

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

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Mar 24, 2016

William Finlayson (P059)
This Land Archaeology Inc.
PO BOX 280 Moonstone ON L0K 1E0

RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Report on the 2011 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Di Poce Management Property, Part of Lot 1, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Former Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, Ontario ", Dated Mar 4, 2016, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Mar 18, 2016, MTCS Project Information Form Number P059-279-2011, MTCS File Number 0002736

Dear Mr. Finlayson:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the Stage 1-2 assessment of the study area as depicted in Figure 6B of the above titled report and recommends the following:

4.4 Stage 2: Recommendations

Approximately 10.8 hectares of property remain to be assessed and are detailed below.

The Stage 2 visual assessment of the agricultural fields identified two significant archaeological sites; Di Poce 1 and Di Poce 2. These sites require further assessment as follows:

Di Poce 1 (BbGw-40)

o Di Poce 1 (BbGw-40) site requires further assessment to determine if the site extends into the unassessed adjacent scrubland; additional Stage 2 assessment is required in this area. Once this outstanding Stage 2 has defined the site area, the site should then proceed to a Stage 3 assessment. The field must be re-disked and a Stage 3 CSP completed along with a Stage 3 archaeological assessment consisting of unit excavation along a 5m grid over the site area; 20% infill units must be completed. All soils

must be screened through 6mm hardware cloth. The Stage 3 assessment must conform to the relevant requirements set forth in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

Di Poce 2 (BbGw-41)

o Di Poce 2 (BbGw-41) site requires both Stage 3 and Stage 4 assessment as it is a Pre-Contact Woodland Period Site. Given that the site is small and will require Stage 4 mitigation, as per the 2011 Standards and Guidelines, Table 3.1 the Stage 3 assessment must involve re-disking the field, allowing for sufficient weather to complete a Stage 3 CSP at 1m intervals. Stage 3 archaeological assessment consisting of unit excavation along a 10m grid with 40% infill units must be completed. All soils must be screened through 6mm hardware cloth. The Stage 3 assessment must conform to the relevant requirements set forth in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

o It should be noted that Stage 4 will be required on the Di Poce 2 Site, formal Stage 4 recommendations are to be provided in Stage 3 reporting.

Portions of the property which were not subject to assessment require assessment. These include lands not suitable for ploughing and an area noted as Natural Heritage Land adjacent to the watercourse.

The area of land not suitable for ploughing will require a test pit assessment at 5m Test Pit survey. All test pits must be a minimum of 30cm in diameter and extend a minimum of 5cm into subsoil. All soils must be screened through 6mm hardware cloth.

The portion of the property that has not been subject to assessment and is labelled "Natural Heritage Land" will require assessment unless this land is conveyed to the City of Barrie or another Municipal authority for long term protection. Should the land be conveyed for long term protection, the required documentation as per the 2011 Standards and Guidelines, Section 7.8.1 (f) will be obtained from the City/Municipal Authority and the Proponent.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Shari Prowse
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Tony Miele, Di Poce Management Inc.
Planning Department, City of Barrie

¹ In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

LEGEND

Secondary Plan Boundary

Urban Area Boundary

Potential Flood Line Boundary

Existing and Proposed Roads

Railway

Highway

Hydro Corridor

TransCanada Pipeline Easement

Future Interchange

Extractive Industrial

Natural Heritage System

Residential Area

Essa / Salem Mixed-Use Node

Neighbourhood Mixed-Use Node

General Industrial

Highway 400 Industrial/ Business Park

Recreation Centre/Community Park/ School

Neighbourhood Park Area

School

Village Square

Stormwater Management Facility

Rural Area

APPENDIX 8B

SALEM SECONDARY PLAN - MASTER PLAN

PRELIMINARY DRAFT
13 SEPTEMBER 2012

150 0 75 150 300 750m
SCALE 1:7500

Subject Site

Report Type

Original	Interim
Revised	✓ Preliminary

March 4, 2016

Supplementary Documentation

Report on the 2011 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Di Poce Management Property, Part of Lot 1, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Former Township of Innisfil, County of Simcoe, Ontario

Submitted to:

Di Poce Management Inc.

And to

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Licensee: William D. Finlayson

License Number P059

PIF Number(s): P059-279-2011

Related PIFs: P059-0610-2014, P059-0670-2015, P059-0671-2015



This Land
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Inc.

REPORT ON THE 2011 STAGE 1 TO 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT LANDS IN BARRIE

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POCE MANAGEMENT LANDS IN BARRIE

Table 3: GPS Coordinates

Permanent Reference Points		
Figure 6		
Point	UTM X	UTM Y
1	600943.22	4907987.24
2	601520.96	4908181.87
Di Poce 1 Site - 5 Site Reference Points		
Figure 8		
1	601150.24	4907746.52
2	601167.71	4907729.34
3	601150.66	4907738.02
4	601126.13	4907747.61
5	601149.86	4907742.40
Di Poce 2 Site - 5 Site Reference Points		
Figure 10		
1	601006.83	4908005.00
2	601017.18	4907994.75
3	601002.34	4907985.24
4	600989.56	4907997.26
5	601005.30	4907995.54

REPORT ON THE 2011 STAGE 1 TO 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT LANDS IN BARRIE

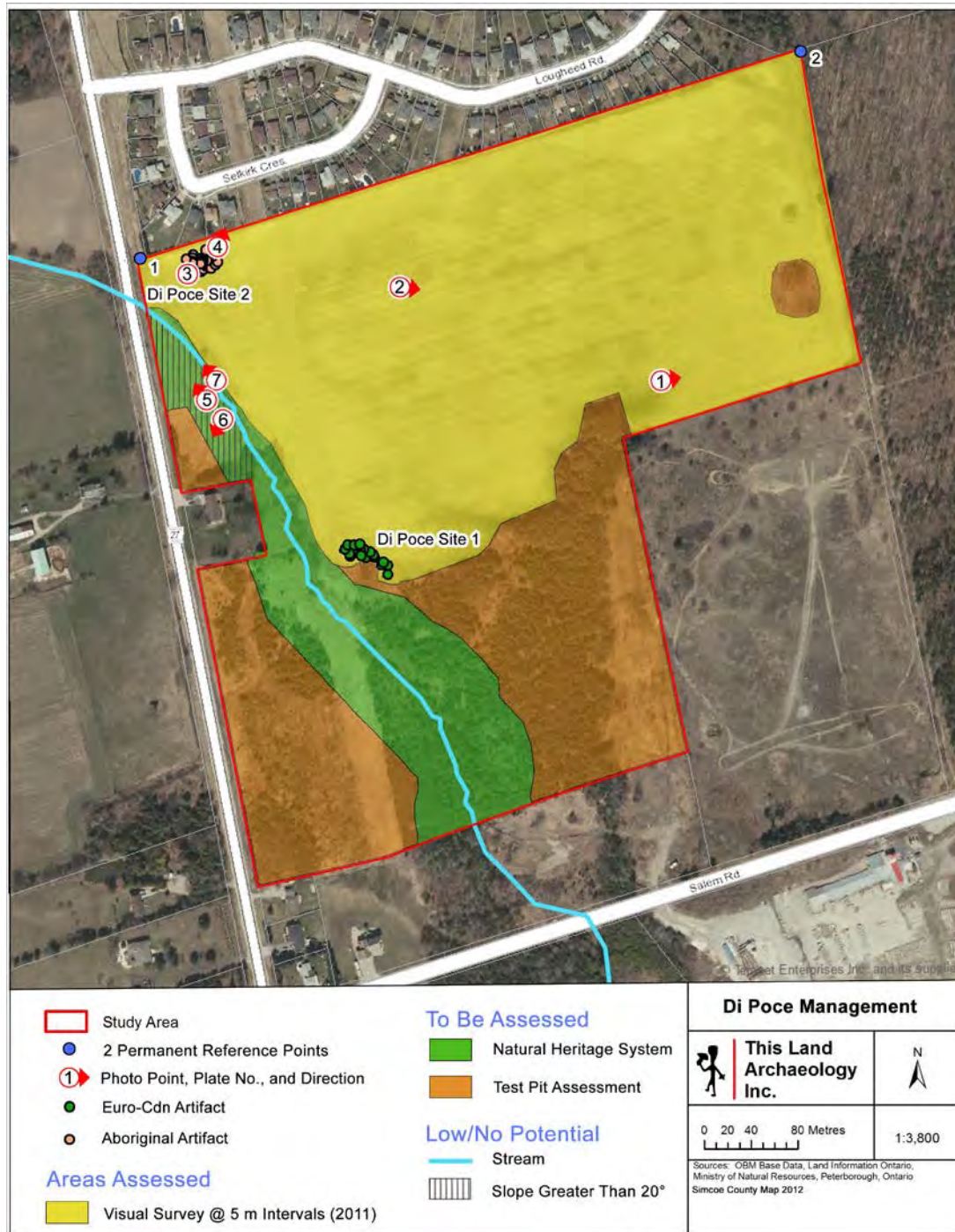


Figure 6: Results of 2011 Assessment showing the Location of the Site; and the Location and Direction of the Photographs

REPORT ON THE 2011 STAGE 1 TO 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT LANDS IN BARRIE

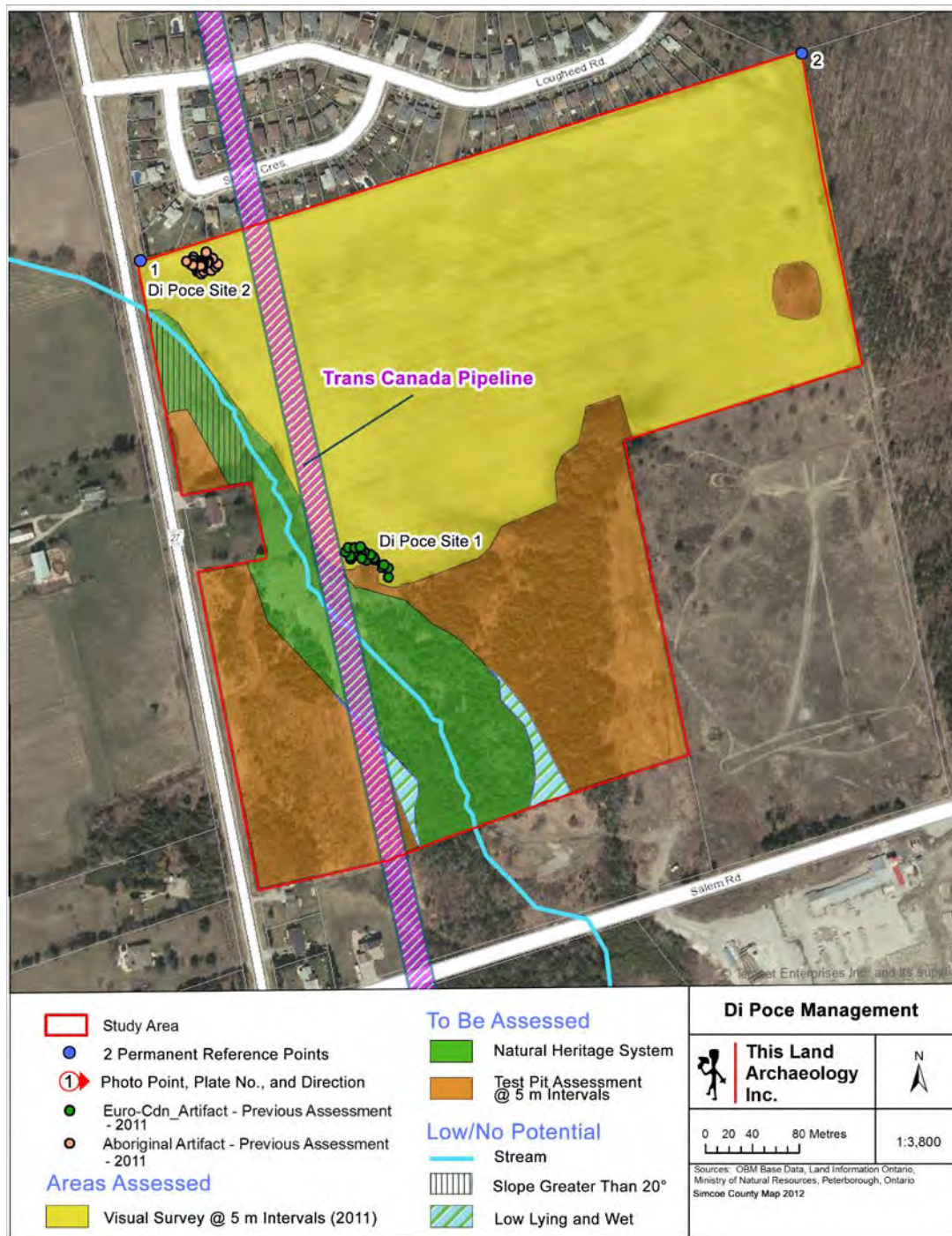


Figure 6A: Results of 2011 Assessment showing the Location of the TransCanada Pipeline

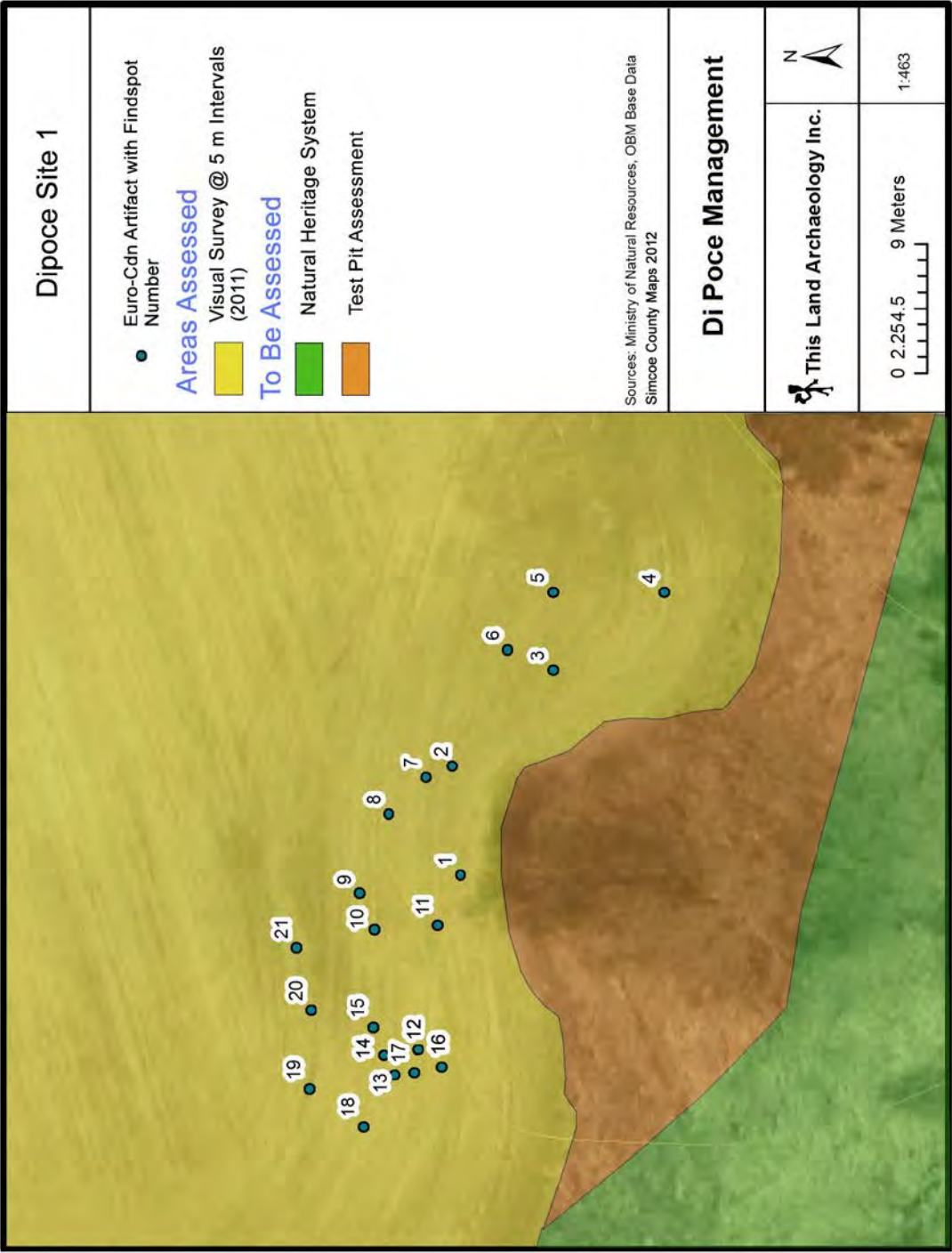


Figure 7: Di Poce 1 Site Stage 2 Results of Assessment Showing Findspot Number

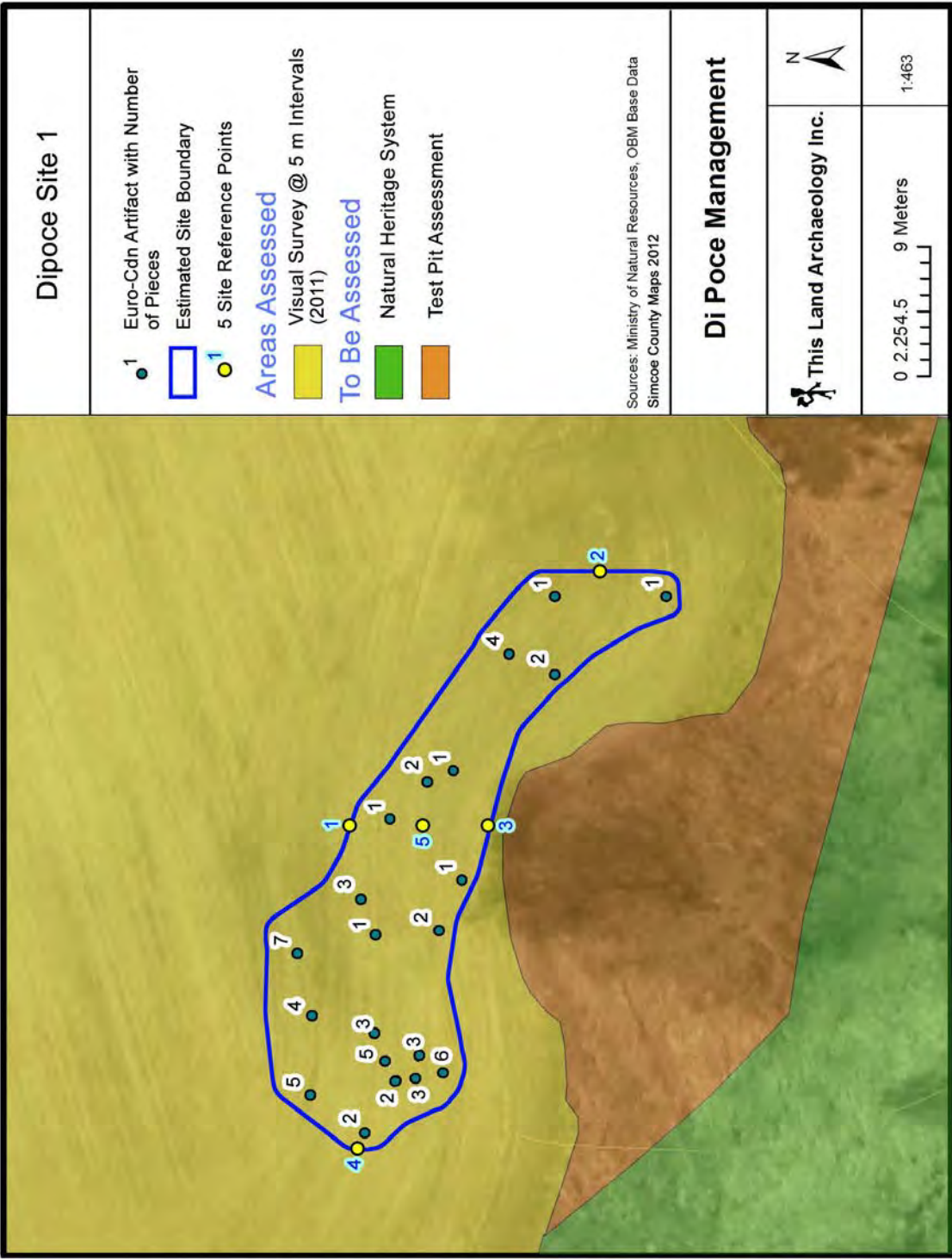


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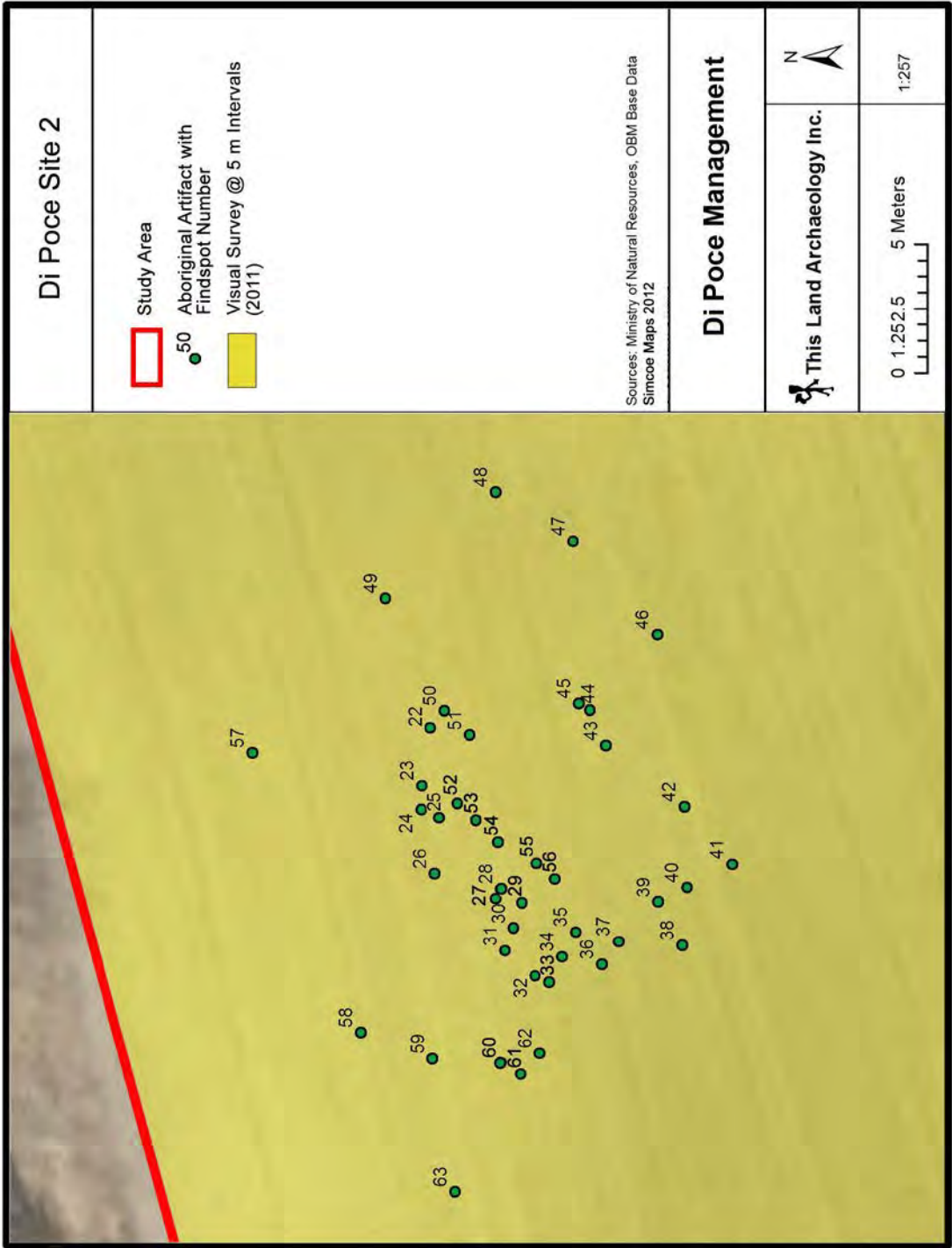


Figure 9: Di Poce 2 Site Stage 2 Results of Assessment Showing Findspot Number

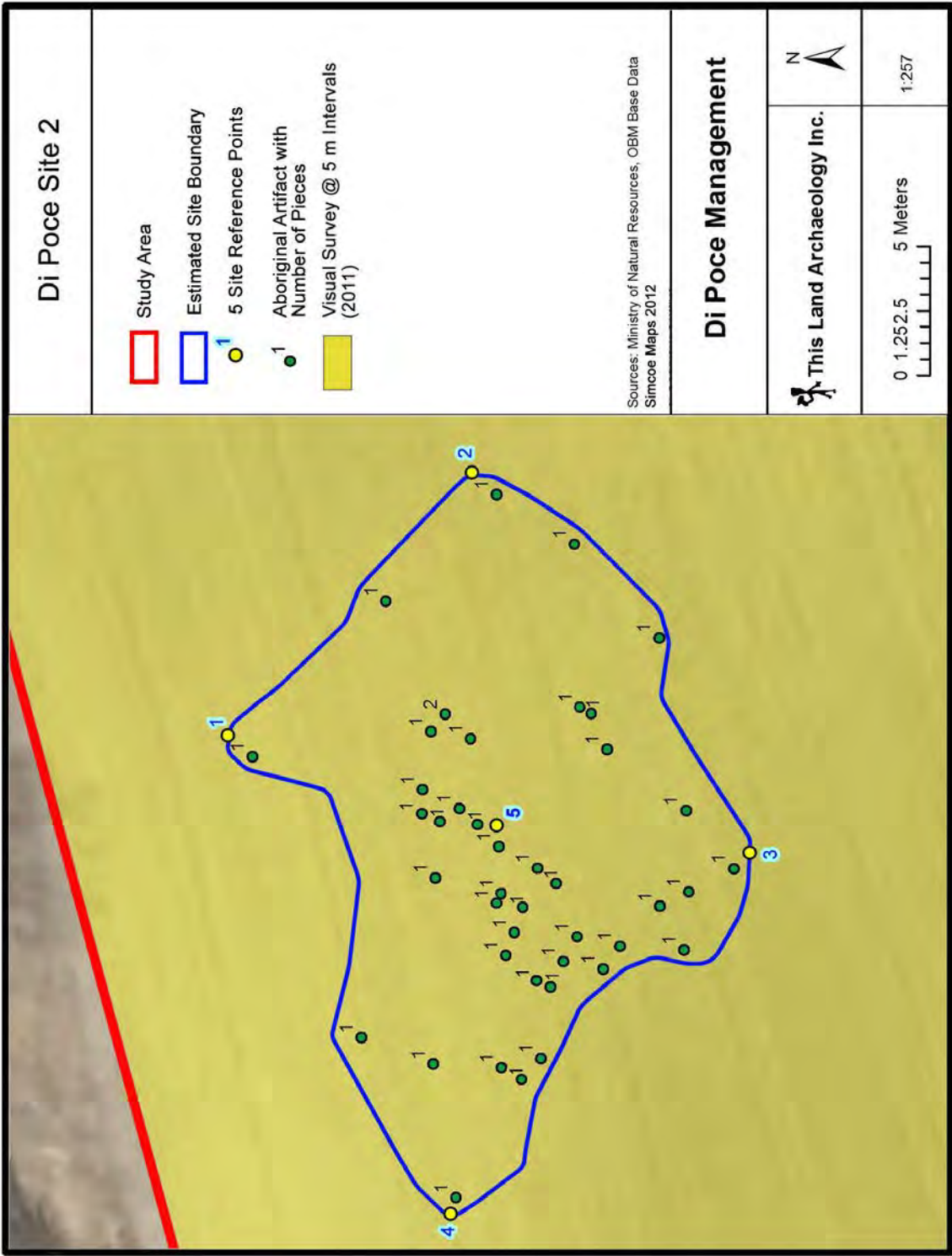


Figure 10: Di Poce 2 Site Stage 2 Results of Assessment Showing Number of Pieces

REPORT ON THE 2011 STAGE 1 TO 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT LANDS IN BARRIE

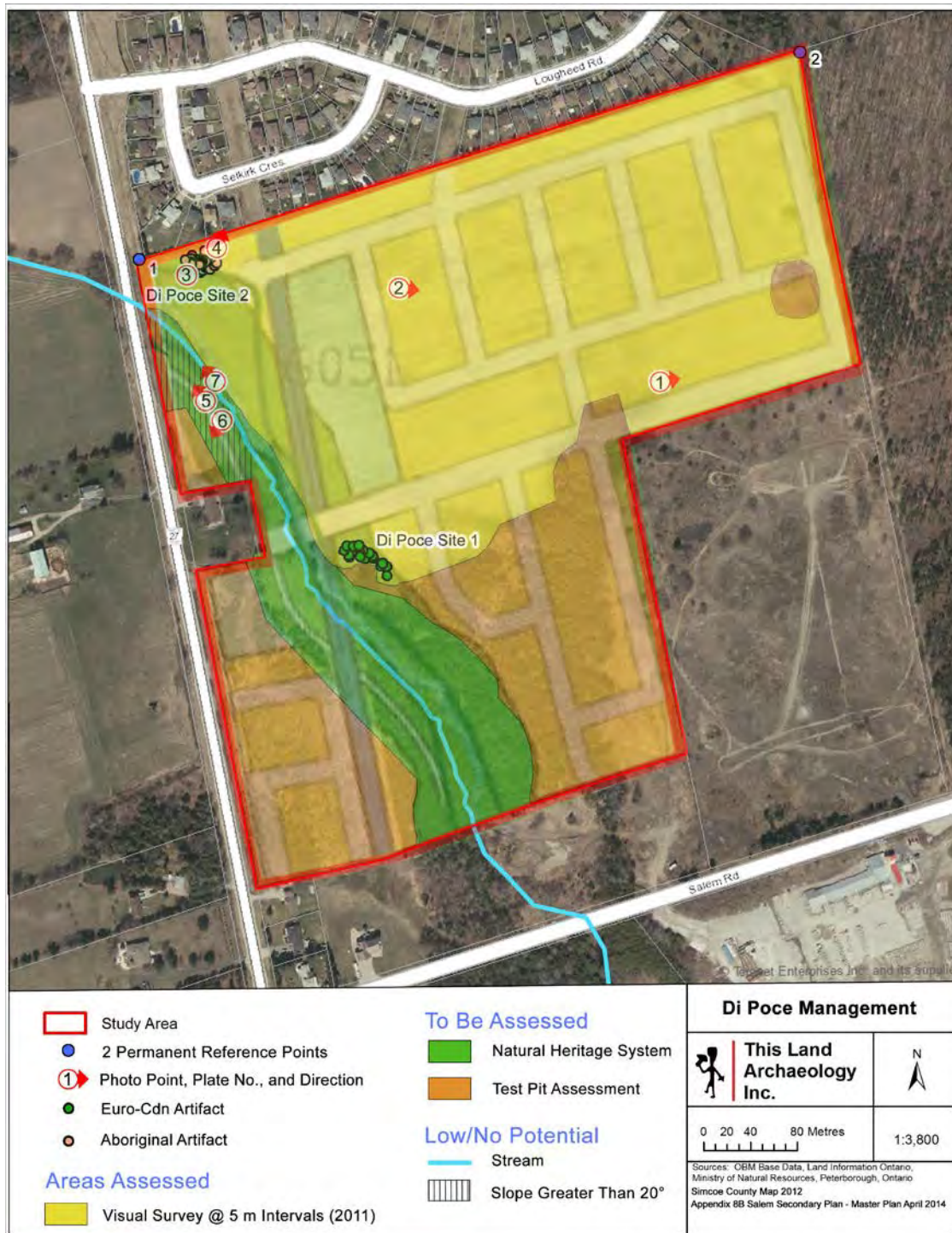


Figure 11: Results of 2011 Assessment with Conceptual Draft Plan Overlaid

Report Type

Original	Interim
Revised	✓ Preliminary

March 4, 2016

**Report on the 2011
Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment
of Di Poce Management Property,
Part of Lot 1, Concession 11,
City of Barrie, Former Township of Innisfil,
County of Simcoe,
Ontario**

Submitted to:

Di Poce Management Inc.

And to

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Licensee: William D. Finlayson
License Number P059

PIF Number(s): P059-279-2011

Related PIFs: P059-0610-2014, P059-0670-2015, P059-0671-2015



This Land
Archaeology
Inc.

Executive Summary

This Land Archaeology Inc. was contracted by Di Poce Management to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of their lands, part of the Lot 1, Concession 11 City of Barrie, Ontario. The property encompasses a total of 26.8 hectares.

Stage 1 study provided background information on the property.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved the visual assessment of 26.8 hectares of land. Two archaeological sites were found. One a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian farmstead most of which is located to the west of the agricultural field; the other a small aboriginal site which may represent a single small longhouse located in cornfields associated with a Huron Indian village located on the west side of County Road 27 just north of the subject property.

Recommendations are therefore as follows:

As the Stage 2 visual assessment of the agricultural fields identified two significant archaeological sites; Di Poce 1 and Di Poce 2, these sites require further assessment.

Di Poce 1 (BbGw-40)

- o Di Poce 1 (BbGw-40) site requires further assessment to determine if the site extends into the unassessed adjacent scrubland; additional Stage 2 assessment is required in this area. Once this outstanding Stage 2 has defined the site area, the site should then proceed to a Stage 3 assessment. The field must be re-disked and a Stage 3 CSP completed along with a Stage 3 archaeological assessment consisting of unit excavation along a 5m grid over the site area; 20% infill units must be completed. All soils must be screened through 6mm hardware cloth. The Stage 3 assessment must conform to the relevant requirements as set forth in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

Di Poce 2 (BbGw-41)

- o Di Poce 2 (BbGw-41) site requires both Stage 3 and Stage 4 assessment as it is a Pre-Contact Woodland Period Site. Given that the site is small and will required Stage 4 mitigation, as per the *2011 Standards and Guidelines*, Table 3.1 the Stage 3 assessment must involve must be re-disking the field, allowing for sufficient weather to complete a Stage 3 CSP at 1m intervals. Stage 3 archaeological assessment consisting of unit excavation along a 10m grid with 40% infill units must be completed. All soils must be screened through 6mm hardware cloth. The Stage 3 assessment must conform to the relevant requirements a set forth in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.
- o It should be noted that Stage 4 will be required on the Di Poce 2 Site, formal Stage 4 recommendations are to be provided in Stage 3 reporting.

REPORT ON THE 2011 STAGE 1 TO 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT LANDS IN BARRIE

- o Portions of the property which were not subject to assessment require assessment. These include lands not suitable for ploughing and an area noted as Natural Heritage Land adjacent to the watercourse.
 - ✓ The area of land not suitable for ploughing will require a test pit assessment at 5 m transects.
 - ✓ The portion of the property that has not been subject to assessment and is labelled “Natural Heritage Land” will require assessment unless this land is conveyed to the City of Barrie or another Municipal authority for long term protection. Should the land be conveyed for long term protection, the required documentation as per the *2011 Standards and Guidelines*, Section 7.8.1 (f) will be obtained from the City/Municipal Authority and the Proponent.

It is recommended the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport enter this report into the Public Registry of Archaeological Reports and issue a letter of confirmation supporting the recommendations.

REPORT ON THE 2011 STAGE 1 TO 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT LANDS IN BARRIE

Project Personnel

Project Director: William D. Finlayson (Licence No. P059)

Field Director William D. Finlayson

Field Workers:

- Bert Andrews
- Linda Barker
- Roger Barker
- Marilyn Bourne
- James De Martini
- Megan De Martini
- David Finlayson
- Debbi Garrett
- Sasha Helcl
- Grant Michell
- Kathleen Michell
- Margaret Nagel
- Sarah Plue
- Mike Read
- Karl Schulz
- Dave Shepherd
- Lynda Thompson
- Leslie Town
- Bob White
- Susan White

Artifact Analysis William D. Finlayson
Corey Ramsbottom

Graphics: William D. Finlayson
Leslie Town

Photographs: William D. Finlayson
Leslie Town

Report Production: William D. Finlayson
Corey Ramsbottom
Janine Stroud
Leslie Town

Acknowledgments

- This report was facilitated with the assistance of:
- o Di Poce Management and
 - o Robert von Bitter, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

REPORT ON THE 2011 STAGE 1 TO 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT LANDS IN BARRIE

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1.0 Location and Environment

The Study Area is 26.8 hectares in size, located on the east side of County Road 27, between Salem Road and Maplevue Drive. A small watercourse runs north to south along the western portion of the property. The Study Area is bounded to the west by County Road 27, to the north by existing residential development and by wooded lands and scrublands to the east and south. The Study Area is located in the South Slope physiographic region.

A TransCanada pipeline runs through the Study Area from North to South. The age and thus construction method of this pipeline are unknown. The presence of this pipeline did not alter any assessment methodologies.

2.0 Project Context

2.1 Project Context: Development Context

This Land Archaeology Inc. was contracted by Di Poce Management to conduct the archaeological assessment of their 26.8 hectares of land, part of the south half of Lot 1, Concession 1 in the City of Barrie, Simcoe County (Figure 1).

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was anticipated as a condition of the Draft Plan Approval by the City of Barrie Planning Department. As the development includes residential lands, it is listed under the Planning Act (R.S.O. 1990) and the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990).

With regards to the development process, archaeological fieldwork occurred before draft plan submission. The proponent provided TLA with the property limits, and a conceptual draft plan, however surveys and draft plans were not available. The Study Area limits were verified by the client via the maps provided within this report. Permission to enter the property and conduct archaeological fieldwork was given without limits the client.

2.2 Project Context: Historical Context

Located on the east side of County Road 27 between Salem Road and Maplevue Drive, the study area is part of the south half of lot 1, concession 11 in the former Township of Innisfil, now part of the City of Barrie.

The Study Area is part of a standard rectangular lot as per the original survey for the Township of Innisfil prepared in 1820 by a Samuel and George Lount. Over the years, various parts of Innisfil were annexed to nearby Essa Township and the City of Barrie resulting in a loss of both size and population. As a result of the annexations, the study area is now a part of the City of Barrie (Gina Martin, 2013).

Six historic maps were examined to determine potential for any historic period occupation of the property. They were the Simcoe supplement map included in the 1881 Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada and topographical map 31D5 created by the Department of National Defence for the years 1928, 1932, 1940, 1943 and

REPORT ON THE 2011 STAGE 1 TO 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT LANDS IN BARRIE

1950. None of these maps showed any buildings within the study area (Gina Martin, 2013).

The atlas map showed George Brooks as the owner of the Study Area lot so he must have paid at least the minimum fee to have his name recorded. However the absence of any building on his land could mean that there wasn't one or that he simply did not pay the higher fee and his building/dwelling was not included. Mr. Brooks' obituary, printed March 6, 1924 in the Gore Bay Recorder, gave a detailed description of his life in Simcoe, stating that he was born in Innisfil in 1838 and lived there until he was sixteen years of age. He then went with his parents to nearby Essa Township where he married but returned to Innisfil in 1863 where he farmed and raised a family. He remained there another eighteen years before moving to Barrie. The atlas lists the study area lot as his only land in Simcoe County so it seems possible that, during those years, the lot contained some sort of a homestead and/or barn. However, it may not have been the part of the lot covered by the study area (Gina Martin, 2013).

In addition to the historic maps consulted by Martin, the Field Director also consulted the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York, Simcoe supplement by Miles & Company. This map also indicated the land was owned by George Brooks; however it does not show the presence of a homestead (Figure 2).

Based on the illustrated property ownership and on the obituary printed March 6, 1924 indicating that George Brooks returned to the subject Lot and raised a family in 1863, it is inferred that any found homestead on this Lot would have been owned and inhabited by George Brooks and family.

2.3 Project Context: Archaeological Context

The known archaeological sites within one kilometre from the property are shown below in Table 1:

Table 1: Known Sites within One km of Project Limits

Borden Number	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
BbGw-13	Lougheed	Village	Prehistoric Huron
BbGw-6	IF 1	Findspot	Undetermined
BbGw-7	IF 2	Findspot	Undetermined

The Lougheed Site is indicated as existing outside of the Study Area in data provided from the Ontario Sites Database. A review of the Stage 3 and 4 reporting for the Lougheed Sites further states that the Lougheed Site is outside the current Study Area; residing further northern in Lot 1 and further to the east (ARA 2003). The Lougheed Site was subject to Stage 4 mitigation in 2003 and produced evidence of a palisade, longhouses and human burials. This site has been subsequently destroyed by the development of a residential subdivision on the lands to the north of the Study Area.

Given the proximity of pre-contact sites around the Study Area and the location of a historic roadway, the Study Area exhibit potential for both Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

Current land use is primarily agricultural fields, with a creek traversing the property in a north south direction. Adjacent to the creek is an area of Natural Heritage Lands with valley lands and dense treed vegetation. Also there are areas of scrub land, and bush lot which has not been subject to ploughing (Figure 3).

The surficial geology is primarily diamicton (poorly sorted materials) with some underlying deposits of gravel (Figure 4). The topography is undulating, with a gentle slope from the north to the south; from the west to the east it is relatively flat (Figure 4).

3.0 STAGE 1

3.1 Stage 1: Background

A general summary of the pre-contact and post-contact settlement of South Central Ontario is presented below in Table 2.

Gina Martin, Historian and Land Conveyancer, prepared a Stage 1 historical assessment of the south half of lot 1, concession 11 which is attached as Appendix A.

According to all research conducted for this study, lot 1 appears to have had no early buildings. While the atlas map is not definitive, the topographic maps suggest that no houses were present on the study area in the early 20th century.

REPORT ON THE 2011 STAGE 1 TO 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT LANDS IN BARRIE

Table 2: Occupation of South-Central Ontario Summary

Date	Period	Sub-Period	Culture	Peoples	Diagnostic Traits/Actions
Present A.D. 1780	Historic		Euro-Canadian Algonquian	Europeans Mississaugas	Euro-Canadian Settlement of the land Tribal Displacements and Re-locations
A.D. 1650 A.D. 1400 A.D. 1300 A.D. 800	Terminal Woodland	Late	Ontario Iroquoians	Historic Neutral Prehistoric Neutral	Dispersal by Five Nations Iroquoians Introduction of European trade goods Village planning for defense Tribal Differentiation and warfare Large palisaded villages common
		Middle		Middleport Uren	Elaboration of smoking pipes Introduction of beans Expansion into SW Ontario
		Early		Glen Meyer	Conquest of Glen Meyer peoples by Pickering Peoples from SE Ontario Settled village life
A.D. 800 A.D. 0 1000 B.C.			Princess Point Saugeen Meadowood		Incipient horticulture Trade with Hopwellian peoples in Ohio Introduction of Bow and Arrow Introduction of Pottery
	Archaic	Late			Mortuary ceremonialism Long distance trade
		Middle			Ground stone and copper tools Hunters and gathers
		Early			Introduction of spear thrower
8000 B.C. 8900 B.C.	Paleo-Indian	Late Early			Big game hunters Occupation of tundra environment Glaciers retreat

3.2 Stage 1: Analysis and Conclusions

A Study Area with high archaeological potential requires assessment whereas one with low potential does not. A number of factors are employed in determining a property's historical archaeological potential. Criteria include physiographic variables such as a property's distance from a water source. Also considered in determining archaeological potential is the presence of known archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the study area. Furthermore, areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement and proximity to historic transportation corridors such as roads, railways and water sources, also affect a property's historic archaeological potential.

According to the background information sources consulted, the following characteristics indicate high archaeological potential for the property. They are as follows:

- o Three archaeological sites have been documented nearby (Table 1);
- o The property is adjacent to a known historic transportation route (County Road 27).
- o The property has a watercourse present.

3.3 Stage 1: Recommendations

Given the archaeological potential indicators, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the entire property is required in accordance with the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Figure 5). This includes:

- o Visual pedestrian survey at 5m transects of cultivated land, which has been subject to ploughing, disking and appropriate weathering.
- o Test pit assessment in areas where a pedestrian survey cannot be undertaken. This involves systematically excavating test pits, 30 cm in diameter, by hand 1 m from structures and at 5 meters intervals if they are within 300 meters from areas of archaeological potential, screening the soil through a 6 mm mesh to recover artifacts and examining the profiles of the test pits for stratigraphic analysis. Test pits are dug 5 cm into subsoil and are then backfilled.
- o Land that does not possess archaeological potential will be photographed and mapped and shown on the results of assessment.

4.0 STAGE 2

4.1 Stage 2: Field Methods

This report documents the Stage 2 assessment of the portion of the property, 16.0 hectares of land that was approved for visual assessment by the Proponent.

Fieldwork for this report was conducted on June 22, 2011. Weather was cool to warm and clear with lighting conditions that permitted excellent visibility for the identification of land features, artifacts and cultural features (Plates 1 and 2).

Fieldwork involved visual survey of agricultural fields. The fields were planted in beans, however more than 80% surface visibility existed.

Approximately 16.6 hectares (58.0% of the property) of cultivated land was assessed by means of a pedestrian visual survey at 5m transects. In accordance with the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*: Section 2.1.1 Standard 1-3; the cultivated field had been recently custom moldboard ploughed and weathered by one heavy rain (Plates 1 to 4).

The land was assessed with crew members walking at 5 m (linear transect) intervals for the prepared agricultural field, approximately 16.6 hectares. Ground surface visibility was in excess of 80%.

During the pedestrian visual survey, two archaeological sites were found as follows:

- o To the south on the property, a scatter of Euro-Canadian artifacts was encountered which abutted the scrubland to the southwest. This site was registered and named the DiPoce 1 site (BbGw-40). An intensified transect survey of 1m intervals was conducted on the scatter to further delineate the site. The scatter presented as a

REPORT ON THE 2011 STAGE 1 TO 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT LANDS IN BARRIE

core of 60 artifacts from 21 findspots. The site was scattered within a 36m x 36m area. The site presented as a scatter of 60 artifacts; given the paucity of the surface assemblage the Field Director collected all artifacts from the site to better determine the age of the site. Please note that due to human error no photo of the site location of Di Poce 1 can be provided.

- o In the northwest corner of the property, a scatter of aboriginal artifacts was found in an area 29 m east-west and 20 m north-south (Plates 3 & 4). This site was registered and named DiPoce 2 Site (BbGw-41). The site was scattered within a 25 m x 20 m area which includes outliers. An assemblage of 40 artifacts was collected from 39 findspots. The field director collected all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories; and a sufficient quantity of refined ceramic sherds to form the basis for accurate dating. A sufficient number of artifacts were left in place to assist in site relocation as required by the *2011 Standards & Guidelines*, Section 2.1.1 (8 & 9).

A portion of the western edge of the property was found to be sloped greater than 20 degrees; apparently built up to accommodate construction of County Road 27 (Plates 5 & 6). The sloped area and the watercourse below have been assessed as having no/low archaeological potential (Photo 7).

Large portions of scrubland and treed lands occupy the southern extent of the Study Area. At the time of this assessment the land owner had not made any decision as to land disposition; as such these lands were not assessed within this assessment.

During the Stage 2 assessment all artifacts encountered during the survey were subject to intensified 1m visual survey to determine if artifacts were isolates or part of a larger assemblage. The Stage 2 collection methodology consisted of bagging artifacts within a 1m radius of one another and assigning a single GPS point to that collection.

To the west of both sites is an area of valley lands which surrounds a small stream noted as Natural Heritage Lands. Portions of this property with a slope greater than 20%, .46 hectares, were assessed as holding "Low/No Potential" (Plates 5, 6 and 7). However because the draft plan has not been finalized, the disposition of this property has not been decided. As such, the proponent did not authorize test pit assessment within this portion of the property. If this property is to be developed, an assessment will be necessary; should this portion of the property be conveyed to a Municipal Authority for long term protection, the required documentation as per Section 7.8.1 (f) will be obtained from the City and the Proponent.

Portions of the property which were not assessed at this time require archaeological assessment, or assurances from a municipal authority that the land is to be protected.

Included are two areas of land:

- ✓ An area of land that has not been ploughed or subject to agriculture; this area will require a test pit assessment (See Figure 6).
- ✓ An area of land labelled Natural Heritage Land (Figure 6), adjacent to the tributary flowing from Lake Simcoe will require assessment or letters of protection (noted below) as disposition of these lands has not been finalized.

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- The portion of the property that has not been subject to assessment and noted as “Green Space” will require assessment unless this land is conveyed to the City of Barrie or another Municipal authority for long term protection. Should the land be conveyed for long term protection, the required documentation as per Section 7.8.1 (f) will be obtained from the City/Municipal Authority and the Proponent.

Land which will be developed will be subject to assessment in the future upon permission of the proponent.

GPS coordinates are provided in the Supplementary Documentation (for purposes of confidentiality). Permanent reference points; and site reference points for each site are presented in Table 3. Information required in Section 5 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines* has been provided as applicable.

Table 5 summarizes the assessment methods and percentage of land assessed by each method.

GPS coordinates were recorded using a Trimble Geo-XT-2008 GPS within UTM grid zone 17, with a NAD 83 datum with differential correction method. Permanent Reference points are shown on Figure 6 as follows: Point 1 is the northwest corner of the property; Point 2 is the northwest corner. All coordinates are presented in supplementary documentation due confidentiality. Figure 6 is the results of assessment showing the location of the archaeological sites; Figure 6A illustrates the location of the Trans Canada Pipe Line; Figure 6B is the results of the assessment excluding the location of the archaeological sites but showing photo points. The location and direction of the photographs are shown on Figures 6 and 6B.

Table 3: GPS Coordinates – Please See Supplementary Documentation

Table 3 provided in supplementary documentation presents permanent reference points and the 5 site reference points for each site.

Di Poce 1 Site is presented in Figure 7, findspot numbers; Figure 8, number of pieces found (field counts); and the 5 site reference points and approximate site boundary of the site.

Di Poce 2 Site is presented in Figure 9, findspot numbers; Figure 10, number of pieces found (field counts); and the 5 site reference points and approximate site boundary of the site.

Please note – when artifacts were washed in the lab, 3 artifacts were found to be non-archaeological resources (rocks) and were discarded.

Figure 11 illustrates the results of assessment with an overlay of the conceptual draft plan as the draft plan has not been finalized and a survey is not available.

4.2 Stage 2: Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment identified and investigated two archaeological sites on the property.

Di Poce 1 Site

The total artifact assemblage from the visual survey resulted in the collection of 60 artifacts from 21 find spots. These Euro-Canadian artifacts consisted of the following classes of artifacts: architectural, ceramic, faunal and glass. Ceramic artifacts represented over three quarters of the artifact assemblage. The entire artifact assemblage was collected in order to more fully analyze the site. A total of 60 artifacts were collected from 21 findspots (Figures 6, 7 and 8).

Class	No.	%
Architectural	10	16.67
Ceramic	46	76.67
Faunal	1	1.67
Glass	3	5.00
Totals	60	100.00

Architectural

A total of 10 architectural artifacts were recovered.

The architectural assemblage produced three (3) pieces of thick window glass that indicate a manufacture date of >1850 (Kenyon, I., 1980). The presence of red brick (n=6) and plaster (n=1) likely indicate the presence of a historic structure.

Ceramic

A total of 46 ceramic artifacts were recovered representing 76.8% of the total assemblage.

The greatest number of ceramics was in the refined white earthenware category that represented 63.0 % of all ceramics. Within the RWE classification, the undecorated sherds (n=17) gave little diagnostic information. The blue edge ware incised (n=3) and the blue edge ware non-incised (n=1) indicate a production dates of circa 1840s to the 1860's for the incised and the 1860's to the 1890's for the non-incised edge ware (Samford, P. & Miller G. L., 2015).

There were also examples of hand painted polychrome late palette artifacts (n=6) from multiple classifications. These late palette artifacts can be dated from 1830 to 1860 (Samford, P. & Miller G. L., 2015).

The assemblage also contained stamped or "cut" sponge ware (n=2). The period of greatest popularity for English cut sponge decorated white ware (based on potter's price lists) was the 1840s to the 1870s (Samford, P. & Miller G. L., 2015).

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There were two (2) partial makers marks recovered, the first A.J. Wilkinson 1891 – 1896 and the second being Clementson Bros., c. 1870 (Birks, S., 2005).

The balance of ceramics though commonly found on 19th century sites held little precise dating attributes.

Class	Category	No.	%
Ceramic			
	Refined White Earthenware	29	63.04
	Vitrified White Earthenware	10	21.74
	Coarse Buff Earthenware	2	4.35
	Coarse Red Earthenware	2	4.35
	Buff Stoneware	1	2.17
	Burnt Ceramics	1	2.17
	Pearlware	1	2.17
	Totals	46	100.00

Faunal

A total of 1 faunal artifact was recovered. It was small and fragmented with no diagnostic attributes.

Glass

A total of 3 glass artifacts were recovered. They were small and fragmented with no diagnostic attributes.

In summary, the artifact assemblage indicate a mid to late 19th century assemblage consistent with historic habitation on the property. While some artifacts have earlier than mid-19th century manufacture dates; because of the dominance of post mid-19th century artifacts, the site is interpreted to be mid to late 19th century.

Artifacts details are presented in the artifact catalogue – Table 6. A sample of the artifacts collected is presented in Plate 8.

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Di Poce 2 Site

The artifact assemblage from the DiPoce Site 2 Site was primarily Aboriginal in nature. A total of 40 artifacts from 39 find spots were collected.

Artifacts consisted of Ceramic body sherds, Ceramic pipes, Ceramic Rim Sherds, one Euro-Canadian artifact; Faunal, and Stone lithic debitage.

Class	No.	%
Ceramic Body Sherd	28	70.00
Ceramic Pipes	1	2.50
Ceramic Rim Sherd	6	15.00
Euro-Cdn	1	2.50
Faunal	1	2.50
Stone Lithic Debitage	3	7.50
Totals	40	100.00

Ceramic Body Sherd

A total of 28 ceramic body sherds were found, representing 70% of the entire artifact assemblage.

Class	Category	No.	%
Ceramic Body Sherd			
	Body Sherd	21	75.00
	Fragmentary Sherds	7	25.00
	Totals	28	100.00

Ceramic Pipe

One fragmented ceramic smoking pipe bowl was recovered. It had no discernable markings.

Ceramic Rim Sherd

A total of 6 ceramic rim sherds were recovered. Unfortunately, the collected rimsherd assemblage was highly fragmentary and there was little data available to complete any form of stylistic analysis.

Euro-Canadian

One Euro-Canadian artifact was recovered.

A single sherd of undecorated refined white earthenware identified.

Faunal

One faunal artifact was recovered and catalogued as a fresh water clam shell fragment.

Lithic Debitage

A total of 3 lithic artifacts were recovered. They were all comprised of

Onondaga chert, with the first piece described as natural nodule (till), the second as a secondary flake and the third as shatter. All three were fragmentary in nature and exhibited no notable characteristics.

Given the proximity of the Di Poce 2 Site to the Lougheed site it is likely that this site represents a small satellite to the village. Further archaeological assessment will better determine the nature of the DiPoce 2 Site.

Artifacts details are presented in the artifact catalogue – Table 7. A sample of the artifacts collected is presented in Plate 9.

Table 4: Inventory of Stage 2 Records

- ❖ field notes, drawings and paper records are stored in a file on the 2011 Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the Di Poce Management Lands (Di Poce 1 BbGw-40, Di Poce 2 BbGw-41) Part of the Lot 1, Concession 11, Former Town of Innisfil, now City of Barrie;
- ❖ digital pictures are stored on TLA computers and on external back-up media; and
- ❖ computer files (Word, Excel, Photoshop, ArcGIS, GPS Pathfinder Office and Microsoft Access) stored on TLA computers and on external back-up media.

Table 6 and Table 7 (the artifact catalogues) identify the box number where each artifact is housed. Artifacts can be pulled from storage by catalogue and box number.

Artifacts will be held in trust for the People of Ontario by This Land Archaeology at its headquarters in Moonstone, Ontario until such time as it can be permanently transferred to a public institution.

4.3 Stage 2: Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 assemblage of the Di Poce 1 (BbGw-40) site is indicative of a 19th century historic occupation of the property, as such the site holds Cultural Heritage Value and Interest (CHVI). Given there are no recorded 19th century sites within a 1km radius, this site can provide information as to the 19th century settlement of Simcoe County and the City of Barrie (previously Innisfil Township).

It should be noted that this site abuts an area of unassessed scrubland and the site may very well extend into this area; further Stage 2 is required in order to determine the site limits. As well, the site appears to be atop or near to the existing TransCanada pipeline; Stage 3 assessment will help to determine what, if any, impacts pipeline construction has had on the site.

The Stage 2 assemblage of the Di Poce 2 (BbGw-41) site is indicative of a Woodland Period occupation of the property. As such, this site holds Cultural Heritage Value and Interest and further Stage 3 and Stage 4 mitigation is required.

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A summary of land use and method of assessment are outlined below in Table 5:

Table 5: Summary of Land Assessed

Method of Survey	Year Assessed	Hectares	% of Total Land
Assessed			
Visually Surveyed @ 5 m intervals	2011	15.54	58.0%
Low / No Potential			
Slope greater than 20%	2011	0.46	1.7%
Subtotal - Assessed		16.0	59.7 %
To Be Assessed			
To Be Assessed (Test Pit Assessment; Lands not previously ploughed)	TBA	7.5	27.9%
Natural Heritage Lands	TBA	3.3	12.4%
Subtotal - To Be Assessed		10.8	40.3 %
Total Land Size		26.8	100.0 %

4.4 Stage 2: Recommendations

Approximately 10.8 hectares of property remain to be assessed and are detailed below.

The Stage 2 visual assessment of the agricultural fields identified two significant archaeological sites; Di Poce 1 and Di Poce 2. These sites require further assessment as follows:

Di Poce 1 (BbGw-40)

- o Di Poce 1 (BbGw-40) site requires further assessment to determine if the site extends into the unassessed adjacent scrubland; additional Stage 2 assessment is required in this area. Once this outstanding Stage 2 has defined the site area, the site should then proceed to a Stage 3 assessment. The field must be re-disked and a Stage 3 CSP completed along with a Stage 3 archaeological assessment consisting of unit excavation along a 5m grid over the site area; 20% infill units must be completed. All soils must be screened through 6mm hardware cloth. The Stage 3 assessment must conform to the relevant requirements set forth in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

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Di Poce 2 (BbGw-41)

- o Di Poce 2 (BbGw-41) site requires both Stage 3 and Stage 4 assessment as it is a Pre-Contact Woodland Period Site. Given that the site is small and will required Stage 4 mitigation, as per the *2011 Standards and Guidelines*, Table 3.1 the Stage 3 assessment must involve must be re-disking the field, allowing for sufficient weather to complete a Stage 3 CSP at 1m intervals. Stage 3 archaeological assessment consisting of unit excavation along a 10m grid with 40% infill units must be completed. All soils must be screened through 6mm hardware cloth. The Stage 3 assessment must conform to the relevant requirements a set forth in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.
- o It should be noted that Stage 4 will be required on the Di Poce 2 Site, formal Stage 4 recommendations are to be provided in Stage 3 reporting.
 - ✓ Portions of the property which were not subject to assessment require assessment. These include lands not suitable for ploughing and an area noted as Natural Heritage Land adjacent to the watercourse.
 - ✓ The area of land not suitable for ploughing will require a test pit assessment at 5m Test Pit survey. All test pits must be a minimum a minimum of 30cm in diameter and extend a minimum of 5cm into subsoil. All soils must be screened through 6mm hardware cloth.
 - ✓ The portion of the property that has not been subject to assessment and is labelled "Natural Heritage Land" will require assessment unless this land is conveyed to the City of Barrie or another Municipal authority for long term protection. Should the land be conveyed for long term protection, the required documentation as per the *2011 Standards and Guidelines*, Section 7.8.1 (f) will be obtained from the City/Municipal Authority and the Proponent.

5.0 Advice on Compliance of Legislation

This report is submitted to the 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 field work 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.

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

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further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of 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 field work, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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 any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

6.0 Bibliography

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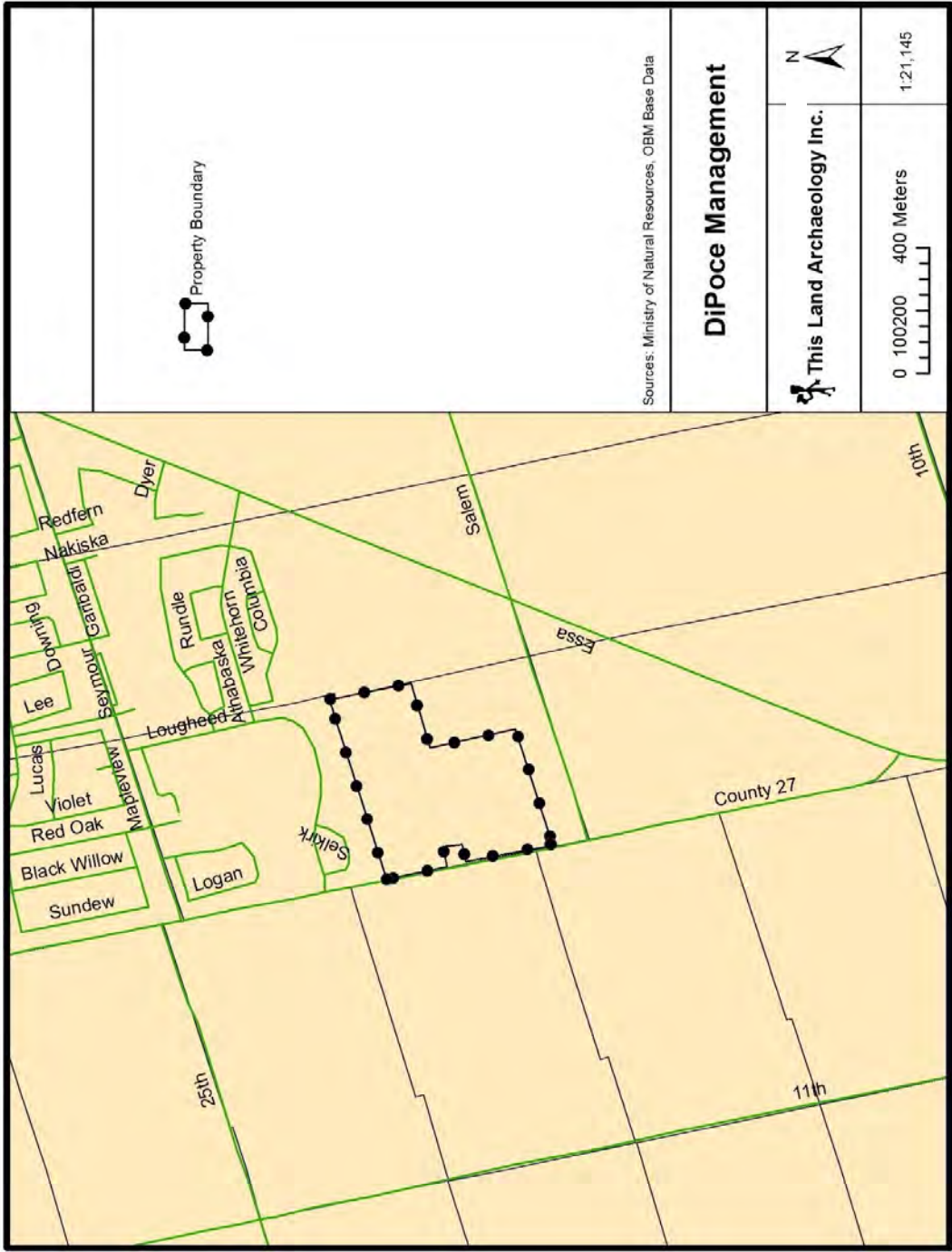


Figure 1: Location of Study Area



Figure 2: 1878 Historical Atlas Showing Location of Study Area

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Figure 3: Current Land Use

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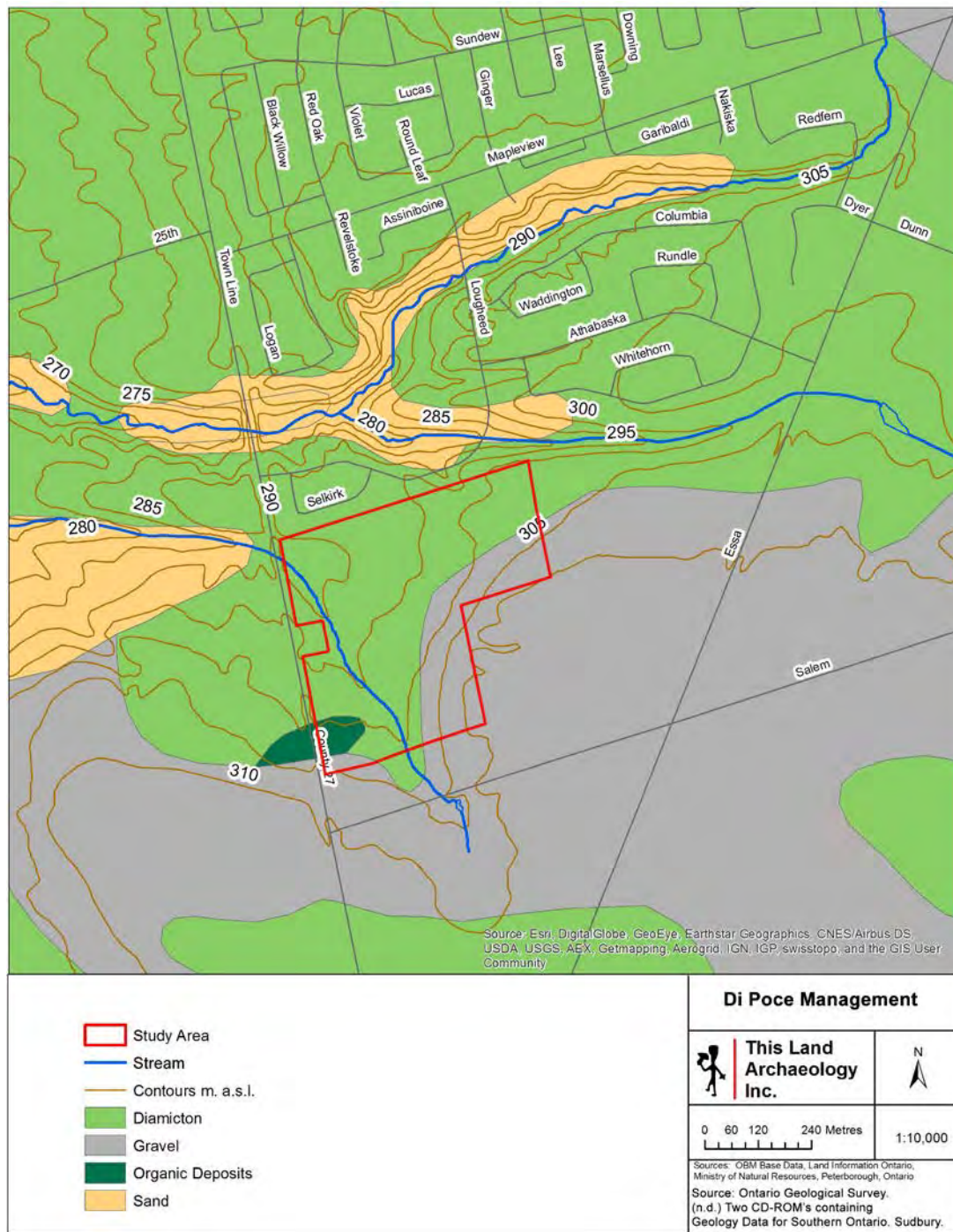


Figure 4: Surficial Geology and Topography

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Figure 5: Archaeological Potential

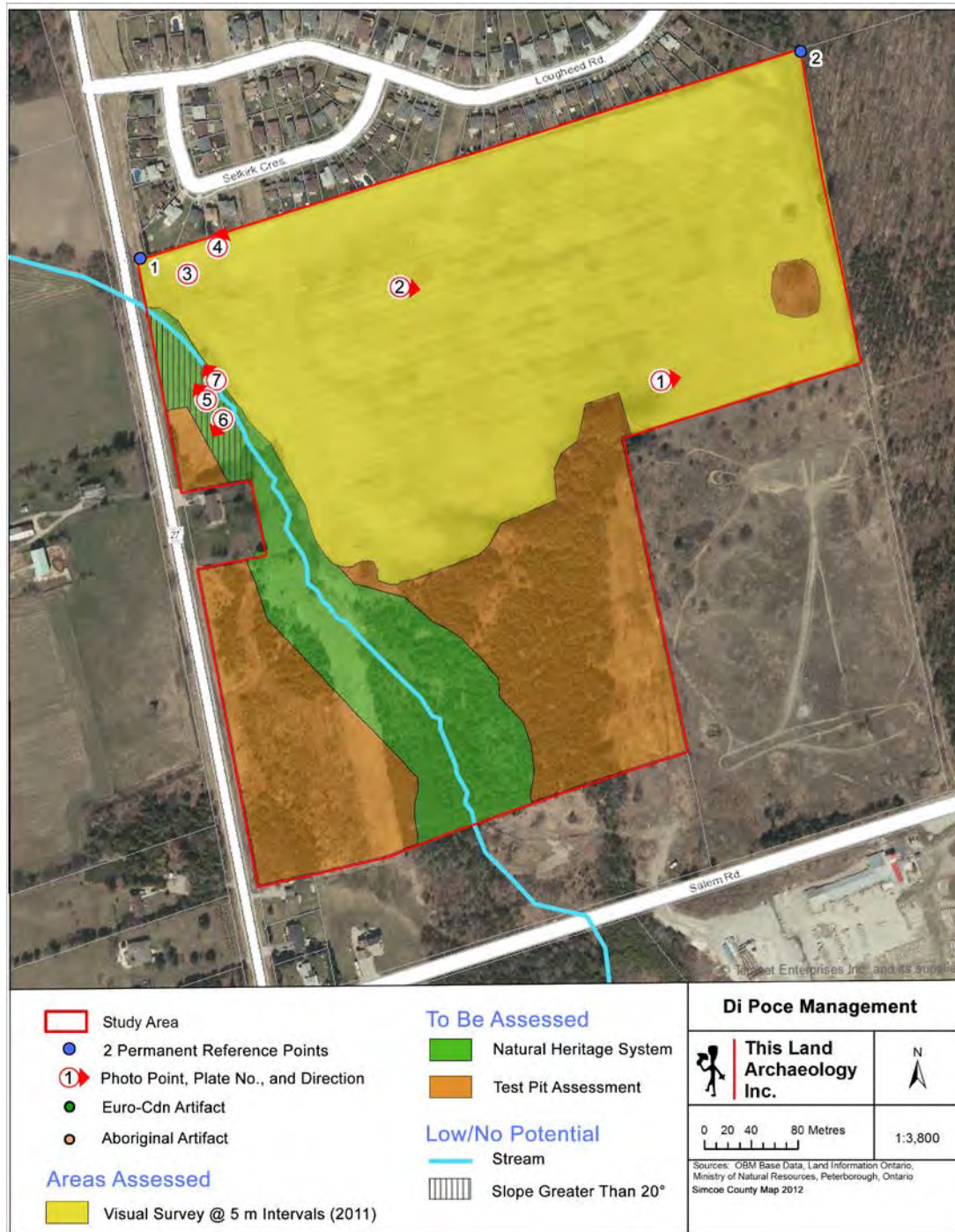
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**Figure 6: Results of 2011 Assessment showing the Location
of the Site; and the Location and Direction of the
Photographs**

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**Figure 6A: Results of 2011 Assessment showing the Location
of the TransCanada Pipeline**

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**Figure 6B: Results of 2011 Assessment without
Archaeological Site Locations and the Location and Direction
of the Photographs**

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Figure 7: Di Poce 1 Site Stage 2 Results of Assessment Showing Findspot Number

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Figure 8: Di Poce 1 Site Stage 2 Results of Assessment Showing Number of Pieces

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Figure 9: Di Poce 2 Site Stage 2 Results of Assessment Showing Findspot Number

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Figure 10: Di Poce 2 Site Stage 2 Results of Assessment Showing Number of Pieces

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**Figure 11: Results of 2011 Assessment with Conceptual Draft
Plan Overlaid**

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Plate 1: Visual Survey Looking Northeast



Plate 2: Visual Survey Looking East



Plate 3: Native Pottery Rim Sherd Found During Stage 2 CSP of the Di Poce 2 Site



Plate 4: Stage 2 CSP Showing Artifact Scatter

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Plate 5: Slope greater than 20° looking north along County Road 27



Plate 6: Slope greater than 20° looking looking southwest towards County Road 27



Plate 7: Slope greater than 20° looking north along Stream Bed; please note the slope here in the foreground is obscured by grass growth.

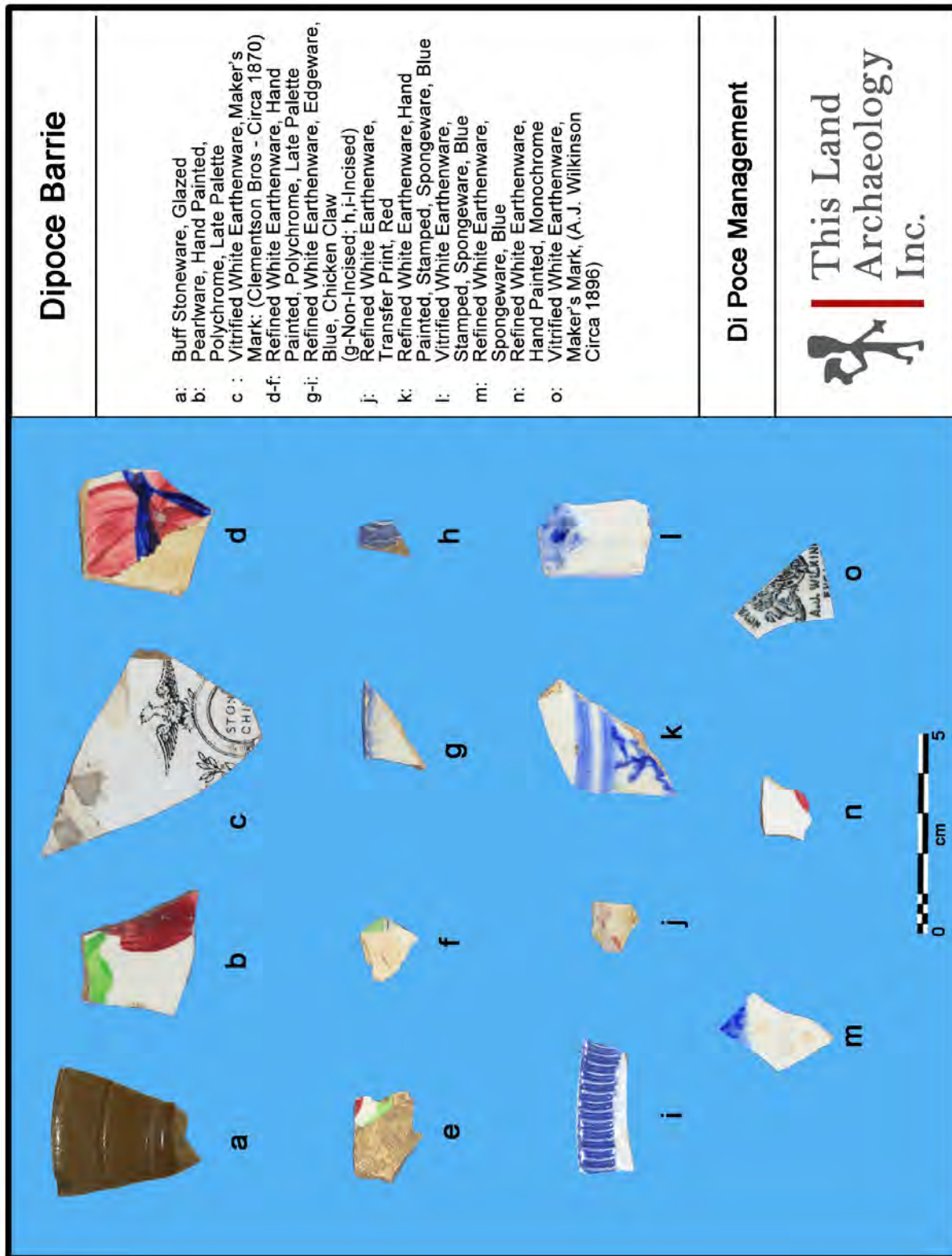


Plate 8: Artifact Sample from Stage 2 of the Di Poce 1 Site

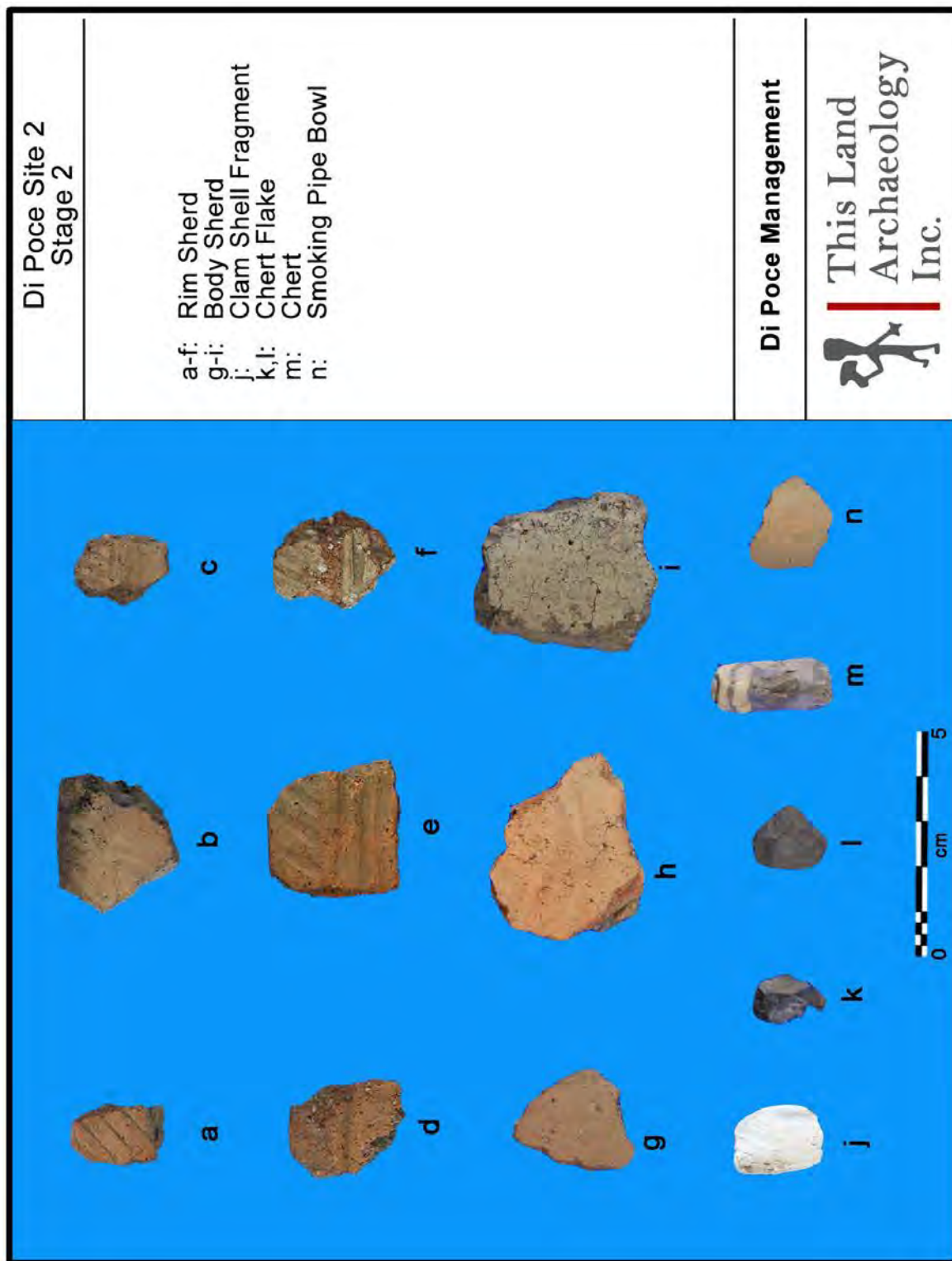


Plate 9: Artifact Sample from Stage 2 of the Di Poce 2 Site

7.0 Appendices

7.1 Tables attached as Appendices

Di Poce 1 Site – Stage 2 Artifact Catalogues

Table 6: Artifact Catalogue

Di Poce 2 Site – Stage 2 Artifact Catalogues

Table 7: Artifact Catalogue

7.2 Appendix A: Historical Background Report

- o Attached

Table 6

Artifact Catalogue Data from the Stage 2 Visual Survey of the Depoce Site 1

FindSpot	ID	Ext _ Cla _ Fun _ Description	Decoration	Colour	Supplemental	Pieces	Box #
1	25731	.137 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Vitrified White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
2	25732	.137 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Vitrified White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
3	25733	.137 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Vitrified White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
3	25733	.040 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Coarse Buff Earthenware	Glazed	Not Applicable		1	1
4	25734	.137 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Vitrified White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
5	25735	.126 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Vitrified White Earthenware	Other	Other	VWE partial MM Clementson Bros. c. 1870-1;	1	1
6	25736	.150 _ _Gls _ _Ind _ _Bottle Glass		Clear		1	1
6	25736	.153 _ _Gls _ _Ind _ _Bottle Glass		Olive		1	1
6	25736	.117 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
6	25736	.137 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Vitrified White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
7	25737	.103 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Sponge Stamped	Blue		1	1
7	25737	.117 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
8	25738	.137 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Vitrified White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
9	25739	.025 _ _Oth _ _Arc _ _Thick Window Glass				1	1
9	25739	.117 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
9	25739	.047 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Coarse Red Earthenware	Unglazed	None		1	1
10	25740	.062 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Pearlware	Painted	Polychrome	Hand painted late palette w. blue glaze 1830 - 1860-1;	1	1
11	25741	.105 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Blue		1	1
11	25741	.117 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
12	25742	.025 _ _Oth _ _Arc _ _Thick Window Glass				1	1
12	25742	.096 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Painted	Polychrome		1	1
12	25742	.137 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Vitrified White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
13	25743	.117 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
13	25743	.043 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Coarse Red Earthenware	Glazed	Any		1	1
14	25744	.095 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Painted	Monochrome		1	1
14	25744	.117 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		3	1
14	25744	.028 _ _Fau _ _Uni _ _Bone Fragment				1	1
15	25745	.023 _ _Oth _ _Arc _ _Red Brick				1	1
15	25745	.124 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Vitrified White Earthenware	Painted	Monochrome		1	1
15	25745	.036 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ _Buff Stoneware	Glazed	All		1	1
16	25746	.023 _ _Oth _ _Arc _ _Red Brick				3	1

Table 6

Artifact Catalogue Data from the Stage 2 Visual Survey of the Depoce Site 1

FindSpot	ID	Ext _ Cla _ Fun _ Description	Decoration	Colour	Supplemental	Pieces	Box #
16	25746	.117 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		3	1
17	25747	.023 _ _Oth _ _Arc _ Red Brick				1	1
17	25747	.150 _ _Gls _ _Ind _ Bottle Glass		Clear		1	1
17	25747	.083 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ Refined White Earthenware	Edgware with Chickenclaw	Blue		1	1
18	25748	.025 _ _Oth _ _Arc _ Thick Window Glass				1	1
18	25748	.117 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		1	1
19	25749	.023 _ _Oth _ _Arc _ Red Brick				1	1
19	25749	.096 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ Refined White Earthenware	Painted	Polychrome	Late palette 1830 - 1870 -1;	1	1
19	25749	.116 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Red		1	1
19	25749	.083 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ Refined White Earthenware	Edgware with Chickenclaw	Blue	RWE edgware blue incised -2; RWE edgware blue non-incised- 1;	3	1
20	25750	.095 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ Refined White Earthenware	Painted	Monochrome		1	1
20	25750	.117 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		2	1
20	25750	.039 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ Burnt Ceramics	Indeterminate	Not Applicable		1	1
21	25751	.022 _ _Oth _ _Arc _ Plaster				1	1
21	25751	.117 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	None		3	1
21	25751	.092 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ Refined White Earthenware	Other	Other	RWE partial MM A.J Wilkinson c. 1896-1;	1	1
21	25751	.129 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ Vitrified White Earthenware	Sponge Stamped	Blue		1	1
21	25751	.040 _ _Cer _ _Ind _ Coarse Buff Earthenware	Glazed	Not Applicable		1	1
					Total	60	

Table 6

Artifact Catalogue Data from the Stage 2 Visual Survey of the Depoce Site 1

FindSpot	ID	Ext _ Cla _ Fun _ Description	Decoration	Colour	Supplemental	Pieces	Box #
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Abbreviation Description

Class (Cla)	Acronym
Aboriginal	Abo
Ceramics	Cer
Faunal	Fau
Floral	Flo
Glass	Gls
Other	Oth

Function (Fun)	Acronym
Architectural	Arc
Ceramic	Cer
Chimney Glass	Chg
Currency	Cur
Cutlery	Cut
Fastener	Fas
Heat	Hea
Indeterminate	Ind
Jar Glass	Jar
Lithic	Lit
Markers Mark	Mam
Slate Fragment	Slt
Slate Pencil	Slp
Smoking	Smo
Soil Sample Heavy Fraction	SSH
Soil Sample Light Fraction	SSL
Thimble	Thi
Unidentified	Uni
Zero Artifacts	Zer

When function, makers mark or manufacture technique is known please see the Supplemental Table for complete description.

Artifact Catalogue Data from the Stage 2 Visual Survey of the DePoce Site 2

Find Spot	ID	Ext _ Cla _ Description	Supplemental	Pieces	Box #
22	25752	.337 _ CRS _ Rimsherds	too fragmented to obtain motif	1	1
23	25753	.322 _ CBS _ Fragmentary_Sherds		1	1
24	25754	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Marked	1	1
25	25755	.322 _ CBS _ Fragmentary_Sherds		1	1
26	25756	.322 _ CBS _ Fragmentary_Sherds		1	1
27	25757	.322 _ CBS _ Fragmentary_Sherds		1	1
28	25758	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Marked	1	1
29	25759	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
30	25760	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Marked	1	1
31	25761	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
32	25762	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
34	25764	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
35	25765	.337 _ CRS _ Rimsherds	too fragmented to obtain motif	1	1
36	25766	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
37	25767	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
38	25768	.334 _ CPI _ Pipe_Bowl	Smooth	1	1
39	25769	.340 _ FAU _ Faunal_Remains	fresh water clam shell	1	1
40	25770	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Marked	1	1
41	25771	.322 _ CBS _ Fragmentary_Sherds		1	1
42	25772	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
43	25773	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
44	25774	.337 _ CRS _ Rimsherds	too fragmented to obtain motif	1	1
45	25775	.337 _ CRS _ Rimsherds	too fragmented to obtain motif	1	1
46	25776	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
47	25777	.322 _ CBS _ Fragmentary_Sherds		1	1
48	25778	.375 _ SLD _ Chipping_Detritis	Onondaga chert natural nodule "till"	1	1
49	25779	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
50	25780	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
50	25780	.337 _ CRS _ Rimsherds	too fragmented to obtain motif	1	1
51	25781	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
53	25783	.322 _ CBS _ Fragmentary_Sherds		1	1
54	25784	.379 _ OTH _ Euro_Canadain	Refined white earthenware undecorated	1	1
55	25785	.375 _ SLD _ Chipping_Detritis	Onondaga chert secondary flake	1	1
56	25786	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
58	25788	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
59	25789	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Marked	1	1
60	25790	.337 _ CRS _ Rimsherds	too fragmented to obtain motif	1	1
61	25791	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
62	25792	.320 _ CBS _ Body_Sherds	Smooth	1	1
63	25793	.375 _ SLD _ Chipping_Detritis	Onondaga chert shatter	1	1
			Total	40	

Artifact Catalogue Data from the Stage 2 Visual Survey of the DePoce Site 2

Find Spot	ID	Ext _ _Cla _ _Description	Supplemental	Pieces	Box #
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Abbreviation Description

Class (Cla)	Acronym
Bone Antler Shell	BAS
Ceramic Body Sherd	CBS
Ceramic Neck Shoulder	CNS
Ceramic Other	COT
Ceramic Pipes	CPI
Ceramic Rim Sherd	CRS
Euro-Canadain	OTH
Faunal	FAU
Floatation	SSA
Floral	FLO
Indigenous Metal	IME
Stone Formal Lithic	STI
Stone Ground Pecked Polished	SGP
Stone Informal Lithic	SIL
Stone Lithic Detitage	SLD
Stone Other	SOT
Zero Artifacts Found	ZER

APPENDIX A:

Historical Background Report – Stage 1 **Di Poce Management**

Part of South Half Lot 1, Concession 11,
City of Barrie,
(Part of former Township of Innisfil)
Simcoe County

Submitted to:

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August 19, 2011

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Purpose of Report

A plan is underway to develop a parcel of land within the City of Barrie, part of the former Township of Innisfil. The purpose of this report is to examine some of the historical background of the subject area and to determine if any early buildings existed thereon.

Location and Environment

Located on the east side of County Road #27 (Durham Highway #47) between Salem Road and Maplevue Drive, the study area consists of part of the south half of lot 1 in the 11th concession of the former Township of Innisfil, now part of the City of Barrie. A tributary creek of Lake Simcoe flows in a southeasterly direction through the centre of the property.

Millions of years ago, most of Simcoe County, including Innisfil Township, lay underneath glacial Lake Iroquois. The major extinction period during the Middle Ordovician Age receded the shore of the lake to that of present day Lake Simcoe leaving Innisfil covered with clay textured till with a limestone/shale mix. The original township, including the study area, falls within the Innisfil Uplands, an area with a gently to moderately rolling till plain.

Historical Settlement

The study area is part of the south half of lot 1, concession 11 in the old Township of Innisfil, a name representing the poetic form of “Ireland”. The land is part of a standard rectangular lot as per the original township survey completed in 1820 by Samuel and George Lount. The township was first incorporated in 1850 with the establishment of a municipal government. Over the years, various parts of Innisfil were annexed to nearby Essa Township and the City of Barrie resulting in a loss of both size and population. As a result of the annexations, the study area is now a part of the City of Barrie.

After his arrival in Canada, Governor Simcoe ordered the construction of a military road from York on Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and also chose Penetanguishene as the site for a future naval base. The military road, now known as Yonge Street (Highway 11) from York to Holland Landing was completed in 1796 while the portion from Barrie to Penetanguishene was completed in 1811. It was the military road that first made settlement possible in and around Innisfil.

The earliest settlers in Innisfil were retired naval officers and men from Penetanguishene who arrived not long after the area was surveyed. They took up some of the lots reserved for them along the Military Road and helped to maintain the road for passageway to the Georgian Bay area. A few brave souls ventured into the area and built shanties but a grand scale organized settlement did not come to the area until the mid 1840s with an influx of mainly Irish and Scottish settlers.

There are no buildings within the study area designated under Section IV of the Ontario Heritage Act nor are there any cemeteries registered under the Cemeteries Act within the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Summary

A total of six historic maps were used to determine the possible existence of any early buildings within the study area. They were the Simcoe supplement map included in the 1881 Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada and topographical map 31D5 created by the Department of National Defence for the years 1928, 1932, 1940, 1943 and 1950. None of these maps showed any buildings within the study area.

The 1881 atlas map may not be a definitive source for the existence of early buildings. All supplemental maps to the Dominion of Canada Atlas were financed by subscription and only those who paid a fee had their names shown as owners on their respective lots. An additional fee was required to show any buildings thereon. As a result, any lot shown on the maps without a building may have only meant that the owner did not pay the additional fee and a building may well have existed thereon.

The atlas map showed George Brooks as the owner of the study area lot so he must have paid at least the minimum fee to have his name recorded. But the absence of any building on his land could mean that there wasn't one or that he simply did not pay the higher fee and his building/dwelling was not included. Mr. Brooks' obituary, printed March 6, 1924 in the Gore Bay Recorder, gave a detailed description of his life in Simcoe, stating that he was born in Innisfil in 1838 and lived there until he was sixteen years of age. He then went with his parents to nearby Essa Township where he married but returned to Innisfil in 1863 where he farmed and raised a family. He remained there another eighteen years before moving to Barrie. The atlas lists the study area lot as his only land in Simcoe County so it seems possible that, during those years, the lot contained some sort of a homestead and/or barn. However, it may not have been the part of the lot covered by the study area.

Schedule 1 – Historical Atlas Map – 1881



Schedule 2 – Topographical Map 31D5 1928– Department of National Defence – Map and Data Libraries, University of Toronto.

(The results for the study area remain the same on 31D5 for the years 1932, 1940, 1943 and 1950)



Research Sources

- 1) Simcoe supplement in Illustrated Atlas for the Dominion of Canada, H. Beldon, Toronto, 1881
- 2) Topographic Map 31D5, Department of National Defence, 1928, 1932, 1940, 1943, 1950 - Map and Data Libraries, University of Toronto Libraries, Toronto, Ontario
- 3) Gore Bay Recorder, March 6, 1924, www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi
- 4) A History of Simcoe County; Vol. 2, It's Pioneers, Andrew Frederick Hunter, Barrie, Ont., County Council 1909