

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Brown Bear Dev Ltd, 901 Essa Road, City of Barrie

Lot 2, Concession 11, Historic Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe

Brown Bear Dev Ltd

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Distribution List

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Executive Summary

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment (AA) of the Brown Bear Dev Ltd study area. This assessment was completed as part of an Official Plan Amendment and Rezoning application. The study area is located at 901 Essa Road, City of Barrie, formerly in Lot 2, Concession 11, Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe.

The Stage 1-2 AA was undertaken on October 07, 2022. The assessment included a site inspection followed by test pitting assessment at 5m intervals. The test pit survey did not result in the recovery of any archaeological resources.

As a result, and in accordance with Section 7.8.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011), the Brown Bear Dev Ltd study area requires no further archaeological assessment and should be cleared of further archaeological concerns.

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Table of Contents

1.	Project Context.....	1
1.1	Development Context.....	1
1.1.1	Objectives	1
1.2	Historical Context	1
1.2.1	Pre-Contact First Nation Settlement	3
1.2.2	Post-Contact Period Settlement	5
1.2.3	Euro-Canadian Settlement	6
1.3	Archaeological Context	7
1.3.1	Natural Environment	7
1.3.2	Known Archaeological Sites	8
1.3.3	Reports with Relevant Background Information	9
2.	Field Methods	11
3.	Record of Finds	12
4.	Analysis and Conclusions.....	13
5.	Recommendations	14
6.	Advice on Compliance with Legislation.....	15
7.	Bibliography	16
8.	Images	19
9.	Figures	22

Figures

Figure 1: Location of the Study Area	23
Figure 2: Study Area in Detail	24
Figure 3: Treaties and Purchases.....	25
Figure 4: Portion of 1871 Tremaine Map	26
Figure 5: Portion of 1881 Historic Atlas Map	27
Figure 6: Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.....	28

Tables

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Simcoe County	2
Table 2: Land Registry records for Lot 12, Concession XIII	7
Table 3: Archaeological sites within 1Km of the study area	8
Table 4: Archaeological Reports relevant to the study area.....	9
Table 5: Inventory of Documentary Record	12

1. Project Context

1.1 Development Context

AECOM Canada Ltd. (AECOM) was contracted by Brown Bear Dev Ltd to complete the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the study area. This assessment was completed prior to the development of a subdivision. The study area is located at 901 Essa Road, City of Barrie, formerly in Lot 2, Concession 11, Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe.

The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken as part of an Official Plan Amendment and Rezoning application to permit the development of residential units. The Stage 1-2 AA was undertaken on October 07, 2022. The assessment included a site inspection followed by test pitting assessment at 5m intervals. The test pit survey did not result in the recovery of any archaeological resources.

All archaeological consulting activities were conducted under PIF number PIF# P123-0526-2022 issued to Professional Archaeologist Glenn Kearsley in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011). Permission to enter to conduct fieldwork, including the collection of artifacts when present, was provided by the proponent on behalf of the current landowners where available. This report provides the results of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the Brown Bear Dev Ltd Study Area.

1.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment are:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey

The objective of a 2 archaeological assessment are:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified

1.2 Historical Context

Years of archaeological research and assessments in southern Ontario have resulted in a well-developed understanding of the historic use of land in Simcoe County from the earliest First Nation people to the more recent Euro-Canadian settlers and farmers. **Table 1** provides a breakdown of the cultural and temporal history of past occupations in Simcoe County.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Simcoe County

Archaeological Period	Time Period	Characteristics
Early Paleo	9000-8400 BC	■ Fluted Points ■ Arctic tundra and spruce parkland, caribou hunters
Late Paleo	8400-8000 BC	• Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate Points • Slight reduction in territory size
Early Archaic	8000-6000 BC	• Notched and Bifurcate base Points • Growing populations
Middle Archaic	6000-2500 BC	• Stemmed and Brewerton Points, Laurentian Development • Increasing regionalization
Late Archaic	2000-1800 BC	• Narrow Point • Environment similar to present
	1800-1500 BC	• Broad Point • Large lithic tools
	1500-1100 BC	• Small Point • Introduction of bow
Terminal Archaic	1100-950 BC	• Hind Points, Glacial Kame Complex • Earliest true cemeteries
Early Woodland	950-400 BC	• Meadowood Points • Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	400 BC – AD 500	• Dentate/Pseudo-scallop Ceramics • Increased sedentism
	AD 550-900	• Princess Point • Introduction of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	AD 900-1300	• Agricultural villages
	AD 1300-1400	• Increased longhouse sizes
	AD 1400-1650	• Warring nations and displacement
Contact Period	AD 1600-1875	• Early written records and treaties
Historic	AD 1749-present	• European settlement (French and English)

Notes: Taken from Ellis and Ferris (1990)

The following sections provide a detailed summary of the archaeological cultures that have settled in the vicinity of the study area. As Chapman and Putnam (1984) illustrate, the modern physiography of southern Ontario is largely a product of events of the last major glacial stage and the landscape is a complex mosaic of features and deposits produced during the last series of glacial retreats and advances prior to the withdrawal of the continental glaciers from the area. Southwestern Ontario was finally ice free by 12,500 years ago. With continuing ice retreat and lake regressions the land area of southern Ontario progressively increased while barriers to the influx of plants, animals, and people steadily diminished (Karrow and Warner 1990). The lands within Simcoe County have been extensively utilized by pre-contact First Nation people who began occupying southwestern Ontario as the glaciers receded from the land, as early as 11,000 BC.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact First Nation Settlement

The Paleo Period

In this area the first human settlement can be traced back to 11,000 BC; these earliest well-documented groups are referred to as Paleo which literally means old or ancient. During the Paleo period people were non-agriculturalists who depended on hunting and gathering of wild food, they moved their encampments on a regular basis to be in the locations where these resources naturally became available, and the size of the groups occupying any particular location would vary depending on the nature and size of the available food resources (Ellis and Deller 1990). The picture that has emerged for the early and late Paleo is of groups at low population densities who were residentially mobile and made use of large territories during annual cycles of resource exploitation.

The Archaic Period

The next major cultural period following the Paleo is termed the Archaic, which is broken temporally into the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods. There is much debate on how the term Archaic is employed; general practice bases the designation off assemblage content as there are marked differences in artifact suites from the preceding Paleo and subsequent Woodland periods. As Ellis *et al.* (1990) note, from an artifact and site characteristic perspective the Archaic is simply used to refer to non-Paleo manifestations that pre-date the introduction of ceramics. Ellis *et al.* (1990) stress that Archaic groups can be distinguished from earlier groups based on site characteristics and artifact content.

Early Archaic sites have been reported throughout much of southwestern Ontario and extend as far north as the Lake Huron Basin region and as far east as Rice Lake (Deller *et al.* 1986). A lack of excavated assemblages from southern Ontario has limited understandings and inferences regarding the nature of stone tool kits in the Early Archaic and tool forms other than points are poorly known in Ontario; however, at least three major temporal horizons can be recognized and can be distinguished based on projectile point form (Ellis *et al.* 1990). These horizons are referred to as Side-Notched (ca. 8,000-7,700 BC), Corner-Notched (ca. 7,700-6,900 BC), and Bifurcated (ca. 6,900-6,000 BC) (Ellis *et al.* 1990). Additional details on each of these horizons and the temporal changes to tool types can be found in Ellis *et al.* (1990).

The Middle Archaic period (6,000-2,500 BC), like the Early Archaic, is relatively unknown in southern Ontario. Ellis *et al.* (1990) suggest that artifact traits that have come to be considered as characteristic of the Archaic period as a whole, first appear in the Middle Archaic. These traits include fully ground and polished stone tools, specific tool types including banner stones and net-sinkers, and the use of local and/or non-chert type materials for lithic tool manufacture (Ellis *et al.* 1990).

The Late Archaic begins around approximately 2,000 BC and ends with the beginning of ceramics and the Meadowood Phase at roughly 950 BC. Much more is known about this period than the Early and Middle Archaic and a number of Late Archaic sites are known. Sites appear to be more common than earlier periods, suggesting some degree of population increase. True cemeteries appear and have allowed for the analysis of band size, biological relationships, social organization, and health. Narrow and Small point traditions appear as well as tool recycling wherein points were modified into drills, knives, end scrapers, and other tools (Ellis *et al.* 1990). Other tools including serrated flakes used for sawing or shredding, spokeshaves, and retouched flakes manufactured into perforators, graters, micro-perforators, or piercers. Tools on coarse-grained rocks such as sandstone and quartz become common and include hammerstones, net-sinkers, anvils, and cobble spalls. Depending on preservation, several Late Archaic sites include bone and/or antler artifacts which likely represent fishing toolkits and ornamentation. These artifacts include bone harpoons, barbs or hooks, notched projectile points, and awls. Bone ornaments recovered have included tubular bone beads and drilled mammal canine pendants (Ellis *et al.* 1990).

Throughout the Early to Late Archaic periods the natural environment warmed and vegetation changed from closed conifer-dominated vegetation cover, to the mixed coniferous and deciduous forest in the north and deciduous vegetation in the south we see in Ontario today (Ellis *et al.* 1990). During the Archaic period there are indications of increasing populations and decreasing size of territories exploited during annual rounds; fewer moves of residential camps throughout the year and longer occupations at seasonal campsites; continuous use of certain locations on a seasonal basis over many years; increasing attention to ritual associated with the deceased; and, long range exchange and trade systems for the purpose of obtaining valued and geographically localized resources (Ellis *et al.* 1990).

The Woodland Period

The Early Woodland period is distinguished from the Late Archaic period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology, which provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists but is expected to have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The settlement and subsistence patterns of Early Woodland people shows much continuity with the earlier Archaic with seasonal camps occupied to exploit specific natural resources (Spence *et al.* 1990). During the Middle Woodland well-defined territories containing several key environmental zones were exploited over the yearly subsistence cycle. Large sites with structures and substantial middens appear in the Middle Woodland associated with spring macro-band occupations focussed on utilizing fish resources and created by consistent returns to the same site (Spence *et al.* 1990). Groups would come together into large macro-bands during the spring-summer at lakeshore or marshland areas to take advantage of spawning fish; in the fall inland sand plains and river valleys were occupied for deer and nut harvesting and groups split into small micro-bands for winter survival (Spence *et al.* 1990). This is a departure from earlier Woodland times when macro-band aggregation is thought to have taken place in the winter (Ellis *et al.* 1988; Granger 1978).

The period between the Middle and Late Woodland period was both technically and socially transitional for the ethnically diverse populations of southern Ontario and these developments laid the basis for the emergence of settled villages and agriculturally based lifestyles (Fox 1990). The Late Woodland period began with some groups shifting settlement and subsistence patterns, involving an increasing reliance on corn horticulture. Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as 600 AD. However, it did not become a dietary staple until at least three to four hundred years later. The first agricultural villages in southwestern Ontario date to the 10th century A.D. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland period, Late Woodland sites are located in the uplands, on well-drained sandy soils.

In the Late Woodland period, between 900-1300 AD, villages tended to be small settlements with nearby camps and hamlets that served as temporary spaces for hunting game and gathering resources outside of the villages. At this time, small village sites were characterized by the presence of longhouses with villages being occupied considerably longer than later in the Woodland period. Villages tended to be moved when nearby soils had been depleted by farming and conveniently collected firewood grew scarce. The Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages once every 10-15 years as they relied less heavily on corn than did later groups, and since their villages were much smaller, there was less demand on nearby resources. Small amounts of corn appear to have been a dietary component at this time; however, archaeological evidence suggests that its role was not as a dietary staple at this time but was possibly supplemental in nature.

Between 1300 and 1400 AD, village sizes grew significantly, resulting in the development of complex community political systems. This period also marks the emergence of fully developed horticulture, including the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash. Additionally, changes in ceramic styles may reflect increasing levels of inter-community communication and integration. This is supported by Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) oral histories, which speak to the coming of the corn growers and the symbiotic relationships that Algonkian speaking groups had with the Huron-Wendat in particular.

By the beginning of the fourteenth century, larger fortified village sites were often cleared to accommodate the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash as a result of an increasing reliance on horticulture. Longhouses also continued to grow in size until 1450 AD when a decrease in house length is observed. This decrease in house length may be partially attributed to large scale drops in population size associated with the introduction of European diseases.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Period Settlement

The following history was provided by the Huron-Wendat Nation:

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsio, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

As European settlers encroached on their territory the nature of First Nation population distribution, settlement size and material culture changed. Despite these changes it is possible to correlate historically recorded villages with archaeological manifestations and the similarity of those sites to more ancient sites reveal an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a long historical continuity to systems of Indigenous ideology and thought (Ferris 2009).

It is important to note that, when discussing the historical documentation of the movement of Indigenous people, what has been documented by early European explorers and settlers represents only a very small snap-shot in time. Documentation of where Indigenous groups were residing during European exploration and settlement is restricted to only a very short period of time and does not reflect previous and subsequent movements of these groups. This brief history does not reflect the full picture of the pre- or post-contact period occupation of Indigenous groups or cultures. As such, relying on historic documentation in regard to Indigenous occupation and movement across the landscape can lead to misinterpretation. For example, noting the movement of Indigenous groups into an area may incorrectly suggest to the reader that these groups had not occupied the area previously; however, this is not the case. It is clear from Indigenous oral histories and the archaeological record that pre-contact Indigenous

populations were extremely mobile and not tied to any one specific area. Over the vast period of time prior to the arrival of Europeans, Indigenous groups, language families, and cultures were fluid across the landscape.

The study area falls under the Johnson-Butler Purchase and Williams Treaties. The Johnson-Butler Purchase, entered into in 1788 by the representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples, covers the north shore of Lake Ontario, beginning at the eastern boundary of the Toronto Purchase and continuing east to the Bay of Quinte, where it meets the Crawford Purchase (Ontario Government 2018). The Williams Treaties were signed on October 31 and November 15, 1923 by seven Anishinaabe First Nations and representatives of the Crown and covered the area between Lake Ontario and Lake Nipissing.

1.2.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement

The study area is located within Lot 2, Concession 11, in the historic Township of Innisfil, the County of Simcoe. Simcoe County was originally within the limits of the Nassau and Hesse Districts in the province of Quebec in 1788. In 1792 this was changed by John Graves Simcoe, who changed their names to the Home and Western Districts in Upper Canada. The boundaries were amended in 1798 and by 1800 all of Simcoe County was within the Home District. In 1843 Simcoe was proclaimed its own district and then became the County of Simcoe six years later in 1849.

Innisfil Township was one of 19 townships within Simcoe County and was first surveyed in 1822. The name 'Innisfil' is taken from the word Innisfail, a poetical name for Ireland from which some of its earliest inhabitants emigrated (Armstrong 1930: 141). It encompassed a total area of 27,782.9 hectares and was bounded to the north by Kempenfelt Bay, to the east by Lake Simcoe, to the west by Essa Township and to the south by West Gwillimbury Township (Beldon 1881:14). During the period of early settlement, the landscape consisted of rolling topography and productive forests interspaced by numerous cedar swamps that were subsequently drained and cleared. Soil was mostly clay-loam and provided good farming land for these early pioneers.

Innisfil was surveyed between February 01 and March 15, 1820. The first settler to the township was Francis Hewson, who came to Canada from Ireland in 1817 and settled on what is now Big Bay Point. He bought 500 acres of land, and his family arrived in 1820 to join him. His son, William Hewson, built a Grist Mill on what was then called Hewson's Creek, now known as Lover's Creek (Hunter 1909).

With the opening of the Penetanguishene Road (modern day Yonge Street) in 1825, the settlement of the Township began to rise slowly with most residents undertaking agricultural pursuits. By 1842 the population of Innisfil was 762 with 1865.2 ha in cultivation. In 1850 the population had doubled (1,807) with 50% more land being farmed along with post offices, churches and stores (Beldon 1881:14). There were several settlements in the Township by the second half of the 19th century, including Allandale, Belle Ewart, Henry's Corner's (now Thornton), Perry's Corners (now Cookstown), Painswick and Tollendal.

With the arrival of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railway (later the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway) in 1853, the link between Lake Ontario (at York) in the south and Lake Huron to the north was complete. Additional settlers continued to arrive and by 1880, the Township boasted a population of 5,500 with 4.05 ha cleared for every person. Barrie was the largest of the historic settlements with a population of 6,000 in 1895.

Study Area Specific History

The Tremaine map and the Historic Atlas Map were consulted to gain further insights into the history of the study area. The Tremaine map does not show the north half of the lot as being occupied and has W Calson on the south

half. The lot also contains what is now Essa Road passing through it at a 45° angle. The 1881 Historic Atlas map also has the north half of the lot as being empty while the north half is owned by R.M Srigley. The historic atlas maps were done via subscription, so not all information is included unless the property owner wished to pay to include their name, and structures. The map also shows a watercourse passing through the lot as well as Essa Road.

Table 2: Land Registry records for Lot 12, Concession XIII

Instrument	Date of Instrument	Registration Date	Grantor	Grantee	Consideration	Land and Remarks
Patent		22Feb1856	Crown	William Gibson		N ½ 100 acres
B.S.	21Mar1863	4Apr1863	William Gibson Sr	Joseph Gibson	\$200	N ½ 100 acres
Mortgage	21Mar1863	4Apr1863	Joseph Gibson	William Gibson	\$200	N ½ 100 acres
D of M	16Aug1864	17Aug1864	William Gibson	Joseph Gibson		N ½ 100 acres discharged
Release of Dower	28Jan1865	31Jan1865	Eliza Ann Gibson	William Gibson	\$80	N ½ 100 acres
Agreement	21Oct1869	4Nov1869	William Gibson	Beader Sailman	\$100	All pine timber on N ½
Will	20Feb1880	21Feb1880	William Gibson	Susan wife of William during his lifetime ____ and John and his wife during life et uc & William's grandchildren ____ Kennedy, heirs of deceased John Gibson & wife.		
Agreement	28Aug1922	19Dec1922	Charles H W__snaid	Richard Drury		N ½ of lot, agreement ac_ & sale of land etc

Background research into William Gibson found him in the 1861 Census for Innisfil Township. He is listed as a farmer. He is also married, is Irish and is a member of the Church of England. He is also listed as being married to a woman named Susan, who is 57 years old. They have one child, Joseph (19) living with them in a one storey log home. In the 1871 Census he is listed as being 76. He is still a farmer and married to Susan. There are four other people in the house. It is unknown if any are grandchildren. There are two other William Gibsons listed in his household, one who is 39 and another who is 12. William Gibson died on October 4, 1880 at 88 years old.

Joseph Gibson is listed in the 1861 Census of Innisfil Township, living with his parents listed in the paragraph above. He was married on Jan 13, 1864 to Eliza Ann Gibbons. It was not possible to locate him further in the census.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The study area is located within the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region. The Simcoe Lowland region is composed of lowlands bordering Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe, and covers an area approximately 1, 100 square miles. The lowlands are naturally divided by the Simcoe Uplands into two areas; the Nottawasaga Basin and the Lake Simcoe Basin (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 177).

The Lowlands are characterized by sandy outwash plains with extensive areas of marsh and wetlands, particularly in the region south of Lake Simcoe. Here, vegetation includes silver maple, black ash, speckled alder, and various swamp conifers. Marshes of cattails, sedges, rushes and northern wild rice flank the Lake Simcoe shoreline (Wake 1997:96). These areas represent rich aquatic wetlands with numerous fish and waterfowl species that would have been attractive resources for both prehistoric and historic occupants of the area.

In the eastern portion of the Lowlands lies the Simcoe Basin at an elevation of ca. 220-260m above sea level. Within this area are abundant sandy beaches along the western shore of Lake Simcoe. A relatively flat clay plain, interrupted by outcrops of limestone, glacial hills and patches of sand and gravel, occupies the southern part of Orillia Township (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 181-182). This clay plain extends northward to the exposed Precambrian rocks of the Canadian Shield beyond. Overall, the presence of elevated topography, glacial shorelines and sandy, well-drained soil in the study corridor indicates that it has high archaeological potential.

The single most important environmental feature necessary for extended human occupation is potable water. As such, proximity to water is regarded as a useful index for the determination of potential for the presence of archaeological resources. The study area is in close proximity to an unnamed tributary of Bear Creek.

These environmental characteristics would have provided an ideal environment for both temporary and permanent settlement throughout the pre-and post-contact periods. These water sources would have served as important pre-and post-contact transportation routes as well as sources of potable water and riverine resources.

During the 19th and 20th century, rapid deforestation resulted in significant land clearance across the Township of Innisfil and, over time, the once diverse forest life and wide range of tree species and natural resources would have also been depleted as agricultural and modern residential and commercial development continued. As a result of continuing urban development, this part of Central Ontario is almost completely deforested today.

1.3.2 Known Archaeological Sites

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological registered sites within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on longitude and latitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referred to by a four-letter designation and sites located within the block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is situated within the *BbGw* Borden block.

AECOM conducted a data search of the OASD on to determine if any registered archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the study area. This search resulted in the identification of seven registered archaeological sites. **Table 3** provides details on the registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area.

Table 3: Archaeological sites within 1Km of the study area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Site Type	Development Status
BbGw-7	IF 2	Pre-Contact	Findspot	No further CHVI*
BbGw-13	Lougheed	Pre-Contact	Burial, village	No further CHVI
BbGw-34	Ruby Red Maple	Post-Contact		Unknown
BbGw-40	DiPoce 1	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	No further CHVI
BbGw-41	DiPoce 2	Late Woodland	Village	Further CHVI
BbGW-90	Location 3	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	Further CHVI

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Site Type	Development Status
BbGw-91	Brooks Site	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Further CHVI

*CHVI = Cultural Heritage Value and Interest

Location 3 (BbGw-90) is located across the road from the study area, on the east side of Essa Road. The site was found in 2017 by Stantec Consulting. The site was found during test pit survey and a total of 484 artifacts were found. The site was recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment (Stantec 2018). In 2019 AMICK took out a PIF for the site, but no report is available.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA)*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MHSTCI will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

1.3.3 Reports with Relevant Background Information

To inform the Stage 2 archaeological assessment and further establish the archaeological context of the study area, AECOM conducted a search of the OASD to review the previous archeological work conducted within 50 m of the study area as well as the previous work conducted for the site. The results of this search determined that there are three previous reports with background information relevant to the study area.

Table 4: Archaeological Reports relevant to the study area

Year	Title	Author	PIF Number
2015	<i>Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Salem North, Part of Lots 2 and 3, Concession 11, (Geographic Township of Innisfil) City of Barrie, County of Simcoe</i>	AMICK	P058-186-2007, P058-305-2008, P058-444-2009, P058-561-2010 and P058-723-2011
2018	<i>Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Salem Secondary Plan Growth Development Project, Various Lots and Concessions, Geographic Township of Innisfil, now City of Barrie, County of Simcoe, Ontario</i>	Stantec	P400-0060-2017
Not yet in register	<i>ORIGINAL 2020 Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of the Location 3 Site (BbGw-90), Part of Lot 2, Concession 11 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe (AMICK File #19826/MHSTCI File #P058-1776-2019)</i>	AMICK	P058-1776-2019

In 2007 Amick was contracted to complete a Stage 1-2 AA of the lands to be impacted by the Salem North development. The assessment was completed as part of a draft plan of subdivision. The assessment did not result in the recovery of any archaeological resources. They concluded that the assessed lands should be cleared of further concerns, but the areas labelled as “Environmental Protection Lands” still contained archaeological potential and would require Stage 2 AA should they be impacted (AMICK 2015).

In 2017 Stantec completed the Stage 1-2 AA of lands to be impacted by road widening, grade separated railway crossings, sanitary sewers and trunk watermain at various intersections within the City of Barrie along Essa Road. One of these intersections was located on the northeast side of the Essa Road and Salem Road intersection. Their

assessment resulted in the discovery of Location 3 (BbGw-90) at this location. It was found to be a Euro-Canadian site and contained 434 artifacts. It was recommended for Stage 3 AA (Stantec 2018).

Although not yet in the register of archaeological reports, a search for more details pertaining to Location 3 (BbGw-90) found that the site has been subject to Stage 3 AA. According to the site update form the site was subject to Stage 3 AA in 2019, which resulted in the recovery of over 2000 artifacts. The site has been recommended for Stage 4 AA.

To the best of our knowledge, there are no other reports concerning archaeological work conducted within or in close proximity (i.e., within 50 m) of the study area; however, it should be noted that the MCM does not maintain a database of all properties that have had past archaeological investigations and searches of the MCM public register do not always result in a complete listing of all archaeological work conducted in a given area. In consequence, in some cases the only way a consulting archaeologist will know that a past assessment has been conducted in a given area is if they have personal knowledge of it, or if the assessment resulted in the discovery and registration of one or more archaeological sites.

Archaeological Management Plans

The County of Simcoe Archaeological Management Plan was completed by ASI. The management plan was created to conserve and protect the area's rich cultural heritage and archaeological features. The management plan includes a confidential inventory of registered and unregistered archaeological sites, and overview of the county's history, a GIS based mapping to show archaeological potential, and recommendations for improved planning processes to ensure a standardized and consistent approach to integrating the archaeological assessment process into the municipal planning and development review process (ASI 2019). The project area falls within the zone of archaeological potential from the County of Simcoe's Archaeological Management Plan.

2. Field Methods

AECOM conducted the Stage 2 archaeological investigations of the study area on October 7, 2022 under the field direction Steven Mozarowski (R1232). As per Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011) a Stage 2 AA was done only in lighting and weather conditions which permitted good visibility of archaeological resources. The weather for October 7, 2022 was 7° C and overcast.

The property inspection was completed prior to test pit survey. The entirety of the study area was systematically investigated, as detailed in Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011). The property inspection found several areas of disturbance which did not require further assessment. This is in keeping with Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011) which states that archaeological potential is removed or disturbed when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This area of disturbance amounted to 25% of the study area.

The remaining 75% of the study area was subject to Stage 2 test pit survey. In keeping with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011) the Stage 2 assessment consisted of test pitting on a 5m grid, with each test pit being at least 30cm in diameter and 5cm into subsoil. All soils were screened through 6mm mesh and screens were checked for artifacts. No artifacts were found during the Stage 2 assessment. Test pits were completed within 1m of all built structures.

Test pits averaged a depth of 30cm. They consisted of two layers of soil. The topsoil consisted of a medium brown sandy soil and the subsoil consisted of orange sandy clay.

As per the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6, Standard 1a, Ontario Government 2011), **photographs 1 to 16** document the conditions and field methods during the Stage 2 assessment at the Brown Bear Development study area. The results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment are provided in **Figure 6**.

3. Record of Finds

The Stage 1-2 assessment at the Brown Bear Dev Ltd study area was conducted by employing the methods outlined in Section 2 of this report. **Table 5** provides a listing of the documentary record generated by the Stage 1-2 fieldwork and indicates the location of each document type.

Table 5: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Quantity	Location	Additional Comments
Field Notes	1	AECOM Richmond Hill Office	In original field folder and stored digitally in project file
Hand Drawn Maps	1	AECOM Richmond Hill Office	In original field folder and stored digitally in project file
Proponent Maps	1	AECOM Richmond Hill Office	Hard copy and digital copy in project file
Digital Photographs	17	AECOM Richmond Hill Office	Stored digitally in project file

The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment did not recover any archaeological resources.

4. Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the Brown Bear Dev Ltd study area did not recover any archaeological resources. The study area should be cleared of further archaeological concerns.

5. Recommendations

In accordance with Section 7.8.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011), the Brown Bear Dev Ltd study area requires no further archaeological assessment and should be cleared of further archaeological concerns.

Please note that this archaeological assessment report has been written to meet the requirements of the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ontario Government 2011); however properties that are subject to archaeological assessment are not considered cleared for ground disturbance activities until the associated report has been reviewed and accepted by the MCM. In order to maintain compliance with the MCM and the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990), no ground disturbing activities are to occur until the proponent and approval authority receive a formal letter from the MCM stating that the recommendations provided herein are compliant and that the report has been accepted into the MCM register of archaeological reports.

The MCM is asked to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports thereby concurring with the recommendations presented herein. As no further archaeological assessment is required, archaeological concerns for the Brown Bear Dev Ltd study area at 901 Essa Road, the City of Barrie, Ontario have been fully addressed.

6. Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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 license.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force in 2012) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Burial Sites, War Graves, Abandoned Cemeteries, and Cemetery Closures.

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n/d ORIGINAL 2020 Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of the Location 3 Site (BbGw-90), Part of Lot 2, Concession 11 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe, P058-1776-2019

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8. Images



Image 1: Study area from northeast corner of study area, view southwest



Image 2: Study area from southeast corner, view northwest



Image 3: Study area from southwest corner, view northeast



Image 4: Study area from northwest corner, view southeast



Image 5: Disturbance in northwest part of study area, view down



Image 6: Disturbance in the northwest part of the study area, view down



Image 7: Driveway disturbance, view northwest



Image 8: Driveway disturbance, view east



Image 9: Typical test pit in northeast portion of the study area, view down



Image 10: Test pitting in the northeast section of the study area, view southeast



Image 11: Test pitting in the southeast area, view east



Image 12: Typical test pit in southeast section of study area, view down



Image 13: Test pitting on south side of house, view north



Image 14: Typical test pit in southwest section of study area, view down



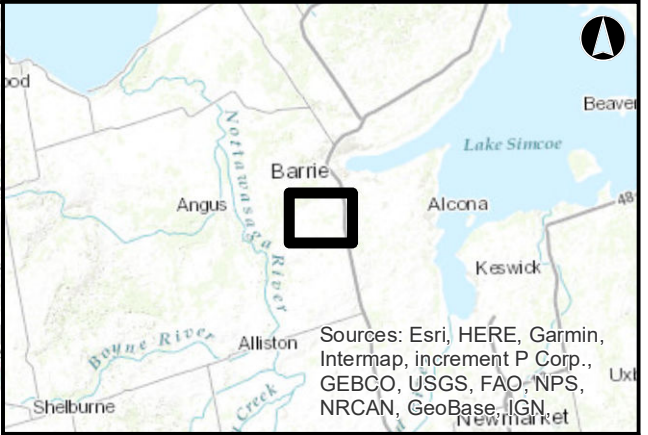
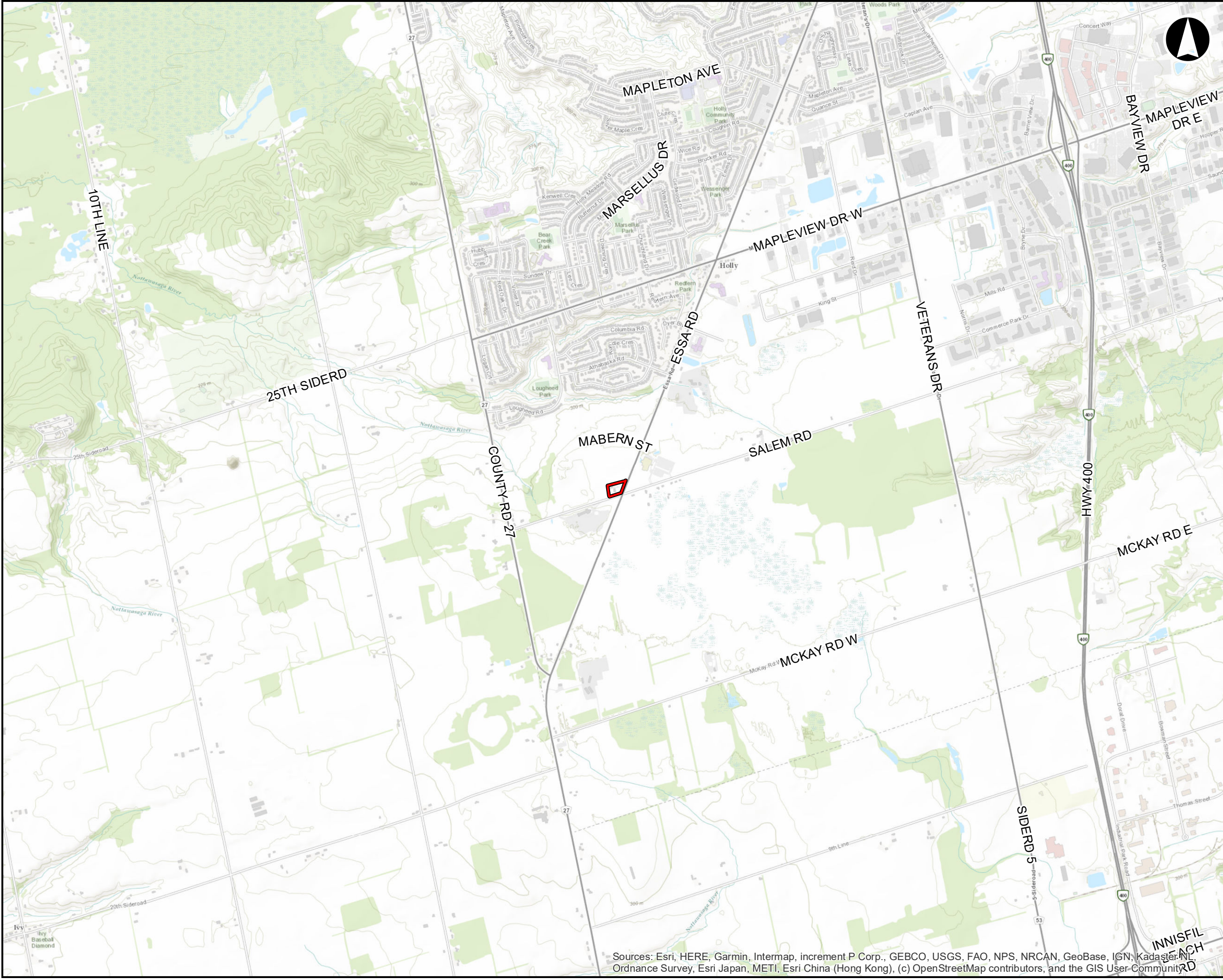
Image 15: Disturbed area, view northwest



Image 16: Test pitting in southwest section of study area, view east

9. Figures

The following figures document the results of the Stage 1-2 assessment of the Brown Bear Dev Ltd at 901 Essa Road in the City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario. Any maps providing the location of the study area are not subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* as the disclosure of this information has led to looting in the past.



Legend

Study Area

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Kilometres

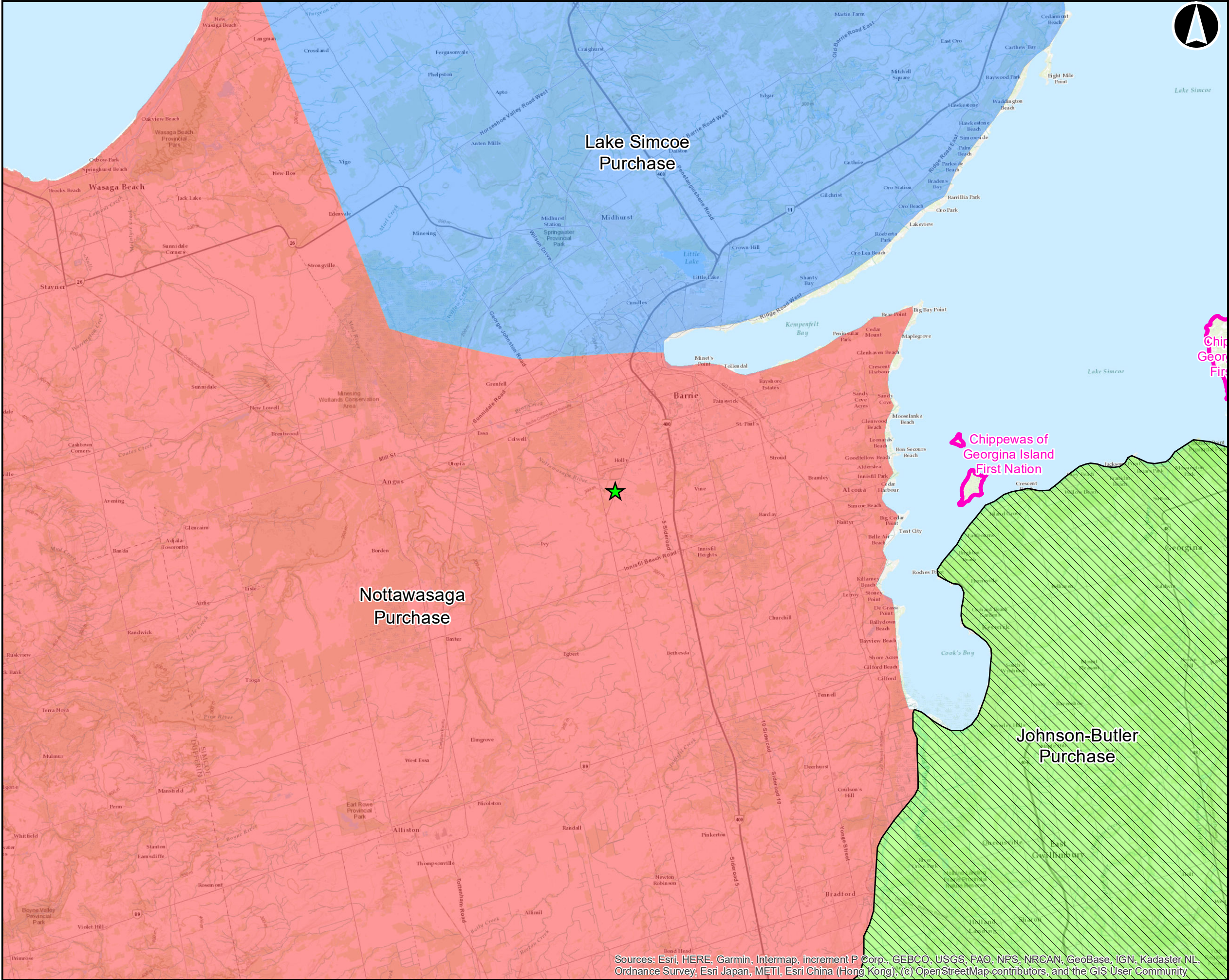
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of
Brown Bear Dev Ltd, 901 Essa Road, City
of Barrie, Ontario

Regional Map

Dec, 2022	1:25,000 * when printed 11"x17"	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNRF
P#: 60697833		Figure 1
AECOM		

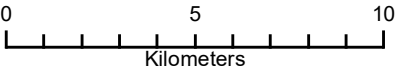
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Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN,

- Legend**
- ★ Study Area Location
 - First Nations Reserve
 - Williams Treaty
 - Johnson-Butler Purchase
 - Treaty 16, Lake Simcoe Purchase
 - Treaty 18, Nottawasaga Purchase



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of
Brown Bear Dev Ltd, 901 Essa Road, City
of Barrie, Ontario

Treaties and Purchases

Dec, 2022	1:200,000	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNRF
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AECOM

Figure 3

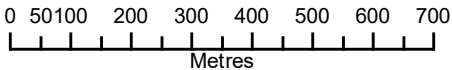
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Legend

 Study Area



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of
Brown Bear Dev Ltd, 901 Essa Road, City
of Barrie, Ontario

Study Area on the 1871 Hogg Map

Dec, 2022	1:12,500 * when printed 11"x17"	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNRF
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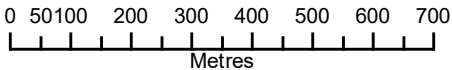
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Legend

 Study Area



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of
Brown Bear Dev Ltd, 901 Essa Road, City
of Barrie, Ontario

Study Area on the 1881 Historical Atlas Map

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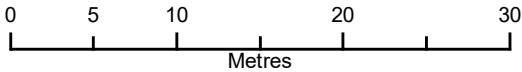
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Legend

- △ Photo Location (ground shot)
- ▶ Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Test Pitted at 5m Intervals
- Disturbed



Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of
Brown Bear Dev Ltd, 901 Essa Road, City
of Barrie, Ontario

Results

Dec, 2022	1:454 * when printed 11"x17"	Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Source: MNRF
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