

Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of BcGw-101 116 Harvie Road, Part of Lot 6, Concession 13, Geographic Township of Innisfil, Simcoe County, City of Barrie, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

ASA Development Inc.

229 Mapleview Drive East

Barrie, Ontario, L4N 0W5

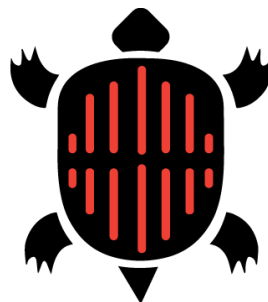
Tel: 705-734-2538

Archaeological Licence: P380 (M. Cooper)

Project Information Form: P380-0081-2020

Yändata' File: 20YA-003

13 January 2021



YÄNDATA'

Executive Summary

Yändata' was retained by ASA Development Inc. to conduct a Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of the BcGw-101 site located on part of Lot 6 Concession 13, Innisfil Township, County of Simcoe, City of Barrie. The site was previously identified by Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. during the Stage 2 test pit survey of the 2.51-hectare subject property as part of due diligence exercise prior to purchase of the property.

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment of Site BcGw-101 consisted of test unit excavation conducted October 5-7, 2020. Eleven test units were excavated across an area 15 metres north-south by 11 metres east-west. Ten test units were positive for cultural material. A total of 143 pre-contact Indigenous ceramic artifacts were recovered. All artifacts were recovered from re-deposited topsoil. Three stratigraphic contexts were identified during the excavation of the site area: a laid sod/topsoil (Lot 1), landscape/levelling fill (Lot 2) and a sterile light grey C-horizon (Lot 3). No intact topsoil/A-horizon was observed as it had been graded away along with the B-horizon, likely during the construction of the houses and re-deposited topsoil was used to build back the grade. The Stage 3 assessment demonstrated the artifacts documented during the Stage 2 and Stage 3 were introduced to the Project area as a result of the twentieth-century house construction and landscaping activities.

The results of this Stage 3 archaeological assessment indicate that Site BcGw-101 does not meet the requirements indicating significant cultural heritage value or interest for Stage 4 mitigation outlined in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 3.4, Standard 1.e. Therefore, Site BcGw-101 does not require Stage 4 Mitigation of Impacts and may be considered clear of further archaeological concern.



Project Personnel

Senior Project Manager: Maxime Picard, Yändata' Director | President

Project Manager: Lisa Merritt (P094), Yändata' Director | Vice President

Project Director: Martin S. Cooper (P380) Yändata' Senior Associate

Indigenous Engagement: Maxime Picard

Huron-Wendat Nation Heritage Director: Akian Sioui

Field Director: Poorya Kashani (P1133) – Archaeological Services Inc.

Field Technicians: Hannah Curtis and Jacob Roberts

Report Preparation: Aleksandra Pradzynski (R190) – Archaeological Services Inc.

Artifact Processing and Analysis: Aleksandra Pradzynski

Artifact Photography: Aleksandra Pradzynski

Graphics: Andrew Clish (P046) – Archaeological Services Inc.
Robin Latour – Archaeological Services Inc.
Carolyn Nettleton – Archaeological Services Inc.

Report Reviewer: Lisa Merritt



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1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Yändata' was retained by ASA Development Inc. to conduct a Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of the BcGw-101 site located on part of Lot 6, Concession 13, Innisfil Township, County of Simcoe, in the City of Barrie. The work was conducted as part of a due diligence exercise prior to purchase of the 2.51-hectare property (Figure 1).

The Stage 3 assessment was conducted under the project direction of Mr. Martin Cooper under the archaeological licence P380 issued to Mr. Cooper (Ministry's Project Information Form #P125-0225-2016) and the project management of Ms. Lisa Merritt (P094) in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990) and as required by the *Ontario Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 1990). Field direction was provided by Dr. Poorya Kashni (P1133) with cultural heritage support from Mr. Akian Sioui. All activities carried out during this project were completed in accordance with the terms of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

The Stage 3 fieldwork was carried out with the presence of an Archaeological Field Liaison from Chippewas of Rama First Nation. Indigenous engagement was conducted by Yändata', in accordance with the Ministry's *Standards and Guidelines and Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology: A Draft Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario*. A detailed account of all Indigenous engagement can be found in the Supplementary Documentation – Indigenous Engagement associated with this report. The Archaeological Field Liaison from Chippewas of Rama First Nation expressed no concerns or objections to during the course of the assessment.

The proponent granted permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment on August 26, 2020. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to starting the assessment.



1.2 Historical Context

The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report prepared in 2020 by Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. notes that the Project study area is located on part of Lot 6, Concession 13, Geographic Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario. Presently, the Project study area consists of three residential lots with mid-twentieth century homes and associated driveways, sheds and outbuildings, and an overgrown woodlot. The site is located within the backyard of one of the residential lots.

The Study Area is within the Treaty 18 territory as the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Purchase. The treaty was negotiated in 1818 with Chippewa representatives, members of the Williams Treaties First Nations, including the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation and the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation and the Rama First Nation (Williams Treaties First Nations 2017). Site BcGw-101 is also within the traditional territory of the Nation Huronne-Wendat. Table 1 provides a brief archaeological timeline of the Indigenous settlement of southern Ontario.

Historical mapping consulted by Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc., identified Mrs. Harris as the owner of the southern half of Lot 6 Concession 13 as well as several other plots of land in the area (Hogg 1871) and Jas. Thyles as the owner of Lot 6, Concession 13 by 1881 (H. Belden & Co. 1881). Historic topographic mapping indicates that the study area was a cleared pasture or cultivated land throughout the first half of the twentieth century before its conversion to three separate residential properties by the year 2000.

Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario's Past.

Time Range	Period	Description
13,000 B.C. - 7,000 B.C.	Paleo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first human occupation of Ontario
7000 BC -900 B.C.	Archaic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small settlements with band level society • extensive trade networks for non-local raw materials
900 BC -400 BC	Early Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal • large and small settlements • first evidence of community identity • extensive trade networks for non-local raw materials
400 B.C. – A.D. 600	Middle Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal into small settlements • band level society with kin-based political system • some elaborate mortuary ceremonialism
A.D. 600 – A.D. 900	Transitional Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incipient agriculture in some regions • longer term occupation settlements
A.D. 900 – A.D. 1300	Early – Late Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited agriculture • socio-political system strongly kinship based
A.D. 1300 – A.D. 1400	Middle – Late Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • major shift to agricultural dependency • development of socio-political complexity
A.D. 1400 – A.D. 1650	Late – Late Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complex agricultural society • politically allied regional populations
A.D. 1650 – A.D. 1800	Contact Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasingly widespread contact with Europeans and dispersal of Indigenous people



1.3 Archaeological Context

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database lists a total of 11 previously registered archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the Project study area (Table 2), although none of these sites are located within 50 metres of the limits of BcGw-101.

Table 2: Sites Within One Kilometer of the BcGw-101 site

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
BcGw-15	Little	Late Woodland; Ancestral Huron- Wendat	Village	Hunter 1976; Lennox 1985; Warrick 1985
BcGw-27	Molson	Late Woodland; Ancestral Huron- Wendat	Village	Warrick 1985; Lennox 1985, 1987
BcGw-28	Little 2	Late Woodland; Ancestral Huron- Wendat	Village	Warrick 1985; Lennox 1985
BcGw-29	Birch	Late Woodland; Ancestral Huron- Wendat	Special purpose	Warrick 1985; Lennox 1985
BcGw-30	Kennel	Middle Archaic	Campsite	Warrick 1985
BcGw-36	Pern	Early Archaic	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc. 1989
BcGw-51	Spruce Hollow	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Unknown	Parker 1996



Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
BcGw-52	Poplar	Middle Archaic	Findspot	Poulton 1995
BcGw-86	Hatinienhwi'skwa	Late Woodland; Ancestral Huron- Wendat	Village	Murray 2012, 2016; Archaeological Services Inc. 2017, 2019
BcGw-93		Late Woodland; Ancestral Huron- Wendat	Small short term occupation	Murray 2013 Archaeological Services Inc. 2016, 2017
BcGw-95	Little-Johnstone	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Dolling 2017; Murray 2017

The closest site is the Little (BcGw-15), located approximately 360 metres southeast of the BcGw-101 site. The Little site (BcGw-15) is a 1.5 hectare ancestral Huron-Wendat village first documented in a cultivated field by Jamie Hunter in 1976 and then by Paul Lennox and Gary Warrick in 1985.

The next closest site is the Molson site (BcGw-27), located approximately 700 metres southeast of the BcGw-101 site in the ploughed field on the south bank of one of Lovers Creek's tributaries. The artifacts recovered from an area of approx. 1.8 hectare designated the site as an ancestral Huron-Wendat village site. The Molson site was researched on numerous occasions by Garry Warrick in 1985 and Paul Lennox in 1985 and 1987.

1.3.1 Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. completed Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property in 2020 as part of due diligence exercise prior to purchase of the property (Project Information Form P321-0157-2020). The Stage 1 assessment included background research on the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition. The assessment concluded that a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present.

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on a 2.23 hectare area located at 108, 116, and 122 Harvie Road, part of Lot 6 Concession 13, Geographic Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario. The study area consisted of three residential lots with mid-twentieth century homes and associated driveways, sheds and outbuildings, and an overgrown flat woodlot. The project study area is located approximately 140 metres west from small creek, the nearest portable water source.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted between June 16 and June 20, 2020. It consisted of a test pit survey at maximum five-metre intervals. As a result of this assessment, the archaeological site BcGw-101 was identified and the Stage 3 site-specific assessment was recommended.

1.3.2 BcGw-101

The BcGw-101 site was registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database by Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. in 2020 following a Stage 2 assessment by means of test pit survey in the south half of the project study area. The site was identified within the manicured lawn and consisted of five positive test pits over an area measuring 7.5 metres east-west by 15 metres north-south. Each test pit contained pre-contact Indigenous ceramic artifacts which were retained for analysis. The site BcGw-101, designated as Location 1, represented the Late Woodland occupation and was likely associated with the Little site (BcGw-15), located approximately 360 metres southeast of the study area.



Site BcGw-101 was considered to be a site with cultural heritage value or interest in accordance with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.2, Standard 1a. Furthermore, as a Woodland period archaeological site, it met the criteria of a site requiring a Stage 4 mitigation strategy in accordance with the Ministry's *Standards and Guidelines* Section 3.4, Standard 1.e. Thus, it was recommended that the Stage 3 site-specific assessment would involve the excavation of a series of one metre test units at 10 metre intervals across the site. Additional units, amounting to 40% of the initial grid total, should also be excavated in areas of interest within the site. Additional units amounting to at least 10% of the initial grid would also be excavated on the site periphery in order to determine the site extent and to sample the site periphery.

1.3.3 Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment

The project subject area is located within the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region with its well-drained soils. Several major waterways, including Lovers Creek cut across the field, draining northward into Lake Simcoe. A small northward-draining Whiskey Creek flows east of the subject area. The property is bounded to the south by Harvie Road, to the east by wooded area and to the west and north by residential areas. Site BcGw-101 is in the south half of the project subject area. The site is situated on level terrain in backyard within the man-made landscape

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment of the BcGw-101 site consisted of test unit excavation conducted over three days between October 5 and 7, 2020, under the field direction of Dr. Poorya Kashani (P1133) with cultural heritage support from Mr. Akian Sioui.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 3 assessment of the BcGw-101 site was conducted in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990) and the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. During all periods of assessment, weather and lighting conditions permitted good visibility and were in accordance with the Ministry's *Standards and Guidelines*. No fieldwork was conducted in inappropriate weather



or lighting conditions. Photographs of all field conditions were taken, and the location and direction of each photo is mapped in Figure 2 (Plates 1–5).

As the site was identified through Stage 2 test pit survey, no controlled surface pickup was required. The site was re-located using the Global Positioning System coordinates generated during the Stage 2 assessment. A recording grid tied to the fixed site datum (500N-200E) at intervals of five metres was established with a total station over the surface of the site for horizontal control (Plate 2). Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates for these sites are recorded in Supplementary Documentation Table 1.

A total of 11 one by one metre test units were excavated by hand across the site area as defined by the Stage 2 assessment undertaken by Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. Nine test units were excavated at five-metre intervals across the breadth of positive test pits recorded during the Stage 2 survey (Figure 2). Excavation of additional two test units increased the assessment sample by 20 percent of the grid total, as per the Ministry's *Standards and Guidelines*, Section 3.2.3, Standard 1. Although the site area lacked in situ cultural deposits, the additional 20 percent sample of units was excavated to ensure that the area defined during the Stage 2 assessment had been completely assessed and to confirm no part of the Project area was intact

All soil was screened through wire mesh with an aperture of six-millimetres in order to maximize the recovery of artifacts and all recovered artifacts were retained for analysis. Each test unit was examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. All test unit plan and profile views were recorded and drawn by hand at a 1:10 scale (Figure 3). All test units were backfilled at the conclusion of excavation.

2.1 Site Stratigraphy

Three stratigraphic contexts were identified during the Stage 3 assessment. These include a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam (Lot 1: laid sod and topsoil) overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand coarsely mixed with gravel, twentieth-century metal, glass, nails, and plastic (Lot 2: landscaping/levelling fill; Figure 3, Plates 4 and 5). In all test units, the lowermost layer of landscape/levelling fill was then found overlying a sterile

light greyish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy C-horizon (Lot 3). No intact topsoil/A-horizon was observed as it had been graded away along with the B-horizon, likely during the construction of the houses. The imported landscape fill was used to build back the grade (Plate 2).

All pre-contact artifacts were recovered from Lot 1, the laid sod and topsoil.

The depth of Lot 1 ranged from 27 centimetres in test unit 509N-195E to 42 centimetres in test unit 505N-205E, with an average depth of 34.5 centimetres.

3.0 Record of Finds

3.1 Artifact Distributions and Frequencies

Eleven one-metre-square test units were excavated across an area measuring approximately 15 metres north-south by 11 metres east-west (Figure 2). A combined total of 143 pre-contact Indigenous ceramic artifacts were recovered from Lot 1, the laid sod and topsoil, from 10 test units. A single test unit (504N-195E) was negative for cultural material. All artifacts were recovered from Lot 1, the laid sod and topsoil. No lithic, worked bone, shell or ground stone artifacts nor faunal or botanical remains were recovered during the Stage 3 fieldwork.

3.2 Potential Features

Despite careful scrutiny of each unit's soil profiles and floors, no potential cultural features were identified during this assessment.

3.3 Artifact Analysis

A total of 143 ceramic artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 investigation (Appendix A and Table 2). Of these, 25 fragments form portions of vessel rims, necks, and bodies, individually or in various combinations. Ceramic fragments that were smaller than 24 millimetres or displaying excessive exterior exfoliation were regarded as unanalyzable and account for 118 fragments, 82.5% of the total ceramic assemblage. Table 3 presents the allocation of types identified within the BcGw-101 site ceramic assemblage.



Table 3: Site BcGw-101 Ceramic Artifact Assemblage

Type	#	%
Unanalyzable Sherd	118	82.5
Body Sherd	17	11.9
Rim Fragment	5	3.5
Neck Fragment	2	1.4
Identified Vessel	1	0.7
Total	143	100

The only identified vessel is represented by Huron Incised rim fragment (Catalogue #8; Artifact Photo 1). This vessel exhibits a convex interior profile, an outflaring rim orientation, and a well-developed and rounded collar. The lip is rounded and decorated with stamped right oblique lines. The interior is undecorated, while the collar motif includes a band of stamped right oblique lines. The neck is plain. Collar height, basal collar thickness and lip thickness are 17.9 millimetres, 12.07 millimetres and 11.66 millimetres, respectively.



Artifact Photo 1: Rim fragment (Catalogue #8 Vessel 1)

Two neck sherds recovered from Lot 1, the laid sod and topsoil, have smoothed surface treatment and are undecorated. Seventeen body sherds were considered analyzable. All of them are undecorated and have smoothed surface treatment. Finally, the ceramic assemblage includes five rim fragments, which due to their fragmentary nature, do not provide reliable data. To conclude, while all of the ceramic artifacts were recovered from Lot 1, the laid sod and topsoil representing a landscaping fill, artifact analysis focused on attribute analysis which revealed highly skilled potters behind these ceramic creations. Given the limited amount of ceramics recovered and their disturbed contexts, the estimated date range for the ceramic assemblage is A.D. 1400 – A.D. 1650.

3.4 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by Yändata' until they are transferred 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, and any other legitimate interest groups. As per the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines Section 6.7 and Section 7.8.2.3, details pertaining to the documentary record are provided in the table below.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Field notes, Global Positioning System logs	450 Talbot Street London, B6A 5J6	Stored in Yändata' project folder 20YA-003; on Yändata' servers.
Field Photography	As above	Digital; stored on Yändata' servers.
Analysis/ Report data	As above	Digital; stored on Yändata' servers
Artifacts	As above	stored by class and provenience in 12.7 cm x 20.32 cm plastic bags and further separated into 5.08 cm x 7.62 cm plastic bags and kept in a standard banker's box labeled: 20YA-003 Stage 3 BcGw-101

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Yändata' was retained by ASA Development Inc. to conduct a Stage 3 site-specific assessment of the BcGw-101 site located on part of Lot 6, Concession 13, Innisfil Township, County of Simcoe, within the City of Barrie. The previous Stage 2 assessment conducted by Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. in 2020 resulted in documenting a small pre-contact Indigenous site within the backyard area.

The Stage 3 assessment involved the excavation of 11 one-metre square test units within the manicured lawn over an area 15 metres north-south by 11 metres east-west that encompassed the positive Stage 2 test pits and units.

Three stratigraphic contexts were identified during the excavation of the site area: a laid sod and topsoil (Lot 1), a landscape/levelling fill layer (Lot 2) and sterile C-horizon (Lot 3). What had been attributed erroneously as intact A-horizon during Earthworks' Stage 2 assessment was in fact a stratum of landscape fill in the form of laid sod and topsoil. No intact A-horizon was observed during the Stage 3 assessment, rather the natural A-horizon had been graded away along with the B-horizon, likely during the construction of the houses and landscape fills were used to build back the grade.

A total of 143 pre-contact Indigenous ceramic artifacts were recovered from Lot 1, the laid sod and topsoil, during this assessment. The Stage 3 assessment has demonstrated that the artifacts documented during the Stage 2 and Stage 3 were introduced to the area artificially as a result of twentieth-century landscaping activities. It is interesting to note, that it is possible that the artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment could have been brought to the project area in soil removed from one of the nearby Late Woodland villages such as the Molson (BcGw-27) site or the Little (BcGw-15) site.

The Stage 3 assessment has demonstrated that the artifacts documented during the Stage 2 and Stage 3 were introduced to the Project area artificially as a result of mid-twentieth-century house construction and landscaping activities. Thus, the BcGw-101 site is not a bone fide archaeological site. It should therefore be considered clear of further archaeological concern and no further assessment is required.



5.0 Recommendations

In light of the results of the Stage 3 assessment, the following recommendations are made:

1. The BcGw-101 site does not represent a significant cultural heritage resource and it may be considered clear of further archaeological concern. No Stage 4 Mitigation of Impacts is required.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Yändata' 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries should be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries approval has been received.

6.0 Legislation Compliance Advice

Yändata' advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards 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

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Williams Treaties First Nations. (2017). *About Williams Treaties First Nations*. <http://www.williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca/about/>.



8.0 Images



Plate 1: Test unit excavation within the manicured lawn.



Plate 2: Site conditions in October 2020 showing an exposed patch of the landscape fill used to build up grade within the manicured lawn (west).



Plate 3: Site conditions in October 2020 (south). Test units excavated within the treed area confirmed the disturbed stratigraphy documented within the core of the site extended beyond the limits of the site area.



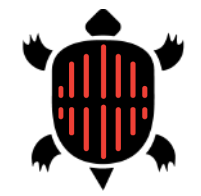
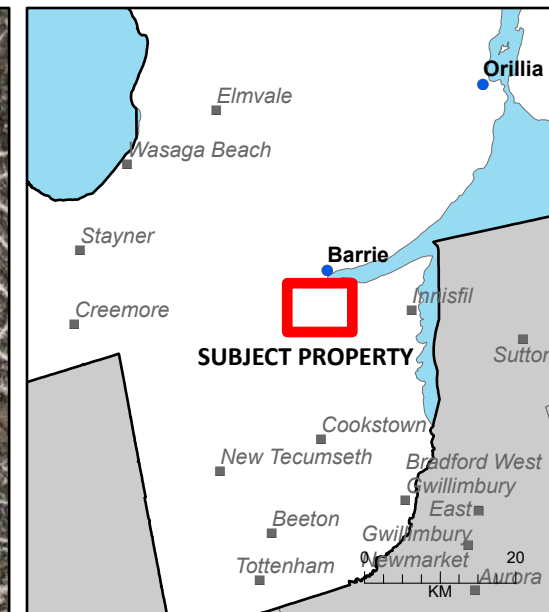
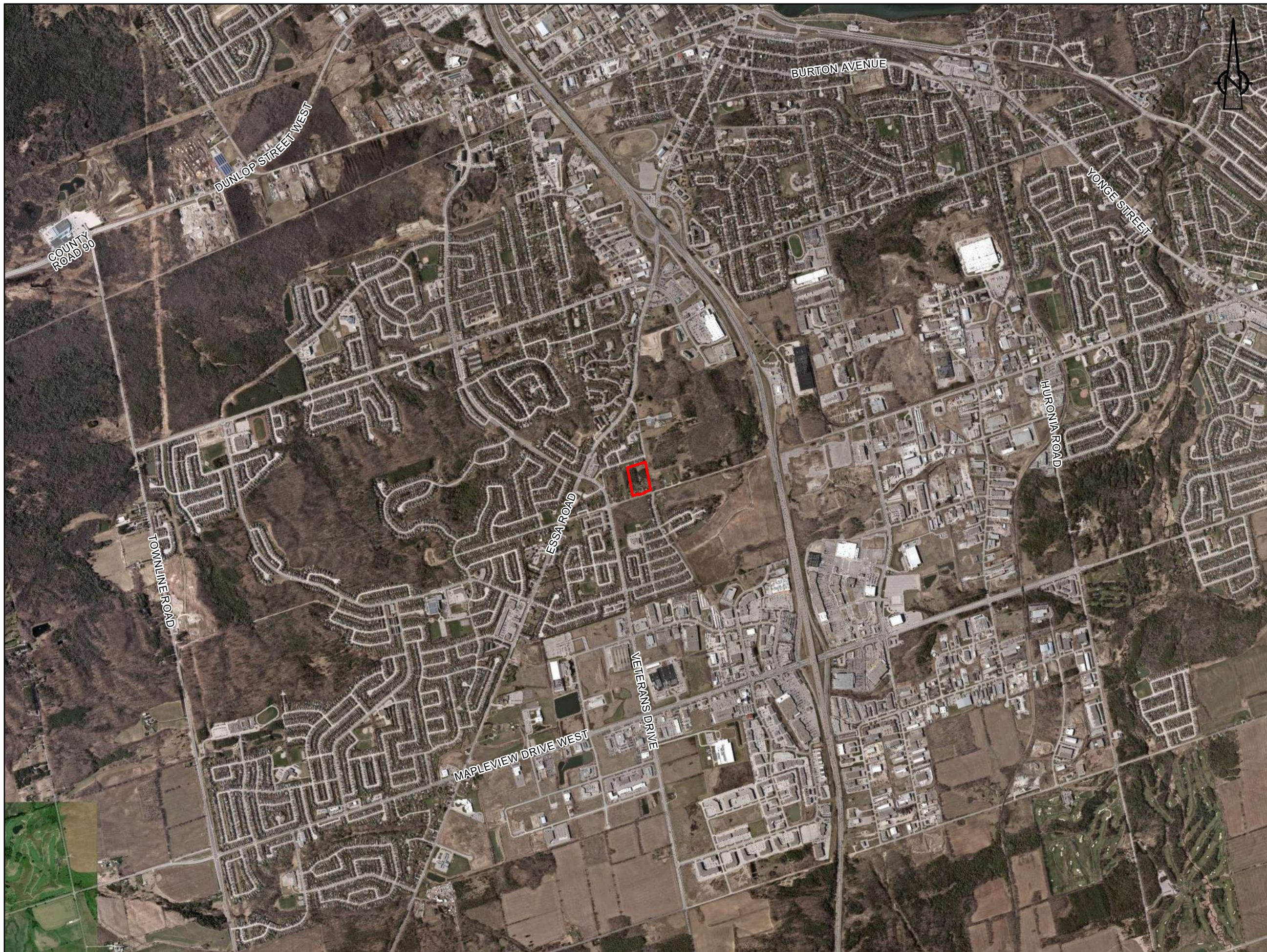
Plate 4: Test unit 495N-195E west wall profile with three stratigraphic lots: laid topsoil, leveling fill and a sterile C-horizon.



Plate 5: Test unit 495N-200E east wall profile with three stratigraphic lots: laid topsoil, leveling fill and a sterile C-horizon.

9.0 Maps

Please see following pages for detailed assessment mapping.



YÄNDATA'



Sources:
Ortho: ESRI

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:25,000

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property



LEGEND

- TEST UNIT WITH ARTIFACT COUNT
- POSITIVE STAGE 2 TEST PITS
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- DATUM



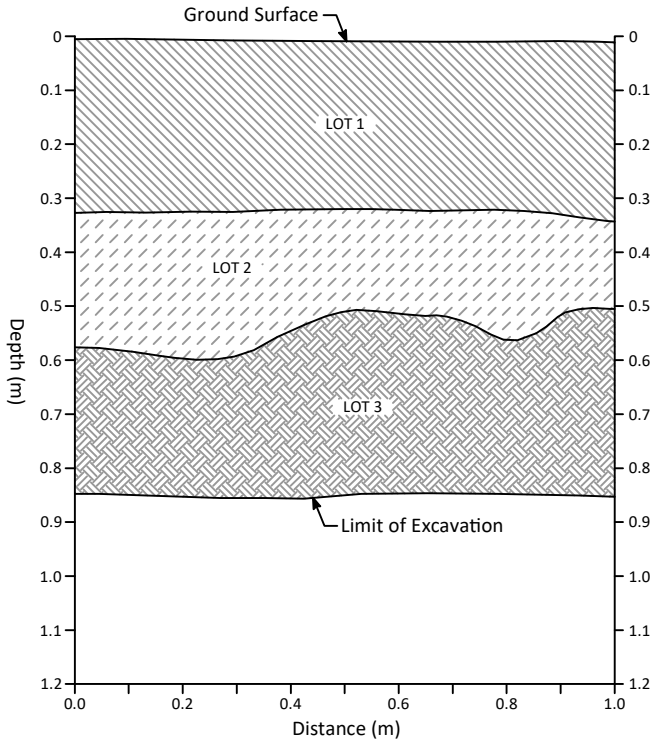
0 10

Metres

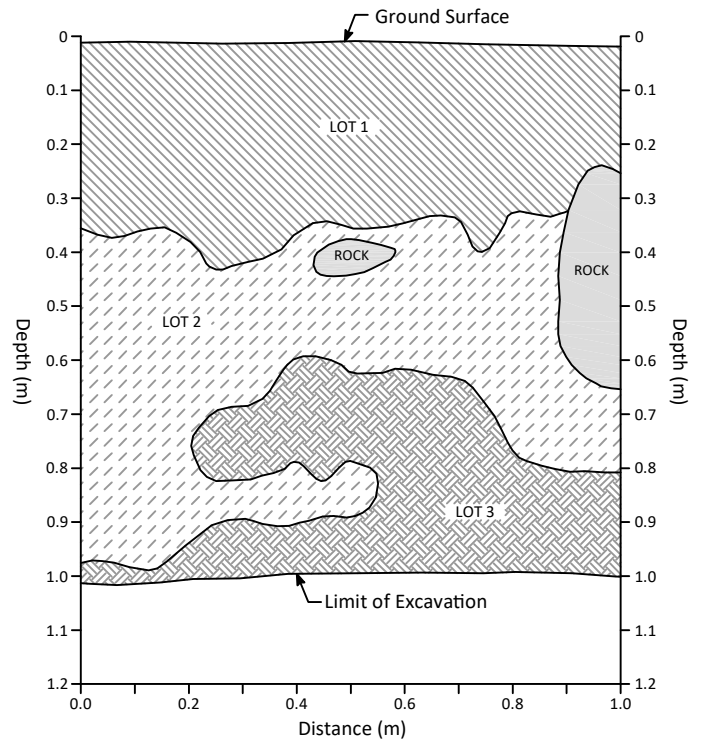
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Barrie, GeoEye, Maxar, Microsoft
 Scale: 1:150

Figure 2: Stage 3 Results - Site BcGw-101

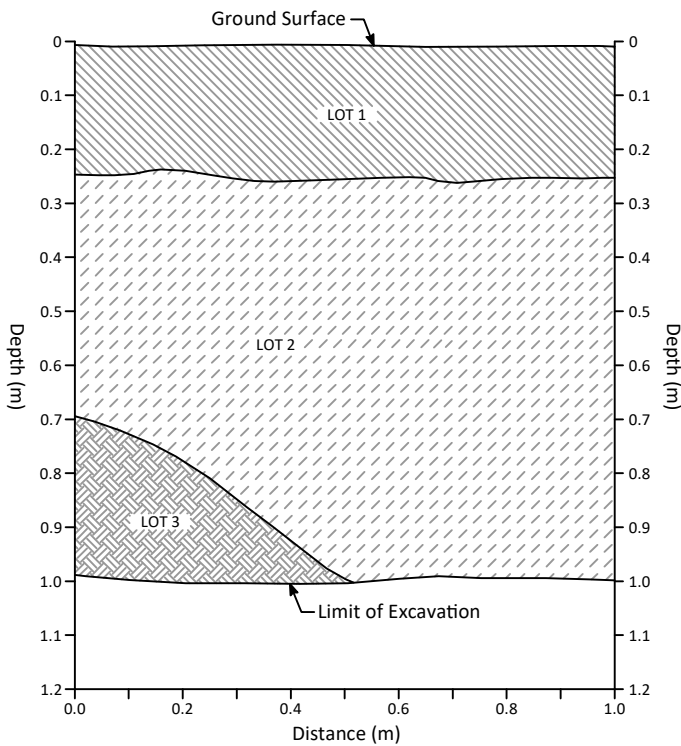
WEST WALL PROFILE
(TEST UNIT 495N-195E)



EAST WALL PROFILE
(TEST UNIT 495N-200E)



NORTH WALL PROFILE
(TEST UNIT 505N-195E)



LOT 1: LAID SOD AND TOPSOIL, VERY DARK GREYISH BROWN (10YR 3/2) SANDY LOAM

LOT 2: LEVELING FILL, YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/4) SAND WITH GRAVEL, TWENTIETH-CENTURY METAL, GLASS, NAILS, AND PLASTIC

LOT 3: C-HORIZON, GREYISH BROWN (10YR 5/2) SAND



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Figure 3: Site BcGw-101 Stage 3 Test Unit Wall Profiles

10.0 Appendix

Stage 3 Indigenous Ceramics Catalogue (BcGw-101)

Cat #	Operation	Context	Type	Portion	Qty	ID	Comments
P1	TUE	495N-195E 1 m square Lot 1	Analyzable Sherd	Body	2		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]; NOTES: temper: sand
P2	TUE	495N-195E 1 m square Lot 1	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	4		
P3	TUE	495N-200E 1 m square Lot 1	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	8		
P4	TUE	495N-205E 1 m square Lot 1	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	11		
P5	TUE	500N-195E 1 m square Lot 1	Analyzable Sherd	Body	3		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]; NOTES: temper: sand
P6	TUE	500N-195E 1 m square Lot 1	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	1		NOTES: rim fragment
P7	TUE	500N-195E 1 m square Lot 1	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	18		
P8	TUE	500N-200E 1 m square Lot 1	Analyzable Vessel	Lip-Neck	1	1	TYPE: Huron Incised; MORPHOLOGY: Rim - Outflaring and Collared (Well-Developed and Rounded); Lip - Rounded; Collar Height: 17.9 mm; Max Collar Thickness: 12.07 mm; Lip Thickness: 11.66 mm; SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed lip; Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Stamped Linear Right Obliques [Lip] over Stamped Linear Right Obliques [Rim] over Plain [Neck]; Interior - Plain [Rim]; NOTES: temper: sand
P9	TUE	500N-200E 1 m square Lot 1	Analyzable Sherd	Neck	1		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Neck]; NOTES: temper: sand
P10	TUE	500N-200E 1 m square Lot 1	Analyzable Sherd	Body	3		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]; NOTES: temper: sand
P11	TUE	500N-200E 1 m square Lot 1	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	32		
P12	TUE	500N-205E 1 m square Lot 1	Analyzable Sherd	Body	3		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]; NOTES: temper: sand

Cat #	Operation	Context	Type	Portion	Qty	ID	Comments
P13	TUE	500N-205E 1 m square Lot 1	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	1		NOTES: rim fragment
P14	TUE	500N-205E 1 m square Lot 1	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	6		
P15	TUE	502N-198E 1 m square Lot 1	Analyzable Sherd	Body	4		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]; NOTES: temper: sand
P16	TUE	502N-198E 1 m square Lot 1	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	3		NOTES: rim fragment
P17	TUE	502N-198E 1 m square Lot 1	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	26		
P18	TUE	505N-200E 1 m square Lot 1	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	4		
P19	TUE	505N-205E 1 m square Lot 1	Analyzable Sherd	Body	1		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]; NOTES: temper: sand
P20	TUE	505N-205E 1 m square Lot 1	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	3		
P21	TUE	509N-195E 1 m square Lot 1	Analyzable Sherd	Body	1		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Body]; NOTES: temper: sand
P22	TUE	509N-195E 1 m square Lot 1	Analyzable Sherd	Neck	1		SURFACE TREATMENT: Smoothed exterior; Smoothed interior; DECORATION: Plain [Neck]; NOTES: temper: sand
P23	TUE	509N-195E 1 m square Lot 1	Unanalyzable Sherd	Fragmentary Sherd	6		