

# Stage 1 - 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

**Part of the South Half of Lot 11, Concession 11,  
(Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe**

**360 Lockhart Road, Block 265 on Plan 51M-822**

## Original Report

### Project Information:

**Archaeological License:** P1024 (Sarah MacKinnon MSc.)

**MTCS PIF#:** P1024-0262-2019

**Corporate File #:** 121-2019

**Project File #:** N/A

October 2, 2019



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report describes the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 360 Lockhart Road, Part of the South half of Lot 11, Concession 11, (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe. The study was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1024 issued by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport (Ontario) to Sarah MacKinnon. The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken as a requirement under Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) in support of a draft plan application. This report confirms that all of the work conducted as part of this assessment conforms to the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (MCL 2005).

New Era Archaeology Inc. was contracted to complete the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 360 Lockhart Road and was given permission to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities. The Stage 1 field visit was completed concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment. Prior to the field visit it was determined that the subject property had potential for both pre-contact and post-contact archaeological resources. Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted on September 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>, 2019 consisting of test pit survey at an interval of five meters.

As a result of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment no archaeological resources were encountered, consequently it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment is required.

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## **1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

This report describes the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 360 Lockhart Road, Part of the South half of Lot 11, Concession 11, (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe. The study was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1024 issued by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport (Ontario) to Sarah MacKinnon. The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken as a requirement under Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) in support of a draft plan application. This report confirms that all of the work conducted as part of this assessment conforms to the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (MCL 2005).

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### **1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

#### **1.2.1 General Historical**

##### **Simcoe County**

Simcoe county has been occupied by hunter-gatherer bands as early as 13,000 years ago. Early Paleo-Indian campsites have been found in compelling correlation with strandlines of glacial Lake Algonquin (Eschman and Karrow 1985; Jackson et al. 2000; Storck 1982, 1984, 1997, ASI 2018). Possible use of watercraft by Paleo-Indians is suggested by the location of the Banting site which is located on a drumlin surrounded by glacio-lacustrine deposits that would have been a small island within Lake Algonquin (Storck 1979; ASI 2018). The landscape of Simcoe County of open boreal woodlands would have made the substance practices of hunting and fishing as the primary means of survival with only a limited selection of floral resources available to early Paleo-Indians. The interior hinterlands would have been used for game and possibly riverine fish by those with base camps situated close to Lake Algonquin. Quarries located with the Niagara Escarpment uplands made Fossil Hill chert, Paleo-Indians preferred tool, available to the west of Simcoe County (Eleuthera and von Bitter 1989).

The shorelines of Lake Huron and Lake Simcoe had receded significantly from their modern day boundaries throughout the late Paleo-Indian period (ca. 12,500 - 11,000 Cal BP) and early Archaic period (ca. 11,000 - 9,000 Cal BP), and remained so until after 8,000 Cal BP. River mouths adjacent to these lakes are likely places for hunter-gatherer bands to establish base camps. These areas with resources such as spawning fish could have supported small communities of between 35-50 people. However, these sites would now be submerged within Lake Huron and Lake Simcoe. Ephemeral campsites situated along watercourses may be evidence of hunting parties journeying into the interior after large game (ASI 2018).

Seasonal macroband camps would have still been established at river mouths during the Middle Archaic period (ca. 9,000 - 5,000 Cal BP), however, the creation of the northern mixed hardwood forest and wetlands as well as the accompanying wider range of plant and animal resources would have resulted in shifted settlement patterns. An increased importance would have begun to shift to major valleys where river terraces with well-drained soils and access to rich riparian habitat would have made ideal camp sites. During the autumn the hardwood upland forest mast producing trees would have been attractive to both Indigenous foragers and game animals. Though, the interior habitats continued to improve the ability to sustain hunter-gatherer bands through the warm season, the reduced support capacity during the cold season would have required bands to spread their populations out into separate, most likely nuclear family, interior hunting territories. A practice that has continued until recent generations with Indigenous people of the boreal forest. The larger valleys may have been the focus of occupation during the winter period as they provided protection from storms and access to conifer groves with deer. In addition, the riparian wetlands and swamps would have provided building materials and fuel, as well as sustenance in the form of roots, tubers, and small game (ASI 2018).

As the waters of Lakes Huron and Simcoe rose from ca. 8,000 to 6,000 Cal BP the major lakeshores of Simcoe County were changed. The nodes where the mouths of major watercourses where they meet these lakes represent significant environmental and transportation networks that would have attracted settlement. Archaeological sites have been found along major hydrological features including large rivers, wetlands, and the Atherley Narrows. Additional sites along smaller nodes throughout the shorelines and through the Nottawasaga, Lake Simcoe, Trent, and Severn drainage systems indicates the significance of proximity to navigable waterways as a increasing factor influencing Indigenous settlement patterns in Simcoe County. The Late Archaic period (ca. 5,000 - 3,000 Cal BP) and Woodland period (ca. 3,000 - 300 Cal BP) hunter-gatherers maintained the relatively unchanged lifestyle practice of their ancestors though, with the addition of some technological advancements including the advent of pottery in the form of vessels during the Early Woodland Period (ca. 3,000 to 2,300 Cal BP). Based on ethnographic analogues as well as general continuity in environmental and cultural practices after 5,000 14C BP it is understood that the land-use patterns of the Middle Archaic periods continued with only local variation to the end of the Middle Woodland Period (2,300 - 1,500 Cal BP) (ASI 2018).

The Late Woodland period saw the adoption of maize agriculture and therefore the need for suitable farmland. Like any change to cultural practice, the addition of agriculture began as planned gardening adjacent to macroband camps most likely located outside of Simcoe County near the Lake Ontario shore. As full-scale farming took effect the more secure food supply provided better nutrition community populations grew and as a result settlements moved up-stream in order to expand their catchment areas for hunting, gathering, and fishing (ASI 2018).

### **Innisfil Township**

The Township of Innisfil is located on the shore of Lake Simcoe and has a rolling surface comprised of mostly clay loam. Cedar swamps were originally scattered throughout the Township until many were cleared and drained to provide fertile farmland. The Township was first surveyed in 1820 and was settled soon after by the Hewson family. The Hewson family established their homestead at the entrance to Kempenfelt Bay becoming known as Hewson's Point and later Big Bay Point. It was not until a few years later that other families settled within nine miles of the Hewson family including David and James Soules, the Clements, the Lewises, the Perrys and the Warnicas.

Early settlement was difficult particularly in the procurement of flour. Although the first saw mill in the township was established by George McMullen in 1823 a grist mill was not established until twelve years later. Settlers would have to travel to the other side of the Holland River to get flour and other provisions. Settlement in the township was slow during the 1820's but picked up beginning in 1833 with the emigration of numerous settlers from Great Britain. Settlement began closer to Kempenfelt Bay and then expanded westward in later years. During the 1830's post offices, schools, churches and a local government were established. Families continued to emigrate to the

township and in 1842 the population is noted as 762 and by 1850 the population had increased to 1807. By 1853 the Northern Railway had been opened to Allandale, twelve churches, fifteen post offices, four grist mills and two saw mills had been erected. The township was flourishing attracting more settlers and businesses and in 1880 the population had rose to 5,500. The township benefitted from the opening of the railway providing transportation for their two main industries of agriculture and lumber (H. Belden. 1881).

### **1.2.2 Historical Mapping**

Map 2 illustrates the location of the project area and environs as of 1871. *Hogg's Map of Simcoe County* (Hogg, 1871) illustrates the project area just south of the shores of Kempenfelt Bay. The lot is shown to be owned by J. Moore. No structures are illustrated within the lot. Two unnamed historic road are illustrated adjacent to the project area along the southern and western boundaries. These roads correspond to the current Lockhart Road and Huronia Road respectfully. Lovers Creek is illustrated within close proximity to the east of the project area. At the time this map was compiled most of the surrounding lots had been sold, however, very few structures are illustrated on the lots. As the inclusion of such information was typically on a subscription basis the lack of information may not accurately reflect the settlement of the area at this time.

Map 3 illustrates the location of the project area and environs as of 1881. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Simcoe County* (H. Belden & Co. 1881) illustrates the project area just south of the shores of Kempenfelt Bay. The lot is shown to be owned by J. Moore. One structures is illustrated within the lot to the east of the project area on the opposite side of Lovers Creek. Two unnamed historic road are illustrated adjacent to the project area along the southern and western boundaries. These roads correspond to the current Lockhart Road and Huronia Road respectfully. Lovers Creek is illustrated within close proximity to the east of the project area and a tributary of Lovers Creek is located within close proximity of the southern boundary. The Hamilton and North Western Railway was opened by the time this map was compiled and is illustrated to the west of the study area. Unlike Hogg's Map of 1871 this map illustrates more structures throughout the Township, helping to illustrate its growth.

The project area's proximity to two historic roadways and a historic structure suggest potential for Euro-Canadian occupation and land use in the area of the project area in the past.

## **1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

### **1.3.1 Previously Registered Sites**

According to the Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport's Archaeological Site Database (ASD) there are no sites located within 1km of the project area and no previous reports document archaeological fieldwork conducted within or adjacent to the limits of the project area.

### **1.3.3 Current Land Use and Field Conditions**

The project area is approximately 1.3 hectares in size and consists of a planted wood lot, within which some of the central trees have fallen down allowing for more new growth. The project area is bounded on the north by woodlot, on the east by woodlot, on the south by Lockhart Road and on the west by Huronia Road. Map 5 and 6 illustrated the current land use.



### **1.3.4 Physiographic Region**

The study area is situated within the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region. The Peterborough drumlin field is a rolling till plain with an area of roughly 1,750 square miles, containing approximately 3,000 full drumlins amongst other lesser ones. The rock underlying this region is mostly limestone, which is highly fossiliferous and tends to disintegrate easily. Drumlins in this area are of typical shape with many swampy areas intervening. Valleys across the entire drumlin field break the continuity of the physiographic region, and are deep enough to provide excellent drainage to the adjacent uplands (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 169-172).

### **1.3.5 Water Resources**

The project area is located approximately 110 meters west of Lovers Creek and approximately 50 meters north of a tributary of Lovers Creek. Glacial Lake Algonquin would have once covered the project area and during the receding period would have been a shoreline adjacent to the project area. The proximity of water to the project area suggest potential for First Nations occupation and land use in the area in the past.

## **2.0 FIELD METHODS**

### **2.1 TEST PIT SURVEY**

No portion of the project area was viable to plough, therefore, test pit survey was conducted throughout the project area on September 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>, 2019. The entire project area was subject to test pit survey at an interval of five meters between each test pit. All test pits measured 30 cm in diameter and were excavated by hand into the first 5cm of subsoil and their profiles examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or fill before being filled back in to grade. All excavated soil was screened through mesh with an aperture no larger than six millimeters and examined for any artifacts. The soil throughout the project area was a dark brown sandy loam. The property boundary was delineated by a combination of property boundary markers, mapping and natural boundaries including roadways and changes in vegetation. Maps 5, 6 and 7 illustrate the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

100% of the project area was subject to test pit survey at an interval of five meters.

## **3.0 RECORDS OF FINDS**

### **3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

No archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 Test Pit Assessment.

### **3.2 DOCUMENTARY RECORD INVENTORY**

**Table 1: Documentary Record Inventory**

<b>Type of Documentation</b>	<b>Description</b>
Field Notes	1 page of field notes describing the daily site activities, weather, personal
Maps	1 map showing the project activities
Photographs	10 digital photographs showing the current conditions encountered during the field work, crew and work, all types of activities undertaken as part of the field work, and all notable features
Weather	Ideal for archaeological assessment

## **4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **4.1 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND RESULTS**

As a result of the background study it was determined that the project area has potential for both pre-contact and post-contact archaeological resources based on its proximity to water and two historic roadways, a historic structure and Lovers Creek. As a result Stage 2 test pit survey at an interval of 5 meters between individual test pits was recommended for the entire project area where viable.

### **4.2 STAGE 2 SURVEY RESULTS**

As a result of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment no archaeological resources were encountered.

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

No archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 test pit survey of 360 Lockhart Road, consequently the following recommendations are made:

1. It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment is required of the project area.

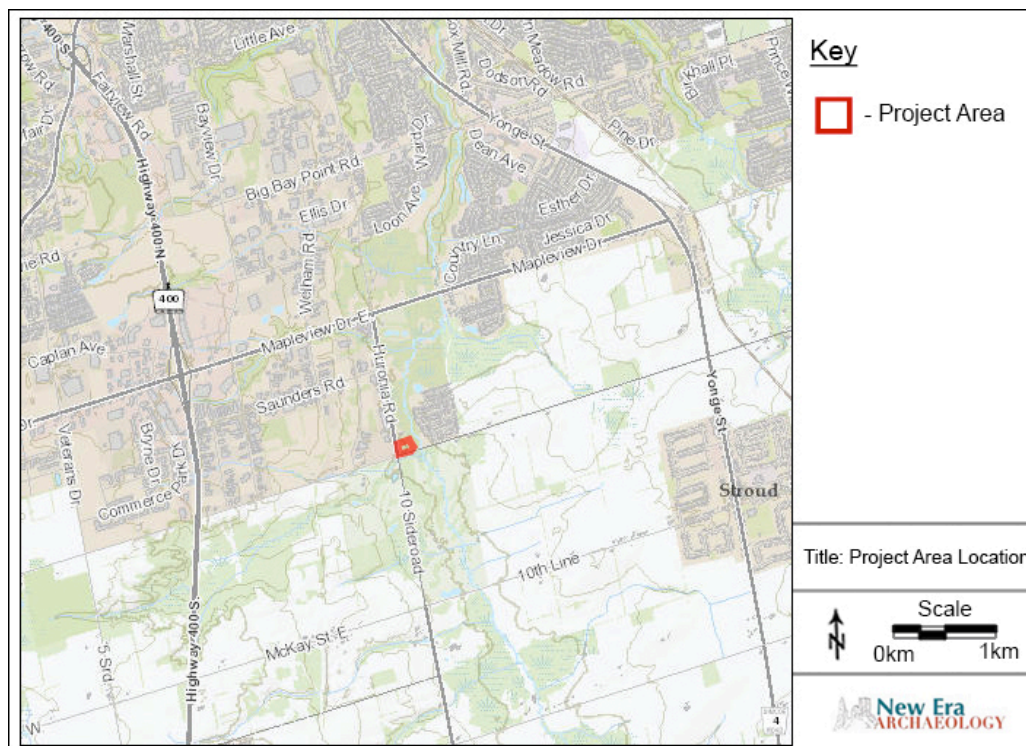
## **6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

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

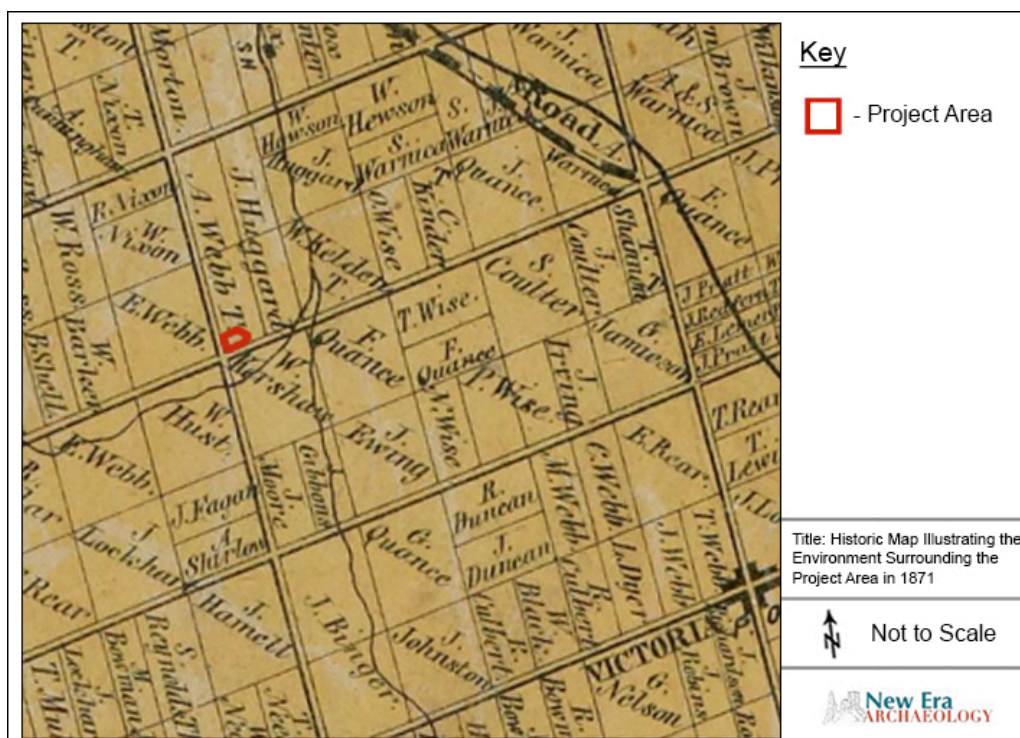
## **7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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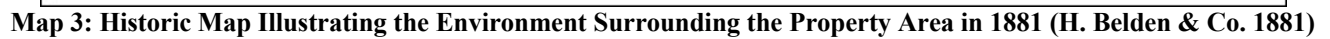
## 8.0 MAPS



Map 1: Location of Project Area (Simcoe County)



Map 2: Historic Map Illustrating the Environment Surrounding the Property Area in 1871 (Hogg, 1871)

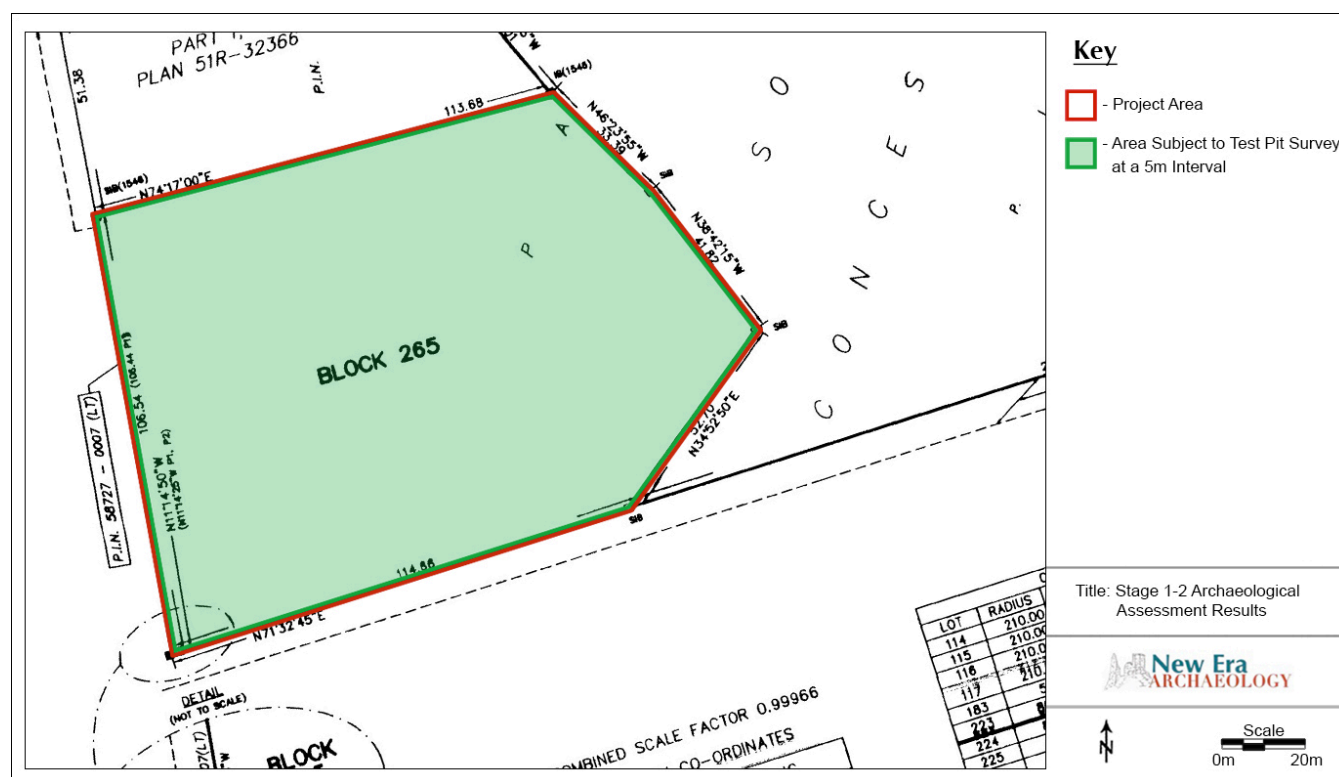








Map 5: Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Simcoe County)





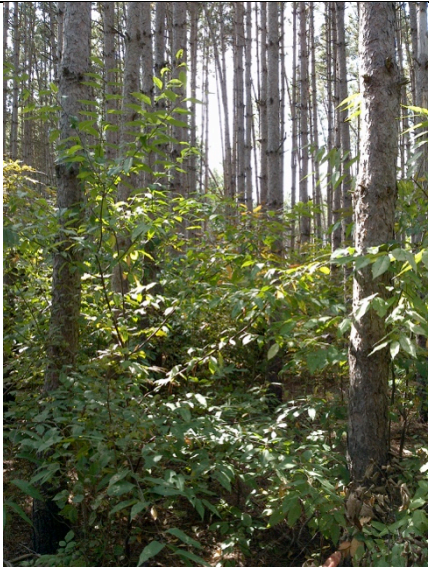

Map 6: Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment





**Map 7: Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment with Photo Location and Direction (Simcoe County)**

## 9.0 PLATES

	
<b>Plate 1:</b> Test Pit Survey Conditions	<b>Plate 2:</b> Test Pit Survey Conditions
	
<b>Plate 3:</b> Test Pit Survey Conditions	<b>Plate 4:</b> Test Pit Survey Conditions; Property Boundary





**Plate 5:** Test Pit Survey Conditions



**Plate 6:** Test Pit Survey Conditions; Property Boundary



**Plate 7:** Test Pit Survey Conditions



**Plate 8:** Test Pit Survey in Progress



**Plate 9:** Test Pit Survey Conditions

