

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

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Apr 6, 2016

William Finlayson (P059)
This Land Archaeology Inc.
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RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Report on the 2014 Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of DiPoce Management Inc.'s Property, Part of Lot 1, Concession 11, Historic Simcoe County, City of Barrie, Ontario.", Dated Apr 4, 2016, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Apr 6, 2016, MTCS Project Information Form Number P059-0610-2014, 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 2 assessment of the study area as depicted in Figures 1 and 6b of the above titled report and Figure 6 of the Supplementary Documentation. The report recommends the following:

As the Stage 2 survey identified a potential cellar depression southwest of the Di Poce 1 Site; with no artifacts found during the balance of the test pit assessment, recommendations are as follows:

- o There are no further archaeological concerns associated with the area subject to test pit assessment with the exception of the potential cellar depression located southwest of the Di Poce 1 Site.
- o Di Poce 1 (BbGw-40) Site will require 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 including both the agricultural field setting and scrubland containing the cellar depression; 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.

o Approximately 3.0 hectares of land noted as “Natural Heritage Land” adjacent to the watercourse remains to be assessed upon final disposition of this land. As the draft plan has not been finalized. This portion of 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.

o As previously recommended in the 2011 report on file with the MTCS, Stage 3 archaeological assessment is required on both the Di Poce 1 Site; and Di Poce 2 Site.

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, DiPoce Management Inc.
Planning Services 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.

Report Type

Original	Interim
Revised	✓ Preliminary

April 4, 2016

Supplementary Documentation for:

**Report on the 2014
Stage 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.,

Licensee:

William Finlayson, Licence Number P059

PIF #: P059-0610-2014

Related PIF#: P059-279-2011, P059-0670-2015, P059-0671-2015, P059-0675-2015

REPORT ON THE STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT INC'S PROPERTY

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Table 2: 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 7		
1	601150.24	4907746.52
2	601167.71	4907729.34
3	601145.00	4907724.00
4	601126.13	4907747.61
5	601150.66	4907738.02

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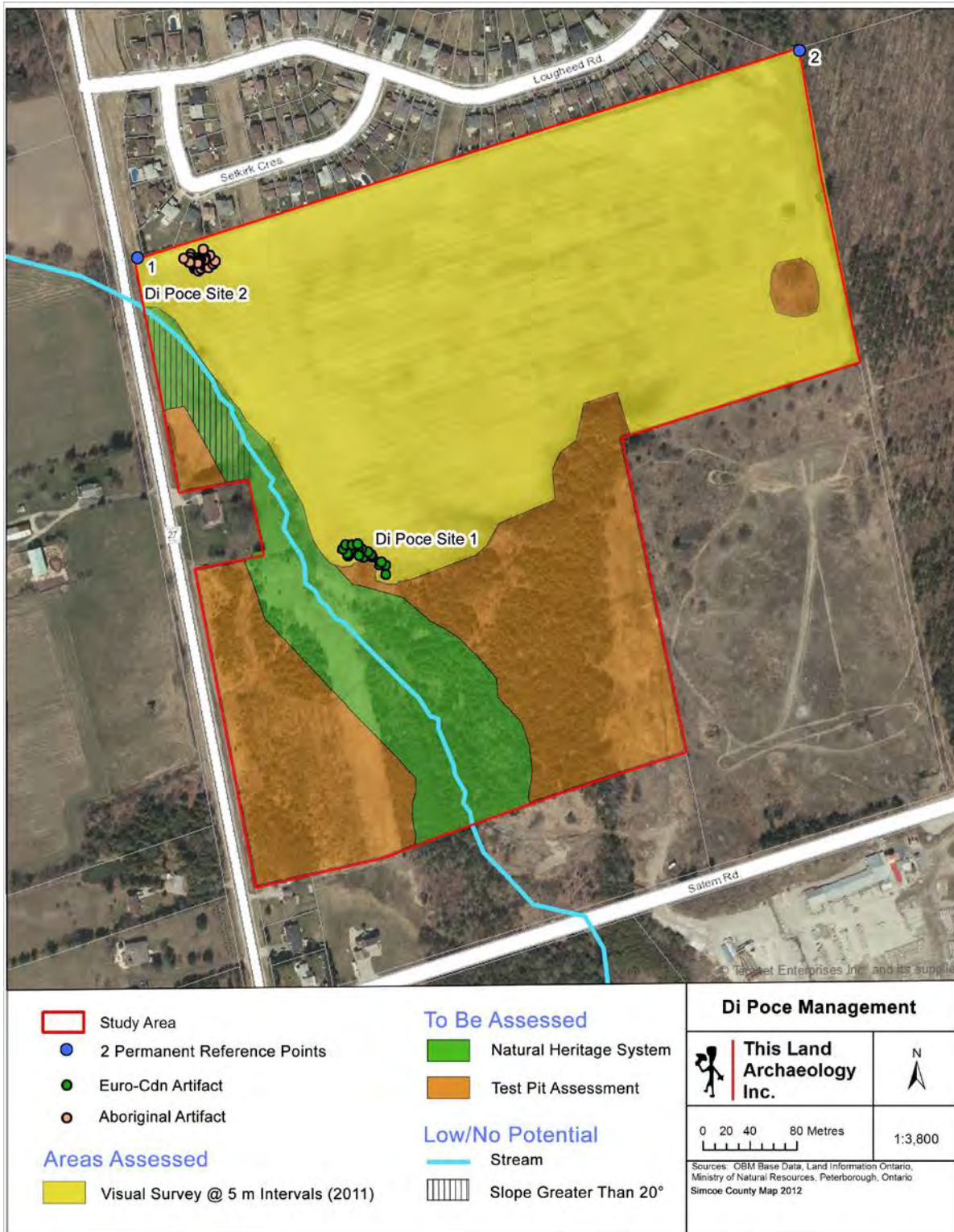


Figure 5: Results of 2011 Assessment

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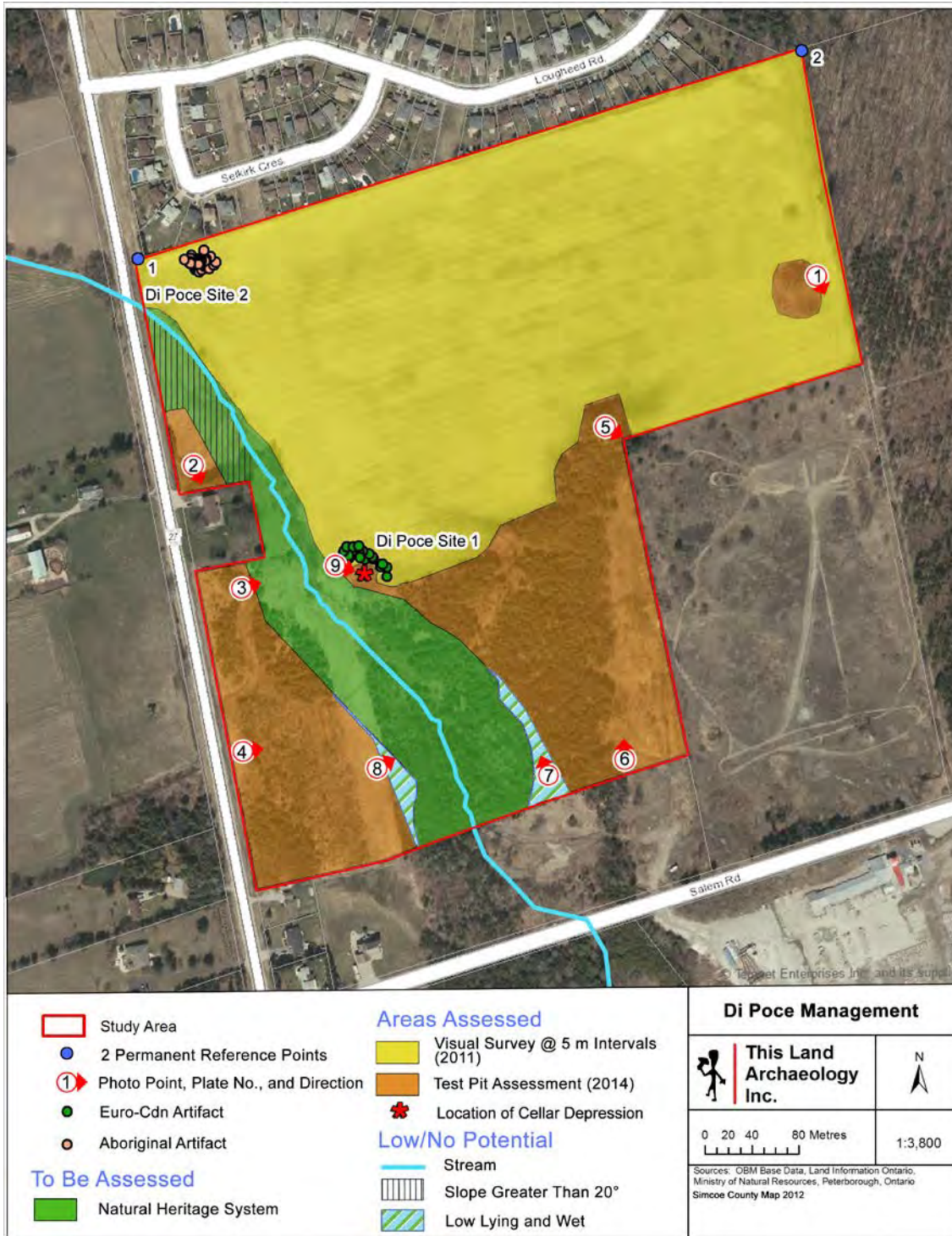


Figure 6: Results of 2014 Assessment showing the Location of the Site; and the Location and Direction of the Photographs

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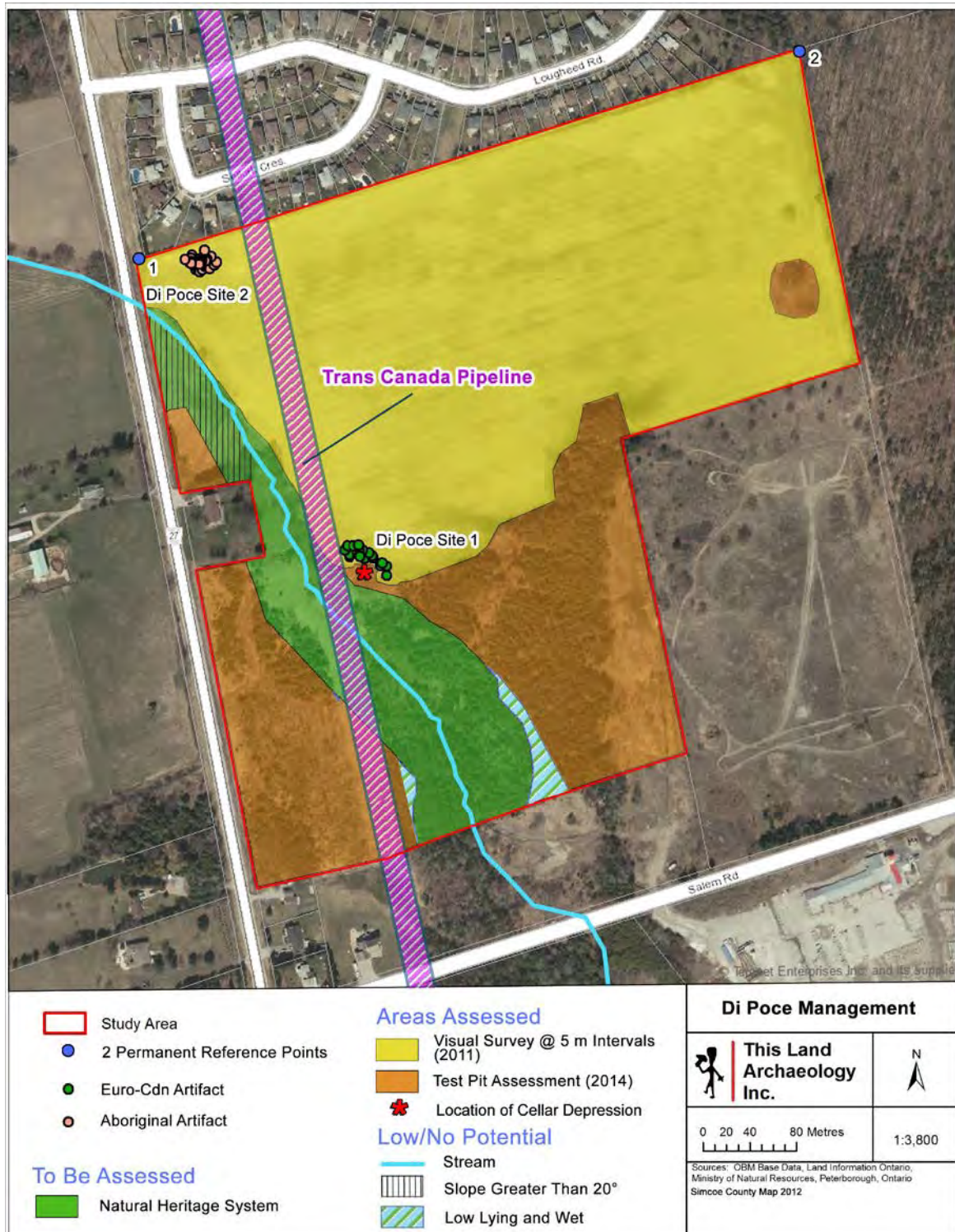


Figure 6A: Results of Assessment showing the Location of the TransCanada Pipeline

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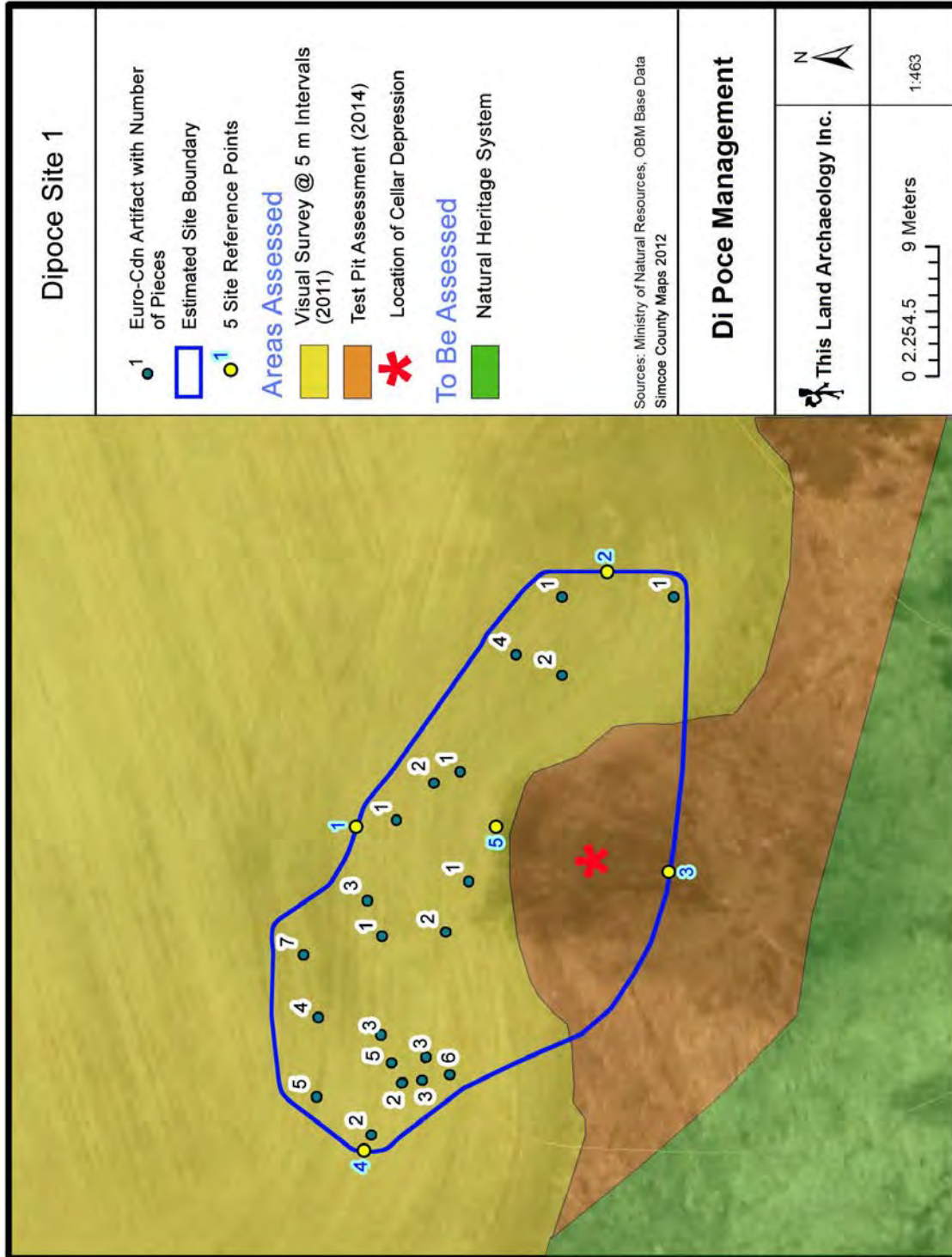


Figure 7: Di Poce 1 Site illustrating the 2011 distribution of artifacts; plus the cellular depression found during 2014 test pit assessment; with the estimated site boundary and 5 site reference points

REPORT ON THE STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT INC'S PROPERTY

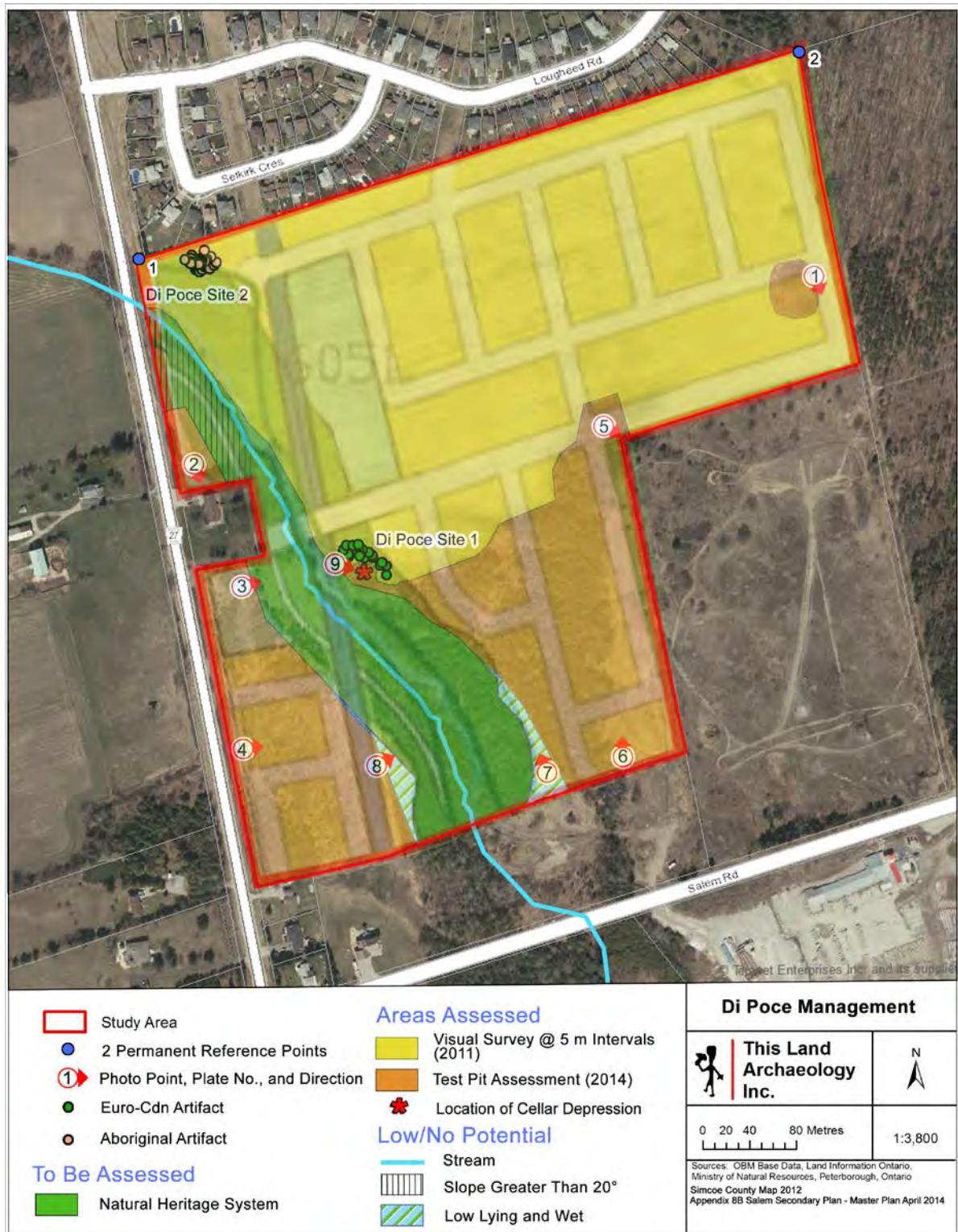


Figure 8: Results of Assessment with the conceptual draft plan overlaid

Report Type

Original	Interim
Revised	✓ Preliminary

April 4, 2016

**Report on the 2014
Stage 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.,

Licensee:
William Finlayson, Licence Number P059

PIF #: P059-0610-2014

Related PIF#: P059-279-2011, P059-0670-2015, P059-0671-2015, P059-0675-2015

Executive Summary

This Land Archaeology Inc. (TLA) was contracted by Di Poce Management Inc. to conduct additional Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment work in 2014 of their property located on Part of Lot 1, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Regional Municipality of Simcoe, Ontario.

Originally in 2011, This Land Archaeology Inc. carried out a Stage 1-2 assessment on a portion of this land. The Stage 1 assessment provided background information on the property. The Stage 2 assessment involved the visual survey of 15.54 hectares of land during which two archaeological sites were found. They were registered as the Di Poce 1 Site (BbGw-40), a Euro-Canadian homestead; and Di Poce 2 Site (BbGw-41), an Aboriginal Site. Recommendations upon conclusion of this assessment were as follows: Stage 3 was recommended for both sites; and land not subject to assessment, approximately 7.8 hectares of scrubland and brush; and 3.0 hectares of Natural Heritage Land required archaeological assessment when approved by the Proponent. Report on file with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport under PIF# P059-279-2011.

This report details the 2014 Stage 2 assessment on a portion of land, 7.8 hectares that remained to be assessed at the conclusion of the 2011 assessment, and was approved for assessment.

The 2014 assessment encompassed 7.8 hectares of land. Approximately 0.3 hectares were assessed as holding low/no potential as it is low lying and wet; 7.5 hectares were assessed by test pit method.

The Stage 2 test pit assessment identified a potential cellar depression adjacent to the Di Poce 1 Site; no artifacts were found during the balance of the test pit assessment, as such, a summary of recommendations are as follows (note: detailed recommendations are in the report):

- o There are no further archaeological concerns associated with the area subject to test pit assessment with the exception of the potential cellar depression located southwest of the Di Poce 1 Site.
- o A Stage 3 assessment is required around the potential cellar depression found during the Stage 2 test pit assessment as it is likely related to the adjacent Di Poce 1 Site. The previously defined Di Poce 1 site limits have been adjusted to include this potential cellar depression.
- o Approximately 3.0 hectares of land noted as "Natural Heritage Land" adjacent to the watercourse remains to be assessed upon final disposition of this land. As the draft plan has not been finalized. This portion of 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.

REPORT ON THE STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT INC'S PROPERTY

- o As previously recommended in the 2011 report on file with the MTCS, Stage 3 is required on both the Di Poce 1Site; and Di Poce Site 2.

It is recommended that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports and a letter of confirmation be issued by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport supporting these recommendations.

REPORT ON THE STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT INC'S PROPERTY

Project Personnel

Project Director:	William Finlayson (P059)
Field Crew:	Pavel Anastasakis Adam Goncalves Sofie Anastasakis Pat Hayes Bert Andrews Gary Moore John Barr David Parsons Brad Baker Sarah Plue Conner Boswell Thomas Robinson Janet Boswell Terry Sallows Shaun Boswell Karl Schulz Alex Capaldi Dave Shepherd Luke Cuppage Lynda Thompson Megan DeMartini Jaina Town Larry Duncan Matt Waller David Finlayson Bob White Bill Gigg
Graphics:	William D. Finlayson Leslie Town
Photographs:	David Finlayson
Report Production:	William D. Finlayson Claire Bisset Janine Stroud Leslie Town

Acknowledgments

This report was facilitated with the assistance of:

- o Di Poce Management Inc.;
- o Shari Prowse and Robert von Bitter, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

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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.

The 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 Development 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, 2011).

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

REPORT ON THE STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT INC'S PROPERTY

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 (Gina Martin, 2011).

The atlas map showed George Brooks as the owner of the Study Area 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, 2011).

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:

Of the five sites located within one kilometer of the property, two sites were registered on Lot 1, Concession 11, the Di Poce Site 1 and Di Poce Site 2. The sites are located within the current property boundary, but outside of the 2014 Study Area.

- Di Poce Site 1 (BbGw-40) was a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian site located within the current study area. This site was found by This Land Archaeology Inc. during an assessment in 2011. Stage 3 CSP was subsequently recommended. Report is on file with the MTCS under PIF# P059-279-2011.
- Di Poce Site 2 (BbGw-41) was an aboriginal site located within the current study area. This site was found by This Land Archaeology Inc. at the same time as Di Poce Site 1 - during an assessment in 2011. Report is on file with the MTCS under PIF# P059-279-2011.

REPORT ON THE STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT INC'S PROPERTY

The Lougheed Site (BbGw-13) 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.

Previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within 50 m of the subject property was also reviewed. One report entitled, "Amick 2013, Revised Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Mapleview Residential, Part of Lots 16 and 17, Concession 11 (Geographic Township of Innisfil), City of Barrie, County of Simcoe" documents work within 50 m of the subject property. Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, this report was consulted and close attention was given during This Land Archaeology Inc.'s Stage 2 assessment however, this study did not impact the 2014 fieldwork on the subject lands.

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
BbGw-40	DiPoce Site 1	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
BbGw-41	DiPoce Site 2	Midden	Aboriginal

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 and organic deposits and 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).

Previous fieldwork is summarized below:

A Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was conducted by This Land Archaeology Inc. in 2011 on part of Lot 1, Concession 11, in the City of Barrie. (Report on file with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport under PIF# P059-279-2011). The Stage 1 assessment provided background information on the property which indicated high archaeological potential; as such Stage 2 assessment of the entire property was recommended.

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Stage 2 assessment in 2011 included a visual assessment of 15.54 hectares of agricultural field surveyed at 5 m intervals; and the assessment of .46 hectares of land that had low/no potential as it was a slope greater than 20 °.

During the assessment, two archaeological sites were found and registered; a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian site which was named Di Poce 1 Site (BbGw-40) and an aboriginal site which was named Di Poce 2 Site (BbGw-41).

From the Di Poce 1 Site a total of 60 artifacts were collected. The analysis of the artifacts indicated the site as a homestead with an occupation beginning in circa 1850 and extending into the latter part of the 19th century. 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 (Controlled Surface Pick-up) will help to determine what, if any, impacts pipeline construction has had on the site.

From the Di Poce 2 Site a total of 40 aboriginal artifacts were collected. The site is indicative of a Woodland Period occupation of the property. As such, this site holds Cultural Heritage Value and Interest and Stage 3 (CSP) and Stage 4 mitigation was recommended.

Additional recommendations at the conclusion of the 2011 Stage 1-2 assessment were included: an area of land that has not been ploughed or subject to agriculture; this area will require a test pit assessment; and an area of land 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.

- o The portion of the property that has not been subject to assessment and noted as "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 Section 7.8.1 (f) will be obtained from the City/Municipal Authority and the Proponent.*

3.0 Stage 2

3.1 Stage 2: Study Area

The Stage 2 fieldwork documented was conducted as recommended in the 2011 report. As such, this report represents 7.5 hectares of land that had not previously been ploughed and required test pit assessment; and the assessment of .30 hectares of low lying and wet land.

3.2 Stage 2: Field Methods

Fieldwork for this report was conducted on April 24, May 20 and May 21, 2014. In April, weather was cool and clear, in May conditions ranged from warm to humid and cloudy to light precipitation. On all three days, lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility for the identification of land features, artifacts and cultural features (Plates 1 through 5).

The 2014 assessment encompassed 7.5 hectares of scrubland approved for assessment; and 0.3 hectares of property identified as low lying and wet, and holding low/no potential (Plate 7 and 8).

Fieldwork involved a test pit assessment of land that could not be ploughed and visually assessed, and a visual assessment of two areas that were low lying and wet. Table 4 summarizes the assessment methods and percentage of land assessed by each method.

The 5 m test pit assessment comprised a total of 7.5 hectares of land that had not been previously subject to farming and could not be ploughed and visually surveyed (Plates 1 to 5).

Test pits were spaced at a maximum interval of 5 m as they were less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential. Test pits were 30 cm in diameter. Each test pit was dug by hand into the first 5 cm of subsoil (Plate 6). Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. Soil was screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts before backfilling. The soil was damp but not wet which allowed for the examination of the profiles. Generally, test pits were found to range in depth between 8-26cm.

Test pit assessment was required on portions of the property where ploughing was not possible, specifically, in areas of bushlot totaling 7.2 hectares. Test pitting was conducted in accordance with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines, Section 2.1.2.

During the test pit assessment southwest of the Di Poce 1 Site, no artifacts were recovered; however a potential cellar depression was found (Plate 9). The depression was located in very dense overgrowth, and covered by brush, grass and weeds. As such, the location of the foundation was recorded; however it was not excavated further. Test pits were excavated to within 1m of the apparent edge of the depression as would be allowed from the dense vegetation. Test pits were also excavated within the depression and found to hit a rock layers or subsoil. No artifacts or notable stratigraphy was found, however given the rock layers encountered it is likely that the depression is, at least, partially rock filled.

Table 4 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 5 as follows: Point 1 is the northwest corner of the property; Point 2 is the northeast corner. All coordinates are presented in supplementary documentation due confidentiality.

Figures provided include:

- o Figure 5 illustrates the results of the previous assessment;
- o Figure 6 illustrates the results of the 2014 assessment showing the location of the archaeological sites and location of the cellar depression;
- o Figure 6A illustrates the location of the Trans Canada Pipe Line;
- o Figure 6B illustrates the results of assessment excluding the location of the archaeological sites and the cellar depression;
- o Figures 6 and 6B illustrate the location and direction of the photographs
- o Figure 7 illustrates the results of the previous assessment identifying the Di Poce 1 site with the addition of the cellar depression found in 2014. This figure also illustrates the estimated site boundary and the 5 site reference points.

Table 2: GPS Coordinates – see supplementary documentation

3.3 Stage 2: Record of Finds

No artifacts or cultural features were found during the Stage 2 test pit assessment; however a cellar depression was found.

Figure 8 shows results of assessment with draft plan overlay.

Table 3 below is an inventory of the documentary record that was generated in the field for Stage 2:

Table 3: Inventory of Stage 2 Records

- ❖ field notes, drawings and paper records are stored in a file on the 2014 Stage 2 assessment of Di Poce Management Inc.'s land, Part of Lot 1, Concession 11, City of Barrie, Ontario;
- ❖ 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.

3.4 Stage 2: Analysis and Conclusions

A summary of land use and method of assessment are outlined below in Table 4.

To summarize, test pitting was carried out at 5 m intervals on 7.5 hectares of the property and a total of 0.3 hectares were assessed as holding low/no potential as it was comprised of low lying and wet property.

**REPORT ON THE STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT INC'S PROPERTY**

Approximately 3.0 hectares of land noted as “Natural Heritage Land” adjacent to the watercourse remains to be assessed upon final disposition of this land. As the draft plan has not been finalized. This portion of 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.

A cellar depression that was found southwest of the Di Poce 1 Site, could be an extension of the Di Poce 1 Site, and represent the homestead of George Brooks (shown as the property owner) on historical maps consulted.

The balance of the property subject to test pit assessment did not result in any artifact finds; as such it does not hold Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Table 4: Summary of Land Assessed

Method of Survey	Year Assessed	Hectares	% of Total Land
Assessed 2011			
Visually Surveyed @ 5 m intervals	2011	15.54	58.0%
Low / No Potential			
Slope greater than 20%	2011	0.46	1.7%
Subtotal - Previously Assessed		16.0	59.7 %
Assessed 2014			
Test Pit Assessed @ 5 m intervals	2014	7.5	27.9%
Low / No Potential			
Low Lying and Wet	2014	0.30	1.1%
Subtotal - Assessed - 2014		7.8	29.1 %
To Be Assessed			
Natural Heritage Lands	TBA	3.0	11.2%
Subtotal - To Be Assessed		3.0	11.2%
Total Land Size		26.8	100.0 %

3.5 Stage 2: Recommendations

As the Stage 2 survey identified a potential cellar depression southwest of the Di Poce 1 Site; with no artifacts found during the balance of the test pit assessment, recommendations are as follows:

REPORT ON THE STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT INC'S PROPERTY

- o There are no further archaeological concerns associated with the area subject to test pit assessment with the exception of the potential cellar depression located southwest of the Di Poce 1 Site.
- o Di Poce 1 (BbGw-40) Site will require 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 including both the agricultural field setting and scrubland containing the cellar depression; 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..
- o Approximately 3.0 hectares of land noted as "Natural Heritage Land" adjacent to the watercourse remains to be assessed upon final disposition of this land. As the draft plan has not been finalized. This portion of 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.
- o As previously recommended in the 2011 report on file with the MTCS, Stage 3 archaeological assessment is required on both the Di Poce 1 Site; and Di Poce 2 Site.

4.0 Advice on Compliance of Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ministry 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 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 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.

5.0 Bibliography

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This Land Archaeology Inc. (2016) Report on the 2011 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Di Poce Management Inc.'s Property, located on Part of Lot 1, Concession 11 in the City of Barrie, County of Simcoe, Ontario. Report on file with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport under PIF # P059-279-2011.

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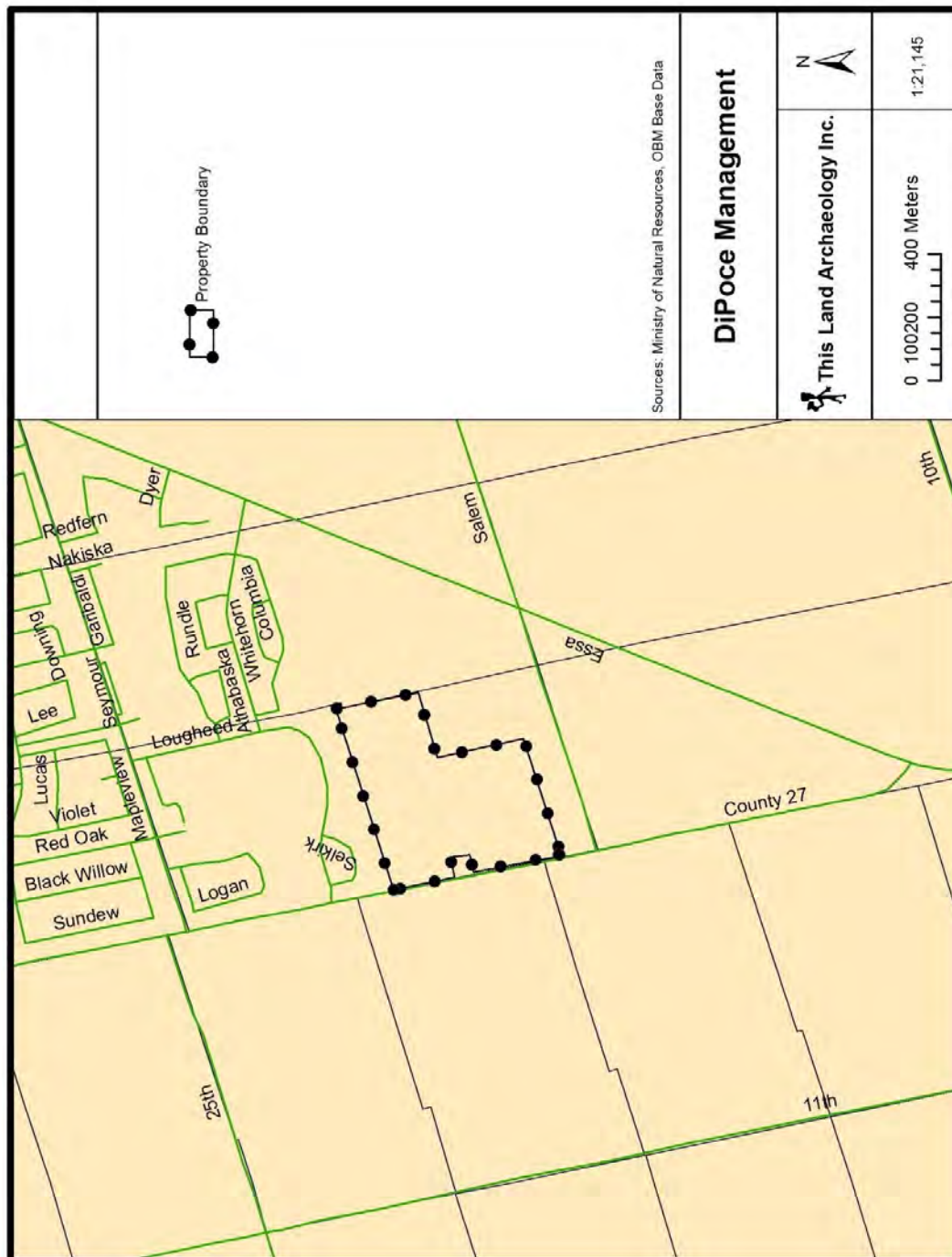


Figure 1: Location of Study Area

REPORT ON THE STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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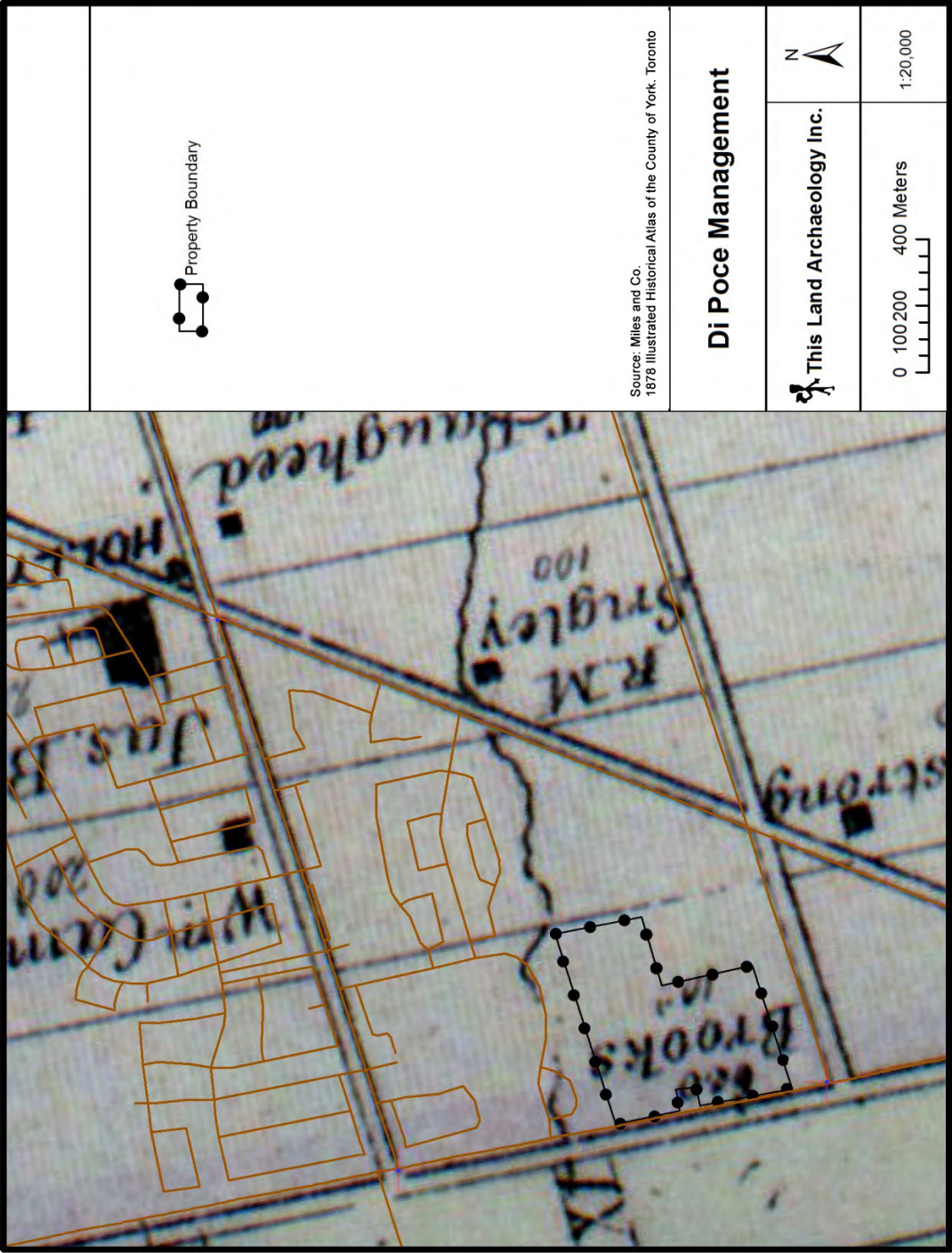


Figure 2: 1878 Miles and Company Historical Atlas Showing Location of Study Area

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Figure 3: Current Land Use

REPORT ON THE STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT INC.'S PROPERTY

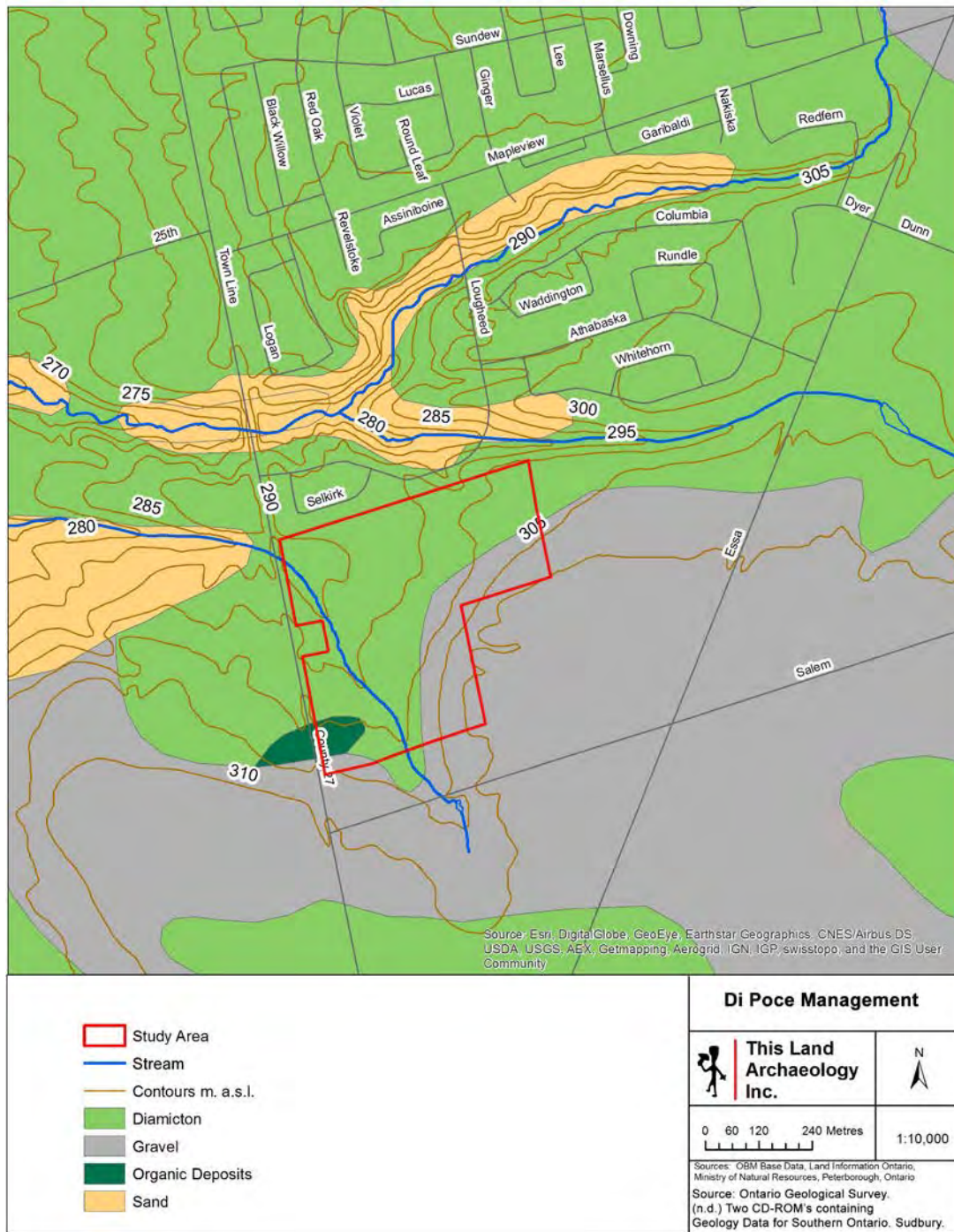


Figure 4: Surficial Geology and Topography

REPORT ON THE STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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Redacted: see supplementary documentation

Figure 5: Results of 2011 Assessment

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Redacted: see supplementary documentation

**Figure 6: Results of 2014 Assessment showing the Location
of the Site; and the Location and Direction of the
Photographs**

REPORT ON THE STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT INC'S PROPERTY

Redacted: see supplementary documentation

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

REPORT ON THE STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT INC.'S PROPERTY

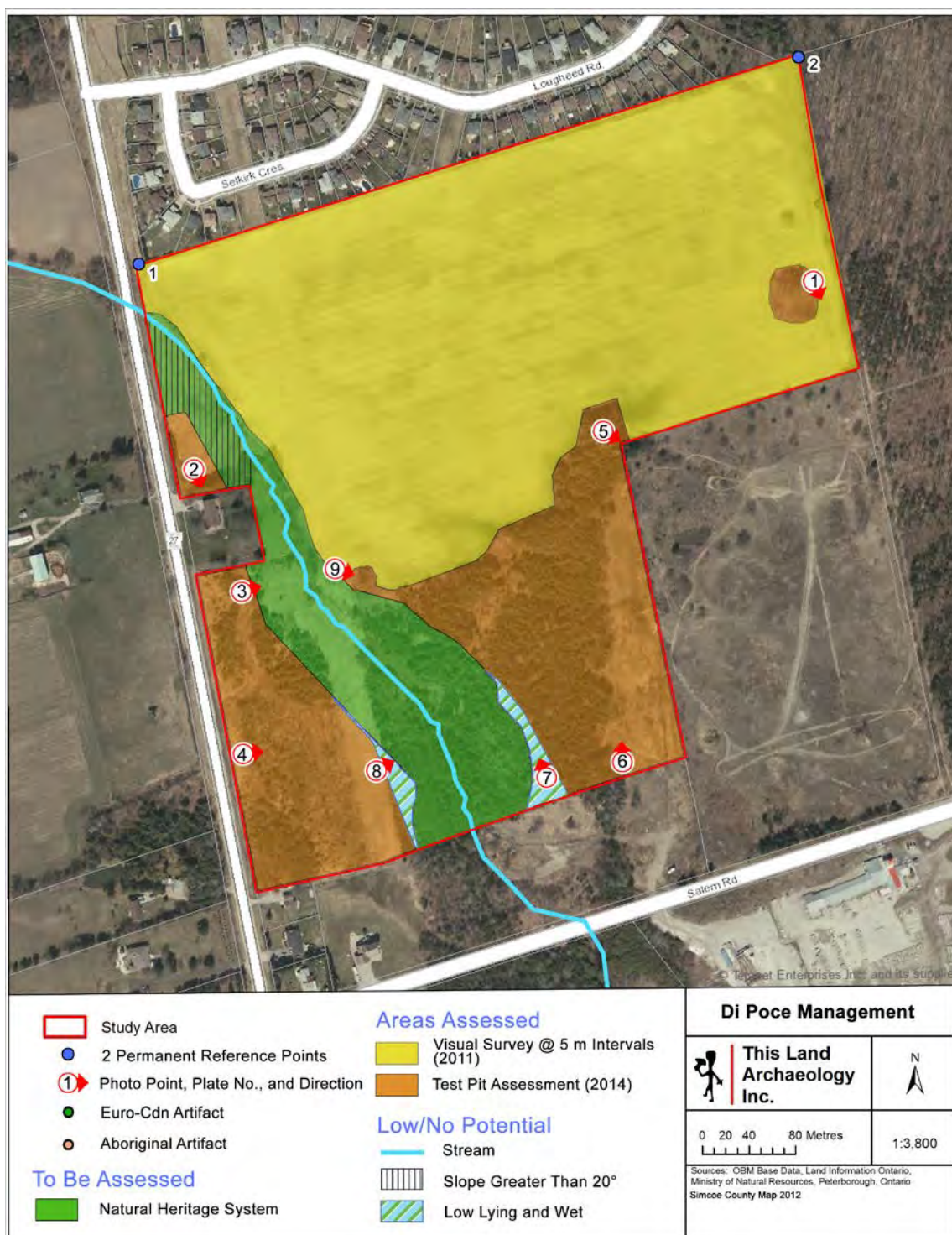


Figure 6B: Results of 2014 Assessment without Archaeological Site Locations and the Location and Direction of the Photographs

Redacted: see supplementary documentation

Figure 7: Di Poce 1 Site illustrating the 2011 distribution of artifacts; plus the cellar depression found during 2014 test pit assessment; with the estimated site boundary and 5 site reference points

REPORT ON THE STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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Redacted: see supplementary documentation

**Figure 8: Results of Assessment with the conceptual draft
plan overlaid**

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Plate 1: 2014 Stage 2 Test Pit Assessment in Progress



Plate 2: 2014 Stage 2 Test Pit Assessment adjacent to agricultural field
***Note: Area was too small to be ploughed**

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Plate 3: 2014 Stage 2 Test Pit Assessment in Progress



Plate 4: 2014 Stage 2 Test Pit Assessment in Progress

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Plate 5: 2014 Stage 2 Test Pit Assessment in Progress



Plate 6: Test Pit

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Plate 7: Low Lying and Wet



Plate 8: Low Lying and Wet

REPORT ON THE STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF DI POCE MANAGEMENT INC'S PROPERTY



Plate 9: Test Pit Survey of Cellar Depression within Bush Area

6.0 Appendix A: Historical Background Report

- Attached

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

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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