



ORIGINAL: 11 FEBRUARY 2025

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

*Property Located at the Northeast Corner of Fallis Line and County Road 10,
Lot 12, Concession 6, (Geographical Township of Cavan, County of Durham),
Town of Millbrook, Township of Cavan-Monaghan (Millbrook), County of
Peterborough (AMICK Corporate Project #2024-641/MCM File #P038-1475-
2024)*

SUBMITTED TO:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2024 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Property Located at the Northeast Corner of Fallis Line and County Road 10, Lot 12, Concession 6, (Geographical Township of Cavan, County of Durham), Town of Millbrook, Township of Cavan-Monaghan (Millbrook), County of Peterborough, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 19.45 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it an abandoned barn, ploughable lands, wooded and meadow area, and an unnamed water course. The study area is bounded on the north by Larmer Line, on the east by ploughable lands and wooded area, on the south by ploughable lands and on the west by existing light industrial development, existing residential development, Gardiner's United Cemetery, and County Road 10. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MCMS (2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. Consequently, this report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property.

The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five-metres between individual transects on 09 & 11 July 2024. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

1. *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted.*
2. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed.*
3. *The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2024 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the Property Located at the Northeast Corner of Fallis Line and County Road 10, Lot 12, Concession 6, (Geographical Township of Cavan, County of Durham), Town of Millbrook, Township of Cavan-Monaghan (Millbrook), County of Peterborough, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 19.45 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it an abandoned barn, ploughable lands, wooded and meadow area, and an unnamed water course. The study area is bounded on the north by Larmer Line, on the east by ploughable lands and wooded area, on the south by ploughable lands and on the west by existing light industrial development, existing residential development, Gardiner's United Cemetery, and County Road 10. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MCMS (2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. Consequently, this report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property.

The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five-metres between individual transects on 09 & 11 July 2024. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

A preliminary plan of the proposed development was not available at the time this report was composed. Therefore, a detailed topographical map showing the extent of the study area is reproduced within this report as Map 4.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 PRE-CONTACT LAND-USE OUTLINE

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

TABLE 1 PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

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

What follows is an outline of Aboriginal occupation in the area during the Pre-Contact Era from the earliest known period, about 9000 B.C. up to approximately 1650 AD.

1.2.1.1 PALEO PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 9000-7500 B.C.)

North of Lake Ontario, evidence suggests that early occupation began around 9000 B.C. People probably began to move into this area as the glaciers retreated and glacial lake levels began to recede. The early occupation of the area probably occurred in conjunction with environmental conditions that would be comparable to modern Sub-Arctic conditions. Due to the great antiquity of these sites, and the relatively small populations likely involved, evidence of these early inhabitants is sparse and generally limited to tools produced from stone or to by-products of the manufacture of these implements.

1.2.1.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 8000-1000 B.C.)

By about 8000 B.C. the gradual transition from a post glacial tundra-like environment to an essentially modern environment was largely complete. Prior to European clearance of the landscape for timber and cultivation, the area was characterized by forest. The Archaic Period is the longest and the most apparently stable of the cultural periods identified through

archaeology. The Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Sub-Periods, each represented by specific styles in projectile point manufacture. Many more sites of this period are found throughout Ontario, than of the Paleo Period. This is probably a reflection of two factors: the longer period of time reflected in these sites, and a greater population density. The greater population was likely the result of a more diversified subsistence strategy carried out in an environment offering a greater variety of abundant resources (Smith 2002:58-59).

Current interpretations suggest that the Archaic Period populations followed a seasonal cycle of resource exploitation. Although similar in concept to the practices speculated for the big game hunters of the Paleo Period, the Archaic populations utilized a much broader range of resources, particularly with respect to plants. It is suggested that in the spring and early summer, bands would gather at the mouths of rivers and at rapids to take advantage of fish spawning runs. Later in the summer and into the fall season, smaller groups would move to areas of wetlands to harvest nuts and wild rice. During the winter, they would break into yet smaller groups probably based on the nuclear family and perhaps some additional relatives to move into the interior for hunting. The result of such practices would be to create a distribution of sites across much of the landscape (Smith 2002: 59-60).

The material culture of this period is much more extensive than that of the Paleo First Nations. Stylistic changes between Sub-Periods and cultural groups are apparent, although the overall quality in production of chipped lithic tools seems to decline. This period sees the introduction of ground stone technology in the form of celts (axes and adzes), manos and metates for grinding nuts and fibres, and decorative items like gorgets, pendants, birdstones, and bannerstones. Bone tools are also evident from this time period. Their presence may be a result of better preservation from these more recent sites rather than a lack of such items in earlier occupations. In addition, copper and exotic chert types appear during the period and are indicative of extensive trading (Smith 2002: 58-59).

1.2.1.3 WOODLAND PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 1000 B.C.-1650 A.D.)

The primary difference in archaeological assemblages that differentiates the beginning of the Woodland Period from the Archaic Period is the introduction of ceramics to Ontario populations. This division is probably not a reflection of any substantive cultural changes, as the earliest sites of this period seem to be in all other respects a continuation of the Archaic mode of life with ceramics added as a novel technology. The seasonally based system of resource exploitation and associated population mobility persists for at least 1500 years into the Woodland Period (Smith 2002: 61-62).

The Early Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 1000-400 B.C. Many of the artifacts from this time are similar to the late Archaic and suggest a direct cultural continuity between these two temporal divisions. The introduction of pottery represents an entirely new technology that was probably acquired through contact with more southerly populations from which it likely originates (Smith 2002:62).

The Middle Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 400 B.C.-800 A.D. Within the region including the study area, a complex emerged at this time termed “Point Peninsula.” Point Peninsula pottery reflects a greater sophistication in pottery manufacture compared with the earlier industry. The paste and temper of the new pottery is finer and new decorative techniques such as dentate and pseudo-scallop stamping appear. There is a noted Hopewellian influence in southern Ontario populations at this time. Hopewell influences from south of the Great Lakes include a widespread trade in exotic materials and the presence of distinct Hopewell style artifacts such as platform pipes, copper or silver panpipe covers and shark’s teeth. The populations of the Middle Woodland participated in a trade network that extended well beyond the Great Lakes Region.

The Late Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 500-1650 A.D. The Late Woodland includes four separate phases: Princess Point, Early Ontario Iroquoian, Middle Ontario Iroquoian and Late Ontario Iroquoian.

The Princess Point phase dates to approximately 500-1000 A.D. Pottery of this phase is distinguished from earlier technology in that it is produced by the paddle method instead of coil and the decoration is characterized by the cord wrapped stick technique. Ceramic smoking pipes appear at this time in noticeable quantities. Princess Point sites cluster along major stream valleys and wetland areas. Maize cultivation is introduced by these people to Ontario. These people were not fully committed to horticulture and seemed to be experimenting with maize production. They generally adhere to the seasonal pattern of occupation practiced by earlier occupations, perhaps staying at certain locales repeatedly and for a larger portion of each year (Smith 2002: 65-66).

The Early Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 950-1050 A.D. This stage marks the beginning of a cultural development that led to the historically documented Ontario Iroquoian groups that were first contacted by Europeans during the early 1600s (Petun, Neutral, and Huron). At this stage formal semi-sedentary villages emerge. The Early stage of this cultural development is divided into two cultural groups in southern Ontario. The areas occupied by each being roughly divided by the Niagara Escarpment. To the west were located the Glen Meyer populations, and to the east were situated the Pickering people (Smith 2002: 67).

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1300-1400 A.D. This stage is divided into two sub-stages. The first is the Uren sub-stage lasting from approximately 1300-1350 A.D. The second of the two sub-stages is known as the Middleport sub-stage lasting from roughly 1350-1400 A.D. Villages tend to be larger throughout this stage than formerly (Smith 2002: 67).

The Late Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1400-1650 A.D. During this time the cultural divisions identified by early European explorers are under development and the geographic distribution of these groups within southern Ontario begins to be defined.

1.2.2 POST-CONTACT LAND USE OUTLINE

The County of Peterborough occupies a central position between the western and eastern counties and is one of the largest in Ontario. It is separated on the south from the Counties of Durham and Northumberland by the chain of waters known as the Otonabee River, Rice Lake, and River Trent. The topography of the County is described as undulating with the southern portion being decidedly hilly with numerous swamps and “drowned land”. The indigenous tree species include oak, maple and other hardwoods intermixed with birch, cedar and pine. The county is known for having large lakes and swift rivers which include Pigeon, Buckhorn, Chemong, Clear, Katchewanooka, and Stony Lakes as well as Lakefield and Peterborough rivers. The shores of these lakes and rivers provide excellent accommodation for camping parties and the American Canoe Association meetings. The County of Peterborough is comprised of fifteen townships which include: Galway, Cavendish, Anstruther, Chandos, Harvey, Burleigh, Methuen, Ennismore, Smith, Douro, Dummer, Belmont, North Monaghan, Otonabee, and Asphodel (Ryan et al., 215-17).

Millbrook had thirteen founding settlers who each owned 100 acres of land. James and John built the Deyell Mill between 1820 and 1822. One owned the land on which it was built and the other financed the project. The Dyell Mill began the establishment of the village. In the following years, additional mills were built and included a furniture factory, planning mill, shingle mill and flax mill. The close proximity of a number of streams to Millbrook enabled so many mills to be built and flourish. The well-established mills and the construction of the Midland Railway from Port Hope made Millbrook an important market town for the Cavan Township. This enabled Millbrook to grow in several different aspects, the population increased expanding the initial village north and west, technology advanced allowing the construction of grain storage structures, the economic standing of the village grew facilitating the building of new churches, new schools and in the late 1800’s lavish brick houses and eventually banks. (Tinney, Cora & Urbanowicz, NiShier & Ward 2011).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment from Tremaine’s Map of the County of Durham, Upper Canada (Shier & Ward 1861). The study area is shown to belong to J. & R. Garner; no structures are shown to be within the study area. A Wesleyan Methodist Church is depicted as immediately adjacent to the west of the study area. This demonstrates that the original property of which the study area is a part was settled by the time that the atlas data was compiled. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, this map illustrates an unnamed water course running through the centre of the study area from east to west and a settlement roads are depicted as adjacent to the study area to the north and west. These roads are the current Larmer Line and County Road 10, respectively, and the water course remains unnamed.

Map 3 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Cavan map reproduced from the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont (Belden & Co. 1878). Map 3 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1878. The study area is shown to belong to Ralph Gardiner; no structures are shown to be within the study area. A church is shown to be adjacent to the west of the study area, a structure is shown to be adjacent to the north of the southern section of the study area, and a structure is shown to be

east of the southern portion of the study area. This demonstrates that the original property of which the study area is a part was settled by the time that the atlas data was compiled. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, this map illustrates an unnamed water course running through the centre of the study area from east to west and a settlement roads are depicted as adjacent to the study area to the north and west. These roads are the current Larmer Line and County Road 10, respectively, and the water course remains unnamed.

A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 4. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1-2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6.

1.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and therefore has potential for sites relating to early Post-contact settlement in the region. However, it also appears that while the area was moving toward urban development by the fourth quarter of the 19th century, it was still predominantly rural in character and the likelihood of locating significant Post-contact archaeological deposits of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) on a very small parcel of the original township lot is not likely. Background research indicates the property has potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a natural source of potable water in the past. An unnamed water course is present in the centre of the study area, running east to west.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area is located in Millbrook and is bounded on the north by Larmer Line, on the east by ploughable lands and wooded area, on the south by ploughable lands and on the west by existing light industrial development, existing residential development, Gardiner's United Cemetery, and County Road 10.

The study area contains an abandoned barn, ploughable lands, wooded and meadow areas. The study area contains small areas of steep slope. An unnamed water course flows east to west through the study area.

1.3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The study area is situated within the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region. The Peterborough Drumlin Field is a rolling till plain with an area of roughly 1,750 square miles, containing approximately 3,000 full drumlins amongst other lesser ones. The rock underlying this region is mostly limestone, which is highly fossiliferous and tends to disintegrate easily. Drumlins in this area are of typical shape with many swampy areas intervening. Valleys across the entire drumlin field break the continuity of the physiographic

region and are deep enough to provide excellent drainage to the adjacent uplands (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 169-172).

1.3.2 SURFACE WATER

An unnamed water course flows east to west in the centre of the study area, which can be seen on both Tremaine's Map of the County of Durham, Upper Canada (Shier & Ward 1861) and the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont. (Belden & Co. 1878).

1.3.3 LITHIC SOURCES

The study area is not located in close proximity to any lithic sources.

1.3.4 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the MCMS indicates that there are eighteen (18) previously documented sites within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this assumes the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MCMS. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

1.3.4.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCMS. As a result, it was determined that three (3) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, the lack of formally documented archaeological sites does not mean that Pre-contact people did not use the area; it more likely reflects a lack of systematic archaeological research in the immediate vicinity. Even in cases where one or more assessments may have been conducted in close proximity to a proposed landscape alteration, an extensive area of physical archaeological assessment coverage is required throughout the region to produce a representative sample of all potentially available archaeological data in order to provide any meaningful evidence to construct a pattern of land use and settlement in the past. All previously registered Pre-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 2:

TABLE 2 PRE-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BbGo-1	Bert Morton	Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown

BaGo-16	Clarke	Archaic	Aboriginal	findspot
BbGo-2	Cheshire			

One of the above noted archaeological sites (BbGo-2) is situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, it demonstrates archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

1.3.4.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCMS. As a result, it was determined that fifteen (15) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. All previously registered Post-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 3:

TABLE 3 POST-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BbGo-31	Tenant Scatter	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	dump
BbGo-30	Tenant Field	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	dump
BaGo-63	23-260H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
BaGo-62	Hutchinson	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
BaGo-61	Douglas III	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	agricultural, farmstead
BaGo-60	Douglas II	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
BaGo-57	Tenant Pond	Post-Contact		dump
BaGo-56	Tenant Knoll	Post-Contact		dump
BaGo-55	Tenant	Post-Contact		dump
BaGo-54	John Ball	Post-Contact		burial
BaGo-53	Grace	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
BaGo-50	Patrick Maguire	Post-Contact		OtherBrick Scatter - Possible area of manufacture
BaGo-49	Maguire's Castle	Post-Contact		farmstead
BaGo-47		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	cabin
BaGo-44		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead, homestead

None of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further

archaeological resources related to Pre-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

1.3.4.3 REGISTERED SITES OF UNKNOWN CULTURAL AFFILIATION

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCMS. As a result, it was determined that no (0) archaeological sites of unknown cultural affiliation have been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

1.3.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

Background research shows that one (1) previous study has taken place within 50m of the study area. For further information see:

AMICK Consultants Limited. (2024). *Fallis Line and County Road 10, Lot 12, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Cavan, County of Durham), Town of Millbrook, Township of Cavan- Monaghan(Millbrook), County of Peterborough, Ontario*. Exeter, Ontario. Archaeological License Report **not yet** on file with MCMS, Toronto, Ontario (Amick File # 2023-260/MCM File #P038-1292-2023).

1.3.5.1 AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED (2024)

In 2023-2024, AMICK Consultants Limited conducted a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of the lands directly south the study area. The following is the executive summary of the report as it stands at the time this report was written:

“This report describes the results of the 2023 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of Fallis Line and County Road 10, Lot 12, Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Cavan, County of Durham), Town of Millbrook, Township of Cavan- Monaghan (Millbrook), County of Peterborough, Ontario, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 15.5 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it a house, a garage, a greenhouse, lawn and meadow areas, and ploughed agricultural fields. The study area is bounded on the north by agricultural fields, on the east by agricultural fields, on the south by agricultural fields and on the west by County Road 10. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MCMS (2011) for

determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. Consequently, this report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property.

The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits and high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects on 24 & 29 August 2023. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the property Assessment of the study area, two (2) isolated findspots and fourteen (14) isolated test pits with a total of 43 artifacts were documented. Based on the characteristics of these sites and the analysis of artifacts, the following recommendations are made:

1. *The Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the isolated finds and isolated test pits have been completely documented and have been removed from the study area as a result of standard Stages 2 Property Assessment procedure. There is no remaining CHVI for these locations. No further archaeological assessment of the isolated finds and isolated test pits is warranted;*
2. *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted.*
3. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed.*
4. *The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern."*

(AMICK Consultants Ltd. 2024, p. ii-iii).

1.3.5.2 BbGo-2

BbGo-2 is a site registered by Author Roberts in 1978. The following are the comments made on the site:

"Mr. Karl Heeringa, Con 7 Cavan, reports that Mr. Les Cheshire, quite a number of years ago (15-20), found "Indian arrowheads, etc." around the old barn near the creek. Heeringa did not report seeing any ceramics."

The site is said to be located in the vicinity of old barn ruin approximately 500 meters southeast of Ida Road and 7th Concession on the north side of the creek.

1.3.5.3 PREVIOUS REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MODELLING

The study area is situated in area for which there is no archaeological master plan.

1.3.7 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area contains an abandoned barn, ploughable lands, wooded and meadow areas. The study area contains small areas of steep slope. An unnamed water course flows east to west through the study area.

Current conditions within the study area indicate that some areas of the property may have no or low archaeological potential and do not require Stage 2 Property Assessment or should be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. These areas would include the footprint of an existing structure. A significant proportion of the study area does exhibit archaeological potential and therefore a Stage 2 Property Assessment is required.

Background research also indicates that the study area is situated in the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region, which is characterized by limestone, which is highly fossiliferous and tends to disintegrate easily. In addition, the study area is not located in close proximity to any lithic sources.

A total of eighteen (18) previously registered archaeological sites have been documented within 1km of the study area. Of these, three (3) are Pre-contact, fifteen (15) are Post-contact and none (0) are of unknown cultural affiliation. One of these sites (BbGo-2) is located within 300m of the study area and, therefore, does demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources of Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the current study area.

The study area is situated in area for which there is no archaeological master plan. There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area.

The study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-contact origins based on proximity to previously registered archaeological sites of Post-contact origins, proximity to a historic roadway, and proximity to areas of documented historic settlement.

2.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A property inspection was carried out in compliance with Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) to document the existing conditions of the study area to facilitate the Stage 2 Property Assessment. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and select features were photographed as a representative sample of each area defined within Maps 5 and 6. Observations made of conditions within the study area at the

time of the inspection were used to inform the requirement for Stage 2 Property Assessment for portions of the study area as well as to aid in the determination of appropriate Stage 2 Property Assessment strategies. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6 of this report.

The Stage 2 Assessment of the study area was carried out on 09 & 11 July 2024 and consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits and by high intensity pedestrian survey at an interval of five-metres between individual transects which was conducted in compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, section 2.1.1: Pedestrian Survey and 2.1.2: Test Pit Survey (MTC 2011). Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment and to create the documentation appropriate to this study.

2.2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

Approximately 15.07 ha of the study area was subjected to pedestrian survey at 5m transect intervals. All actively or recently cultivated agricultural land within the study area was recently ploughed deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but not deeper than previous ploughing and was weathered by a heavy rainfall. In addition, approximately 95% of the ploughed field surface was exposed and visible per Section 2.1.1, Standards 1-6 (MTC 2011). All work was photo-documented.

Through the course of the pedestrian survey, no archaeological resources were encountered.

2.3 TEST PIT SURVEY

Approximately 2.93 ha of the study area was wooded and meadow that cannot be strip ploughed and was subjected to test pit survey at 5m intervals per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1 (MTC 2011).

All test pits were excavated within 1m of all built structures, were at least 30cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5cm of subsoil to examine stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All soils were screen through mesh no greater than 6mm and all test pits were backfilled. All work was photo documented.

During the 5m test pit survey, no archaeological resources were encountered.

Approximately 2.93% of the study area consisted of wooded and meadow area that was test pit surveyed at an interval of 5 metres between individual test pits. Approximately 77% of the study area was ploughed lands that were pedestrian surveyed at an interval of 5m between individual transects. Approximately 8% of the study area was determined to have low archaeological potential due to the presence of existing structures, steep slope, and low lying and wet and was not assessed. Maps 5 & 6 of this report illustrate the Stage 2 Assessment methodology within the study area.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

As a result of the Stage 1-2 Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources of any description were encountered.

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: one sketch map, one page of photo log, one page of field notes, and 48 digital photographs.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1 CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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

- 1) Within 300m of Previously Identified Archaeological Sites
- 2) Within 300m of Primary Water Sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks)
- 3) Within 300m of Secondary Water Sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps)
- 4) Within 300 m of Features Indicating Past Water Sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, and cobble beaches)
- 5) Within 300m of an Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp, or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- 6) Elevated Topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux)
- 7) Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.

- 8) Distinctive Land Formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- 9) Resource Areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, and prairie)
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
 - resources of importance to early Post-contact industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining)
- 10) Within 300m of Areas of Early Post-contact Settlement, including:
 - military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes)
 - early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries
- 11) Within 100m of Early Historical Transportation Routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)
- 12) Heritage Property – A property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site.
- 13) Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites – property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations. These are properties which have not necessarily been formally recognized or for which there is additional evidence identifying possible archaeological resources associated with historic properties in addition to the rationale for formal recognition.

An unnamed water course flows from east to west in the centre of the study area, which can be seen on the historic atlas maps of 1861 and 1878. The study area is immediately adjacent to two historic farmstead identified on the historic atlas map of 1878. The study area is also located adjacent to a church, which is identified on the historic atlas maps of 1861 and 1878. The study area is situated within 100m of an early settlement roads that appear on the historic atlas maps of 1861 and 1878. These historic roads correspond to the road presently known as Larmer Line and County Road 10, which is directly adjacent to the study area on its northern and western edge, respectively.

4.1.2 CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Section 1.3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate no archaeological potential or for which archaeological potential has been removed (MTC 2011). These characteristics include:

- 1) Quarrying
- 2) Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil
- 3) Building Footprints
- 4) Sewage and Infrastructure Development

The study area contains an abandoned farm, low-lying wet areas, and steep slope.

4.1.3 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Table 4 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water, proximity to historic settlement structures, and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent to the study area.

TABLE 4 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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

If **YES** to any of 1, 2a-c, or 10 Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 2 or more of 3-9, Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 11 or No to 1-10 Low Archaeological Potential is **confirmed** for at least a portion of the study area.

4.2 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological sites or resources were found during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 STAGE 1-2 RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
- 2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*
- 3. The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

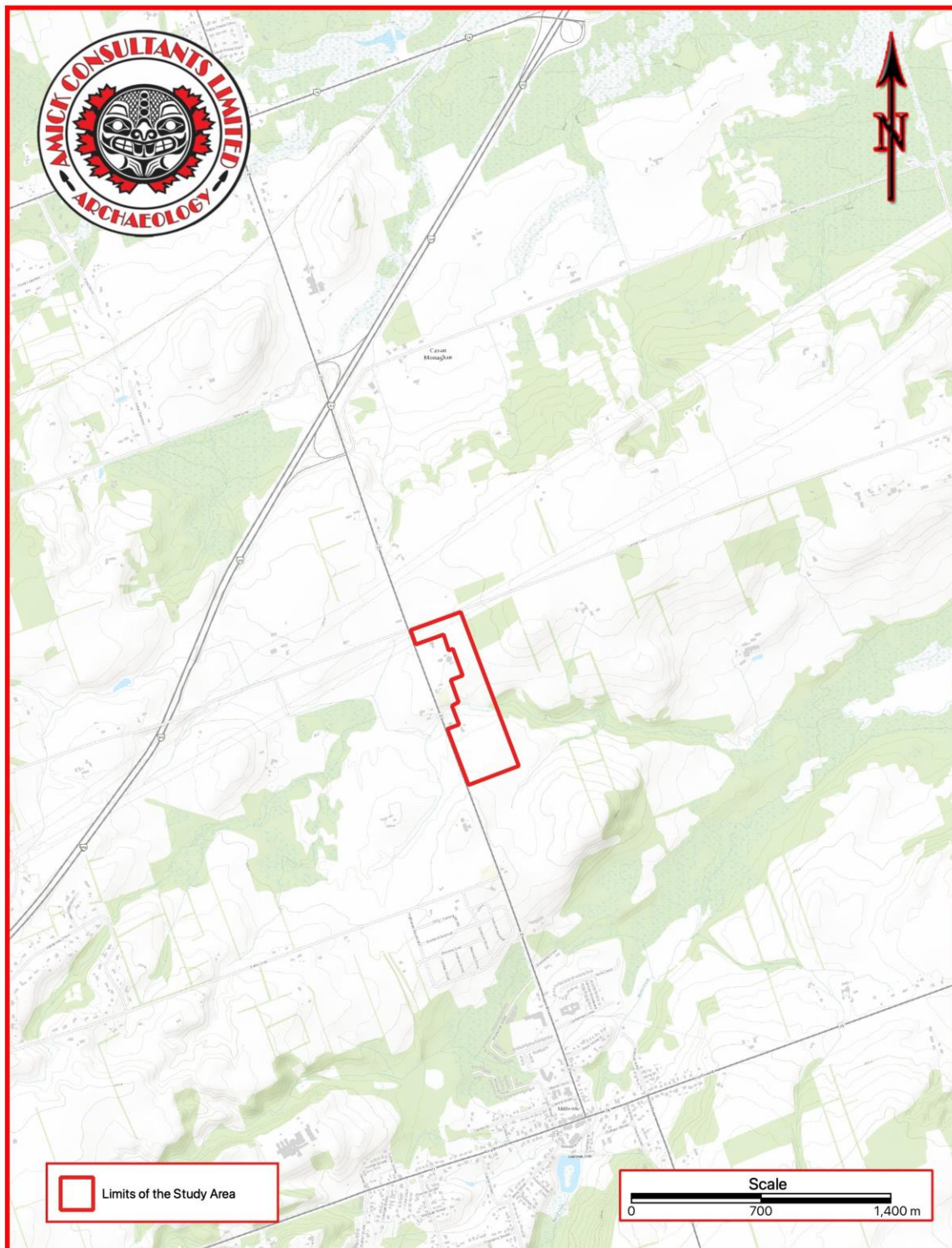
While not part of the archaeological record, this report must include the following standard advisory statements for the benefit of the proponent and the approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- a. *This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.*
- b. *It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- c. *Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. *The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.*
- e. *Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.*

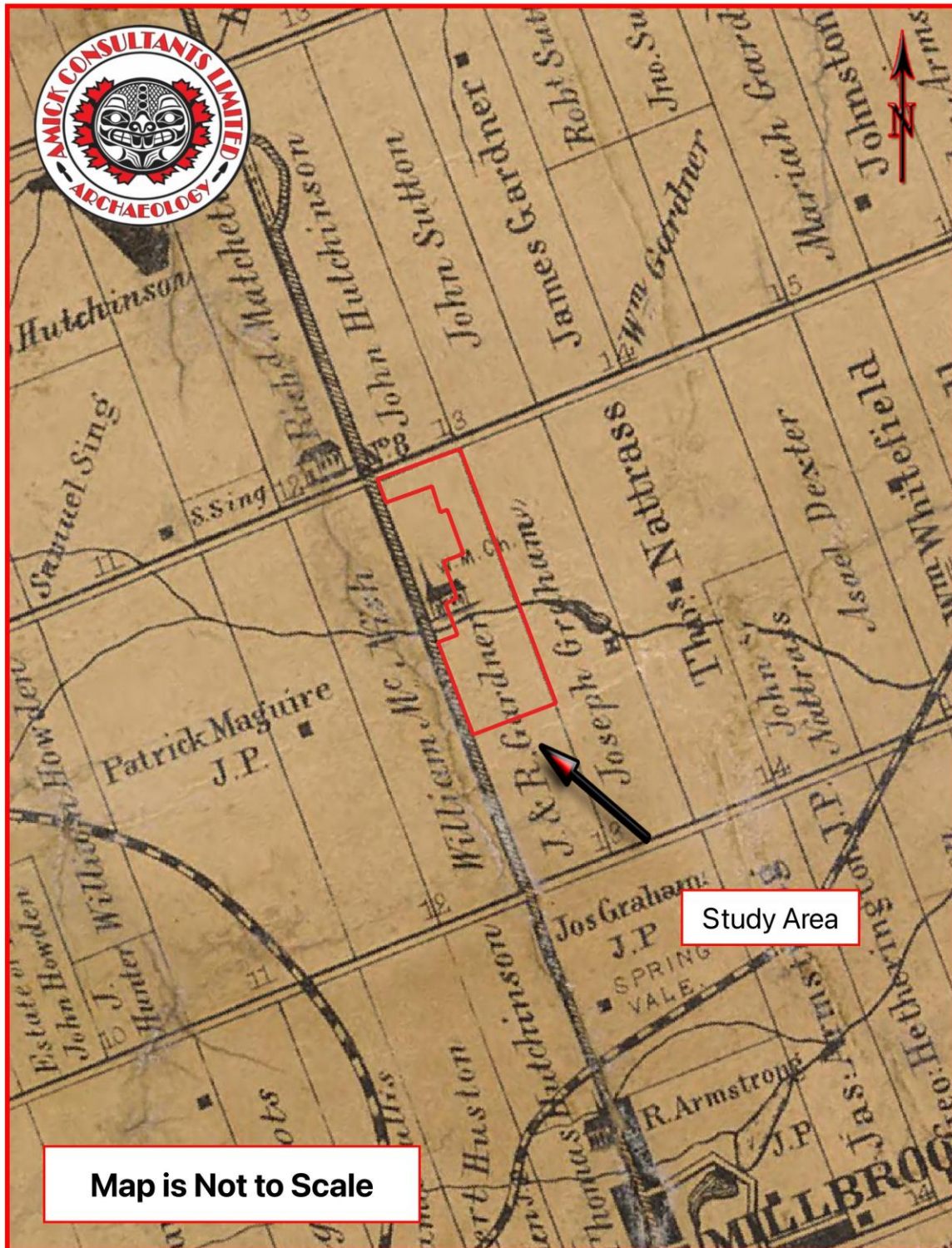
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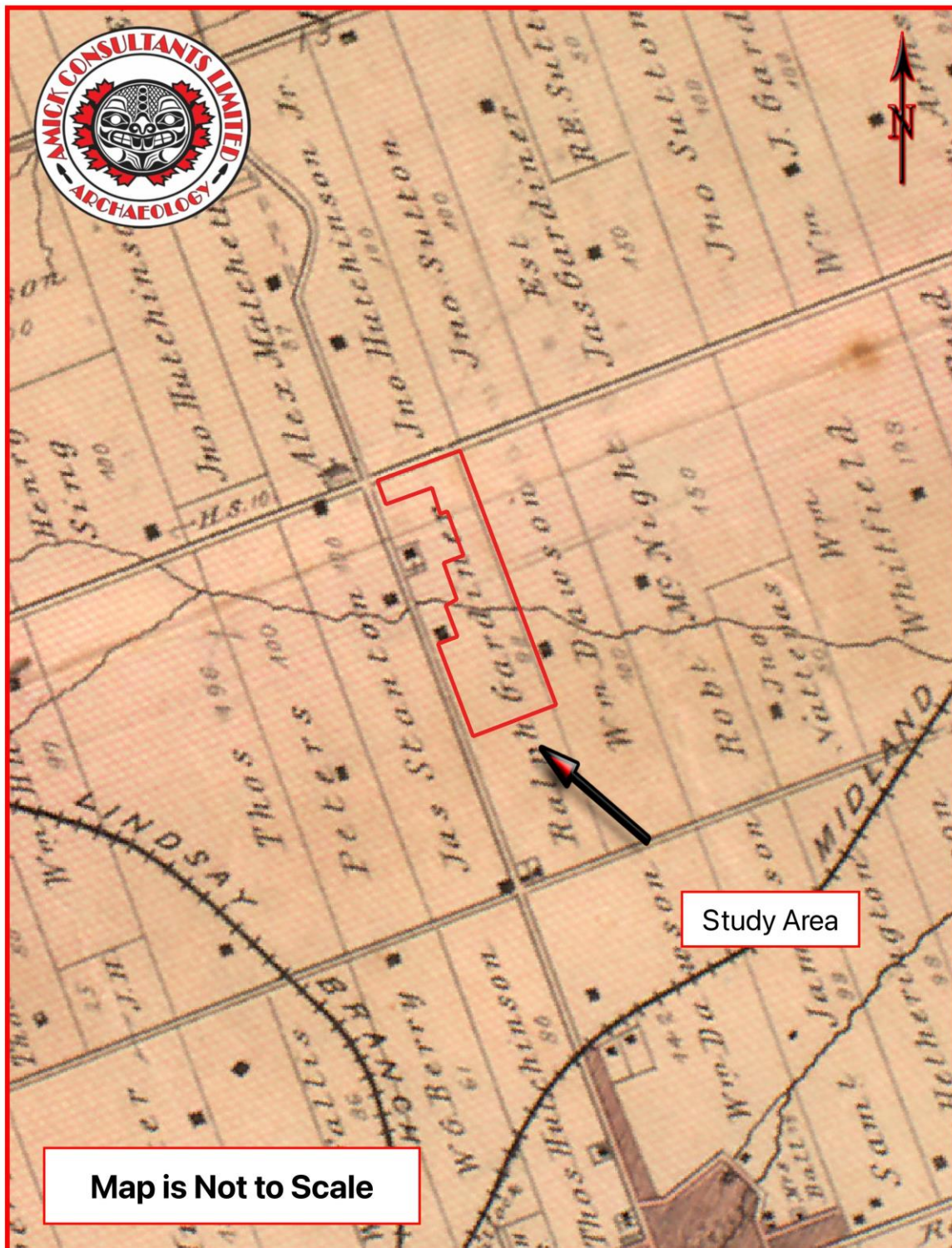
MAPS



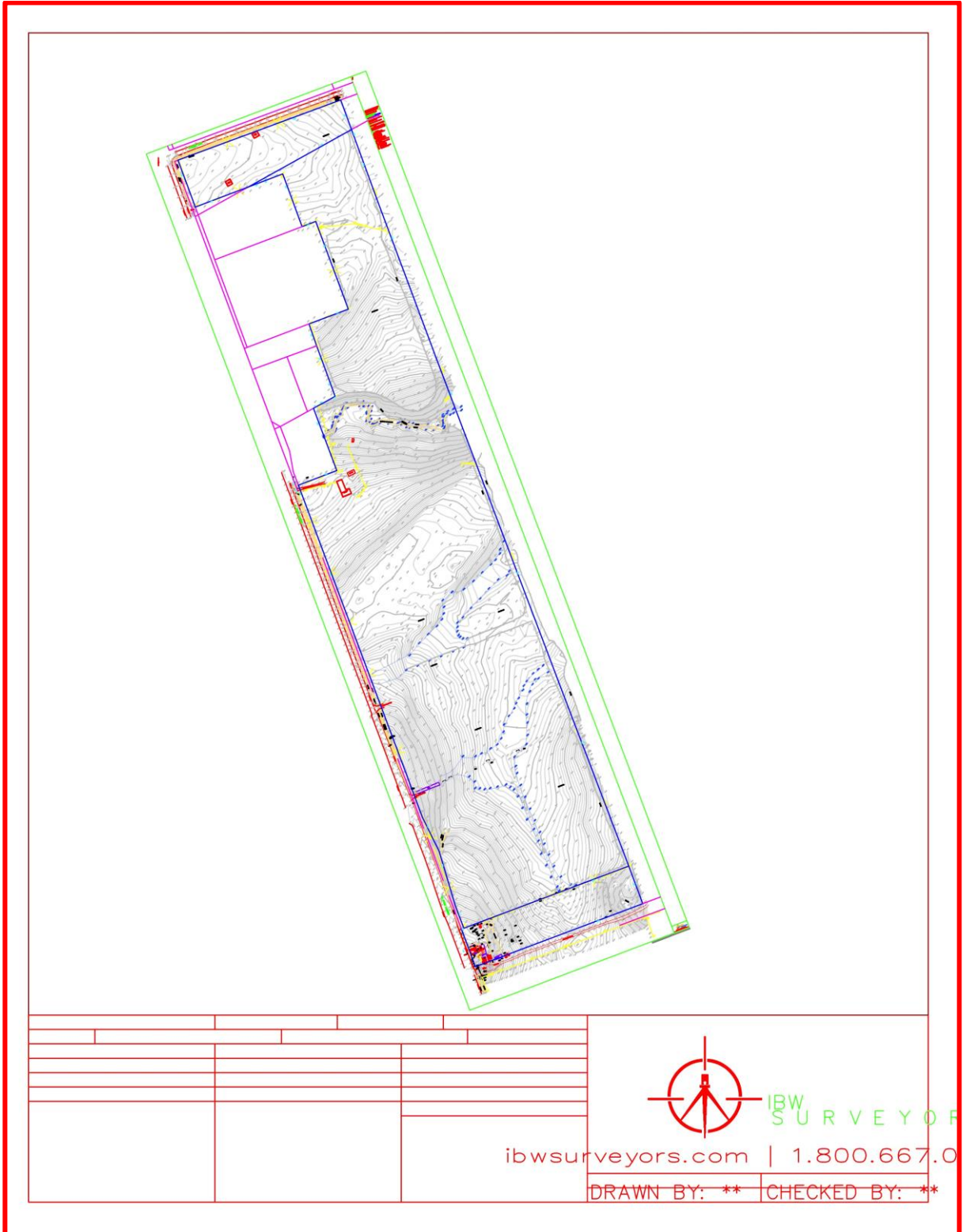
MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2019)



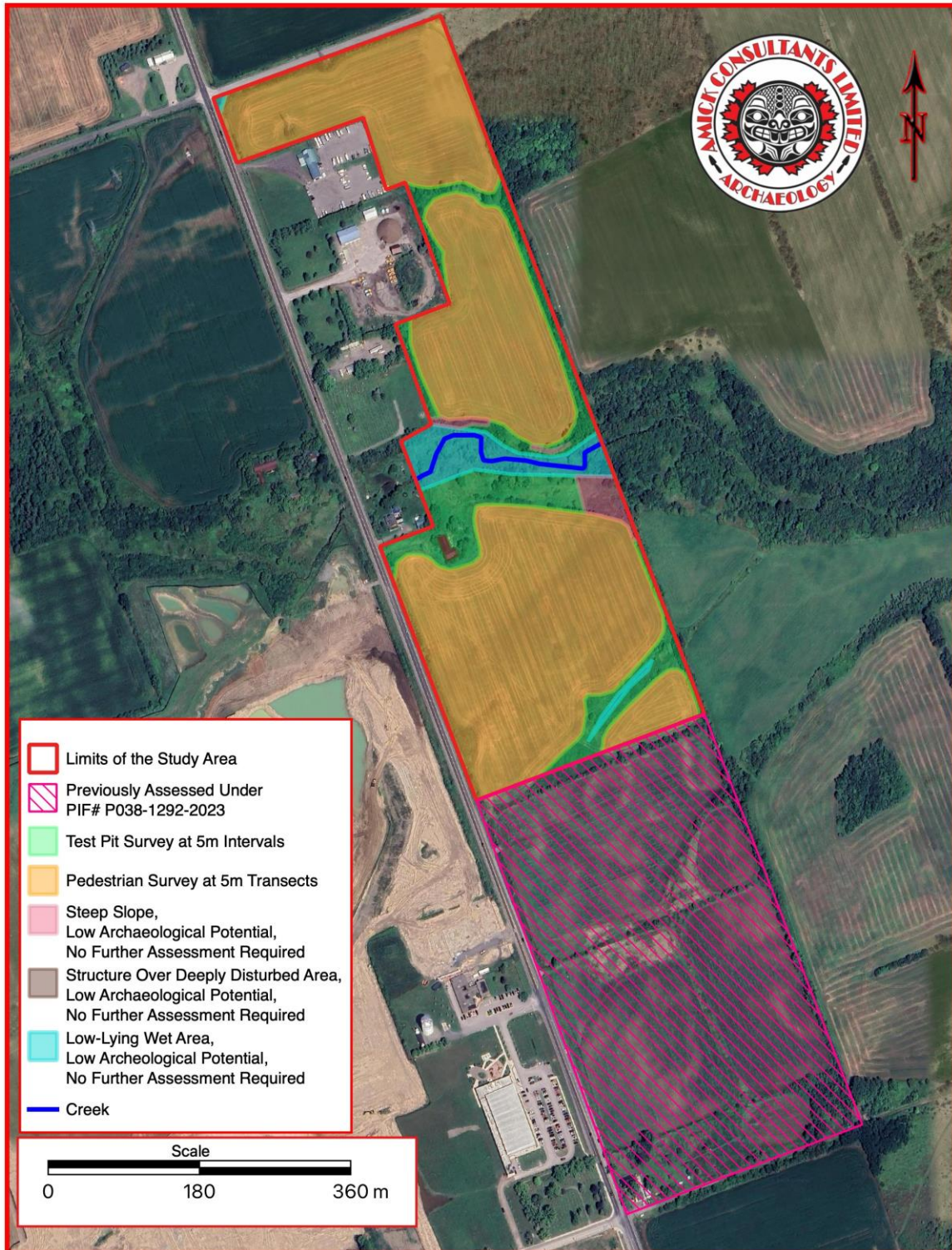
MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM, UPPER CANADA (SHIER & WARD 1861)



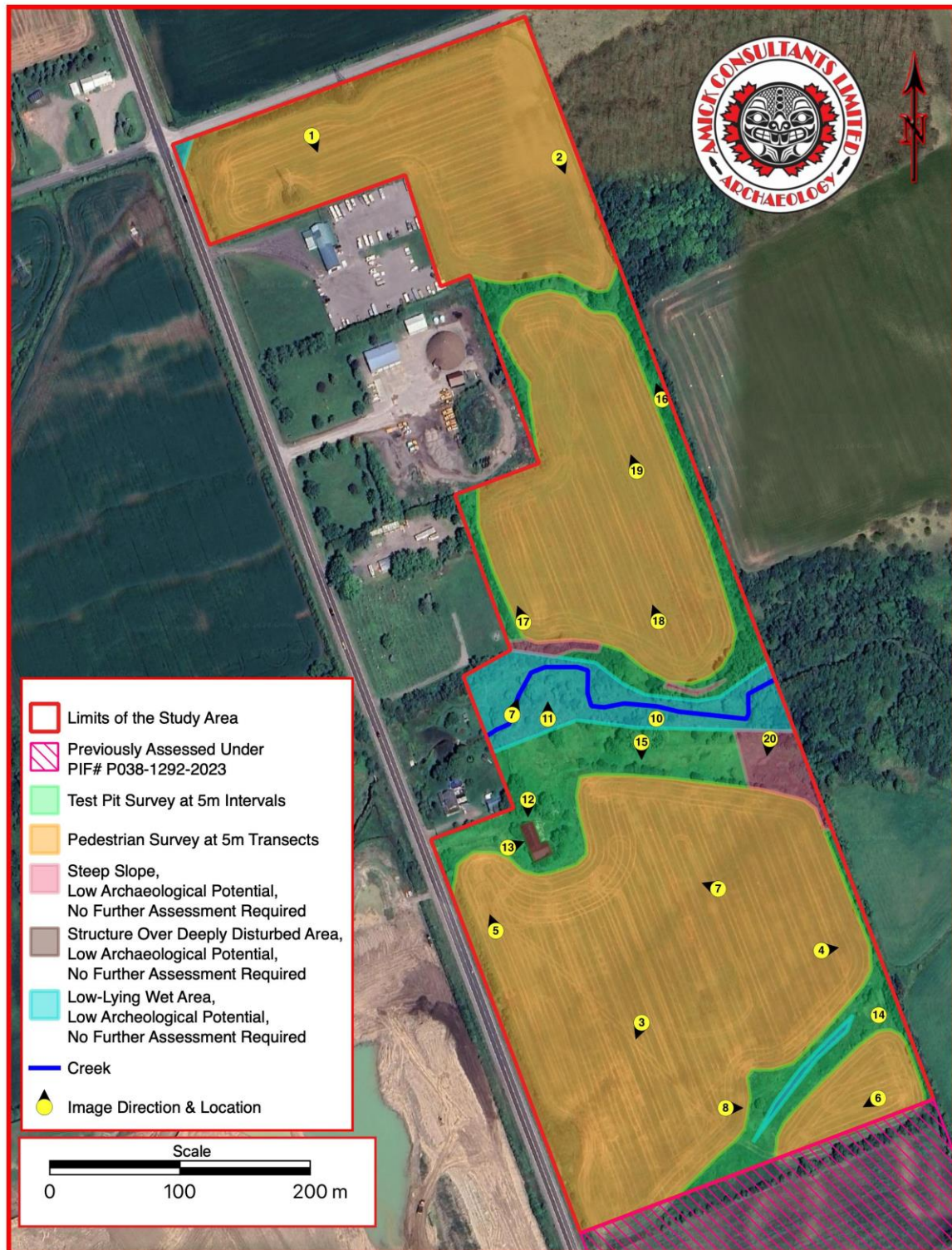
MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORIC ATLAS MAP OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF CAVAN (BELDEN & CO. 1878)



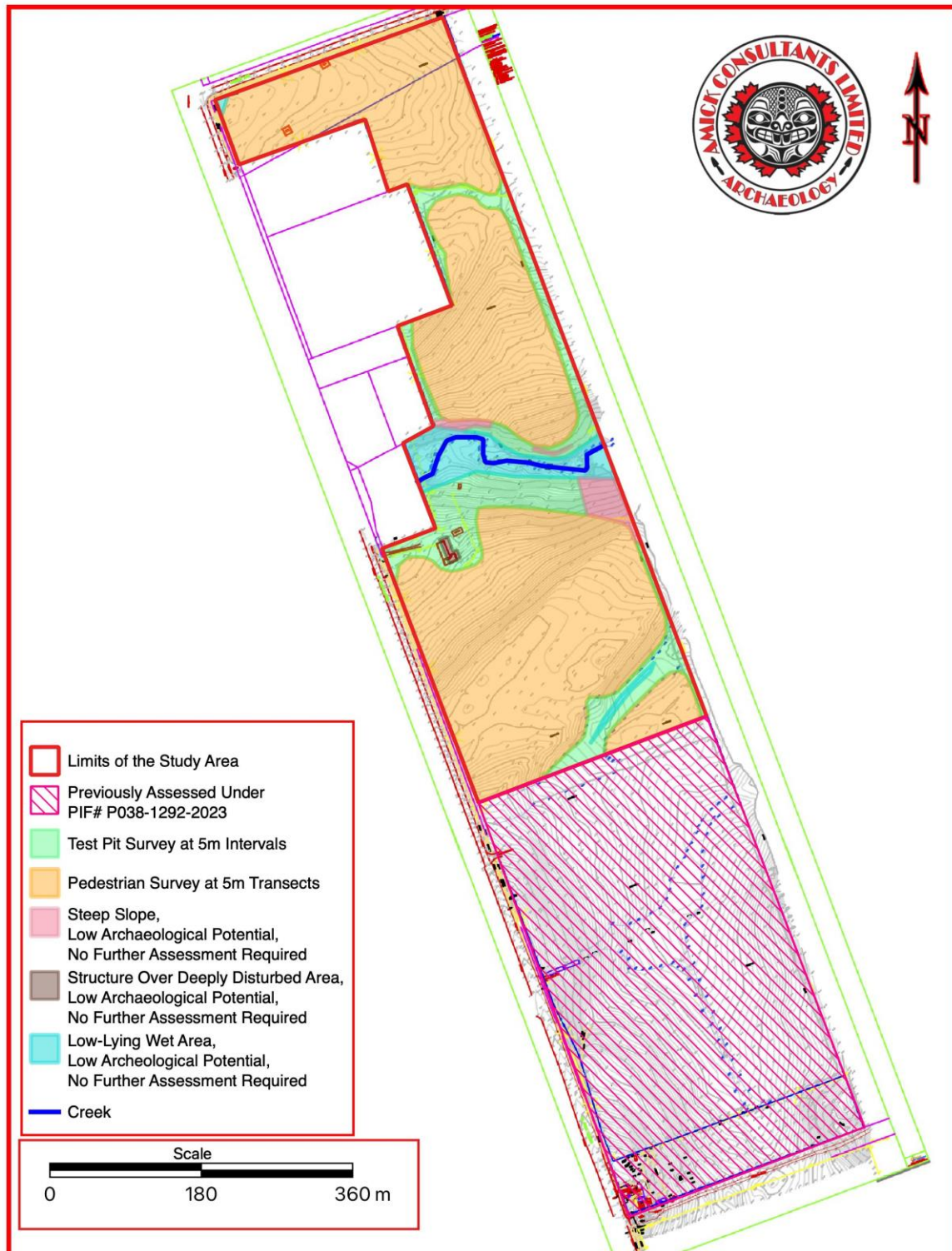
MAP 4 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP (IBW SURVEYORS N.D)



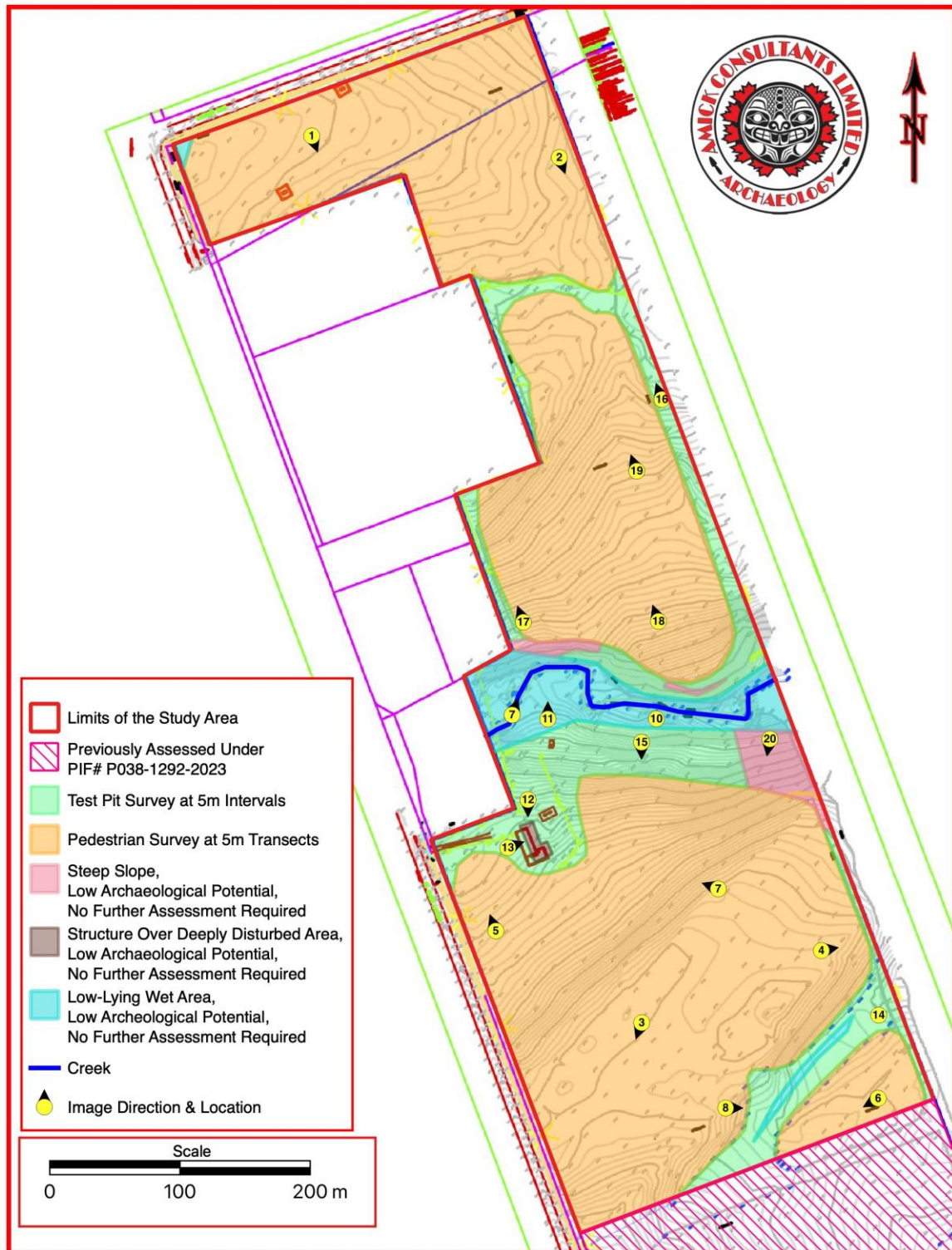
MAP 5 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2023)



MAP 5.1 ZOOMED IN AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2023)



MAP 6 DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA (AFTER IBW SURVEYORS N.D)



IMAGES



IMAGE 1 OVERVIEW OF PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 2 CREW CONDUCTING PEDESTRIAN SURVEY



IMAGE 3 OVERVIEW OF PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 4 CREW CONDUCTING PEDESTRIAN SURVEY



IMAGE 5 OVERVIEW OF PEDESTRIAN SURVEY CONDITIONS



IMAGE 6 CREW CONDUCTING PEDESTRIAN SURVEY



**IMAGE 7 OVERVIEW OF PEDESTRIAN SURVEY
CONDITIONS**



**IMAGE 8 OVERVIEW OF TEST PIT SURVEY
CONDITIONS**



IMAGE 9 CREEK



IMAGE 10 LOW-LYING WET AREA



IMAGE 11 OVERVIEW OF LOW-LYING WET AREA



IMAGE 12 ABANDONED BARN



IMAGE 13 CREW CONDUCTING TEST PIT SURVEY



IMAGE 14 COMPLETED TEST PIT



IMAGE 15 OVERVIEW OF TEST PITTING CONDITIONS



IMAGE 16 CREW CONDUCTING TEST PIT SURVEY



IMAGE 17 CREW CONDUCTING PEDESTRIAN SURVEY



IMAGE 18 CREW CONDUCTING PEDESTRIAN SURVEY



**IMAGE 19 OVERVIEW OF PEDESTRIAN SURVEY
CONDITIONS**



IMAGE 20 STEEP SLOPE