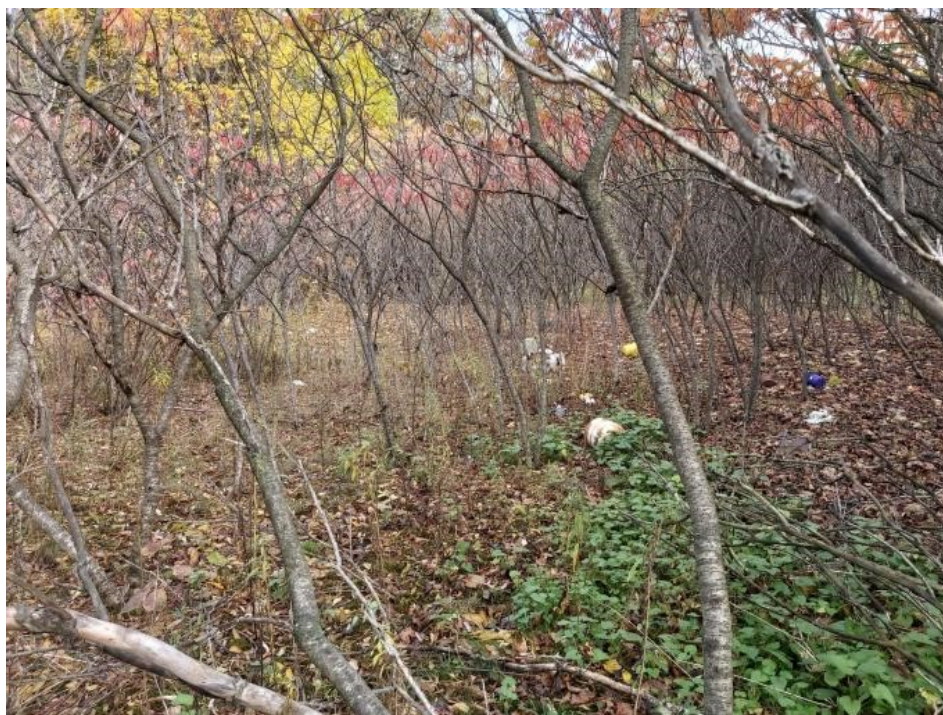


Image 6: Study Area Conditions. Facing North.





Image 7: Study Area Conditions. Facing North.



Image 8: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.





Image 9: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.



Image 10: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.





Image 11: Study Area Conditions South



Image 12: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.





Image 13: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.



Image 14: Test Pit Survey in Progress. Facing North.





Image 15: Open Test Pit Showing Subsurface Stratigraphy.





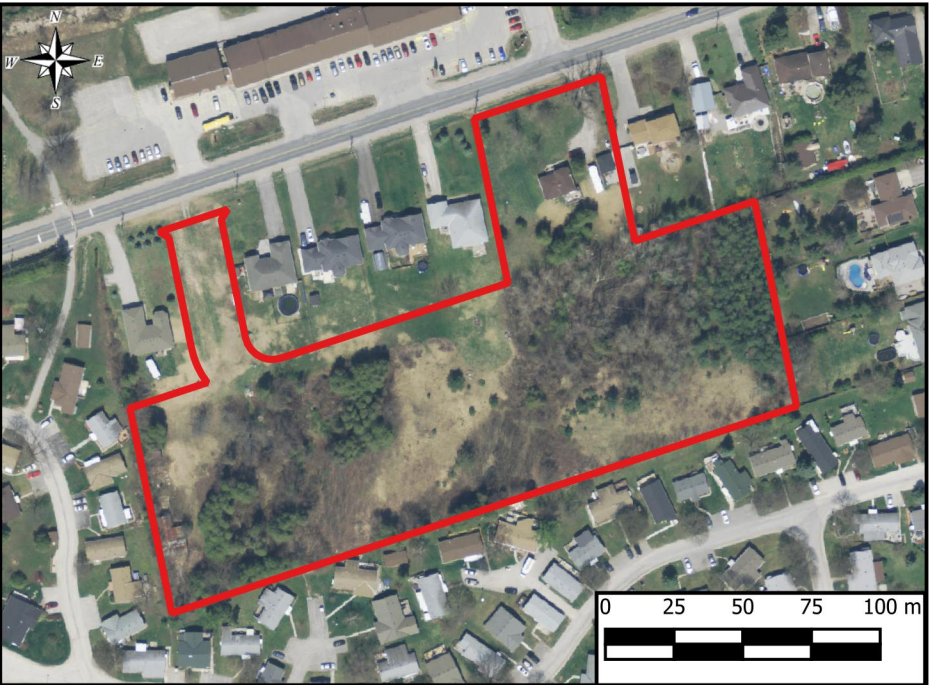
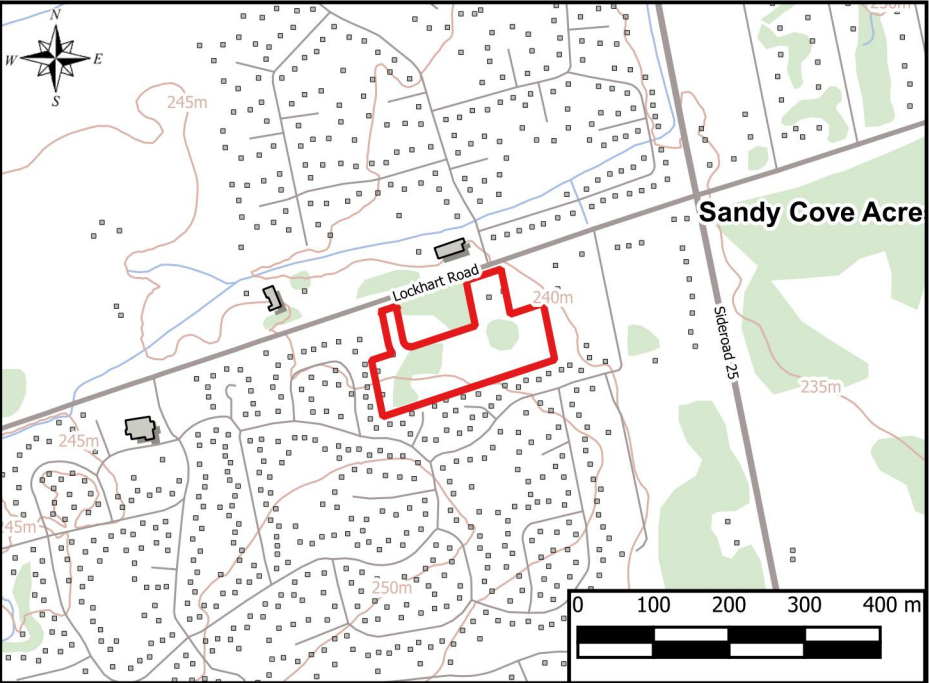
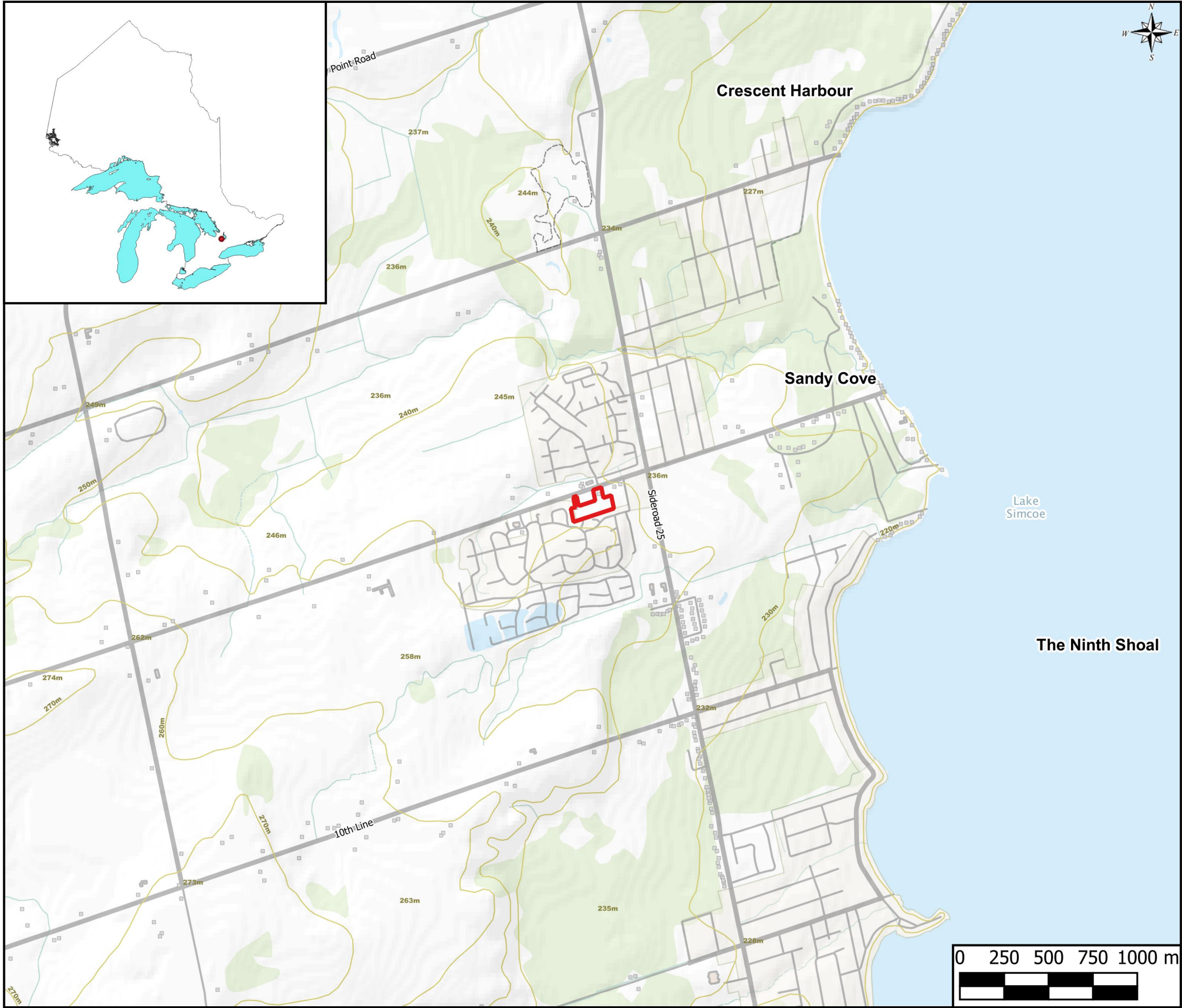
Image 16: Sample of Artifacts Recovered from the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53).



9.0 Maps



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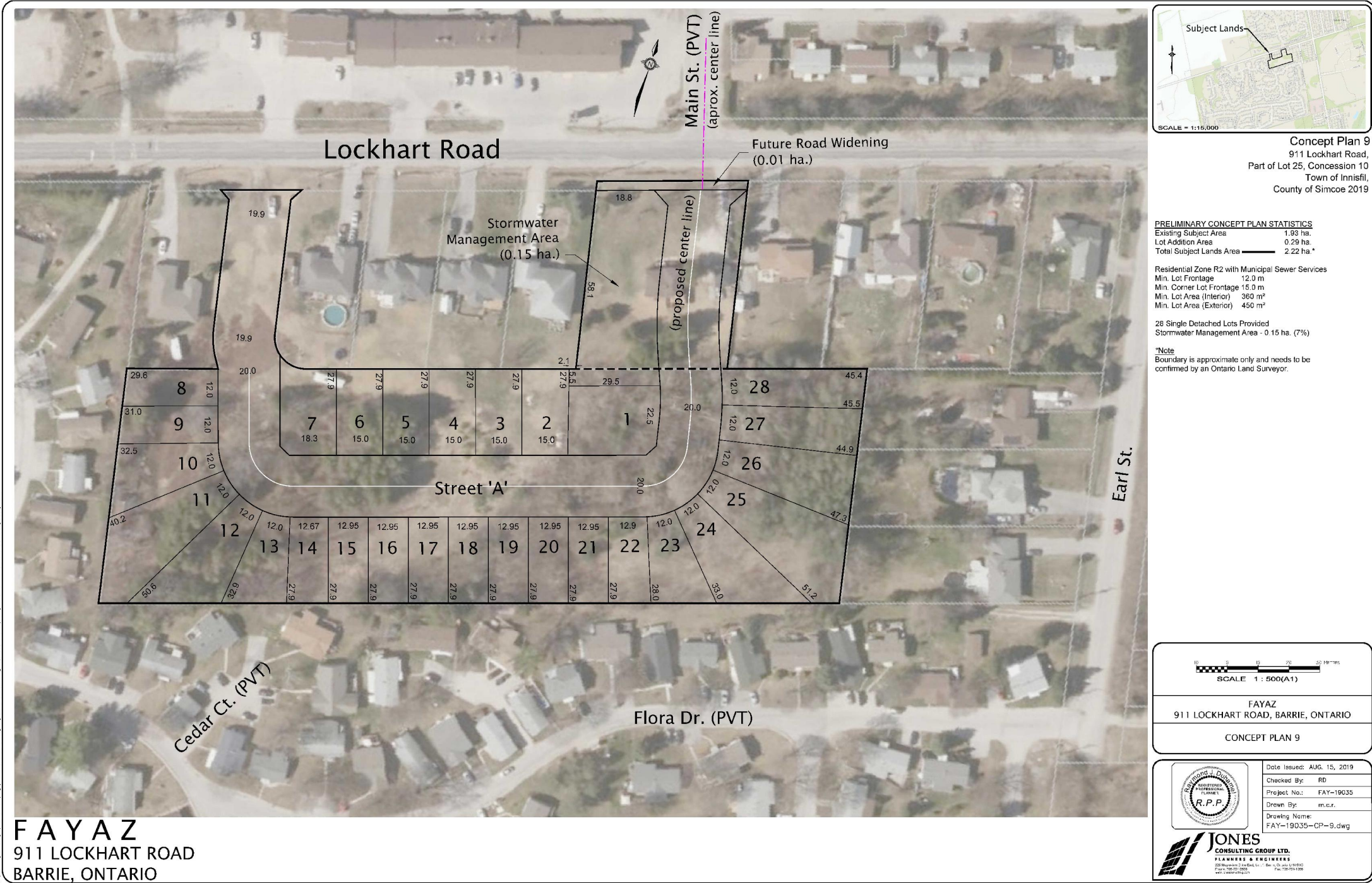


Legend

Study Area

Reference:
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Ontario Basic Mapping. Scale 1:10000
Simcoe County 2013 Aerial Imagery

Map 1: Regional Map



Map 2: Site Plan



Legend

 Study Area

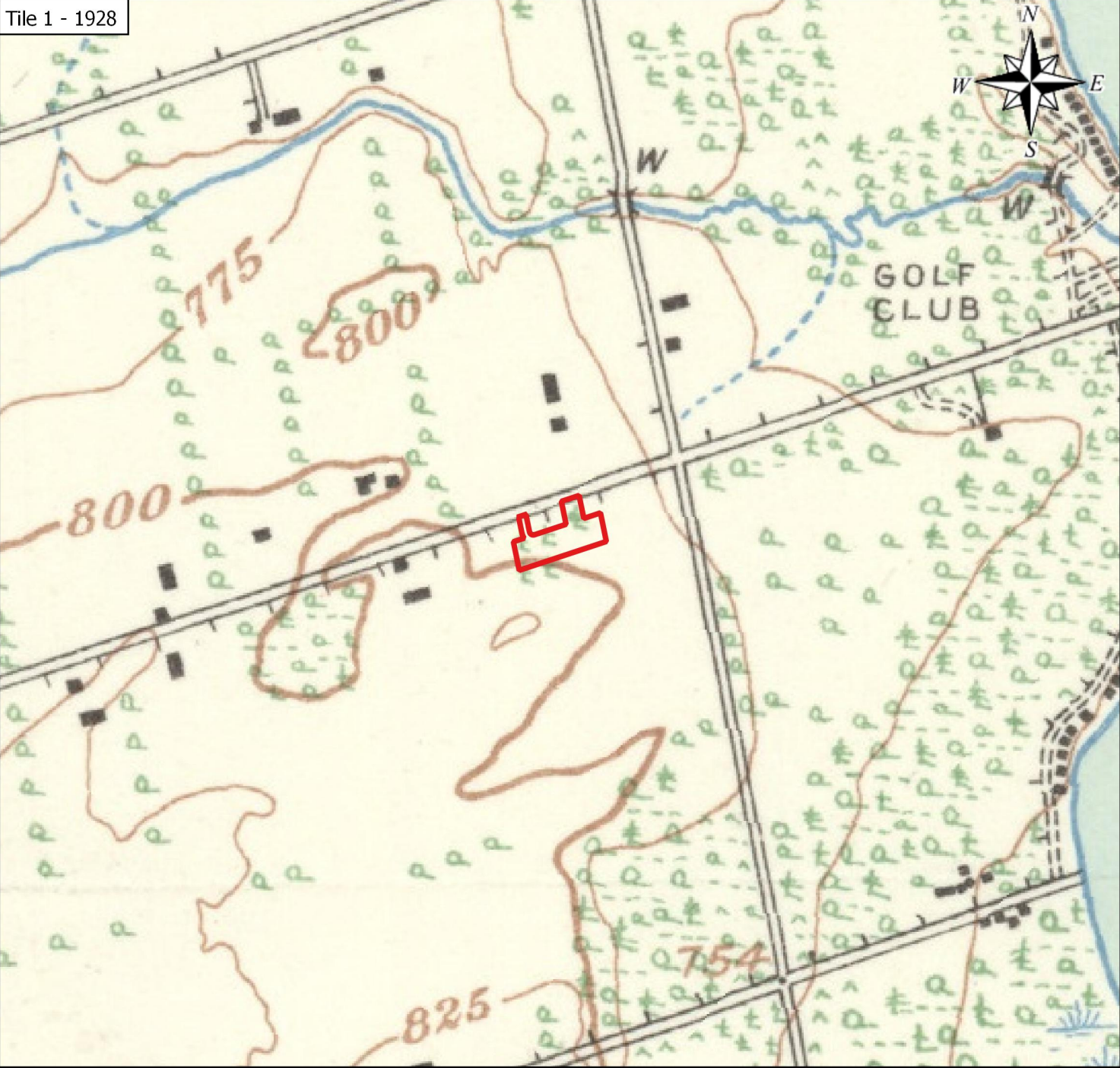
Base Map:
*Hogg's Map of the County of
Simcoe. Compiled and Published
by John Hogg, Ont. 1871*

Not to Scale

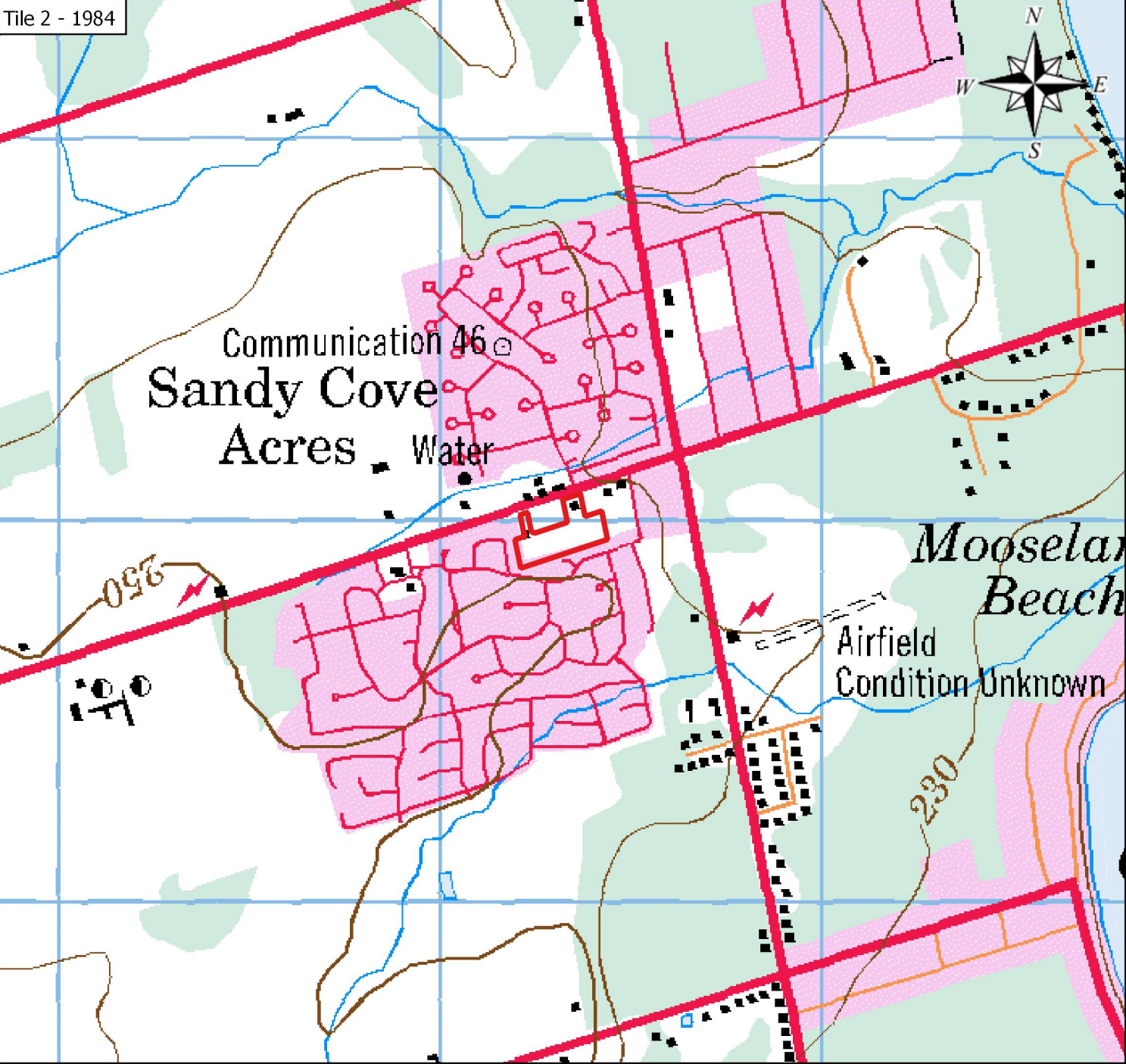
Map 3: 1871 Map of the County of Simcoe



Tile 1 - 1928



Tile 2 - 1984



Legend

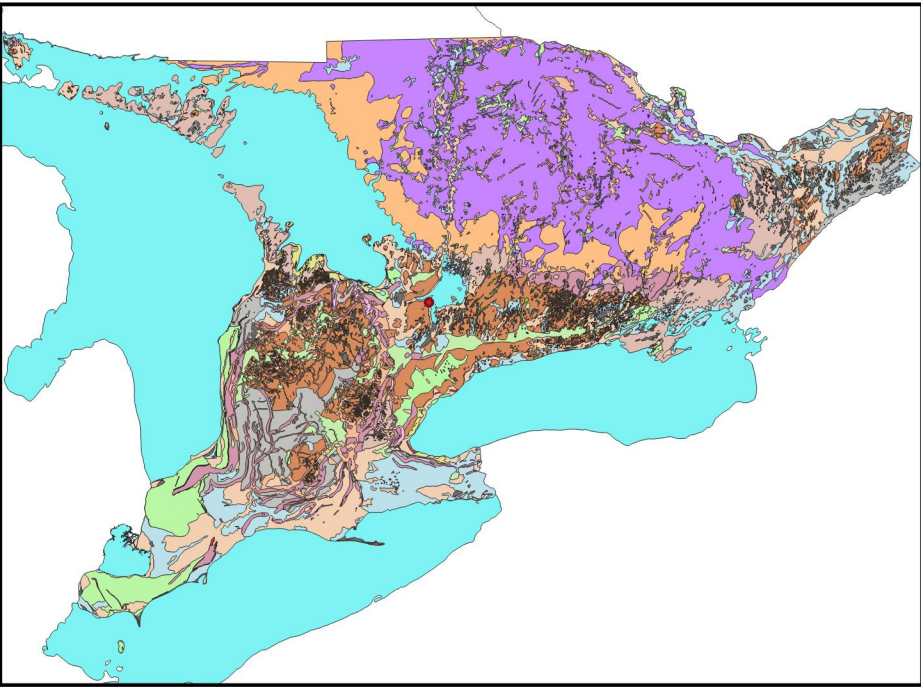
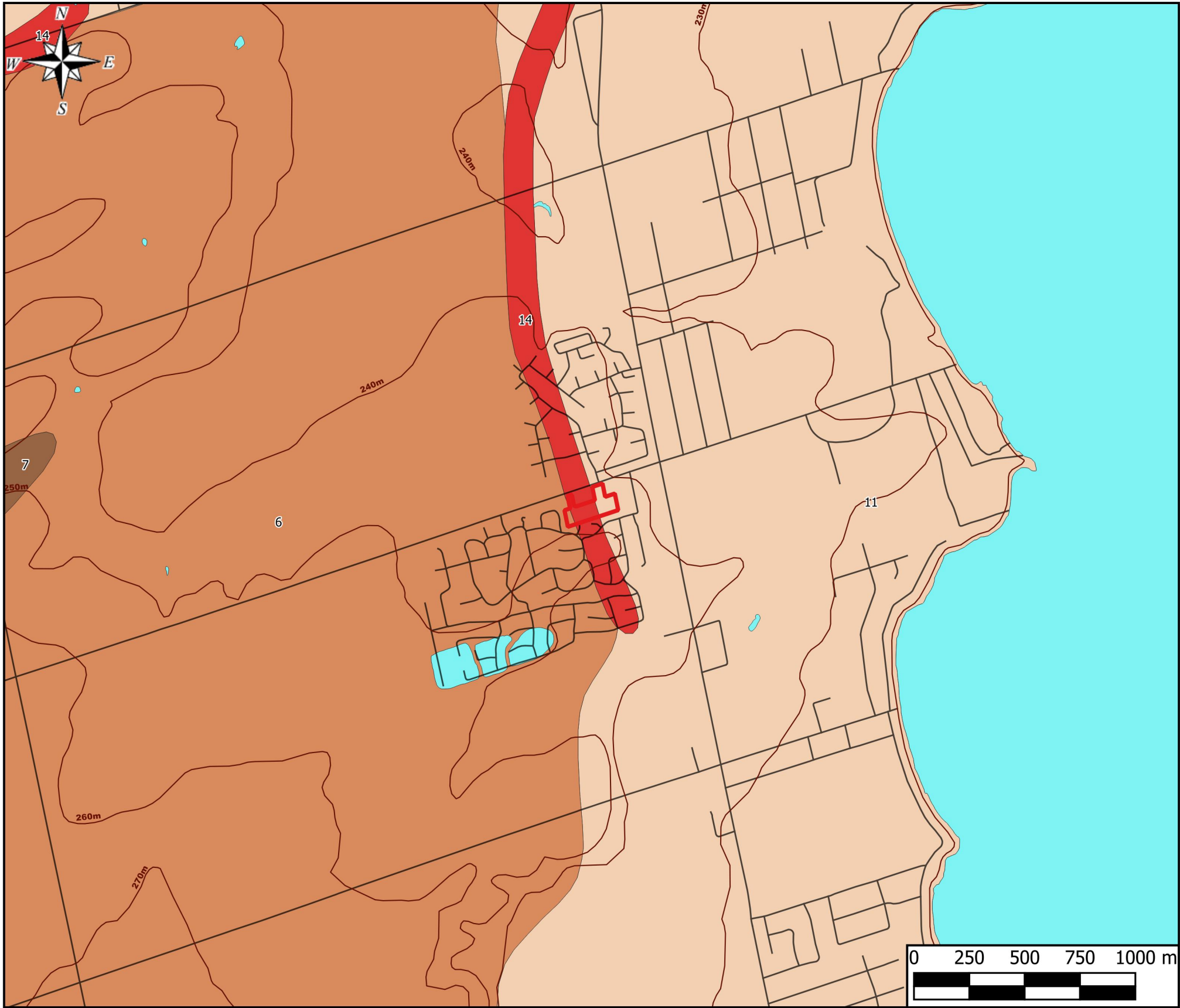
 Study Area

Not to Scale

Tile 1 - Canada, Department of National Defence. Barrie, Ontario. Map Sheet 031D05, [ed.1], 1928.

Tile 2 - Canada, Natural Resources Canada. Barrie, Ontario. Map Sheet 31 D/5, [ed.7]. Information current as of 1984. Published in 2000.

Map 4: Twentieth Century Topographic Mapping

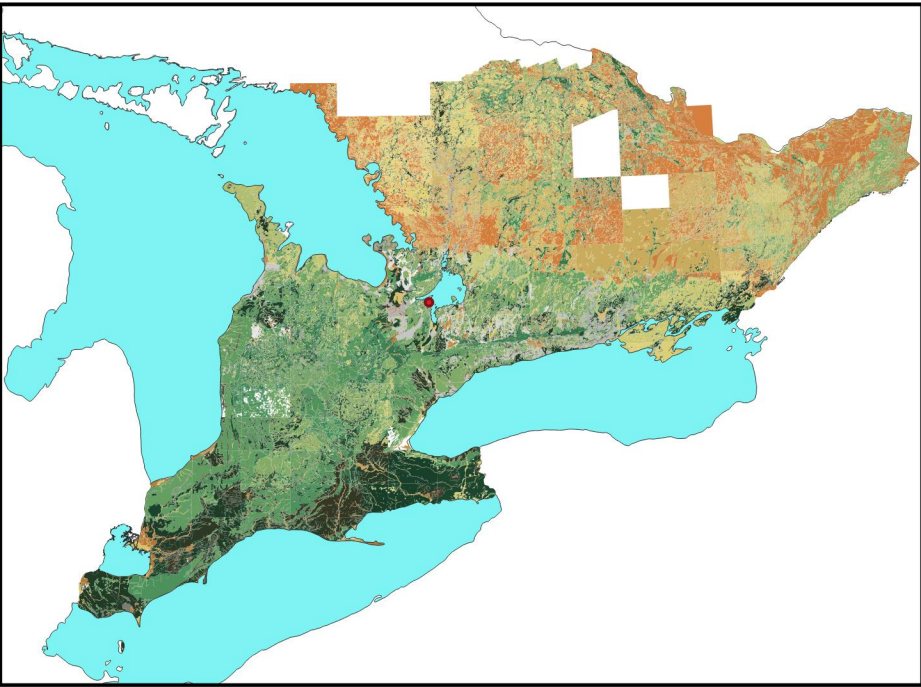
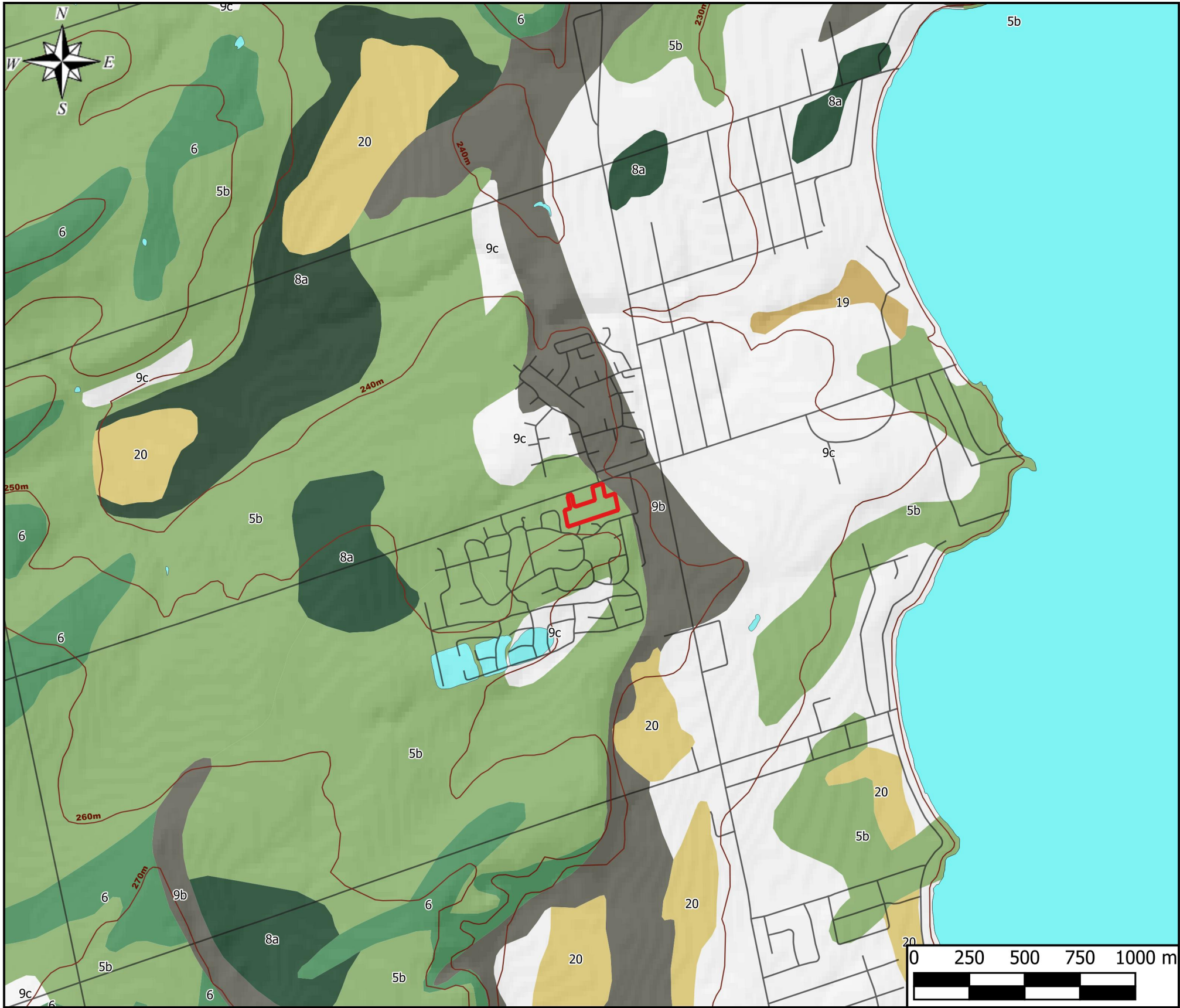


Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 6 - Till Plains (Drumlinized)
- 7 - Drumlins
- 11 - Sand Plains
- 14 - Beaches

Base Data:
Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. 2007. Physiography of southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release—
Data 228.

Map 5: Physiographic Landforms

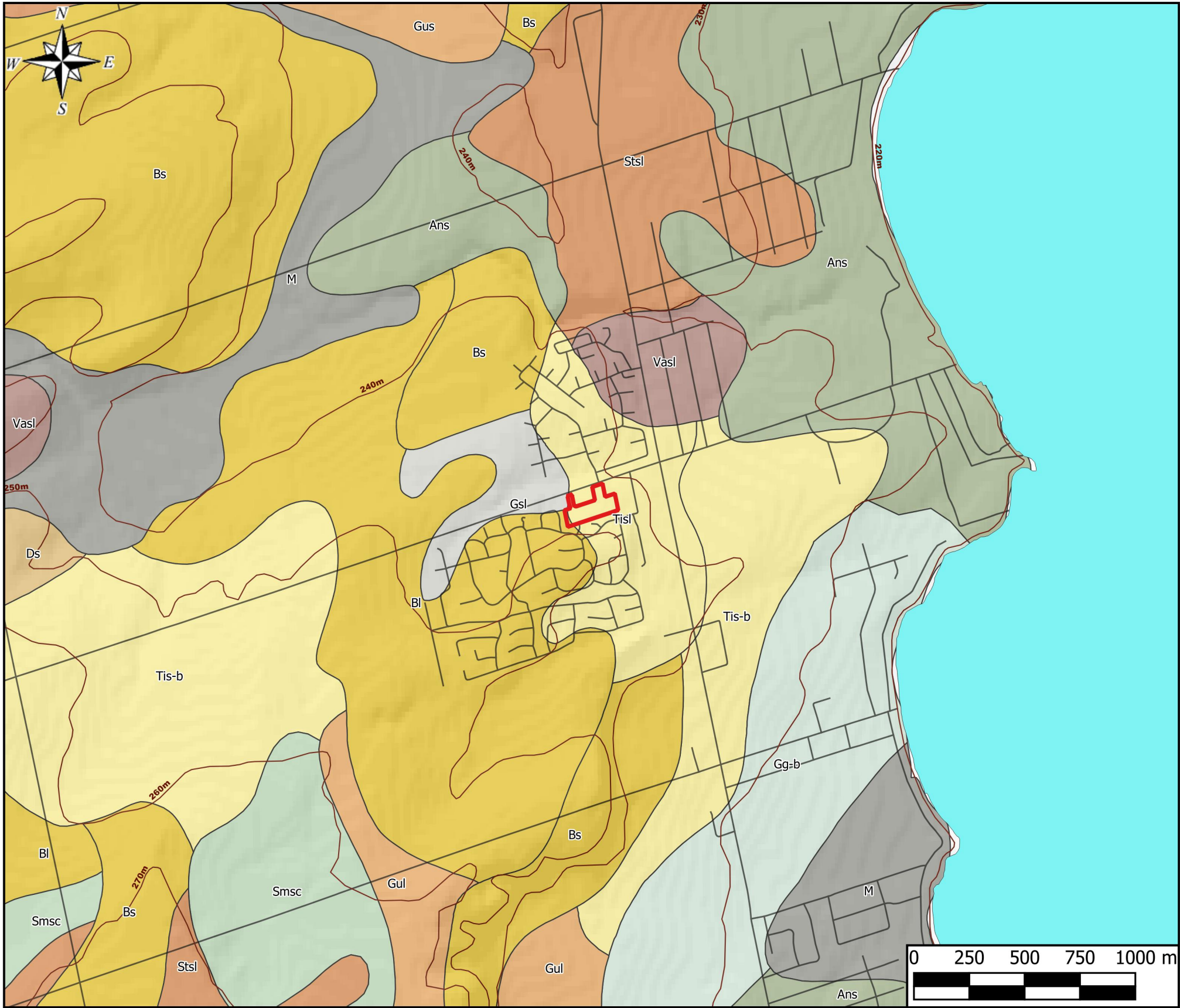


Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 5b - Moderately stoney to stoney sandy silt to silt till
- 6 - Fine to very coarse grained sand, gravelly sand
- 8a - Clay and silt rhythmites
- 8a - Silt dominated rhythmites
- 9b - Gravel, sand gravel and gravelly sand
- 9c - Very fine to medium grained sand, silt, minor clay
- 19 - Very fine to coarse grained sand, gravel, silt and clay
- 20 - Peat, muck, marl

Base Data:
Ontario Geological Survey 2010. Surficial geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release--Data
128-REV ISBN 978-1-4435-2483-4

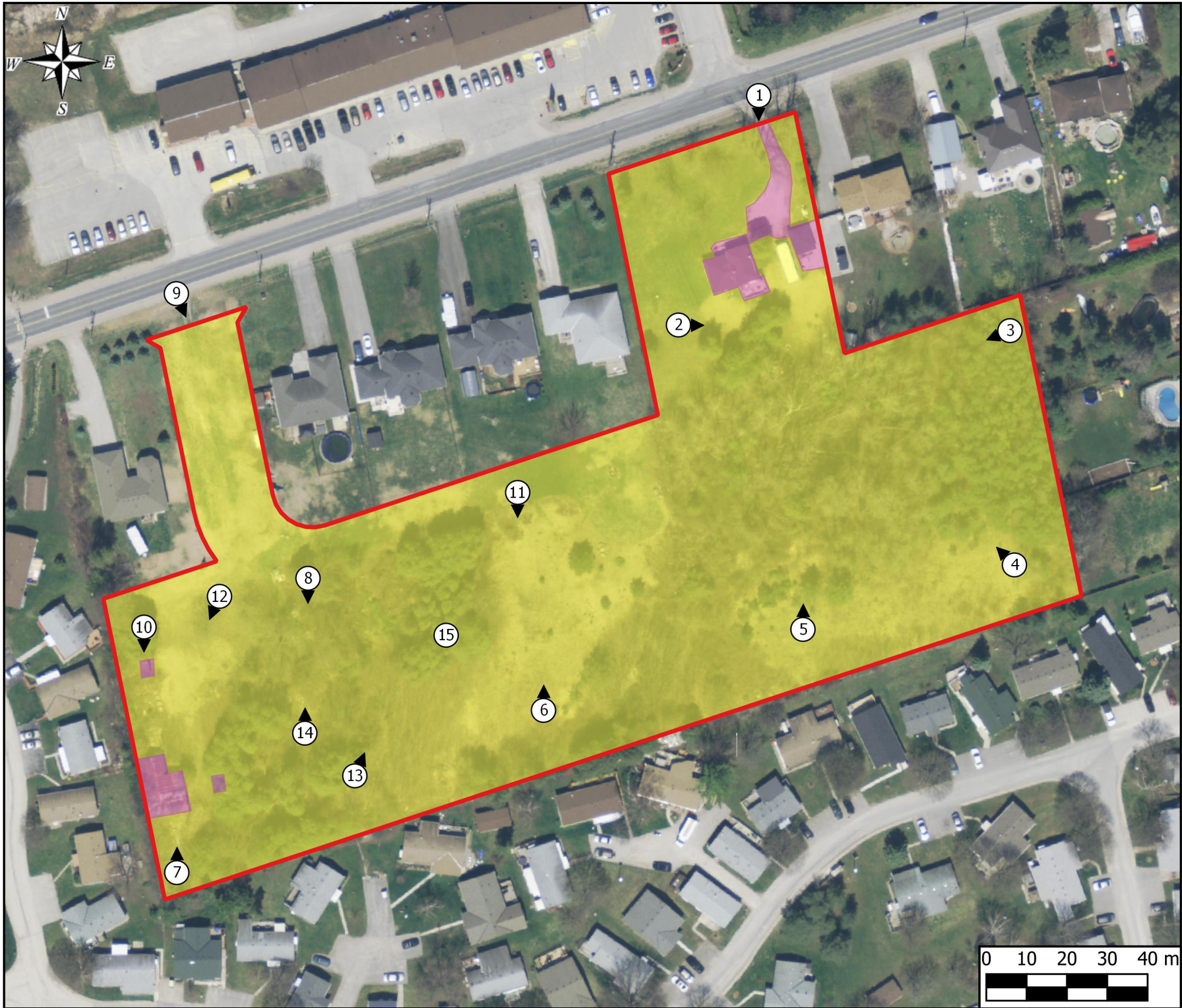
Map 6: Surficial Geology



- Legend**
- Study Area
 - Road Network
 - Ans - Alliston Sandy Loam
 - Bl - Bondhead Loam
 - Bs - Bondhead Sandy Loam
 - Ds - Dundonald Sandy Loam
 - Gg-b - Gwillimbury Gravelly Sandy Loam-stony phase
 - Gsl - Granby Sandy Loam
 - Gul - Guerin Loam
 - Gus - Guerin Sandy Loam
 - M - Muck
 - Smls - Smithfield Silty Clay Loam
 - Stsl - Sargent Gravelly Sandy Loam
 - Tioga Loamy Sand-stony phase
 - Tis - Tioga Loamy Sand
 - Tisl - Tioga Sandy Loam
 - Vasl - Vasey Sandy Loam

Reference:
Soil Map of Simcoe County. Soil Survey Report No. 29. Scale 1:63,360

Map 7: Regional Soil Map



Legend

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

Reference:
Simcoe County 2013 Aerial Imagery

**Map 8: Stage 2
Assessment Results**