

**Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment of
BaGt-44,
Part of Lots 19 and 20, Concession 8,
Geographic Township of Whitchurch,
County of York,
Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville**



Prepared by

THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.

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Project Information Number P052-0706-2016

Revised Report
Report Dated: March 1, 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment of BaGt-44, Part of Lots 19 and 20, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Whitchurch, County of York, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville. The archaeological assessment was triggered by the Planning Act. This assessment report is required in order to obtain final approval/registration of the draft plan of subdivision.

Site BaGt-44 was discovered by pedestrian survey during a Stage 1-2 assessment of the subject property by The Archaeologists Inc. (TAI 2016). The site was identified as a precontact archaeological site, containing approximately 10 artifacts, including a single mid-section projectile point. Given the date of the assemblage, the site shows evidence of a moderate level of cultural heritage value or interest. The site was identified as a potentially significant archaeological resource and it was recommended for Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment.

The Stage 3 assessment strategy for the site was consistent with that outlined in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists for small post contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. The Stage 3 assessment consisted of the excavation of one-metre square test units at 5 metre intervals followed by an additional 20% of the initial grid unit total focusing on areas of interest within the site.

The Stage 3 assessment of the site began with a controlled surface collection (CSP) and resulted in the recovery of 9 surface artifacts. Test unit excavation resulted in the excavation of 30 test units and the recovery of 21 artifacts. No cultural features or midden areas were identified. The artifact assemblage consisted primarily of lithic debitage mainly secondary knapping flakes. Give the relatively low artifact yield at this site as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts and cultural features indicates that further investigation of this site is not warranted as it would provide little knowledge or understanding of this first peoples site.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project/Field Director:	Mr. T. Keith Powers (P052)
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INTRODUCTION

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS). All licensees are to file a report with the MTCS containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MTCS is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. *The Archaeologists Inc.* confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions an archaeological license.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT (Section 7.5.5)

This section of the report will provide the context for the archaeological fieldwork, including the development context, the historical context, and the archaeological context.

1.1 Development Context (Section 7.5.6, Standards 1-3)

Section 7.5.6, Standard 1

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessments of Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment of BaGt-44, Part of Lots 19 and 20, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Whitchurch, County of York, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville. The archaeological assessment was triggered by the Planning Act. This assessment report is required in order to obtain final approval/registration of the draft plan of subdivision.

Section 7.5.6, Standard 2

There is no additional development-related information relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork strategy or recommendations made in the report.

Section 7.5.6, Standard 3

Permission to access the study area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts was given by the landowner and their representative.

1.2 Historical Context (Section 7.5.7, Standards 1-2)

Section 7.5.7, Standard 1

In advance of the Stage 3 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the subject property and Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by The Archaeologists Inc. (TAI 2016) in order to document the property archaeological and land use history and present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if feature or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist.

Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases, resource areas, (including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry), areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part 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: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. 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.

Pre-Contact Land Use

The Precontact period began with the arrival of nomadic peoples with the gradual retreat of the glaciers approximately 12,000 years ago. Between 12,000 and 10,000 years before present, the Palaeoindian period was characterized by people that lived in small family groups, subsisting on large game and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period.

Archaic Period (10,000 - 2800 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, Aboriginal populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long range exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between Aboriginal groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas.

TABLE 1: OUTLINE OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO PREHISTORY

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transitional to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed points)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC- AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	AD 1650-1800's	
	Euro/Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

The Woodland Period (2800 BP to AD 750) saw the gradual establishment of technological and social changes, especially the appearance of clay pots. Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages with more permanent structures. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was also taking place. The Late Woodland period is marked by the introduction of maize to Southern Ontario, ca. AD 700. With the development of horticulture as the predominant subsistence base, the Late Woodland Period gave rise to a tremendous population increase and the establishment of permanent villages. Social changes were also taking place and distinct clustering of both longhouses within villages (clan development) and villages within a region (tribal development). The Late Woodland groups that inhabited the Toronto area eventually moved their villages northward toward Georgian Bay. It was these and other groups in southwest Ontario that eventually evolved into the Aboriginal nations who interacted with and were described by French missionaries and explorers during the early seventeenth century.

Euro-Canadian Period – A.D. 1783 to Present

Development of Whitchurch Township

In 1795, Deputy Provincial Surveyor Augustus Jones was instructed by Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe to survey and open a road from York on Lake Ontario to Nottawasaga Bay. Yonge Street was opened through the Aurora area in 1796, providing the impetus for land settlement. Lots along both sides of Yonge Street were laid in the late 1790s as the road was surveyed and numbered from south to north along the length of the road through the townships. The road reached Lake Simcoe in 1796 and Georgian Bay in the first quarter of the 19th century. It was a major factor in the settlement of York County and a principal transportation route before railway development.

John Stegman surveyed the remainder of Whitchurch Township on the east side of Yonge Street in 1800 with concession lines laid out north to south and parallel to Yonge Street and sidelines from east to west. The first land patents in the Aurora area in Whitchurch Township were granted in 1791, and settlers began arriving in the township in the mid 1790s. When created, York County was located in the Home District and divided into two ridings known as the East Riding and the West Riding, with Whitchurch Township situated in the East Riding.

The first settlers in Whitchurch Township arrived in 1794. Small historical hamlets were established as industrial and local service centres in the early 19th century. Several north-south concession roads including Bayview Avenue were opened in the early part of the 19th century.

Lots 19 and 20

The 1860 *Tremaine Map of York County* and the 1878 *Historical Atlas of the County of York* was reviewed to determine the potential for finding historical archaeological remains within the study area.

The 1860 *Map* indicates that the south half of Lot 20 was owned by William Pettet, and Lot 20 was owned by William Read. There are no structures depicted within the study area. The subject property is adjacent to a historic transportation route (i.e. modern day Lakeshore Road). A small tributary runs through the southern portion of the subject area. Lake Musselman is depicted southeast of the subject property.

The 1878 *Atlas* indicates that the south half of Lot 20 is the Estate of William Pettet. Multiple structures are illustrated on his portion of the lot. The east half of lot 19 belongs to William Reid, and the west half belongs to Elijah Miller. No structures are illustrated within Lot 19. The subject property is adjacent to a historic transportation route (i.e. modern day Lakeshore Road). A small tributary runs through the southern portion of the subject area. Lake Musselman is depicted southeast of the subject property.

It must also be noted that not all features of interest today would have been considered within the scope of the *Atlas* at the time of publication. Nevertheless, the *Atlas* is considered one source for the assessment of archaeological potential. It can therefore be concluded that the study area has potential for the identification of historic archaeological remains.

Section 7.5.7, Standard 2

The fieldwork strategy for the Stage 3 assessment of the site follows the recommendations of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment report. Given the nature of the site, it was recommended that the Stage 3 test unit excavations follow the strategy as outlined in Table 3.1 for small pre-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4.

1.3 Archaeological Context (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7)

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), an inventory of the documented archaeological record in Ontario.

Information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area was obtained from the Ministry of Tourism and Culture site database (Table 1). There are no known archaeological sites located within the study area limits. A total of 8 sites were registered within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property.

TABLE 1: Registered Archaeological Sites Within 1 kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
BaGt-43	Pettet	Post-Contact	Midden	2013, MacKinnon
BaGt-31	Ballantrae II	Post-Contact	Homestead	2009, DeDecker
BaGt-29	Savoia	Post-Contact	Homestead	2002, Cooper
BaGt-23		Pre-Contact	Findspot	1998, Williamson
BaGt-22	Pryne	Post-Contact	Homestead	1998, Williamson
BaGt-21	Reid	Post-Contact	Homestead	1998, Williamson
BaGt-20		Pre-Contact	Findspot	1998, Williamson
BaGt-19	Ballantrae	Woodland, Early, Woodland, Middle		1998, Williamson

Section 7.5.8, Standard 2

The subject property is located on Lakeshore Road, east of Highway 48. It is bound on the north and east by agricultural fields, on the south by Lakeshore Road, and on the west by residential properties. The subject property consists of agricultural land, scrub brush and forest, with grassed and treed areas. The southeast portion of the property contains a private residence that was not assessed.

The subject property is located within the Oak Ridges Moraine physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:166-169). The Oak Ridges Moraine stands out as one of the most distinctive physiographic units of Southern Ontario. Its general altitude is about 300 m.a.s.l. and it extends from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River, forming the height of land dividing the streams of the Lake Ontario drainage basin from those flowing into Georgian Bay and the Trent River. Over 100 miles in length, its width varying up to eight miles, the total area is approximately 500 square miles. In three places it narrows almost to the point of extinction and, whether by accident or design, these saddles are crossed by the three north trending highways. While, for the most part, these hills are composed of sandy or gravelly materials, this is not always the case.

The original vegetation of the area was a mixed forest of pine and hardwoods. The valuable white pine was early sought out and very few trees of any size are left in the present wood lots. Among the hardwoods, hard maple, beech, and red and white oak were most important and a few good stands may still be seen.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 3

The Stage 3 fieldwork was undertaken between June 5th and 7th, 2016.

Section 7.5.8, Standards 4 and 5

Site BaGt-44 was originally identified during a Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the subject property by The Archaeologists Inc. (TAI 2016). The Stage 1 background study concluded that the property exhibits archaeological potential. A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The site was discovered during a pedestrian survey. Site BaGt-44 was considered to be of further cultural heritage value and Stage 3 site-specific assessment was recommended for both sites.

There are no differences in the current Stage 3 work from the previously recommended work. The Stage 3 assessment of the site follows the relevant standards as per in Sections 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

Previous archaeological fieldwork has taken place within the limits of the project area. A Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on a portion of the property, labelled as previously assessed on Map 5 (under PIF P345-0021-2014). The Stage 2 assessment consisted of a systematic test pit survey, and did not result in the identification of archaeological resources.

The Archaeologists Inc. is aware of archaeological fieldwork conducted adjacent to the subject property, during which Site BaGt-43 was discovered. Site BaGt-43 was identified as a Post-Contact midden site, mostly consisting of late 19th and 20th century artifacts, including plastic, aluminum, wire nails and 20th century ceramics. Test excavations did not reveal subsurface features, and the site was described as appearing to be a refuse deposit on the edge of a farm complex.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 6

There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts (e.g. heavy and wet soils, dense root mats, boulders, rubble).

Section 7.5.8, Standard 7

There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report other than that provided above.

2.0 FIELD METHODS (Section 7.9.1, Standards 1-5)

This section of the report addresses Section 7.9.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 1

All Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines as per Sections 3.2, 3.2.2, and 3.2.3 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

- Section 3.2, S1 – All relevant reports of previous fieldwork within the property were reviewed prior to the Stage 3 assessment. The relevant Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment report is discussed in greater detail above.
- Section 3.2, S2 – The archaeological site assessment was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted good visibility of all parts of the archaeological site. No fieldwork was carried when weather and lighting conditions (e.g., snow cover, frozen ground, excessive rain or drought, heavy fog) reduced the ability to identify and document any part of the archaeological site. No fieldwork was conducted in adverse conditions such as rain or poor visibility.
- Section 3.2, S3a&b – The Global Positioning System (GPS) was used to record the locations of a central fixed point within the archaeological site and a permanent datum that can be tied to a development map. The GPS readings are provided in the supplemental documentation. GPS MAKE AND MODEL: Magellan Explorist 610
- Section 3.2, S4 – Representative photographs of all field conditions have been provided in the Images section of this report.
- Section 3.2.2, S1 – Test unit excavation was conducted systematically to document the presence and extent of buried artifacts, structures, stratigraphy and cultural features, and to collect a representative sample of artifacts, across the entire archaeological site. All test units measured 1 m square.
- Section 3.2.2, S2 – The placement of test units followed an established grid on the site based on the permanent datum to at least the accuracy of transit and tape measurements. No test units were placed in unmeasured, estimated locations.
- Section 3.2.2, S3 – All test units were excavated by hand.
- Section 3.2.2, S4 – Test units were excavated by standardized systematic levels.
- Section 3.2.2, S5 – Test units were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil, where possible, unless excavation uncovered a cultural feature. No cultural features were uncovered.
- Section 3.2.2, S6 – n/a
- Section 3.2.2, S7 – All excavated soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6mm. In addition to this, six test units were screened using mesh with an aperture of no greater than 3mm.
- Section 3.2.2, S8 – All artifacts were collected, retained, recorded and catalogued by their corresponding grid unit or feature designation (see Appendix A).

- Section 3.2.3, S1 – The location and number of test units was determined using standards presented in Table 3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* as well as professional judgment. The objectives of the test unit placement strategy was to provide a uniform level of data collection from across the site, focus testing on key areas (as deemed appropriate based on professional judgment), gather a representative artifact sample from across the site, determine the nature of subsurface deposits, and determine the extent of the archaeological site, in order to support the recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation strategies. The test unit strategy employed followed that for small pre-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4. We placed and excavated 1 m square test units in a 5m grid across the site and placed and excavated additional test units, amounting to at least 20% of the grid unit total.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 2

This standard is not applicable as no alternative methods acceptable through guidelines or special conditions was used for the Stage 3 assessment.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 4

The controlled surface pick-up (CSP) followed the relevant standards as per Section 3.2.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

- Section 3.2.1, S1 – The site area had been recently cultivated and weathered, following the standards set out for pedestrian survey in Section 2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
- Section 3.2.1, S2 – The location of all artifacts on the ground surface was accurately mapped using a total station. Artifacts were recorded and catalogued by their mapped location, and any relevant information (e.g., spatial relationship of diagnostics, artifact concentration areas) was recorded. The map was tied to the general site GPS readings by recording a central point in the scatter. The permanent datum lies within pasture located at 500N-200E.
- Section 3.2.1, S3 – n/a
- Section 3.2.1, S4 – We ensured that decisions regarding the type and number of artifacts collected struck a balance between gathering enough artifacts to document the archaeological site and leaving enough in place to relocate the site if required.
- Section 3.2.1, S5 – We collected all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined ceramic sherds.
- Section 3.2.1, S6 – We collected a representative sample of non-diagnostic artifacts, taking into consideration the archaeological site type, type and frequency of non-diagnostic artifacts, and the likelihood that further fieldwork will be required.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 3

GPS coordinates are provided in the supplemental documentation.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5a

Test unit excavation met the applicable standards for archaeological fieldwork as per Section 3.2.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, as detailed above.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5b

The test unit grid was established in a systematic 5-metre grid pattern in relation to a fixed permanent datum. The datum is located at 500N-200E. Unit designations are assigned based on the southwest corner of the unit. The grid strategy was based on the standards most appropriate to the type of site based on Table 3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* as described in above. A total of 25 test units were excavated at 5 metre intervals. An additional 5 units (20%) were excavated as infill units. Infill units were placed around the higher yielding units. Four of the infill units were placed around the highest yielding unit in an attempt to recover a larger amount of artifacts. The final infill unit was placed around the second highest yielding unit closest to what we felt was the centre of the site. The strategy met the standards and guidelines for archaeological fieldwork.

The objectives of the test unit placement were to provide a uniform level of data collection from across the site, gather a representative artifact sample from across the site, determine the nature of subsurface deposits, to determine the extent of the archaeological site, and to support recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation strategies.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5c

Ploughzone depths averaged 29cm and ranged from between 28cm to 30cm in depth. There was relatively little variation in soil depths across the test units.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS (Section 7.9.2, Standards 1-5)

Section 7.9.2, Standard 1

No cultural features were uncovered during the test unit excavations.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 2

The Stage 3 CSP resulted in the recovery of 9 lithic artifacts. These nine artifacts were the same ones located during the Stage 2 assessment. We reflagged the area during our CSP and located the same artifacts. No additional surface artifacts were found during the Stage 3 assessment. The test unit excavation of 30 test units produced 21 artifacts. Artifact density is considered very low, 0.7 artifacts per unit on average. No feature soils were noted in any of the test units. No specific artifact patterning was noted and no middens were identified. Artifact frequencies in test units area provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Site AfHh-413 – Stage 3 Test Unit Artifact Frequency	
Test Unit	Artifact Frequency
490-190	0
490-195	0
490-200	0
490-205	0
490-210	0
495-190	0
495-195	2
495-200	2
495-205	1
495-210	0
499-195	1
500-190	0
500-194	2
500-195	3
500-196	0
500-200	2
500-201	0
500-205	1
500-210	1
501-195	1
505-190	0
505-195	2
505-200	2
505-205	1
505-210	0
510-190	0
510-195	0
510-200	0
510-205	0
510-210	0
Total	21

Section 7.9.2, Standard 3

The types of artifacts identified during the Stage 3 assessment include one primary knapping flake, secondary knapping flakes and shatter. There were three secondary knapping flakes that showed evidence of heat treatment with the presence of pot lid scars, and one secondary knapping flake that showed evidence of retouching. All flakes were Onondoga.

The majority of the artifact assemblage is composed of secondary knapping flakes. Please see Appendix A for a complete catalogue of all retained artifacts. The catalogue and artifact description below follow the requirements regarding artifact analysis and description as per Section 6.0 – ***Artifact Documentation and Analysis, 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.***

- Section 6, Standard 1 - Formal artifact typologies follow the "Classification System for Lithic Collections" Citations provided in report Section 7.0.
- Section 6, Standard 4 – There were no unstable artifacts.
- Section 6, Standard 5 – There were no large assemblages of unstable artifacts.
- Section 6, Standard 6 - see Appendix A for the artifact catalogue. The catalogue conforms to Standards 6a-6d.
- Section 6, Standard 7 - The packed collection consists of a one banker box of artifacts. The long-term curation plan is to store the artifacts at the laboratory facilities of The Archaeologists Inc.
- Section 6, Standard 8 - Sampling was not conducted.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 4

There were no unusual or unexpected findings.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 5

Table 3 below provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field during the Stage 3 assessment.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record	
Document Type	Description
Field Notes	• 3 pages of written field notes detailing daily weather conditions, excavation results, artifact yields per test unit; field crew
Photographs	• 12 digital photographs
Maps	• 2 hand drawn grid maps on graph paper detailing placement of test units in relation to 500-200 datum and mapping included in this report

Section 7.9.2, Standard 4

There are no unusual or unexpected findings.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS (Section 7.9.3, Standards 1-4)

Section 7.9.3, Standard 1

The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that Site BaGt-44 represents an Early Archaic site that may represent a short-term period campsite, with a date range between 7500 and 8000 B.C. The recovered artifact assemblage consists primarily of debitage associated with secondary knapping activities such as tool refinement. This is supported by the lack of tools and primary knapping flakes.

Given the Stage 3 results of the one metre units and surface collection it is clear there is a relatively low artifact yield at this site. Additionally, the lack of diagnostic artifacts and cultural features indicates that further investigation of this site is not warranted as it would provide little knowledge or understanding of this first peoples site.

In summary, the paucity of artifacts recovered from Site BaGt-44 indicates that the site may represent a short-term period campsite. The recovered artifact assemblage consists primarily of debitage associated with secondary knapping activities such as tool refinement. This is supported by the lack of tools and primary knapping flakes.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 2

The results of Stage 3 archaeological findings may suggest that the occupation of Site BaGt-44 may represent a short-term period campsite.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 3

The analysis of the artifact assemblage, frequency, and distribution all indicate that Site BaGt-44 represents a small short term occupation hunting/butchering campsite.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 4

The evaluation of the level of cultural heritage value or interest of the site is based on the Stage 3 assessment findings in relation to Table 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Indicators showing cultural heritage value or interest include the sites 1) information value, 2) value to a community, and 3) value as a public resource. Each of these is determined by a set of criteria. The information value is defined as how the archaeological site contributes to local, regional, provincial or national archaeological history. The community value is defined as the archaeological site's intrinsic value to a particular community or group. The value as a public resource is defined as how the site contributes to enhancing the public's understanding and appreciation of Ontario's past. The site is evaluated against set criteria outlined by Table 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Indicators Showing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	
Information Value	
Criteria	Indicators
Cultural historical value	Information from the site has little potential to advance our understanding of

	the cultural history at a local, regionally, provincially, or national level - Information from the site has little potential to advance our understanding of past human social organization at the family and household level - The information of the site has little potential to advance our understanding of manufacture, trade, use and disposal
Historical value	Information from the site has little potential to advance our understanding of the oral histories of a community.
Integrity	The site retains little degree of original material being plough disturbed and low artefact yields.
Value to a community	
Criteria	Indicators
The site has traditional, social or religious value	No indicators
Value as a public resource	No indicators
Criteria	Indicators
The site has potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism	The site has no potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism

Table 3 indicates that the site has no indicators supporting criteria for the site to contribute to local and provincial archaeological history. The site has been evaluated to possess a low level of cultural heritage value or interest.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Section 7.9.4, Standards 1-5)

Section 7.9.4, Standard 1

It is concluded that Site BaGt-44 has no further cultural heritage value or interest and we recommend that Stage 4 mitigation is not necessary or warranted.

Section 7.9.4, Standard 2 – n/a

Section 7.9.4, Standard 3 – n/a

Section 7.9.4, Standard 4 – n/a

Section 7.9.4, Standard 5

Stage 4 mitigation is not recommended for Site BaGt-44.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION (Section 7.5.9, Standards 1-2)

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

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*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

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*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

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.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES (Section 7.5.10, Standards 1)

Chapman, L.J. and F. Putnam

- 1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario, Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2*. Toronto: Government of Ontario, Ministry of Natural Resources.

Whittaker, J. C.

- 1994 *Flintknapping, Making & Understanding Stone Tools*

Miles and Co.

- 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York*. Miles and Company, Toronto.

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- 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The Archaeologists Inc.

- 2016 *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for Part of Lots 19 and 20, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Whitchurch, County of York, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville (PIF P052-0693-2016)*.

8.0 IMAGES (Sections 7.5.11, 7.9.6)



Plate 1 Stage 3 excavation of Site BaGt-44 in progress.



Plate 2 Stage 3 excavation of Site BaGt-44 in progress.



Plate 3 Stage 3 excavation of Site BaGt-44 in progress.



Plate 4 Stage 3 excavation of Site BaGt-44 in progress.



Plate 5 Representative test unit for Site BaGt-44.



Plate 6 Shows conditions for CSP.



Plate 7 Shows conditions for CSP.



Plate 8 Representative artifacts from Stage 3 assessment.

9.0 MAPS



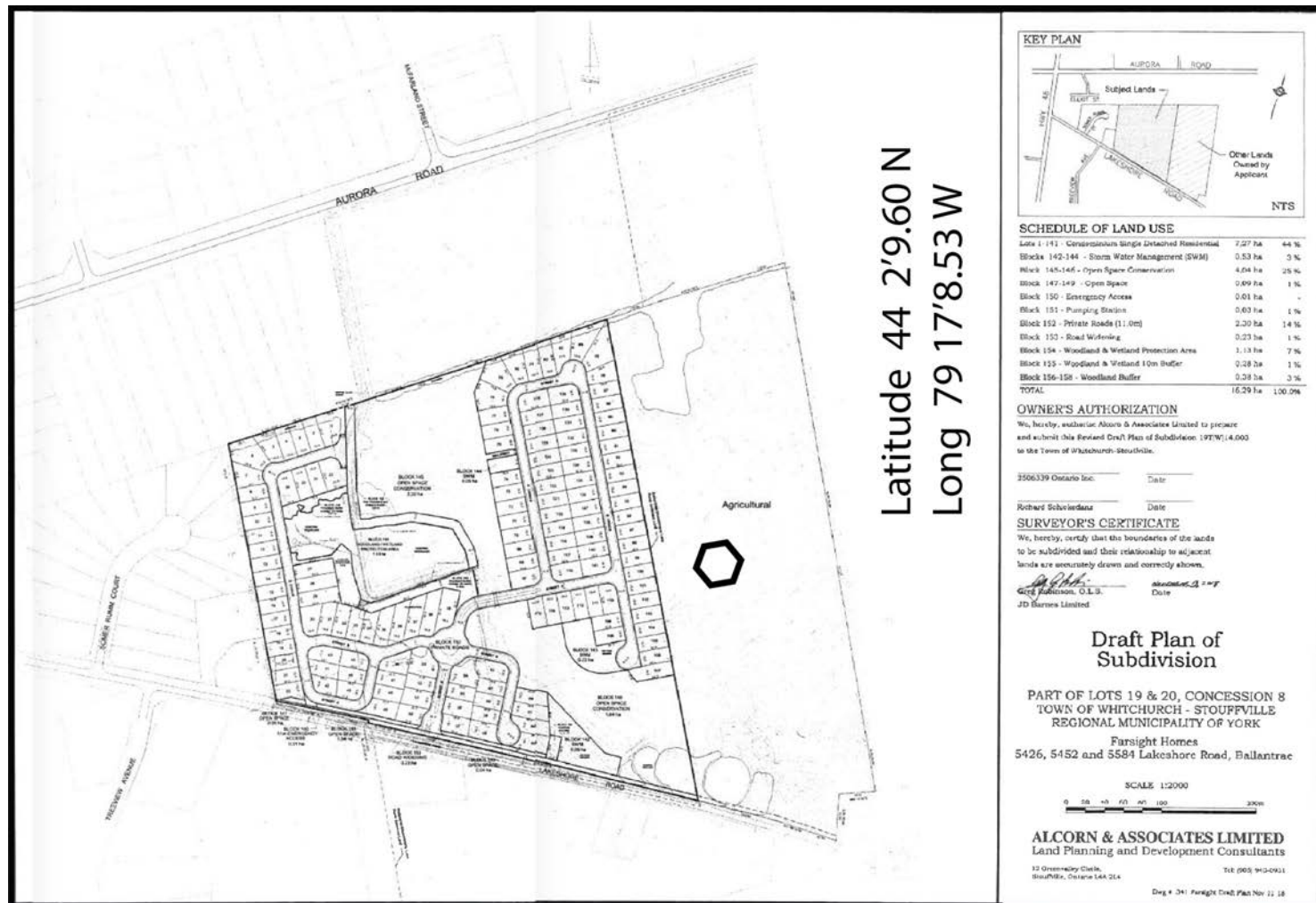
Map 1 The general location of the site on Google mapping.



Map 2 Clear copy of mapping provided by proponent.



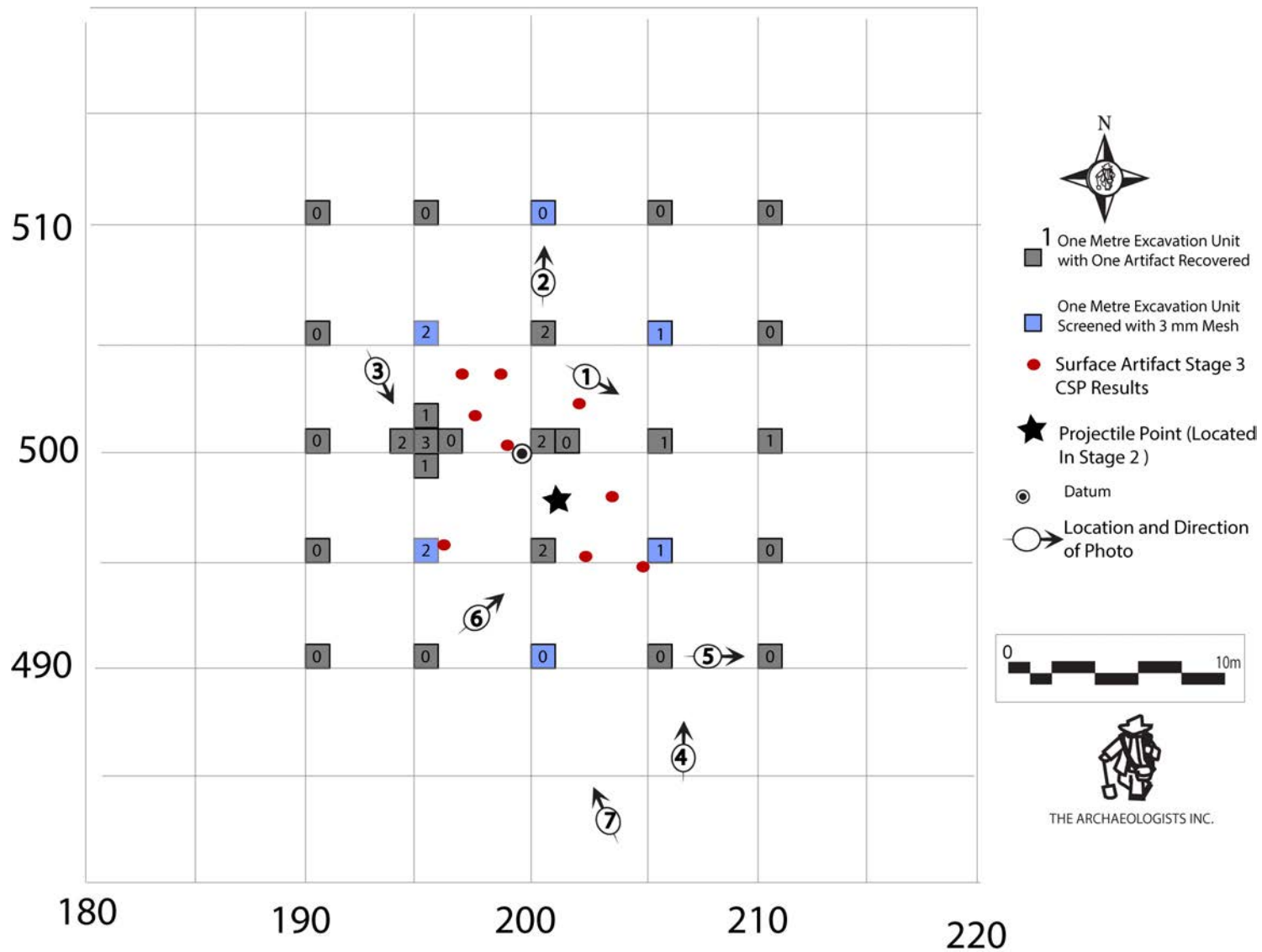
Map 3 Results of Stage 2 archaeological assessment.



Map 4 Approximate location of site overlaid on development mapping (see supplementary documentation).



Map 5 Shows Stage 3 assessment results on development mapping (see Map 6 for detailed results). See supplementary documentation.



Map 6 Detailed results of Stage 3 assessment over Stage 2 assessment results.

APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE – SITE BaGt-44

Cat#	Prov.	Layer	Qty.	Material	Type/Ware	Function/Form	Comments
P1	Surface	PZ	4	Chert	Onondoga	Shatter Fragment	
P2	Surface	PZ	4	Chert	Onondoga	Secondary Knapping Flake	
P3	Surface	PZ	1	Chert	Onondoga	Secondary Knapping Flake	Thermal altered
P4	495-195	PZ	1	Chert	Onondoga	Secondary Knapping Flake	Retouch
P5	495-195	PZ	1	Chert	Onondoga	Primary Knapping Flake	Retouch
P6	495-200	PZ	2	Chert	Onondoga	Secondary Knapping Flake	
P7	495-205	PZ	1	Chert	Onondoga	Shatter Fragment	
P8	499-195	PZ	1	Chert	Onondoga	Secondary Knapping Flake	Thermal altered
P9	500-194	PZ	2	Chert	Onondoga	Secondary Knapping Flake	
P10	500-195	PZ	2	Chert	Onondoga	Shatter Fragment	
P11	500-195	PZ	1	Chert	Onondoga	Secondary Knapping Flake	Thermal altered
P12	500-200	PZ	1	Chert	Onondoga	Secondary Knapping Flake	
P13	500-200	PZ	1	Chert	Onondoga	Secondary Knapping Flake	
P14	500-205	PZ	1	Chert	Onondoga	Shatter Fragment	
P15	500-210	PZ	1	Chert	Onondoga	Secondary Knapping Flake	
P16	501-195	PZ	1	Chert	Onondoga	Secondary Knapping Flake	
P17	505-195	PZ	2	Chert	Onondoga	Secondary Knapping Flake	
P18	505-200	PZ	1	Chert	Onondoga	Secondary Knapping Flake	
P19	505-200	PZ	1	Chert	Onondoga	Shatter Fragment	
P20	505-205	PZ	1	Chert	Onondoga	Shatter Fragment	

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Apr 25, 2018

T. Keith Powers (P052)
The Archaeologists Inc.
790 Exceller Newmarket ON L3X 1P6

RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment of BaGt-44, Part of Lots 19 and 20, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Whitchurch, County of York, Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville", Dated Mar 1, 2018, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Apr 5, 2018, MTCS Project Information Form Number P052-0706-2016, MTCS File Number 0004281

Dear Mr. Powers:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment/mitigation of the study area as depicted in Map 1 and Map 6 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

It is concluded that Site BaGt-44 has no further cultural heritage value or interest and we recommend that Stage 4 mitigation is not necessary or warranted.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Miranda Brunton
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Randy Alcorn, Alcorn & Associates Limited
Bob Curgenvin, Whitchurch-Stouffville Heritage Advisory Committee

¹In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.