



ORIGINAL 07 OCTOBER 2022

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

*101-119 Bay Lane, Barrie, Part of Lot 12, Concession 14 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe
(AMICK Corporate File #2022-807/MTCS File #P058-2200-2022)*

SUBMITTED TO:

Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport
(MTCS)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of 101-119 Bay Lane, Barrie, Part of Lot 12, Concession 14 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe, 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 #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MTCS) 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 2.63 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it 9 residential structures with associated sheds, gravel driveways, patio features and lakeside docks. The study area is bounded on the north by Kempenfelt Bay on the east by Cottage Lane, on the south by Bay Line Drive and on the west by existing residential development. 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 MTCS (2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-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 test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance on 5 July 2022. 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 MTCS 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 2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of 101-119 Bay Lane, Barrie, Part of Lot 12, Concession 14 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe, 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 #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MTCS) 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).

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The proposed development of the study area includes an easement of Bay Line Drive, as well as a proposed driveway on Lot 4 and one on Lot 8. A Concept Plan of the proposed development has been submitted together and with this report to MTCS for review and reproduced within this report as Map 3.

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	Palaeo-Indian	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-INDIAN 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 Palaeo-Indian 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 Palaeo-Indian 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 Palaeo-Indians. 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 township of Innisfil originally included Allendale, Tollendal, Painswick, Minets Point and Holly. The township was incorporated in 1850. The first settlers were the Hewson Family who settled on what was called Hewson's Point and was later renamed Big Bay Point in March of 1820. George McMullan of Tollendal built the first sawmill in 1823. In 1825 due to the steadily increasing number of settlers, it became important to have accessible roadways; this led to the clearing of brush between Barrie and Churchville. This became an

overland route known as the Penetanguishene Road, which later became Hwy 11, and is now known as Yonge Street (Lemon 1951).

The development of Innisfil township relied heavily upon settlers clearing purchased land and establishing self-sustaining farms. As the population increased, so did the amount services (post office, schools and church) available to settlers. The township even had its own form of local government; commissioners were appointed by the provincial legislature who would oversee the political issues of the community. By 1835, there was a strong need for a gristmill, which was a direct result of the progress of the agricultural community. In 1853, the Allandale train station began operating which fuelled the continuing growth of the community. By the late 1800's the township began to lose land to the more rapidly growing urban area nearby. In 1891 500 acres were annexed to the Village of Allandale which was soon swallowed up by the growth of Barrie. The City of Barrie annexed an additional 500 acres from Innisfil in 1897 (Lemon 1951).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Toronto map reproduced from The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe (Belden & Co 1881). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1877. The study area is not shown to belong to anyone and no structures are shown to be within the study area.

A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1-2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 4 & 5.

1.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

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. The study area is adjacent to Kempenfelt Bay, Lake Simcoe.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area is located near Minets Point and is bounded on the north by Kempenfelt Bay on the east by Cottage Lane, on the south by Bay Line Drive and on the west by existing residential development.

Several residential structures and associated sheds, gravel driveways, patios, concrete boat pads, and tennis courts are present within the study area. The study area does not contain any areas of steep slope. The study area does not contain any ploughable lands.

1.3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

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

Minesing flats represent an annex of the glacial Lake Nipissing plains. (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 177-182). The lowlands bordering Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe may be termed the Simcoe lowlands. Together they cover an area of about 1,100 square miles. They fall naturally into two major divisions separated by the uplands of Simcoe County. To the west are the plains draining into Nottawasaga Bay mostly by way of the Nottawasaga River. This area is called the Nottawasaga basin. To the east is the lowland surrounding Lake Simcoe, referred to as the Lake Simcoe basin. These two basins are connected at Barrie by a flat-floored valley and by similar valleys among the upland plateaux farther north. Both the lowlands and transverse valleys were flooded by Lake Algonquin and are bordered by shorecliffs, beaches, and bouldery terraces. Thus they are floored by sand, silt, and clay. The study area is on Trenton-Black River bedrock, which is a limestone and dolostone formation. The soils are characterized by mainly imperfectly drained Tecumseth sandy loam. It is a sandy soil with good drainage. (Hoffman and Richards 1955).

1.3.2 SURFACE WATER

The northern boundary of the study area is adjacent to Kempenfelt Bay, Lake Simcoe.

1.3.3 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the MTCS indicates that there is one (1) previously documented site 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 MTCS. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

1.3.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MTCS. As a result, it was determined that one (1) archaeological site 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
BcGv-9	Tollendale Creek	Archaic, Late, Paleo-Indian, Woodland Early, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Huron-Wendat	Campsite

The above noted archaeological site is not situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, it has 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.

1.3.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

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

1.3.3.3 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 MTCS. 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.

1.3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

On the basis of information supplied by MTCS, no archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the study area. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of previous assessments, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MTCS. In addition, it must also be noted that the lack of formerly documented previous assessments does not indicate that no assessments have been conducted.

1.3.4.2 PREVIOUS REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MODELLING

The study area is situated within an area subject to an archaeological master plan or a similar regional overview study. The County of Simcoe Archaeological Master Plan was endorsed by County Council on 4 December 2019. The study involved the delineation of areas of archaeological potential within the County of Simcoe. A facsimile segment of the archaeological potential map produced as a part of that study has been reproduced within this report as Map 6 and illustrates the Study Area on this plan. This map indicates that the study

area is not in a zone of archaeological potential based on a composite screening criteria for First Nations, Métis, and Historical sites. However, Archaeological Management Plans and the conclusions therein are guidelines for municipal planners and are not a substitute for Stage 1 Background Assessment conducted by Licensed archaeologists. Table 1 describes the modelling criteria by which the Simcoe County regional archaeological potential was calculated.

Table 1 : Summary of Archaeological Site Potential Modelling Criteria

Environmental or Cultural Feature	Buffer Distance (metres)	Buffer Qualifier
<i>Pre-contact Indigenous Site Potential</i>		
rivers and streams	250	from top of bank for former; from centreline for latter; on well- or imperfectly drained soils only
lakes and ponds	250	on well or imperfectly drained soils only
Wetlands (including pre-settlement)	250	on well or imperfectly drained soils only
alluvial soils (former river courses)	250	on well or imperfectly drained soils only
registered archaeological sites	100	200 m for villages; if not completely excavated
slope > 20 degrees	0	removed from potential zone
<i>Historical Site Potential</i>		
historical settlement centres	polygon as mapped	no buffer, override integrity
domestic sites	100	None
breweries and distilleries	100	None
hotels/taverns	100	None
historical schools and churches	100	None
historic mills, forges, extraction industries	100	None
early settlement roads	100	both sides
early railways	50	both sides
cemeteries	100 for cemetery leads	10m around cemetery polygons
registered archaeological sites	100	if not completely excavated

1.3.5 HISTORIC PLAQUES

There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or near, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant CHVI.

1.3.6 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Several residential structures and associated sheds, gravel driveways, patios, concrete boat pads, and tennis courts are present within the study area. The study area does not contain any areas of steep slope. The study area does not contain any ploughable lands.

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

A total of 1 previously registered archaeological sites have been documented within 1km of the study area. Of these, 1 is Pre-contact, 0 are Post-contact and 0 are of unknown cultural affiliation. None of these sites are located within 300m of the study area and, therefore, do not demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources of Pre-contact/Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the current study area.

The study area is situated within an area subject to an archaeological master plan or a similar regional overview study. 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 previously registered archaeological sites of Pre-contact origins and proximity to a source of potable water that was also used as a means of waterborne trade and communication.

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 4 and 5. 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 4 & 5 of this report.

The Stage 2 Assessment of the study area was carried out on 5 July 2022 and consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits, test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm which was conducted in compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, section 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 TEST PIT SURVEY

Approximately 0.88 ha of the study area was lawn 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.

2.3 CONFIRMATION OF DISTURBANCE

Approximately 0.71 ha of the study area was subject to test pit survey at 10m intervals to confirm disturbance. Areas of suspected disturbance within the study area consists areas associated with the residential structures, and associated features. AMICK Consultants Limited tested the suspected disturbed area at a 10-metre interval to confirm disturbance in a manner consistent with the objectives to ensure that the area is accurately delimited and properly identified. This procedure demonstrated that the entire disturbed portion of the study area consists of fill deposited within a deeply disturbed context. There is no archaeological potential within this 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 76 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.

The study area is situated adjacent to Kempenfelt Bay which is a primary water source and a navigable waterway.

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

Several residential structures and associated sheds, gravel driveways, patios, concrete boat pads, and tennis courts are present within the study area.

4.1.3 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Table 3 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MTCIS) 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.

TABLE 3 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

FEATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL		YES	NO	N/A	COMMENT
1	Known archaeological sites within 300m		N		If Yes, potential determined
PHYSICAL FEATURES					
2	Is there water on or near the property?	Y			If Yes, what kind of water?
2a	Primary water source within 300 m. (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.)	Y			If Yes, potential determined
2b	Secondary water source within 300 m. (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.)	Y			If Yes, potential determined
2c	Past water source within 300 m. (beach ridge, river bed, relic creek, etc.)	Y			If Yes, potential determined
2d	Accessible or Inaccessible shoreline within 300 m. (high bluffs, marsh, swamp, sand bar, etc.)	Y			If Yes, potential determined
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 4-9, potential determined
4	Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area		N		If Yes and Yes for any of 3, 5-9, potential determined
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		N		If Yes and Yes for any of 3-4, 6-9, potential determined
HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC USE FEATURES					
6	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/berry extraction areas, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined.
7	Early Post-contact settlement area within 300 m.		N		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.)		N		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.

In accordance with the definitions contained within the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), it has been concluded that 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:

4. *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted;*
5. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed;*
6. *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:

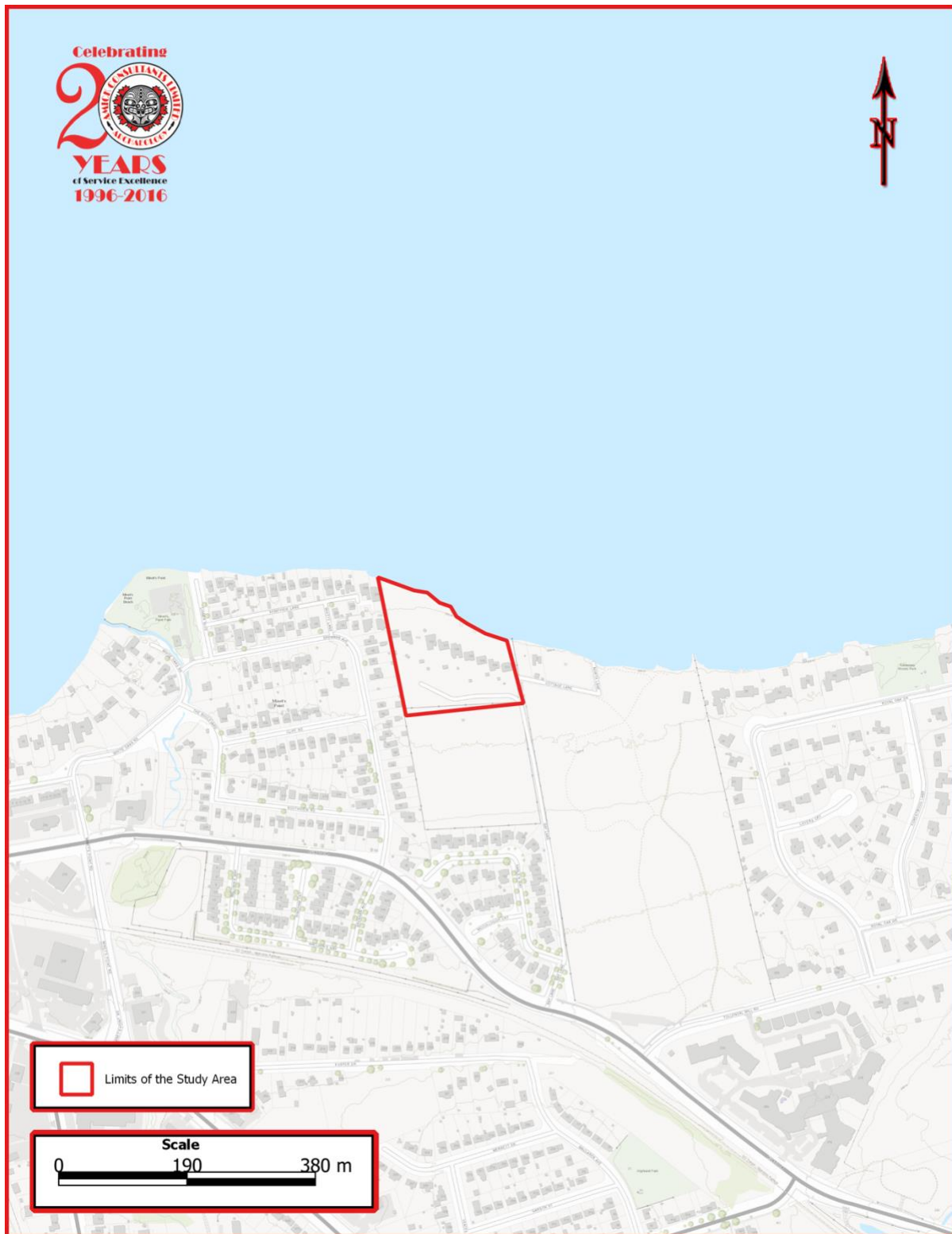
- a. *This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.*
- b. *It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*

- c. *Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. *The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.*
- e. *Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.*

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MAPS



MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2019)



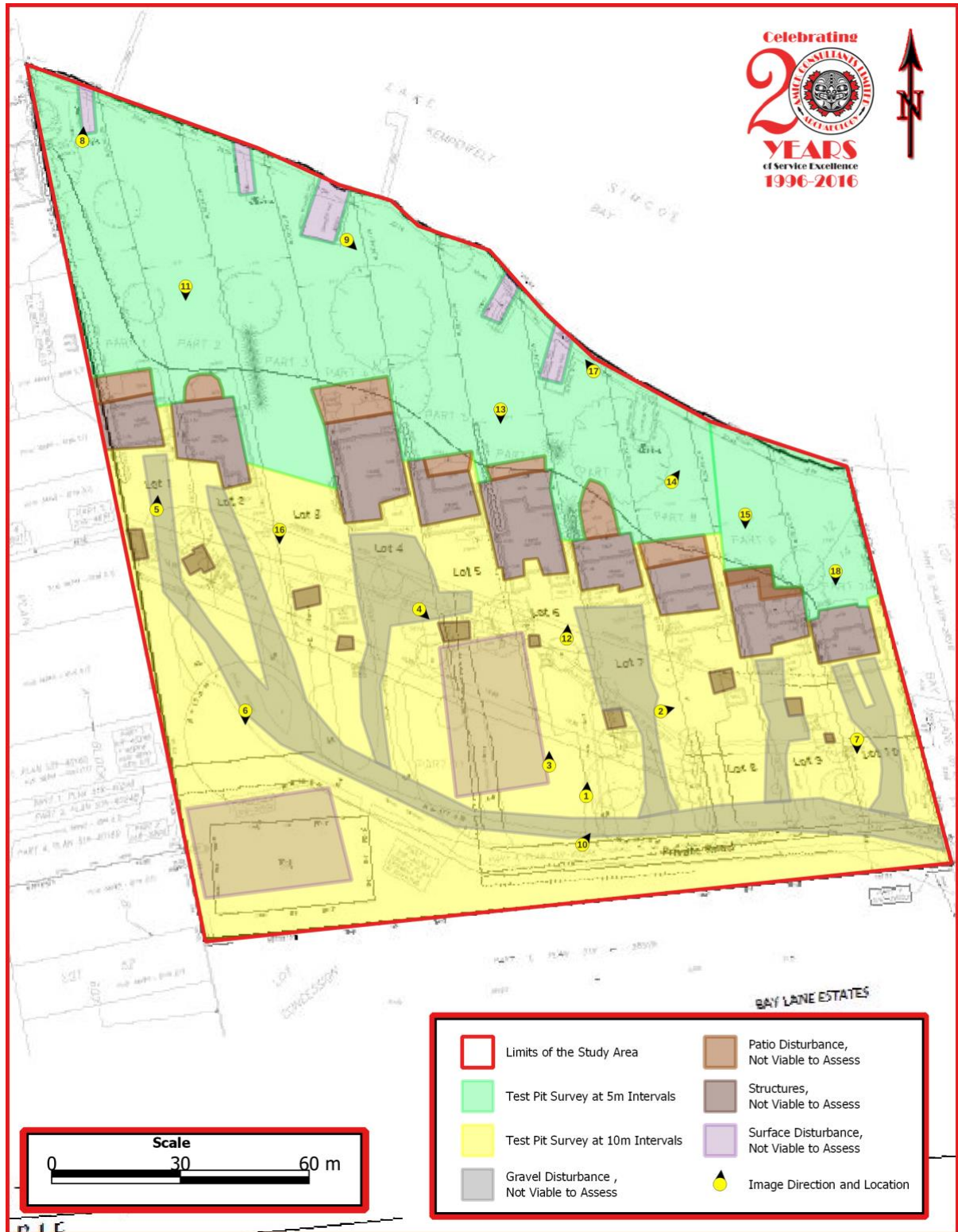
MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE
(BELDEN & CO 1881)



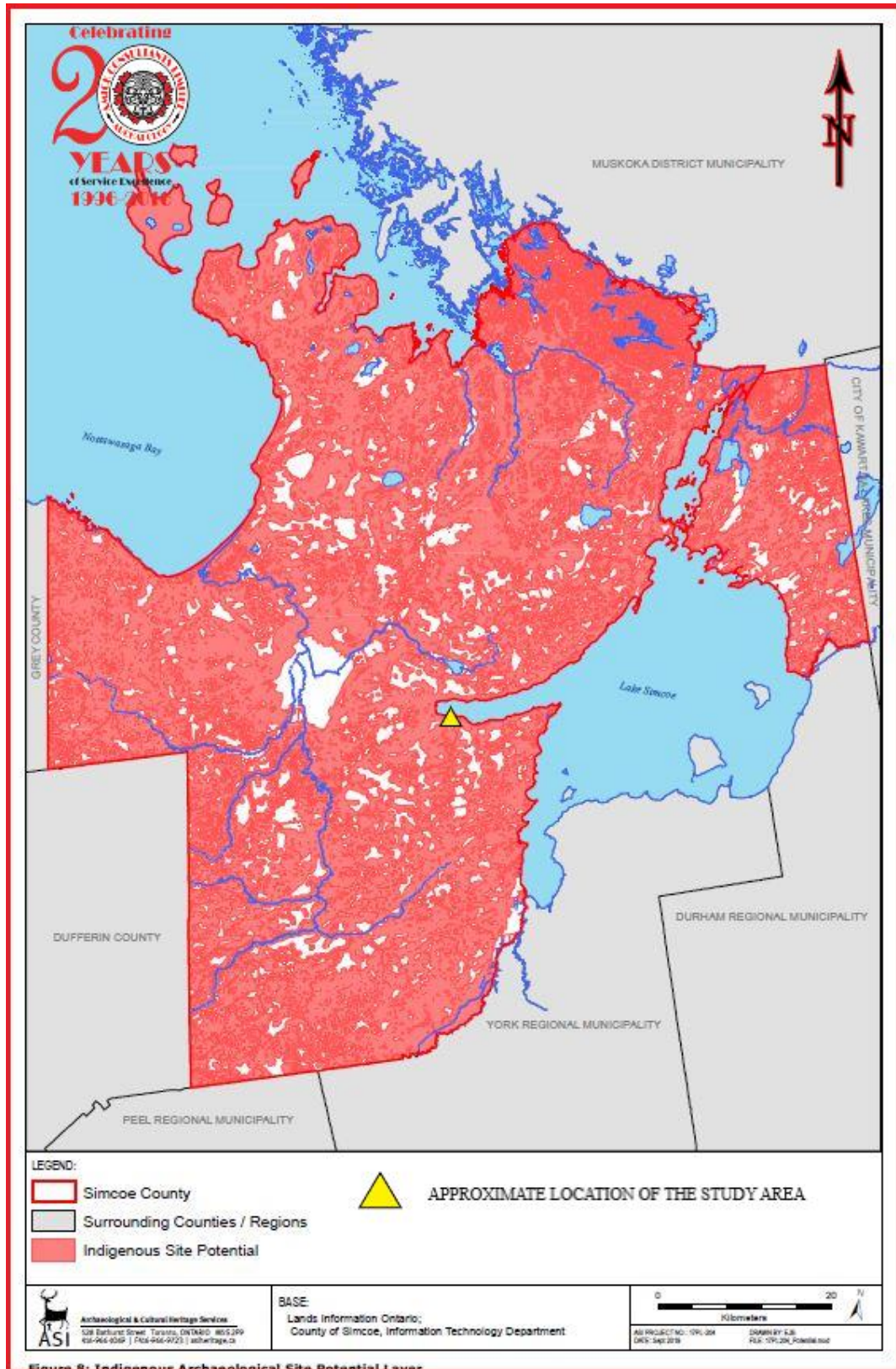
MAP 3 CONCEPT PLAN (JONES CONSULTING GROUP LTD. 2022)



MAP 4 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2016)



MAP 5 DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA



MAP 6 SIMCOE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER PLAN

IMAGES



IMAGE 1 VIEW OF GRAVEL DRIVEWAY



IMAGE 2 VIEW OF GRAVEL DRIVEWAY AND GARAGE



IMAGE 3 VIEW OF TENNIS COURT



IMAGE 4 VIEW OF SHEDS AND GRAVEL



IMAGE 5 VIEW OF 119 BAY VIEW DRIVE



IMAGE 6 VIEW OF CREW WORKING TO CONFIRM DISTURBANCE.

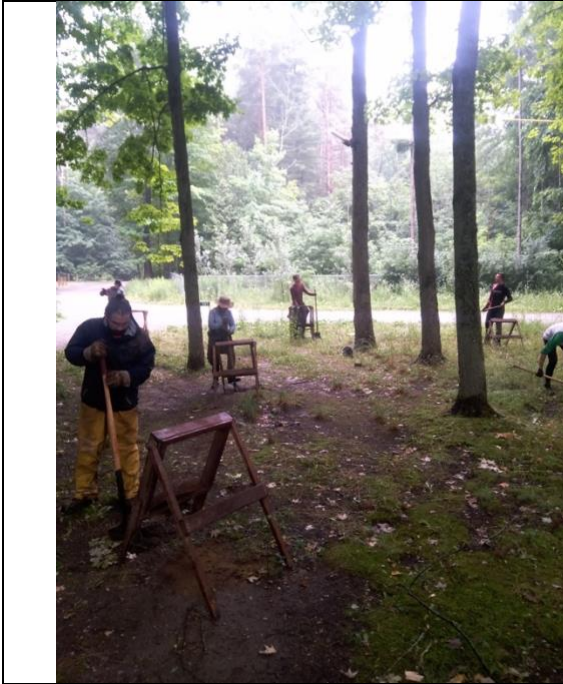


IMAGE 7 VIEW OF CREW WORKING



IMAGE 8 VIEW OF CONCRETE PAD



IMAGE 9 VIEW OF TEST PIT SURVEY CONDITIONS	IMAGE 10 VIEW OF TEST PIT IN PROGRESS
IMAGE 11 VIEW OF 117 BAY VIEW DRIVE AND TEST PIT AREA	IMAGE 12 VIEW OF 109 BAY VIEW DRIVE AND TEST PIT AREA
	

IMAGE 13 VIEW OF 107 BAY VIEW DRIVE AND TEST
PIT AREA



IMAGE 14 VIEW OF NATURAL TEST PIT IN PROGRESS



IMAGE 15 VIEW OF 103 BAY VIEW DRIVE AND
DECK



IMAGE 16 VIEW OF GRAVEL DRIVEWAY



IMAGE 17 VIEW OF RETAINING WALL AND
CONCRETE PAD

IMAGE 18 VIEW OF 101 BAY VIEW DRIVE

