

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PART OF THE
SOUTH HALF OF LOT 16, CONCESSION 11,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF INNISFIL
TOWN OF INNISFIL, SIMCOE COUNTY**

INTERIM REPORT

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Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF# P449-0083-2017
ASI File: 17PL-196

20 December 2018



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by Ballymore Building (Barrie) Corp. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of part of the south half of Lot 16, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Innisfil, Town of Innisfil, Simcoe County. The subject property is approximately 26.5 hectares in size. Permission to access the development lands (as defined by the Hewitt's Secondary Plan) within the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on June 12, 2017.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research indicated the potential for encountering both pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the subject property.

The Stage 2 assessment to date was conducted by means of a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals across the ploughed areas within the subject property. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey to date. In total 48% of the subject property has been assessed.

Approximately 6% of the subject property will require a test pit survey. With winter conditions, and according to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists, archaeological field work cannot be carried out when the ground is frozen or covered with snow. This component of the project is scheduled for early in the 2019 field season.

The remaining 46% of the subject property is identified as Block 26 (Natural Heritage Area) according to the Hewitt's Secondary Plan will not be surveyed as part of this archaeological assessment as it is excluded from development (Figures 7-8). Should the proposed development limit change to include Block 26 (Natural Heritage Area) or should any future development/alteration be proposed pre- or post-transfer of the lands to a public body, then these lands must be subject to a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists prior to any land-disturbing activities.



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

ASI was contracted by Ballymore Building (Barrie) Corp. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of part of the south half of Lot 16, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Innisfil, Town of Innisfil, Simcoe County (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 26.5 hectares in size.

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Caitlin Lacy, and the project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (MTCS PIF P449-0083-2017). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a Draft Plan of Subdivision, as required by the City of Barrie and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990). A large natural heritage area, referred to as Block 26, is not a potential development area and the ultimate ownership of this portion of the property is intended to be transferred to the City of Barrie (see Supplementary Documentation). These lands have been classified as a Natural Heritage System within the Hewitt's Secondary Plan Area and have been incorporated in the City of Barrie's Official Plan (City of Barrie 2010). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2011).

Permission to access the subject property outside of the Block 26 natural heritage area and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on June 12, 2017.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history of the subject property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of the historical Euro-Canadian settlement history.

Historically, the subject property is located within the south half of Lot 16, Concession 11 in the Geographic Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County. The subject property is currently located in a rural setting on the north side of Lockhart Road, 350 m east of Yonge Street. The property currently consists of agricultural fields, a large natural heritage area, and a former farm complex.

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.



Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ 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	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
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

1.2.2 Historical Overview

Township Survey and Settlement

The Township of Innisfil was surveyed in 1820 and the first settlement began that year. The township was named after the poetical name for Ireland, Innisfail, by its early settlers. Growth was slow during the first ten years of the township; the first sawmill was not erected until the 1830s and in 1835 a grist mill was constructed. Early settlement focused around Kempenfeldt Bay and the southwestern area of the township was not settled until after 1840. By 1843, the first school was constructed and the following year the Innisfil Methodist Congregation built the first church. The first census of the township recorded a population of only 762 inhabitants, but by 1850 the township had a population of 1,807.

Following the connection of the Northern Railway in 1853, the township became an important shipping hub for the lumber industry of central Ontario (Mika and Mika 1981:347–349). With the arrival of the railway a number of communities developed and prospered: Allandale, Lefroy, and Craigvale all boasted stations. On the western border of the township, Thorton was a stop for the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway. The community of St. Paul's was established at the corner of Penetanguishene Road (Yonge Street) and Mapleview Drive, and was centered around St. Paul's Anglican Church (established 1851) and a schoolhouse as depicted on the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe* (Belden 1881). The small community consisted of a cluster of houses and would have been along the main path of anyone travelling between Toronto and Georgian Bay, along Penetanguishene Road. Other early post office communities included Bramley, Cherry Creek, Fennell, Holly, Innisfil, Killyleagh, Beaumont, Painswick, and Stroud. Today, Innisfil attracts large numbers of tourists and cottagers in the summertime who travel from Toronto via Highway 400 and Highway 11, the northern extension of Yonge Street. This extension travels the length of the township and was built in the late seventeenth century by Colonel John Graves Simcoe from York (Toronto) to Lake Simcoe (Mika and Mika 1981:347–349).



1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Mapping

The 1871 *Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe* (Hogg 1871) and the 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe* (Belden 1881) were reviewed in order to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites on the property (Figures 2-3)¹. It should be noted that not all settlement features were depicted systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided. Moreover, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.

The 1871 *Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe* (Hogg 1871) illustrates the south half of Lot 16, Concession 11, as being divided into four lots with the railway bisecting the subject property. J. Pratt is shown as the owner of the northern lot and the southern lot while, K. Lebuer and J Redfern are shown as the owners of the remaining two lots. No historic structures or settlement features are depicted on or in the general vicinity of the subject property. The subject property fronts the historically important transportation corridor of Lockhart Road.

The 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe* (Belden 1881) does not list any property owners for Lot 16, Concession 11, and no historic structures or settlement features are depicted within or in proximity to the subject property (Figure 3). The location of the railway corridor has been modified from the earlier 1871 *Hogg's Map* and is depicted on the 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* as being further west from the subject property, fronting the western edge. The discrepancy of the rail corridor on the two historical maps is likely the result of varying degrees of detail and accuracy reflected in the final publications. The subject property remains fronting present-day Lockhart Road along the southern limit.

Also consulted was the early twentieth century topographic map series which includes features such as structures, streams, roads, and woodlots. On the 1928 Barrie topographic map (Department of National Defence 1928), the surrounding transportation network is clearly visible and appears similar to that of the previous mapping (Figure 4). The subject property is depicted within a partially cleared area and the farm complex fronting Lockhart Road is illustrated along the south limit of the property. A water source is illustrated just east of the property. The 1986 topographic sheet (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1986) shows little changes to the property since the first half of the twentieth century (Figure 5).

1.2.4 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential.

¹ Use of historic map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then georeferenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process. These include the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.



There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth-century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth-century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

Overall, given the proximity of the subject property to the historically important transportation corridor of present-day Lockhart Road and the presence of an early railway adjacent to the western limit, there is the potential of encountering nineteenth-century historical material, depending on the degree of more recent land disturbances.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology, and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered archaeological sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within each block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is located within the BcGv Borden block.

No archaeological sites have been registered within the limits or within 50 metres of the subject property. However, 10 sites have been registered within a 1 km radius. The nearest of these sites, BcGv-37 is approximately 500 metres distant. A summary of the registered sites is presented in Table 2.



Table 2: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Subject Property

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Type	Researcher
BcGv-20	Heritage Glen	Pre-Contact	Scatter	D. Poulton 1996
BcGv-21	Little Heritage Glen	Late Woodland	Campsite	D. Poulton 1996
BcGv-22	Warnica Brick House	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	D. Poulton 1996
BcGv-26	Quantz	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	D. Poulton 1996
BcGv-37	Wice	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	R. Sutton 2012
BcGv-39	Lockhard	Middle Archaic	Findspot	R. Sutton 2012
BcGv-40	George Warnica	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Unknown
BcGv-41	Bulut North	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TLA* 2015
BcGv-42	Bulut South	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TLA 2015
BcGv-43		Euro-Canadian	Homestead	T.K. Powers 2015, 2017

*TLA – This Land Archaeology

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, it was determined that one previous archaeological assessment has been completed on or within a 50 metre radius of the subject property.

ASI conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Secondary Plan and Infrastructure Master Plans project for the annexed lands located in the City of Barrie in 2011 under MTCS PIF P049-623-2010 and P049-630-2011 (ASI 2011). The assessment determined that with the exception of wet areas, roads and other small areas which have been impacted by residential and commercial developments, the study area consisted of undisturbed agricultural fields and woodlots which exhibit archaeological site potential. Based on application of generic modelling criteria, approximately 60.8% of the study area exhibits archaeological potential. Any development within the Secondary Plan area must be preceded by a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment. The current subject lands are within the Secondary Plan area.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is located in the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region of southern Ontario. The region is approximately 4,532 km² and contains over 3000 drumlins in addition to many other drumlinoid hills and surface flutings (Chapman and Putnam 1984:169). The drumlins are composed of highly calcareous till but there are local differences in composition. The till plains of the regions were formed during the retreat of the Lake Ontario ice lobe of the Laurentide glacier and they indicate directionality of glacial advance and retreat. Till is produced from the advance of continental glacial ice. Soil and rock is carried forward by the ice, mixed and milled, producing a heterogeneous soil which is characteristic of glaciations (Chapman and Putnam 1984:10, 16).

1.3.4 Review of Indigenous Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), as well as ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.



Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for Indigenous populations such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by Indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, or rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential.

The S & G (MTC 2011) also defines buffers of 100 m around registered sites. There are no registered pre-contact Indigenous sites within 100 m of the subject property.

The historical and current mapping suggests that the nearest permanent water source, an unknown tributary, is approximately 100 metres to the east. Three pre-contact sites are registered within 1km of the subject lands. There is therefore the potential for the identification of Indigenous archaeological remains within the subject property, depending on the degree of recent land disturbance or soil alterations, cannot be ruled out.

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The subject property is approximately 26.5 hectares in size and currently consists of agricultural fields, a large natural heritage area, and a former farm complex. It is generally bound by Lockhart Road to the south, a rail corridor to the west, agricultural land to the north and a wooded area to the east (Figure 6). The property consists of fairly level agricultural fields and a forested swamp.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 field assessment was completed on June 15 and December 5, 2017 under MTCS PIF P449-0083-2017 in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Dr. Poorya Kashani (R1133).

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the S & G. The weather conditions and lighting were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork as they permitted good visibility of the land features. Photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figures 7-8). Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report.



2.1 Pedestrian Survey

A total of 12.6 ha of the subject property consists of level agricultural fields. In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.1, the fields had been recently ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately prior to survey, and ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but did not extend beyond the depth of previous ploughing (Plates 1-3). Visibility conditions were excellent at well over 80% and the ploughzone soils consisted of sandy loam. All ploughed lands were assessed by means of pedestrian survey employed at 5 m transect intervals (Plates 4-6). In total, 48% of the subject property was assessed by pedestrian survey at five metre intervals.

2.2 Required Test Pit Survey

A test pit survey at five metre intervals is required on approximately 1.6 ha (or 6%) of the subject property. These lands include portions of the proposed road running from Lockhart Road through the subject property not previously assessed and the area around the former farm complex. In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.2 Test Pit Survey, test pits will be hand excavated at least five cm into subsoil and all topsoil will be screened through six mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits will be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All test pits will be at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated within one metre of all structures whenever possible. Upon completion, all of the test pits will be backfilled.

Areas requiring a test pit survey are outlined on Figures 7 and 8.

2.3 Natural Heritage Area

A large portion of the wooded lands, accounting for approximately 12.2 ha (or 46%) of the subject property, is identified as Block 26 (Natural Heritage Area) within the proponent's Draft Plan of Subdivision (see Figure 8). This area will not be surveyed as part of this archaeological assessment as it is excluded from development. Block 26 is intended to be transferred to the City of Barrie and has been classified as a Natural Heritage System within the Hewitt's Secondary Plan Area and has been incorporated in the City of Barrie's Official Plan (City of Barrie 2010). These lands are characterized as forested swamp and are intended to be in public ownership, to protect, preserve and where appropriate enhance the natural environment. The limit of Block 26 was determined and surveyed by the proponent, Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority, and City of Barrie staff and is reflective of the dripline and/or wet areas.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources have been found during the course of the Stage 2 field assessment to date. Written field notes, annotated field maps, GPS logs, and other archaeological data related to the subject property are located at ASI.

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by Ballymore Building (Barrie) Corp. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of the south half of Lot 16, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Innisfil, Town of Innisfil, Simcoe County. The subject property is approximately 26.5 hectares in size. The assessment was completed as part of a Draft Plan of Subdivision.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research indicated the potential for encountering both pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the subject property.

The Stage 2 assessment to date was conducted by means of a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals across. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the course of the survey. In total 48% of the subject property has been assessed.

Approximately 6% of the subject property will require a test pit survey. With winter conditions, and according to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists, archaeological field work cannot be carried out when the ground is frozen or covered with snow. This project would be scheduled for early in the 2019 field season.

The remaining 46% of the subject property is identified as Block 26 (Natural Heritage Area) and will not be surveyed as part of the archaeological assessment as it is excluded from development.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment is required for the lands that have been surveyed to date as shown on Figures 7 and 8.
2. Prior to any land-disturbing activities within the subject property, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment must be conducted on lands not previously assessed within the Draft Plan of Subdivision in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 S & G.
 - a) The remaining Stage 2 assessment would be surveyed by means of a test pit survey. All test pits should be excavated at least five cm into sterile subsoil, with all soils being screened through six mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All test pits should be at least 30 cm in diameter and backfilled upon completion. Test pits should be excavated at five metre transect intervals as outlined in the 2011 S & G.
3. Should the proposed development limit (as shown on Figures 7 and 8) change to include Block 26 (Natural Heritage Area), or should any future development/alteration be proposed pre- or post-transfer of the lands to a public body, then these lands must be subject to a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* prior to any land-disturbing activities.



NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport should be immediately notified.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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 and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002. c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

ASI, (Archaeological Services Inc.)

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8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: View of optimal field conditions.



Plate 2: View of field conditions with at well over 80% visibility.



Plate 3: View of field conditions.



Plate 4: View of pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.



Plate 5: View of pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.

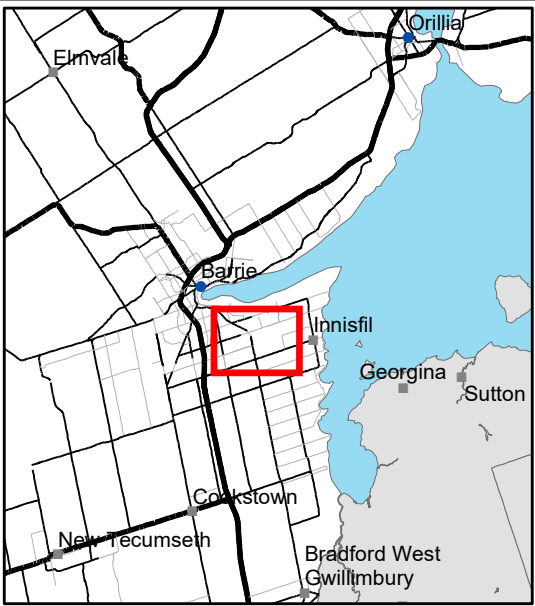
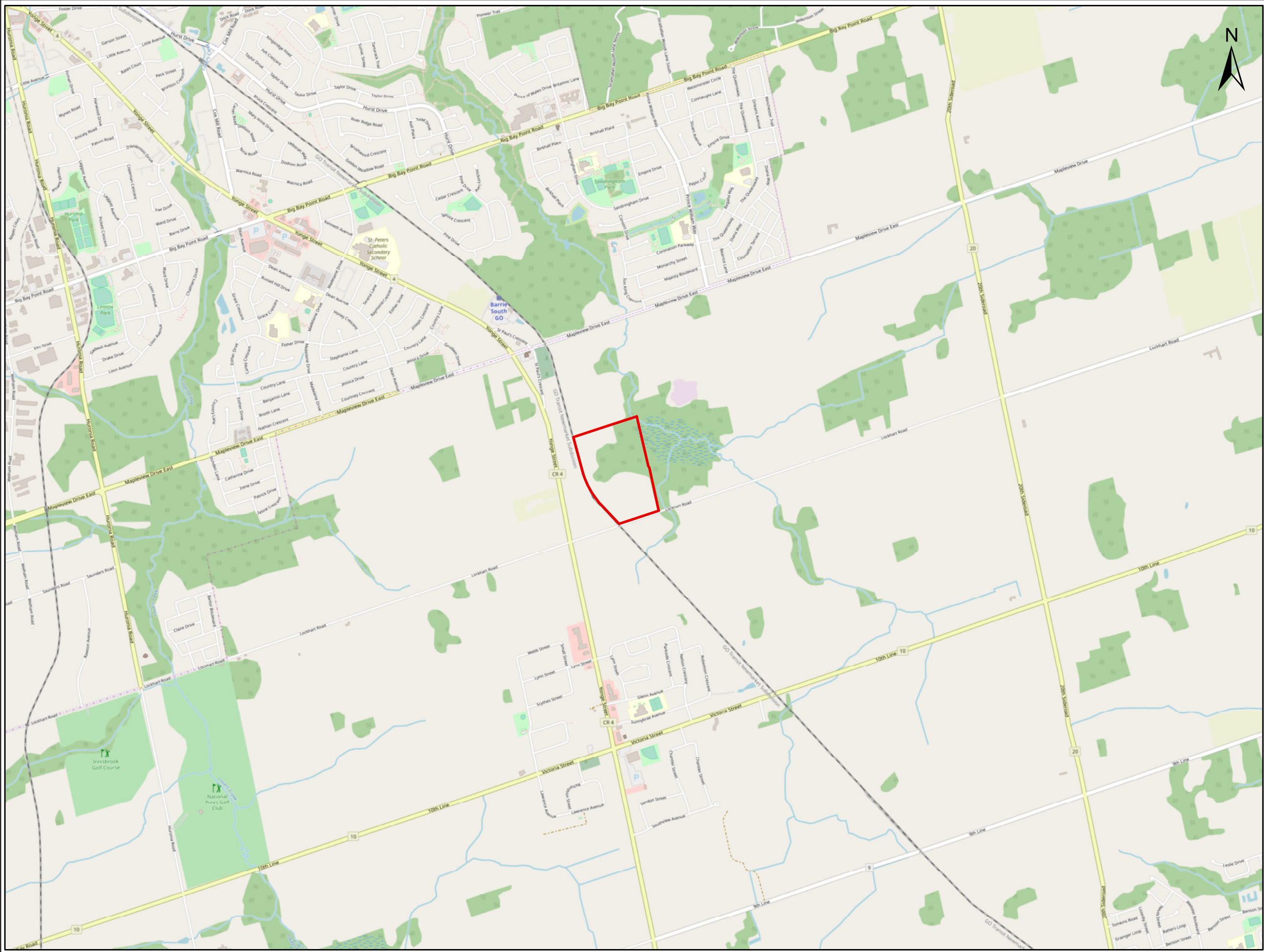


Plate 6: View of pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.

9.0 MAPS

Please see following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.





 Subject Property

BASE:
(c) OpenStreetMap and contributors,
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0 1
Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 17PL-196
DATE: 2018-12-19
DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 17PL196_fig7_stage2

 **Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services**
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
416-966-1069 | F416-966-9723 | asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property.

This is a historical map showing a rural landscape. A red rectangle highlights a specific plot of land. The map includes several labels for land parcels and owners, such as 'P. J. C. 80', 'P. Shephard', 'J. S. Patterson', and 'J. S. Smith'. A road or path runs diagonally across the map. A north arrow is located in the top right corner.

 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 F416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca	X Subject Property	Base: 1871 Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe. 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Simcoe.	0 500  Metres ASI PROJECT NO.: 17PL-196 R&T: 201A-12,19 DRAWN BY: JF E1F: 17PL196 fo2 3 hist
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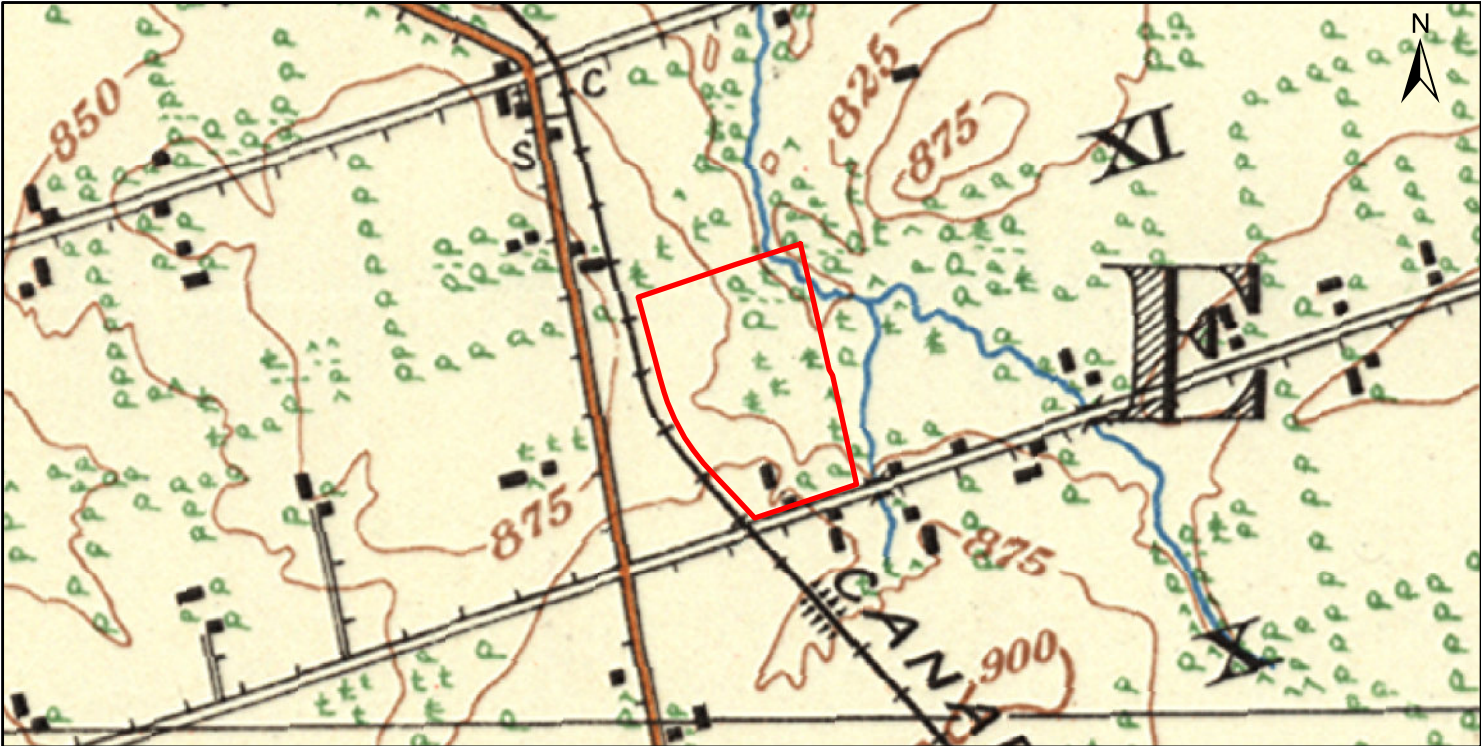


Figure 4: Study Area located on 1928 NTS Sheet Barrie.



Figure 5: Study Area located on 1986 NTS Sheet Barrie.



 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 F416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	BASE: ESRI Ortho	0125	
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Figure 6: Existing conditions of the Study Area

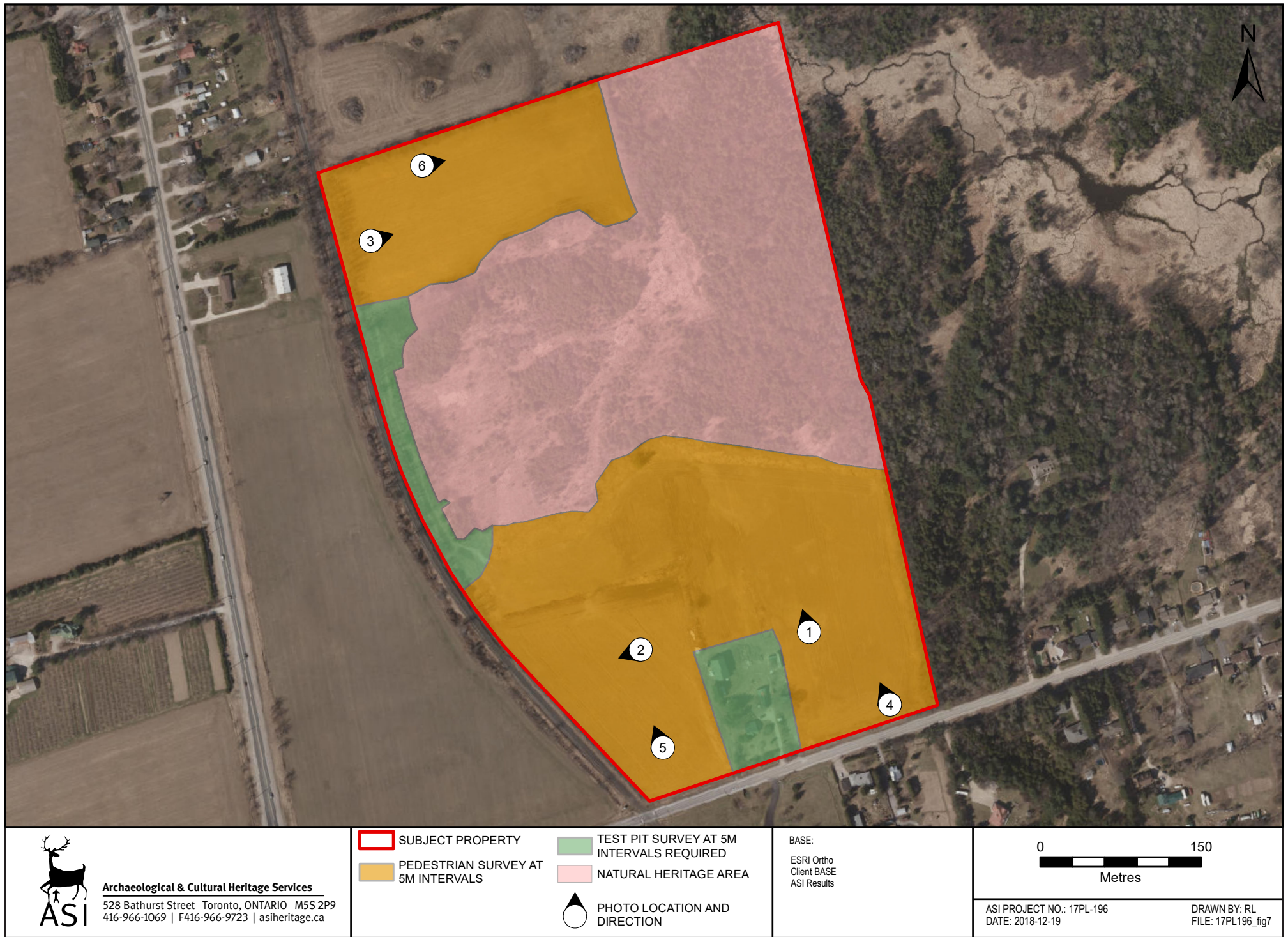


Figure 7: Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment To Date

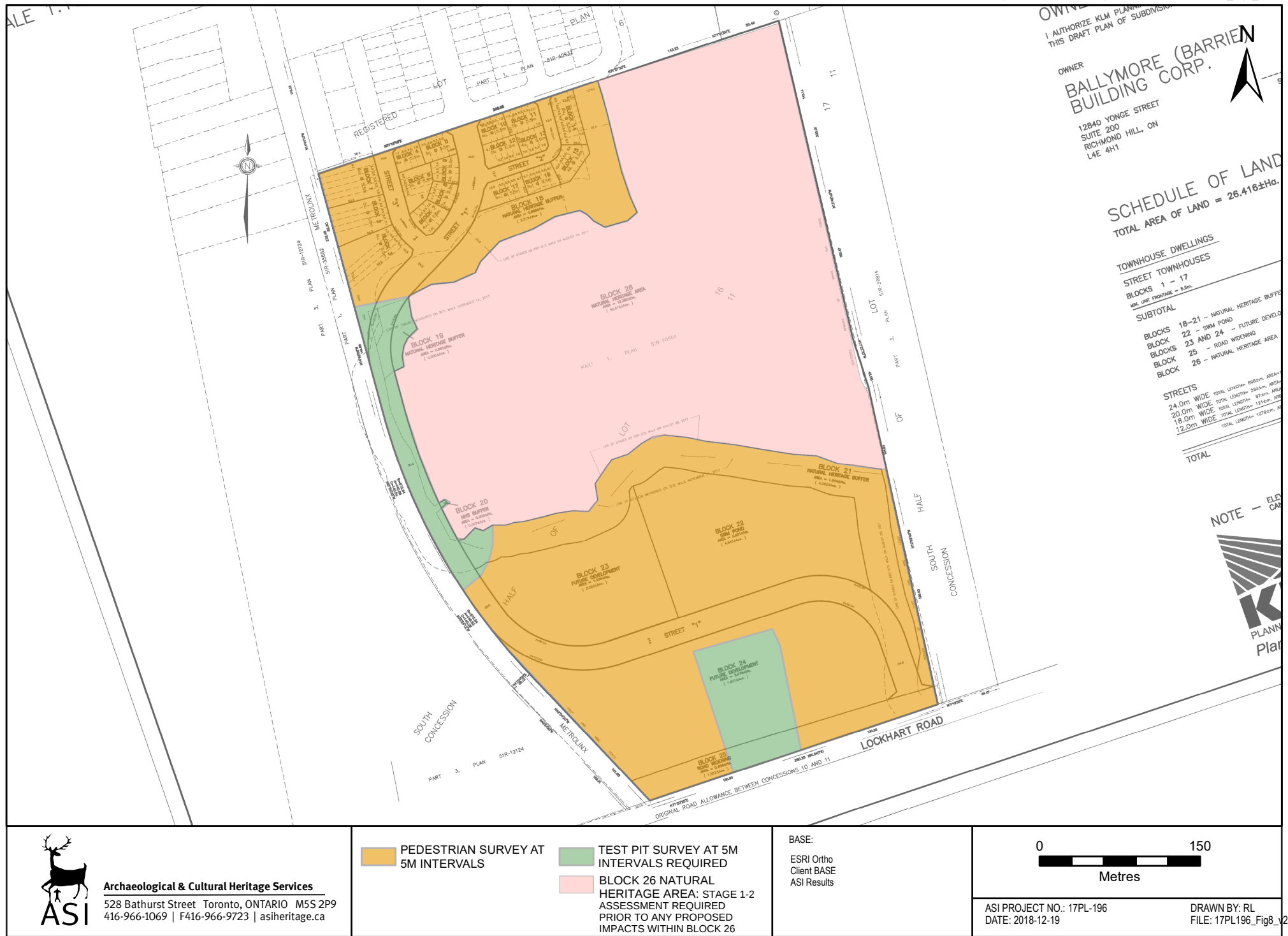


Figure 8: Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment to date overlaid on the Draft Plan of Subdivision